

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT • 1974

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

City of Washington

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Letters of Submittal and Transmittal | v |
| Act of Incorporation | vii |
| Presidential Address | 1 |
| Background | 25 |
| Constitution | 29 |
| Officers, Council, Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees, and Board of Trustees for 1975 | 35 |
| Officers' Reports | |
| Executive Secretary | 37 |
| Visiting Editor | 45 |
| Treasurer | 48 |
| Membership Statistics | 58 |
| Minutes of the Council Meetings | 63 |
| Minutes of the Eighty-Ninth Business Meeting | 91 |
| Report of the Nominating Committee | 93 |
| Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association | 95 |
| Report of the Program Chairman | 101 |
| Program of the Eighty-Ninth Annual Meeting | 105 |

Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1975

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 1974.

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

June 15, 1975

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 1974.

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

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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.]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

American Historians and the World Today: Responsibilities and Opportunities

LEWIS HANKE

Nations have long had relations with each other and have acknowledged some responsibilities to each other in the world, but have historians? Members of the American Historical Association (AHA) will increasingly ponder this question as the time approaches for the first meeting in the United States of the International Congress of Historical Sciences (ICHS). Some American historians have attended the other international meetings held in Europe since 1900, but the congress is expected to bring together in San Francisco in August 1975 several thousand historians, most of them Americans. The participants will read or listen to learned papers on the "grand themes of history" as well as on a large number of smaller topics, will attend receptions, and will enjoy the still powerful attractions of northern California. One may well ask to what useful end all this movement, all this expense of time and money will be directed.

My answer is a simple one. International congresses of historians do not fully meet the needs of the times and cannot be expected to do so unless the organization that sponsors them is substantially changed and unless national organizations accept far greater international responsibilities. For the AHA this means that we need to strengthen the teaching and writing in the United States of the history of all regions of the world, to recognize the increasingly significant study abroad of

This presidential address was delivered by Mr. Hanke at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Chicago, December 28, 1974. The author wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance received from many persons, beginning with the discussion held with a Spanish railroad track walker while waiting in the Escorial station for a train to Madrid in the summer of 1929.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

our history, and to foster in all possible ways the professional relations of historians on an international scale. For the ICHS to meet its challenge, this largely Western organization must review its traditional operations in various specific ways, which will be suggested later.

This may seem a Utopian proposal to those aware of the political problems encountered by the congresses and to historians everywhere who are often concerned principally with their own history. Conor Cruise O'Brien wrote:

Most history is *tribal* history: written . . . in terms generated by and acceptable to, a given tribe or nation. . . . Historians, like other people, tend to identify with a community—not necessarily the one in which they were born—and in the case of modern historians this identification is likely to affect, and interact with, the character of their work, their career, their geographical location, and their public. Normally they write within a convention which suggests these conditioning factors do not exist, or can be ignored. Marxist historians, indeed, emphasize such factors but only as limitations on bourgeois historians.¹

If this be true, or partially true, why should Americans concern themselves with the history of other tribes and with other tribal historians?

Members of that large and diverse tribe which inhabits what is called the Western World can best begin to examine these questions by considering the consequences of the discovery of America on the writing of history. Herbert Butterfield has emphasized that one of the unique characteristics of the West is its "historical mindedness" and that history only in modern times has become the kind of subject it is today.² Yet he and many others ignore Iberian influences, a considerable omission because in the development of history since 1492 Spain was in the forefront, at least chronologically, of all European nations, and Portugal also made significant contributions.

Historians should be grateful for the Spaniards' keen sense of the past and for their almost unconscious though certainly widespread realization that Spanish actions overseas would one day be scrutinized by posterity. Columbus started the practice of writing about America, and many followed his example, for the conquest so stimulated their

¹ Conor Cruise O'Brien, *States of Ireland* (New York, 1972), 16–17.

² Herbert Butterfield, *Man on His Past: The Study of the History of Historical Scholarship* (Boston, 1960), vii–xi.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

imagination that they came to look upon it as the greatest event since the coming of Christ. Even as the conquistadores roamed over vast areas of land and sea and missionaries attempted to Christianize millions of Indians, they collected historical materials and composed chronicles on a monumental scale.³ This copious documentation constitutes another kind of treasure from the Indies, distinct from the gold and silver found there, a documentation that still excites historians by its richness and depresses them by its quantity, for every fleet from Spanish America carried homeward thirty or forty boxes of documents, often carefully indexed for convenient study by the council of the Indies.⁴

Beginning with Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, who arrived in Mexico in 1535, the principal Spanish officials manifested a keen interest in history. Mendoza wanted to know about the "chronicles, hieroglyphs, and pictures from Montezuma's palace which told of the migrations of the ancient Mexicans." Many other viceroys, moreover, commissioned the writings of histories or received histories voluntarily written by Spaniards on American subjects.⁵ Sometimes there was a polemic purpose, as when Viceroy Francisco de Toledo organized in the 1570s a study of Inca history to prove Spain's contention that her conquest not only had followed just principles but in fact had liberated the Indians from a tyrannical and unjust Inca rule. But even this stern official was much impressed by what he saw in Peru, and he proposed that a museum be created in Spain where "Indian art and the products of nature" in America could be studied.⁶

Ecclesiastics were eager to have their missionary triumphs recorded. In 1536 the Franciscan chapter in Mexico City recommended that one of their number write an account of Indian life in pre-Spanish days as well as a history of the labors of the first group of Franciscans, known as "The Twelve Apostles," from the time of their arrival in 1524.⁷ The dedicated missionaries Spain sent to America were convinced that the discovery and conquest not only afforded a unique opportunity to

³ Lewis Hanke, "The Other Treasure from the Indies during the Epoch of Emperor Charles V," in Peter Rassow and Fritz Schalk, eds., *Karl V: Der Kaiser und seine Zeit* (Cologne, 1960), 94-103.

⁴ Juan Manzano, ed., "Un documento inédito relativo a como funcionaba el Consejo de Indias," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 15 (1935): 316.

⁵ George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, eds., *Obregon's History of 16th Century Explorations in Western America* (Los Angeles, 1928), 10-11.

⁶ Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, *Tres relaciones de antigüedades peruanas* (Madrid, 1879), xix.

⁷ Francis Borgia Steck, ed., *Motolinia's History of the Indians of New Spain* (Washington, 1951), 20.

bring the Gospel to the Indians but also, according to some, foreshadowed the rapid approach of the end of the world and the coming of the millennial kingdom. Though the traditional Church was being destroyed in Europe, or at least severely challenged by Luther, the friars were determined that a new and more powerful Church be built in America. But there was no time to be lost. Faced with an enormous diversity of native languages, which were in turn divided into hundreds of dialects, all phonetically and morphologically alien to European languages, the early friars first tried to learn Nahuatl by playing with Indian children to acquire useful phrases. Frustrated in their attempt to identify even a few words but unwilling to allow one Indian soul to suffer damnation because of their own ignorance, some of the early friars preached to the Indians in Latin or Spanish in the hope that Christian fervor would make up for linguistic deficiencies.⁸

As the conquest proceeded and Philip II increasingly came to dominate the administrative machinery governing the far-flung Spanish empire, a demand arose for an adequate history of Spanish accomplishments as a whole. A decisive epoch for historiography began about 1570 when the council of the Indies decided that good administration required an archive containing organized information on previous laws and past events, machinery for obtaining current reports, and an official historian.⁹ A detailed questionnaire was drawn up, which every governor in America was ordered to answer with specific data on the history, people, climate, and geography of the territory he administered. Begun as a brief inquiry in 1569, this questionnaire soon grew to fifty items and—since bureaucrats never seem to have enough information—eventually became a printed volume of three hundred and fifty questions, which must have been a heavy cross for hard-pressed governors in the far reaches of the empire to bear.¹⁰

The first historian was appointed in 1573, and beginning in 1578 instructions were regularly sent out requiring the principal royal repre-

⁸ David Haberly, "The Hieroglyphic Catechisms of Mexico" (B.A. thesis, Harvard College, 1963), 3.

⁹ Rómulo D. Carbia, *La crónica oficial de las Indias Occidentales: Estudio histórico y crítico acerca de la historiografía mayor de Hispano-América en los siglos XVI a XVIII, con una introducción sobre la crónica oficial en Castilla* (Buenos Aires, 1940).

¹⁰ Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, *Relaciones geográficas de Indias*, ed. José Urbano Martínez Carreras, 1 (Madrid, 1965): 5–117. For an exhaustive description and evaluation of these reports, see Howard F. Cline, "Guide to Ethno-historical Sources: Part One," in Robert Wauchope, ed., *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, 12 (Austin, 1972): 183–242, 324–95.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

sentatives in America to search their archives for historical manuscripts and to dispatch the originals or authentic copies to the council of the Indies so that a true, general history of the Indies could be written. The council had a realistic view of the habits of historians, for it decreed that the appointee would not receive the last quarter of his salary until he had turned in some completed text. For almost two hundred and fifty years, until the eve of independence, Spain sent out a constant stream of orders for information and history.¹¹

Controversy inevitably developed over what constituted "true" history. To set straight the record as he saw it, one foot soldier of Ferdinand Cortez, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, composed a *True History of the Conquest of New Spain*, now a classic on the discovery period.¹² Bitter and prolonged battles on the justice of Spanish dominion and the place of Indians in Spanish society produced an enormous amount of historical documentation, which continues to attract historians. We are particularly aware of these disputes today because 1974 witnessed the commemoration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bartolomé de Las Casas, the best-known defender of the Indians and a persistent doubter of the justice of Spanish rule. Inasmuch as my volume on his doctrine has recently appeared, I will restrain myself, with some difficulty, from analyzing his role in the development of historical writing in America and his insistence that the American Indians should not be considered natural slaves according to the Aristotelian doctrine but instead should be persuaded by peaceful methods to accept the Christian faith.¹³ To prove that the Indians were not semianimals whose property and services could be commandeered at will by the Spaniards, Las Casas prepared a large work entitled *Apologetic History*, in which he advanced the idea that the Indians compared very favorably with both the Spaniards and the peoples of ancient times, were eminently rational beings, and in fact fulfilled every one of Aristotle's requirements for the good life.

The main argument of Las Casas against those who considered the Indians less than human beings, an argument that entitles him to be included as a principal member in that great tribe that might be called

¹¹ Sylvia Vilar, "Une vision indigéniste de l'Amérique en 1812," *Mélanges de la Casa de Velázquez*, 7 (Paris, 1971): 339-401.

¹² Bernal Díaz del Castillo, *True History of the Conquest of New Spain*, ed. and tr. Alfred Percival Maudslay (London, 1908-16).

¹³ Hanke, *All Mankind Is One: A Study of the Disputation between Bartolomé de Las Casas and Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda in 1550 on the Intellectual and Religious Capacity of the American Indians* (De Kalb, 1974).

"all mankind," may best be summarized in his own words:

Thus mankind is one, and all men are alike in that which concerns their creation and all natural things, and no one is born enlightened. From this it follows that all of us must be guided and aided at first by those who were born before us. And the savage peoples of the earth may be compared to uncultivated soil that readily brings forth weeds and useless thorns but his within itself such natural virtue that by labor and cultivation it may be made to yield sound and beneficial fruit.¹⁴

We see here the beginning of the great dispute today, in which William Shockley and Arthur Jensen contend that blacks are born with genetic deficiencies that limit their intellectual growth and hinder their attempts to compete with whites.

The history of the relations between Europeans and natives in the conquest period is rich in detail. Indian men loved to wear their hair long, which offended Spaniards, whose custom was to have their hair cut short. Besides, the Spaniards said long hair was filthy and that Indian women usually slept with the men whose hair they braided, which was an offense to Christian morals.¹⁵ In Manila one zealous sixteenth-century bishop was so opposed to allowing Chinese converts there to keep their queues that it required an order from the council of the Indies to stop him from cutting them off. Instead, the bishop and his missionaries were ordered to treat the Chinese "with prudence and intelligence, and with the kindness and mildness required to nurture such new and tender plants."¹⁶ In the following century Jesuits in the Philippines denounced the drinking of chocolate; in Mexico they said it was a danger to chastity for it aroused the passions. By the end of the century, however, the nutritious drink had become a standard breakfast food on Jesuit tables in Spain and the Indies.¹⁷

But one custom of the Indians was not accepted—human sacrifice by the Aztecs. None of the many contemporaries of Las Casas who prepared histories of the dramatic meeting of the West with Indian cul-

¹⁴ Bartolomé de Las Casas, *Apologética historia sumaria*, ed. Edmundo O'Gorman, 1 (Mexico, 1967): 258.

¹⁵ Juan de Matienzo, *Gobierno del Perú (1567)*, ed. Guillermo Lohmann Villena (Paris, 1967), 80.

¹⁶ Philip II to Bishop Salazar, June 23, 1587, Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Filipinas 339, bk. DDI, pt. 2, fol. 155v.

¹⁷ Horacio de la Costa, S.J., *The Jesuits in the Philippines, 1581-1768* (Cambridge, Mass., 1967), 249.

ture supported his view that the practice of human sacrifice, which revolted lay and ecclesiastics alike, should be understood in the light of the Indians' own history and doctrines. Las Casas discerned, underneath the horrible and bloody aspects of these rites, a commendable spirit of religious devotion that might be directed to higher ends and enlisted in the service of the only true God.¹⁸

As the conquest proceeded and as the archives of the council of the Indies in Spain began to fill, Spaniards gave more and more attention to Indians and their culture. What taxes had they paid to their rulers before the Spaniards came? What religious concepts did they have that must be rooted out to prepare them for the true faith? Did their previous habits indicate that they were capable of becoming civilized and Christian? Though ecclesiastical writers concentrated on religious aspects of the conquest, they also viewed it in the round; they wrote on art and cooking, child training, disease and death, and the many other subjects that interested them.

The greatest single figure in the study of Indian cultural history was the Franciscan, Bernardino de Sahagún. One of the earliest missionaries in Mexico, he was not satisfied with the approach involving playing with children and almost at once began to study Nahuatl and collect materials bearing on the Indian past. In 1547 his superior ordered him to work on a history, and for a decade he continued his investigations. Then in 1558 he embarked in Tepepulco near Mexico City upon a large-scale, systematic study of Aztec culture, with the aid of several of his own Spanish-speaking Indian disciples who also knew Latin. Sahagún had written down many extensive lists of items—culture elements they would be called today—on which he desired information, and he brought together about a dozen old men reputed to be wise in their own lore. Sahagún and his research assistants interrogated these informants during 1558–59; it was the first oral-history project in America. The old men illustrated their replies by preparing a series of drawings and paintings, which were explained in writing by the Indian assistants. These visual materials became an essential part of the historical documentation.

After two years of discussions with the old men and his young Indian assistants at Tepepulco, Sahagún moved to another center at Santiago Tlatelolco to test his preliminary findings, for he exhibited the fundamental skepticism of the historian who is rarely satisfied that he has complete or accurate sources. For two more years, 1560–61, he re-

¹⁸ Hanke, *All Mankind Is One*, 93–95.

viewed and revised all his material with the help of a new set of informants. It took him three more years to re-edit the whole manuscript, which was still in Nahuatl, and to rework it into twelve books, each one broken down into chapters and each chapter into paragraphs.

The result was a carefully organized mass of text and 1,850 illustrations on the spiritual and material aspects of the life of the ancient Mexicans as the Indians remembered them. It was decidedly not, like so much of the transatlantic literature of the period, a European view masquerading as a description of far-off peoples, but a remarkable collection of oral literature that expressed the soul and life of the Aztec people at the time of their greatness, one of the finest sources known for ethnohistory.¹⁹ While some other Spaniards were fanatically destroying Indian culture, Sahagún methodically brought together documentation on the functions, ceremonies, legends, and traditions of the many gods of the Aztecs, on astronomy, astrology, the calendar, and the calculation of the recording of time, which was of great importance to them. Sahagún also included their superstitions, rhetoric, philosophy, ideas of mortality, songs to the gods, and hymns to the sun, the moon, the stars, and the wind. The ancient rulers received much attention, as did their merchants and judges. The education of the children in the home and school was treated, as well as information on botany, zoology, and the animal and plant life of Mexico, mineralogy, agriculture, the preparation and preservation of edible plants, sculpture, painting, melting of metals, the jeweler's trade, house building, the raising and care of domestic animals, road building, and temple construction. The final book described the conquest of Mexico as seen by the conquered.

Sahagún's purpose was clear: to learn all about the Indian language and culture in order to help him and the other missionaries in their conversion labor. Thus he included descriptions of the ways in which Indians got intoxicated for ceremonial reasons, for Sahagún maintained that missionaries must know all about the sins of the Indians in order to correct them, just as doctors must study disease.

As Sahagún struggled through the years against obstacles and apathy he became so immersed in the study of Indian culture that he grew interested in it for its own sake and was concerned that contact with

¹⁹ Henri Baudet, *Paradise on Earth: Some Thoughts on European Images of Non-European Man*, tr. Elizabeth Wentholt (New Haven, 1965), vii; J. H. Elliott, "The Discovery of America and the Discovery of Man," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 63 (1972): 1-27; Benjamin Keen, *The Aztec Image in Western Thought* (New Brunswick, 1971).

Europeans would cause the native culture to disappear or become hybridized. Thus there was dedication and urgency in his work. At last, as the result of a royal order in 1577 instructing Viceroy Enríquez Martínez to collect all of Sahagún's manuscripts for the council of the Indies, the Nahuatl text was translated into Spanish and sent to the council.

Sahagún died in 1590 without seeing a single chapter of his monumental work published. Only in recent years have complete editions of both the Nahuatl and the Spanish texts become available, based upon the various manuscripts dispersed in libraries in Florence, Madrid, and Mexico City. The first translation into any language of the entire Nahuatl manuscript has just been completed, after thirty-five-years' labor, by Charles E. Dibble and Arthur J. O. Anderson, whose English version, *General History of the Things of New Spain*, imparts the spirit as well as the substance of the original. This outstanding work of American scholarship, richly footnoted and based upon extensive researches by European and Mexican scholars as well as those of the editors, will enable the English-speaking world to appreciate one of the foundation works in the history of how scholars in one culture have studied another.²⁰

Sahagún must be recognized as one of the most complex Spaniards in sixteenth-century America. He was a member of a powerful nation, whose people believed themselves to have been singled out by God for His purposes just as certainly as the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony were convinced that they were "God's Chosen People." He was a member of one of the most militant missionary nations that the world has ever seen, yet in an age when few persons displayed a respectful interest in any culture except their own he devoted many

²⁰ Bernardino de Sahagún, *General History of the Things of New Spain*, tr. and ed. Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble (Salt Lake City, 1950-69). The history and bibliography of Sahagún's work are extraordinarily complex. For a competent guide through the maze, see Howard F. Cline and John B. Glass, "Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources: Part Two," in Wauchope, *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, 13 (Austin, 1973): 186-239. This rich volume contains much information on other aspects of history writing in the Indies by such authorities as Ernest J. Burrus, Charles Gibson, and others. See also Munro Edmundson, ed., *Sixteenth-Century Mexico: The Work of Sahagún* (Albuquerque, 1974). For a general study of the growth of Spanish studies on Indian cultures during the conquest, see Carmelo Lisón Tolosana, *Antropología social en España* (Madrid, 1971), 1-96. See also Alfredo Jiménez Núñez, "La antropología y la historia de América," *Revista de Indias*, 107-08 (1967): 59-87; and Núñez, "El método etnohistórico y su contribución a la antropología americana," *Revista Española de Antropología Americana*, 7 (1972): 163-96.

years of effort to understanding, from their viewpoint, practically all aspects of the life of the ancient Mexicans. For a sixteenth-century European, his was a remarkable achievement particularly when we realize that no other colonizing nation produced such a figure.²¹

The work of Sahagún and other Spaniards who studied the history of Indian culture and the accomplishments of Spain in America have not yet sufficiently been analyzed or understood. Perhaps in 1992 when the five-hundredth anniversary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus across the Ocean Sea will be commemorated—and Spain has already appointed a commission to plan for this event—we will

²¹ On the lack of French writers of Sahagún's stature, see Alfred Métraux, "Les precurseurs de l'ethnologie en France du XVI^e au XVII^e siècle," *Journal of World History*, 7 (1962): 721–38. The early Jesuits in China had language difficulties. Donald F. Lach states that Matteo Ricci "was evidently the only one of the Europeans to learn more than a few polite expressions in Chinese." *Asia in the Making of Europe*, 1 (Chicago, 1965): 821. Even Ricci did not measure up to Sahagún, as will be seen from the study by George L. Harris, "The Mission of Matteo Ricci, S.J.: A Case Study of an Effort at Guided Culture Changes in the Sixteenth Century," *Monumenta Serica: Journal of Oriental Studies*, 25 (1960): 1–168. There was an impressive amount of information on Chinese culture available in Europe's major languages, according to Edwin J. Van Kley, "News from China: Seventeenth-Century European Notices of the Manchu Conquest," *Journal of Modern History*, 45 (1973): 561–82. But this information was not obtained by the rigorous methods of Sahagún. In India, according to Sir George B. Sansom, "It was not until 1606—after a hundred years of missionary effort—that the Jesuit father Roberto de Nobile, with the approval of the Society of Jesus, undertook a serious study of Hinduism in order to learn how it could best be criticized and confuted." *The Western World and Japan* (New York, 1950), 77. Though England had commitments in India from the beginning of the seventeenth century, Sir William Jones of the High Court in Calcutta was in 1783 the pioneer in the British study of Indian languages. The study of the Japanese language by the Jesuits Luís Frois and João Rodrigues was on a fairly low practical level, states Tadao Doi, "A Review of Jesuit Missionaries' Linguistic Studies of the Japanese in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, International Symposium on the History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contacts (1957), *Collection of Papers Presented* (Tokyo, 1959), 215–22. Their study was a far cry from the intensive linguistic effort of Sahagún who described his work as "a sweeping net to bring to light all the terms of this language, with their regular and metaphorical meanings, and ways of saying things." Cline and Glass, "Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources: Part Two," 203. On Europe's abysmal record in studies of African cultures, see Katherine George, "The Civilized West Looks at Primitive Africa, 1400–1800: A Study in Ethnocentrism," *Isis*, 49 (1958): 62–72. H. J. de Graaf remarks on how little research was done by the Dutch. "Aspects of Dutch Historical Writings on Colonial Activities in South East Asia with Special Reference to the Indigenous Peoples during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," in D. G. E. Hall, ed., *Historians of South East Asia* (London, 1961), 213–24. In his introduction Hall emphasizes the great strength of the "Europe-centricity of historians," especially in the period before World War II (p. 8).

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

have an adequate examination of these works that helped to lay the basis for the modern study of history. Among the many figures who should appear in such a work, Sahagún will be seen not only as a "past glory" but as one whose work has significance for us today. As Miguel León-Portilla of the University of Mexico emphasizes, Sahagún's supreme achievement is that he found a way to discover in a different culture those elements which are common to all mankind. León-Portilla concludes that the world today, with its many distinct cultures and physically closer together than ever before because of technological advances, needs the lesson of Sahagún, for it should help us to achieve relations with other cultures through dialogue and comprehension.²²

Why do some historians in the twentieth century, which bears some striking resemblances to the time when Sahagún was at work, study other cultures? Why do many more historians, though occasionally attempting to develop professional relations on an international basis, continue to work only on the history of their own tribes?

Only fragmentary accounts have been published concerning the efforts of historians to create some kind of international community, which illustrates the truth of the remark by Charles Homer Haskins, "Many historians find it easy to be historically minded respecting everything save only history."²³ Our best single source for an understanding of the development of the international congresses from the American viewpoint is the correspondence of J. Franklin Jameson, that giant among the founders of the AHA, for it provides a running account of the activities of historians in the international meetings held since the first one in Paris in 1900. When Jameson attended the congress in London in 1913, the ignorance and the indifference of the European historians toward American history pained him. He reported that no one in Great Britain "was at all interested in American history." Nor did other European historians at the congress manifest the slightest curiosity in what had happened in the United States. By 1915 Jameson was fearful that World War I would create a state of mind "which for a long time will make it difficult for the students of history in various nations to come together in a spirit of harmony," and he was suffi-

²² Miguel León-Portilla, "Significado de la obra de Fray Bernardino de Sahagún," *Estudios de Historia Novohispana*, 1 (1960): 27.

²³ Charles Homer Haskins, "European History and American Scholarship," *AHR*, 28 (1922-23): 225.

ciently realistic to see "only a restricted scope for international endeavor in history," due to "the fact that for the last four hundred years mankind has been chiefly organized in great states."²⁴ He did not expect European historians to cooperate much.

Although Jameson spent most of his life outside universities, he considered them the basis for sound historical activities. In 1919 he supported plans to establish a professorship of American history at the University of London. He also applauded the proposal that the 1923 congress should include one session devoted to our history; in fact, he wrote in a burst of chauvinism, "American history, between you and me, should be the chief pursuit of mankind henceforth."²⁵ The congress meeting in Brussels in 1923 was not prepared for such a radical step as a session on United States history alone but experimented with a separate session on "the history of the American continents," which may have reflected a reluctance to schedule a session on any subject that Europeans considered as parochial as United States history and on which they were not prepared to speak. The miscellaneous and scattered papers delivered at this session must have convinced the few Americans who attended that European scholars had little knowledge of or interest in our history.²⁶

Americans were sensitive in other ways too. Haskins devoted his presidential address in 1922 to recounting American contributions to European historiography, as if to make certain that everyone understood how much had been accomplished over here. He urged Americans not to be content with receiving European history secondhand, in packages prepared by European scholars, and insisted that American historians "participate fully and directly in all phases of the historical activity of our time." This question, he declared, concerned "the future of American scholarship, its dignity, its independence, its creative power."²⁷

Eager as Jameson was to see our history properly recognized at

²⁴ J. Franklin Jameson to Andrew C. McLaughlin, Feb. 13, 1919, in Jameson, *An Historian's World: Selections from the Correspondence of John Franklin Jameson*, ed. Elizabeth Donnan and Leo F. Stock (Philadelphia, 1956), 230; Jameson to Waldo G. Leland, Mar. 24, 1924, in *ibid.*, 298. For some recent sober and detailed views on the continuing strength of nationalism, see Boyd C. Shafer, "Webs of Common Interests: Nationalism, Internationalism, and Peace," *Historian*, 36 (1974): 403-33.

²⁵ Jameson to Leland, Nov. 26, 1922, in *An Historian's World*, 275.

²⁶ Waldo G. Leland, "The International Congress of Historical Sciences, Held at Brussels," *AHR*, 28 (1922-23): 650-51.

²⁷ Haskins, "European History and American Scholarship," 215; see also Jameson to Henri Reverdin, May 24, 1923, in *An Historian's World*, 288.

international congresses, he was principally determined to have the congresses produce some lasting benefit for historians and history and also bring historians together in friendly relations by working for a common purpose. The establishment of the International Committee of Historical Sciences in 1926, with a permanent bureau to provide continuity and leadership, was intended to develop projects with international support.²⁸ But only an International Bibliography of Historical Sciences received general support, and it has had a precarious existence. The statement made by Jameson still has some validity: "These congresses might have done more to promote the progress of historical science than merely to provide an opportunity for the reading of various papers and for social intercourse."²⁹

But what can historians do, scattered around the world as they are, following different approaches to history, living under different kinds of governments, with only a few able to attend the meetings held every five years? My own view is that we should encourage the ICHS to expand its activities between sessions on the basis of a few fundamental policies, such as the following.

First, access to archives should be liberalized. The VIth International Council on Archives in 1968 passed far-reaching resolutions on this subject. It urged that archival administrations of all countries review national regulations controlling access to documents and propose to appropriate authorities the removal of all unjustified restrictions. It recommended further that "the principle of equality of treatment between national and foreign scholars be recognized and applied everywhere."³⁰ Historians surely want to have as full access to sources as possible, and international pressure might be one of the best ways to achieve it. Should not historians, therefore, join with the archivists to work toward these desirable objectives? The ICHS would be expected to

²⁸ The literature on the history of the ICHS is scanty. In 1958 the bureau authorized Halvdan Koht and Waldo G. Leland to write a history. Koht prepared an eighteen-page account, *The Origin and Beginnings of the International Committee of Historical Sciences: Personal Reminiscences of Halvdan Koht* (Lausanne, 1962). Boyd Shafer kindly loaned me a copy of this rare work. Leland apparently never prepared anything on the subject except an earlier paper, "L'Organisation Internationale des Études Historiques," in *Historie et Historiens depuis Cinquante Ans: Méthodes, Organisation et Résultats du Travail Historique de 1876 à 1926*, 2 (Paris, 1928): 741-56.

²⁹ Jameson to Alexander S. Lappo-Danilevskii, Aug. 3, 1917, in *An Historian's World*, 214-15.

³⁰ For the complete text, see "Resolutions, Recommendations and Wishes of the VIth International Congress on Archives Held in Madrid, September 3-7, 1968," *Archivum*, 18 (1970): 213-15.

devise some procedure to handle complaints, perhaps in cooperation with the archivists. The experience of the AHA with the charges against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library proves that this might be a heavy responsibility, but no announcement of principles governing access will be worth much unless there is some machinery for inquiry and redress of grievances.

Second, historians should be encouraged to study and teach in foreign lands. Jameson had ideas on this too. He proposed that British professors of history be invited to attend and participate in the annual meetings of the AHA, an invitation that might also involve their teaching in our universities. He once succeeded in getting support from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and distinguished historians from a number of British universities attended the annual meeting in December 1924. Afterward a number of these visitors went to universities to meet with their colleagues and deliver lectures.³¹ Why should some similar arrangement not be developed for every session of the ICHS? How valuable it would be, for example, to our students and our faculties if fifty or more foreign historians who will attend the meeting in San Francisco could also teach for a quarter or semester before or after the meeting. The experiences of these historians on our campuses would also enlarge their understanding of life in the United States and the variety of historians to be found here. The matching of historians with appropriate institutions might require considerable managerial expertise, but it could be done.

Third, the teaching of history should receive sustained attention. Some sporadic attention has been given since World War I to the analysis of textbooks in order to eliminate gross prejudices and nationalistic bias, but the ICHS does not seem to have considered the improvement of history teaching as an essential part of its task. This is a curious fact. The modifying of national and other prejudices in the writing of textbooks should be one of the obvious and natural objectives of historians in their international organization. But attention to history teaching should not be limited to the ever-present problem of honesty and balance in textbooks. Is it not equally important for us to exchange ideas and experiences with our colleagues in other countries in order to improve the teaching of both our own national histories and the history of other cultures? This fundamental labor can probably best be undertaken at the primary- and secondary-school level, which means that we should ask the ICHS to develop some

³¹ Jameson to Elihu Root, July 19, 1923, in *An Historian's World*, 290-91.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

definite program for teachers in these grades to live and teach outside their own countries. Here indeed is a large and complicated enterprise in which the AHA is not yet fully equipped to participate, but our divisional committee for teaching should be very helpful in the future.

Besides these continuing activities for the improvement of accessibility to sources, travel for historians, and the teaching of history, the ICHS should re-examine the program and organization of its congresses. There must be better ways to foster understanding among historians than to mount expensive extravaganzas every five years.

The beginnings of the movement for the closer association of historians on an international basis were made by a small band of European and American historians in the early decades of this century, and in our present desire for improvement we must not forget or undervalue the pioneer efforts that made possible the present system of meetings every five years. Nor must we forget that most international movements develop very slowly and often involve disappointments and frustrations. But a larger and more solid structure for the international relations of historians is long overdue, and let us hope that at least the scaffolding for a new structure will have been constructed by the time the AHA completes its first century in 1984. When this comes to pass, all historians, no matter which tribe they belong to, will benefit.

If Jameson could visit us today he would doubtless be gratified to see how American studies, including history, are being increasingly cultivated in universities, institutes, and special associations in Britain, continental Europe, and elsewhere. The inadequacies that lasted into the late 1950s resulted from lack of funds, faculty resistance attributed to political opposition or doubt as to the academic validity of courses on the United States, and "the absence of young scholars with sufficient academic qualifications to merit appointment to university teaching posts in American studies."³² Thanks in part to the Fulbright program and foundation grants to the American Council of Learned Societies to encourage these studies overseas, the situation has changed radically in recent years.

Now the shoe is on the other foot. Japanese schoolteachers who studied at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, last summer were shocked to find so little attention to Japanese history in our text-

³² Gordon B. Turner, "A Decade of American Studies," *ACLS Newsletter*, 1970, no. 2, pp. 1-6.

books, just as scholars in Japan concerned with developing Latin American studies there deplore the ignorance in Latin America of Japanese culture.³³ Foreign historians, in the spirit of Jameson, may now be sensitive to what they view as our indifference to their increasingly important work on United States history. C. Vann Woodward deplored the parochialism of some American historians in these words: "The fault of Americans lies largely in their habit of looking within for the significance of historical experience and assessing it narrowly according to preconceptions and legends of democracy, equality, and frontier-flavored determinants of exceptionalism." This myopia also explains why Americans have been so slow "to understand the significance of the influence they have exerted beyond their borders." David M. Potter gives substance to this charge, in examining the Civil War, for he concludes, "The significance of the Civil War for world history, and particularly for the history of nationalism, has been generally neglected by historians."³⁴

The quantity and quality of foreign contributions to United States historiography since the end of World War II will probably surprise many of us, and the AHA might well sponsor the preparation of an annotated and organized bibliography on the subject.³⁵ This bibliog-

³³ Gustavo Andrade, "Latin American Studies in Japan," *Latin American Research Review*, 8 (1973): 147-56. Dr. Andrade writes, somewhat in the spirit of Jameson, "This report has analyzed the state of studies on Latin America in the country which is one of the greatest economic powers of the world and which, according to the prediction of Herman Kahn, will be the country of the twenty-first century. And now let me ask, what does Latin America know about Japan? How many research centers and university departments are there which teach that Japan is no longer the land of cherry blossoms, because the fouled air of the great cities kills them, nor the land of Mount Fuji, because the smoke of the blast furnaces wipes its stylized figure from the landscape, nor the home of the geishas, because they prefer the easier road of the nightclubs? Where are the translations into Spanish of Nobel prizewinner Kawabata? If Latin Americans want the Japanese to understand the reality of Latin America, Latin Americans must also try to understand the reality of Japan" (pp. 155-56).

³⁴ C. Vann Woodward, "The Test of Comparison," in Woodward, ed., *The Comparative Approach to American History* (New York, 1968), 352; David M. Potter, "Civil War," in *ibid.*, 145. See also Peter Harnetty, "Cotton Exports and Indian Agriculture," *Economic History Review*, 2d ser., 24 (1971): 414-29.

³⁵ While gathering material for this paper, the following items came to my attention by chance: Inga Flots, *Colonel House in Paris* (Aarhus, 1972); A. N. J. den Hollander, ed., *Contagious Conflict: The Impact of American Dissent on American Life* (Leiden, 1973); "Theses on American Topics in Progress and Completed at British Universities," *Journal of American Studies* (published by Cambridge University Press), Apr. 1974, no. 1, pp. 131-51; Cristiano Camporesi, *Il marxismo teorico negli USA, 1900-1945* (Milan, 1973); Anna Katona, "Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Travelogues on the Pre-Civil-War U.S.," *Hungarian*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

raphy would make clear that the increase of attention to our history abroad has not only been beneficial to the persons overseas whom Jameson worried about but would be equally useful to our own historians, for they would learn something about their own fields from foreign historians. A Dutch writer has stressed the difference between American and European scholarship: "European ideas that do not fit well into the American conception of self, that collide with the dominant official ethos of America, have long been soft-pedalled in American scholarly thought, while they prevail in European thinking."³⁶ There are differences, too, between American and European conceptions of social history, for different value systems result in different views. In the light of development abroad, must we not conclude that American history is too important to be left to American historians alone?

With the ever increasing attention the AHA is giving to teaching, why could we not sponsor, in various parts of the country and on a variety of topics, a continuing series of summer seminars and colloquia that would bring together historians from other parts of the world to discuss matters of mutual interest in the teaching and interpretation of American history? The foreign participants might spend an additional month or so visiting other colleagues or working in archival or library collections. Eventually American and foreign historians might work together on some aspect of our past. Would it not be refreshing to have a Brazilian scholar join with one of our historians to study the history of race relations in the United States?

Since Sahagún's fundamental work on Mexican Indians, studies of foreign cultures by scholars outside the cultures were sporadic until recently. Our institutions of higher education were parochial, for they recognized mainly the United States and Europe as proper subjects for scholarly inquiry and usually regarded other parts of the world as outposts on the periphery of civilization. The result, as Richard D. Lambert stated in his review of language and area programs, was that "generations of Americans educated before World War II were ill-equipped to live in the postwar world of newly independent nations asserting their rights to political sovereignty and to respect for their cultural identities."³⁷ Today

Studies in English, 5 (1971): 35-52; "Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Travelogues on the Post-Civil-War U.S.," *ibid.*, 7 (1973): 51-94.

³⁶ A. N. J. den Hollander, "Cultural Diversity and the Mind of the Scholar," in Hollander, ed., *Diverging Parallels: A Comparison of American and European Thought and Action* (Leiden, 1971), 205.

³⁷ Richard D. Lambert, "Language and Area Studies Review," *Items*, 27 (1973): 17.

the situation has radically changed, due to the energetic and far-sighted support for foreign area programs of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council from the 1930s onward, with financial aid from foundations.³⁸ World War II prompted foreign language and cultural studies for strategic purposes. Since the end of the war development has been notable, for only thirty years ago "the American scholarly experts on many of the world's areas could have been assembled in a small room, and today all the world areas are represented by flourishing scholarly associations with memberships running in some cases into the thousands."³⁹ Throughout our colleges and universities one now finds a wide variety of well-trained area specialists, ready to enrich the educational offerings for their students with their hard-won knowledge of other cultures.

Many of these area specialists are historians, and now that few students are required to take courses in United States history or Western civilization, should not all history departments use their influence to encourage undergraduates to become acquainted, through a broad "civilization" course, with the history of another culture distinctly different from their own? World history will also have a place, particularly if presented with the imagination and expertise of a William H. McNeill, but the study of a single civilization has a special value all its own. Equally important would be the encouragement of graduate students in history to select one field from non-Western history for their general examinations. Enough good material now exists in English to make this a respectable and interesting possibility for all graduate students, and such broadening of their training would also enlarge their possibilities as teachers. This training would, in addition, increase their ability to treat topics of comparative history. The stimulating contribution of Carl N. Degler on race relations in Brazil and the United States indicates what we may expect when practitioners in one field enter another.⁴⁰

Fifty years ago Haskins felt that one of the important obstacles to

³⁸ See Gordon B. Turner, "The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, 1948-1971: A Summary View," *ACLS Newsletter*, 1972, no. 2, pp. 6-26; George E. Taylor, "The Joint Committee on Contemporary China, 1956-1969," *ibid.*, no. 4, pp. 1-16, and 1973, no. 1, pp. 11-32. For a list of the historians who enjoyed unusual opportunities to study foreign languages and cultures in these programs, see Dorothy Sunderland and Leslie Wendell, eds., *Directory: Foreign Area Fellows, 1952-1972, of the Joint Committee on the Foreign Area Program of the Social Science Research Council, 1962-1972* (3d ed.; New York, 1973).

³⁹ Lambert, "Language and Area Studies Review," 17.

⁴⁰ Carl N. Degler, *Neither Black nor White: Slavery in Race Relations in Brazil and the United States* (New York, 1971).

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

American research on European history was the deficiencies of our libraries. Today it is possible to pursue meaningful research on most areas of the world without leaving the United States, and in many fields our library resources are unsurpassed. A large volume would be required to do justice to this subject. Let these illustrations indicate the depth and range of the documentation available on foreign areas: in the period 1962–67, the Library of Congress offices abroad obtained 7.5 million publications from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. Through this program forty other research libraries received sets of foreign-language publications, and 310 libraries received English-language sets.⁴¹ The April 1965 issue of the Library of Congress's *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* contained 487 pages of triple-column pages in small type.

Another way in which American historians might improve their world view would be to hold an annual meeting in Mexico City. We have met twice in Toronto: why not follow the example of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other American professional associations by trying out the excellent facilities in Mexico City? It would be worth the trip alone to visit the Anthropological Museum there, a remarkable testimony to the Indian cultures whose study Sahagún initiated.

One possible danger must be mentioned. As our students and professors become more acquainted with the history and conditions of other tribes, will we become more sensitive to injustices committed abroad, especially to historians, and in consequence will we attempt to influence foreign nations in ways we consider desirable? Spaniards studied Indians largely as an aid to Christianizing them. Will the AHA look upon governments and historians that do not follow our ways as laggards in civilization who must be exhorted by formal resolution and even condemnation to follow our leadership on such explosive matters as civil rights and free speech?

These are gut issues on which honest historians differ. Thus far the Soviet Union's treatment of its dissident intellectuals has received most attention, but if relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States continue to increase, there will be other problems to confront. Although ethnocentrism can be found in many places—and there may be even today some Americans who would agree with Jameson that what the world needs is a large dose of American history

⁴¹ Dagmar Horna Perman, ed., *Bibliography and the Historian* (Santa Barbara, 1968), 59.

to save it—China has one of the most completely closed civilizations ever developed in the world. Until the 1840s Chinese governmental and educational elites saw little need to study foreign languages or cultures, for all non-Chinese were considered barbarians. Those few who did study these subjects were dubbed “barbarian tamers” and tolerated because they performed an “odious and distasteful job, like sewer-inspectors,” an attitude that lasted in some quarters well into the nineteenth century.⁴² Today there is a different orthodoxy in China, according to which Maoist values are enshrined as the ultimate repository of truth. Apparently we will see in China a conscious and continuous ideological orientation of historical scholarship, as has been the case for some time in other countries, which will make dissidence dangerous and unlikely.⁴³

Americans living in a pluralistic society where there is legal emphasis on individual rights and free speech look upon such cultures as subject to thought control, whether in China, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, or elsewhere. Can historians from widely varying cultures find common ground to stand on? If one may judge from our experience in discussing Latin American history with Soviet scholars, the possibilities of a fruitful exchange of views must not be exaggerated.⁴⁴ Thus far these exchanges have been limited because of financial, linguistic, and political reasons, but it is likely that the coming generation will see a more wide-ranging and intense debate than ever before as historians discuss Latin America from the standpoint of their own tribes.

A final problem must be mentioned: the function of “tribal history.” Do all nations—including the United States—need parochialism, naiv-

⁴² John King Fairbank, *Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast: The Opening of the Treaty Ports* (Stanford, 1964), 176. An important recent study by Donald W. Treadgold deals in detail with both Russian and Chinese responses to the West. *The West in Russia and China* (Cambridge, 1973). Other valuable studies of this complicated topic are Paul A. Cohen, *China and Christianity: The Missionary Movement and the Growth of Chinese Antiforeignism, 1860-1870* (Cambridge, Mass., 1963), and Joseph R. Levenson, *European Expansion and the Counter-Example of Asia* (Englewood Cliffs, 1962). For an example of how cautiously one scholar worked to help his countrymen comprehend the nature of the outside world, see Fred W. Drake's account of the history-geography of Hsu Chi-yu (1795-1873). “A Mid-Nineteenth-Century Discovery of the Non-Chinese World,” *Modern Asian Studies*, 6 (1972): 205-24. For a sophisticated and forthright statement on the role American historians should play in the study of Chinese history, see John K. Fairbank, “Assignment for the '70's,” *AHR*, 74 (1968-69): 861-79.

⁴³ Herbert A. Simon, “Mao's China in 1972,” *Items*, 27 (1973): 1-4. On ideological aspects of history writing in the German Democratic Republic and in Poland, see the review by George G. Iggers, *Journal of Modern History*, 44 (1972): 149-52.

eté, and myths to bind together their people? Does everyone need to cultivate self-sustaining, self-satisfying, and supportive notions about the virtues and unique qualities of the tribe he belongs to? Perhaps so, and if the tribal history can be kept within decent bounds by the perspectives of historians inside and outside the tribe, it may serve a useful purpose. It must be recognized, too, that not all members of a tribe accept the dominant interpretation of its history and that divergent opinions within a tribe affect the views of historians outside. A century ago Japanese educational leaders embraced the American dogma of hard work and individualism—"Boys, be ambitious" was the watchword transmitted to Japanese youth by William Clark of Amherst.⁴⁵ Japanese Americanologists such as Yasaki Takagi, who introduced a course on the United States at Tokyo University in 1918, were convinced that America was basically "a good country of good people." The generation after 1945 was not so sure, and it aimed at viewing America objectively and dispassionately. A new school, now gathering influence, "contends that earlier American studies in Japan, following the example of American scholars themselves, have ignored the problems of America's minorities—the blacks, Indians, and immigrant groups—and is in need of fundamental reform."⁴⁶ Today Japanese textbooks no longer reflect the simplistic image that summed up for previous generations the message of America: "Boys, be ambitious."

If myths are useful when held by members of a tribe concerning its

⁴⁴ I. R. Lavretskii, "A Survey of the Hispanic American Historical Review, 1956–58," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 40 (1960): 340–60. This article originally appeared in *Voprosy istorii*, and the survey concluded "that the official Latin Americanists of the U.S. falsify and distort the historical truth in order to benefit imperialism" (p. 360). See also Russell H. Bartley, "On Scholarly Dialogue: The Case of the U.S. and Soviet Latin Americanists," *Latin American Research Review*, 5 (1970): 59–62. This is an introduction to the article by M. S. Al'perovich, "Soviet Historiography of the Latin American Countries," *ibid.*, 63–70. For a Mexican perspective, see Juan A. Ortega Medina, *Historia soviética iberoamericanista* (Mexico City, 1961).

⁴⁵ Quoted by the staff of the Asahi Shimbun in *The Pacific Rivals: a Japanese View of Japanese-American Relations* (New York, 1971), 363. It is encouraging to see that some Japanese historians, such as Masuda Yoshio, are also calling, as Lothar G. Knauth has said, for "less parochialism among Japanese historians and the removal of barriers between the Japanese historians of Japan and those of foreign countries. Only in this manner, he insists, can Japan come to grips with the problem of its place in world history and overcome her relative alienation in Asia and in the world." "Pacific Confrontation: Japan Encounters the Spanish Overseas Empire, 1542–1639" (Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1970), 530–31.

⁴⁶ Staff of the Asahi Shimbun, *Pacific Rivals*, 355–57.

own history, they are less innocent and less justifiable when they are invoked to explain another culture. For example, during the Vietnam War the United States stressed its opposition to Communist North Vietnam as a totalitarian dictatorship similar to those found elsewhere. The difficulty with this argument Frances FitzGerald has made clear: "The non-Communist Vietnamese leaders believed in intellectual freedom no more than the Communists. . . . Intellectual freedom, of course, implies intellectual diversity."⁴⁷ Is not one of the important reasons for paying attention to the history of other peoples to make sure that our understanding of their culture is not based on untenable myths?

However we may answer these questions, I believe that historians in this country now face a watershed, just as did that small group of teachers and writers who founded the AHA in 1884, who aimed to raise the teaching of history to a higher level because they were convinced that the local and state spirit should give way to a larger, national view.⁴⁸ Our problem today is to find ways of strengthening all international aspects of history teaching and writing in the United States. I am convinced—and this may be an expression of my own ethnocentrism—that no nation today has a better opportunity than our own to attempt to study other cultures without necessarily losing the necessary life-giving and life-sustaining connection with our own national roots. A minority group like the Scots or the Catalans may have some justification for giving almost exclusive attention to their own history, lest they disappear as a distinct culture. But surely the situation is different in the United States, with its many different strains of cultures, with its economic and political power, and with the need to overcome or at least diminish and channel in other directions the force of what might be called its missionary zeal.

My hope is that in the great enterprise, whose dimensions I have barely sketched, organized American historians will have an important and even indispensable part. Today the AHA has more projects, more problems, and a larger budget than ever before. Among our 17,000 members is to be found an astonishing diversity of historical interpretations, life-styles, linguistic skills, and, yes, pizzazz. Surely this remarkable aggregation of human beings will be able to influence the study

⁴⁷ Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam* (New York, 1973), 22.

⁴⁸ David D. Van Tassel and James A. Tinsley, "Historical Organizations as Aids to History," in William B. Hasseltine and Donald R. McNeil, eds., *Essays in Memory of Herbert A. Kellar* (Madison, 1958), 62.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

and teaching of history in international as well as national ways and to strengthen the already solid beginnings made here to study seriously the history of other nations and other peoples, while continuing to help Americans understand their present and future by providing an honest and informed picture of the past. When this day arrives we shall be achieving what Jameson hoped for: recognition of the fact that the history of the modern world cannot be fully understood unless foreign historians pay more attention to our history and recognition that United States history cannot be fully comprehended if isolated from world history.

Americans will then be ready for an even more difficult step, the initiation of fundamental revisions in their own views of the world, man, and the future, which began in the century of the great discoveries and for which Bernardino de Sahagún showed the way by his studies of Aztec culture. If American historians are fully aware of their opportunities and responsibilities in the world today, they can exert a powerful influence by their teaching and research to the end that we are able to appreciate the history of other peoples without losing allegiance to our own. By studying the history of their own tribes and other tribes as well, historians should be in the forefront of all those who would seek to understand the common elements in all cultures.

Background

The American Historical Association is a nonprofit membership corporation founded in 1884 and incorporated by Congress in 1889 for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research.

The association holds an annual meeting on December 28–30 of each year, at which there are nearly one hundred sessions on a wide range of topics including scholarly research, approaches to teaching, and professional concerns. Approximately two dozen affiliated societies meet jointly with the AHA.

Membership in the association brings with it the *American Historical Review*, the *AHA Newsletter*, the *Program* of the annual meeting, and, upon request, the *Annual Report* as well as the right to vote for nominees for AHA offices. The annual membership fee is based on a graduated scale according to income; joint and life memberships are also available.

The association's capital funds are managed by a Board of Trustees, but much of the income from these funds is allocated to special purposes. For its broader educational activities, the association has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues.

PUBLICATIONS

The *American Historical Review*, published five times a year, is the major historical journal in the United States. It includes scholarly articles, current bibliographies, and critical reviews in all fields of history. The *AHA Newsletter*, published nine times a year, contains articles and announcements of general interest to the profession as well as news of association activities.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution thereby creating three divisional committees—research, teaching, the profession—which appropriately reflect the most significant concerns and activities of the association.

Research. The association's long-standing interest in promoting historical scholarship continues. The *AHR* and the annual meeting provide forums for significant research in all fields of history. Through the Division on Research, the AHA also keeps a close watch on governmental policies affecting the ability of scholars to pursue research. The association is frequently called upon to represent the views of the profession on legislation relating to freedom of information, declassification, the right to privacy, and the like.

With the revival of the *Writings on American History*, the association offers the most comprehensive and current bibliography of article-length literature available. Work has begun on a compilation of article-length literature published during the gap between the old *Writings* and the new series. This multi-volume publication will appear in late 1975.

The AHA maintains a registry of dissertation topics in history and every three years publishes a list of doctoral dissertations in progress or completed at American universities.

Teaching. The new constitution mandates that the Teaching Division "collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques and materials and . . . encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges and universities." In recent years the AHA has sponsored a variety of projects relevant to teachers of history. The AHA has frequently supported conferences to examine some aspect of the education process, and the AHA Film and Document Series—four film cartridges and reading booklets (distributed by the Indiana University Audio-Visual Center)—is an important experiment in individualized media instruction.

The association publishes a series of pamphlets to serve as aids to teachers and students of history. These pamphlets offer concise and readable essays that are at once narrative and critical. These essays summarize the most recent interpretations in specific areas of or approaches to history, and select, critical bibliographies are included.

Profession. The constitution mandates that the Professional Division "collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities

BACKGROUND

for all historians regardless of individual membership in the association." The division is grappling with such matters as the job crisis, the rights of historians, and affirmative action.

The association solicits information on employment opportunities for historians and publishes job announcements in a quarterly *Employment Information Bulletin*. At each annual meeting, the AHA operates a Job Register for the posting of job announcements and the interviewing of candidates.

The AHA also maintains a Women's Roster, a computerized talent bank with information on the education, experience, and publications of more than 2,000 women historians.

Liaison. The association represents the United States in the Comité International des Sciences Historiques and cooperates with historians of Britain, Canada, and other nations in various activities. It is a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council and is represented on various commissions and advisory boards.

Prizes and Honors. A number of prizes and other honors are offered and administered by the AHA. Over the years prizes have been established for outstanding books in many areas of history. The association helps to select the holder of the Harmsworth Professorship, a chair established at the University of Oxford for a visiting professor of American history.

Constitution

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies through the encouragement of research, teaching, and publication, the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, the dissemination of historical records and information, the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public, and the pursuit of kindred activities in the interest of history.

ARTICLE III

Membership in the association shall be open to any person interested in history upon the payment of one year's dues. Any member whose dues are in arrears shall be dropped from the roll. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment in advance of one year's dues. Only members in good standing shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the association. Honorary members of the association may be elected by the Council, and such honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1: The elected officers shall be the president, the president-elect, and three vice-presidents. The appointed officers shall be the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller.

SECTION 2: The president shall be elected for a one-year term. It shall be his or her duty to preside at meetings of the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the association.

SECTION 3: The president-elect shall be elected for a one-year term. He or she shall be a member of the Council. If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the president-elect shall thereupon become president.

SECTION 4: Each of the vice-presidents shall be elected for a three-year term. He or she shall serve as a member of the Council and as chairman of a Divisional Committee composed of one other member of the Council appointed annually by the president and three members each elected for staggered three-year terms.

SECTION 5: It shall be the duty of each vice-president, under the direction of the Council and with the assistance of the executive director, to formulate policies and projects for submission to the Council on behalf of his or her respective division.

SECTION 6: The executive director shall be the chief administrative officer of the association. It shall be his or her duty, under the direction of the Council, to oversee the affairs of the association, to have responsibility for the continuing operations of the association, to supervise the work of its committees, to assist in the formulation of policies and projects for submission to the Council, to execute instructions of the Council, and to perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

SECTION 7: The appointed officers shall be designated by the Council for specified terms of office not to exceed five years and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

ARTICLE V

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

(a) The president, elected for a term of one year, the president-elect, elected for a term of one year, and the three vice-presidents, elected for staggered terms of three years.

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

(c) The immediate past president, who shall serve for a one-year term.

(d) The executive director, serving as a nonvoting member.

CONSTITUTION

SECTION 2: The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. The Council shall fix the amount of dues and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective. It may appoint such committees as it deems necessary. The Council shall call an annual meeting of the association at a place and time it deems appropriate. It shall report to the membership on its deliberations and actions through the publications of the association and at the business meeting.

SECTION 3: To transact necessary business in the interim between meetings of the Council, there shall be an Executive Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council. The Executive Committee in the conduct of its business shall be subject always to the general direction of the Council.

SECTION 4: For the general management of the financial affairs of the association, there shall be a Finance Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1: There shall be a Research Division, a Teaching Division, and a Professional Division of the association, each with its appropriate vice-president and Divisional Committee.

SECTION 2: It shall be the duty of the Research Division, under the direction of the Council, to help promote historical scholarship, to encourage the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, to ensure equal access to information, and to foster the dissemination of information about historical records and research.

SECTION 3: It shall be the duty of the Teaching Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques and materials and to encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges, and universities.

SECTION 4: It shall be the duty of the Professional Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities and to help ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the association.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1: The Council shall call a business meeting, open to all members of the association in good standing, to convene at the time of the annual meeting.

SECTION 2: The business meeting, by a majority vote, may consider resolutions and deal with proposals of any kind concerning the affairs of the association, receive reports of officers and committees, instruct officers and the Council, and exercise any powers not reserved to the Council, Nominating Committee, Board of Trustees, and elected or appointed officers of the association.

SECTION 3: All measures adopted by the business meeting shall come before the Council for acceptance, nonconcurrence, or veto. If accepted by the Council, they shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 4: The Council may veto any measure adopted by the business meeting that it believes to be in violation of the association's constitution or which, upon advice of counsel, it judges to be in violation of law. The Council shall publish an explanation for each such veto.

SECTION 5: The Council may vote not to concur in any measure adopted by the business meeting. Within ninety days of the Council meeting following the business meeting, the Council shall publish its opinion of each measure with which it does not concur and submit the measure to a mail ballot of the entire membership. If approved by a majority of the members in the mail ballot, the measure shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 6: The Council may postpone implementation of any measure adopted by the business meeting or approved by mail ballot that in its judgment is financially or administratively unfeasible. The Council shall publish an explanation of each such decision and justify it at the subsequent business meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1: The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. Three shall be elected each year. The president shall fill by *ad interim* appointment any vacancy that may occur between annual meetings.

SECTION 2: The Nominating Committee shall nominate, by annual mail ballot, candidates for the offices of president, president-elect, vice-presi-

CONSTITUTION

dent, member of the Council, member of a Divisional Committee, member of the Nominating Committee, and elected member of the Committee on Committees. On the annual ballot the Nominating Committee shall present at least one name for each of the offices of president and president-elect and two or more names for vice-president and each vacant membership on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees, as well as the names of any persons nominated by petition as below specified. The committee shall invite and consider suggestions from members of the association for candidates for each of the vacancies to appear on the ballot. It shall announce its nominations to the membership six months in advance of the respective terms of office.

SECTION 3: Nominations may also be made by petitions carrying in each case the signatures of one hundred or more members of the association in good standing 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 at least three months before the annual meeting. In distributing the annual ballot by mail to the members of the association, the Nominating Committee shall present and identify such candidates nominated by petition along with its own candidates, having first ascertained that all candidates have consented to stand for election.

SECTION 4: 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 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 headquarters of the association, where they shall be kept for at least one year. The results of the election shall be announced at the 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 business meeting.

ARTICLE IX

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 business meeting of the association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power, under the policy direction of the Council, 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. The Finance Committee of the Council shall meet at least once each year with the Board of Trustees of the association to discuss investment policies and the financial needs of the association.

ARTICLE X

Amendments to the constitution may be proposed by the Council or by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members in good standing. Amendments thus proposed shall be reported to the membership through one of the association publications or by other means at least six weeks before the next business meeting and shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting for discussion and possible revision. An amendment from the floor adopted at a business meeting shall be published at least six weeks prior to the next business meeting and voted upon at that meeting. Acceptance or rejection of the amendment shall thereupon be determined by mail ballot of the membership.

ARTICLE XI

The Council may adopt bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, upon any matter of concern to the association.

ARTICLE XII

Upon the adoption of this constitution, the Council shall have the power to decide upon the details of the transition from the existing organization to that embodied in this document.

Officers, Council, Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees, and Board of Trustees for 1975

OFFICERS

President: Gordon Wright, *Stanford University*
President-Elect: Richard B. Morris, *Columbia University*
Executive Director: Mack Thompson, *American Historical Association*
Editor: R. K. Webb, *American Historical Review*
Assistant Executive Director: Eleanor F. Straub, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL

Gordon Wright
Richard B. Morris
Lewis Hanke
Leo F. Solt, *Indiana University*, vice-president, Research Division (75)
C. Warren Hollister, *University of California, Santa Barbara*, vice-president,
Teaching Division (76)
Jean T. Joughin, *American University*, vice-president, Professional
Division (77)
Natalie Zemon Davis, *University of California, Berkeley* (75)
Arthur Marder, *University of California, Irvine* (75)
Lawrence W. Towner, *The Newberry Library* (75)
John W. Blassingame, *Yale University* (76)
Charles F. Delzell, *Vanderbilt University* (76)
Eugene D. Genovese, *University of Rochester* (76)

Executive Committee:

Gordon Wright
Richard B. Morris
John W. Blassingame
Charles F. Delzell
Natalie Zemon Davis

Finance Committee:

Gordon Wright
Richard B. Morris
Lewis Hanke
Arthur Marder
Lawrence W. Towner

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Nancy N. Barker, *University of Texas, Austin*, chairman (75)
Kathryn C. Preyer, *Wellesley College* (75)
Anne Firor Scott, *Duke University* (75)
Dan Carter, *Emory University* (76)
Mary Maples Dunn, *Bryn Mawr College* (76)
John Womack, Jr., *Harvard University* (76)
H. Wayne Morgan, *University of Oklahoma* (77)
Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., *University of California, Berkeley* (77)
Charles T. Wood, *Dartmouth College* (77)

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Richard B. Morris, *Columbia University*, chairman (75)
Peter H. Smith, *University of Wisconsin, Madison* (75)
George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* (75)
Letitia Brown, *George Washington University* (76)
David H. Pinkney, *University of Washington* (76)

Report of the Executive Secretary

It is a pleasant duty to present my ninth and last annual report, covering the academic year 1973-74. The year has been one of preparations for the changeover to the new constitution, which finally was adopted this spring by a membership vote with ninety-one percent of the ballots in its favor. Under the present conditions of academic recession, the predominant problem has been how best to readjust the association's strictly limited resources to the enlarged opportunities inherent in the new operating structure.

The central resource and strength of the association is inevitably the size and comprehensiveness of its membership. So it is encouraging that once again the fiscal year has ended with income from dues somewhat higher than projected in the budget. The membership figures give a more sobering picture. Membership records now up to date month by month, following more than a year of difficulties of conversion to the computer arrangements at Richmond, show the number of memberships slightly on the increase since last fall but as of that time some eleven percent below the figure I reported in September 1972. A special inquiry this May addressed to all who have recently dropped membership after at least two years' standing has brought a heartening response in the form of a number of renewals and many candid explanations of the compelling individual reasons for noncontinuance. These responses will surely be helpful as background for policy decisions this coming year.

As the *Newsletter* will have reported by the time this report appears, the cooperativeness of members in supplying information on their renewal forms this spring gave us the first statistical description of association membership since the special effort of 1967, which proved unmanageable for lack of a computer. The percentage of return in the present case is much less impressive, but we can hope that improvement of the list of specialist categories, and wider recognition of the value of such statistics, will raise the percentage without appreciable effort or

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

expense on anyone's part. One reason they are important is that, as experience suggests, the headquarters can do a more effective job of representing the profession on the national scene if it is able to describe the range of association members' interests and specialties accurately. In the September 1973 *Newsletter* a "Note on Lobbying" outlined the special value of communications from specifically qualified members, properly timed and targeted, for which the staff best plays only a facilitating role. I have received only favorable comments on this note. The one governmental concession to historians this past year in which we played a share in mobilizing opinion, the opening of the federal census records of 1900 to qualified researchers, exactly illustrated the contentions of the note.

The new format of the *Newsletter* since last January has itself been a step toward better communication between members and leadership of the association. The monthly schedule of publication, the shortened delay between copy deadline and appearance, and the more newspaper-like handling of the page have been matched by intelligent and imaginative editing by Janet Hayman. Her recent departure from the association is a real loss. But Janet Hearne, I am sure, will carry things forward in excellent fashion. Arrangements are already underway to reserve space in the *Newsletter* for matters within the purviews of the three new divisions specified by the constitution.

Of the three divisional areas, professional affairs has probably received the most staff attention this year. The *Employment Information Bulletin*, under Esten Hardee, while unable to create any jobs for historians where there are none, has been receiving even better cooperation from history departments and has incidentally collected somewhat better statistics than previously about the unemployment situation for historians.

Using a careful nationwide sample of institutions developed by the American Council on Education, Eleanor Straub as assistant executive director has obtained a gratifyingly high 83 percent response from departments on the number of history enrollments and majors over the past four years. Her analysis of the incidence of declines in these key figures appeared in the September 1974 *Newsletter*.

As a consequence of resolutions adopted at the December 1971 business meeting, a statement of AHA recommendations to the profession on the job crisis had been drafted by the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in 1972. Reworked at the Council's request by the committee last fall, it was adopted at December's Council meeting and published in the

OFFICERS' REPORTS

March *Newsletter*. There is always uncertainty as to how much good statements of this sort achieve, however well drafted. But the misunderstandings that they occasion are another matter, as witness the letter in the May *Newsletter* protesting what had been meant merely as a deterrent to a form of "moonlighting," the teaching of a single course by someone concurrently employed full-time in a nonacademic position.

Under the chairmanship of Jane deHart Mathews of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the Committee on Women Historians has continued to be the association's most active committee. Under its auspices the women's roster has continued to serve departments and other hiring agencies impelled by federal pressure (and the current climate) to look for qualified women historians. Thanks to a generous arrangement with the University of Maryland the roster is being computerized in hopes of greater usefulness in the future, and possibilities are being explored of expanding it to include minorities now similarly in demand. According to the latest figures gathered early in 1973 the percentage of women in history posts is still not known to have changed from the low figure uncovered by the preceding Committee on the Status of Women in 1970. But the present committee has ascertained that the percentage of first-year women graduate students at Ph.D.-granting institutions has risen to something like 36 percent, and at its April meeting the committee set in motion an inquiry, now being completed, to see whether the employment picture has changed at the twenty institutions principally investigated in 1970. On any topic that generates lively emotions, as this one does, exact and up-to-date information is essential.

This spring, too late for proper consideration at the Council's meeting, the Committee on the Rights of Historians chaired by Sheldon Hackney submitted a thoughtful and substantial report, which we hope can be released to the membership by the time this report is published. The Council's Committee on the Profession, chaired by Otis Graham, has concurrently been inquiring into broad principles that might govern formal AHA intervention in cases of the infringement on the rights of historians, abroad as well as in this country.

In the divisional area of teaching, the *Newsletter* has been able to carry an increasing number of useful items of news, but the Washington staff has not been able to do much. As a continuation of his role as director of the AHA's recent History Education Project, Eugene Asher ran a successful Anglo-American Conference of Teachers at California Institute of Technology in August 1973, and in July 1974 he led the American delegation to the corresponding conference at the University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

of York (England). These ten-day conferences made possible by the U.S. Department of State and Great Britain's Department of Education and Science, have had a strong element of AHA participation and support and have substantially promoted the AHA's relations with teachers in two-year colleges and in public schools.

On the recommendation of the AHA Committee on Teaching last December, the first of a hoped-for series of summer workshops on teaching was funded by the Lilly Endowment and held this spring at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. At Stony Brook the focus was on drawing on the experience of history faculties at three two-year colleges on Long Island, in collegueship with a team from the Stony Brook department, to produce a report helpful to teachers elsewhere. The two evaluators chosen by the AHA are Richard Brown and Glenn Linden.

This spring saw the conclusion of arrangements to locate at the Audio-Visual Center of Indiana University the management of a much delayed and much reduced project to experiment with combined use of film cartridges and readings booklets in homework assignments for college courses. At IU's suggestion, this group of four study units is now correctly entitled the AHA Film and Document Series. To date virtually all use of these units has fallen into the conventional pattern of classroom showings of the 16 mm reels with teacher-led discussion. A modest grant was secured from the Lilly Endowment to allow the Committee on Documentary and Television Films to award a cartridge unit and the library-style equipment to twelve departments around the country, in return for a promise to use them in some regular course and to report back on the degree of success or failure of the experiment. A mailing sent in late April to nearly 1,300 departments elicited an impressive array of applications, representing more than 300 departments, so that some hard work by the committee was necessary in order to arrive at a final properly balanced list of twelve awards. When the reports are in, a year from now, the possibilities for using film material for out-of-class assignments in college history courses should be considerably clearer. By fortunate coincidence, in September the first AHA pamphlet on the use of film in history teaching went on the market.

Even more central to the association's responsibilities have been the concerns of the Council's Committee on Teaching to lay the groundwork for the new division. Being explored are the possibilities for answering the urgent need for better information on the state of history teaching across the country. Another concern is better cooperation between the AHA and the *History Teacher*, which is published by a group of AHA

OFFICERS' REPORTS

members at Long Beach, California. The last month of my official concern for such matters opened pleasantly with a visit from a foundation official anxious to talk with William McNeill, chairman of the Council's Committee on Teaching, about ways in which the AHA might do even more to encourage better history teaching.

In the third divisional area, research, a somewhat greater number of projects have been going forward this year. Under the chairmanship of Richard Morris, the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, for example, has been very nearly as active as the women's committee mentioned earlier. Charged with developing helpful contacts with the wide range of scholarly projects to celebrate the bicentennial here and abroad, Morris's committee has enjoyed grant support from the National Endowment for the Humanities for office work and travel and committee meetings for this past year and now for the coming year, as bicentennial activity works up to its climax. Working with the State Department, the committee has played a major part in developing a joint Mexican-American program for a conference and publication. In view of this, Dra. Josefina Vazquez-Knauth joined the committee at midyear, the first time in recent history that the AHA's readiness to expand its committees into joint committees has led to including a Mexican scholar.

A more evenly balanced joint committee in the research area is the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives. One of its two meetings each year is at the AHA office, and this year the other was at Ann Arbor with the SAA as gracious hosts. This committee continues to be as vigorous and important as Tom Clark helped make it a year ago. This spring, at its request, my office mailed to all United States senators and representatives a committee-drafted letter urging attention to the preservation of their own records. The letter drew appreciative responses from a number of them.

Very closely related to the joint committee's interests has been a bill in Congress for a national survey of historical records. It has been the responsibility of a special joint committee that includes the local historians (AASLH) and the legal historians (ASLH) and is led by Charles Lee of South Carolina. Sponsored initially by Senator Edward Brooke, the bill has been reconsidered on the House side for the sake of incorporating it into the legislation governing the National Historical Publications Commission, with the cordial consent of the latter. But Watergate pressures have slowed action; and, if historians are to see the rescuing of essential historical records begun in this time of bicentennial

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

interest, special efforts on their part may be necessary without delay.

Two strictly AHA committees have been active this year on research matters. The American-East Asian Relations Committee, having received a grant in 1973 from the Ford Foundation to continue a small part of its previous efforts, has granted three fellowships. The Documentary and Television Film Committee has achieved a partial and temporary success in its efforts at a regular government archiving of the evening news and essential public affairs reporting over television. Earlier this year negotiations, which included the AHA as an interested party, led to the beginning of the archiving of the CBS evening news by the National Archives with CBS permission, and the committee hopes this will lead in due course to an expanded and regularized operation.

Since January the Council's Committee on Research has been focusing on the difficult problem of how much the association can and should do on bibliographies for use by the profession. This question has also been very much the concern of the Committee on Information Services, which was able at its spring meeting to initiate inquiries into possible improvement of a number of other forms of current services in aid of historical research.

Relations with historians in other countries, to the extent that they fall to the AHA, have continued in several quite separate operations. The Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association has carried forward its important job of assuring good programs and good contacts at the two annual meetings. The large task of preparing the local arrangements for the Fourteenth International Congress of Historians in San Francisco next year has been in the capable hands of Richard Schlatter, who has reported success in AHA efforts to secure the necessary funding. Suggestions to the International Committee's bureau as to American participants for the minor roles in the 1975 program were formulated by the Committee on International Historical Activities in two telephone conferences in January. The committee also decided on a resolution on freedom of historical work that was adopted by the Council at its spring meeting and was then forwarded to all national committees expected to be represented at San Francisco. Another international announcement, sent out both in that way and through USIA channels, was on the initiative of Richard Morris's bicentennial committee: the Council has authorized using Beveridge funds for a prize for the best monograph not in English on the era of the American Revolution, the prize to cover costs of translation and publication here and of a visit here by the author. This an-

OFFICERS' REPORTS

nouncement, not surprisingly, has been very well received abroad. Finally, under direction of President Hanke and a small committee, arrangements for the program and site of the second biennial Soviet-American colloquium scheduled for next winter are going ahead well.

Many of the activities in these areas have owed much of their quality and effectiveness this year to good communications and cooperation with our colleague disciplines. The Conference of Secretaries of the American Council of Learned Societies continues to play a key role in this, and I was happy that Eleanor Straub could attend its meeting in Quebec in late June. The discussion there focused on pooling information as to how best to achieve economy and efficiency in association operations. Here in Washington the fortnightly morning meetings of the executives of eight social science associations—the group called COSSA—have provided particularly valuable discussion this past year both on programs to do with teaching and on common problems in association affairs. In regard to one of these problems, the *ad hoc* committee of the American Council on Education on the role of its association members, which I chaired, held a useful open meeting at the ACE annual meeting in October 1973. The concerns expressed in its final report are now being carried forward promisingly by ACE staff action.

What has more truly distinguished this past year has been an emphasis on cooperation with other groups within the field of history itself. President Hanke's invitation to them to name representatives for a luncheon discussion with AHA Council members on March 30 was the first of his many significant initiatives for 1974. Notable consequences can be expected in the year ahead, and I need only mention the establishment of contacts with committees on teaching both in ancient history and the history of science. At the level of executive-to-executive cooperation I must single out for special mention how satisfactory and unfailingly pleasant it has been this year to work with Richard Kirkendall, in his first year as OAH executive secretary.

The two strongest continuing activities of the association, the annual meeting and the *AHR*, need hardly more than an expression of my warm appreciation for this past year's achievements, since these are reported elsewhere. With Wayne Vucinich as program chairman and Joseph Illick as local arrangements chairman, the annual meeting in San Francisco was a credit to the association; and, as I write, the 1974 Program Committee under the leadership of Robert Cross has put together a fine program for the upcoming meeting in Chicago. In Robert Webb's absence on sabbatical in England, the *AHR* has continued operations without an

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

interruption in its high level of quality, thanks to Thomas Cochran as visiting editor and Nancy Lane as managing editor. The AHA pamphlets have also registered a year of distinct progress under the direction of Ann Hofstra in Washington, supplemented by supervision from England.

As this report shows, 1973-74 has been a lively year, full of worthwhile developments contrasted by financial strains as evidenced in the treasurer's report. I end it with the warmest feeling of gratitude for the good cooperation shown me on all three floors of the headquarters, for the vigorous leadership from President White and President Hanke in the face of many challenges, for the hard work cheerfully done by members of the Council and the AHA committees, and perhaps most of all for the extremely competent and wise help from Eileen Gaylard in the details of my own work. It has been a thorough pleasure, as well as an honor, to serve the association this past year, as it has been since 1965.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Visiting Editor

As in other nonprofit organizations, the current rate of inflation has presented the association and the *AHR* with severe problems. In such a situation expenditures cannot be reduced in terms of dollars without sacrificing essential functions of the organization, and ultimate solutions must take the form of raising income sufficiently to reflect the level of inflation. Nevertheless, the staff of the *AHR*, led by Nancy Lane, has tried to consider every possible economy within the existing format. By slight changes in leading and other changes in design the *AHR* can save money, but not more than half as much as the increase in the cost of paper. As visiting editor, I have refused to endorse any long-run change that would commit the editor to an altered publication.

There are some encouraging factors in the situation. Membership in the AHA and subscriptions by institutions to the *AHR* have held up, and at the time of writing this report both show an increasing trend. Advertising revenue has not held to the very high levels of the spring of 1973, although, judged by previous years, it has been satisfactory. Much of this is due to the persuasiveness of our advertising manager, Louise Douglas, but she warns us that as of June 1974, the market will not stand another increase in rates.

The preparation of an annual volume of recently published articles in the field of American history has gone forward rapidly under the editorship of James Dougherty and a contract for prompt publication has been entered into with Kraus Reprint Company. Before this report appears in the *Program*, the Council will no doubt have reached decisions regarding the three yearly publications of recent articles in non-American fields and the possibility of an annual volume of such articles. While dropping the thrice yearly listings would save expense, it should be borne in mind, in considering all such economies, that the *AHR* is the most important historical publication in the world and its policies and services are matters of national importance.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The problem of office space for the staff of the *AHR* has been alleviated by a minor redesign of the second floor of 400 A Street. Although only a new doorway was involved, securing a building permit required the correction of some minor violations of the building code. We are now operating in accordance with the law and have enough offices, no matter how small, to house the editorial staff unless growth takes place.

Within the last year, Peter Gay's term on the editorial board expired, and Gordon Wright resigned upon his election to the vice-presidency. To fill these two vacancies the editor nominated and the Council approved Nicholas Riasanovsky of the University of California, Berkeley, and Fritz Stern of Columbia University. Beatrice F. Hyslop, for many years the section editor for articles on France, died in 1973 and has been succeeded by Lynn M. Case of the University of Pennsylvania.

The resignation of Janet Hayman from the editorship of the *Newsletter* led to Janet Hearne taking over that post in place of her assistant editorship of the *AHR*. Maryann Lessso, formerly working on the systemization of the recently published articles operation and the women's roster, has become an editorial assistant on the *AHR*, and Robin Byrnes has been promoted to assistant editor. In recognition of his fine work in computerizing the recently published articles for an annual volume and doing many other things such as systematizing the reviewer files, James Dougherty has been promoted to associate editor. John Appleby continues as a practically indispensable associate editor for book reviewing and other tasks such as the list of doctoral dissertations.

I hope that the office has not suffered too much through my irregular visits during the course of the year. Nancy Lane, the managing editor, has had to do much more work than should normally be called for. She has certainly had a hard year but, perhaps, an interesting one. I have regarded myself as a caretaker pursuing established policies and have not devoted time to the contemplation and analysis of the state of research, writing, and book reviewing that properly take up much of the time of the editor. My kind of administration would not do for long. Whether there is any good compromise between reading in absentia with only occasional visits and a full-time Washington editorship is something that can only be estimated on the basis of specific people and situations.

Even by the time of the appearance of this report there must remain many unsolved problems regarding the *AHR* and the new administrative structure of the association. The new constitution says nothing about an

OFFICERS' REPORTS

editorial board and in defining the duties of the Research Division specifies only that it "shall help to promote historical scholarship, to encourage the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, to ensure equal access to information, and to foster the dissemination of information about historical records and research" (Article VI, Section 2). The new constitution also fails to make the editor of the *AHR* an *ex-officio* member of the Council. An interim Committee on Research, appointed by President Hanke, has considered the affairs of the *AHR* as part of its responsibilities. The already existing Committee on Information Services, not terminated by the new constitution, also considers the *AHR* part of its responsibilities. Unfortunately, as I write this, these two committees are not altogether in agreement regarding policy for the *AHR*. Since such policy must obviously concern the editorial board as well, there presently remains a need for administrative simplification and clarification.

Informed from time to time of accumulating problems, both financial and administrative, Bob Webb has not had a tranquil sabbatical. Much of his time has been spent giving the Council, the Administrative Committee, and the staff the benefit of his accumulated information on various subjects. As of June 1974, it is hard to predict what the situation of the *AHR* will be under the structure created by the constitution and the administration of the new executive director.

Thomas C. Cochran, *Visiting Editor*

Report of the Treasurer

Total assets of the American Historical Association for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, amounted to \$1,331,997, as compared with \$1,314,096 in 1973. This total is the sum of three major funds:

- a. *General Fund*—cash, deposits, and permanent investments, which may be used for the general purposes of the association—\$452,330
- b. *Special Funds and Grants*—cash, temporary and permanent investments representing grants for special projects and funds, the income from which is restricted in use—\$714,281
- c. *Plant Fund*—the land, buildings, and equipment of the association, less depreciation—\$165,386

In the above figures, permanent investments are carried at their original cost. Since June 30, 1973, the market value of these investments has declined sharply, and on June 30, 1974, it was below what was originally paid for them. 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. The Fiduciary Trust Company's report is filed at the association's office and available for inspection by interested members. Land and buildings of the association, carried at cost less depreciation, have a somewhat higher estimated market value.

For 1973–74 the association had adopted a deficit budget. As the appended table of revenue and expense shows, the actual deficit was slightly larger than that anticipated, even though dues income rose just a little over the estimate. Advertising and subscription revenue fell below expectations, while some expenses, particularly computer time rental and committee expenditures, exceeded projections. Operating expense exceeded income by \$45,191, a deficit reduced by investment income to \$13,666.

Last year was the fourth in the last five to show a deficit, and the surplus in the other year (1972–73) was due to a nonrecurring gain in securities transfers. Such a situation cannot long continue if the associa-

OFFICERS' REPORTS

tion is to survive. Costs of goods and services continue to rise; we have recently been notified of significant advances in paper, printing, and postage costs. Measures to control costs have already been initiated. Further, the association will need to consider what services to its membership must have priority. A revision of the dues structure, to produce greater revenue and at the same time to be more equitable, seems inescapable.

The tables on the following pages are a condensed account of the association's financial operations. Main Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants, have audited all accounts; their report is on file and available for inspection at the association's office.

Under the new constitution of the association there will be no treasurer. His functions will be assumed by the Finance Committee and by a Controller. The present treasurer thanks both his veteran predecessor and all the association's staff for their help during his one-year tenure.

Roderic H. Davison, *Treasurer*

MAIN LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

Offices or Associated Firms
U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, South America
Great Britain, Europe, Middle East
Australia, Africa

1334 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
202-783-3820

The Council
American Historical Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1974, 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, 1974 (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.
July 24, 1974

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET (ON A CASH BASIS) JUNE 30, 1974 AND 1973

ASSETS

| | 1974 | 1973 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | | |
| Cash | \$ 72,754 | \$ 77,516 |
| Deposits | 2,425 | 925 |
| Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value \$322,720 and \$430,476) | 377,151 | 382,535 |
| Total General Fund | 452,330 | 460,976 |
| Special Funds and Grants | | |
| Cash | 159,045 | 119,365 |
| Temporary investments, at cost (market value \$58,950 and \$59,888) | 59,880 | 59,880 |
| Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value \$325,213 and \$433,801) | 401,324 | 402,816 |
| Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$107,849 and \$133,769) | 94,032 | 100,730 |
| Total Special Funds and Grants | 714,281 | 682,791 |
| Plant Fund | | |
| Property, plant and equipment, at cost | 246,311 | 243,481 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 80,925 | 73,152 |
| Total Plant Fund | 165,386 | 170,329 |
| | <u>\$1,331,997</u> | <u>\$1,314,096</u> |

LIABILITIES

| | 1974 | 1973 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | | |
| Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings .. | \$ 1,078 | \$ 1,058 |
| Fund balance | 451,252 | 459,918 |
| Total General Fund | 452,330 | 460,976 |
| Special Funds and Grants | | |
| International Congress of Historical Sciences— registration fees held in escrow | 793 | |
| Fund balances | 713,488 | 682,791 |
| Total Special Funds and Grants | 714,281 | 682,791 |
| Plant Fund | | |
| Fund balance | 165,386 | 170,329 |
| Total Plant Fund | 165,386 | 170,329 |
| | <u>\$1,331,997</u> | <u>\$1,314,096</u> |

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
—GENERAL FUND (ON A CASH BASIS)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1974 AND 1973

| | 1974 | 1973 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Operating revenue | | |
| Dues | \$303,512 | \$286,227 |
| Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> | 124,695 | 137,380 |
| Advertising | 113,202 | 128,896 |
| Sales | 65,638 | 50,138 |
| Royalties and reprint fees | 8,537 | 8,556 |
| Registration fees | 20,033 | 17,615 |
| Rentals | 45,530 | 42,625 |
| Administrative fees | 5,043 | 7 |
| Other | 2,622 | 1,948 |
| | <u>688,812</u> | <u>673,392</u> |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Salaries | 289,542 | 292,662 |
| Employee benefits | 39,674 | 41,530 |
| House operating expenses | 9,896 | 9,380 |
| Office supplies and expenses | 33,246 | 37,415 |
| Equipment rentals and maintenance | 28,710 | 22,640 |
| Purchases of Plant Fund assets | 2,830 | 1,273 |
| Publication printing and distribution | 233,541 | 241,920 |
| Travel and related meeting expenses | 71,811 | 81,735 |
| General insurance | 1,359 | 1,248 |
| Audit and legal fees | 17,172 | 18,150 |
| Dues and subscriptions | 2,364 | 2,419 |
| Other | 3,858 | 1,197 |
| | <u>734,003</u> | <u>751,569</u> |
| Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue | 45,191 | 78,177 |
| Nonoperating revenue | | |
| Investment income (net of management fees) | 33,698 | 30,506 |
| Contributions | 26 | 207 |
| | <u>33,724</u> | <u>30,713</u> |
| Excess of expenses over revenue before special item . | 11,467 | 47,464 |
| Gain (loss) on sale of securities | (2,199) | 138,397 |
| Excess of revenue over expenses | | |
| (expenses over revenue) | <u>\$(13,666)</u> | <u>\$ 90,933</u> |

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND
COMPARED WITH BUDGET (ON A CASH BASIS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

| | Actual | Budget | Over or (Under) Budget |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Operating revenue | | | |
| Dues | \$303,512 | \$291,500 | \$ 12,012 |
| Subscriptions to <i>American Historical</i> <i>Review</i> | 124,695 | 133,000 | (8,305) |
| Advertising | 113,202 | 133,250 | (20,048) |
| Sales | 65,638 | 46,000 | 19,638 |
| Royalties and reprint fees | 8,537 | 9,000 | (463) |
| Registration fees | 20,033 | 23,750 | (3,717) |
| Rentals | 45,530 | 45,900 | (370) |
| Administrative fees | 5,043 | 3,486 | 1,557 |
| Other | 2,622 | 6,500 | (3,878) |
| | <u>\$688,812</u> | <u>\$692,386</u> | <u>\$ (3,574)</u> |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Salaries | \$289,542 | \$294,320 | \$ (4,778) |
| Employee benefits | 39,674 | 39,900 | (226) |
| House operating expenses | 9,896 | 12,000 | (2,104) |
| Office supplies and expenses | 33,246 | 41,000 | (7,754) |
| Equipment rentals and maintenance | 28,710 | 17,600 | 11,110 |
| Purchases of Plant Fund assets | 2,830 | —0— | 2,830 |
| Publication printing and distribution | 233,541 | 231,000 | 2,541 |
| Travel and related meeting expenses | 71,811 | 66,300 | 5,511 |
| General insurance | 1,359 | —0— | 1,359 |
| Audit and legal fees | 17,172 | 20,500 | (3,328) |
| Dues and subscriptions | 2,364 | 3,000 | (636) |
| Other | 3,858 | 2,020 | 1,838 |
| | <u>\$734,003</u> | <u>\$727,640</u> | <u>\$ 6,363</u> |
| Excess of operating expenses over Operating revenue | <u>\$ 45,191</u> | <u>\$ 35,254</u> | <u>\$ 9,937</u> |
| Nonoperating revenue | | | |
| Investment income (net of management fees) | 33,698 | 29,000 | 4,698 |
| Contributions | 26 | —0— | 26 |
| | <u>33,724</u> | <u>29,000</u> | <u>4,724</u> |
| Excess of expenses over revenue before special item | 11,467 | 6,254 | 5,213 |
| Loss on sale of securities | 2,199 | —0— | 2,199 |
| Excess of expenses over revenue | <u>\$ 13,666</u> | <u>\$ 6,254</u> | <u>\$ 7,412</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, 1974

| <u>Fund, Grant, or Contract</u> | <u>Balances, July 1, 1973</u> | <u>Contributions Grants and Contracts</u> | <u>Income</u> | <u>Transfers</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> | <u>Balances, June 30, 1974</u> |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund | \$ 6,217 | \$ | \$ 262 | \$ | \$ 318 | \$ 6,161 |
| American Council of Learned Societies Grant for the International Congress of Historical Sciences | 55,555 | | 3,110 | 3,825 | 1,661 | 60,829 |
| Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Membership Dues of Asian Historians | 538 | | | | 538 | —0— |
| George Louis Beer Prize Fund | 13,544 | | 629 | | 18 | 14,155 |
| Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund | 201,676 | | 13,994 | | 6,484 | 209,186 |
| Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs | 896 # | | | | | 896 # |
| Albert Corey Prize Fund | 13,846 | | 631 | | 18 | 14,459 |
| Department of State Grant for the Comparison of the Revolutions of the United States and Mexico | | 5,400 | | | | 5,400 |
| John H. Dunning Prize Fund | 10,006 | | 460 | | 18 | 10,448 |
| Endowment Fund | 91,018 | 2,008 | 2,689 | | | 95,715 |
| John K. Fairbank Prize Fund | 11,503 | | 586 | | 500 | 11,589 |
| Feature Films Project—AHA | 14,828 # | | 5,125 | | 1,496 | 11,199 # |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Ford Foundation Grants | | | | | |
| American-East Asian Relations Program | 13,495 | | | 2,457 | 11,038 |
| Bibliographies of British History | 6,737 | | | 810 | 5,927 |
| Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund | 4,380 | | 191 | | 4,571 |
| J. Franklin Jameson Fund | 10,030 | | 331 | | 10,361 |
| Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment | 1,909 | | | | 1,909 |
| Lilly Endowment, Inc., Grants | | | | | |
| Feature Film Project | | 9,950 | | 279 | 9,671 |
| Faculty Development Program | | 35,000 | | 32,804 | 2,196 |
| Littleton-Griswold Fund | 76,701 | | 4,150 | | 80,851 |
| Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund | 10,000 | | 432 | 520 | 9,912 |
| David M. Matteson Fund | 164,111 | | 2,396 | (10,951) | 154,209 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities Grants | | | | | |
| Commemoration of the American Revolution | | | | | |
| Bicentennial | 822 # | 5,894 | | 10,608 | 5,536 # |
| Comparative Historical Statistics | 229 | | | | 229 |
| International Congress of Historical Sciences . | | 29,800 | | (3,825) | 19,290 |
| Publication of the American Colonial Society | | | | | 6,685 |
| Court Records | 752 | | | | 752 |
| Writings on American History | | 14,687 | | 5,951 | 20,477 |
| Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Renovations | 3,324 | | | 2,520 | 161 |
| Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund | 1,359 | | 45 | | 804 |
| Andrew D. White Fund | 2,407 | | 90 | | 1,404 |
| | | | | | 2,497 |
| | <u>\$682,791</u> | <u>\$102,739</u> | <u>\$35,121</u> | <u>\$ (5,000)</u> | <u>\$102,163</u> |
| | | | | | <u>\$713,488</u> |

Deficit balance

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, 1974

| | General Fund | Special Funds and Grants | Plant Fund |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Balances, July 1, 1973 | \$459,918 | \$682,791 | \$170,329 |
| Additions | | | |
| Transfer from Matteson Fund | 5,000 | | |
| Contributions, grants and contracts | | 102,739 | |
| Income | | 35,121 | |
| Purchase of furniture and equipment—net (from General Fund operations) | | | 815 |
| Improvements to headquarters building (from General Fund operations) | | | 2,015 |
| | <u>\$464,918</u> | <u>\$820,651</u> | <u>\$173,159</u> |
| Deductions | | | |
| Excess of expenses over revenue | \$ 13,666 | \$ | \$ |
| Transfer to General Fund | | 5,000 | |
| Expenditures | | 102,163 | |
| Depreciation | | | |
| Buildings | | | 4,825 |
| Furniture and equipment | | | 2,948 |
| | <u>13,666</u> | <u>107,163</u> | <u>7,773</u> |
| Balances, June 30, 1974 | <u>\$451,252</u> | <u>\$713,488</u> | <u>\$165,386</u> |

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund accounting—The Association records its transactions in three separate, self-balancing funds. Each fund reflects only those transactions applicable to its designated functional area.

General Fund—Reflects transactions related to the general operations of the Association.

Special Funds—Reflects transactions under various prize funds and special and Grants projects that are funded by contributions and grants (restricted as to use by the donor) as well as by revenue generated by fund activities and investments.

Plant Fund—Reflects transactions relating to the property, plant and equipment owned by the Association, as purchased through transfers from the General Fund and charged to operations by that Fund in the year of acquisition.

Marketable securities—Marketable securities, consisting of permanent and temporary investments, are carried at cost.

Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, with depreciation being computed on the straight-line method. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any remaining net book value is deducted from the Plant Fund balance.

Income taxes—The Association is exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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, net of any termination refunds, on such contracts in each fiscal year. The net charges against revenue on account of retirement insurance premiums for the years ended June 30, 1974 and 1973, amounted to \$11,580 and \$14,420, respectively. 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

As a result of the overhead studies for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1969, 1970, and 1971, 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, 1974, approximated \$37,000. On the cash basis, such amount is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1974, the Association had material unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$43,000, representing the cost of publishing the June 1974 issue of the *American Historical Review* and other printing applicable to the fiscal year then ended. On the cash basis, such amounts will be recorded in the period in which disbursement is actually made.

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1974

GENERAL

| TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: | 1973 | 1974 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Honorary | 22 | 21 |
| Life | 450 | 454 |
| Annual | 17,358 | 15,236 |
| Trustees | 5 | 4 |
| Fifty-Year | 48 | 51 |
| Addresses Unknown | 199 | 53 |
| | <u>18,082</u> | <u>15,819</u> |
| Total Paid Memberships, Including | | |
| Life Members | 18,007 | 15,794 |
| Delinquent Members | 1,434 | 1,215 |
| Total Membership | <u>19,441</u> | <u>17,009</u> |
| GAINS: | | |
| New Life Members | 9 | 6 |
| New Annual Members | 2,314 | 1,730 |
| LOSSES: | | |
| Deaths—Honorary Members | 0 | 1 |
| Deaths—Life Members | 3 | 2 |
| Deaths—Fifty-Year Members | 2 | 2 |
| Deaths—Annual Members | 28 | 44 |
| Deaths—Trustees | 0 | 1 |
| Resignations | 160 | 249 |
| Drops (from 1973) | 3,020 | 1,673 |
| | <u>3,213</u> | <u>1,972</u> |
| Net Loss | 890 | 236 |
| Net Gain | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL MEMBERSHIP | 18,551 | 16,773 |
| NEW MEMBERS | | 1,736 |
| TOTAL FEMALE MEMBERS | | 2,596 |
| TOTAL GRADUATE MEMBERS | | 2,201 |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE DECEMBER 15, 1974

| <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 123 | 114 | Alabama | 104 | 87 | New Hampshire |
| 20 | 13 | Alaska | 784 | 673 | New Jersey |
| 106 | 106 | Arizona | 66 | 61 | New Mexico |
| 49 | 43 | Arkansas | 2,483 | 2,224 | New York |
| 1,637 | 1,548 | California | 380 | 332 | North Carolina |
| 171 | 159 | Colorado | 14 | 12 | North Dakota |
| 474 | 429 | Connecticut | 736 | 603 | Ohio |
| 65 | 55 | Delaware | 85 | 75 | Oklahoma |
| 440 | 375 | District of Columbia | 112 | 110 | Oregon |
| 271 | 245 | Florida | 1,024 | 895 | Pennsylvania |
| 210 | 171 | Georgia | 8 | 8 | Puerto Rico |
| 3 | 4 | Guam | 152 | 130 | Rhode Island |
| 50 | 34 | Hawaii | 119 | 118 | South Carolina |
| 30 | 32 | Idaho | 34 | 19 | South Dakota |
| 933 | 835 | Illinois | 208 | 184 | Tennessee |
| 424 | 350 | Indiana | 485 | 430 | Texas |
| 195 | 170 | Iowa | 55 | 40 | Utah |
| 165 | 137 | Kansas | 63 | 62 | Vermont |
| 165 | 136 | Kentucky | 11 | 6 | Virgin Islands |
| 156 | 119 | Louisiana | 664 | 580 | Virginia |
| 110 | 94 | Maine | 217 | 207 | Washington |
| 561 | 510 | Maryland | 97 | 77 | West Virginia |
| 1,035 | 909 | Massachusetts | 373 | 318 | Wisconsin |
| 605 | 523 | Michigan | 23 | 16 | Wyoming |
| 237 | 192 | Minnesota | 418 | 383 | Canada |
| 67 | 58 | Mississippi | 408 | 350 | Other Countries |
| 304 | 262 | Missouri | 199 | 53 | Addresses Unknown |
| 33 | 35 | Montana | | | |
| 101 | 80 | Nebraska | | | |
| 20 | 28 | Nevada | 18,082 | 15,819 | Total |

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1974

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| NEW ENGLAND: | 1973 | 1974 |
| Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut | 1,938 | 1,711 |
| NORTH ATLANTIC: | | |
| New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia | 5,357 | 4,732 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | |
| Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida ... | 1,644 | 1,446 |
| NORTH CENTRAL: | | |
| Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin | 3,071 | 2,629 |
| SOUTH CENTRAL: | | |
| Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia | 660 | 569 |
| WEST CENTRAL: | | |
| Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas | 1,826 | 1,539 |
| PACIFIC COAST: | | |
| Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska . | 2,539 | 2,389 |
| TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES: | | |
| Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam | 22 | 18 |
| CANADA | 418 | 383 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 408 | 350 |
| Addresses Unknown | 199 | 53 |
| | 18,082 | 15,819 |

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1973

LIFE MEMBERS:

Bessie Louise Pierce, Iowa City, Iowa
David Harris Willson, St. Paul, Minnesota

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Jakob Aall Otteson Larsen, Columbia, Missouri
Richard Lee Morton, Williamsburg, Virginia

HONORARY MEMBERS:

Denis William Brogan, England

TRUSTEES:

Stanton Griffis, New York, New York

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

James E. Bland, Brunswick, Maine
Donald W. Bradeen, Cincinnati, Ohio
Howard Lewis Briggs, Frostburg, Maryland
J. D. Bright, Topeka, Kansas
Ralph J. Burton, Detroit, Michigan
Ralph Carey, Spring Arbor, Michigan
Jack T. Casey, San Jose, California
Florence Crofut, Hartford, Connecticut
C. A. Culotta, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
R. J. Curry, Atlanta, Georgia
Henry M. Dater, Washington, District of Columbia
H. M. Eikenbary, Dayton, Ohio
C. P. Foulke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Mary Latimer Gambrell, New York, New York
C. S. Gary, Scarsdale, New York
S. Everett Gleason, Washington, District of Columbia
Clinton N. Howard, Los Angeles, California
Julian F. Jaffe, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
J. E. Jordan, Fullerton, California
Paul M. Kendall, Lawrence, Kansas
Suzanne G. Konirsh, Redwood City, California
Robert A. Kress, Mankato, Minnesota
D. R. Lacey, Washington, District of Columbia
Murray G. Lawson, Washington, District of Columbia
K. J. Lee, Chattanooga, Tennessee
R. A. Lively, Buffalo, New York
Georgiana Putnam McEntee, New York, New York
Robert D. Meade, Lynchburg, Virginia
Charles H. Metzger, Clarkston, Michigan
Jarvis M. Morse, Silver Spring, Maryland
Kenneth Munden, Arlington, Virginia
R. A. Newhall, Williamstown, Massachusetts

William J. Orr, Las Cruces, New Mexico
 Gilbert Osofsky, Evanston, Illinois
 James Welch Patton, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
 Edward H. Phillips, Charleston, South Carolina
 E. S. Phinney, Joplin, Missouri
 Heston N. Potts, North Branch, New Jersey
 Norman J. Powell, Coral Gables, Florida
 Victor Reynolds, Hanover, New Hampshire
 E. C. Rozwenc, Amherst, Massachusetts
 J. Salwyn Schapiro, New York, New York
 D. H. Sheehan, Walla Walla, Washington
 Sigmund J. Sluska, Babylon, New York
 Edward F. Wenz, Cincinnati, Ohio
 H. A. Wolfson, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Irvin W. Wyllie, Kenosha, Wisconsin

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- | Silvio 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 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 | 1966-1974 | 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 |

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MARCH 30-31, 1974

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:00 a.m., March 30, 1974, at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C. President Lewis Hanke presided. Present were Gordon Wright, vice-president; Roderic H. Davison, treasurer; Lynn White, jr., past president (with vote); elected members Joseph O. Baylen, John W. Blassingame, Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Eugene D. Genovese, Otis L. Graham, Jr., John Higham, Arthur Marder, William H. McNeill, Helen A. B. Rivlin, Sylvia L. Thrupp, and Lawrence W. Towner; Paul L. Ward, executive secretary; and Thomas C. Cochran, past president and visiting editor. Mack Thompson, executive director-designate, attended as observer; and Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive secretary, attended by standing invitation.

1. On a motion by Mr. McNeill, the Council approved the minutes of the December 27 and 29, 1973, meetings.

2. The following actions of the Administrative Committee since the last Council meeting were approved by voice vote:

(1) Appointment of Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida as Program Chairman for 1975. *Approved: February 2*

(2) Appointment of Pauline Maier, University of Massachusetts, Boston, to the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, replacing Cecelia M. Kenyon.

Approved: February 2

3. The Council next considered the nomination of Nicholas Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley, and Fritz Stern, Columbia University, to the Board of Editors. Mr. Hanke requested that in the future all such nominations be accompanied with a brief explanation to the Council. On a motion by Mr. Ward, the nominations were accepted.

4. Mr. Ward next moved that Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, and David Herlihy, Harvard University, be appointed to the

Marraro Prize Committee, replacing two members who had resigned. The Council so voted.

5. Mr. Ward asked the Council to approve the appointment of Kenneth B. Pyle, University of Washington, to the John K. Fairbank Prize Committee. The motion was carried.

Mr. Hanke expressed his desire for a scrutiny of the present prizes offered by the AHA, an examination of possible new awards that might be considered, and a clarification of basic policies of the AHA regarding prizes. For this purpose he appointed an *ad hoc* committee composed of Mr. Delzell, chairman, and Ms. Davis, and asked it to report to the Council on September 1, 1974.

6. The Council next considered the recommendation of the Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund to award a grant to Charles T. Cullen, co-editor of the *Papers of John Marshall* (Institute of Early American History and Culture), to assist in preparing the St. George Tucker "Notes" for publication. Mr. Hanke suggested that proposals of this sort include a statement indicating the probable publication outlet. He asked that the executive secretary instruct the committee to review its activities over the past five years and to formulate a report on its future plans for Council consideration. With this proviso, the Council voted to approve the grant to Mr. Cullen.

7. The Council discussed the Soviet-American Historians Colloquium scheduled for January 1975. The two main topics for the meeting will be slave societies and serfdom and U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations to the end of the nineteenth century. A brief discussion of the aims of the colloquium followed. Mr. Hanke asked the Council to authorize the following: a letter from the president inviting the Soviet historians to meet with the Council in December 1974, the seeking of funds for the colloquium, and the creation of an *ad hoc* committee to plan the program and to report to the Council in September.

Mr. Ward next reported on the progress of plans to establish a comprehensive National Historical Records Survey.

8. The Committee on International Historical Activities proposed a statement on the defense and promotion of the rights of historians. After brief discussion and with one emendation, the Council adopted the following statement to be addressed to the professional historical organizations invited to the International Congress of Historical Sciences:

The American Historical Association shares the concerns expressed by such interdisciplinary organizations as the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the pres-

COUNCIL MINUTES

ervation and enlargement of intellectual freedom all over the world, as indispensable for real exchange between differing nations, political systems and cultures. In addition, we have a particular obligation to promote awareness of the specific conditions necessary for the productive exercise of the historical profession: freedom to travel for scholarly purposes, full and free access to sources required for research within generally accepted limits, and freedom in actual practice from all pressures that might inhibit the scholarly publication and oral expression of resulting conclusions in the classroom or at professional meetings.

By sending this statement of concern and intention to the professional organizations of every nation invited to the International Congress of Historical Sciences, we are appealing for a spirit of active international cooperation in vigilance against the dangers to and in support of the rights of historians, as part of our common efforts for increased scholarly cooperation and communication.

The Council decided to postpone considering the final report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians until the September meeting. In the interim Council members were asked to address any comments and criticisms to the Committee on the Profession. Mr. Graham was authorized to invite Sheldon Hackney, the chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians, to meet with the Council in September.

9. Mr. Marder moved that the Council discharge the standing Committee on Teaching with thanks. The Council so voted.

10. Mr. Ward reported on the December 27, 1973, recommendations of the Committee on Teaching that the AHA seek to initiate a series of summer workshops on teaching. Support for the first workshop at SUNY, Stony Brook, has been secured from the Lilly Endowment. The committee requested that the following recommendations be publicized in the *Newsletter* as a policy statement of the AHA's continuing support of grassroots activity to meet the serious needs of history teaching today:

I. The AHA, through the Committee on Teaching, or its successor, wishes to initiate and so far as possible support an annual series of summer workshops on the teaching of history under these constraints:

A. A regional confederation of schools and colleges assume joint sponsorship and active management.

B. At each workshop there is to be a clear focus on a specific teaching problem, e.g., the motivation of marginally prepared and at best moderately interested students.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

C. There is to be an identifiable clientele of experts and participants.

D. Systematic efforts to disseminate the results of such workshops to the historical profession are to be planned for in advance.

E. Representatives of the Committee on Teaching and other appropriate AHA bodies must be involved in the initial planning and in conducting an assessment of the program's effectiveness.

II. The Committee on Teaching, or its successor, will identify a series of topics to be the subject of workshops over the next four or five years, and will seek sponsoring institutions in such a manner that different regions are touched in succeeding years.

Mr. Ward moved and the Council voted to accept these recommendations.

Mr. Ward reported that the AHA is not administratively in a position to arrange the interdisciplinary conference on guidelines for teacher education which he had previously planned. He announced that he would so inform the ACLS, which had generously agreed to sponsor the conference.

11. The Feature Film Project was discussed. The Administrative Committee had received a proposed contract from the Indiana University Audio-Visual Center on March 27; action was delayed pending further study. The Council voted to endorse formulation of an exact agreement with the Center, and a proposal to the Lilly Endowment to cover the cost of trial use by twelve departments of history of the combinations of reading booklets and film cartridges.

12. Mr. Hanke directed the Council's attention to his March 1 memorandum on policies and procedures to govern the Council committees on research, teaching, and the profession. It specified that these committees should be investigative and recommending bodies rather than administrative units. The Council voted its approval of the policies and procedures outlined by Mr. Hanke.

13. Mr. McNeill reported on the activities of the Council Committee on Teaching. The committee recommended that the AHA undertake a survey of teaching of history in high schools and colleges, and how such teaching has changed over the past decade. On a motion by Mr. McNeill, the Council voted to instruct the Council Committee on Teaching to define the aims of such a survey and, in consultation with the executive secretary, to approach several knowledgeable people for further action. In cooperation with the committee chairman, the executive secretary was authorized to designate a person to undertake the project. The Council agreed that the *Newsletter* should in due course an-

COUNCIL MINUTES

nounce the project and solicit comments from the membership.

14. Mr. McNeill reported that his committee recommended for the pamphlet series the establishment of an advisory board composed primarily of high school and community college teachers. The Council voted to name the advisory board on the joint recommendation of the executive secretary, the editor, and the Council Committee on Teaching.

15. The Council next voted to ask the editor to explore commercial marketing possibilities for the pamphlet series.

16. Mr. Blassingame moved that the Council instruct the executive secretary to convey to the program chairman the committee's desire for a room at the annual meeting where teachers could display course syllabi and other materials. The motion was carried.

17. The Council discussed the Council Committee on Teaching's proposal that the association investigate the possibility of some arrangement whereby members could choose to subscribe to the *Review*, the *History Teacher*, and/or a bibliographical service. Mr. Cochran reminded the Council of the complex financial problems involved in any such endeavor. It was agreed that the committee establish a special task force on publications arrangements which could investigate further and report to the Council.

18. Mr. McNeill conveyed his committee's desire for a special section on teaching in the *Newsletter*. Mr. Towner moved that the *Newsletter* should reflect the three broad areas of AHA concern—teaching, research, and the profession—and the executive secretary was asked to see that this was done, with special emphasis on strengthening attention to teaching. The Council so voted.

19. Richard B. Morris, chairman of the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, joined the meeting to report on the committee's activities. He asked the Council to approve the following: (1) an application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a renewal of the current grant to the committee with, if possible, a small grant to cover readers' fees for the book award; and (2) a request to the State Department to underwrite certain costs incidental to an anthology on the American and Mexican revolutionary movements and a symposium in Mexico City in 1975 on the mentality of the American and Mexican Revolutions. The Council approved submission of these applications and urged Mr. Morris to continue to explore sources of funding for other projects. The Council thanked Mr. Morris for his appearance and asked that he prepare an interim report on the committee's activities for the *Newsletter*.

20. After adjourning for a luncheon meeting with the representatives of specialized historical societies, the Council reconvened at 3:30 p.m. Robert D. Cross, the 1974 program chairman, and Arthur L. Funk, the 1975 program chairman, joined the meeting. The Council discussed proposed guidelines for the Program Committee and agreed to the following: (1) the appointment by Council of a program chairman at least two years in advance; (2) the presentation for Council approval of the possible membership of the Program Committee two years in advance; and (3) the reduction of the committee's size to eight, one of them to be a community college teacher. Mr. Hanke thanked Messrs. Cross and Funk for joining the meeting, and they left the room.

21. Mr. Higham next reported on the activities of the Council Committee on Research. The committee is studying the decentralization of bibliography and recommends the liquidation of the *AHR's* activities in this area when satisfactory alternative arrangements can be developed. The future of the *Writings on American History* and its relation to ABC-Clio's *American History and Life* was discussed at some length. Mr. White moved that the Council authorize the executive secretary to reapply for NEH funding of the *Writings* with the stipulations that the project be of the same character as this year, the Administrative Committee to review the application before it is submitted, if any question arises. On a show of hands, the motion carried.

22. J. Joseph Huthmacher, the chairman of the Nominating Committee, joined the meeting to discuss transition to the new constitution. On a motion by Mr. Ward, the Council approved making Article VIII, Section 2, of the new constitution immediately operative, thereby setting June 30 as the deadline for the announcement of nominations.

23. As mandated by the new constitution, the Nominating Committee was charged with choosing at least two candidates for each of the three vice-presidencies. Mr. Hanke commented that he hoped the nominees would be informed of the burden of work accompanying these posts before consenting to run.

24. Mr. Hanke advised Mr. Huthmacher that he felt it unwise to have contested elections for the presidency since one needed a year's experience as president-elect to understand the complex workings of the association. The membership's desire for a choice of candidates, he proposed, could best be met by fielding two or more candidates for president-elect. It was moved that under its power in Article XII, the Council instruct the Nominating Committee to offer only one nominee for president this year. The Council agreed to propose a constitutional amendment in September to cover this point for future years. On a

COUNCIL MINUTES

show of hands, the motion was adopted.

25. On a motion by Mr. Genovese, amended by Mr. White, the Council voted to dismiss the Committee on Committees on December 31, 1974, and to replace it with an elected committee of four members serving staggered two-year terms, the president-elect to serve *ex officio* as chairman and the executive director to serve as secretary *ex officio* but without vote.

26. Mr. Ward pointed out that with the smaller Council created by the new constitution, transition would not be complete until 1977 if all members served their full elected terms. Mr. Blassingame moved that the terms of all elected Council members be reduced to three years to be consistent with the new constitution. The Council unanimously voted to approve the motion.

The issue of announcing the results of the balloting at the annual business meeting was raised. Mr. White warned that it might be difficult to persuade good people to run if this practice continues. Mr. Hanke instructed the Nominating Committee to give the Council a recommendation on this matter by December 27.

27. At 6:40 p.m., the Council voted to adjourn for the evening.

28. Upon reconvening at 10:00 a.m. on March 31, the Council agreed to hold its next meetings September 27-29, 1974. Ms. Davis suggested that some members might object to its meeting at a private club which excludes women from membership. Mr. Blassingame moved, and Ms. Davis seconded, a motion not to meet at the Cosmos Club. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Hanke asked the executive secretary to determine if the Committee on Committees could this year conduct its reduced amount of business by telephone.

Mr. Graham reported on the work of the Council Committee on the Profession. He asked Council members to send their thoughts on the issue of protests and grievances to him before the committee makes its full report on this subject in September. He added that the committee wished to use the *Newsletter* to solicit reactions from the membership. Mr. Hanke suggested that the November issue might be appropriate for this purpose.

Mr. Graham next reported on the proposal for an AHA roster of minority historians. Mr. Blassingame remarked that similar projects underway by other groups might make this unnecessary. Mr. Graham indicated that his committee would continue to explore this matter and would report in September.

He next proposed that the AHA consider appointing a network of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

volunteers to keep the association informed of actions on the state level affecting historians. The Organization of American Historians has begun such a project, and Mr. Graham expressed his desire to cooperate with them in this endeavor. Mr. Hanke suggested that the Committee on the Profession name a task force to investigate the matter fully.

Mr. Ward presented for information a letter to congressmen from the Joint OAH-SAA-AHA Committee on Historians and Archives.

The Council discussed the bylaws which Alfred Kelly has been asked to draft. It was expected that the bylaws would be ready for Council consideration in September.

29. After discussing ways to improve the consideration of resolutions at the annual business meeting, Mr. Davison moved that the Council announce the following experimental procedure in the May/June *Newsletter*: (1) resolutions signed by twenty-five members of the association will be accepted until December 15; (2) resolutions received by November 1 will take precedence and will be published in the December *Newsletter*; (3) resolutions must be no more than three hundred words in length. It was suggested that chairmen of Council committees incorporate important resolutions in their reports to the business meeting. After further discussion, the motion was carried.

W. Douglas Harris, the AHA business manager, joined the meeting to discuss the 1974-75 budget. Mr. Higham proposed two motions: that the *AHR* undertake a significant reduction in budgetary outlays relative to publications, and that the *Writings on American History* be continued for 1975 only if support is assured wholly outside the association's regular budget. Mr. Cochran asked permission to amend the first motion so as to require the executive officers of the association to present a revised budget in September. At Mr. Hanke's request, the motions were tabled until executive session.

30. Mr. Davison reported on the housing committee's investigation of Mr. Cochran's proposal to install a door allowing increased office space at 400 A Street, S.E. Mr. White moved that the Council authorize expenditures necessary to bring the building into conformity with District of Columbia building regulations and that in the process a new door be cut. The motion was approved.

The Council next went into executive session until 2:30 p.m., when the Council adjourned.

31. Decisions of the Council in executive session on March 31:

A. The Council requests the executive director to present a revised budget in September 1974, reducing the proposed 1974-75 deficit.

COUNCIL MINUTES

B. The Council resolves that publication costs for 1974-75 be reduced by approximately \$40,000 below the amended budget as adopted on March 31, 1974. The Council sees as possible sources for reduction: elimination of the non-U.S. Recently Published Articles listings; reducing the size of issues of the *American Historical Review*; reducing the number of *Review* issues per year from five to four; reduction of the cost of the pamphlet series; or a combination of some or all of the foregoing.

C. The Council requests the editor to submit, through the executive director, by September 1 for consideration by the Council members before the September Council meeting, his concrete proposals to achieve the \$40,000 reduction in publication costs.

D. The Council requests the executive director to prepare proposals for an increased dues structure, before the Council's September meeting.

E. The Council approved the budget as revised.

SEPTEMBER 27-29, 1974

The Council of the American Historical Association met on September 27, 1974 at 1:30 p.m. at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Lewis Hanke presided. Present were Gordon Wright, vice-president; Lynn White, jr., voting past president; Roderic H. Davison, treasurer; elected members Joseph O. Baylen, John W. Blassingame, Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Eugene D. Genovese, Otis L. Graham, Jr., John Higham, Arthur Marder, William H. McNeill, Helen A. B. Rivlin, Sylvia Thrupp, and Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation. R. K. Webb, editor, and Alfred H. Kelly, parliamentarian, joined in on relevant discussions at invitation of the Council.

1. Approval of Minutes: The minutes of the March 30-31, 1974, meeting were approved with one emendation.

2. Report of the President: Mr. Hanke announced that he had sent a letter of thanks to the Review Board. The Council requested that the executive director convey the Council's appreciation to the Review Board. After a brief discussion of the local arrangements chairman for the Atlanta meeting, the Council voted to approve the appointment of Melvin Ecke of Georgia State University as 1975 Local Arrangements chairman.

3. Reports of the Treasurer, Executive Secretary, and Visiting Ed-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

itor: The Council voted to receive and place on file the reports of these officers.

4. Report of the Executive Director: Mr. Thompson directed the Council's attention to the report of Paul Ward on the Anglo-American Historians Conference. Council voted to receive and place on file the report.

5. Amendments to the Constitution: After considerable discussion of the nominating process mandated by the present constitution, the Council voted to propose two amendments to the constitution. [For the text of these amendments, see the November 1974 *Newsletter*.]

The Council proceeded to discuss a proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 4, submitted by Joseph Huthmacher on behalf of the Nominating Committee that would increase the size of the Professional Division from five to seven members. After agreeing that the new divisional structure should first have a clear test, the Council voted to reject the proposed amendment. The Council instructed the executive director to explain Council's reason for the action to the Nominating Committee.

6. Formation of the Executive Committee: The Council voted that the Executive Committee be established as of October 1, 1974, with the same membership as the present Administrative Committee.

7. Publications Committee: The Council briefly discussed the Publications Committee that the Review Board has suggested in its preliminary draft. The Council voted to refer proposals on publications to the Executive Committee for final recommendations to the Council for the balance of this year.

8. Adoption of Bylaws: The proposed bylaws drafted by Mr. Kelly in consultation with the executive director and the president were discussed. [For the text of these bylaws, see the December 1974 *Newsletter*.]

9. Divisional Committees: The Council discussed the jurisdiction and procedures for the operation of the divisional committees. It reaffirmed its view that the committees will be advisory rather than operational bodies. The executive director was requested to prepare a statement on procedure and jurisdiction for the Council's consideration in December. Mr. Thompson agreed to circulate drafts of the statement to the Executive Committee and to candidates for the offices of vice-president.

10. International Activities: The Council voted to discharge the Committee on International Historical Activities with thanks.

COUNCIL MINUTES

11. International Congress: After a discussion of the Congress of International Historical Sciences, the Council voted as follows:

MOTION: That the executive director be appointed as the AHA's representative on the general assembly of the Congress of International Historical Sciences (an alternate to be designated later) and that the president be authorized to inform Academician Zhukov, president of the Bureau, of this action. *Carried*

MOTION: That the Council authorize the president to write to Mr. Zhukov, expressing interest in developing some procedure to reassess the goals, structure and procedures of the organization and to request that this matter be placed on the agenda of the San Francisco meeting of the Congress. *Carried*

12. Publications Cost: After adjourning at 6:00 p.m., the Council reconvened at 9:00 a.m., September 28, 1974. The Council discussed publication costs for the *American Historical Review* and the pamphlet series with Mr. Webb. No action was taken.

13. Finance Committee Report: The Council voted to approve the proposed operating procedures for the Finance Committee. After a report on the meeting between Mr. Towner, Mr. Hanke, Mr. Thompson, and the Board of Trustees, the Council voted to receive the Fiduciary Report and place it on file.

14. Controller: The Council voted to approve the proposed job description for the controller. The Council further voted to authorize the elimination of the position of business manager and to empower the executive director to appoint a controller at a later date.

15. Staff Salaries: Mr. Thompson explained to the Council his proposed procedures for annual review and recommendations on staff salaries.

16. Insurance: Mr. Thompson reported on a review of AHA insurance coverage. The Council voted to authorize the executive director to secure a policy for libel and other sorts of coverage. After a brief discussion of preliminary investigations in the area of group insurance plans for members, the Council voted to authorize the executive director to prepare a recommendation on this subject.

17. Building Security: The Council voted to authorize the executive director to have an alarm system installed at the AHA headquarters.

18. Dues Structure: After an extended discussion on revision of the AHA dues structure, the Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That effective January 1, 1975, AHA dues will be based on income, according to the following scale:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

| <i>Income</i> | <i>Dues</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Over \$30,000 | \$40.00 |
| \$20,000–\$29,999 | \$35.00 |
| \$15,000–\$19,999 | \$30.00 |
| \$10,000–\$14,999 | \$20.00 |
| Below \$10,000 | \$10.00 |

Carried: 14 to 2. The Council voted to instruct the executive director to bring in a report on other categories of membership in December.

19. Revised Budget: The Finance Committee, in recommending the revised budget for fiscal 1974–75 to the Council, made the following observations and proposed three resolutions following those observations.

In the years prior to 1968, there had been an accumulation of a substantial reserve made up of excess of income over expenditures. This reserve had been invested and had not been drawn upon (except for income) until the AHA's financial crisis of the spring and summer of 1973. At that time the Council appropriated \$150,000 which was used to eliminate the deficit in the association's so-called working capital and to provide a fund to \$75,000 in new working capital.

When the Council further appointed the new executive director and then proceeded to implement the new constitution under the membership's mandate, it well understood that further inroads on the capital of the unrestricted invested reserve would be required. Funds accumulated in years of excess of income over expenditures would continue to be needed, not only to meet continuing (but, we believe, temporary) budgeting deficits, but also to enable the new executive director to implement the new constitution. It would be some time before the new administration, under the new constitution, could expect either significantly to cut the budget or to increase income. It viewed and still views the unrestricted reserve investment fund as the association's primary resource for these needed funds. Therefore, the Finance Committee recommended the following resolutions to the full Council.

MOTION: *Be it resolved* that the unrestricted reserves in the investment fund shall be available for expenditure by the executive director, beyond the presently approved budget for 1974–75, with the approval of the Council, or in the interim between meetings of the Council, with the approval of the Executive Committee. Appropriate uses would include efforts to increase association income, efforts to increase efficiency of operations that would lead to long-range reductions in the budgetary deficit, efforts to improve AHA services to members that would en-

COUNCIL MINUTES

hance the ability of the AHA to increase dues, and efforts to solve the housing problem. *Carried*

MOTION: *Be it resolved* that it is the intent of the Council to replenish the unrestricted investment fund as soon as possible. To that end, at the end of each fiscal year, any excess of income over expenditures shall be transferred to that account. *Carried*

MOTION: *Be it resolved* that accumulated reserves and ordinary income from such funds as the Beveridge and Matteson Funds be used, when appropriate and consistent with their deeds of gift, to support the approved budget of the association until such time as the budget may be in balance. *Carried*

The Council further authorized the executive director to commit between now and June 30, 1975, \$25,000 from the residue of "working capital" appropriated in 1973. The purpose of this authorization was to permit the executive director to take immediate steps to develop programs described in the first resolution above.

MOTION: That these funds be replaced at the earliest possible moment. *Carried*

MOTION: To approve the revised budget with approval of the final budget to take place at the December Council meeting. *Carried*

20. AHA Subscription Fee: To maintain the present relation between dues structure and *AHR* subscription fee, the Council voted that the fee be revised as follows: (1) that Class II category be abolished; (2) that the fee for the *Review* be increased; (3) that the *Review* be available to individuals in foreign countries, other than Canada and Mexico, for a price per copy to be determined at a later date; and (4) that single copies of the current issue and back issues in and subsequent to volume 75 (1970) can be ordered from the membership secretary of the association at \$7.00 per copy.

21. Annual Meeting Registration Fee: To keep pace, at least in part, with increasing costs of the annual meeting, the Council voted to revise the registration fee for the annual meeting commencing in 1975 as follows: members, \$10.00; students, \$5.00; nonmembers, \$15.00.

22. Administrative Overhead Policy on Grants and Contracts: As a general policy the Council voted that the executive director be authorized to include in the budgets of all grant applications a request for funds to defray indirect costs up to the maximum allowed by the granting agency providing the amount of the request is based on a careful appraisal of actual anticipated indirect costs.

23. Division of Professional Services: The Council authorized de-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

velopment of a proposal to be submitted for review at the December Council meeting to create a Division of Professional Services; its purpose to be to expand services to departments, libraries, and other institutions, to shift a portion of the financial burden of AHA operations from the individual member to institutions, and to make our service operations more nearly self-supporting.

24. Membership Services Program: The Council authorized the executive director to conduct a staff study of ways of drawing into the association historians and others interested in the purposes of the association, to refer the results of the study to appropriate committees of the AHA for review and report to the Council at the December meeting.

25. 1976 Program Chairman: After discussion, the Council voted to appoint Jacob Price, University of Michigan, as Program Chairman for the 1976 annual meeting.

26. Housing Committee: The Council voted to discharge the *ad hoc* committee on housing with thanks and to request the executive director to continue to pursue this matter.

27. TIAA Coverage for AHA Staff: At the request of the executive director, the Council voted to make TIAA coverage for AHA staff available after one year's employment and upon reaching age 26, with participation becoming mandatory after three years of employment and upon reaching age 26.

28. AHA Pamphlet Series: After consideration of the AHA pamphlet series the Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That (1) only those new pamphlets in the existing series will be commissioned which will be self-supporting and (2) the problem of development of new publications and other innovative teaching approaches to historical study will be referred to the new Committee on Teaching, which will report its recommendations at the spring 1975 Council meeting.

29. 1975 Program Committee: Arthur L. Funk, program chairman for the 1975 annual meeting, joined the meeting to present his nominations for the Program Committee. After discussion of the proposed committee, the Council voted to approve the committee as presented. Members of the 1975 Program Committee include: Walter T. K. Nugent, Indiana University, co-chairman; Charmarie J. Blaisdell, Northeastern University; Merle D. Goldman, Boston University; Peter D. Klingman, Daytona Beach Community College; Aubrey C. Land, University of Georgia; James E. O'Neill, National Archives; John J. Te-

COUNCIL MINUTES

Paske, Duke University. Mr. Funk then circulated his proposed guidelines for the 1975 Program Committee and suggested that the AHA investigate the possibility of preparing a volume of abstracts as a companion to the printed program.

30. Soviet-U.S. Historians Colloquium: Mr. Genovese reported on the program arrangements for the meeting with Soviet historians on December 30, 1974.

31. Administrative Committee: The Council voted to approve the following Administrative Committee actions since the previous Council meeting: (1) Signing of contract with Indiana University Audio-Visual Center for distribution of the AHA Film and Documents Series (2) Appointment of Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania, to the Social Science Research Council Board (3) Appointment of Winthrop D. Jordan, University of California, Berkeley, to the *ad hoc* Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial (4) Appointment of William H. Pickens, University of California, Davis, to the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History (5) Revision of the 1974-75 budget for pamphlet promotion.

32. Teaching Division: Mr. McNeill reported on the activities of the Committee on Teaching since the last Council meeting. The committee has no firm, unambiguous support for the proposal to offer *The History Teacher* to AHA members. The Council voted to instruct the AHA staff to study the consequences of offering alternative patterns of membership including the *AHR*, *The History Teacher*, or both, and/or some separate bibliographical service. The committee has reconsidered its earlier recommendation that an advisory board for the pamphlet series be created, and reported its views that such a step is inadvisable at this time. Mr. McNeill informed the Council about the progress of a grant proposal for the improvement of introductory history courses. The Council voted to authorize the executive director to prepare a formal proposal and to enter into serious negotiations with the Danforth Foundation and other fund-granting sources. Mr. McNeill concluded by describing preparations for a room for the display of teaching materials and techniques at the AHA annual meeting.

33. Research Division: Mr. Higham moved that the minutes of the March 1974 meeting be amended, and the Council so voted. He indicated that the Research Committee was not prepared at this time to make recommendations on the following subjects: bibliography and *AHR* policy. After a discussion of the relationship between the AHA and quantitative historians, the Council acted as follows:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MOTION: That the AHA establish a Committee on Quantitative Research in History and that in the selection of its members due consideration be given to AHA members who have been actively engaged in organizing the SSHA and AHA members who have not been so engaged. Carried

34. Professional Division: Mr. Graham reported on the work of the Committee on the Profession, noting changes in the format of the *Employment Information Bulletin* and the committee's decision not to establish a minorities' roster. The Council considered a proposal from Robert Kaplan that the AHA establish a certification program. The Council voted to reject Mr. Kaplan's proposal and instructed the executive director to inform Mr. Kaplan of its decision.

After adjourning at 6:15 p.m., the Council reconvened at 9:00 a.m., September 29, 1974.

35. Affiliated Societies: Mr. Wright presented the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Relations with Affiliated Societies. The Council voted to repeal the 1972 Council action with regard to biennial appearances on the program. After discussion of the composition of a committee to screen applications from societies that wish to affiliate with the AHA, the Council voted to accept the committee's proposed guidelines for relations between the AHA and affiliated societies as amended. The Council voted to discharge the *ad hoc* Committee on Relations with Affiliated Societies with thanks.

36. Professional Division: Mr. Graham reported on the committee's preliminary efforts to cooperate with the OAH in setting up a network of state representatives. After general discussion, the Council voted to authorize the executive director, in consultation with the Executive Committee, to explore means to facilitate cooperative action with the OAH and the PCB in establishing a state network. The Council then discussed the issue of the Presidential tapes and papers. Mr. Thompson reported that the AHA has been asked to testify on the Brademas Bill, a measure that would establish a National Study Commission on the papers of elected federal officials, and the Council authorized the executive director to support the Brademas Bill. The Council took the following action:

MOTION: That in the light of the mandate in the association's charter from Congress that the AHA encourage "the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts," the AHA, in consultation with its legal counsel, should join with other learned societies and the Reporters' Committee on Freedom of the Press in a suit against the agreement ap-

COUNCIL MINUTES

plying to disposition, destruction, and access to the Nixon tapes and papers. *Carried*

The Council further voted that the executive director be empowered to draw up a proposal for an in-depth study of the Presidential papers issue and that, if desirable, he be authorized to seek funds for such a study.

Mr. Graham next reported on the Committee on Women Historians' desire to develop a "survival handbook." The Council noted its interest in this project and its willingness to review the completed manuscript. The Committee on the Profession advised against acceptance of the Committee on Women Historians' request that the Council create formal association-wide grievance procedures and that the committee be empowered to act as *amicus curiae* in sex discrimination cases. The Council agreed that the decision to involve the association in any legal action should remain in the hands of the executive director. Mr. Graham presented the guidelines that his committee had drafted on the AHA's response in cases where a historian's rights seem to be jeopardized. The Council approved the statement of general guidelines. The Council further agreed that the role of the Committee on Women Historians in individual sex discrimination cases could continue as in the past.

The Council next reviewed the final report of the Committee on the Rights of Historians. The Council voted to accept the six recommendations from the committee that:

- (1) The executive director of the AHA should designate a person in the national office, part of whose duties would be to counsel members of the profession who seek advice about their rights, to provide mediating services when such action seems appropriate, to refer complainants to other agencies for assistance, to keep under observation the state of academic freedom in the profession, and to report periodically to the Council.

- (2) The AHA Professional Division should be prepared to investigate and recommend action to the Council in cases involving equal access to research materials in the possession of governmental agencies and to scholarly rights, privileges, and opportunities provided by these agencies.

- (3) The AHA should provide assistance, upon request, in identifying historians able to render judgments on the published scholarship of individuals.

- (4) The AHA should provide assistance, upon request, in identifying

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

historians able to visit institutions and render advice on programs, governance, or other problems.

(5) The AHA should encourage departments to provide orientation to their graduate students in the principles of academic freedom and tenure, and professional ethics and responsibilities.

(6) The AHA should at the annual meeting conduct sessions dealing with academic freedom and tenure, and professional ethics and responsibilities and use the *AHA Newsletter* to inform the membership about these concerns.

The Council next discussed the "Statement of Professional Standards" proposed by the Committee and the proper mode of adoption. The Council voted that the report should be published in the *Newsletter* and discussed by the membership at the annual meeting before Council takes action to adopt the report. The Council agreed to send its suggestions for emendation to the committee before publication in the *Newsletter*. The Council voted that a preface raising the problems implied in the report accompany its publication in the *Newsletter*.

37. Centennial Drive: The report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Centennial Drive was received with thanks.

38. AHA Dues Structure: The following action was taken with regard to the new dues structure adopted by the Council:

MOTION: That the executive director carefully consider the merits of assessing dues on "income" rather than "salary" and that he submit the question to a mail vote of the Council, if necessary. *Failed: 9 to 3*

39. Divisional Committees: The Council next considered the following:

MOTION: That in connection with his preparation of a statement on procedures and policies to govern the Divisional Committees, to be presented to the Council in December, the executive director be requested: (1) to state the purpose of all other AHA committees where a record of purpose exists; (2) to recommend any changes deemed desirable in committee functions, and to provide a statement of purpose where no record can be found; and (3) to recommend the assignment of committees to the Divisional Committees. *Carried*

40. Executive Session: The Council offered its thanks to the executive director for his preparations for the Council meeting, and then went into executive session. The Council adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

DECEMBER 27, 1974

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December

COUNCIL MINUTES

27, 1974, at 9:00 a.m. at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. President Lewis Hanke presided. Present were Gordon Wright, vice-president; Lynn White, jr., voting past president; Roderic H. Davison, treasurer; elected members Joseph O. Baylen, John W. Blassingame, Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Otis L. Graham, Jr., John Higham, Arthur Marder, William H. McNeill, Helen A. B. Rivlin, Sylvia Thrupp, and Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation. Carl N. Degler, president of the Pacific Coast Branch, Richard Schlatter, executive director of the International Congress, Jacob Price, 1976 program chairman, R. K. Webb, editor, and Alfred H. Kelly, parliamentarian, attended for relevant discussions at the invitation of the Council.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the September 27–29, 1974, meeting were approved with a few minor emendations.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Hanke reported on Executive Committee actions since the last Council meeting. Consideration of a bylaw authorizing the creation of the 1975 Council as of December 30, 1974, was postponed pending the arrival of Mr. Kelly. The Council approved the December 23, 1974, Executive Committee action postponing the colloquium with Soviet scholars scheduled for December 29–30. The Council voted to reappoint Mr. Kelly parliamentarian for a year, beginning December 30, 1974.

3. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson informed the Council that two AHA members had been awarded ACLS travel grants.

He reported to the Council on a grant application that has been submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a feasibility study to determine guidelines for bibliography. There was considerable discussion of the proper procedure for handling such applications in the future.

The Council next voted to recommend to the business meeting the election of Cecil Gordon and Maurice Stack to vacancies on the Board of Trustees.

Upon the recommendation of the executive director, the Council voted that an insurance program for members be implemented at the earliest possible date.

The Council considered the dues structure for joint and life membership. A motion to abolish life memberships as of January 1, 1975, failed to carry. A motion to keep fees for spouses of members (joint memberships) at \$10.00 per year and to raise life membership dues to \$650.00 as of January 1, 1975, carried.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The executive director next brought three matters to the Council's attention for final action. The Council voted to authorize the executive director to develop a Program of Institutional Services to begin operation on July 1, 1975. Mr. Thompson reported on preliminary planning for an AHA program for increasing the size of the membership. The Council voted to approve the report on membership development. Mr. Thompson requested that the Council delay consideration of the report on divisional and association committees until the newly elected vice-presidents were present for the discussion.

4. *Report of the Finance Committee:* Mr. Hanke recommended that consideration of the Finance Committee report be postponed until executive session.

5. *Report of the Committee on the Prize Structure:* Mr. Delzell reported on his committee's examination of the prize structure. The Council agreed to amend the report by designating areas for the new prizes, with the exact name of the prize to be decided at a later date. It was moved and seconded that the Council adopt the report as presented. The Council voted to amend the report by adding a prize in the area of reference. An amendment to restrict the editing prize to North American residents failed to carry. An amendment restricting the teaching prize to one medal rather than two separate awards was offered; the Council so voted. An additional amendment was introduced that where consistent with the deeds of gift and where capital funds exist to support these prizes, all AHA prizes should be reduced to honorific rather than monetary awards; the amendment carried. An amendment was proposed that the executive director examine the possibility that prizes be awarded by the appropriate divisional committee; the motion lost. An amendment to postpone a decision on the administration of the Herbert Baxter Adams prize carried, and the subject was referred to the prize committee for further study. The motion to approve the prize committee report as amended passed unanimously. The Council voted its thanks to Mr. Delzell and Ms. Davis for their work on the prize report.

6. *Reports of Committees and Delegates:* The Council voted to receive the reports for standing and *ad hoc* committees and delegates and to place these reports on file. Upon the recommendation of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, the Council voted to extend the deadline for submission of entries for the bicentennial award to June 30, 1975.

7. *Affiliated Societies:* Mr. Wright reported for the Committee on Relations with Affiliated Societies. The Council agreed to send a formal letter of thanks to the members of the first committee on affiliated socie-

COUNCIL MINUTES

ties. The Council recommended that members of all societies affiliated with the AHA be encouraged to be AHA members. The Council approved a motion that the annual report, publications, and a list of members should be sent to the AHA office by each organization affiliated with the AHA.

8. *Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Mr. Degler joined the Council to present the annual report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association. The Council voted to receive and place on file the report submitted by John A. Schutz, secretary-treasurer of the PCB.

9. *International Congress:* Mr. Schlatter, who was accompanied by members of the committee planning the International Congress in San Francisco and the local arrangements chairman for the meeting, reported on preparations for the Congress and distributed copies of the program that will be mailed to AHA members in January.

10. *Resolutions and Bylaws:* Being joined by Mr. Kelly, the Council discussed a bylaw on election procedures.

MOTION: To approve the following bylaw to Article 8, Sections 2, 3, and 4:

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October *Newsletter*. The announcement shall list all association positions for which elections are to be held in the forthcoming calendar year, and shall invite all members of the association to submit to the executive director on or before December 15 any recommendations for nominations thereto.

(2) Immediately after January 1, the executive director shall submit to the Nominating Committee a list of all association positions for which nominations are forthcoming, together with any instructions the Council may have thereto, and a list of all suggested nominations submitted to him by association members on or before the previous December 15.

(3) On or before March 1, the Nominating Committee shall submit to the executive director its nominations for all positions for which elections are forthcoming. Thereafter, the executive director shall cause such nominations to be published in the April *Newsletter*, together with instructions to the association membership for additional nominations by petition. Such instructions shall include a requirement that all nominations by petition shall be in the hands of the chairman of the Nominating Committee on or before August 1. All nominations must be accompanied by certification of the willingness of the nominee to serve if elected.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(4) On or before October 1, the chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall distribute mail ballots to the membership, together with appropriate biographical material on all nominees. Such ballots shall identify as such all nominations submitted by the Nominating Committee and all nominations submitted by petition. Ballots shall be marked clearly with a "due date" of November 1, and no ballot received after that time shall be counted.

(5) The Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon its instructions, shall thereafter count and record the election results in such a manner as the Nominating Committee may prescribe. The chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall notify all candidates forthwith of the results of the election, and the executive director shall prepare an announcement of such results for the forthcoming annual business meeting.

(6) In the event of a tie in the balloting for any office, the chairman of the Nominating Committee or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall prepare ballots for the annual business meeting listing the tied candidates, and the Council shall make provision on the business meeting agenda for an election to decide between such candidates. The business meeting election, where necessary, shall be conducted by the chairman of the Nominating Committee or his delegate.

(7) All persons elected to association office in the annual fall elections shall assume office on the following December 30. *Carried.*

The Council voted to approve the Executive Committee action authorizing the creation of the 1975 Council as of December 30, 1974.

11. *Research Division:* After discussion of a proposed resolution from the Committee on Research, the Council voted as follows:

MOTION: The Committee on Research of the American Historical Association is concerned that academic institutions, in evaluating the research achievement especially of young historians, should encourage both diversity and excellence. We are acutely aware that a combination of the two—diversity inciting excellence, while excellence enriches diversity—is not easily effected or maintained. Since diversity requires flexibility, it can readily degenerate into slackness and confusion. To attain a mutually enhancing blend of diversity with excellence, many departments of history may need to spell out more fully the goals they have and the criteria they employ in decisions on retention and promotion.

COUNCIL MINUTES

The relative importance attached to research obviously varies from one institution to another. Less obviously, but no less importantly, a department's need for research activity may change over time. So, too, will its need for specific modes of research. These also vary in kind as well as quality. Institutions have an obligation to formulate standards appropriate to their functions and to their estimate of their current situation. We believe that within individual departments a periodic stock-taking, in the context of existing resources and possibilities, may be vitally important for developing a common understanding among colleagues while liberating their distinctive capabilities.

Our concern that the intellectual validity of different kinds of historical scholarship should secure clearer recognition is pointed up by two tendencies at the present time. One is the apparent constriction of publishing channels for historical monographs. Traditionally the monograph, an intensive treatment of a single historical question or event, has been the preeminent means by which young historians demonstrate competence in research and become eligible for tenured appointments in the better known colleges and universities. Doubtless the monograph still provides the most reliable basis for judging the talent, industry, and resourcefulness of most historians. In the future, however, commercial publishers and at least some university presses seem unlikely to maintain the volume of monographic publication that was reached in the early 1970s.

A second tendency that may call for greater recognition of diversity in the modes of research is the adoption by some historians of the intellectual style of behavioral science. Such scholars work collaboratively and report their findings chiefly in the form of scholarly articles. The article is equally appropriate to speculative scholarship, which rests on an extensive review of the literature, and to conscious hypothesis testing, which requires orderly and thorough data collection and analysis. Many monographs now published at great expense could be more effectively presented as articles.

Articles probably vary in quality even more than books. A wider appreciation of articles as a scholarly genre surely need not entail any relaxation of academic standards, provided that elegance and power are expected in the shorter as well as the longer types of scholarship, and provided further that an article is not viewed as a separate entity, the equivalent of a monograph, but rather as a small part of the author's ongoing program of research.

With an understanding that the motion was not intended to be a final

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

or authoritative solution of the problem of evaluating publication, but rather a statement to provoke further discussion, the Council voted to adopt the motion and to publish it in the *Newsletter*.

The Council next discussed alternatives to letterpress publication, both for monographs and articles, and directed the executive director to explore these issues.

After a discussion of ways to preserve papers and formal comments at scholarly meetings, the Council requested that the executive director explore the cost and method of implementation of such an action while the Research Division was requested to discuss the substantive issues involved.

12. *Teaching Division*: Mr. McNeill reported on the status of business before the Committee on Teaching.

13. *Professional Division*: Mr. Graham reported on the response from the panel of advisors on the rights of historians in the Soviet Union. The Council agreed to follow the advice of the panel and to undertake no action at the present time. The executive director was asked to investigate situations involving historians in Uruguay and Czechoslovakia which have been brought to the attention of the Committee on the Profession. The executive director was also asked to look into the matter of access to archival material in the Soviet Union for a wider variety of scholars and scholarly projects. Mr. Graham conveyed to the Council his committee's opinion that two advisory panels of experts, one for Latin America and one for Eastern Europe (including the Soviet Union), would be useful in facilitating swift action in future cases. Mr. Hanke recommended that the Committee on the Profession pass these recommendations on to the new Vice-President for the Profession.

Mr. Graham next moved that the Council adopt the final report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians as published in the *Newsletter*; the motion carried. After a discussion of methods of publication for the report, the Council agreed not to publish those sections that might violate confidentiality (Section III and Appendix B) except after advice of legal counsel. A motion to publish the report with Section III and Appendix B removed carried.

14. *1976 Program Committee*: Mr. Price reported on his recommendations for members of the 1976 Program Committee. The Council voted to approve the nominations as presented with the proviso that the total membership of the committee will be no larger than eight persons.

COUNCIL MINUTES

15. *Publications*: Upon the recommendation of Mr. Webb, the Council voted that the reduction in term of members of the Board of Editors of the *AHR* from five to three years be implemented in two stages and that Dewey W. Grantham of Vanderbilt University and Philip A. Kuhn of the University of Chicago be appointed to the Board of Editors.

After a discussion of the "Recently Published Articles" section of the *AHR*, the Council voted to authorize the executive director to remove this section from the *Review* and to publish it separately.

The Council next discussed and voted to approve the executive director's recommendation (1) to conduct a feasibility study of locating the editorial function of the *Review* at a university campus or other institution; (2) to do so under the general guidance of the Executive Committee; and (3) to report at the April 25-27 Council meeting the results of this study with the executive director's recommendations.

16. *Divisional and Association Committees*: The Council discussed the guidelines and recommendations on divisional and association committees submitted by the executive director. A motion was introduced that the files of the divisional committees be deposited at the AHA offices and made available to the succeeding vice-presidents; the Council so voted. The Council voted that the general sense of the report on divisional and association committees was acceptable and that the report would be subject to revision on the basis of experience.

17. *Executive Session*: The Council went into executive session to consider the report of the Finance Committee. The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

DECEMBER 30, 1974

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 30, 1974, at 9:00 a.m. at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. President Gordon Wright presided. Present were Richard B. Morris, president-elect; Lewis Hanke, voting past president; Jean Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Leo Solt, vice-president for research; Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching; elected members Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Arthur Marder, and Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Former treasurer, Roderic H. Davison, attended by invitation. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation. Alfred H. Kelly, parliamentarian, joined in on relevant discussions.

1. *Business Meeting*: The Council discussed the action of the business meeting on December 29. The Council voted to accept the advisory

opinion of the business meeting on the amendment to Article VIII regarding additional nominations in case of the death or resignation of a candidate. The amendment will be submitted to a mail ballot.

The Council voted to concur with the advisory opinion of the business meeting on the amendment to Article X governing the amending process. The amendment will be submitted to a mail ballot.

The Council next considered the resolution presented by Mr. Rubini and adopted by the business meeting. After considerable discussion, the Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That the AHA Council reaffirms its support for academic freedom in research and teaching, but nonconcurrs with the resolution on procedural grounds; in addition, the Council instructs the Professional Division to consider the resolution in relation to the AHA Statement on the Rights of Historians and to recommend modifications of this statement as necessary. *Carried*. The resolution will be submitted to a mail ballot.

The Council next considered the resolution presented by Ms. Strauss, and voted to concur with the resolution.

2. *Election Procedures*: The Council discussed various complaints about the election procedure and voted to instruct the present and all subsequent Nominating Committee chairmen to submit written reports on the elections. The executive director was requested to recommend procedures for notifying candidates of the election results in the future. The Council voted that in the future, tallies of the votes shall be publicly announced.

3. *Report of the President*: Mr. Wright expressed his desire to share the section of the *Newsletter* reserved for the president with members of the Council and other AHA members.

4. *Report of the Executive Director*: The Council next voted on the membership of the 1975 Executive Committee; Mr. Blassingame, Ms. Davis, and Mr. Delzell were elected to serve on this committee. Messrs. Hanke, Towner, and Marder were elected to serve on the Finance Committee during 1975. (The president and the president-elect serve as *ex officio* members on both committees.) The Council agreed to hold its next meeting on April 25-27, 1975.

Mr. Thompson next reported on the application of the American Society for Theater Research for affiliation with the American Council of Learned Societies. Council expressed no objection to this action.

5. *Annual Meeting*: Mr. Wright reported briefly on the discussions of the task force on the annual meeting. Council members were asked for their opinions on regionalizing the annual meeting.

COUNCIL MINUTES

6. *New Ph.D.'s*: Mr. Wright presented his proposal for an approach to a foundation for a program that would allow talented Ph.D.'s who have been unable to obtain employment to spend a year or two in teaching and research after receiving their degrees. The proposal was referred to the Professional Division for recommendations and guidelines.

7. *UNESCO*: The Council discussed the expulsion of Israel from UNESCO committees. The executive director agreed to investigate this matter.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Minutes of the Eighty-Ninth Business Meeting

President Lewis Hanke called the annual business meeting of the association to order at 3:30 p.m. on December, 29, 1974, in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University served as parliamentarian for the meeting. Mr. Hanke noted that the transition to the new constitution was nearly complete and that the 1975 Council would be created as of December 30, 1974. He informed members that a bylaw accelerating the election process had received Council approval.

1. President's Opening Remarks: Mr. Hanke introduced Mack Thompson, the executive director of the association.

The president requested that 6:30 p.m. be set as the time for adjournment of the business meeting, subject to extension by a two-thirds vote of those present.

2. Appointment of the Board of Trustees: The executive director asked that Cecil Gordon be reelected to the Board of Trustees. A motion to this effect was carried. The executive director next proposed that Maurice Stack be elected to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Stack was elected.

3. Resolution of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrangements Chairman: Mr. Wright presented the following resolution on behalf of the Council:

MOTION: The organization of an annual meeting is a complicated and time-consuming operation requiring unusual physical stamina and moral courage. Through the years the association has been able to draw upon the rich reservoir of talent in its membership to labor, without material compensation, in these exposed positions.

We have been particularly blessed this year by having Robert Cross and Orest Ranum as chairman and associate chairman of the Program Committee, and Paul Johnson as chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements. On behalf of the association, the Council is happy to salute all members of these committees—and Eileen Gaylard and the

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

other members of the Washington staff—for the achievement of the annual miracle, the annual meeting.

The resolution was accepted by acclamation.

4. Resolution of Thanks to the Parliamentarian: Mr. Wright presented the following resolution on behalf of the Council:

MOTION: *Whereas*, Dr. Alfred H. Kelly has served as association parliamentarian since 1970; and

Whereas, Dr. Kelly, in his advice to the officers of the association on questions of parliamentary law and procedure, has helped safeguard the rights and privileges of all members equally, and by so doing has helped the officers transact the business of our meetings legally and efficiently; and

Whereas, Dr. Kelly's service to the Review Board, the Council, and the officers of the association has been of extraordinary value during the drafting, adopting, and implementation of the new constitution; and

Whereas, Dr. Kelly has always discharged his responsibilities in a strictly nonpartisan spirit, with common sense and wry good humor; be it therefore

Resolved, that the Council wishes to acknowledge its debt to Dr. Kelly and to express to him its deepest appreciation for his outstanding and generous service, and for his good fellowship.

The resolution was accepted by acclamation.

5. Resolution of Thanks to the Review Board: Former president Joseph Strayer presented the following resolution:

MOTION: At this time when the American Historical Association begins to operate under its new constitution as adopted by the membership in March 1974,

Be it resolved that the membership of the association, at its annual meeting, expresses its appreciation to the members of the Review Board which prepared the new constitution, and to its chairman, Hanna H. Gray, for their energy and success in handling the delicate task with which they were entrusted, and for the wisdom and experience which they brought to bear upon the problems of the association,

And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent as an expression of thanks to each member of the Review Board.

On a voice vote, the resolution was passed.

Report of the Nominating Committee

The committee met in Washington, D.C., on April 5 and 6, 1974, to draw up its slate to send to the members and had its nominations published in the *AHA Newsletter* prior to the constitutional deadline for such publication.

The chairman received no petitions on behalf of other nominees.

A total of 4,466 ballots was received. The results of the elections are as follows (the total votes for each office are smaller than the total number of ballots because some members did not vote for all offices, and some ballots were invalid for various reasons):

For president: Gordon Wright, elected, 3,798 votes.

For president-elect: Richard B. Morris, elected, 2,536 votes; Wesley Frank Craven, 1,635 votes.

For vice-presidents:

Professional Division: Jean T. Joughin, elected, 2,105 votes; Aubrey C. Land, 1,824 votes.

Teaching Division: C. Warren Hollister, elected, 2,544 votes; Eugene L. Asher, 1,368 votes.

Research Division: Leo F. Solt, elected, 3,102 votes.

For divisional committees:

Professional Division (three-year term): Berenice A. Carroll, elected, 1,604 votes; Clara M. Lovett, 967 votes; Robert M. Warner, 1,218 votes.

Professional Division (two-year term): Sally G. Kohlstedt, elected, 1,343 votes; Vern L. Bullough, 1,232 votes; George E. Frakes, 1,106 votes.

Professional Division (one-year term): William J. Bouwsma, elected, 1,556 votes; Barton J. Bernstein, 1,277 votes; Leonard M. Thompson, 1,076 votes.

Teaching Division (three-year term): Maxine Seller, elected, 2,213 votes; Thomas J. Gilliam, 1,390 votes.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Teaching Division (two-year term): James C. Curtis, elected, 2,082 votes; Henry N. Drewry, 1,436 votes.

Teaching Division (one-year term): Harry D. Harootunian, elected, 1,813 votes; Samuel C. Chu, 1,703 votes.

Research Division (three-year term): Paul W. Schroeder, elected, 1,926 votes; Gerhard L. Weinberg, 1,726 votes.

Research Division (two-year term): Blanche Wiesen Cook, elected, 2,063 votes; Juan Gomez-Quinones, 1,507 votes.

Research Division (one-year term): Jacob M. Price, elected, 1,965 votes; Joe B. Frantz, 1,669 votes.

For Nominating Committee:

Three-year term: Charles T. Wood, elected, 1,751 votes; Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., elected, 1,838 votes; Ainslie T. Embree, 1,601 votes; Jeremy du Q. Adams, 1,648 votes; H. Wayne Morgan, elected, 1,838 votes; William M. Tuttle, Jr., 1,698 votes.

Two-year term: Dan Carter, elected, 1,766 votes; Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., 1,652 votes.

One-year term: Anne Firor Scott, elected, 2,295 votes; Sister M. Adele Francis Gorman, 1,380 votes.

For Committee on Committees:

Two-year term: Letitia Brown, elected, 1,875 votes; David H. Pinkney elected, 2,092 votes; Linda K. Kerber, 1,716 votes; Martin Duberman, 1,753 votes.

One-year term: George B. Tindall, elected, 1,856 votes; Peter H. Smith, elected, 1,786 votes; Erich Gruen, 1,733 votes; Vincent P. De Santis, 1,617 votes.

December 1974

J. Joseph Huthmacher, *chairman*

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1975 OFFICERS

President: Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*

Vice-President: Arthur Bestor, *University of Washington*

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

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

COUNCIL

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

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

John A. Schutz, *University of Southern California*

Elected Members:

John Tracy Ellis, *University of San Francisco* (75)

Robert V. Hine, *University of California, Riverside* (75)

Andrew Rolle, *Occidental College* (75)

Peter Loewenberg, *University of California, Los Angeles* (76)

Margaret Ormsby, *University of British Columbia* (76)

Ramón Ruiz, *University of California, La Jolla* (76)

Edwin Bingham, *University of Oregon* (77)

Gordon Griffiths, *University of Washington* (77)

Gerald Nash, *University of New Mexico* (77)

The Sixty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, was held on the campus of the University of Washington, on August 26 to 30, 1974. The meeting had an unofficial registration of 325, but many more historians from town and country crowded the sessions to swell the attendance figure to approxi-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

mately 500. The Local Arrangements Committee was chaired by Jere Bacharach and the Program Committee by Dorothy Sexter of the California State University, Sacramento.

Professor Sexter's impressive program of forty sessions involved nearly the whole meeting in some sort of historical activity—from a voyage to Tillicum Village on Blake Island and a visit to the Seattle Museum of History and Industry to a round of cocktail receptions at the homes of the University of Washington history department members. The meeting was further enriched by joint sessions with the American Studies Association, the Conference of British Studies, the European Labor Historians, the Forest History Society, and the West Coast Association of Women's Historians. The annual dinner, the climax of the meeting, was presided over by Vice-President Carl Degler of Stanford University who introduced the president. Lynn White spoke to an overflow crowd of townsmen and historians on "Medieval Engineering and the Sociology of Knowledge."

The annual meeting of the Council and officers was held on August 26. A review of branch finance was made, and the general decline in funds was carefully examined. Receipts for advertising in the *Annual Program* was the major cost factor, but inflation and postage costs were also important. Support for the *Pacific Historical Review* remained good, even though editorial office costs were rising and would be requiring new money. The Council accepted invitations to hold the coming three meetings, respectively, at the University of California, Berkeley, in August 19–22, 1975; at the University of California, San Diego, in mid-August 1976; and at Northern Arizona State University, Flagstaff, in mid-August 1977.

The mail election ballot for 1974 was received by the Council for approval, and the following new officer and councilors were declared elected: Arthur Bestor, as vice-president; Gordon Griffiths, Gerald Nash, and Edwin Bingham, as councilors for three-year terms; Margaret Todaro-Williams, and Helen Nader, as members of the Nominations Committee for two-year terms. Solomon Katz was appointed a member of the Awards Committee, Moses Rischin, Gunther Barth, and Peter Fay were nominated by Norris Hundley to be members of the Board of Editors, *Pacific Historical Review*, and were approved by the officers and Council.

The business meeting was convened on August 28 by President White who asked for reports of the secretary-treasurer and editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*. Ramón Ruiz then offered the official resolutions of appreciation and respect:

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

On behalf of the members of the Pacific Coast Branch, I urge a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Dorothy A. Sexter and her Committee on the Program for the excellent academic presentations, to Professor Jere L. Bacharach and the Committee on Arrangements for the wonderful reception accorded us, and to the administration of the University of Washington for having invited us to their campus.

We recall *in memoriam* the deaths of two colleagues: Franklin Charles Palm, professor emeritus of European history at the University of California, Berkeley; and Gloria Griffin Cline, former faculty member of California State University, Sacramento.

Professor Arthur Bestor of the University of Washington then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the Library of Congress constitutes one of the vital intellectual resources of the nation, serving citizens and scholars in every part of the country both by making its incomparable collections quickly available to those who come to the capital and by furnishing materials, photocopies, and information at a distance;

And whereas Congress has wisely recognized the imperative need of the library for adequate space for performing these functions and has accordingly appropriated funds for an additional library building now under construction;

But whereas the House of Representatives is now reportedly considering a take-over of the still-to-be-completed library building in order to convert it into a fourth office building for the use of the House;

Be it therefore resolved that it is the sense of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association that the proposal to deprive the Library of Congress of long-needed and long-promised additional facilities would be a grave disservice to the intellectual and scholarly life of the nation and a breach of faith with the citizens and scholars who rely upon its collections and its services;

And be it further resolved that the secretary of the branch be instructed to communicate this resolution to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Librarian of Congress, and to the executive secretary of the American Historical Association; and that individual members of the branch be urged to communicate their views on the matter to their own Senators and Representatives.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The president announced that the Annual Book Award for 1974 was given to Professor Stanley Pierson of the University of Oregon, for his *Marxism and the Origins of British Socialism* (Cornell University Press, 1973). The Louis Knott Koontz Award, he also announced, was presented to William B. Taylor and Elliot West, for their "Patron Leadership at the Crossroads: Southern Colorado in the Late Nineteenth Century," published in the *Pacific Historical Review* in August 1973 (pages 335-357).

When business from the floor was in order, various speakers urged the membership to support proposals to relieve the current employment crisis. A resolution was finally passed instructing the incoming president, Carl Degler, to appoint a committee to study college history enrollments. The committee would also make plans for "watchdog" state committees which would monitor the legislation affecting the teaching of history in the states and provinces of the United States and Canada and which would advise the Council on other ways to strengthen the profession and relieve the job crunch. President Degler selected David Williams of the California State University, Long Beach, to head this committee.

The chairman of the 1975 program committee is Professor Anne Sherrill of Mills College.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FINANCIAL REPORT, AUGUST 24, 1974

General Funds

Balance, December 31, 1973 \$5,406.20

Income:

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| American Historical Assn. subvention | 1,500.00 | |
| Interest | 250.00 | |
| Advertising for 1974 Program | 1,490.00 | |
| Total | | \$8,646.20 |

Expenditures:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1973 San Francisco Convention | \$ 540.00 | |
| Postage, misc. | 625.00 | |
| Secretarial Aid | 75.00 | |
| Program Committee | 150.00 | |
| Binding PHR | 13.00 | |
| Insurance | 5.00 | |
| Awards Program | 200.00 | |
| Printing 1974 Annual Program | 2,278.00 | |
| Travel | 75.00 | \$3,961.00 |
| Total | | \$4,585.20 |

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award

Balance, December 31, 1973 \$ 572.18

Income:

Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds (\$3,100.00) 247.50

Interest 28.00

Total \$ 847.68

Expenditures:

The Award for 1973 \$ 200.00 \$ 200.00

Total \$ 647.68

Support Program for the Pacific Historical Review

Balance, August 24, 1974 \$5,140.00

Income:

Individual support \$ 40.00

Interest on bonds 202.00

Interest from bank funds 210.00

Institutional support 1,582.00

Total \$7,174.00

Expenditures:

Costs of support program \$ 950.00

Support of editorial office 225.00

Secretarial expense 25.00 \$1,200.00

Total \$5,974.00

Branch Funds are deposited in the United California Bank, Second and Spring streets, and the Lincoln Savings and Loan, Sixth and Flower streets, Los Angeles. The bonds are held in the safety deposit box of the secretary-treasurer, United California Bank.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Report of the Program Chairman

The work of the Program Committee for 1974 was initiated by a request by former Executive Secretary Paul Ward asking me to serve as chairman. I agreed with the understanding that I might ask Orest Ranum of Johns Hopkins to serve as cochairman. In enlisting other members, Mr. Ward asked us to select a group from a restricted geographic area in the hope of minimizing travel costs to *en banc* meetings. In co-opting the other members we were guided primarily by our perception of distinction, and by the attempt to get a distribution of fields of interest, different philosophies, different ages, and different home institutions.

The committee had available at its first meeting proposals not accepted in the previous year, a large number in response to earlier announcements of our designation, and some we had individually solicited. We consciously elected to try to obtain enough programs in areas other than United States and European history, so that scholars, say, in Asian history would be interested in coming to the annual meetings, as well as to the increasing number of meetings of specialized groups. We were mindful of expressed desires to give adequate attention to the large segment of our membership who are especially concerned with problems of teaching, in the elementary and secondary schools and junior colleges, as well as the college and university levels.

Not surprisingly, the committee at its first meeting found relatively few programs it could approve right off. It delegated to individual members the task of exploring where improvements could be made, new combinations developed, other participants added or substituted. This proved a slow process and was by no means complete at the time the last full meeting of the committee could be scheduled. As a result, responsibility was delegated to the member working on the project to consult as much as possible with other members of the committee in finishing up; the chairman of course retained final responsibility. This

decentralization worked well in most cases; where it left decisions hanging until late in the spring it was not so satisfactory, as many committee members were leaving the country, and, as, in a most untimely way the chairman fell ill and had to be hospitalized for a while. It proved difficult to get some of the people we wanted to take part to commit themselves at an early date. Many scholars do not wish to hold for up to a year presentation of papers virtually in hand.

The committee remained uncertain how far the program of the meetings should be changed from its traditional emphasis on reports on scholarly research toward a symmetry with the new tripartite emphasis of the association. The sessions that were held on teaching and professional concerns engendered the most mixed reception from those attending; clearly expectations of what is appropriate—for example, should a session on teaching methods be assigned to people using new methods or to experts on the whole field—is subject to a broad range of opinion. Presumably some mixture is needed, but different criteria in selection are needed than those used in judging sessions devoted to research.

The committee's experience in collaborating with "affiliated societies" was stressful, partly because of the unhappiness of societies about not being allowed to include joint sessions every year, partly because of the growing number of societies wishing to be affiliated. The efforts of the association to clarify and review the relationship of societies to the association and to the program will, I trust, help. To put this more positively, the initiative of historical groups in developing and proposing high-quality sessions to the Program Committee was, and ought to be, beneficial to all. At the same time everyone must understand that deciding what sessions are to be scheduled remains absolutely the responsibility and obligation of the committee.

The committee was gratified by the eagerness of younger scholars to present papers. Some committee members, and some of those attending the annual meeting, wished that more senior faculty would agree to present papers as well; many people come to the meeting in the hope of hearing what the recognized leaders in the profession are doing, as well as hearing from the newer luminaries. The willingness of senior scholars to chair a session or to serve as a commentator does not quite meet this need.

A rather large number of foreign scholars appeared on the program. Most of them were able to pay their own way, but the committee, wanting them to be present, found the funds made available by the AHA

Report of the Program Chairman

The work of the Program Committee for 1974 was initiated by a request by former Executive Secretary Paul Ward asking me to serve as chairman. I agreed with the understanding that I might ask Orest Ranum of Johns Hopkins to serve as cochairman. In enlisting other members, Mr. Ward asked us to select a group from a restricted geographic area in the hope of minimizing travel costs to *en banc* meetings. In co-opting the other members we were guided primarily by our perception of distinction, and by the attempt to get a distribution of fields of interest, different philosophies, different ages, and different home institutions.

The committee had available at its first meeting proposals not accepted in the previous year, a large number in response to earlier announcements of our designation, and some we had individually solicited. We consciously elected to try to obtain enough programs in areas other than United States and European history, so that scholars, say, in Asian history would be interested in coming to the annual meetings, as well as to the increasing number of meetings of specialized groups. We were mindful of expressed desires to give adequate attention to the large segment of our membership who are especially concerned with problems of teaching, in the elementary and secondary schools and junior colleges, as well as the college and university levels.

Not surprisingly, the committee at its first meeting found relatively few programs it could approve right off. It delegated to individual members the task of exploring where improvements could be made, new combinations developed, other participants added or substituted. This proved a slow process and was by no means complete at the time the last full meeting of the committee could be scheduled. As a result, responsibility was delegated to the member working on the project to consult as much as possible with other members of the committee in finishing up; the chairman of course retained final responsibility. This

decentralization worked well in most cases; where it left decisions hanging until late in the spring it was not so satisfactory, as many committee members were leaving the country, and, as, in a most untimely way the chairman fell ill and had to be hospitalized for a while. It proved difficult to get some of the people we wanted to take part to commit themselves at an early date. Many scholars do not wish to hold for up to a year presentation of papers virtually in hand.

The committee remained uncertain how far the program of the meetings should be changed from its traditional emphasis on reports on scholarly research toward a symmetry with the new tripartite emphasis of the association. The sessions that were held on teaching and professional concerns engendered the most mixed reception from those attending; clearly expectations of what is appropriate—for example, should a session on teaching methods be assigned to people using new methods or to experts on the whole field—is subject to a broad range of opinion. Presumably some mixture is needed, but different criteria in selection are needed than those used in judging sessions devoted to research.

The committee's experience in collaborating with "affiliated societies" was stressful, partly because of the unhappiness of societies about not being allowed to include joint sessions every year, partly because of the growing number of societies wishing to be affiliated. The efforts of the association to clarify and review the relationship of societies to the association and to the program will, I trust, help. To put this more positively, the initiative of historical groups in developing and proposing high-quality sessions to the Program Committee was, and ought to be, beneficial to all. At the same time everyone must understand that deciding what sessions are to be scheduled remains absolutely the responsibility and obligation of the committee.

The committee was gratified by the eagerness of younger scholars to present papers. Some committee members, and some of those attending the annual meeting, wished that more senior faculty would agree to present papers as well; many people come to the meeting in the hope of hearing what the recognized leaders in the profession are doing, as well as hearing from the newer luminaries. The willingness of senior scholars to chair a session or to serve as a commentator does not quite meet this need.

A rather large number of foreign scholars appeared on the program. Most of them were able to pay their own way, but the committee, wanting them to be present, found the funds made available by the AHA

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

inadequate to meet the needs of all who requested support. In a time of financial stringency, the committee still would like to urge the AHA to increase the amount available for paying travel costs for some scholars from abroad, especially those who are not frequently seen in the United States under different auspices.

The Program Committee did not make any strict rule about the number of persons to be included in a program session but deliberately encouraged sessions with different numbers of papers, as well as sessions in panel form. Reports from session chairmen corroborated our own observation that this worked successfully. I should note, however, that session chairmen felt that two hours for a session was not enough and expressed the hope that the AHA could schedule sessions for two-and-a-half hours.

I feel obliged to report that a number of session chairmen were understandably unhappy and even outraged at being informed, frequently when the session was in progress, that it would have to end earlier, because the room had to be made available for a subsequent meeting. I am sure all members of the Program Committee share my profound unhappiness that this occurred and my hope that Atlanta will provide enough meeting rooms so that scheduled sessions are not at the last moment curtailed.

The Program Committee wishes to express how greatly we are indebted to Eileen Gaylard. Her unique combination of efficiency and tolerance, her sense of the past experiences of program committees and of what was possible for this one, her energy and equanimity, induced the greatest respect and the sense that she is literally invaluable. My illness made it necessary for her to do more than her usual incredible amount of work, and her cheerfulness in helping out only heightened a fondness and respect that I had earlier acquired. May I conclude this report, as one concludes a preface to a book, with the observation that faults in the work and product of the Program Committee are squarely on my shoulders. Miss Gaylard and the other members of the committee did more—much more—than could have been expected of them.

Robert D. Cross, *chairman*

*Program of the Eighty-Ninth Annual Meeting
December 28-30, 1974, Chicago*

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

Saturday, December 28
Morning Sessions

1. THE MAKING OF AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN POLICY, 1945-51

CHAIRMAN: Richard D. Challener, Princeton University

The Senate and the China Problem. Kenneth Chern, University of Hong Kong

From Enemy to Ally: Peacemaking with Japan. Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

The Search for Policy in Southeast Asia. Evelyn S. Colbert, Central Intelligence Agency

COMMENT: Robert Dalleck, University of California, Los Angeles; John K. Emmerson, Hoover Institution

2. UNITED STATES INTELLECTUAL HISTORY: A POST MORTEM?

CHAIRMAN: R. J. Wilson, Smith College

PANEL: Daniel Calhoun, University of California, Davis; David Hall, Boston University; Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University

3. THE EUROPEAN DEFENSE COMMUNITY TWENTY YEARS LATER

CHAIRMAN: Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University

America's Agonizing Reappraisal: John Foster Dulles and the Problem of European Defense. Joseph May, Youngstown State University

The Search for European Political Union in the Perspective of the EDC. Robert McGeehan, City College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Thomas G. Paterson, University of Connecticut; Armin Rappaport, University of California, San Diego

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

4. TIME ON THE CROSS

PANEL: Robert W. Fogel, University of Chicago; Herbert G. Gutman, City College, City University of New York; Richard Sutch, University of California, Berkeley

5. AMERICAN UNDERCLASS AND SOCIAL REFORM IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Daniel M. Fox, State University of New York, Stony Brook
A Viperous Brood of Beggars: Concern about Criminal Sub-Cultures in Massachusetts, 1790-1840. Redmond J. Barnett, University of Puget Sound
The Dimensions of Crime in Nineteenth-Century South Carolina and Massachusetts. Michael S. Hindus, University of California, Berkeley
COMMENT: Judith Walkowitz, Rutgers University; Eric Monckton, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

6. CHICANOS IN CHICAGO

CHAIRMAN: Feliciano Rivera, San Jose State University
La Colonia del Harbor: The Mexican-American Community of East Chicago, Indiana, 1919-32. Ciro Sepulveda, University of Notre Dame
Chicano Immigration to Chicago: World War II to 1970. Louise Kerr, Loyola University of Chicago
COMMENT: Pedro Castillo, Yale University

7. WORKING-CLASS POLITICAL CULTURE

CHAIRMAN: David Katzman, University of Kansas
The Working Class and Urban Institutions: Mid-Nineteenth Century Jersey City. Douglas Shaw, University of Akron
Culture and Politics in the Industrial Revolution: Lynn, Massachusetts—Before and After. Alan Dawley, Trenton State College; Paul Faler, University of Massachusetts, Boston
COMMENT: Daniel Walkowitz, Rutgers University

8. COMPARATIVE BACK-TO-AFRICA MOVEMENTS

CHAIRMAN: Martin Kilson, Harvard University
From America: Black Americans in Africa—A Critical Appraisal. Melvin Drimmer, Cleveland State University
From The West Indies: The Jamaicans and the West Indian Experience before Garvey—The Religious Dimension. Leonard E. Barrett, Temple University
From Brazil: Afro-Brazilian Repatriation to West Africa. Asa J. Davis, Amherst College

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

COMMENT: Harold Cruse, University of Michigan; Franklin Knight, Johns Hopkins University

9. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN HINTERLAND FRONTIER TOWNS

CHAIRMAN: Joel A. Tarr, Carnegie-Mellon University

The Cape Breton Coal Region: 1860-1900. Delphin A. Muise, National Museums of Canada

The Occupational Structure of Single Enterprise Communities in Northern Ontario. Gilbert Stelter, University of Guelph

COMMENT: Rex Lucas, University of Toronto

10. TRANSFORMATIONS OF RELIGIOUS SYMBOLISM

CHAIRMAN: Kees W. Bolle, University of California, Los Angeles

Radical Transformation of Religious Symbolism in Fourth-Century Greece. Jay Bregman, University of California, Berkeley

The Symbolism of Woman Before and After the Christianization of Europe. Steven Sharbrough, University of California, Los Angeles

Mystical Transformation of Christian Symbols in Hildegard von Bingen. Patricia North, California State University, Chico

COMMENT: Mircea Eliade, University of Chicago

11. SYMBOLS OF DISUNITY: HINDU-MUSLIM INTERACTION IN BRITISH INDIA

CHAIRMAN: Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Anxiety and Identity: The Creation of a Hindu Consciousness. Kenneth W. Jones, Kansas State University

Communal Images and "National" Consciousness in Nineteenth-Century Maharashtra. Richard Tucker, Oakland University

The Mark of the Hindu Self: The R. S. S. Walter Anderson, College of Wooster

The Hindi-Urdu Controversy of Uttar Pradesh and Communal Consciousness. Christopher R. King, University of Northern Iowa

COMMENT: C. M. Naim, University of Chicago

12. MARRIAGE, WIDOWHOOD, AND OLD AGE IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIRMAN: Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan

The Weightiest Business: Marriage in an Upper Gentry Family. Miriam Slater, Hampshire College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Growing Old in Seventeenth-Century England. Steven R. Smith, Savannah State College

COMMENT: Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University; Charles Carlton, North Carolina State University

13. THE GREAT CHANGE IN RUSSIAN CULTURE, 1890-1917

CHAIRMAN: David Joravsky, Northwestern University

Eschatology and the Appeal of Revolution: Merezhkovsky, Blok, Bely. Bernice Glatzer Rosenthal, Fordham University

Munich, Paris, and the Russian Avant-Garde, 1905-14. Robert C. Williams, Washington University

COMMENT: Carol Anschuetz, University of Texas, Austin; Arthur Mendel, University of Michigan

14. SPACE AND SOCIETY IN ITALIAN TOWNS OF THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND RENAISSANCE

CHAIRMAN: Julius Kirshner, University of Chicago

Ecclesiastical Foundations and Urban Patterns in the Cities of the Emilia. Reinhold Schumann, Boston University

"Gloriam Rome Vetere Magna Renovare": The Noble Families and Their Rome during the Later Middle Ages. Paul Mosher, University of Washington

Kinsmen and Neighbors in a Medieval City: Genoa from the Thirteenth to the Fifteenth Centuries. Diane Hughes, University of Toronto

15. REINTERPRETATIONS OF NEW SPAIN'S SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

Urban Society under Stress: Mexico City in the Early Seventeenth Century. Richard Boyer, Simon Fraser University

Merchants in Seventeenth-Century Mexico City. Louisa Hoberman, Wesleyan University

16. NEW TECHNIQUES IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND UNIVERSITY

CHAIRMAN: Philip Reed Rulon, Northern Arizona University

History in the Community: The Future of Cable Television. Loren E. Pennington, Kansas State Teachers College

Community College History and the Computer: Is It a New Frontier? Reid Holland, South Oklahoma City Community College

The Uses of Slide-Tapes in Teaching American History. John J. Wallace, Flagstaff High School

COMMENT: Charles Dollar, Oklahoma State University

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

17. THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: Linda Grant DePauw, George Washington University

The Publication of Legislative Votes and Proceedings. J. R. Pole, Cambridge University

Legislatures and Localities in Eighteenth-Century England and America.

Alison G. Olson, University of Maryland

COMMENT: Thomas Barrow, Clark University; Claire Keller, Iowa State University

18. PERSPECTIVES ON COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY

CHAIRMAN: Robert I. Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Allocation of Resources for Social Purposes in Western Europe. Raymond Grew, University of Michigan; Roy Pierce, University of Michigan

Social Costs and Benefits of Health and Educational Policies in Six Western Countries. Jerald Hage, University of Wisconsin, Madison; J. Rogers Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Theodore Marmor, University of Chicago; Aristide Zolberg, University of Chicago

19. PERSPECTIVES ON WRITING INDIAN HISTORY FROM THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW

CO-CHAIRMAN: Robert E. Bieder, Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library

PANEL: *Southern Ute*, James Jefferson, University of Utah; *Navajo*, Ruth Roessel, Navajo Community College; *Nez Perce*, Allen Slickpoo, Director, Nez Perce History Project, Paper delivered by David Beaulieu, Moorhead State College

COMMENT: Benjamin Keen, Northern Illinois University; Floyd O'Neil, American West Center, University of Utah; Alfonso Ortiz, University of New Mexico

An open discussion, *Problems in the Writing of Indian History*, co-chaired by D'Arcy McNickle and Jeanette Henry followed.

20. FAMILY FESTIVALS AND THE TEN-DAY "WEEK" DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIRMAN: John Bowditch, University of Michigan

Youth, Marriage, Patrie: The Family Festivals. James F. Traer, Hamilton College

The French Revolution versus Sunday: The Revolutionary Calendar. James Friguglietti, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

21. HISTORICAL STUDIES IN FRANCE: THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS

CHAIRMAN: Jacques Barzun, Columbia University

A New Academic Discipline in the Sorbonne, 1875–1900. William R. Keylor, Boston University

Toward a Prehistory of the Annales: Henri Berr and the Search for a New History, 1900–29. Martin Siegel, Kean College

Innovation and Continuity in the Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale: The Directorship of Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre, 1929–44. Hilah Thomas, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Jacques Barzun

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMAN: Robert I. Burns, S.J., University of San Francisco

Presidential Address: What is Catholic Historiography? Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Sidney D. Brown, University of Oklahoma

The Uses of History in the Post-Imperial Age. Ainslee T. Embree, Columbia University

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Benjamin Keen, Northern Illinois University

Trends in Argentinian Historiography, 1930–Present. Tulio Halperin Donghi, University of California, Berkeley

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Basil Dmytryshyn, Portland State University

Publish or Perish: The Publication of East European History. Michael B. Petrovich, University of Wisconsin, Madison

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

CHAIRMAN: David S. Landes, Harvard University

Amusement and Instruction: The Great Historians in the Age of Cliometrics. John Clive, Harvard University

PHI ALPHA THETA

CHAIRMAN: Frank L. Klement, Marquette University

A Question of Academic Freedom: The William A. Schaper Case. John T. Hubbell, Kent State University

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMAN: M. J. Madaj, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary

Presidential Address: Why East-Central Europe? George J. Lerski, University of San Francisco

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN: Armin Rappaport, University of California, San Diego

Presidential Address: "What's Good for America is Good for the World": Reflections on American Diplomacy and its Historians. Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS AND THE MIDWEST ARCHIVES CONFERENCE

CHAIRMAN: James B. Rhoads, President, SAA

Historians, Archivists, and the Privacy Issue. Walter Rundell, Jr., University of Maryland

Saturday, December 28: 2:30-4:30 pm
Afternoon Sessions

22. WORK AND INDUSTRIAL DISCIPLINE IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: David Montgomery, University of Pittsburgh

PANEL: *Industrial Efficiency and Workers' Response.* David Montgomery
Time Schedules and Work Patterns of American Women. Joanne Vanek, Queens College, City University of New York

Work Patterns of Puerto Rican Women in the Rural Industries. Blanca Silvestrini, University of Puerto Rico

Work Experiences of Textile Workers in England. Joseph White, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: The Audience

23. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY: HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

State, Defense, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

The National Archives, NASA, and Other Agencies. Rodman W. Paul, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Walter Rundell, Jr., University of Maryland; Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

24. THE AHA AND THE RIGHTS OF HISTORIANS

CO-CHAIRMEN: Chairman, Council Committee on the Profession, Otis L. Graham, Jr., University of California, Santa Barbara

Chairman, AHA Committee on the Rights of Historians, Sheldon Hackney, Princeton University

COMMENT: The Audience

25. THE MOVIES AS SOCIAL MYTH

CHAIRMAN: Daniel Leab, Seton Hall University

Beyond Laughter: The Movie Comedy in the 1930s. Robert Sklar, University of Michigan

Togetherness and the Wandering Individual: The American Movie in the 1950s. Leo Braudy, Columbia University

COMMENT: William Murphy, National Archives and Records Service
Steven Zito, American Film Institute

26. PARNELL: THE MAN AND THE MYTH

Joint Session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIRMAN: John W. Boyle, University of Guelph

The Young Charles Stuart Parnell. Michael Hazel, University of Chicago

The Parnellite Legend. William Murphy, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Michael Hurst, Oxford University

27. ARMS AND DIPLOMACY: A NEW LOOK AT THE MILITARY AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

CHAIRMAN: Robin Higham, Kansas State University

Mahan, Mitchell, and MacArthur: A Strategy for Expansion. Jerry Israel, Illinois Wesleyan University

Generals and the Bomb: War as a Continuation of Politics. Dennis Lavery, Pennsylvania State University

COMMENT: Kenneth Hagan, United States Naval Academy
Peter Karsten, University of Pittsburgh

28. BLACK POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY IN THE JIM CROW ERA

CHAIRMAN: Carol George, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Congressman George H. White and His Black Constituency, 1881-1901. George Reid, North Carolina Central University

Plessy vs. Ferguson: A Reinterpretation. David W. Bishop, North Carolina Central University

COMMENT: Vincent P. DeSantis, University of Notre Dame
Al-Tony Gilmore, Howard University

29. PRE-CAPITALIST MODES OF PRODUCTION IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

CHAIRMAN: Edward A. Alpers, University of California, Los Angeles

The Case of the Azande, 1800 to the Present. David Lloyd, University of California, Los Angeles

The Case of Eastern Zaïre, 1850 to the Present. Jacques Depelchin, Occidental College

COMMENT: John Saul, Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portugal's African Colonies and York University; Steven Feierman, University of Wisconsin, Madison

30. THE ARISTOCRACY THROUGH TIME: LONG-TERM STUDIES OF NOBLE FAMILIES IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIRMAN: Raymond F. Kierstead, University of Texas, Austin

From Knights to Barons: A Study of Three Families on the Welsh March, 1066 to 1272. Janet Meisel, University of Texas, Austin

A Noble Crisis in Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth-Century France: Myth or Reality? James Wood, Williams College

The House of La Trémoille, Viscounts and Dukes of Thouars, Fifteenth through Eighteenth Centuries. William Weary, Amherst College

COMMENT: J. Russell Major, Emory University

31. NEW LIGHT ON THE CHINESE GENTRY

CHAIRMAN: Jonathan Spence, Yale University

Origins of the Ming-Ch'ing Gentry. Mi Chu Wiens, Lewis and Clark College

Perspectives on the Early Ch'ing Gentry. Jerry Dennerline, Pomona College

Imperial Localism: An Interpretation of Ch'ing Society. Kwang-ching Liu, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Thomas A. Metzger, University of California, San Diego

32. POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND REFORM IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIRMAN: W. T. MacCaffrey, Harvard University

Corruption and Reform at the Court of James I: The Career of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. Linda Peck, City College, City University of New York

Corruption and Administrative Change in England, 1760-83. Norman Baker, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Arnold Heidenheimer, Washington University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

33. PERSPECTIVES ON THE TRANSITION FROM FEUDALISM TO CAPITALISM

CHAIRMAN: Douglas North, University of Washington

Transition or Transitions? Immanuel Wallerstein, McGill University

Economic Determinism in Pre-Industrial Economic History. Robert Brenner, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Douglas North

34. THE EDUCATION OF PRINCES: THE IMAGE, THE WORD, AND THE PRECEPTOR

CHAIRMAN: John Baldwin, Johns Hopkins University

Images as Pedagogy for Princes in Late Fourteenth-Century France. Claire Sherman, Washington, D.C.

The Literary Tradition: Changes and Continuities in Fifteenth-Century Burgundy. Paul Saenger, Northwestern University

The Preceptors of Prince Eberhard of Württemberg. Louis Reith, Stanford University

COMMENT: Francis Oakley, Williams College

35. CHANGING PATTERNS OF GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

CHAIRMAN: Stephan Thernstrom, Harvard University

The Local Society: Rural and Small Town Geographical Mobility in the Heartland, 1870–1930. Mark Friedberger, Newberry Library

Geographic Mobility and Social Structure in Pre-Industrial Massachusetts. Douglas Jones, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Michael Conzen, Boston University; Sidney Goldstein, Brown University

36. BALKAN PEASANT MOVEMENTS BEFORE WORLD WAR I

Joint Session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIRMAN: Charles A. Moser, George Washington University

Ante Radić and the Ideology of the Croatian Peasant Party. Elinor Murray Despalatovic, Connecticut College

The Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union's Parliamentary Program, 1902–15. Frederick B. Chary, Indiana University Northwest

The Rumanian Socialists and the Peasant Revolt of 1907. Philip Eidelberg, University of South Africa

COMMENT: John D. Bell, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

37. THE ARMY FACES SOCIAL CHANGE

Joint Session with the American Military Institute

CHAIRMAN: Edward Coffman, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Army as Strikebreaker. Jerry Cooper, University of Missouri, St. Louis

The Army and Racism. Marvin Fletcher, Ohio University

COMMENT: Paul Scheips, Center for Military History, Department of the Army

38. NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AT THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

CHAIRMAN: Glenn M. Linden, Southern Methodist University

Minority Studies in the Community College. Myron Pelsinger, El Camino Community College

Some Considerations Concerning the Use of Audio-Visual Materials in the Classroom. Charles Delafield, Richland College

Survival in Community College Teaching—Some Approaches that Work. Barbara Montgomery, El Centro College

COMMENT: Abram Bernstein, Keystone Junior College

39. THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ABELARD AND HELOISE: SOME NEW PERSPECTIVES

CHAIRMAN: Paul J. Meyvaert, Medieval Academy of America

The Debate over Authenticity: A Historical Perspective. Peter von Moos, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Abélard and the Development of Individualism in the Twelfth Century. Robert W. Hanning, Columbia University

The Correspondence and the Exegetic Tradition. Joan M. Ferrante, Columbia University

The Correspondence and Abélard's Other Writings for the Paraclete. Mary M. McLaughlin, Millbrook, New York

The Authenticity of the Correspondence: Opportunities for Further Research. John F. Benton, California Institute of Technology

40. PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE AMERICAN SOCIAL ORDER, 1750-1840

CHAIRMAN: Gordon Wood, Brown University

"What is This New Man": Dependency and Independency, 1776. Richard L. Bushman, Boston University

"Knowledge is Power": Communications and the Structure of Authority in the Early National Period, 1780-1840. Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut

COMMENT: Rowland Berthoff, Washington University; David Grimsted, University of Maryland

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

41. ENLIGHTENED ITALY

CHAIRMAN: R. R. Palmer, Yale University

Church, State, and Reform in Enlightened Italy. Franco Venturi, University of Turin

COMMENT: Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago

42. THE LINKING OF THE CITY WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE: RAILROADS AND THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION IN ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND MEXICO

CHAIRMAN: Stanley Stein, Princeton University

Argentina. Paul Goodwin, University of Connecticut

Brazil. Robert H. Mattoon, University of Michigan

Mexico. Arthur P. Schmidt, Jr., Temple University

43. PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: CONFLICT AND COOPERATION

CHAIRMAN: Patricia Albjerg Graham, Harvard University

Case Studies in Conflict. Charles Strickland, Emory University

Case Studies in Cooperation. Barbara Finkelstein, University of Maryland

COMMENT: Neil McCluskey, Lehman College, City of University of New York; Mary Ryan, State University of New York, Binghamton

Saturday, December 28: 9:00 p.m.
Evening Session

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Mack Thompson, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: American Historians in the World Today: Opportunities and Responsibilities. Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Sunday, December 29: 9:30-11:30 a.m.
Morning Sessions

44. POLITICAL VALUES AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE IN THE MIDDLE PERIOD

CHAIRMAN: Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

John Quincy Adams and the Whig Interpretation of American History.

Lynn H. Parsons, State University College of New York, Brockport

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

Two Stages of Party Development in Early American History: A Quantitative Description. William G. Shade, Lehigh University

COMMENT: James Curtis, University of Delaware; John Howe, University of Minnesota

45. THE RUSSIAN MASSES IN THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION, 1917

CHAIRMAN: Paul Avrich, Queens College, City University of New York
Petrograd. Alexander Rabinowitch, Indiana University

The Provinces. John Keep, University of Toronto

The Armies at the Front. Allan Wildman, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Stephen Cohen, Princeton University

46. HIROSHIMA AND AFTER: THE ATOMIC BOMB AS AN AMERICAN HISTORICAL PROBLEM

CHAIRMAN: Gaddis Smith, Yale University

PANEL: *The Decision to Drop the Bomb: Historiographical Debate.*
Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

Atomic Diplomacy Reversed and Revised: James F. Byrnes and the Russians. Gregory F. Herken, University of California, Berkeley

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The Participants' Debate and Their Political Purposes. Martin J. Sherwin, Princeton University

Conscience and Politics: The Public Reaction. Michael J. Yavenditti, Alma College

47. BLACK HISTORIOGRAPHY

CHAIRMAN: George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Black History in the Era of the Civil Rights Revolution. August Meier, Kent State University

COMMENT: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University; John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago

48. TEACHER-STUDENT MEDIA: A PERFORMANCE-BASED SYSTEM FOR TEACHING WESTERN CIVILIZATION

CHAIRMAN: Paul L. Ward, Emeritus, American Historical Association
Reasons for Change. Donald R. Allen, Northeastern University

Implementation and Evaluation. Gerald H. Herman, Northeastern University

COMMENT: Howard Miller, University of Missouri, St. Louis; Leon Apt, Iowa State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

49. COLLABORATIONISM IN EUROPE, 1940-45

CHAIRMAN: Nicholas Wahl, Princeton University

Paris. Bertram M. Gordon, Mills College

Belgium and the Netherlands. Werner Warmbrunn, Pitzer College

Hungary. Istvan Deak, Columbia University

COMMENT: Nicholas Wahl

**50. THE PROBLEM OF DEFERENCE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY**

CHAIRMAN: Charles L. Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

The Concept of Deference in Whig Political Thought. J. G. A. Pocock,
Johns Hopkins University

Deference and Aristocracy in the Time of the Great Reform Act.
Richard W. Davis, Washington University

Deference in the History of the Early American Republic. Linda K. Kerber,
University of Iowa

51. SURVIVANCES MEDIEVALES DANS LA FRANCE DU XVII^e SIECLE

CHAIRMAN: Robert M. Kingdon, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Survivances Médiévales dans la France du XVII^e Siècle. Roland Mousnier,
University of Paris-Sorbonne

COMMENT: A. Lloyd Moote, University of Southern California

52. CHANGING ANALYSES OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Developments in the Field of Quantitative Analysis for the Study of African
Economic History.* Patrick Manning, Cañada College

The Relevance of Peasant Analysis for African Economic History.
Margaret Jean Hay, Wellesley College

The Relevance of Spatial Analysis for African Economic History.
Allan Howard, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Sara Berry, Indiana University

53. PATTERNS OF SHOGUNAL POWER IN MEDIEVAL JAPAN

CHAIRMAN: John W. Hall, Yale University

Shogunal Government in Kamakura Japan. Jeffrey Mass, Stanford University

Shogunal Power in Muromachi Japan. Kenneth Grossberg,
Harvard University

COMMENT: Kozo Yamamura, University of Washington

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

54. HEALTH IN THE CITY

Joint Session with the American Association for the History of Medicine

CHAIRMAN: George Rosen, Yale University

Health in the City: A Comparative Approach. George Rosen

Social Class and Medical Care: The Hospital in Nineteenth-Century Boston.

Morris Vogel, Temple University

Health in New York during the Same Period. Gert Brieger, Duke University

COMMENT: Charles Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania

55. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND EDUCATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: Harry W. Paul, University of Florida

The Transformation of Technical and Professional Education in France After 1848. C. Rod Day, Simon Fraser University

Professeurs and Proletarians: A Social Profile of Two Generations of French Science Teachers. John H. Weiss, Cornell University

Self-Help and State Aid: The Science and Art Department of Britain, 1859-84. Arnold S. Levine, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Fritz Ringer, Boston University

56. THE BARBARIANS IN THE AGE OF ROME'S FALL

CHAIRMAN: Stewart I. Oost, University of Chicago

A Reassessment of the So-Called "Invasions". Walter Goffart, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Frank M. Glover, University of Wisconsin, Madison;
Thomas N. Bisson, University of California, Berkeley

57. ART AND POLITICS IN CONFLICT

CHAIRMAN: Vartan Gregorian, University of Pennsylvania

The Surrealists and the French Communist Party Bureaucracy in the 1930s. Helena F. Lewis, Appalachian State University

Modern Art as Communist Conspiracy: Cultural Exchange and Anti-Communist Crusaders in the McCarthy Era. Jane deHart Mathews, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

COMMENT: Athan Theoharis, Marquette University; Jack Roth, Case Western Reserve University

58. THE COLLAPSE OF THE EUROPEAN CENTER, 1900-14

CHAIRMAN: Norman Kogan, University of Connecticut

English Liberalism and the Impending Clash, 1903-14. Robert J. Scally, New York University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

French Liberalism on the Defensive: The Realignment of the Moderates, 1906-14. David E. Sumler, Washington College

COMMENT: Herman Lebovics, State University of New York, Stony Brook; Barry McGill, Oberlin College

59. RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES IN DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Darrett B. Rutman, University of New Hampshire

Socioeconomic Determinants of Fertility Differentials in Essex County, Massachusetts. Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan

Farm and Farm Families in Old and New Areas: The Northern States in 1860. Richland A. Easterlin, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Jonathan Levine, University of Pittsburgh; Stuart Blumin, Cornell University

60. THE ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE DURING PROHIBITION

CHAIRMAN: Humbert S. Nelli, University of Kentucky

Kentucky Distillers React to Prohibition. Robert F. Sexton, University of Kentucky

Chicago Bootlegging Revisited: Providing Alcohol to a Thirsty City. Mark H. Haller, Temple University

COMMENT: Perry Duis, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati

61. LAW-BREAKING AND LAW-MAKING IN COLONIAL NEW YORK

Joint Session with the American Society for Legal History

CHAIRMAN: Milton M. Klein, University of Tennessee

The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Eighteenth-Century New York. Douglas Greenberg, Lawrence University

Legislative Perceptions of Social Problems: New York Statutes, 1691-1775. Robert Hampel, Cornell University

COMMENT: Sung Bok Kim, State University of New York, Albany; Herbert A. Johnson, *The Papers of John Marshall*

62. STRATEGY FOR MINORITY SURVIVAL

Joint Session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIRMAN: Howard M. Sachar, George Washington University

Ideology and Strategy in the History of Jewish Group Survival in America. Abraham J. Karp, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Joseph L. Blau, Columbia University; Naomi W. Cohen, Hunter College, City University of New York; Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

63. MILITARY SERVICE AND NOBILITY: CENTRAL EUROPEAN MODELS

Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIRMAN: Harold Deutsch, National War College

Proprietary Colonelcies and Noble Status in Austria, 1618–1740.

Thomas M. Barker, State University of New York, Albany

Nobility and Military Careers: The Habsburg Officer Corps, 1740–1914.

Gunther Rothenberg, Purdue University

Feudalization of the Bourgeoisie: The Role of the Nobility in the German Naval Officer Corps, 1898–1918. Holger Herwig, Vanderbilt University

COMMENT: Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University

64. THE EMPIRE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND QUESTIONABLE DETERMINISM

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIRMAN: William Metcalfe, University of Vermont

Two River Empires: A Geographical Analysis. Andrew Hill Clark, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Two River Empires: A Historical Analysis. J. M. F. Careless, University of Toronto

COMMENT: The Audience

WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

Women's History: Africa

COORDINATOR: Agnes Akosua Aidoo, University of California, Los Angeles; Cynthia Brantley, University of California, Davis

Women's History: Asia

COORDINATOR: Roxane Witke, State University of New York, Binghamton, and East Asian Research Center, Harvard University

Women's History: Europe

COORDINATORS: Renate Bridenthal, Brooklyn College, City University of New York; Joan Kelly-Gadol, City College, City University of New York

Women's History: Latin America

COORDINATOR: Susan Soeiro, York College, City University of New York

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

American Women and the Urban Process

COORDINATORS: Susan Kleinberg, University of California, San Diego; Patricia McDonald, University of Maryland; Elizabeth Pleck, University of Michigan; Kathryn Kish Sklar, University of California, Los Angeles

Feminist Organizations in Graduate History Departments

COORDINATOR: Suzanne Lebsock, University of Virginia

Sunday, December 20: 1:00-3:00 p.m.
Afternoon Sessions

65. THE JOURNEY TO WORK IN THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY CITY

CHAIRMAN: Peter Goheen, Queen's University

The "Walking City": An Empirical Investigation of Work, Residence, and Transportation in Philadelphia, 1850-80. Theodore Hershberg, University of Pennsylvania; Harold Cox, Wilkes College; Dale Light, Jr., University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: David Ward, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Kenneth Jackson, Columbia University

66. AUTHORITARIAN AND NON-UTOPIAN MODERNIZERS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EPOCH OF FASCISM

CHAIRMAN: Henry A. Turner, Yale University

The Problem of Economic Dysfunction and the Modernizing Modes of Oswald Mosley and J. M. Keynes. Robert Skidelsky, Johns Hopkins University

Three Corporatist Images of Modernity: The Programmatic Politics of Lloyd George, Lord Beaverbrook, and Alfred Mond. Jerry M. Calton, University of Kentucky

COMMENT: A. M. Gollin, University of California, Santa Barbara

67. NON-TRADITIONAL CAREERS FOR THE HISTORIAN

CHAIRMAN: Harriet Warm Schupf, Special Services for Children, New York City Department of Social Service

PANEL: *The Historian and Urban Administration.* Harriet Warm Schupf
The Historian and the Broadcasting Media. Sam Suratt, Archivist, CBS News

Adapting the Historians' Skills to the Field of Journalism. Karen Winkler, *Chronicle of Higher Education*

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

Careers with Historical Agencies. Richmond D. Williams, Director, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library and President-elect, American Association of State and Local History

An Overview of Historical Careers. Eleanor F. Straub, American Historical Association

COMMENT: The Audience

68. BLACK LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

CHAIRMAN: Walter Fisher, Morgan State College

A. Philip Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters: A Study in Charismatic Leadership. William Harris, Indiana University

The Rise of the Black Bureaucracy in the NAACP, 1909-35.

Elliott Rudwick, Kent State University

COMMENT: David Lewis, Federal City College; Nancy Weiss, Princeton University

69. THE MEDITERRANEAN IN ECONOMIC HISTORY: BRAUDEL'S SYNTHESIS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER

Joint Session with the Economic History Association

CO-CHAIRMEN: Frederic C. Lane, Emeritus, Johns Hopkins University; Louise B. Robbert, Texas Tech University

The Turkish Perspective. Halil Inalcik, University of Chicago

The Italian Perspective. Domenico Sella, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Spanish Perspective. David R. Ringrose, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Traian Stoianovich, Rutgers University

70. BONAVENTURA, AQUINAS, AND THE GREEKS AT THE COUNCIL OF LYON SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AFTER

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIRMAN: Vernon J. Bourke, Saint Louis University

Bonaventura, the Two Mendicant Orders, and the Greeks at Lyon.

Deno Geanakoplos, Yale University

Saint Thomas on the Way to Lyon. Anton Pegis, Pontifical Institute and the University of Toronto

The Constitutions of Lyon and Commentaries Thereon.

Leonard E. Boyle, O.P., Pontifical Institute and the University of Toronto

71. PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE AMERICAN MIND

Joint Session with the American Studies Association

CHAIRMAN: Allen F. Davis, Temple University

The 1920s. Michael Lesy, Yale University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The 1930s. William Stott, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: June Sochen, Northeastern State University

72. SEPARATE BUT SUBORDINATE: WOMEN IN INTERWAR ITALY, GERMANY, AND JAPAN

CHAIRMAN: David Schoenbaum, University of Iowa

Mothers of Heroes, Widows of War: Women in Fascist Italy.

Alexander De Grand, Roosevelt University

The Nazi Woman's Dilemma: To Wear or to Sew Brown Shirts.

Claudia Koonz, Holy Cross College

Japanese Women in the Inter-War Period. Geraldine Donovan,
Columbia University

COMMENT: Kate Millett, City College, City University of New York

73. THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND CAPITALISM IN EARLY MODERN LILLE AND NÖRDLINGEN

CHAIRMAN: Miriam Usher Chrisman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Lille. Robert Duplessis, Swarthmore College

Nördlingen. Christopher Friedrichs, University of British Columbia

COMMENT: Gerald Soliday, Brandeis University

74. THE MILITARY IN POLITICS IN PRECOLONIAL AFRICA

CHAIRMAN: A. Adu Boahen, University of Ghana

Ndebele and Zulu. David Chanaiwa, California State University, Northridge

Oyo and Ibadan. I. A. Akinjogbin, University of Ife

Bunyoro-Buganda. Godfrey N. Uzoigwe, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Joseph P. Smaldone, Naval Ordnance Laboratory and
University of Maryland

75. TRADE PATTERNS IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

CHAIRMAN: Norman Robert Bennett, Boston University

Gujarat and the Trade of East Africa during the Mughal Empire.

Edward A. Alpers, University of California, Los Angeles

Mrima Entrepots: The Eastern Shore of the Indian Ocean. Walter Brown,
Ramapo College of New Jersey

American Merchants in Mozambique. Charles White, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

COMMENT: C. F. Holmes, St. Johns University

76. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, REVOLT, AND REVOLUTION IN THE CROWN OF CASTILE, 1475-1520

CHAIRMAN: Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

Islam Isolated: The Beginning of the Second Reconquest of Nasrid Granada. Andrew Hess, Temple University

Modernization and Revolution in the Crown of Castile, 1475-1520. Stephen Haliczer, Northern Illinois University

COMMENT: Robert I. Burns, S.J., University of San Francisco

77. APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF LABOR MOVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: R. J. Alexander, Rutgers University

Chile. Peter Winn, Princeton University

Brazil. Tom Holloway, Cornell University

Argentina. David Tamarin, University of Washington

COMMENT: Hobart Spalding, Brooklyn College, City University of New York; Steven S. Volk, Columbia University

78. THE ELEMENTARY TEACHER IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE: SOCIAL ORIGINS, STATUS, AND CAREER PATTERNS

CHAIRMAN: Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

The Volksschule Teacher in Germany. Douglas R. Skopp, State University College of New York, Plattsburgh

The Elementary School Teacher in France. Peter V. Meyers, North Carolina A&T State University

The Zemstvo School Teacher in Russia. Robert H. Dodge, Washington and Jefferson College

COMMENT: Lenore O'Boyle, Cleveland State University

79. INTEGRATION OF JEWS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY

Joint Session with the Leo Baeck Institute

CHAIRMAN: Gerson D. Cohen, Jewish Theological Seminary

The Prussian Nobility and the Jews under the Empire. Lamar Cecil, Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

German Liberalism and the Emancipation of the Jews. Reinhold Ruerup, Free University, Berlin

Jewish Social Mobility in Nineteenth-Century Germany. Monika Richarz, Leo Baeck Institute

COMMENT: Fritz Stern, Columbia University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**80. ISSUES IN CHINESE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY: ELVIN'S
PATTERN OF THE CHINESE PAST**

CHAIRMAN: Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan

The Medieval Economic Revolution. Robert M. Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania

Economic Development without Technological Change. E-tu Zen Sun, Pennsylvania State University

COMMENT: Mark Elvin, Oxford University

81. CONSERVATIVE RESPONSES TO MODERN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Samuel T. McSeveney, Vanderbilt University

Herbert Hoover and the Engineers in the 1920s. Kent Schofield, California State College, San Bernardino

Ralph Adams Cram and the Problems of Community. Robert Muccigrosso, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Ronald Lora, University of Toledo

**82. THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: A
TALE OF THREE CITIES**

Joint Session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIRMAN: Peter Schmitt, Western Michigan University

Public Education in New York City, 1900–20: The Public School as Social Insurance. Selma Berrol, Baruch College, City University of New York

Socialization and Americanization in the Gary Public Schools, 1906–38. Raymond A. Mohl, Florida Atlantic University

Immigrants, Workers, and the Politics of Public Education: School Reform in San Francisco, 1898–1921. William Issel, San Francisco State University

COMMENT: Sol Cohen, University of California, Los Angeles

**83. THE SOCIAL BASES AND THE POLITICS OF COUNTER-
REVOLUTIONARY PARAMILITARISM IN POSTWAR EUROPE, 1918–24**

CHAIRMAN: Harold Gordon, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Wehrverbände in Germany. James M. Diehl, Indiana University

The Heimwehr in Austria. David C. Large, Smith College

COMMENT: Heinrich Winkler, University of Freiburg

84. THE COMPETENCY-BASED TEACHER EDUCATION MOVEMENT

CHAIRMAN: Daniel Powell, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

PANEL: Douglas D. Alder, Utah State University; Matthew T. Downey, University of Colorado; Hazel W. Hertzberg, Teachers College, Columbia

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

University; Michael P. McCarthy, State University of New York,
Stony Brook

COMMENT: The Audience

85. CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL ELITES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Frank R. Safford, Northwestern University

Imperial Brazil. Roderick and Jean Barman, University of British Columbia

Nineteenth-Century Argentina. Diana Hernando, State University of
New York, Oswego

Late Nineteenth-Century Colombia. Charles Bergquist, Duke University

COMMENT: Richard Sinkin, University of Texas, Austin; Robert B.
Oppenheimer, University of California, Los Angeles

86. THE INSTITUTION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER

CHAIRMAN: Ronald Grele, Ford Foundation

PANEL: *The Mental Hospital.* Gerald N. Grob, Rutgers University

The School. Stanley Schultz, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Factory Environment. Randolph Langenbach, Cambridge,
Massachusetts

The Reformatory. Steven Schlossman, University of Chicago

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Reports of the Officers

Report of the Nominating Committee. J. Joseph Huthmacher, University
of Delaware

*Reports of Council Committee Chairmen on the Profession (Otis L.
Graham, Jr.), Research (John Higham), and Teaching
(William H. McNeill)*

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University

Monday, December 30: 9 a.m.-12 noon
Morning Sessions

87. ANCIENT HISTORY AND THE STUDY OF ANTIQUITY IN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY

Joint Session with the American Philological Association

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Philology, Neo-Humanism, and Politics: Niebuhr and the Enlightenment Tradition. Peter H. Reill, University of California, Los Angeles

Niebuhr's Analogical Method. Richard I. Frank, University of California, Irvine

The Place of Antiquity in Ranke's Philosophy of History. Helen P. Liebel, University of Alberta

Why Rome? Zeitgeist in the Polemics of Roman Historians in the First Part of the Nineteenth Century in Germany. Zvi Yavetz, University of Tel Aviv, Queens College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Georg Iggers

88. THE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS OF GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY: SEPARATION AND RESISTANCE

Joint Session with the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars

CHAIRMAN: Gerald D. Feldman, University of California, Berkeley

Social Democratic Cultural Organizations in Imperial Germany.

Vernon L. Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

Social Democratic Organizations and the Anti-Nazi Underground.

William S. Allen, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago; Charles K. Warriner, University of Kansas

89. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES OF AMERICAN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

CHAIRMAN: Thomas B. Alexander, University of Missouri, Columbia

Critical Election Theory and the Presidential Election of 1928.

Allan J. Lichtman, American University

Consequences of Disfranchisement: Race and Class Discrimination in the South, 1880–1910. J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison

90. MODERN CARIBBEAN DICTATORS: REVISIONIST CRITIQUES

CHAIRMAN: Delmer G. Ross, Oakwood College

PANEL: *Rafael L. Trujillo: Rise of a Caribbean Dictator.* R. Michael Malek, University of South Alabama

Fulgencio Batista: Rise of a Cuban Dictator. Louis A. Pérez, Jr., University of South Florida

Anastasio Somoza: Man With a Difference in Nicaragua. Richard Millett, Southern Illinois University

COMMENT: Kenneth J. Grieb, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

**91. HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS IN RESOLVING MIDDLE EASTERN
CRISES**

CHAIRMAN: Howard M. Sachar, George Washington University

The Exchange of Refugees: Turco-Greek Peacemaking, 1922-23.

John Petropoulos, Amherst College

The Problem of Great Power Confrontation: Iran, the USSR, and the United States, 1946-48. Firuz Kazemzadeh, Yale University

The Problem of Direct and Indirect Negotiations: Arabs and Israelis at Rhodes, Lausanne—and Afterward. William S. Polk, University of Chicago

COMMENT: C. Ernest Dawn, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

**92. IMAGES OF THE AMERICAN PAST: TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES
AND HOLLYWOOD FILMS**

Joint Session with the Popular Culture Association

CHAIRMAN: John G. Cawelti, University of Chicago

History for the Masses: Television Portrays the Past. William H. Cohn, Carnegie-Mellon University

American Values and American Films. Richard H. Pells, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Thomas Philpott, University of Texas, Austin; Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

**93. SCIENCE AND THE QUESTION OF HUMAN COMMUNITY: CAN
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL EVOLUTION BE RECONCILED?**

CHAIRMAN: Wilson Smith, University of California, Davis

Beware of Biologists Bearing Gifts. Richard Levins, University of Chicago

Suggestions for Historians from a Population Ecologist. Lawrence Slobodkin, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENTS: Milton Rosenberg, University of Chicago; David Joravsky, Northwestern University

94. URBAN POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIRMAN: Isser Woloch, Columbia University

The 1789 Revolution's Impact on Urban Politics. Lynn Hunt, University of California, Berkeley

Lawyers in the French Revolution: The Case of the Toulousan Barristers. Leonard Berlanstein, University of Virginia

Terror and Counter Terror in Revolutionary Paris. Richard Andrews, John Jay College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Elizabeth Fox, University of Rochester

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

95. ORAL HISTORY AND THE LATE VICTORIAN WORKING CLASS

CHAIRMAN: Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin

The Methodology of Working-Class Oral History. Paul Thompson, University of Essex

Love and Authority in the Late Victorian Working-Class Family. Thea Thompson, University of Essex

COMMENT: Martha Vicinus, Indiana University

96. POPULAR CULTURE, THE PUBLIC, AND EARLY MEDIEVAL HAGIOGRAPHY

CHAIRMAN: Peter Charanis, Rutgers University

Relics: The Public versus the Rationalists in Carolingian Europe, 750–850. John M. McCulloh, Kansas State University

Popular Culture and Byzantine Hagiography: Eighth and Ninth Centuries. Kathryn M. Ringrose, Rutgers University

The Public and Its Presence in Early Anglo-Latin Hagiography. Susan P. M. Smith, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Peter Charanis

97. WAR OR PEACE IN FLANDERS FIELDS?: THE DEBATE IN SPAIN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: Herbert H. Rowen, Rutgers University

The Spanish Case. Charles Carter, Tulane University

The French Case. Richard Bingham, Wheaton College

COMMENT: William Roosen, Northern Arizona University

98. EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN NINETEENTH- AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

Joint Session with the History of Education Society

CHAIRMAN: Robert Church, Northwestern University

Why Aren't You in School? Perspectives on Compulsory Attendance, 1830–1920. David Tyack, Stanford University

Impact of Technological Innovation on the Schooling of Adolescents, 1880–1920. Selwyn K. Troen, University of Missouri, Columbia

The Hollow Youth: American Educators and the Redefinition of Adolescence, 1900–20. Joseph Kett, University of Virginia

COMMENT: David Allmendinger, University of Delaware

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

99. STRUCTURES AS DOCUMENTS: HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN A THIRD DIMENSION

CHAIRMAN: Brooke Hindle, Smithsonian Institution

Digging Eli Whitney: New Evidence in the American System of Manufactures. T. Allan Comp, Historic American Engineering Records
Present at the Birth: Adler and Sullivan's Auditorium. James Allen Scott, Victorian Society in America

COMMENT: Alan Trachtenberg, Yale University

100. COMPUTER UTILIZATION IN UNDERGRADUATE HISTORY COURSES

CHAIRMAN: John M. Allswang, California State University, Los Angeles

PANEL: Richard S. Alcorn, University of Western Ontario; Paul V. Black, California State University, Long Beach; Colin B. Burke, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; John A. Kolp, University of Iowa

101. ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN COLONIAL AFRICA

CHAIRMAN: Robert G. Gregory, Syracuse University

Indian Entrepreneurship in East Africa: Exploitation or Contribution?
Robert G. Gregory

Determinants of Indigenous Mercantile Entrepreneurship in West Africa.
Raymond E. Dumett, Purdue University

The Greeks in Ethiopia: Three Centuries of Enterprise. Theodore Natsoulas, Cazenovia College

COMMENT: Floyd Dotson, University of Connecticut

102. THREE COLONIAL CITIES: NEW LIGHT CONCERNING THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: John Phelan, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Popayán. Peter Marzahl, Vanderbilt University

São Paulo. Elizabeth Anne Kuznesof, Campinas, Brazil

Buenos Aires. Susan Socolow, State University College of New York, Plattsburgh

COMMENT: Lyman Johnson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte;
E. William Jowdy, University of Michigan

103. NUREMBERG TRIALS: VICTOR'S VENGEANCE OR JUST RETRIBUTION

CHAIRMAN: Willard A. Fletcher, University of Delaware

The London Charter: Nuremberg Straitjacket? Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Trial by Document: Due Process? John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

Trial of Julius Streicher: Justice Denied? Klaus Kipphan, Juniata College

COMMENT: Telford Taylor, Columbia University

104. BRITISH HISTORICAL THOUGHT AND POLITICAL UPHEAVAL— THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

CHAIRMAN: I. Kramnick, Cornell University

Seventeenth-Century Historians' Views of the Wars of the Roses. Guy Lytle, Catholic University of America

Eighteenth-Century Historians' Views of the Civil War. Victor Wexler, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

COMMENT: M. Bean, Columbia University; J. Levine, Syracuse University

105. NEW TRENDS IN HISTORICAL EDITING

CHAIRMAN: E. Berkeley Tompkins, National Historical Publications Commission

The Papers of Distinguished Black Americans. Edgar A. Toppin, Virginia State College

The Papers of Distinguished American Women. Janet James, Boston College

COMMENT: John Blassingame, Yale University; Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa

106. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS: A SEPTICENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIRMAN: Richard L. DeMolen, University of London

The Historical Thomas. James A. Weisheipl, O.P., University of Toronto

Aquinas in Historical Perspective. Marcia L. Colish, Oberlin College

COMMENT: Bernard McGinn, University of Chicago

107. SOUTHERN UNIONISM, 1860-61

CHAIRMAN: Harry R. Stevens, Ohio University

The Unionism of the Constitutional Unionists. John V. Mering, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Michael Perman, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

108. AFRICAN LEADERSHIP: A COMPARISON OF THE PRECOLONIAL, RESISTANCE, AND MODERN ERAS

CHAIRMAN: Lucie Gallistel Colvin, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

ANNUAL MEETING 1974

Senegambian Leadership in Historical Perspective: A Study of Dammeel Birima Fatma Cub (c1780-1832), Dammeel Lat Joor "Cilmaaxa" Joop (c. 1842-86), and President Leopold Sedar Senghor. Lucie Gallistel Colvin

African Leadership in Eastern Nigeria: A Comparison of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Walter I. Ofonagoro, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Marginality and Leadership in a Plural Society (Belgian Congo). Wyatt Macgaffey, Haverford College

COMMENT: Martin Kilson, Harvard University

109. LAW AND RELIGION IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE: THE PARLEMENTS OF ROUEN AND TOULOUSE

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIRMAN: Nancy Lyman Roelker, Boston University

The Parlement of Rouen: Professional Identity and Responses to Religious Crimes. Jonathan Dewald, University of California, Berkeley

The Parlement of Toulouse: An Agent of Militant Catholicism. Raymond A. Mentzer, Jr., Montana State University

COMMENT: William H. Beik, Northern Illinois University; Peter Ascoli, Utah State University

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 O-598-312