

# *American Historical Association*

ANNUAL REPORT • 1975

*American Historical Association*

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ANNUAL REPORT • 1975

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## *Letters of Submittal and Transmittal*

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June 15, 1976

*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 1975.

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

June 15, 1976

*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 1975.

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*

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*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

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### *History as a Moral Science*

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GORDON WRIGHT

Some years ago, a young American historian undertook the somewhat ghoulish task of unearthing all of the presidential addresses delivered before the American Historical Association during the first fifty years of its existence.<sup>1</sup> His purpose, in addition to earning the doctorate, was to discover the kinds of issues that confronted the profession during that half century—or, at least, the issues that presidents of the association thought to be of central importance. Occasionally these addresses created a mild stir of interest, and even some discussion; a few endured to be read and reread by later generations, as milestones or monuments of the historiographical enterprise. More commonly, they inspired such comments as that of Carl Becker shortly after the 1936 convention: “I went to Providence for the meeting of the A.H.A.—a terrible crush of about 1000 registrations: difficult to see anyone except by accident. . . . McIlwain didn’t do himself justice in the Pres. Ad.: but then very few do.”<sup>2</sup>

The history of this particular ritual thus offers at least one warning: those who practice it might do well not to take their pronouncements as the voice of God or the crystallized wisdom of the ages. It may be significant that AHA custom calls on the president to speak *ex cathedra* not at the outset of his term of office but at

This presidential address was delivered by Mr. Wright at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Atlanta, December 28, 1975.

<sup>1</sup> Herman Ausubel, *Historians and Their Craft* (New York, 1950).

<sup>2</sup> Becker to Leo and Ida Gershoy, February 7, 1937, in “*What Is the Good of History?*” *Selected Letters of Carl L. Becker, 1900–1945*, edited by Michael Kammen (Ithaca, 1973), 252.

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the very end, only forty-eight hours before he "passes into history," as the saying goes. By that time it is much too late for him to make promises, to influence the association's future course, or even to be held to answer for his stewardship or for such sophistries as his swan song may contain. He is allowed one Parthian shot—a gesture that no doubt has symbolic value, but that wins few battles, and rarely creates enduring legends.

How, then, should one perform this ritual most expeditiously and constructively? Seeking guidance from past practice, I find that presidential addresses seem to fall into one of three broad categories: those that reminisce, in the fashion of "forty years on"; those that embody the fruits of specialized scholarship; and those that seek to advance a cause or convey a message. The first sort possesses a nostalgic charm and provides the audience with a tranquil evening. The second, much favored over the years, takes the form of a learned essay focused on the speaker's own special field, offered as a gemlike miniature, a model of the mature research and reflection to which we all aspire, a tribute to the seriousness of learning. When performed with mastery, such a presentation may inspire historians far beyond the limited field of the speaker himself. It has the further merit of insulating the speaker against serious criticism and thus ensuring him a quiet departure from office, undisturbed by ironic witticisms or cries of outrage.

The third variety of presidential pronouncement involves more serious risks. It seeks to identify a broad issue that cuts across many fields of history, that relates to what most of us do in our professional capacity, and that either opens a new debate or, more commonly, reopens an old one. It poses a question that has been, either consciously or subconsciously, nagging at the speaker's psyche and at those of at least some of his fellow historians. Its tone can range from the calmly reflective through the confidently prescriptive to the downright preachy. It may stir up a storm; it may fade quietly into the night, like any puff of hot air. The record shows that the association has seen and heard a considerable variety of manifestoes of this sort.

A title such as "History as a Moral Science" clearly belongs in the "message" category, and probably in its more preachful subdivision. Furthermore, it may seem almost recklessly provocative. The idea of consciously reintroducing the moral dimension into history runs counter to the basic training of most historians, and probably to their professional instinct as well. Each of us has some

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strong views on the general subject of morality; each of us knows the dangers involved in making moral judgments in our work, or even suggesting a need for them. Worse still, a phrase like “moral science” has both a paradoxical and an anachronistic ring; it evokes the Victorian era, the times of Mill, Emerson, and Acton, when life was real and earnest and when coupling the words “moral” and “science” did not yet seem a case of illegal miscegenation. True, the phrase has survived in vestigial form into our own day: witness the French and the Belgian Academies of Moral and Political Sciences, which include historians within their ranks—though whether they belong to the political or moral branch is not entirely clear. But even the members of those academies, I suspect, would no longer try to argue very vigorously for resurrecting the phrase “moral science”—unless they happen to have a taste for the archaic.

Although presidents of this association have often prescribed or preached from this podium, it has been a long time since one ventured rashly into the swamps of moral and value judgments. Henry Charles Lea did it in 1903, entitling his much-quoted address “Ethical Values in History”<sup>3</sup>—and prudently absenting himself from the convention while the corresponding secretary read out his speech. Lea’s message, however, was not a defense but a denunciation of the thesis that the historian should make moral judgments. His target was that *géant terrible*, Lord Acton, who had just proclaimed the historian’s duty to “suffer no man and no cause to escape the undying penalty which history has the power to inflict on wrong.”<sup>4</sup> Acton had excoriated those historians who gloss over crimes of past eras: “The strong man with the dagger,” he declared, “is followed by the weak man with the sponge.”<sup>5</sup> Acton was dreadfully wrong, said Lea; moral standards change from one epoch to another; though we may sometimes feel righteous indignation, we must “strenuously repress it as a luxury to be left to [the] reader”; we must not write history “as a Sunday-school tale for children of

<sup>3</sup> Henry Charles Lea, “Ethical Values in History,” *AHR*, 9 (1903–1904): 233–246.

<sup>4</sup> Lord Acton, “Inaugural Lecture on the Study of History,” in *Essays in the Liberal Interpretation of History*, edited by William H. McNeill (Chicago, 1967). 351.

<sup>5</sup> Quoted in G. M. Trevelyan, “Bias in History,” *History*, 32 (1947): 12.

larger growth."<sup>6</sup> Lea's audience was receptive; after all, he was only saying what the standard manuals of historical method had already begun to assert as the orthodoxy of a scientific age. Lea's immediate successor, Goldwin Smith (an Actonian) entered a mild objection, suggesting that Lea's stance would, as Smith put it, "destroy the identity of the moral law";<sup>7</sup> but this was only a glancing and ineffective blow, and the issue virtually disappeared from later presidential addresses—as it did also from manuals of historical method thereafter. There was a curious interlude in 1923 when Edward P. Cheyney told the association that in his search for laws of history (the historian's true function, he declared), he had detected one called the "law of moral progress"; he added, as a kind of rider, the curious dictum that "the people" are "always more moral than their rulers."<sup>8</sup> And in 1949 Conyers Read returned to the problem in a considerably different context. He spoke at the height of the cold war and in a crusading spirit. He declared that the time was past for neutrality. "Total war . . . enlists everyone"; historians, like all others, must be mobilized in defense of our society's standards and ideals. Certain fundamental values must be recognized as beyond dispute. "This sounds like the advocacy of one form of social control as against another. In short, it is. But I see no alternative in a divided world. . . . The important thing is that we shall accept and endorse such controls as are essential for the preservation of our way of life." True, he declared that "this need not imply any deliberate distortion of the past"; but, he added, we must remember that not everything we learn about the past "is appropriate for broadcasting at street corners."<sup>9</sup> Perhaps it is not surprising that during the quarter century since Read's time, presidents of this association have once again given a wide berth to issues of morality and values in history.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Lea, "Ethical Values in History," 237.

<sup>7</sup> Goldwin Smith, "The Treatment of History," *AHR*, 10 (1904–1905): 513.

<sup>8</sup> Edward P. Cheyney, "Laws in History," *AHR*, 29 (1923–1924): 244.

<sup>9</sup> Conyers Read, "Social Responsibilities of the Historian," *AHR*, 55 (1949–1950): 283–284. Read's blunt remarks continue to haunt his memory; the most recent evidence is a Soviet report presented at the Fourteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in San Francisco, August 1975: A. T. Danilov *et al.*, "History and Society," 44.

<sup>10</sup> Louis Gottschalk and Dexter Perkins might be considered partial exceptions. Gottschalk barely touched on the inescapability of moral judgments by the historian. "A Professor of History in a Quandary," *AHR*, 59 (1953–1954): 277–278. Perkins, in the only presidential address focused entirely on the historian as teacher, argued briefly but cogently that "we need not be

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But if official pronouncements, as well as orthodox manuals, have largely been silent, some individual historians in recent years have felt the impulse to re-examine the problem—either because it presents a persistent intellectual challenge, or because their teaching function forces them to confront it.<sup>11</sup> Neither our audience nor

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afraid to speak of moral values,” and urged attention by teachers to “the majestic example set by some of the great figures of our history, or all history.” “We Shall Gladly Teach,” *AHR*, 62 (1956–1957): 309, 302.

<sup>11</sup> Among the recent attempts by American historians to grapple with this problem, I have found John Higham’s essay, “Beyond Consensus: The Historian as Moral Critic,” especially congenial and provocative. *AHR*, 67 (1961–1962): 609–625. Other stimulating treatments include Henry Steele Commager, “Should the Historian Sit in Judgment?” in his *The Search for a Usable Past* (New York, 1967); T. P. Donovan, *Historical Thought in America* (Norman, 1973); David Hackett Fischer, *Historians’ Fallacies* (New York, 1970); J. H. Hexter, *Doing History* (Bloomington, 1971); Edward A. Purcell, Jr., *The Crisis of Democratic Theory* (Lexington, 1973); Page Smith, *The Historian and History* (New York, 1964); Hugh Stretton, *The Political Sciences* (New York, 1969); P. E. Tillinghast, *The Specious Past* (Reading, Mass., 1972); Gene Wise, *American Historical Explanations* (Homewood, Ill., 1973); Howard Zinn, *The Politics of History* (Boston, 1970). In Britain, the debate has gone on sporadically ever since the famous controversy between Mandell Creighton and Acton, which constitutes a kind of *locus classicus*. The most recent phase was inaugurated by Herbert Butterfield’s philippic against “Moral Judgments in History” in his *History and Human Relations* (New York, 1952), answered by the philosopher Isaiah Berlin in *Historical Inevitability* (London, 1955). Other voices include those of Geoffrey Barraclough, *History in a Changing World* (Oxford, 1957); C. V. Wedgwood, *Truth and Opinion: Historical Essays* (London, 1960); David Knowles, *The Historian and Character* (Cambridge, 1963); E. H. Carr, *What Is History?* (New York, 1963); and G. R. Elton, *The Practice of History* (London, 1969). Professional philosophers have written extensively on the more technical aspects of the problem and have been inclined, as William H. Dray points out, to ask different questions. Historians, he remarks, usually proceed in a quasi-psychological manner, debating whether man’s nature will permit value neutrality in practice. Philosophers, on the other hand, want to know whether value judgments “enter into the very structure of historical inquiry.” For an excellent brief summary and bibliography, see Dray, “History and Value Judgments,” in Paul Edwards, editor, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (New York, 1967), 4:26–30; Dray’s pamphlet *Philosophy of History* (Englewood Cliffs, 1964) contains a somewhat fuller version. Two recent and provocative philosophical treatments are G. R. Grice, *The Grounds of Moral Judgment* (Cambridge, 1967), and Richard M. Hare, *Applications of Moral Philosophy* (London, 1972). Grice attempts to distinguish between two kinds of obligation: “basic” (the essentially legalistic sector of morality) and “ultra” (the ethical part of morality, beyond the legal minimum). For questions of the former sort, he argues, professional “moral scientists” are required; the second sort, which involve human character and must be settled by insight and reflection, are not susceptible to scientific analysis and are properly in the province of non-

the condition of the world in which we live any longer allows us the luxury of escape into a Proustian cork-lined ivory tower free of dust, microbes, and values. Those historians who have grappled with the subject in print are most often scholars of philosophic or methodological bent. But for the rest of us, especially in our classroom role, the theoretical debate—basic though it is—may be less crucial than the practical dilemmas forced upon us in a time of ideological conflict and intense moral ambiguity. No doubt those of us who profess contemporary history have found the dilemma sharpest; whoever must deal with the more brutal aspects of the Hitler or Stalin era, or with the devastating mass impact of mechanized total war, finds it hard to restrain some expression of that righteous indignation outlawed by Henry Charles Lea. But it is not only the contemporary historian who may feel a twinge of self-doubt about his educational role at this point in time. The issue was stated most bluntly at the height of the Watergate melodrama by the eminent literary critic Henri Peyre: "Those of us who have been entrusted with the education of the young may well ask ourselves a harrowing question: Have we failed lamentably to impart any moral sense, any critical spirit to those whom we have instructed?" Those involved in Watergate and related escapades, Peyre pointed out, were not slum-born *mafiosi* but men who have enjoyed the most advanced educational opportunities offered by our society; more than most others, they should have had a sophisticated grasp of basic values and should have been clearly aware of their moral responsibilities.<sup>12</sup> Yet these highly privileged public officials apparently emerged from our universities as moral illiterates or astigmatics, and even after their disgrace they often appeared bewildered or angry rather than chastened and contrite. Thus one former presidential adviser, after the White House roof had fallen in, accused the public and the media of having set moral standards for public servants that are "really mythical," and clinched his case by asking rhetorically, "Would you rather have a competent scoundrel or an honest boob in office?"<sup>13</sup>

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scientific types like novelists—and, presumably, historians. The Fourteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences at San Francisco gave a featured place to a session on "Value Reference and Value Judgments in Historiography," with the principal report presented by A. G. Weiler of the Netherlands.

<sup>12</sup> Henri Peyre, letter to the editor, *New York Times*, May 30, 1973.

<sup>13</sup> J. Fred Buzhardt, quoted in the *New York Times*, Mar. 12, 1975.

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For us as historians the question is whether we as professionals bear any responsibility for bringing on such a state of affairs, and, as a corollary, whether we are obligated to do anything about it. Facing up to such questions involves a venture into a kind of no man's land, liberally strewn with booby traps and dead bodies. I take some comfort, however, in recalling that at least one other historian once found himself in a similar predicament. Carl Becker wrote to a friend in the summer of 1931: "Now I will have to get to work again: . . . the completion of the blasted presidential address. I had it  $\frac{2}{3}$  finished in June, and then it stuck. I don't know how to end it."<sup>14</sup> But in the end, end it he did; and so must his successors, even if less triumphantly.

Surely few of us here, and few of our critics either, would hold the historians solely or principally to blame for the moral transgressions of certain public officials, or for the more pervasive ethical confusion that seems to suffuse our age. The fact that some unscrupulous men have made their way into high places and have misused their power is of course not new; nor does it necessarily mean that we historians helped put them there, or that we could somehow have prevented their misdeeds. We might therefore choose to disclaim all responsibility, charging the fault to those in our society who profess to be its moral guides, or to the obtuseness of our former students who failed to penetrate the message hidden somewhere in our unbiased teaching. But that—as a fellow Californian liked to say—would be the easy way. Whether we enjoy it or not, we must ask ourselves whether we bear a more diffused kind of responsibility. Some critics assert that we historians, by insisting over the years that moral standards are relative across cultures and over time, have seriously undermined our own capacities—and *a fortiori* those of our students—to make moral judgments of any kind. In eschewing the horrors of moral rhetoric, they say, we have drifted into a moral vacuum; to avoid the charge of moral self-righteousness, we have preferred simply to abdicate. True, we have clothed our conduct in attractive garb: we speak of detachment, open-mindedness, tolerance, understanding. But beneath these euphemisms, the critics say, abdication is the essential reality. Twenty years ago our regretted colleague Raymond Sontag was already warning us about this trend: "We historians," he wrote,

<sup>14</sup> Becker to Gershoy [summer 1931], in "*What Is the Good of History?*" 145.



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"have worked so hard to eliminate passion and fanaticism from our thinking, that we have forgotten how to describe a way of life dominated by passion and fanaticism, and actions which are evil."<sup>15</sup> And C. V. Wedgwood added a further admonition: "History dispassionately recorded," she declared, "nearly always sounds harsh and cynical. History is not a moral tale, and the effect of telling it without comment is, inevitably, to underline its worst features: the defeat of the weak by the strong, the degeneration of ideals, the corruption of institutions, the triumph of intelligent self-interest."<sup>16</sup> History thus presented, she warned, was likely to produce a mood of cynicism among those exposed to it—a mood that might well suggest that political leaders can only be either competent scoundrels or honest boobs. It might even suggest that Leo Durocher's law about nice guys finishing last has some kind of universal and timeless validity.

For a long time, of course, historians comforted themselves with the thought that dispassionate value-free history would somehow secrete its own moral lessons, or would at least ensure that those who study it would be led somewhat automatically to sensible and judicious conclusions. Thus Henry Charles Lea, after delivering his thunderbolts against Acton, could conclude that history "may and it generally will, convey a moral, but that moral should educe itself from the facts."<sup>17</sup> Most of us today are a bit less sanguine about the automatic nature of the process, yet the idea does persist that the path from raw data to sophisticated judgment needs no guideposts along the route. And even when we are not so sure that the process is easy or automatic, the alternative—guideposts suggested by the historian, functioning as a moral critic as well as a purveyor of facts—continues to be seen as either illegitimate or ineffective. Thus Henry Steele Commager, after a thoughtful look at both horns of the dilemma, concludes that moral judgments are both "arrogant" and "futile," and he denies that readers need the historian's "moral instruction"; while the Belgian scholar Jean Stengers warns that even when the historian's moral judgments are solidly founded upon a thorough and dispassionate study of the

<sup>15</sup> Raymond J. Sontag, "The Democracies and the Dictators since 1933," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 98 (Philadelphia, 1954): 317.

<sup>16</sup> Wedgwood, *Truth and Opinion*, 52.

<sup>17</sup> Lea, "Ethical Values in History," 237.

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evidence, they are likely to undermine his purpose because his audience will suspect him of grinding an ax. The historian's best hope of being morally effective, Stengers concludes, is to provide a living example of respect for the one "fragile" value that transcends all others—absolute respect for the truth.<sup>18</sup> The case he makes is a remarkably compelling one, yet somehow it leaves one vaguely unsatisfied.

This recent process of soul searching has been confined mainly, I suspect, to those of us who find our identity somewhere in the so-called liberal tradition, broadly defined. Our conservative colleagues—at least those who are self-consciously conservative—have had it easier; a good many of them have always been quite openly committed to a system of absolute values, religiously or ethically based, by which the events of the past can be confidently judged without the least embarrassment. On the left, many self-styled radical historians have vigorously asserted the idea of a committed history, either because they too possess a coherent *Weltanschauung* with something like its own absolutes, or because they view history instrumentally, as a tool to achieve social and political change. Both the conservative and the radical positions obviously have their legitimate place in the educational process, so long as neither is imposed as unchallengeable dogma. But the liberals among us—even the "closet liberals" who are reluctant to bear the stigma of a shopworn label—continue to be haunted by our pluralistic, skeptical, antidogmatic heritage, our rejection of absolutes, our distaste for anything that might look like indoctrination. The result, it seems to me, is that while many students of history may be exposed these days to vigorous and confident expositors of either the conservative or the radical value system, they rarely receive any clear vision of the past as it appears in the light of liberal values. I am sometimes tempted to think that we liberals have been re-enacting the charge of the Light Brigade: while cannon volley and thunder to the right and to the left of us, we ourselves gallop on in a cloud of dust, unsure just which way is forward, and shouting to those who follow us to study the map and draw their own conclusions. If part of an educator's responsibility is to offer some sort of

<sup>18</sup> Commager, *Search for a Usable Past*, 300–322; Jean Stengers, "Quelques réflexions sur le jugement moral en histoire," Académie Royale de Belgique, *Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, 5th ser., 58 (1972–1975): 189–205.

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positive guidance, then perhaps it is true that many of us have unthinkingly abdicated.

True, there are critics who doubt that the abdication has been real—that we have actually practiced the dispassionate objectivity that we preach. “Our smartest radicals,” remarked Carl Becker more than forty years ago, “suspect [the liberal] of being an *agent provocateur* [*sic*] of Capitalism, while conservatives of ancient lineage treat [him] as a Bolshevik masquerading in a rented dress suit.”<sup>19</sup> The leading spokesman of the New Left detects beneath the sham of open-mindedness a hidden vice: support of “the Existing Institution.”<sup>20</sup> A talented young American historian, arguing the case of the *Annales* school, charges that “American historical writing still largely consists of parochial and moralistic studies of events, policies, and individuals,” and proceeds to consign both liberals and Marxists to oblivion as exponents of a dead morality.<sup>21</sup> We liberals thus stand accused in various quarters of violating our own professed standards, and acting in reality (to borrow Heinz Hartmann’s phrase) as “hidden preachers.”<sup>22</sup>

Whether our real fault is hypocrisy or abdication, those of us in the liberal tradition—a sizable remnant still, though probably an endangered species—feel most keenly the whiplash of this particu-

<sup>19</sup> Carl L. Becker, “The Dilemma of Liberals in Our Time,” in *Detachment and the Writing of History: Essays and Letters of Carl L. Becker*, edited by Phil L. Snyder (Ithaca, 1958), 188.

<sup>20</sup> William Appleman Williams, *History as a Way of Learning* (New York, 1973), 162.

<sup>21</sup> Richard M. Andrews, review of Fernand Braudel, *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II*, translated by Sian Reynolds (New York, 1972–73), in the *New York Times Book Review*, May 18, 1975.

<sup>22</sup> Heinz Hartmann, *Psychoanalysis and Moral Values* (New York, 1960), 23. A curious insight into American historians’ current attitudes toward proselyting in the classroom is provided by the recent report of the AHA’s Committee on the Rights of Historians, mimeographed (Princeton, 1974). The committee found, on the basis of eight thousand questionnaires circulated in 1971, that members of our profession are sharply divided about their ethical obligations toward students. “Only 49.5% of the respondents thought it impermissible to introduce extraneous material for purposes of indoctrination” (p. 10). This issue is not quite the same as that of expressing value judgments, which surely need not be “extraneous.” But the report would seem to indicate that a good bit of open as well as hidden preaching has been going on. The data permit no correlations between the responses and the various value systems of the respondents.

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lar dilemma. Not all of us will be ready to change our ways—to risk giving up our accustomed armor, that somewhat gray and aloof neutrality (or costume of neutrality) that has been so comfortably protective. Some of us will not find it easy to abandon our indulgent fascination for the charismatic rascals and the melodramatic episodes in history—an indulgence that adds some more vivid colors to the basic gray, thus enlivening our prose and awakening our drowsy students. Nor will all of us readily shake free from the temptation to fix cynically on the flaws and foibles of every leader, nation, age, or professed ideal, to the point that the very words “moral” and “value” take on ironic overtones. Furthermore, it would be self-defeating if all liberal historians were to forswear the ideal of dispassionate *Wertfreiheit*, for out of that tradition have come—and will doubtlessly continue to come—some of the most impressive products of our profession.

Nevertheless, I believe that a case can be made for relegitimizing the writing and teaching of history by liberals whose model is neither the neutral scientist nor the “hidden preacher” but the exponent of a self-conscious and coherent value system. If one purpose of historical study is to broaden and enrich the minds of students so that they can shape their own values and arrive at their own judgments (as I think they should), that purpose is likely to be best served if they are offered not only raw data and quantified facts, but also broad exposure to various mature interpretations of the past. The liberal interpretation belongs in that spectrum: indeed, perhaps more so today than ever before. In an age of unprecedented complexity, when ideological fanaticism, sporadic bursts of tribal fury, and the advocacy of “realism” in both its crude and its sophisticated form put world stability and even human existence at risk, the liberal temper may offer the nearest thing to a set of guideposts through the mine field. Its rejection of a black-and-white world in which the battalions of good and evil line up in serried ranks; its awareness of ambiguity as a profound and pervasive presence in human affairs; its respect for such qualities as skepticism, tolerance, fair-mindedness, and what George Orwell called (for want of a more precise term) “decency”—these traits combine to make up a world view that in some ways overlaps those of the radical or the conservative, but that possesses its own integrity, its central core of values by which to judge the past and to relate that past to the present.

To argue this case is of course to be immediately suspect. Does it not imply a return to what someone has called "nineteenth-century pieties and platitudes," to the indoctrination of students through the use of selective evidence, and to a downgrading of the search for truth and understanding as the historian's highest goal? The answer, I think, is that it surely can lead to any or all of these abuses, if misused; but I see no reason to consider such misuse unavoidable. There are dangers built into all stances toward the teaching and writing of history, including the stance called perfect neutrality. Indeed, the liberal historian who applies his values honestly and consistently will be more likely than any other to take pains to consider all the evidence and all alternative interpretations before advancing and defending his own view of the past. What too many of us have hesitated to do, I believe, is to take that final step—to risk a conclusion, to make a judgment, to advance and defend our view of how things were, and why, and what this meant to people of the time, and what it means to people of today.

Clearly there have been some exceptions: some liberals who have not hesitated to assert their values and to let those values suffuse their work as well as their personal conduct. Most of us could probably name a few from among our friends and acquaintances. To offer you my own list would be in egregiously bad taste, but perhaps I may risk one example—partly because of the subject matter involved, but more because of the spirit of the work. A recent volume of essays entitled *The Failure of Illiberalism* deals with society and the state in Imperial Germany; it argues persuasively that the fundamental liberal values were badly stunted in the Germany of that era, and that the result was unfortunate all round. The analysis is not neutral or colorless; it clearly reflects, as one reviewer put it, the author's own system of values—his belief in "the institutionalization of decency, political playfulness, persuasion, debate, and tolerant dissent."<sup>23</sup> Subject and spirit are harmoniously woven together; the author's value base, vigorously held and clearly implicit throughout, inspired the writing of the book and gives the work its originality and force. Such an example provides evidence that consciously liberal history can be written without preaching or distortion, and that it can give us a deepened understanding of a sensitive and controversial subject.

<sup>23</sup> Peter Loewenberg, review of Fritz Stern, *The Failure of Illiberalism* (New York, 1972), in *AHR*, 78 (1973): 119.

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Liberal historians, I believe, also have some obligation to counteract that “competent scoundrel versus honest boob” syndrome that they have unwittingly helped to implant in the public mind. A highly respected teacher of mine (himself a liberal) used to enjoy remarking that “in politics, a man must know how to rise above principle”—something that he himself, in fact, would never have thought of doing. Perhaps so. Still, all but the most hardcore cynics among us can surely come up with examples of public figures who steadfastly refused the temptation to “rise above principle.” True, the liberal historian is not likely to portray any historical figure as a spotless saint, for he is normally inclined to see men and women as paradoxical mixtures—creatures driven by contradictory impulses, not specimens of pure gold or dross.<sup>24</sup> Yet even if such complexity is the human condition, it still leaves room for the occasional Abraham Lincoln, or Tomáš Masaryk, or Jean Jaurès. Abandoned to the cynic or the ideologue, the Lincolns and Masaryks and Jaurèses can be—and have been—adroitly transmuted into neurotic hypocrites, self-serving bourgeois, or “honest boobs”; but when considered with sympathy in the light of liberal values they emerge as men whose predominant traits would be regarded as virtues in any age, men who both spoke and acted in defense of the highest of human aspirations. What student of history will not respond to a figure like Jaurès, if offered the opportunity to see him as his admirers did, and as some of us still do? Untouched by vanity, arrogance, or a thirst for power, deeply committed to the Orwellian principle of “decency” (he preferred to call it “integrity”), Jaurès dedicated his enormous energies and talents to what he saw as the cause of human justice. Weighted down by a backbreaking load of obligations as parliamentary leader, newspaper editor, traveling salesman for social democracy, crusader for peace, and spare-time historian, Jaurès in those hectic prewar years could somehow still find time to accept a university’s invitation to lecture on the life and work of Leo Tolstoy. The words of

<sup>24</sup> Liberal historians may not agree with all of Alexandr Solzhenitsyn’s public statements, but they are likely to respond to this passage: “If only it were all so simple! If only there were evil people somewhere insidiously committing evil deeds, and it were necessary only to separate them from the rest of us and destroy them. But the line dividing good and evil cuts through the heart of every human being. And who is willing to destroy a piece of his own heart?” *The Gulag Archipelago*, translated by Thomas P. Whitney (New York, 1973), 168.

the lecture were his own, not those of a professional speech writer; and they culminated thus:

In our narrow, confined existence, we tend to forget the essence of life. . . . All of us, whatever our occupation or class, are equally guilty: the employer is lost in the running of his business; the workers, sunk in the abyss of their misery, raise their heads only to cry in protest; we, the politicians, are lost in daily battles and corridor intrigues. All of us forget that before everything else, we are men, ephemeral beings lost in the immense universe, so full of terrors. We are inclined to neglect the search for the real meaning of life, to ignore the real goals—serenity of the spirit and sublimity of the heart. . . . To reach them—that is the revolution.<sup>25</sup>

Do such impassioned words, does such a dedicated life suggest that we are dealing with just another “honest boob”? Some would say so, and their version continues to be heard.<sup>26</sup> But that version is hardly the inescapable terminus of the historian’s search for objective truth. Figures like Jaurès are too rare and too important to be left to the cynics or even to the hard-core “realists”; they need to be viewed in the light of liberal values as well, if their real historical significance is to be fully understood.

David Hackett Fischer, in his provocative catalog of historians’ sins, has warned us against what he calls the “moralistic fallacy,” which, he says, would make history once again the handmaid of moral philosophy—a goal that appeals primarily, says Professor Fischer, to “hairly graduate students.”<sup>27</sup> Herbert Butterfield has

<sup>25</sup> Quoted in Harvey Goldberg, *The Life of Jean Jaurès* (Madison, 1962), 415–416.

<sup>26</sup> For example, Jaurès emerges from Guy Chapman’s treatment in *The Dreyfuss Case* (London, 1955) as a somewhat ridiculous windbag: “Like many Socialist leaders, he was a bourgeois, and a comfortably situated bourgeois. The things he valued had little interest for the mass of the workers. Like other bourgeois Socialists he wanted to transform them into simulacra of himself, concerned for what he would call the higher values. . . . There are no reforms to which the name of Jaurès is attached. Nothing save eloquence” (p. 330). Nothing save eloquence, indeed! One does not have to descend into hagiography to portray the powerful contemporary impact not only of Jaurès’s oratory but also of his personality, his human qualities, and the enduring hold of the Jaurès legend since his day.

<sup>27</sup> Fischer, *Historians’ Fallacies*, 78–79.

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strongly conditioned us against what he called "pseudomoral judgments, masquerading as moral ones, mixed and muddy affairs, part prejudice, part political animosity, with a dash of ethical flavoring wildly tossed into the concoction."<sup>28</sup> And John Clive reminds us that Macaulay (of all people) once wrote, "We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality."<sup>29</sup> Many of my professional colleagues may find that I have been seized by one of those fits, and that I am proposing to sell our birthright for a mess of moralistic pottage. I confess that it is hard to escape a sense of awkwardness after a lifetime of trying to conform to the standards of scientific detachments. Still, as Hugh Stretton reminds us, "Moral abstinence [is] a moral act like any other"; and John Higham adds the pertinent conclusion that what we ought to be after is "thoroughgoing moral criticism" rather than "impressionistic moral judgments."<sup>30</sup> It may be the times we live in, or it may be incipient senility, that prods one against his better judgment into reflecting on some of the essentials, and into wondering, as Carl Becker used to do, "what is the good of history?" A valued French colleague remarked to me not long ago that such a question is "terribly American" and asserted that so long as there is a market for what we do, the question is irrelevant. Besides, he added, the question reflects the fact that most Americans are much too moralistic; what they need, for their own and the world's repose, is a large dash of cynicism. He may be right. Yet somehow I remain unregenerate. Perhaps it is a buried aspect of that old liberal heritage, so much maligned in our day; or perhaps it is a surviving spark of an evangelical upbringing. It has not yet driven me to the point of urging that we resurrect the label "moral science" as a category within which our profession might find its proper place. But it does impel me to think that for some of us at least, our search for truth ought to be quite consciously suffused by a commitment to some deeply held humane values. The effort to keep these two goals in balance may be precarious; but if we can manage it, perhaps we will be on the way to re-establishing the role of history as one—and not the least—of what we might fairly call the moral arts.

<sup>28</sup> Butterfield, *History and Human Relations*, 114.

<sup>29</sup> Quoted in John Clive, *Macaulay: The Shaping of the Historian* (New York, 1973), 493.

<sup>30</sup> Stretton, *The Political Sciences*, 31–32; Higham, "Beyond Consensus," 622.





## Background

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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.

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### 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.

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

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## 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

## *AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION*

at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to 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.

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

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

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.



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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.

### 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.

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### 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-president, 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, except as hereinafter provided, present one name for the office of president, two names for the office of president-elect, and two or more names for each office of vice-president which shall be prospectively vacant, and two or more names for each position on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees, where like prospective vacancies shall exist, and the names of any persons nominated by petition as specified in Section 3 of this Article. But the Council may, in its bylaws or by resolution, provide for additional nominations to be made by the Nominating Committee for any position where there is a vacancy through death or by resignation of a candidate.

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

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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 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 this Constitution may be proposed (1) by the Council, (2) by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members in good standing, or (3) by resolution at an annual meeting on a majority affirmative vote of 25 members in good standing. An amendment so proposed shall be reported to the membership through an appropriate association publication at least six weeks in advance of the subsequent earliest annual business meeting for which such notice is possible, and shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting for discussion and advisory vote. Thereafter, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the membership of the

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association, accompanied by summary statements of the pro and con arguments thereon, for approval or rejection by mail ballot.

### 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 1976*

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*OFFICERS*

President: Richard B. Morris, *Columbia University*

President-Elect: Charles Gibson, *University of Michigan*

Vice-Presidents: C. Warren Hollister, *University of California,  
Santa Barbara*

Jean T. Joughin, *American University*

Nancy L. Roelker, *Boston University*

Executive Director: Mack Thompson, *American Historical Association*

Assistant Executive Director: Eleanor F. Straub, *American Historical  
Association*

Interim Editors, *American Historical Review*:

Robert F. Byrnes, Robert E. Quirk

Controller: James H. Leatherwood, *American Historical Association*

*COUNCIL*

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Charles Gibson

Gordon Wright

C. Warren Hollister, vice-president, Teaching Division (76)

Jean T. Joughin, vice-president, Professional Division (77)

Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president, Research Division (78)

John W. Blassingame, *Yale University* (76)

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Emiliana P. Noether, *University of Connecticut* (78)

Norma L. Peterson, *Adams State College* (78)

Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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Richard B. Morris  
Charles Gibson  
C. Warren Hollister  
Charles F. Delzell  
Stanford Lehmborg  
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

### *Finance Committee:*

Richard B. Morris  
Charles Gibson  
Gordon Wright  
Emiliana P. Noether  
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

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H. Wayne Morgan, *University of Oklahoma* (77)  
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Charles T. Wood, *Dartmouth College* (77)  
Sondra R. Herman, *De Anza College* (78)  
Robert I. Rotberg, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* (78)  
Peter N. Stearns, *Carnegie-Mellon University* (78)

### COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

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Letitia W. Brown, *George Washington University* (76)  
David H. Pinkney, *University of Washington* (76)  
Daniel F. Calhoun, *College of Wooster* (78)  
Wallace T. MacCaffrey, *Harvard University* (78)  
Dorothy R. Ross, *Princeton University* (78)

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R.L. Day of New York* (79)  
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Karen Loud, *U.S. Trust Company of New York* (80)  
Julian K. Roosevelt, *Dick and Merle-Smith of New York* (80)

## *Report of the President*

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Vice-Presidents of the AHA are required to report to the membership, at the annual business meeting, on their activities for the year. The president of the association is under no such constitutional obligation, yet there is perhaps a moral obligation to do so. The fact that the *Newsletter* has carried no presidential pronouncements since January may have led some AHA members to suspect that their organization has been getting along this year without a president, or that he has gone into prolonged hibernation. Such is not quite the case; evidence for the defense would include the two full file drawers of correspondence that have added to the clutter in my study during 1975. In any event, it seems to me proper to render an accounting of sorts—one that will inevitably carry overtones of both self-criticism and an *apologia pro vita sua*.

A retiring member of the AHA Council remarked when I took office that after a year of revolution, the association was about to move into a year of consolidation. Events have, on the whole, proved him right. During 1974, President Lewis Hanke started a sizable number of hares—so many that this year's officers have been kept quite busy chasing them down. Some have been captured; some got away; a few will continue to be pursued by next year's Council. The AHA landscape has been so crowded with these leaping targets that it has seemed unwise to turn loose any new ones. Nevertheless, like all candidates for office, I did propose a few initiatives in my campaign platform: notably an attempt to do something constructive about the job crisis, a reinforced commitment to the historian's teaching function, and a possible move toward "regionalizing" the annual meeting.

Candor impels me to admit that we have not been very successful on any of these three fronts. On the "regionalizing" idea, some early soundings showed that both the Council and the membership are sharply divided on the wisdom of decentralizing the large



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national meeting; a number of persuasive arguments were advanced in favor of the status quo. The idea still has its advocates, however, and some of us favor experimenting with an AHA-sponsored regional meeting within the next year or so as a supplement to the national meeting.

On the teaching front likewise, there has been no major breakthrough this year: no glamorous new program designed to attract large numbers of community college and high school teachers, or to underline the importance of our classroom role. Perhaps dramatic gains were not to be expected here. Still, a start has been made: the first of a projected series of regional conferences on teaching is being planned for early 1976, a foundation grant for a faculty development program is being actively pursued, and negotiations with the Society for History Education continue, with a view to possible collaboration.

The job crisis remains the most difficult and sensitive of all; letters from young unemployed historians flow in steadily to remind me of it, if reminding were necessary. Our efforts to sell various foundations on a program of research-and-teaching fellowships for young Ph.D.'s found no buyers. Some shafts of light relieve the darkness, however; it appears that one of the interdisciplinary learned societies has corralled a grant for a fellowship program quite similar to the one for which we have lobbied, and if so, we assume that historians will be among those eligible. Several universities have meanwhile set up their own programs of post-doctoral grants, which will relieve at least some of the pressure. In addition, Mack Thompson is preparing a proposal that will, if adopted by the AHA Council and other major historical associations, mobilize the goodwill and the resources of currently-employed historians on behalf of those still unemployed.

All of the foregoing attempts at creative innovation were overshadowed this year by the financial crisis. The association has been operating in the red for the last five years; during the budget year 1974-1975, the gap between income and outgo rose to a frightening figure of about \$100,000, and it became abundantly clear that without heroic action of some sort, the AHA's remaining reserves would be eaten up by mid-1976. At that point, it seemed, the association would face either drastic surgery or outright bankruptcy, New York City style. During the early months of 1975 I was haunted by Winston Churchill's remark about refusing to preside

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over the liquidation of the British Empire—despite which the British Empire seems to have disappeared from the map.

Today, less than twelve months later, the prospect of salvation seems far brighter, and we can even hope to see a balanced budget by 1976–1977. Most of the credit for this impressive turnaround must go, in my judgment, to Mack Thompson; his efficient management of the association's business, and his successful negotiation of an *AHR* cost-sharing agreement with Indiana University, have achieved what many of us thought was impossible. True, a share of the credit must go to the administrators and the historians at Indiana, whose generous support will go far toward closing our budgetary gap. And credit goes also to the members of our profession, the great bulk of whom have accepted the painful fact of increased dues and have maintained their commitment to the AHA. These developments lead me to believe that the association is going to surmount the crisis, and that it can look toward broadening its services to the profession over the years to come.

There have been, of course, other important achievements during 1975. The AHA successfully staged the first International Congress of Historical Sciences ever held in this country, thanks to the efforts of a considerable number of our colleagues, notably Boyd Shafer, Richard Schlatter, Joseph Illick, and the committee headed by Donald Treadgold. If the San Francisco Congress led some AHA participants to question the usefulness of these gigantic quinquennial bashes, it may also stimulate a serious reevaluation of the structure and purposes of the International Committee of Historical Sciences—a reevaluation in which AHA representatives will, I hope, play a major role.

It has been encouraging, too, to see the new constitutional machinery of the AHA go into operation. At times this year I have wondered whether we had created a kind of Rube Goldberg monster that would slow rather than speed AHA business. But most of the problems, I believe, are a function of the breaking-in process, and the system is already beginning to produce effective results. Thanks to the new structure and its greater continuity of leadership, the AHA should be able in future years to handle its varied and growing responsibilities to its members and to the broader society.

One disappointment of 1975 has been in the inability of AHA officers to travel more frequently and more widely throughout the

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country: to visit campuses of all sorts, to bridge the gap between the central office and the departments of history where the action is. We have managed some of this, and have profited enormously from it; but the cramped AHA budget has kept such travel to a minimum. This is, I believe, an essential function of AHA officers, once the financial situation permits.

Some fundamental problems still cloud and complicate the future for historians. These problems require, in my view, the existence of an ecumenical organization such as the AHA to speak for all of us, and to maintain some sense of collegial unity at a time when specialized branches of the discipline, as they grow and thrive, may tempt each of us into a cozy corner that insulates us against the broader interests and responsibilities which all historians ought to share. Part of the AHA's role is to represent and to speak out for those interests that bind historians together. It has been a great privilege for me to serve the association, *tant bien que mal*, during 1975.

December 1975

Gordon Wright, *President*

## *Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division*

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In 1975 the Professional Division confronted for the first time the necessity of translating the intent of the AHA Review Board into reality. It was a year marked by search for clarification of the relationships among the several parts of the "new AHA." Above all, it was a time for learning what the Committee on the Profession can and cannot do to support all historians at home and abroad in career-related aspects of the historian's craft. Because the committee's role under the Council is advisory, not operational, and policy-recommending instead of policy-making, its responsibilities might be summarized as being to listen, to care, and to communicate: to listen receptively to the membership, to care what happens to individual historians without reference to rank or institutional prestige, and to communicate to the Council a sense of acts or policies held necessary for the welfare of the profession at large. It would be unrealistic to expect the committee always to be unanimous as to how best to discharge its responsibilities. Similarly, on matters put to the Council and to the executive director, we've won some and we've lost some. But when all is added up, the fact is that few learned societies can point to as dedicated and hard-working a group as the members of the 1975 Committee on the Profession of the American Historical Association. Through two arduous meetings, in March and in November, and the intervening tons of paperwork, this divisional committee has served without complaint. I cannot make a vice-president's annual report that does not begin with thanking the members of the committee.

To turn from the procedural and the personal aspects of the Professional Division's work in the past year to substantive aspects, I must point out two important shifts in emphasis both by the committee in comparison with its appointed predecessor of 1974

and by the AHA membership to the extent that the latter expressed itself. First, the rights of historians, a concern that seems to have been paramount in the association during the years 1971–1974, when the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians was at its labors, was challenged by the urgent need of jobs for historians. Secondly, attention given in the past to reported mistreatment of foreign historians was superseded to a degree by a desire for constructive outreach by the AHA to historians here in the United States. Questions of rights—of academic freedom—and of oppressive foreign regimes of various ideological persuasions by no means disappeared from our view, but they are held in new perspectives. Thus there are now four, instead of two, major headings under which the annual report of the Professional Division can be organized: The AHA and foreign historians, the AHA and professional standards for historians, the AHA and the job crisis, and the AHA in service to American historians. Each of these subjects—our accomplishments, our frustrations, and our hopes in connection with them—will be treated in turn. The 1975 annual report will then present what the committee has done in areas not elsewhere covered and will conclude by sharing with you some open-ended matters—questions that are very much on our minds but that we have not yet had the opportunity to discuss.

As has been the case for several years, reported mistreatment of foreign historians generated not only a large amount of correspondence but also provoked considerable journalistic comment, the latter, it is believed, attributable to the fact that the International Congress of Historical Sciences met in San Francisco last August. Consulted on the question of demonstrations in favor of persecuted historians abroad to be staged at San Francisco, the Professional Division took the position that the AHA, as officially designated host to the congress, should not sponsor or adhere to resolutions of censure against regimes represented by delegates at the congress, but we held equally forcefully that full freedom of speech, including the right of peaceful demonstration, had to be maintained. Such in fact was the policy followed by the AHA at San Francisco.

The International Congress, however, was only an episode relating to foreign historians. The divisional committee recognized the need for the AHA's having a worked-out-in-advance philosophical base and a set of procedures to use in those rare instances when the gravity of a violation of professional rights abroad would make

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it seem to infringe on the rights of historians everywhere. In the absence of the philosophical rationale and readily invokable procedures, the association would, the committee believed, continue to react on an *ad hoc* basis to individual pressures. The committee has accordingly adopted and sent to the Council for approval a basic statement on the AHA and the rights of foreign historians. The statement also seeks to establish safeguards for American historians in matters of access to documents abroad. Further, it asks for the AHA to stimulate information about and discussion of conditions affecting historical scholarship in all parts of the world. In this connection, the committee points to the provision in the new guidelines for programs at annual meetings whereby when feasible the Program Committee shall receive funds to support foreign scholars invited to give papers.

In the matter of the rights of historians embodied in the "Statement of Professional Standards" adopted by the Council in December 1974, the Professional Division upon coming into being found its first need to be the adoption of procedures to be used when historians should complain to the AHA of treatment contrary to the principles embodied in the statement. The procedures, which were endorsed by the Council, cover a range of possible actions from Washington office request by letter and telephone for further information to intensive on-site inquiries; following the procedures may lead to public disclosure of wrong-doing or even to legal action. Progression from one level of AHA intervention to the next is dependent upon varying degrees of concurrence among Professional Division, Council, and association officers. These procedures are for the interval until the committee shall have accumulated substantial firsthand experience with protests and grievances arising in areas covered by the "Statement of Professional Standards" upon which to base any change. The interim procedures have been used, with concurrence between the Committee on the Profession and the Council, through the stage of mandating on-site inquiry in a complaint of a personnel decision made on non-professional grounds. Further developments are pending. This is the only complaint out of the six received in the past year that has thus far proved susceptible to formal association action.

I cannot refrain at this point from saying to all historians, "Help us to help you!" Almost two years ago the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians wrote, in the Foreword to its final report, that

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. . . (T)he Committee has become convinced that considerable confusion and lack of understanding exist throughout the profession about the meaning of academic freedom and about the rights and responsibilities of historians as scholars and teachers.

It was partly to dispel this confusion that the report was published following adoption by the Council. Nevertheless, complaints that have come to the Professional Division's attention suggest that some confusion persists. Each historian should get hold of the so-called "Hackney Report," read it, and come to an understanding of what it covers. For better or worse, the association's present policy, as set forth in the text of that report is directed toward upholding fair professional practices as they relate to the hiring, retention, promotion, and tenure of individual historians, and to their freedom in teaching and research. Matters of educational or fiscal policy at institutions, for example, terrible though their effects can be, do not fall within the scope of the existing Statement of Professional Standards.

If the association's policy on professional rights and responsibilities must be seen as having bounds, the considerable breadth of that policy must also be recognized. A prime illustration of this breadth relates to the academic rights and freedom of gay historians, a topic of concern to members of the Professional Division over the past year. When the AHA Council, at its meeting of December 30, decided not to concur in the resolution from the 1974 business meeting authored by Dennis Rubini and Martin Duberman, it relied in its non-concurrence on essentially procedural grounds stressing the blanket applicability of the safeguards in the "Hackney Report" to all historians in their jobs, their teaching, and their research. It must be said, in fairness all around, that the non-concurrence and the argument had in their origins nothing to do with the Committee on the Profession, even though the Council instructed me as divisional vice-president to compose its statement of non-concurrence, and I did so. Later, when the Professional Division noted in the published argument supporting the resolution (March 1975 *Newsletter*) the charge of what amounted to violation of the Statement of Professional Standards made against a named institution, we asked the AHA's executive director to write Messrs. Rubini and Duberman, as authors of the supporting argument, and to point out to them the availability of protest machinery in the

event they wished to lodge a complaint. Although no follow-up was sought in this particular grievance, I feel, and I trust that the Committee on the Profession feels the same way, that an important step was taken to back up the AHA's stated concern for the rights of all historians. In addition, the Professional Division has recently sponsored a suggestion to the Program Committee for 1976 that consideration be given to workshop type sessions on gay history and on professional experiences of gay historians, in hopes that sessions such as these will ultimately strengthen the participants' sense of sharing in the fundamental rights of historians.

A final note on the Professional Division and academic freedom for historians underscores the *ad hoc* committee's stress on the complementary relationship between the AHA's concern for professional standards and the long-established work of the AAUP in this area. The Washington office was requested to resume the practice voted by the AHA Council in 1966 of indicating those institutions listing positions vacant that figure on the current AAUP list of censured administrations. The October 1975 issue of the *EIB* reflects this action.

"History as a vocation," a phrase taken over from the 1974 Committee on the Profession, is more descriptive of the way the Professional Division looks at historians and jobs in these times than is the frequently referred to "job crisis." I believe I speak for my committee colleagues in saying that we must look to ways permanently to increase in significant numbers the opportunities to use training as historians in positions that yield status and pay commensurate to the investment made in acquiring the professional degree. When we talk of alternative careers for historians, we do not have in mind quick retreading of once-upon-a-time historians to send them out into the job market equipped with new and alien skills. What we do mean is expanding awareness in the world at large of the social and economic usefulness of historians as historians. At the same time every effort must be made to stimulate the creation of more jobs in the historian's traditional career, teaching. Last spring the Professional Division asked departments of history to share with us their thoughts on the vocational applicability of history. The respondents stressed repeatedly the need for the AHA to publish a comprehensive, practical guide to all agencies and industries, public and private, known to hire historians. At its November meeting, the Committee on the Profession took steps to have this pamphlet put in the works as part of the associa-



tion's Institutional Services Program. The final text will be reviewed by the committee prior to publication, which should come before the date of the next annual meeting. Another request from these same respondents was that the AHA serve as clearing house for information on training with non-teaching career objectives offered by departments of history—programs in historical editing, archives administration, government historical work, and many others. This information will be systematically collected and incorporated in the forthcoming careers pamphlet.

A nuts-and-bolts guide to careers, as the pamphlet will be, represents working for the long haul. The Professional Division knows short-term measures too are needed. Charged to flesh out the proposal for aiding new Ph.D.'s put forth last January (see the *Newsletter*) by the president of the association, Gordon Wright, the committee developed a model project which, with Council go-ahead, was to be used by the executive director as a working paper for initiating contacts with foundations. The committee received word at its fall meeting that no support had been forthcoming.

In conformity with the 1974 business-meeting resolution on AHA assistance in seeking means for unemployed Ph.D.'s to continue their research, the Professional Division at its March meeting asked the executive director to address inquiry to history departments and libraries in institutions granting the Ph.D. in history, asking what they would be able and willing to do for crisis victims. The divisional committee, returning to this subject at its November meeting, expressed regret that no progress had been made in the appeal and agreed with the Washington office that the latter would make direct mail contact with departments of history for purposes of soliciting response to specific questions on what they have done or are prepared to do in helping unemployed historians. Since there is precedent in at least one scholarly discipline at some institutions for departmental assistance such as we envisage, for example the creation of non-stipendiary faculty fellowships, the committee remains hopeful of results—but they must be in the near future to be meaningful.

In an attempt to spread around available paid employment in history at colleges and universities, the Committee on the Profession has in hand an expansion of the list of Council-recommended good practices in the job crisis as published in the March 1974 *Newsletter* and hopes to be able to present to a future Council a proposed system of what might be called "positive sanctions"—

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year-to-year favorable recognition for departments that pledge to observe the recommended practices.

Realism dictates seeing that all short-term measures such as those just described are small palliatives and cannot begin to effect the substantial renewal of history's viability as a career so desperately needed at present. When the Committee on the Profession met in November, therefore, it seconded the executive director's proposal for a "National Committee of 1000 Concerned Historians" because the members of the Professional Division believe that the tactics necessary to generate aid on any meaningful scale and especially to restore and expand the place of history in our educational system, our public affairs, and our culture cannot be had recourse to within the framework of a tax-exempt learned society with inevitably circumscribed goals and techniques. Because of the magnitude of the attack on the job crisis hoped for from the proposed Committee of 1000 Concerned Historians, I have withdrawn from consideration by the Professional Division for the time being our talked-about exploration of a direct emergency aid appeal—a ".5 of 1% club" or other device—for crisis-bound historians.

The fourth and last topic mentioned at the beginning of the present report, the AHA in service to American historians, has already figured to some extent in what I have written on the Professional Division and the rights of historians, also on our concern with history as a vocation and the job crisis, and even to a degree in our desire to safeguard access to documents for American historians abroad. But under the heading of "service," the members of the Committee on the Profession have in mind that the AHA should also engage in a new kind of role involving expanded direct contacts with historians throughout the country. We especially think that the AHA should systematize its reaching out to historians who for geographic, financial, or other reasons are now outside the mainstream of association activities. To do this, the Professional Division has approved in principle a project for identifying field-work volunteers, perhaps one for each state, along the lines of a "committee of fifty" proposed last March by the executive director. These volunteers would be kept briefed on all AHA developments, and their availability would be communicated to all pertinent persons and organizations on a regional basis. The committee strongly feels that such field persons ought to function in a dual capacity; they should be not only carriers of AHA programs

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but also important transmitters to the AHA office of the attitudes, opinions, and needs expressed by historians at large. We hope that steps to implement "operation outreach" can be taken promptly.

A second service activity the Professional Division went on record as wanting to see developed is the AHA's sponsoring regional conferences as forums for informed discussion of the professional concerns of historians in the present crisis, conferences in which the AHA at the national level would play a role supportive of on-the-spot regional organizers.

Other work of the Committee on the Profession in its first year as an elected body included the following. *On women*: we transmitted for Council endorsement at its March meeting a resolution received from the Committee on Women Historians concerning International Women's Year whereby the American Historical Association:

Endorses International Women's Year;

Calls upon its members to develop and support programs which will advance in constructive ways the goals of International Women's Year;

Urges its members to join with other interested organizations and groups, officials, and individuals, to work for these goals within their local communities, and to assist in any state, regional or national programs that may be planned for 1975; and

Recommends that members follow with attention the activities planned by the United Nations, especially the World Conference for Women to be held in Mexico City in June-July 1975.

*On the annual meeting*: we stimulated new Program Committee guidelines that call for committee personnel and session participants to be broadly representative of all members of the historical profession. We initiated the practice of holding "office hours" in the divisional committees' room during the course of the annual meeting. *On hiring for temporary jobs*: we endorsed the recommendation of the executive director that the *EIB* carry a notice that for temporary positions, acceptances may be withdrawn as late as May 1 without taint of unethical behavior, in hopes of thus deterring hiring institutions from exerting—as reportedly is being done at present—heavy pressure for early acceptances. We will continue to

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explore remedies for this practice that we regard as an abuse. *On ethnic minorities*: we decided that publication by the AHA of directories of historians belonging to ethnic or racial minorities did not serve the interests of the historians in question. We did, however, approve the AHA's assisting, through the executive director and in a manner consistent with the association's resources, responsible academic groups that are prepared to undertake development and publication of such directories. We think that the AHA can in this connection be helpful both with advice and in the distribution of minority directories. *On the CIA*: by a majority we decided to recommend to the Council against exclusion of the CIA from the *EIB* and from recruitment facilities at annual meetings. Basically, the majority felt that the CIA does not stand alone as a government agency using covert operations and that selection exclusion is inappropriate, that where to work is a matter for individual decision, and that the AHA should not engage in prior censorship of any job listings. A forceful minority view presented to the Council held that AHA assistance in the recruitment efforts of the CIA is wholly inconsistent with the basic purposes of the AHA.

As is inevitable, numerous areas remain which the Professional Division was not able to explore in 1975. First among these, precipitated by the revelations about the CIA, is the double-barrelled question of secrecy. What are the professional concerns of historians with the imposition of enduring secrecy on government documents, and what are the professional ethics involved in an historian's engaging in work the results of which will not be made public? Another major question for future discussion by the Committee on the Profession involves what forms of overt disapproval might be used in instances of conduct that is incontrovertibly at variance with the Statement of Professional Standards. The committee must also come to grips with the problems of graduate students. How can they, as pre-professionals, be protected against non-professional conduct by faculty? Should they be? The three topics just mentioned—secrecy, sanctions, and students—are merely selected examples of what the committee hopes to take up in 1976.

Because communication within the AHA is probably more important now than at any time in the past, let me repeat the plea made in the May/June *Newsletter*: send to the Professional Division your suggestions on any topics that fall within our compe-

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tence. The AHA cannot be effective unless the membership makes its interests known.

December 1975

Jean T. Joughin, *Vice-President*

ADDENDUM. May I append a special note to long-suffering department chairpersons? The committee is very aware of how, to the existing difficult job you have in these times of financial strain, there has been added what must seem the almost intolerable burden of proliferating paperwork associated with various regulatory programs. We accordingly do not lightly endorse projects that require you to fill out still more questionnaires. Yet the AHA must request information that only departments of history possess if the association's responsibilities to its membership are to be discharged. I speak for all the committee in urging you to view such requests charitably and to recognize that they are made not to compel compliance with a governmental program but to serve now and future historians.

J.T.J.

## *Report of the Research Division*

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The Committee on Research has had two two-day meetings in Washington, D.C., during the present calendar year (14–15 February and 3–4 October) and plans to meet informally at the American Historical Association meetings in Atlanta at the end of December. Its members also have been in close touch with each other and with the chairman by telephone and correspondence. The chairman has had continuous communication with the executive director, either by telephone or personal contact, in Washington, D.C., and Bloomington, Indiana. As a result the committee has discussed, sometimes at great length, a full range of research topics assigned by the Council, brought to it by the executive director, directed by the annual business meeting, or charged by the constitution.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING

#### *1. Preparation and sale of annual meeting papers in Washington (1976).*

The committee endorsed the proposal, originally brought forward by last year's Research Committee and subsequently adopted by the Council, for the preparation and sale of papers presented by participants at the annual meeting providing it would not be a financial drain on the association and providing it would be on a voluntary basis. This action should be reviewed by the Research Committee early next year.

#### *2. Items raised at the annual business meeting in Chicago (1974).*

a. On the Strauss resolution charging the Professional Committee and the Research Committee to "urge graduate schools and affiliates of the association to provide sponsorship and institutional affiliation for their graduates and members who, though unemployed, nevertheless wish to continue their scholarship," the executive director has reported that the Professional Division is considering the matter.

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b. On the resolution at the annual meeting on alternative employment opportunities for members of the historical profession, the committee recommends the following possibilities.

(1) Staff for the National Historic Publications and Records Commission. (Although NHPRC has not yet received additional funding for the new "Records" component, the archivist has set aside some funds to move this side of the commission forward).

(2) Staff for the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials (see below).

(3) Staff for whatever historical bibliography project may emerge from the association's feasibility study funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (see below).

(4) Approaches to business corporations to have their histories written. The committee asked the executive director to write to a number of business corporations about having their histories written, but he has been met with the response that no funds were available for such histories.

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#### 1. *The "Recently Published Articles" section of the AHR.*

The Council's decision in December 1974 to remove the *RPA* from the *AHR* and to publish it separately, beginning January 1, 1976, was an outgrowth of some discussion by last year's Research Committee. The committee in charge of the above-mentioned feasibility study, chaired by Professor Walter Rundell, is investigating various possibilities for the preparation of an annual bibliography, more comprehensive than the *RPA*. The committee believes that an annual volume for European and/or "Third World" history, somewhat similar to the *Writings on American History*, is one possibility that may emerge, hopefully with the cooperation of other professional organizations and bibliographical agencies.

#### 2. *The review of the editorial policy of The American Historical Review.*

When the Council of the American Historical Association was considering the relocation of *The American Historical Review* outside of the Washington area, and when Mr. Robert K. Webb resigned as editor, it was an appropriate time to take a closer look at the present and future direction of the *AHR*. Accordingly, the Council asked the Committee on Research on April 26, 1975, to review the editorial policy of the *AHR*. The following recommendations

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are taken from a separate report submitted to the Council on December 27, 1974.

a. The *AHR* should endeavor to become even more "ecumenical" or "global" in scope.

b. The number of articles per issue should be increased to five or six.

c. The editor should make a special effort to find distinguished articles in American history.

d. Most articles should be directed to specific problems or questions, and all articles should be of potential interest to non-specialists.

e. Articles dealing with the present state-of-research in a particular scholarly field and articles organized around a significant comparative theme for publication in a single issue should be commissioned by the editor.

f. Review articles should be retained.

g. The *AHR* should remain a "journal of record," i.e., noticing all scholarly publications, and it should facilitate this by adopting a system of graduated lengths for book reviews which will provide a few 800-2,000-word reviews for a few very important books and 100-word short notices for many monographs.

h. Foreign books, as well as the reviewers for foreign books, should be more carefully selected.

i. The file of potential reviewers needs to be updated by a detailed request for information from AHA members.

j. Reviewers of books should normally have published a book themselves.

k. All other qualifications being equal, preference should be given in the assignment of reviews to members of the association.

l. Efforts should be made to reduce the gap between the date of publication of a book and the publication of its review.

m. Assigned reviews not returned within ninety days should have the appropriate bibliographical information listed in the *AHR* for information purposes. Of course, efforts should be made to retrieve the book and to reassign the review.

n. Delinquent reviewers should not be invited to review additional books.

o. The Board of Editors should be used more extensively for articles and, if possible, for identifying reviewers.

p. Every article in the *Review* should be refereed by at least one member of the Board of Editors.



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q. The Board of Editors should be increased from nine to fifteen members.

r. About 75 percent of the space saved by dropping the *RPA* should be devoted to articles; about 25 percent should be devoted to reviews.

s. Communications to the editor should be addressed to substantive issues raised in the articles, review articles, and reviews.

t. The present format should be retained.

u. Obituaries should be transferred to the *Annual Report*, and the *AHA Newsletter* should continue to publish a necrology.

v. The editor should have a free rein to exercise his or her own editorial judgment and imagination.

### THE PAPERS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

#### 1. *The Nixon papers.*

In his status report of December 17, 1974, on the preservation of papers of elected officials, Mr. Mack Thompson outlined the steps the association had taken, together with other parties, to rescind the so-called Nixon-Sampson agreement of September 6, 1974. That agreement gave to the former president all property rights (including the right of destruction within a five-year period) to some forty-two million papers and tapes created during his presidency. At a news conference on the agreement, Mr. Philip Buchen, counsel to Presidents Nixon and Ford, said that "historians cannot complain if evidence for history is not perpetuated which shouldn't have been created in the first place." In a sworn affidavit Mr. Thompson stated that the AHA was chartered by Congress in 1889 for the purpose of the "promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history." The Nixon-Sampson agreement was temporarily restrained by Judge Charles R. Richey of the District Court of the District of Columbia in mid-October. On October 29th Mr. Nixon became a party in the suit.

Meanwhile, Congress was working on the Nelson-Brademas bill which was signed into law by President Ford in late December 1974 as the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act. Section one of the PRMP Act nullified the Nixon-Sampson agreement, giving the government "complete possession and control," though not the ownership, of all of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers. The Act further stated that Mr. Nixon should be com-

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pensated if any court of the United States should decide that he had been deprived of his private property.

Section one of the PRMP Act also charged the administrator of the General Services Administration (Mr. Sampson) to submit regulations to Congress within ninety days governing public access to the tapes and papers "which have general historical significance." The AHA and its Research Committee was given a very brief opportunity via the National Archives to propose some guidelines for these regulations, but it did not see what was sent to Capitol Hill by the GSA. A Senate Committee rejected the regulations because (1) they gave to the GSA administrator the final authority over access to the tapes and papers, (2) they would have restricted access to almost any Watergate-type material, (3) they devised a more restrictive definition than presently exists of national security materials, and (4) they did not allow for any reproductions of tape recordings. It is this kind of thinking in GSA, together with the formulation of the Nixon-Sampson agreement in the first place, which convinced the Committee that the National Archives should be removed from the control of the General Services Administration as soon as possible.

In arguments made before Judge Richey, Mr. Nixon's lawyers based their case on presidential or executive privilege, provisions of the Presidential Libraries Act, and "historical tradition" beginning with George Washington. Lawyers for the AHA and associated parties (the Washington law firm of Arnold and Porter) have offered different interpretations of the last two topics, and they have cited the provisions of the recent Freedom of Information Act. On January 31, 1975, Judge Richey decided that Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers were not his personal property. This decision was not sustained later by the Court of Appeals for procedural rather than substantive reasons. On September 22nd a three judge panel began hearings on the case which will, among other things, test the constitutionality of the PRMP Act. No matter what its decision, the case in all likelihood will be appealed to the Supreme Court. A final verdict will probably not be rendered before the spring term. Mr. Robert Herzstein, of the law firm of Arnold and Porter, recently told the Research Committee that it may be necessary for the AHA, together with the other professional associations involved, to hire a young career lawyer to handle these matters in the future since Arnold and Porter will not be able to donate time and talent for the long period of time which this litigation may take.

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### *2. The National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials.*

A second section of the PRMP Act provided for the establishment of the above-mentioned National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials. (The AHA's allotted representative on the commission is Professor William Leuchtenberg of Columbia University. The commission is charged with the task of studying "problems and questions" relating to "the control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents produced by or in behalf of Federal Officials," including presidents of the United States, in order to formulate appropriate legislation. Many members of the commission were late in being appointed despite the statutory requirement that it complete its work by March 31, 1976.

In order to initiate a national discussion on the records of public officials, the executive director of the AHA, with the support of the Research Committee, was able to get the American Assembly to devote its forty-eighth session to this topic on April 3-5, 1975, at Arden House under the auspices of Columbia University. A member of the committee, Professor Blanche Cook (John Jay College, CUNY), was one of the participants. A copy of the final report was distributed to all members of the association. When the Council asked the Research Committee in September to make a recommendation on the public documents of elected and appointed officials of the federal government, the committee decided to focus its attention upon the Arden House report.

The Arden House report recommends that the principle of public ownership be applied to the records of presidents and other public officials. It does recognize, however, that restrictions of access could be negotiated for records which are of a "mixed public/private character" or are of a "purely personal or private character." The report states in one place that a "privacy interest" in a presidential record "should have no bearing on the public ownership of such a record," but in another place it states that a presidential record not preserved for public use might be restored to presidential ownership, presumably by a new, independent public agency. This ambiguity over the ownership (whether public or private) of the private papers produced some differences of opinion within the committee. The committee voted to accept the report, except for Section D ("The Records of Other Officials") by a vote of three to one with one abstention. The Committee did not accept Section D because it did not feel that it had enough information

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about, and experience with, the papers of elected and appointed officials as had been acquired with presidential papers.

### PUBLICATIONS FOR YOUNGER SCHOLARS

In November 1974 AHA President Lewis Hanke drew up a proposal for the association to assist the first publication of younger history scholars. The Hanke proposal called for the association (presumably through committees in each of the major historical fields) to evaluate 100–150 page manuscripts (a “smaller compass” than doctoral dissertations) submitted by younger scholars or by their dissertation directors. Each year the association would submit a list of the recommended short manuscripts to all university presses so that they could decide which of these manuscripts they might like to bring out under their own auspices. If the manuscripts were published from camera-ready copy, as is the case with on-demand publication of doctoral dissertations by Xerox, then subsidies would be required by the presses. The AHA might defray the modest cost of typing the manuscripts to be published from the money in the Beveridge Fund.

At its first meeting the Research Committee had a number of questions about the proposal. For one thing, it was not certain that good history manuscripts of younger scholars were having more difficulty now in getting published than had been the case before. For another, it was not certain whether or not young scholars were suffering because of a shortage of subsidy funds. For still another, it was not certain if authors, and/or promotion and tenure committees, would accept camera-ready copy, and, perhaps, on-demand publication, even if by a reputable press. As a result of the discussion on the Hanke proposal, and of the so-called “publishing crunch” in general, the committee decided to gather additional information.

A notice in the *AHA Newsletter*, asking younger authors who had not been able to publish because of subsidy problems to write to the committee, was not very helpful, but a confidential survey of university presses was more productive. The directors of fifty-five out of sixty-eight university presses responded to questions about the number of history books published and the use of subsidies for history books. Although the statistics from the presses, when actually given, were not always comparable, the number of history titles has not changed very much over the last few years even though the total number of new titles has decreased considerably.

Still, competition for publication is keen, decisions are becoming much tougher, and presses are increasingly concerned with the marketability of new publications. Dissertations clearly hold little appeal for most presses. History books have held up well despite the continuing crisis in scholarly publication partly because subsidy funds, which are important, have been available—for example, the Mellon grants administered by the ACLS. As a result, the university presses say that few “worthwhile” manuscripts in history have been rejected because of subsidy problems, although a number of delays in production have occurred. But subsidies are likely to increase in importance as publication costs continue to rise, and even more troublesome is the prospect of the drying up of subsidy sources. Virtually all Mellon funds have been committed, and no major new foundation program has taken its place. This problem, together with many others that make up the general crisis in scholarly publishing, has led the ACLS to submit a \$600,000 proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a “National Enquiry into the Promotion and Dissemination of Scholarly Knowledge” during the calendar year 1976.

With the foregoing information in hand, the committee was somewhat inclined to believe that the publishing problem for historical books was not as bad as we had anticipated and that we should probably wait until the ACLS inquiry was completed. Besides, it was also thought by at least one committee member that the Hanke plan would help only those works which would probably be published anyway, and would not necessarily open up publishing opportunities for other worthy manuscripts. Furthermore, it seemed that the members of the evaluating committees for the different fields could have exorbitant demands made upon their time. Everyone agreed that we did not wish to get the AHA itself into the publishing business if only because of the financial risks alone. Still, there was the nagging feeling that the publishing situation might get worse, that some very fine younger (and perhaps older) scholars’ manuscripts might not get published because of a very limited audience, that some established scholars would welcome service on evaluating committees, and that the Hanke plan would not have to turn the AHA into a publishing house. Accordingly, a sub-committee of the Research Committee, chaired by Professor Paul Schroeder (University of Illinois, Urbana), is working with a sub-committee of the American Association of University Presses Committee on Professional Organizations, chaired by Mr. David

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Horne (University Press of New England, Hanover, N.H.), in order to draw up a modified version of the Hanke plan for early consideration.

### QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

The Quantitative Research Committee, whose work under the chairmanship of Professor Theodore Rabb (Princeton) is within the province of the Research Division, met in early October 1975. Part of its meeting was held jointly with the Research Committee when relations with the National Science Foundation were discussed. The Quantitative Research Committee subsequently decided to prepare a short article for the *AHA Newsletter* describing opportunities for the funding of history projects at NSF. The Quantitative Research Committee also decided to explore two possibilities with the National Archives: (1) the establishment of a non-civil service internship in machine-readable archives for history graduate students, and (2) the calling of a conference, later to be expanded to a major study, devoted to the technical problems created by the proliferation of machine-readable archives. Finally, the Quantitative Research Committee decided to look into the possibility of "scientific collaboration" with Soviet historians in the application of quantitative methods to the study of history. The essence of the plan is to compile an inventory of machine-readable data and historical demography, to exchange machine-readable data, to share techniques of data processing, and to establish regular contacts through conferences, workshops, and scholarly exchanges.

### ETHICS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Another topic that last year's Research Committee recommended for consideration was the ethics of research and publication. Since the Committee on the Profession indicated that it was considering the ethics of scholarly publishing, the Research Committee confined its discussion to the ethics of scholarly research in the following areas: (a) with libraries and owners of manuscripts, (b) with other scholars on related topics, and (c) with junior collaborators and research assistants. The committee learned that the American Sociological Association has a "Code of Ethics," including a grievance procedure, but it is not specific about any of the aforementioned areas whereas the American Political Science Association has a Committee on Professional Ethics which gives *ad hoc* advisory opinions in response to specific violations or grievances. The

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committee was not inclined to formulate a general code of ethics, preferring instead to get some evidence of specific grievances before taking any action. This is an area where more investigation, particularly in cooperation with the Professional Division, should take place.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A small but persistent amount of the business before the committee consisted of the following miscellaneous items.

1. Nominations to committees concerned with the research of historians to which the AHA is entitled to membership (i.e., the advisory committees on the *Foreign Relations of the United States*, the National Archives, and the National Endowment for the Humanities).
2. Endorsement of proposals submitted by other professional organizations (e.g., a Newspaper Preservation Project of the Organization of American Historians and a public library feature film project of the Modern Language Association).
3. Advice to various government agencies (e.g., guidelines for the new National Historic Preservation and Records Commission and suggestions on the videotape collection of television news by the National Archives).
4. Responses to complaints of individual historians, undertaken with the Joint Committee of the AHA-OAH-SAA on the Historian and the Archives, about the inaccessibility of archival materials (e.g., the one-time withdrawal of Immigration and Naturalization Service records from the National Archives and the question of the preservation of the 1960 census on magnetic tape by the Bureau of the Census).

December 1975

Leo F. Solt, *Vice-President*

## *Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division*

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This report marks the conclusion of the Teaching Division's first year of existence. In common with the other two divisions, we have had to tackle a variety of technical administrative problems in translating broad provisions of the AHA's new constitution into effective working relationships with other agencies of the association. Additionally, the Teaching Division has been commissioned to move into areas which the AHA has traditionally avoided. The Review Board intended that the Teaching Division "invest the teaching function with a status and recognition equal to that previously reserved for research." And our official guidelines charge us with supporting "the redefinition of teaching as a central concern of the AHA." Accordingly, we have been occupied not so much in coping with problems of traditional concern to the association as with undertaking new initiatives. Our proposals have had to be sufficiently promising and practical to win the Council's endorsement and in this period of extreme financial stringency, they have had to be either self-funding or very inexpensive.

### HISTORY TEACHING AND THE AHA ANNUAL MEETINGS

One of our areas of central concern has been the development of a strong teaching dimension in the AHA annual meetings. Our relations with the 1975 Program Committee chairman have been most cordial, but we were nevertheless faced with the puzzling situation that the constitution was silent on specific liaison procedures between the Teaching Division and the Program Committee. To clarify this problem we recommended, and the Council approved, two amendments in the Program Committee Guidelines. The first specifies that one or more members of all future Program Committees be concerned primarily with history teaching and work in consultation with the Teaching Division in preparing



teaching sessions and activities. The second provides that a call for teaching demonstrations, displays, and sessions be included in the general call for convention sessions, and that all such activities be included in the printed program of the annual meeting (thus correcting a problem that occurred in the 1974 program).

The 1975 program includes five teaching-oriented sessions, one in each session period, plus a special Teaching Division session on December 27 (the evening before the meeting officially begins) in which the division and interested AHA members will discuss ways in which the AHA can contribute to history teaching. To the division's regret, the teaching demonstrations and displays initiated last year have been cut back drastically, primarily because of weak liaison and a shortage of rooms. The Teaching Division feels strongly that this must not happen again. We have developed an effective liaison arrangement between the 1976 Program Committee, the Teaching Division (represented by Professor James C. Curtis), and the Society for History Education, which has generously volunteered its assistance. We plan to schedule teaching demonstrations and displays throughout the 1976 meeting in centrally-located, properly-equipped rooms. The 1976 Program Committee has been assured that there will be no room problem. We likewise plan in 1976, as in 1975, to have at least one teaching session in each session period. And if the "evening before" Teaching Division session in Atlanta is successful, we will propose that it be repeated in 1976.

#### REGIONAL MEETINGS ON TEACHING

The Teaching Division is also pursuing the idea of AHA-sponsored regional meetings devoted exclusively to history teaching. Our plan is to begin with one regional meeting in 1976, and, if it is successful, to arrange several such meetings annually in years to come. Professor Charles F. Sidman, history department chairman at the University of Kansas, has accepted our invitation to serve as host and local organizer for the 1976 regional meeting. If the Council approves our plan, the first AHA regional meeting on teaching will be held at the University of Kansas some time in the coming year.

#### THE AHA FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

During 1975 work has progressed slowly but steadily toward a finished proposal for a foundation-funded program of nine faculty

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development centers, based on consortia of two-year and four-year institutions in various regions across America. These consortia will be modeled loosely on the faculty-development program pioneered by SUNY Stony Brook and community colleges in the Long Island area. The Lilly Endowment, which provided the initial funding for the Long Island project, has authorized a grant of \$36,100 to the AHA for continuing this pilot program through 1975–1976. The success of the Long Island experiment gives us confidence that our proposed national program will make a major contribution to the improvement of history courses and curricula. The national program can serve as a catalyst for change by creating regional teams of motivated and skilled teachers dedicated to innovation, and by forging links between participating institutions in each region. The executive director has been exploring sources of foundation funding and is optimistic. We are hoping to have a completed, detailed proposal ready for submission to a foundation within the coming months.

### COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS: SUMMER INSTITUTE PROPOSAL

Last spring the Teaching Division endorsed, and the Council approved, a very promising proposal by the AHA Committee on Women Historians for a foundation-funded summer institute on the integration of women's history into the high school curriculum. Professor Maxine Seller is serving as the Teaching Division's liaison member on the project's National Advisory Committee, which has now completed its application for foundation support. The committee proposes a three-week Summer Institute in 1976, sponsored by the AHA and Sarah Lawrence College, which will "expose participants to recent scholarship in women's history, encourage critical use of existing teaching materials, foster development of new teaching materials, and facilitate national dissemination of the knowledge and skills acquired at the Institute." The program will involve forty-five high school history teachers, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee on the basis of a national competition.

### OTHER PROPOSALS INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY TEACHING

Professor Maxine Seller is also representing the Teaching Division on the AHA Bicentennial Committee. At her suggestion, the Teach-

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ing Division has recommended to the 1976 Program Committee a session devoted to the teaching of the American Revolution in high schools, with high school teachers participating.

As a further effort to involve high school history teachers in the AHA, the Teaching Division recommended, and the Council agreed, that AHA membership be offered to high school teachers at a reduced dues level. The executive director will implement the proposal in his forthcoming membership drive.

### SURVEY OF INNOVATIONS IN HISTORY TEACHING

The Teaching Division is sponsoring a survey of instructional innovations in history departments across the nation. Letters soliciting information on novel approaches to history instruction are presently being mailed from the AHA's Washington office to all history departments. Professor Douglas D. Alder of Utah State University will condense the resulting data into comprehensive lists of various types of teaching innovations. The lists will be maintained in the AHA Washington office, publicized in the *Newsletter*, and made available to interested historians at cost. We are grateful to Professor Alder for volunteering his time and expertise.

### CHANGE MAGAZINE'S REPORT ON TEACHING

Innovations in history instruction will also be publicized in a forthcoming report in *Change* magazine. As plans now stand, the report will consist of an introductory article by the Teaching Division Vice-President on current issues and problems in history teaching, followed by discussions of several specific innovative programs in history departments throughout America.

### "TEACHING HISTORY TODAY" IN THE AHA NEWSLETTER

Since 1974, a portion of each issue of the *AHA Newsletter* has been devoted to history teaching and history education under the title, "Teaching History Today." Professors Henry S. Bausum of VMI and Myron A. Marty of Florissant Valley Community College have served from the beginning as co-editors. In the past year, "Teaching History Today" has shifted from a collection of reports on innovative teaching and curriculum development to a more thematic approach, with each month's column treating a specific topic or problem in some depth. Future columns will explore such topics as the ways in which teaching and research can com-

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plement one another, history teaching and the bicentennial, the teaching of the traditional survey courses, and the development of newer courses such as ethnic history and women's history.

### THE AHA PAMPHLET SERIES

The Pamphlet Series has, over the years of its existence, been a means of communicating the results of current research in major historical areas to high school history teachers—and often to graduate students and college survey course instructors as well. The effectiveness of the series has been questioned by some historians and defended by others. In recent years the series editors have responded to criticism by developing pamphlets on much more general areas than before, and by instituting a new series on teaching methods (“Discussions on Teaching”). Still, the series has not been a financial success for the AHA. The Teaching Division was asked to review the Pamphlet Series and consider the possibility of discontinuing it. We recommended, and the Council agreed, that the series be continued in its present (revised) format and expanded, if financially feasible, with particular emphasis placed on the “Discussions on Teaching” series.

### COOPERATION WITH HISTORY TEACHING PROJECTS INITIATED OUTSIDE THE AHA

The Teaching Division approved of the AHA co-sponsoring (with the NCSS) a graduate-level course on Virginia history, under the auspices of the Fairfax County Public Schools, for area high school teachers. The course will be offered at a Virginia university yet to be selected. We are likewise exploring means of cooperation with Bergen Community College (Paramus, N.J.) in its new educational television series, “The Transformation of American Society,” which will be offered for credit at two-year and four-year colleges throughout America.

### THINGS LEFT UNDONE

The Teaching Division has considered a number of further projects and concluded that they should not be pursued, at least at the present time. We have had to establish priorities, and in some instances we have rejected ideas that seemed promising in theory but would have been enormously difficult to implement. Among the ideas that we have dropped or postponed are: (1) an AHA prize for distinguished teaching (we felt that the James Harvey Robinson

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prize for outstanding teaching instruments—books or media—was sufficient for now, and that the selection of an outstanding teacher through a national competition would be heartbreakingly difficult); (2) an AHA-endorsed statement of criteria for evaluating teaching (we have, however, recommended to the Council that an official statement be published in the *Newsletter* to the effect that teaching should be evaluated and should be considered very seriously as a factor in academic advancement); (3) an AHA-sponsored, foundation-funded film series for basic survey courses (there was some doubt in the division that the AHA should commit itself to a single approach to the teaching of basic courses); (4) a national survey on the teaching of history at various instructional levels (useful, but very difficult; the urgency of such a project is perhaps reduced by the Teaching Division's present survey of innovative instruction, and by the data collected through the joint OAH-AHA Committee on the Status of History in the Schools).

### THE FUTURE

Next year the Teaching Division will continue to be involved in projects already underway—projects such as the national faculty-development proposal, teaching sessions and demonstrations at the 1976 annual meeting and future annual meetings, the AHA-sponsored regional teaching conventions, and the national survey on innovative instruction. We will also continue to explore promising new initiatives in the teaching area, and we are very much open to suggestions. We are especially interested in developing closer links between the AHA and groups and societies devoted to history teaching. We have recommended, for example, that the AHA study very seriously the feasibility of offering the option of joint subscriptions to the *American Historical Review* and the *History Teacher*. Our fundamental goal is to make the AHA relevant and of service to historians at all instructional levels who are dedicated to the art of teaching.

December 1975

C. Warren Hollister, *Vice-President*

## *Report of the Executive Director*

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When I became the association's executive director on July 1, 1974, my primary charge from the Council was to solve the problem of persistent budget deficits that, if allowed to continue, would soon bankrupt the association. The Council also expected me to act as quickly as possible to implement the constitution recently adopted by the membership, reorganize and make more efficient Council and association committees, develop a program of professional services for our members and departments, improve the association's ability to respond to the unemployment crisis among historians, maintain and improve the quality of our publications, and strengthen the association in its role as a national voice for the profession.

Following a review of financial conditions in the association, I confirmed that our problem of budget deficits was quite serious and that it would not be solved easily or quickly. The gap between our revenue and our expenditures had grown too large to be quickly closed by small economies here and there; inflation alone would require substantial reductions of costs merely to maintain the current deficit level. If we were to respond to the challenges of the Review Board and the new constitution to become more active in the areas of teaching and the profession as well as in research, then our financial problem would become increasingly serious.

As I began to confront our financial problems my foremost concerns became whether our members would continue to support the association during these difficult times and whether, with our limited financial resources, I would have sufficient time to solve our budgetary problems before they overwhelmed us. As I write this, my first annual report to the membership, I do not know the answers to these questions. By the time of the annual business meeting I will be able to speak with greater certainty, and, I hope, with greater optimism. My first annual report, then, is a statement

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of work in progress; it will be followed in December by a more definitive accounting. In the seven sections that follow, I hope to recapitulate how the Council and I have addressed ourselves during the year to the association's manifold problems.

### I. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

The Council held four meetings during the period covered by this report: one on September 27–29, 1974, in Washington, D.C., a second and third on December 27 and December 30, in Chicago, and a fourth on April 27–28, 1975, in Washington. As the published minutes of these meetings reveal, the Council has been especially active in 1974–75, and the serious financial condition of the association has been a subject of particular concern.

Last year, in a report notable for its candor, Treasurer Roderic H. Davison reminded members of our past and present financial sins and warned us about the disaster that would certainly follow unless prompt and vigorous actions were taken:

Last year was the fourth in the last five to show a deficit, and the surplus in the other year (1972–1973) was due to a non-recurring gain in securities transfers. Such a situation cannot long continue if the association 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 Council had anticipated Treasurer Davison's warning when in March 1974 it adopted a resolution instructing me to present my recommendations to the Council for a new dues structure and for reducing the proposed 1974–1975 deficit, particularly by reducing the costs of our publications. I reported to the Council in September 1974 that while I could make significant savings in this area, the magnitude of our budget deficit and the requirements of our responsibilities under the new constitution meant that our financial problems could not be solved completely by a reduction of such costs, now or in the long run. Galloping inflation makes that conclusion all the more compelling.

My review further convinced me that we needed a comprehen-

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sive, long-range plan to deal not only with our budget deficit and to reallocate our resources to meet the requirements of the new constitution, but also to focus our attention on ways of increasing our income. I informed the Council that it would require at least two years to put the association's financial house in order, and that during this period I would have to call on the unrestricted reserves the association had accumulated and invested during the boom period of the 1960s, when revenue from increased membership exceeded expenditures. The Council agreed that when it

appointed the new executive director and then proceeded to implement the new constitution under the membership's mandate, it well understood that further inroads into the capital of the unrestricted invested reserves would be required. Funds in years of income would continue to be needed, not only to meet continuing [but, the Council believed, temporary] 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.

In the course of 1974 the Council and I took several important actions to improve the association's financial condition. In the Washington office I gave priority to a review of all association activities and to a phased reduction of selected expenditures. I imposed a moratorium on filling staff vacancies. Expenditures for executive travel, supplies and equipment, and other office operations were kept to a minimum consistent with efficient operations. No new projects were initiated without careful consideration of cost implications, and staff officers were requested to monitor carefully all operating expenses and report on ways of reducing costs. Expenditures for Council and committee meetings were closely controlled. During the past year economies have been made in the editing and manufacturing of the *American Historical Review*, in the level of support for the pamphlet series and the *Employment Information Bulletin*, in the management of the business and advertising offices, in legal services, and in the executive director's office. Economical and efficient operation of the Washington office will continue to be our objective. At this writing I can assure the members of the association that all aspects of the AHA's expenses have received and continue to receive careful scrutiny. Our success in reducing our operating costs may be judged by a review of the



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financial report. In virtually all categories reductions in expenditures have been made, not only when compared to current budget estimates but also when compared to previous costs.

At its meeting on December 27, 1974, the Council took an important first step toward substantial permanent reduction of costs when it authorized me to advise it whether savings would result from moving the editorial offices of the *Review* to a university campus or research library. At the April 1975 Council meeting, after I reported that such reductions were possible, the Council adopted a number of important resolutions dealing with the location of the editorial operations of the *Review*. It authorized me to engage in discussions with officials at any institution that may express an interest in housing the *Review* and, pending final approval by the Council, to relocate the editorial offices at a university campus or other academic research institution of national importance at the earliest practicable time. Any agreement must ensure that the AHA retain control of the appointment of the editor and of the *Review*'s editorial and business policy. As soon as practicable, I will prepare an estimate of costs of relocation for Finance Committee consideration, accompanied by my recommendations about the source of funds should they be needed. In planning for the relocation, I will take into consideration the welfare of the editorial personnel affected by this decision and make every reasonable effort to assist them in finding other employment.

Following the resignation of the editor, R. K. Webb, in June 1975, the Council authorized the Executive Committee to appoint an interim editor and also authorized the president to establish a search committee for his successor. A study of the *AHR*'s editorial policy is being conducted by the Committee on Research. At this time (July 1975) relocation of the *AHR* is being pursued. Any developments will be reported in the *Newsletter* and at the annual meeting.

While these steps were taken to reduce operating costs, others were taken to increase revenue. The most important of the latter include increases in membership dues, *AHR* subscription fees, and annual meeting registration fees; the initiation of an institutional services program; the development of a membership retention program; and the removal of the "Recently Published Articles" section from the *Review* for distribution on a subscription basis. Planning is under way for a membership drive, and thought is being given to a national fund drive.

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Perhaps the most controversial revenue measure taken was the increase of membership dues. The Council's action had its origin in the reports of the Review Board, which concluded that AHA dues "have been all too modest and nominal for an association chartered by Congress to serve the needs not only of the historical profession but of history and its study in the United States." In its final report the Review Board recommended that the association "raise membership dues to a level in line with those of related scholarly and professional organizations, and should link them progressively to members' salaries."

In response to the Council's request for a new dues structure, I submitted a recommendation for an increase in dues which, with modifications, was adopted in September 1974. When it increased the dues the Council recognized that times were especially difficult for younger members and their families who, because of inflation, were seeing their real purchasing power actually decrease. The Council was also concerned about our unemployed members, our graduate students, and our retired members living on small fixed incomes. No member of the Council was pleased with the necessity of increasing dues, but there was unanimity that the association's financial condition required it. To a majority of the Council the new dues structure based on income seemed to provide the least complicated, the fairest, and most equitable basis for membership in the association.

On the basis of mail received in the Washington office, some members have expressed concern about the increase in dues, the graduated structure, and the invasion of privacy that they fear the income feature involves. After less than six months' experience it is difficult to assess the effects of the new dues structure on membership and income. At some future date we may well decide that further refinements and adjustments are in order. The total number of active members has declined during the past year—from 14,960 in January 1974 to a low of 14,124 at the end of the year. The decline in membership occurred, however, during the summer and fall months, one of the worst periods of the national recession, and well before the new dues structure went into effect. Since January 1975 membership has increased to 14,435. Therefore it seems unlikely that the net decline of 525 members can be attributed solely to the new dues structure. Mail received in the national office seems to bear out this interpretation. By the December 1975

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Council meeting we will have had a full year's experience with the new structure and be better equipped to evaluate its effects.

### II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

When the membership approved the constitution in the spring of 1974 the Council's intention was to implement it as soon as the new executive director arrived on July 1. Working closely with the president, Lewis Hanke, the parliamentarian, Alfred Kelly, the Executive Committee, and the Council during the summer and fall, I created the Finance Committee, drafted a set of bylaws and constitutional amendments, and organized election of officers as required by Article VIII, Section 2 of the new constitution. With the appointment of James Leatherwood as controller on July 1, 1975, transition to the new constitution is complete. In my next report to the membership our experience under the new constitution will be reviewed and recommendations will be made for constitutional amendments and bylaws should they be necessary.

### III. AHA COMMITTEES

The transition to the new constitution with elected divisional committees on research, teaching, and the profession made 1975 a year of change for AHA committees. In 1974 the association had twenty standing and *ad hoc* committees; by January 1975 consolidation had reduced this number to sixteen. Much attention has been given to organizing the new committees and to improving their operation. A comprehensive set of guidelines governing Council and association committee operations was drafted and adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 27, 1974.

The vice-presidents for teaching, research and the profession—Warren Hollister, Leo Solt and Jean Joughin—have reported in the *Newsletter* on the work of the divisional committees and will make formal reports at the annual meeting, thereby eliminating any need for me to deal with their activities here. During the early months of 1975 much of the attention of the divisional committees has of necessity been focused on establishing operating procedures, reviewing committee roles and jurisdictions, and developing a working relationship with the executive office, other committees, and the Council. Each divisional committee held a meeting in the spring, and each anticipates a second meeting in the fall. Under the diligent prodding of the vice-presidents, each committee has

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undertaken preliminary work that will allow it to deal effectively with the substantive areas mandated by the new constitution.

Although the divisional committees are the agencies responsible for the generation of association policy in many important areas, the work of other committees deserves mention here. In 1974 the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians, under the able leadership of Sheldon Hackney, submitted its final report. Approved by the Council on December 27, 1974, the report provides an instructive evaluation of the state of academic freedom for historians and offers guidance to the AHA in responding to infringements of the rights of historians. Its "Statement of Professional Standards" supplements AAUP guidelines and offers an important statement of policy to avoid such infringements.

Special efforts to improve relations with specialized historical societies began during Lewis Hanke's presidency. Under the chairmanship of President-elect Gordon Wright, the *ad hoc* Committee on Affiliated Societies developed guidelines for formulating relations between the AHA and specialized groups with regard to criteria for affiliation, participation in the annual meeting program, and publication of an annual directory of affiliated societies. The Council appointed a new standing Committee on Affiliated Societies, with President-elect Richard B. Morris, chairman, to screen applications. By May 1975 forty-three organizations had affiliated with the AHA, and additional applications are pending.

During this bicentennial year, the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial has continued its labors under the chairmanship of Richard Morris. The prize for the best work on the era of the American Revolution in a language other than English has attracted wide attention and thirty-two entries were submitted. The committee hopes that the winner of this award can be announced at the annual meeting. The committee has also continued its efforts to promote binational and international scholarly events that commemorate the bicentennial and has added a representative from the teaching division to ensure that the teaching of the Revolution is not neglected. At its April 1975 meeting, the committee endorsed the concept of celebrating the bicentennial era, 1776–1989, and recommended creation of a new AHA committee to plan its commemoration. These proposals have received the approval of the Council, and we are endeavoring to convince the federal government of the need to support bicentennial activities beyond July 4, 1976.

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During the past year, the AHA's Committee on Women Historians, under the active leadership of Jane deHart Mathews and Joan Kelly-Gadol, has concentrated on collecting data on the status of women, developing a "survival handbook" for young historians, and planning a pilot project to integrate the teaching of women's history into high school history courses. In September 1974 the Council recognized the importance of quantitative research methods by creating a standing Committee on Quantitative Research in History to replace the *ad hoc* Committee on Quantitative Data in History. This new committee is presently working under the guidance of Theodore Rabb.

The Council took an important step toward reformation of policies for association prizes on December 27, 1974, and April 26, 1975, when it approved in principle major proposals submitted by an *ad hoc* committee composed of Charles Delzell and Natalie Z. Davis. In addition to examining and revising the current prize structure, the Council voted to establish four new prizes recommended by Delzell and Davis: (1) a quinquennial prize for the best work on United States history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language, in honor of Alexis de Tocqueville; (2) a triennial prize for the teaching aid that makes the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field, in honor of James Harvey Robinson; (3) a quinquennial prize for outstanding editorial achievement in the editing of historical sources, in honor of J. Franklin Jameson; and (4) a quinquennial prize for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history; a name for this prize to be deferred pending further study. These prizes will be awarded when adequate sources of funding are available.

Mr. Delzell also headed the *ad hoc* Committee on International Historical Activities, which was appointed by President Hanke in December 1974. On the basis of extensive correspondence with a number of historians concerned with international exchange, the committee submitted a detailed report to the Council in April 1975. The report reflects on the proper role, composition, and activities for a new standing committee to replace the old Committee on International Historical Activities, which was discharged in 1974. On the basis of the *ad hoc* committee's careful report, the Council agreed to appoint a new standing Committee on International Historical Activities. Members of the committee have been named, and it has recently begun its activities.

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### IV. THE ANNUAL MEETING

*Sessions:* At the 1974 annual meeting in Chicago the Program Committee continued to modify the traditional emphasis on reports on scholarly research, although it was uncertain how far it should go "toward a symmetry with the new tripartite emphasis of the association" on teaching, the profession, and research. How far the committee went may be judged by the number of sessions devoted to teaching (5) and the profession (3). Robert Cross, chairman of the Program Committee, reported that these sessions "engendered the most mixed reception from those attending the meetings." He concluded that there remains a "broad range of opinion about what is appropriate for sessions on teaching and professional concerns," a problem which subsequent program committees will have to struggle with.

The Council responded to pressure to modify the membership of the Program Committee by approving a plan that provided for the appointment of historians whose special competence is the teaching of history at all levels of schooling. In response to requests for wider dissemination of materials presented at the annual meeting, the Council plans to make session papers available before the meeting and to have them published subsequently by University Microfilms as the proceedings of the meeting. This plan will be implemented for the 1976 annual meeting, and participation will be on a voluntary basis. If this effort is successful, such publications will become a regular feature of the association's activity.

*The General and Business Meetings:* The general meeting was held on the evening of December 28 to present awards to the winners of association prizes and to hear Lewis Hanke's presidential address, "American Historians and the World Today: Responsibilities and Opportunities." He began his address with a question: "Nations have long had relations with each other and have acknowledged some responsibilities to each other in the world, but have historians?" Hanke almost immediately provided the audience with his answer: "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." The complete address is published in the February 1975 *American Historical Review*, and, for the first time, the president's address will also be printed in the *Annual Report*.

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The business meeting was held on the afternoon of December 29, Lewis Hanke presiding. Following introductions of the executive director and parliamentarian, filling of vacancies on the Board of Trustees, and resolutions of thanks to the program and local arrangements chairmen and committee members, President Hanke presented the reports of officers, the Nominating Committee, and the chairmen of the three Council committees: for research, John Higham; for teaching, William H. McNeill; and for the profession, Otis L. Graham, Jr. Under the new constitution the chairmen of these three important committees will be the elected vice-presidents. Each will be asked to submit written reports of their activities to the members and to stand ready at the annual business meeting to discuss committee activities.

At the annual meeting President Hanke, with a burst of energy that belied his years and stimulated all of us to greater effort, scheduled an unusually large number of receptions, meetings and luncheons. We wished to open wider the doors of the association to members, to heighten their concern about our problems, and to seek their participation in solving them. A reception was held on the evening of December 27 for the Council, the Program and Local Arrangements Committees, and association committee chairmen. Officers of the Organization of American Historians, the American Studies Association, the New England Historical Association, the American Association for State and Local History, the Southern Historical Association, and the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA attended an informal breakfast on December 28. Separate meetings were held with community-college faculty, department chairmen, and representatives of affiliated societies.

### V. SERVICES FOR MEMBERS AND DEPARTMENTS

*Institutional Services Program:* A major new project during 1974-75 has been the development of an Institutional Services Program. Although the possibility of departmental memberships in the association had been discussed on a number of occasions in the past, action was never taken. After I investigated the activities of other learned societies and assessed what the AHA could realistically expect to offer, the Council authorized development of an Institutional Services Program in December 1974. The program, which officially begins operation in July 1975, offers departments and other institutions a variety of services and publications for a single annual fee. The ISP allows the AHA to develop

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much needed publications and shifts the financial support for such activities from the individual member to the department. During 1975-76, membership in the ISP will bring with it a full schedule of benefits, including the *Employment Information Bulletin*; *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History*; a guide to departments of history; directories of department chairmen, women historians, and the AHA's affiliated societies; and a guide to fellowship and research grant opportunities. The program is being administered without the addition of permanent staff members to the Washington office. At this writing, more than a hundred institutions have joined the ISP and 246 have listed with the guide to departments, a response that we find most encouraging.

*Employment Information Bulletin*: One of the AHA's most useful services for historians and for departments continues to be the *Employment Information Bulletin*. In order to absorb rising production costs and to avoid an increase in subscription rates for association members, we made a number of changes in the publication. Although the AHA continues to solicit job information regularly from departments and to publish all job descriptions, the "no vacancy" and "no information received" lists have been removed. Since the *EIB* has never been self-supporting and has relied upon AHA funds to maintain its operation, a higher subscription rate for nonmembers was established. Future plans for the *EIB* include expansion of the chairmen's list (through which we solicit jobs) to include more two-year colleges and an increased effort to encourage nonacademic employers to list appropriate positions in the *EIB*.

At the annual meeting in Chicago, the job register was once again in operation to provide a place to list job notices and hold interviews. Although approximately 1,000 individuals used the facility, only 35 history departments, government agencies, and other firms held interviews at the register—a ratio that clearly underlines the severity of the job crisis. At the Chicago meeting we saw the initiation of a series of job counseling talks at which nonacademic employers discussed alternatives to teaching for historians. These talks, arranged by Paul B. Johnson, the local arrangements chairman, proved highly successful and included participation by representatives from business, the media, and government.

*Women's Roster*: In 1971 the AHA established a women's roster to provide search committees with information on women historians. Since 1973 the roster has been computerized by the



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University of Maryland's Department of Information Systems Management. Upon learning that Maryland's support of the roster could not continue beyond the 1974-1975 fiscal year, we investigated a number of alternatives. Transferring the computer program to a commercial firm proved financially prohibitive. We therefore decided to publish a biographical directory of women historians. The new directory will continue to serve the original purposes of the roster and will also be a useful reference tool for members of the profession.

*List of Doctoral Dissertations in History:* The procedures involved in maintaining the *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History* have been significantly changed during the past year. With the death of the former editor, John Appleby, we reappraised the whole operation, looking for ways to reduce costs.

Our present system of publishing a *List* every three years and issuing bimonthly supplements is being replaced with a *List* published every six months. A comprehensive *List* of all those titles received between May 15, 1973 (the closing date for entries in May 1970-May 1973 *List*), and June 30, 1975, is now under way. Thereafter, a *List* will be published every January and July, containing those titles received during the six-month interval.

*Newsletter:* The *AHA Newsletter*, now in its second year of publication in the new monthly, sixteen-page format, continues to provide the membership with a current account of association activities and news of interest to the profession. During the past year we have explored a variety of ways to reduce further the cost of the publication, and we are taking a serious look at what the *Newsletter* is and what we would like it to become in the future. The *Newsletter* has an important role in bringing together the AHA's diverse membership and in encouraging discussion of matters of interest to the profession. While the *Newsletter* must continue to inform members of the activities of the executive office, the Council, and committees, effort must be made to keep the *Newsletter* from becoming a stagnant, one-sided house organ. We are eager to use the *Newsletter* to initiate a real dialogue and to stir up people with ideas on the problems and issues of importance to the profession. In order to make the *Newsletter* successful in this effort, we must rely on contributions from our officers, committees, and members.

*Pamphlet Series:* Two new pamphlets were published in 1974-1975. The second pamphlet in the Discussions on Teaching

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series, *Teaching History with Film* by John E. O'Connor and Martin A. Jackson, appeared in September. *Contemporary American History: The United States since 1945* by Dewey W. Grantham was published in June. A limited number of new pamphlets are planned for the coming year. Pamphlet sales of 1974–1975 declined slightly, as most of the pamphlets published under the auspices of the Service Center for Teachers of History went out of print.

*Writings on American History*: In November 1974 the first volume of *Writings on American History, 1973–1974: A Subject Bibliography* was published. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities made the volume possible, and a supplemental grant from NEH allowed work to proceed on the 1974–75 volume, which will include completed dissertations that were reported to the AHA. The revival of the *Writings* offers the profession the most comprehensive and current bibliography of article-length literature available.

Kraus-Thomson, the publisher of the *Writings*, has provided the association with an advance to continue work on the 1962–1973 period in order to fill the gap between the old *Writings* and the new series.

## VI. INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC POLICY

The AHA has a long and distinguished record of involvement in public affairs. The establishment of the National Archives, the National Historical Publications Commission, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the International Congress of Historical Sciences all owe much to the association's efforts.

During the past year the association dealt with a number of crucial issues arising out of the resignation of Richard M. Nixon as president. After Nixon signed an agreement with the General Services Administration that conceded his ownership of the papers, tapes, and other materials of his terms of office, and permitted him to control access to and destroy them, the association joined the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press and the American Political Science Association in a suit to prevent the implementation of the agreement. Three AHA members—William E. Leuchtenburg, Arthur S. Link, and James MacGregor Burns—served as plaintiffs in the suit that enjoined the agreement.

In addition to litigation, the AHA supported legislative answers

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to the questions posed by the ambiguous system governing the papers of public officials. In September I testified before a House subcommittee in support of a bill introduced by Representative John Brademas (D.-Ind.) proposing a National Study Commission on Federal Records and Papers of Elected Officials. This measure was subsequently incorporated into the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, which was signed by President Ford last December. William Leuchtenburg is the association's representative on the study commission. The AHA helped develop guidelines for access to the Nixon papers and has offered suggestions on the staffing of the study commission. While I have been disappointed at the delay in the actual establishment of the National Study Commission, I am hopeful that its work will be well under way by the time of the annual meeting.

At the request of the AHA, the American Assembly devoted its forty-eighth meeting at Arden House, April 3-5, to a discussion of "The Records of Public Officials." The meeting was attended by archivists, historians, journalists, jurists, and lawyers. In its final report, which was distributed to all AHA members, the assembly recommended the need for a new tradition for the collection and preservation of the records of federal public officials. Specifically, it argued that the papers of such officials must be treated as public property. The assembly also recommended the separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration and its establishment as an independent executive agency.

Other activities in the area of public policy during 1974-1975 have included support for the legislation expanding the National Historical Publications Commission. The expanded commission, now termed the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, also received an increased appropriation authorization, which, at this writing, Congress has not yet implemented. We have kept a close watch on legislation having an impact on the access of scholars to public documents, specifically proposing changes in the Freedom of Information Act or legislation designed to protect the right to privacy. The AHA has also recommended appointment of historians to a variety of federal posts. While not always successful, these activities have demonstrated that the association can have an impact and that historians have friends outside the academic cloister who are willing to work with us to achieve common goals.

Since most public policy concerning history occurs at the state and local level, we were pleased to accept the invitation to support the OAH's Committee on the Status of History in the Schools. This committee, with representatives in every state, has provided OAH Executive Secretary Richard Kirkendall with information on changes in requirements governing curriculum, teacher certification, and related matters. The committee's first report was presented this past April at the OAH annual meeting, and it provides an instructive and sobering view of the state of the discipline in the nation's schools. We hope that this committee will serve as an "early warning network" that can alert us to problems on the state and local level before it is too late for action.

#### VII. THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

None of us who has the slightest concern for the future of our discipline can be indifferent to the difficulties of young Ph.D.'s struggling to find academic positions. Their plight has become progressively worse as the recession, which began in the late 1960's, has continued to worsen and is now characterized by higher and higher unemployment and ravenous inflation, the depth and duration of which no prudent person dares to predict. These conditions have combined to produce an employment crisis in history and related disciplines of unprecedented proportions. Not only have recent Ph.D.'s been affected, but also nontenured faculty and, in some institutions, tenured faculty as well. Some of our members have urged the association to become more active in their professional interests and have demanded that the association put pressure on campuses to protect the rights of members, to accredit Ph.D. programs, or to limit the number of Ph.D.'s granted by graduate departments. Others have encouraged the AHA to take a more active role in assisting its members in finding academic positions or alternative careers for historians. The extent to which the AHA can be effective in these areas has yet to be tested.

Unfortunately, our efforts during the past year produced meager results. In the January 1975 *Newsletter* President Gordon Wright proposed that we "approach a foundation for funds that would enable certain universities to set up special programs (teaching fellowships, for example) for new Ph.D.'s." His proposal has, so far, fallen on deaf ears. Typical of the response was that of one highly placed foundation executive who, when approached, replied

regretfully: "When I raise the questions with my colleagues here, they tell me that one cannot look to the foundations for help in any form of direct assistance. . . . I'm sorry to sound so negative but funding temporary instructorships would be entirely out of the question here, and I suspect at other foundations too." The response from other private sources has indeed been negative, although it should be noted that the Mellon Foundation has awarded \$300,000 to the Higher Education Research Institute for a major two-year study of career opportunities in the humanities. The AHA is cooperating closely with the institute in this study and will keep the membership informed of its progress.

The federal government has been no more helpful than the private foundations in providing assistance to new Ph.D.s. There are no new programs in sight that might offer employment assistance for historians, and existing programs are not supported. Congress, for example, has refused to appropriate funds for the expanded National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which at one time seemed our best hope for federal employment assistance. Vigorous efforts by several learned societies to secure funds for the NHPRC have failed.

What, then, is to be done? The long-term welfare of the association is linked to what we do about the younger members of our profession—and what we do now. I reject the idea advanced by some that we should deny responsibility for their welfare, use our limited resources to serve the interests of our more fortunate members who have positions, and wait for better times. I also reject the notion that we need more information before we can act or that the problem is necessarily beyond our capacity. The problem of employment for historians is a long-term one. It is serious and likely to become more serious in the next decade, even if the present national recession ends soon. We should confront these realities and use our imagination and energy to begin now to develop a program of action.

In part our paralysis stems from a lack of confidence in the value of higher education and the value of history as a discipline. We should be firm and vocal in our conviction that there is a need for a greater, not fewer, number of people of trained intelligence and humanistic understanding. We must persuade our leaders in education, business, and government to allocate more of our national resources toward maintaining and expanding opportunities for higher education in history and related fields.

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Any program the AHA develops should recognize that the task before us is too great to accomplish alone. We need to draw upon the intellectual and material resources of all historians and friends of history. We should realize that in our plans to help historians we cannot depend solely on public policy action, but must first mobilize the untapped resources of our members. I have initiated discussion about the job crisis with leaders of other historical associations and am convinced that a cooperative effort among the major historical associations is worthy of serious attention and effort. At the annual meeting I will report on the response of the AHA Council to a long-range program for "the promotion of historical studies," "the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public," the alleviation of the employment crisis, and the restoration of confidence in our discipline.

As I end this lengthy report I want to thank members of the Council for their support and members of my staff for their hard work and patience during my first year as executive director. To those association members who have taken the time to write to me with suggestions or complaints, and to all those who have responded to my requests for help, I want to express my thanks and appreciation.

July 15, 1975

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

### *Executive Director's Supplementary Report*

My report to the members appears in the *Program* of the annual meeting. Since that report was written in July 1975, I wish to bring the report up to date with respect to two important subjects: the financial condition of the association and the role of the association in helping unemployed historians.

Those members who have read my annual report will recall that my emphasis was on the deteriorating financial condition of the association. I wrote then that, "As I began to confront our financial problems my foremost concerns became whether our members would continue to support the association during these difficult times and whether, with our limited financial resources, I would have sufficient time to solve our budgetary problems before they overwhelmed us." I confessed that I did not know the

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answers to these questions, but that I hoped to speak with greater certainty, and possibly, with greater optimism, by the time of the meeting in Atlanta. I can indeed speak with greater certainty about our financial future, and even with optimism.

Since coming to the association eighteen months ago I have been haunted by the existence of a large and persistent deficit, the probability of a decline in income and the certainty of continuing high rates of inflation. I can report that I have gained control over the budget to the extent that I expect to reduce the deficit projected for this year by about half and for next year below that.

This has not been easy. When I first looked at our situation I saw that our deficit was so large and the rate of inflation so high that only extraordinary attempts to reduce costs would succeed. In addition to the usual economy measures, I had to resort to practices that even heroic or ruthless administrators shrink from—discharging staff, letting staff lose real income, asking staff to take on an increased workload, fending off demands from members for new, sometimes costly programs, asking members to pay for publications they used to receive by paying dues.

As a permanent route to balancing the budget these were shortcuts, obviously not an acceptable way to travel for very long. They became necessary, however, in order to avoid bankruptcy and to gain time to develop a long-term program to achieve and maintain financial stability. But happily that is behind us, or nearly so. We may run a deficit next year, but if we do, it will be modest compared to those since 1969–1970.

I have another piece of good news. I can report that the probability of a decline in revenue seems to have receded. Membership in the association is larger than it was at this time last year. This has meant that we have stabilized our dues revenue and even had a modest increase. Other measures designed to improve the income side of the budget have begun to bring in funds. I refer, for example, to the separate publication and sale of the *Recently Published Articles* bibliography and the Institutional Services Program.

I can also report that the day-to-day control over our financial affairs has been improved and that our short-term investments are now earning a more respectable rate of interest. I have been working more closely with our Board of Trustees so that they will be better informed about the association's financial problems and needs and can better serve our interests.

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This is the optimistic side of the budget. There is a pessimistic side, however, caused by the threat of continuing high rates of inflation. There is little or nothing I can do about that. We must assume that inflation is permanent; we must allow for it in our financial planning. If we do not, increased costs will again drive us into large deficit budgets. We must recognize that merely to live with inflation is never to catch up. We must take immediate steps to avoid a repetition of the circumstances that have contributed to our present condition.

As soon as the residue of business attending the annual meeting is disposed of I will ask association committees to begin work on a long-range academic program and a financial plan to support the activities of the association.

As part of our financial plan there must be a program to improve the income side of our budget. Our first step should be a membership drive. I have already presented to the Council my plan to increase members. My goal is five thousand new members within three to five years. This will produce an additional \$100,000 in operating income. A goal of five thousand new members may sound like an impossible goal. But if we get one new member from each department of history in two-year and four-year institutions, we will be half way to that goal. In many departments, fewer than half of the historians are association members. I think we can do much better than that. I hope you agree, and will join with me in increasing our membership.

Once we have our financial plans in order and have developed a reasonable program, we will be in a position to launch a proper fund drive to replenish and increase our reserves. I think we need an unrestricted reserve large enough to enable us to weather the kind of financial storm we are in now without jeopardizing the association's essential activities.

These are lofty goals. Some members will say they are grandiose and beyond our reach. We certainly will not achieve these goals unless we accurately appraise the potential and the limits of the AHA for shaping the future. Any plan we develop must assume a slower pace of economic growth and continuing high rates of inflation. Such circumstances will most certainly limit what we can do. On the other hand, we still have opportunities to serve better the research, teaching and professional interests of all historians. The association can provide assistance and direction to efforts to improve teaching. The association can develop a constructive



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policy for the preservation of and access to important research materials under federal, state and local jurisdictions, and it should work to get its policy adopted. The association can perfect its policies and practices to help our members whose professional rights appear to be in danger, and it can do so without trying to become another AAUP. And the association can and must do something about the unemployment of present and future historians.

A final comment on this part of my report to you. During these eighteen months I have been preoccupied with internal financial and organizational problems. This phase is nearly over. The major financial problems are being solved. The budget is under control. The time of massive deficits has passed. Programs are underway to provide members with a number of useful professional services that will give them added incentive to continue as members and that will enable us to attract new members. Steps have been taken to improve our income and more will follow.

Our administrative machinery has been overhauled so that it can perform more efficiently. Steps are being taken to keep the Council and members of the association better informed about how the association is being run and about how your dues are being spent.

I believe we are now in a position to move forward to develop constructive policies and programs in the areas mandated by our constitution—research, teaching and the profession—that will enable us to come closer to the goals of the founders of the association, which was an organization “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.”

In my annual report to you I also discussed the employment crisis in history and promised to report to you at the annual meeting on “the response of the AHA Council to a long-range program” of education and action. In my annual report I argued that:

1. The problem of employment for younger historians is serious now, will continue to be serious through the 1970s, and may get worse during the 1980s.
2. The long-term welfare of our discipline as well as a decent concern about the future of our younger scholars, demands that we make plans now for a continuing effort to develop programs at

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both the local and national levels to ameliorate the situation of our unemployed colleagues.

3. We should call on the untapped resources of members of the profession, particularly of our more affluent members.

4. Leaders in the several professional associations should combine their resources to deal with the problems of unemployment among younger and prospective colleagues.

5. Development of programs to alleviate the employment crisis should be part of a comprehensive long-range plan for "the promotion of historical studies," "the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public" and "the restoration of confidence in our discipline."

At the time I wrote about my concern for unemployed historians, steps had already been taken to develop a program of action. In April 1975, at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Boston, the administrative officers and presidents of several historical societies met to consider the problem of unemployment among our members. At that meeting there was agreement that something should be done. Subsequently, I met with several of my colleagues to decide on an organizational structure and a program—among these people were Richard Kirkendall, executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians, Frank Freidel, president of the OAH, Bennett Wall, executive secretary of the Southern Historical Association, Jane Pease, president of the New England Historical Association, and Allen F. Davis, executive secretary of the American Studies Association. Each of us has taken this matter up with our appropriate committees and governing boards.

I am pleased to report that some of these organizations have endorsed in principle the creation of a National Coordinating Committee on the Promotion of Historical Studies and the Employment of Historians, and have authorized the responsible administrative officers to work out the details of a program. At the Atlanta meeting, we met to discuss this matter further. We are all deeply concerned about the unemployment problem, and most have offered to join in a program of action. We all agree that there is no quick, easy solution, and we do not guarantee to find suitable employment for every historian. But, we all agree most emphatically that we will make a serious effort. Speaking for myself, I will place this effort at the top of my priority list along with our membership drive. By the time of the OAH annual

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meeting in April, we hope that the organizational phase of this effort will be completed and that we will be ready to draw upon the resources and energy of our members to begin implementation of the program.

December 1975

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

## *Report of the Controller*

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At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, the total assets of the American Historical Association amounted to \$1,264,793, as compared to \$1,331,997 in 1974. This amount is the sum of the three major funds:

(a) *General Fund*—cash, temporary and permanent investments (the use of which for the purposes of the association is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960, as amended in 1973), \$355,322.

(b) *Special Funds and Grants*—permanent and temporary investments, restricted as to the use of income and grants, \$750,719.

(c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$158,752.

In the figures presented above the book value of all permanent investments has been used. For further details, attention is directed to the auditor's report. 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 is available for inspection by interested members. Land and buildings of the association, carried at cost less depreciation, have a significantly higher estimated market value.

The budget for 1974–1975 as adopted projected a deficit of \$91,758. Actual deficit was \$91,887 which included, though not anticipated, \$41,694 loss incurred on security sales necessitated to ease the cash situation. Operating revenue declined from projections by \$6,159. Advertising, sales, royalties, and administration fees, exceeded budgeted amounts by \$26,410 or a 15.7 percent increase. Stringent controls to reduce operating expenses amounted to \$51,870 or 6.4 percent. Expense reductions occurred principally in the areas of publication printing and distribution, salaries, house operations, and office supplies and expense.

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The association's survival, amid significant increases in cost of goods and services, requires cost control and revenue-producing programs already initiated and contemplated in the forthcoming fiscal year. These include but are not limited to relocation of the *AHR*, separate publication of the *RPA*, and the Institutional Services Program.

Main Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants, audit report and supplementary information detail are on file and available for inspection at the association's office.

In consort with the executive director and the Finance Committee, I welcome the opportunity to serve with the sincere objective of the association's financial stability.

August 11, 1975

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

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The Council  
American Historical Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1975 and 1974, and the related statements of revenue and expenses and fund balances for the years 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, 1975 and 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 years then ended, on a consistent basis.

Main Lafrentz & Co.

Washington, D.C.  
July 28, 1975

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
BALANCE SHEET (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
JUNE 30, 1975 AND 1974

ASSETS		
	1975	1974
General Fund		
Cash .....	\$ 63,346	\$ 72,754
Deposits .....	2,425	2,425
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$286,925 and \$322,720) .....	289,551	377,151
Total General Fund .....	355,322	452,330
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash .....	300,001	159,045
Temporary investments, at cost (market value \$60,113 and \$58,950) .....	59,880	59,880
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$289,141 and \$325,213) .....	303,476	401,324
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$121,142 and \$107,849) .....	87,362	94,032
Total Special Funds and Grants .....	750,719	714,281
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost .....	247,381	246,311
Accumulated depreciation .....	88,629	80,925
Total Plant Fund .....	158,752	165,386
	<u>\$1,264,793</u>	<u>\$1,331,997</u>
LIABILITIES		
	1975	1974
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other with- holdings .....	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,078
Fund balance .....	353,602	451,252
Total General Fund .....	355,322	452,330
Special Funds and Grants		
International Congress of Historical Sciences— convention receipts held in escrow .....	22,587	793
Fund balances .....	728,132	713,488
Total Special Funds and Grants .....	750,719	714,281
Plant Fund		
Fund balance .....	158,752	165,386
Total Plant Fund .....	158,752	165,386
	<u>\$1,264,793</u>	<u>\$1,331,997</u>

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM  
CASH TRANSACTIONS)—GENERAL FUND  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1975 AND 1974

	1975	1974
Operating revenue		
Dues .....	\$286,612	\$303,512
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> ..	124,323	124,695
Advertising .....	119,252	113,202
Sales .....	60,469	65,638
Royalties and reprint fees .....	12,878	8,537
Registration fees .....	22,133	20,033
Rentals .....	46,970	45,530
Administrative fees .....	2,111	5,043
Other .....	2,033	2,622
	<u>676,781</u>	<u>688,812</u>
Operating expenses		
Salaries .....	310,859	289,542
Employee benefits .....	49,250	39,674
House operating expenses .....	8,930	9,896
Office supplies and expenses .....	34,054	33,246
Equipment rentals and maintenance .....	20,477	28,710
Purchases of Plant Fund assets .....	993	2,830
Publication printing and distribution .....	236,161	233,541
Travel and related meeting expenses .....	65,353	71,811
General insurance .....	1,204	1,359
Audit and legal fees .....	15,186	17,172
Dues and subscriptions .....	2,264	2,364
Executive Director Contingency Fund .....	385	
Other .....	7,712	3,858
	<u>752,828</u>	<u>734,003</u>
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue .....	<u>76,047</u>	<u>45,191</u>
Non-operating revenue		
Investment income (net of management fees)..	25,754	29,109
Contributions .....	100	26
Gain (loss) on security sales .....	(41,694)	(1,838)
	<u>(15,840)</u>	<u>27,297</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue .....	<u>\$ 91,887</u>	<u>\$ 17,894</u>

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



AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1975 AND 1974

	1975			1974		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year .....	\$451,252	\$713,488	\$165,386	\$459,918	\$682,791	\$170,329
Additions						
Contributions, grants and contracts .....		214,980			102,739	
Interest and dividend income .....		37,770			23,556	
Other income .....		8,288			17,646	
Transfer from Matteson Fund for publication of recent periodical articles .....				5,000		
Transfer from National Endowment for the Humanities Grants .....	981					
Transfer from General Fund to absorb operating deficit of the Consortium of Professional Asso- ciations for Study of Special Teacher Improve- ment Programs .....		896				
Transfer of net income (loss) from Endowment Fund permanent investments .....	(5,848)			4,228		

Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations) .....	993			815
Improvements to headquarters building (from Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Renovations) ..	200			2,015
	<u>166,579</u>	<u>469,146</u>	<u>826,732</u>	<u>173,159</u>
Deductions				
Excess of expenses over revenue .....	91,887	17,894		
Expenditures .....	194,394		102,163	
Loss on security sales, net .....	57,563		1,853	
Transfer of Endowment Fund permanent investment net income (loss) to General Fund .....	(5,848)		4,228	
Transfer to Special Funds and Grants .....	896		5,000	
Transfer to General Fund .....	981			
Transfer to Plant Fund .....	200			
Depreciation .....				
Buildings .....	4,908			4,825
Furniture and equipment .....	2,919			2,948
	<u>7,827</u>	<u>17,894</u>	<u>113,244</u>	<u>7,773</u>
Balances, end of year .....	<u>\$158,752</u>	<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 Grants special 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 investments in the Matteson Account and temporary investments, are carried at cost. Permanent investments in the Regular Account are carried at the participants' cost of participation in such investments.

*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.

### DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on Plant Fund assets, based on the rates shown below, was:

	1975	1974	Rates
Buildings .....	\$4,908	\$4,825	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment .....	2,919	2,948	10%
Total charged to income .....	<u>\$7,827</u>	<u>\$7,773</u>	

### 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, 1975 and 1974, amounted to \$17,679 and \$11,580, 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.

#### UNRECORDED LIABILITY

At June 30, 1975, the Association had a material unrecorded liability of approximately \$31,000, representing the cost of publishing the June 1975 issue of the American Historical Review. On a cash basis such amounts will be recorded in the period in which the disbursement is actually made.

#### CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Federal information returns as filed by the Association for the fiscal years 1972, 1973 and 1974 have been examined by the Internal Revenue Service. Although no deficiency notice has been received, adjustments proposed by the examining agent regarding unrelated business income could result in assessments by the Service approximating \$22,000. The Association intends to contest any adjustments which may be proposed.

#### ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION ON SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Our examination of the basic financial statements presented in the preceding section of this report was made primarily to form an opinion on such financial statements taken as a whole. Supplementary information, contained in the following pages, is not considered essential for the fair presentation of the assets and liabilities or revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances (arising from cash transactions) of the Association. However, the following data were subjected to the audit procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Main Lafrentz & Co.  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Washington, D.C.  
July 28, 1975

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1975

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1974	Contri- butions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1975
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Grants for the International Congress of Historical Sciences								
American Council of Learned Societies	\$ 60,829	\$	\$ 1,434	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,811	\$ 59,452
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies . . . . .		5,500						5,500
Andrew Mellon Foundation . . . . .		60,000	4,007				5,515	58,492
National Endowment for the Human- ities . . . . .	6,685	23,304					51,665	21,676 #
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. . . . .		25,000					403	24,597
Rockefeller Foundation, Inc. . . . .							24,156	24,156 #
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund . . . . .	67,514	113,804	5,441				84,550	102,209
Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Membership Dues of Asian Historians	6,161		273		360		326	6,468
George Louis Beer Prize Fund . . . . .	—0—	2,000					2,091	91 #
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund . . . . .	14,155		633	(1,369)			26	13,393
	209,186		11,010	(24,461)	1,854		1,260	196,329

Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs .....	896 #				896		—0—
Albert Cory Prize Fund .....	14,459		634	(1,656)		693	12,744
Department of State Grants .....							
Comparison of the Revolutions of the United States and Mexico .....	5,400					5,400	—0—
Mexican-American Bicentennial Commit- tee .....		8,520				597	7,923
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .....	10,448		462	(1,199)		535	9,176
Endowment Fund .....	95,715	2,111	4,252	(10,100)	4,350	5,848	102,176
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .....	11,589		589	(1,274)		26	10,878
Feature Films Project—AHA .....	11,199 #				1,724		9,475 #
Ford Foundation Grants .....							
American-East Asian Relations Program .	11,038	30,000				19,415	21,623
Bibliographies of British History .....	5,927					1,000	4,927
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund .....	4,571		192	(416)			4,347
International Research and Exchange Board Grant for the US-USSR Historians' Colloquium .....		9,000				2,595	6,405
J. Franklin Jameson Fund .....	10,361		333	(721)			9,973
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 .....	9,671					7,500	2,171
Faculty Development Program .....	2,196	15,000				16,544	652
Littleton-Griswold Fund .....	80,851		4,111	(8,521)		2,400	74,041

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1975

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1974	Contri- butions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1975
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund .....	\$ 9,912	\$	\$ 435	\$ (1,224)	\$	\$	\$ 544	\$ 8,579
David M. Matteson Fund .....	154,209		9,270	(6,328)		(10,912)	980	145,259
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants .....								
Commemoration of the American Revo- lution Bicentennial .....	5,536 #	15,472					12,636	2,700 #
Comparative Historical Statistics .....	229					(229)		—0—
Publication of the American Colonial Society Court Records .....	752					(752)		—0—
Writings on American History .....	161	17,973				10,912	33,672	4,626 #
Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Reno- vations .....	804					(200)	604	—0—
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund .....	1,404	100	45	(98)				1,451
Watumull Foundation Prize Fund .....		1,000					1,000	—0—
Andrew D. White Fund .....	2,497		90	(196)				2,391
	<u>\$713,488</u>	<u>\$214,980</u>	<u>\$ 37,770</u>	<u>\$(57,563)</u>	<u>\$ 8,288</u>	<u>\$ 5,563</u>	<u>\$194,394</u>	<u>\$728,132</u>

# Deficit balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH  
TRANSACTIONS) COMPARED WITH BUDGET—  
GENERAL FUND  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1975

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Operating revenue			
Dues .....	\$286,612	\$292,000	\$ (5,388)
Subscriptions to American Historical Review .....	124,323	135,000	(10,677)
Advertising .....	119,252	109,300	9,952
Sales .....	60,469	51,000	9,469
Royalties and reprint fees .....	12,878	8,000	4,878
Registration fees .....	22,133	24,500	(2,367)
Rentals .....	46,970	48,140	(1,170)
Administrative fees .....	2,111		2,111
Other .....	2,033	15,000	(12,967)
	<u>676,781</u>	<u>682,940</u>	<u>(6,159)</u>
Operating expenses			
Salaries .....	310,859	332,048	(21,189)
Employee benefits .....	49,250	48,500	750
House operating expenses .....	8,930	11,500	(2,570)
Office supplies and expense .....	34,054	41,500	(7,446)
Equipment rentals and maintenance..	20,477	24,000	(3,523)
Purchase of Plant Fund assets.....	993		993
Publication printing and distribution..	236,161	254,100	(17,939)
Travel and related meeting expense..	65,353	64,850	503
General insurance.....	1,204		1,204
Audit and legal fees.....	15,186*	12,200	2,986
Dues and subscriptions.....	2,264	3,000	(736)
Executive Director Contingency			
Fund .....	385	8,000	(7,615)
Other .....	7,712	5,000	2,712
	<u>752,828</u>	<u>804,698</u>	<u>(51,870)</u>
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue .....	<u>76,047</u>	<u>121,758</u>	<u>(45,711)</u>
Non-operating revenue			
Investment income (net of manage- ment fees) .....	25,754	30,000	(4,246)
Contributions .....	100		100
Gain (loss) on security sales.....	(41,694)		(41,694)
	<u>(15,840)</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>(45,840)</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue .....	<u>\$ 91,887</u>	<u>\$ 91,758</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>

\* Includes November 30, 1974 interim audit, \$5,200.



AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
REGULAR ACCOUNT  
JUNE 30, 1975

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
	United States Treasury Notes		
\$ 2,000	5.875%, due 8/15/75 .....	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,981
40,000	6%, due 5/31/76 .....	39,987	39,700
<u>\$ 42,000</u>		<u>41,979</u>	<u>41,681</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
	American Telephone and Telegraph Com-		
\$ 25,000	pany Debentures 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 4/1/85..	23,815	18,781
40,000	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due 8/1/95 .....	38,922	29,500
25,000	Chase Manhattan Bank, Registered Con-		
	vertible Capital Notes, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %,		
	due 5/1/93 .....	24,415	18,750
50,000	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st		
	Mortgage, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, due 10/1/96 .....	48,760	33,875
50,000	Sears-Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund		
	Debentures, 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due 10/1/95 ....	50,504	51,188
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph		
	Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004.	24,473	18,000
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California,		
	Sinking Fund Debentures, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %,		
	due 7/1/83 .....	24,139	19,688
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and		
	Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%,		
	due 5/1/95 .....	9,541	5,250
<u>\$250,000</u>		<u>244,569</u>	<u>195,032</u>
PREFERRED STOCKS			
800	American Telephone and Telegraph Com-		
	pany \$4.00 Convertible .....	49,193	44,000
400	Sun Oil Company, \$2.25 Convertible...	21,249	15,100
		<u>70,442</u>	<u>59,100</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
1,500	Columbia Gas System .....	46,136	41,813
900	Commonwealth Edison Company.....	25,530	25,875
300	Eastman Kodak Company.....	8,458	30,975
450	Exxon Corporation .....	13,143	43,875
400	General Motors Corporation.....	22,847	19,500
500	H. J. Heinz Co. ....	22,555	25,750
155	International Business Machines.....	26,096	32,395
800	Lincoln National Corporation.....	21,821	26,800
700	Mobil Oil Corporation.....	49,431	33,250
		<u>236,017</u>	<u>280,233</u>
	Total securities .....	593,007	576,046
	Uninvested cash .....	20	20
	Total investments.....	<u>\$593,027</u>	<u>\$576,066</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
REGULAR ACCOUNT  
PARTICIPATING FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 1975

	Percentage Participation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund . . . . .	1.4557	\$ 8,446	\$ 8,386
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund . . .	24.1956	144,473	139,382
Albert Corey Prize Fund . . . . .	1.4592	9,147	8,406
John H. Dunning Prize Fund . . . . .	1.0639	6,649	6,129
Endowment Fund . . . . .	9.7784	61,497	56,330
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund . . . . .	1.3542	7,858	7,801
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund . . . . .	.4424	2,567	2,548
J. Franklin Jameson Fund . . . . .	.7659	4,444	4,412
Littleton-Griswold Fund . . . . .	8.3652	50,103	48,189
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund . . . . .	1.0000	6,482	5,761
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund . . . . .	.1040	603	599
Andrew D. White Fund . . . . .	.2079	1,207	1,198
	50.1924	303,476	289,141
General Fund . . . . .	49.8076	289,551	286,925
	100.0000	\$593,027	\$576,066

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND  
JUNE 30, 1975

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$25,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company Debentures, 8.70%, due 12/1/2002 .....	\$25,094	\$ 25,031
25,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90 .....	25,355	26,000
<u>\$50,000</u>		<u>50,449</u>	<u>51,031</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
440	American Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	11,044	22,385
600	Central & South West Corporation ....	12,569	10,200
318	Exxon Corporation .....	6,127	29,415
300	Florida Power Corporation .....	6,750	7,688
		<u>36,490</u>	<u>69,688</u>
	Total securities .....	86,939	* 120,719
	Uninvested cash .....	423	423
	Total investments .....	<u>\$ 87,362</u>	<u>\$121,142</u>

## *Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1975*

GENERAL		
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:	1974	1975
Honorary .....	21	18
Life .....	454	452
Annual .....	15,236	13,651
Trustees .....	4	4
Fifty-Year .....	51	52
Addresses Unknown .....	53	15
	<u>15,819</u>	<u>14,192</u>
Total Paid Memberships, Including Life Members...	15,794	14,103
Delinquent Members .....	1,215	2,930***
Total Membership .....	<u>17,009</u>	<u>17,033</u>
GAINS:		
New Life Members .....	6	5
New Annual Members .....	1,215	1,629
LOSSES:		
Deaths—Honorary Members .....	1	3
Deaths—Life Members .....	2	7
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members .....	2	3
Deaths—Annual Members .....	44	73
Deaths—Trustees .....	1	1
Resignations .....	249	258
Drops (from 1974) .....	1,673	1,331
	<u>1,972</u>	<u>1,676</u>
Net Loss .....	236	42
Net Gain .....	0	0
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP .....	16,773	16,991
<hr/>		
NEW MEMBERS .....	1,736	1,629
FEMALE MEMBERS .....	2,596	2,609
GRADUATE STUDENTS .....	2,201	2,085
<hr/>		
Delinquents showing October 1975 expirations .....		308
Delinquents showing November 1975 expirations ....		443
Delinquents showing December 1975 expirations ....		+468
TOTAL for the last quarter .....		<u>1,219</u>
For the period beginning January 1, 1975 through		
September 30, 1975, the total number of delinquents		1,711
TOTAL DELINQUENTS FOR 1975 .....		<u>2,930***</u>

\*\*\*The periodical reports throughout the year have reflected current memberships only. But, in the past the statistical reports have carried members from the last quarter of the year in the total membership count. A breakdown of this quarter is shown below reflecting the number of members delinquent for each month.

# MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1975

	1974	1975		1974	1975
Alabama	114	114	New Hampshire	87	77
Alaska	13	12	New Jersey	673	589
Arizona	106	82	New Mexico	61	54
Arkansas	43	41	New York	2,224	1,959
California	1,548	1,420	North Carolina	332	303
Colorado	159	142	North Dakota	12	13
Connecticut	429	363	Ohio	603	541
Delaware	55	48	Oklahoma	75	84
District of Columbia	375	333	Oregon	110	95
Florida	245	224	Pennsylvania	895	814
Georgia	171	159	Puerto Rico	8	8
Guam	4	3	Rhode Island	130	102
Hawaii	34	30	South Carolina	118	123
Idaho	32	27	South Dakota	19	22
Illinois	835	745	Tennessee	184	174
Indiana	350	317	Texas	430	405
Iowa	170	138	Utah	40	40
Kansas	137	124	Vermont	62	51
Kentucky	136	116	Virgin Islands	6	4
Louisiana	119	101	Virginia	580	534
Maine	94	91	Washington	207	198
Maryland	510	432	West Virginia	77	68
Massachusetts	909	819	Wisconsin	318	276
Michigan	523	478	Wyoming	16	12
Minnesota	192	180	Canada	383	338
Mississippi	58	57	Other Countries	350	347
Missouri	262	219	Addresses Unknown	53	15
Montana	35	30	Undetermined	0	7
Nebraska	80	72			
Nevada	28	22	TOTAL	15,819	14,192

# MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1975

	1974	1975
NEW ENGLAND:		
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut .....	1,711	1,503
NORTH ATLANTIC:		
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia .....	4,732	4,175
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida .....	1,446	1,343
NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin .....	2,629	2,357
SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	569	529
WEST CENTRAL:		
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas .....	1,539	1,399
PACIFIC COAST:		
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska .....	2,389	2,164
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam .....	18	15
CANADA .....	383	338
OTHER COUNTRIES .....	350	347
ADDRESSES UNKNOWN .....	53	15
UNDETERMINED .....	0	7
TOTAL .....	15,819	14,192

## DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1974

### LIFE MEMBERS:

C. L. Ames, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
James P. Baxter, III, Williamstown, Massachusetts  
Louis Gottschalk, Chicago, Illinois  
William I. Laprade, Durham, North Carolina  
W. T. Semple, Cincinnati, Ohio  
C. Mildred Thompson, Atlanta, Georgia  
W. S. Wallace, Albuquerque, New Mexico

### FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Chester Hugo Kirby, Thetford Center, Vermont  
Jacob A. Larsen, Columbia, Missouri  
F. S. Lear, Houston, Texas

### HONORARY MEMBERS:

John E. Neale, London, England  
Edouard Perroy, Paris, France  
Pierre Renouvin, Paris, France

### TRUSTEES:

Percy J. Ebbott, New York, New York

### ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Paul L. Angle, Chicago, Illinois  
Marshall W. Baldwin, Bronx, New York  
Edwin R. Baldrige, Allentown, Pennsylvania  
Philip S. Benjamin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Leonard H. Bernstein, Xenia, Ohio  
Ignacio H. Boladeres, Weehawken, New Jersey  
John W. Browning, Jr., Providence, Rhode Island  
Thomas L. Bushell, East Lansing, Michigan  
Kenneth W. Colegrove, New York, New York  
Helen L. Connolly, Wilmington, Delaware  
George S. Counts, Belleville, Illinois  
Verner Winslow Crane, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
Sidney Ditzion, New York, New York  
Francis Dvornik, Washington, District of Columbia  
Walter B. Evans, Alhambra, California  
John C. Farrell, New York, New York  
George A. Feri, Morris Plains, New Jersey  
Harold H. Fisher, Stanford, California  
James Allen Ford, Angwin, California  
Mary C. Foster, Ayer, Massachusetts  
Alexander K. Fraser, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Helen Garth, Baltimore, Maryland  
Leo Gershoy, New York, New York  
Angel R. Gonzalez, San Germain, Puerto Rico

Willis H. Hall, Wilmington, Ohio  
 George W. F. Hallgarten, Washington, District of Columbia  
 Charles Hirschfeld, Staten Island, New York  
 Harold M. Hoilingsworth, Dayton, Ohio  
 William T. Jenkins, Cape Girardeau, Missouri  
 Herman Kahn, New Haven, Connecticut  
 Harvey Kantor, Stonington, Connecticut  
 John Kershaw, Rossmoor, California  
 Edward C. Kirkland, Thetford Center, Vermont  
 G. D. Lambert, Lubbock, Texas  
 Bertha R. Leaman, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania  
 Basil Leo, Bronx, New York  
 Maurice E. Link, Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Mary E. Massey, Rock Hill, South Carolina  
 Gerhard Masur, Lynchburg, Virginia  
 George E. McCandlish, Washington, District of Columbia  
 Murrell P. Morris, Arlington, Virginia  
 Louise Nalbandian, Fresno, California  
 Ernest W. Nelson, Durham, North Carolina  
 Samuel W. Osgood, Kent, Ohio  
 Sidney I. Pomerantz, New York, New York  
 John W. Pulver, Knox, Indiana  
 P. Romagno, Bronx, New York  
 G. J. A. M. Sanders, Schijnoel, Netherlands  
 Walter V. Scholes, Columbia, Missouri  
 Hermann E. Schuessler, Hyattsville, Maryland  
 Karl De Schweinitz, Hightstown, New Jersey  
 Henry L. Seaver, Lexington, Massachusetts  
 Kathleen K. Slingluff, Baltimore, Maryland  
 Stephen Spector, Flushing, New York  
 S. Harrison Thomson, Boulder, Colorado  
 S. P. Trzeciski, Niagara Falls, New York  
 Donald O. Wagner, Arlington, Virginia  
 Allegra Woodworth, Haverford, Pennsylvania  
 W. Gordon Zeeveld, Woodbine, Maryland



# HONORARY MEMBERS

1885–1886	Leopold von Ranke	1952–	Constantine K. Zurayk
1899–1901	William Stubbs	1953–1959	Georges Lefebvre
1899–1902	Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1955–1960	Frederico Chabod
1900–1903	Theodor Mommsen	1957–1966	Pieter Geyl
1906–1922	James Bryce	1958–	Fuad Koprulu
1943–1952	Benedetto Croce	1958–1960	Sir Lewis Namier
1944–1951	Rafael Altamira	1958–	Silvio Zavala
1944–1946	Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1959–1968	Gerhard Ritter
1944–1952	Pierre Caron	1960–	Francois L. Ganshof
1944–1949	Aage Friis	1960–	Sir Keith Hancock
1944–1962	Hu Shih	1960–1961	Saukichi Tsuda
1944–1945	Johan Huizinga	1961–	Edouard Perroy
1944–1948	Albert Frederick Pollard	1961–1963	Sei Wada
1944–1958	Affonso de Escagnolle Taunay	1961–1968	Mario Toscano
1944–1962	George M. Trevelyan	1963–1966	Delio Cantimori
1944–1948	George M. Wrong	1963–1965	Sir Winston Churchill
1945–1957	Gaetano De Sanctis	1963–	Arnaldo Momigliano
1945–1968	Sir George Peabody Gooch	1963–	Roland Mousnier
1945–1965	Halvdan Koht	1963–	Sir Ronald Syme
1945–1963	Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1963–1965	Mikhail N. Tikhomirov
1947–1954	Vicente Lecuna	1963–	Pyong-do Yi
1947–1954	Friedrich Meinecke	1964–	Sir George Clark
1947–1974	Pierre Renouvin	1965–	Jacques L. Godechot
1949–1953	Alfons Dopsch	1965–	Yasaka Takagi
1949–1961	Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1966–	Fernand Braudel
1952–1958	Jadunath Sarkar	1966–1974	Sir Denis Brogan
1952–1967	Franz Schnabel	1966–	Claude Cahen
		1966–	Richard W. Southern
		1967–	Sir Herbert Butterfield
		1967–	J. B. Duroselle
		1967–1975	Sir John Neale
		1967–	P. A. Zaionchkovskii

## *Minutes of the Council Meetings*

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APRIL 25-26, 1975

The Council of the American Historical Association met on April 25, 1975, at 1:30 p.m. in the Plaza Room of the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Gordon Wright presided. Present were Richard B. Morris, president-elect; Lewis Hanke, voting past president; Jean T. Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Leo Solt, vice-president for research; C. Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Eugene D. Genovese, Arthur Marder, and Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Council member John W. Blassingame did not attend. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation. R. K. Webb, editor, Ann Hofstra, managing editor, and Richard Schlatter, executive director of the XIV International Congress, attended for relevant discussions.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the December 27, 1974, and December 30, 1974, Council meetings were approved with minor emendations.

2. *Executive Committee Action:* The Council approved the action of the Executive Committee in referring general proposals on publications to the Executive Committee until the April 1975 Council meeting. The Council further approved a motion to refer proposals on publications to the Executive Committee until the Council decides otherwise.

3. *Report of the President:* Mr. Wright noted the resignation of R. K. Webb as editor of the *American Historical Review* and indicated that he would propose a resolution on the subject before adjournment.

4. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Morris reported on the

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

work and recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

5. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson informed the Council that eleven historians had been awarded ACLS travel grants, and he expressed the AHA's appreciation of ACLS's generosity.

He reported on discussions with the Library of Congress regarding AHA co-sponsorship of a J. Franklin Jameson Lecture in American History. The Council voted to authorize the executive director to enter into negotiation with the Library of Congress on this matter.

The executive director reported on the results of the mail ballot—808 ballots were received by the deadline of April 18. The membership voted to approve the constitutional amendments to Article X and Article VIII and supported the Council's non-concurrence with the resolution from the business meeting. In view of the small number of ballots returned, the executive director reported that he will consider returning to direct mail ballots in the future.

Mr. Thompson reported to the Council that he had written to key persons in the Congress in support of full funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The executive director also informed the Council that he had written President Ford urging appointment of the White House members of the National Study Commission on the Papers of Elected Federal Officials in order that the work of the commission can begin. The executive director reported that after consultation with the Committee on Research and with Mr. Wright, he had sent forward the name of William E. Leuchtenburg of Columbia University as the AHA representative on the commission. The executive director has also made recommendations on staff appointments for the commission.

The executive director reported that hearings on legislation on Presidential papers and the declassification of records will be held in the near future and the AHA has been asked to testify on these measures.

The executive director informed the Council of his efforts to get the appropriation for the NHPRC restored.

Mr. Thompson reported that thanks to the good offices of Mr. Hanke the American Assembly had held a highly successful assembly on the records of public officials on April 3–5, 1975. The report of the assembly will be sent to the membership.

## COUNCIL MINUTES

On the recommendation of the executive director the Council considered the following:

MOTION: The Council of the American Historical Association wishes to express its deep appreciation to those organizations and individuals which have assisted the AHA in its efforts to clarify the issues surrounding the ownership, preservation, and disposition of Presidential papers. The Council wishes to give special thanks to the Field Foundation of New York, Arnold and Porter, the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press and the American Political Science Association for their assistance in the litigation to preserve the Nixon papers and tapes and to the American Assembly for devoting its 48th conference to a discussion of the records of public officials. *Carried.*

Mr. Thompson then called the Council's attention to the work of the U.S.-USSR Binational Agenda Commission. The report of the AHA-OAH Joint Committee on the Status of History in the Schools was distributed and referred to the Professional and Teaching Divisions for information, review, and suggestions. The Council's attention was directed to materials in the agenda on the status of membership.

6. *Relocation of Editorial Function of the AHR*: Mr. Webb and Ms. Hofstra joined the meeting to discuss the executive director's feasibility study of relocation of the editorial function of the *AHR* on a university campus.

7. *Executive Session*: The Council next went into executive session to consider the report of the Finance Committee.

8. *Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship*: In response to a recommendation that a change be made in the structure of this committee, the Council decided the committee shall remain as presently constituted, but that the Council would look toward possible revision in the future.

9. *Review of Guidelines for Council and Association Committees*: Upon the recommendation of the Teaching Division, the Council voted to revise the charge of the Teaching Division to read as follows:

The Teaching Committee is responsible for proposing recommendations to the Council on:

- (1) The role of history in the curriculum at all levels.
- (2) The role of teaching in AHA activities and publications.

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- (3) The study, encouragement, and promotion of novel methods of instruction.
- (4) The development of new forms of cooperation among faculty at various levels of instruction and the provision of support for the redefinition of teaching as a central concern of the AHA.
- (5) The dissemination of information about the training of teachers and about developments in history education at all levels.

It was suggested that the Council review the relationship of divisional committees with association committees. The executive director was asked to work with the three vice-presidents in order to draw up appropriate guidelines on this subject.

10. *Program Committee Guidelines*: After adjourning at 5:45 p.m., the Council reconvened at 9:00 a.m., April 26, 1975. The guidelines for the Program Committee, which the executive director had drafted, were discussed. On the recommendation of the vice-president for teaching, two sections were amended to focus attention at the annual meeting on the importance of teaching. A section dealing with funds to bring foreign participants to the meetings was revised. The Council voted to adopt the Program Committee guidelines as amended.

11. *Committee on Committees*: A question was raised on the need for a Committee on Committees. The Council requested the divisional committees to review the question of filling committee vacancies and to report to the Council at its December meeting.

12. *Relocation of the AHR*: After discussion of the feasibility study, the Council acted as follows:

- (1) The Council authorizes the executive director to relocate the editorial direction of the *American Historical Review* at a university campus or other academic research institution of national importance at the earliest practicable time.
- (2) The Council authorizes the executive director to engage in discussions with officials at any institution which may express an interest in housing the *Review*, for the purpose of developing a proposal for final approval by the Council.
- (3) Any agreement must ensure that the American Historical Association retain control of the appointment of the editor (as required by the AHA constitution), and of the *Review's* editorial and business policy.

## COUNCIL MINUTES

- (4) As soon as practicable, the executive director will prepare an estimate of costs of relocation of the *Review* for Finance Committee consideration, accompanied by his recommendations about the source of funds for relocation should they be needed.
- (5) In planning for the relocation of the *Review* the executive director will take into consideration the welfare of editorial personnel affected by the decision to relocate, and make reasonable efforts to assist them in finding other employment.

13. *Appointment of Interim Editor:* After a discussion of procedure for the appointment of an interim editor, the Council authorized the executive director, in consultation with the president, to nominate an interim editor of the *AHR* to the Executive Committee, which will make the decision unless the President decides to poll the Council.

14. *Appointment of Editor:* The Council next authorized the president, whenever he deems appropriate, to appoint a search committee for an editor.

15. *Editorial Policy:* After a discussion of the desirability of an examination of *AHR* editorial policy, the Council voted to commission the Research Division to undertake a study and to prepare a critique and policy considerations for the benefit of the Council and for the new regular editor of the *AHR* to consider in the course of his work.

16. *SSRC Representative:* The Council voted to recommend that Franklin Knight of Johns Hopkins be appointed to the Board of the Social Science Research Council.

17. *Future Annual Meeting Sites:* The Council discussed possible locations for future annual meetings and voted to approve the following schedule: 1978 San Francisco, 1979 Chicago, 1980 New York, 1981 Los Angeles. (The meetings in 1976 and 1977 will be held in Washington and Dallas respectively.)

18. *International Congress:* Mr. Schlatter joined the meeting to report on preparations for the XIVth International Congress of Historical Sciences. The Council acknowledged Mr. Schlatter's good work and expressed its appreciation.

19. *Professional Division:* Ms. Joughin reported on the work of the Professional Division. The Council voted to adopt the interim procedures to be followed on protests and allegation of grievances as recommended by the committee. Upon the recom-

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mentation of the Coordinating Committee for Women in the Historical Profession and with the approval of the Committee on Women Historians, the Council considered the following resolution on International Women's Year:

MOTION: Resolved that the American Historical Association:

Endorses International Women's Year;

Calls upon its members to develop and support programs which will advance in constructive ways the goals of International Women's Year;

Urges its members to join with other interested organizations and groups, officials and individuals, to work for these goals within their local communities, and to assist in any state, regional or national programs that may be planned for 1975; and

Recommends that members follow with attention the activities planned by the United Nations, especially the World Conference for Women to be held in Mexico City in June-July, 1975. *Carried.*

Recommendations on the Program Committee from the Committee on Women's Historians and a recommendation drafted by the Professional Division were withdrawn since the Program Committee guidelines made them irrelevant.

20. *Research Division:* Mr. Solt reported on the work of the Research Division. The Research Division endorsed the executive director's proposal that the association make arrangements for preserving and disseminating annual meeting papers with the proviso that participation would be voluntary. The Council voted to accept the recommendation of the Research Division as an experiment.

21. *Teaching Division:* Mr. Hollister reported on the Teaching Division's activities. Upon the recommendation of the Teaching Division, the Council voted to approve development of a proposal by the Committee on Women Historians to sponsor a pilot institute on women's history in the high schools. The Council urged that both high school and introductory college courses be emphasized and that the institute extend beyond a single week.

The Council approved the Teaching Committee's recommendation that special consideration be given to high school teachers in order to encourage them to join the association.

22. *U.S.-USSR Colloquium:* Mr. Genovese reported on plans for the U.S.-USSR Colloquium which is to be held at Stanford University August 30-31.

23. *Affiliated Societies:* Mr. Morris reported on the delibera-

## COUNCIL MINUTES

tions of the Committee on Affiliated Societies. The Council approved the committee's report.

24. *Prize Structure*: Mr. Delzell reported the recommendations of the Committee on Prize Structure. The Council voted to name the quinquennial prize for the best work in United States history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language in honor of Alexis de Tocqueville.

The Council approved naming the triennial prize for the teaching aid which makes the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field in honor of James Harvey Robinson.

The Council voted to name the quinquennial prize for outstanding editorial achievement in the editing of historical sources in honor of J. Franklin Jameson.

The Council voted to defer, pending further study, selection of a name for the quinquennial prize for the outstanding reference tool in the field of history.

With regard to chronological coverage of the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize, the Council voted to revise the guidelines of the prize so that each year it will follow a three-cycle rotation: ancient-medieval; Europe, 1500–1815; and Europe since 1815. Books published during a three-year period are thus eligible in each of these cycles.

The Council discussed the recommendations of the CHA-AHA Joint Committee for increasing the award for the Albert B. Corey Prize. The Council supported the Committee on Prize Structure's recommendations on this subject and authorized the executive director to negotiate on the terms of the prize and the manner in which it is awarded.

25. *CIA*: The Council discussed the question of allowing the Central Intelligence Agency to list positions in the *Employment Information Bulletin* and agreed to defer action to the next Council meeting.

26. *Committee on International Historical Activities*: The Council next considered the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on International Historical Activities and agreed to give the report to the standing committee when it is appointed. The Council voted its deep thanks to the *ad hoc* Committee for its work. The president was authorized to appoint a standing committee of either five or six members.

27. *Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revo-*



## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*lution Bicentennial:* Upon the recommendation of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, the Council considered the following proposals.

MOTION: The Council proclaims for the historical profession a Bicentennial Era, 1976–1989. The present *ad hoc* Bicentennial Committee shall expire on July 4, 1976. A new Committee on the Bicentennial Era will be designated and take office on the expiration of the present *ad hoc* committee. It will engage in long-range planning to commemorate the Era. *Carried.*

The Council also voted to add a liaison representative to the committee from the Teaching Division.

28. *Expression of Appreciation to the Editor:* Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:

MOTION: During the seven years of his editorship of the *American Historical Review*, Dr. Robert K. Webb has maintained the high scholarly standards set by his eminent predecessors in that post, and has added to the *Review's* stature in his innovative editorial policies. In this role, as in his editorship of the pamphlet series and in his interim service as acting executive secretary, he has served the profession and the association well. The Council salutes him for his energy and dedication, and hereby places on record its appreciation of his work. *Carried.*

29. *Adjournment:* At 4:00 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

### SEPTEMBER 28, 1975

The Council of the American Historical Association met on September 28, 1975, at 9:30 a.m. in the Executive Room of the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Gordon Wright presided. Present were Richard B. Morris, president-elect; Lewis Hanke, voting past president; Jean T. Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Leo Solt, vice-president for research, C. Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members John W. Blassingame, Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Eugene D. Genovese, and Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Council member Arthur Marder was in Europe and unable to attend the meeting. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the April 25–26, 1975, Council meetings were approved with minor emendations.

## COUNCIL MINUTES

2. *Executive Committee Actions:* The Council approved the following Executive Committee actions taken since the previous Council meeting: (1) appointment of James H. Leatherwood as controller for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1975; (2) the naming of an additional member of the 1976 Program Committee; (3) the appointment of John Duffy, University of Maryland, as interim editor of the *American Historical Review* from July 1, 1975, through August 31, 1975; and (4) the extension of Mr. Duffy's appointment as interim editor through the first semester of the 1975-1976 academic year.

Mr. Thompson called the Council's attention to the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee. These meetings were held in San Francisco during the XIVth International Congress of Historical Sciences.

3. *Relocation of the American Historical Review:* Mr. Thompson briefed the Council on his recent discussions with the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Indiana University on their proposals for housing the editorial offices of the *American Historical Review*. The Council then discussed two proposals. Mr. Solt, from Indiana University, and Mr. Hollister, from the University of California, Santa Barbara, participated in the discussion and provided the Council with information about their institutions and proposals, but withdrew from the meeting when President Wright called for an executive session for final deliberations and the vote on the move. The discussion ranged from financial considerations to intellectual and scholarly implications. The Council voted to accept Indiana University's proposal for a five-year arrangement to house the *Review*. The executive director was authorized to appoint an interim editor at Indiana for the *Review* in consultation with the Executive Committee.

4. *Program Chairman for 1977:* After adjourning for lunch at 12:30 p.m. the Council reconvened at 2:00 p.m. A discussion of possible candidates to chair the 1977 Program Committee followed. The Council voted to ask Miriam Usher Chrisman of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, to serve as program chairman. (She was later forced to resign for reasons of health.) The Council further voted to name Thomas T. Helde of Georgetown University local arrangements chairman for the 1976 annual meeting to be held in Washington, D.C.

5. *Editor of the American Historical Review:* President Wright informed the Council of his plans for the establishment of the

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

search committee for a new permanent editor of the *AHR* which was authorized by the Council at its April 25–26, 1975 meeting. The search committee will include a member from the Board of Editors, a member from the Council, a member from Indiana University, one other member as chairman, and Mack Thompson, executive director, *ex officio*, who will also serve as secretary.

6. *Arden House Recommendations*: The resolutions adopted by the American Assembly at its conference on "The Records of Public Officials" at Arden House, April 3–5, 1975, were referred to the Research Division for consideration.

Mr. Thompson informed the Council of developments relating to the National Study Commission on the Papers of Federally Elected Officials and on the status of the suit on former President Nixon's papers.

7. *Relocation of the AHA Headquarters*: Mr. Thompson reported on his preliminary efforts to find new housing for the headquarters of the association. The Council voted to authorize the following actions:

- a. That the executive director is authorized to conduct a feasibility study on the relocation of the Washington headquarters.
- b. That the executive director will present his plan for relocation to the Council for further discussion and decision. Sale of association property and purchase of other property will be made only upon approval of the Council.
- c. That the executive director is authorized to seek foundation support for relocation of the headquarters.

8. *Waldo G. Leland Prize*: On behalf of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Prize Structure, Mr. Delzell recommended that the prize for the best reference tool in history be designated the Waldo G. Leland Prize. The Council so voted.

9. *Other Business*: The Council received a brief report from Ms. Straub on the grant to study alternative careers that Allan Cartter, Ernest May, Dorothy Harrison, and Lewis Solmon have received, and on the AHA's efforts to improve its collection of statistical data on the job crisis.

Mack Thompson reported on the status of the new Committee on International Historical Activities. The Council adopted a series of resolutions of thanks to those members who organized and directed the XIVth International Congress of Historical Sciences. The executive director and the president will communicate to

## COUNCIL MINUTES

Richard Schlatter, Joseph Illick, Boyd Shafer, the Organizing Committee, and others who worked on the Congress, the Council's deep appreciation for their work.

10. *Adjournment:* At 3:50 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

### DECEMBER 27, 1975

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 27, 1975, at 8:30 a.m. in the Hickory Hill Suite of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. President Gordon Wright presided. Present were Richard B. Morris, president-elect; Jean T. Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Leo Solt, vice-president for research; C. Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Natalie Z. Davis, Charles F. Delzell, Arthur Marder, Lawrence W. Towner; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Council members John W. Blassingame and Eugene D. Genovese did not attend. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the September 28, 1975, Council meeting were approved without emendation.

2. *Report of the President:* The Council approved the action of the Executive Committee in appointment of Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University, as interim editor of the *American Historical Review* for the period January 1 to June 30, 1976.

Mr. Wright reported on the September 29 meeting of the Finance Committee with the Board of Trustees in New York. There was a brief discussion of the desirability of obtaining insurance to cover legal costs for board members. No action was taken.

3. *Report of the President-Elect:* Mr. Morris offered to reserve his comments until the December 30 Council meeting.

4. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson informed the Council on the progress of the relocation of the editorial offices of the *American Historical Review* to Indiana University. He noted that the physical transfer of equipment and books is almost complete and that the Indiana University editorial staff will assume responsibility for the June 1976 issue. He also reported that all regular staff members who have worked on the *AHR* in the Washington office will have an opportunity to fill vacancies on the AHA Washington staff.

The Council was informed about the publication of the 1974-

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1975 volume of the *Writings on American History*, which appeared in November 1975.

Mr. Thompson reported on AHA members receiving ACLS travel grants and announced a procedure for review and ranking of travel grant applications that has been developed in conjunction with the Research Division. Future applications will be reviewed by the vice-president for research and one member of the Committee on Research, as well as by the executive office.

The executive director reported on the progress of the Institutional Services Program and on the insurance programs for AHA members.

Referring to the annual report on membership, Mr. Thompson noted that the number of members held steady in 1975 and that a modest increase in revenue occurred. After some discussion of the long term effects of the new dues structure on membership, the executive director reminded the Council that a thorough review of the dues structure would be made at the end of two years.

Mr. Thompson next reported on an Internal Revenue Service examination report regarding AHA tax liabilities as a result of the sale of mailing lists and advertising. The matter is under study by the AHA's auditors and legal counsel.

The executive director requested that the Council authorize publication of provisional Council minutes in order to eliminate the long delay between Council meetings and publication of minutes in the *Newletter*. It was agreed that future minutes will be published as soon as they receive Executive Committee approval. As with all Executive Committee actions, such minutes will be subject to final review and approval at the next Council meeting.

Mr. Thompson reported on his efforts to retain the James Madison Memorial Building for the Library of Congress. It appears likely that the building will be completed as planned for library space although suggestions have been advanced in Congress to use a small portion of the building for Congressional research staffs. The Council then acted as follows:

### MOTION:

*Whereas*, the Council of the American Historical Association assembled in Atlanta, Georgia on December 27, 1975, realizes the extreme importance of the Library of Congress to scholars and to the American public, and

*Whereas*, the Library of Congress houses the papers of such

## COUNCIL MINUTES

founding fathers as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, along with twenty other American presidents, and collections of rarest imprints, maps, music, an incomparable newspaper collection, and innumerable other valuable items, and

*Whereas*, the Library of Congress is now badly overcrowded, its rare documents are inadequately housed and its ability to perform fully the services for which it was established has been greatly impaired, and

*Whereas*, the Library of Congress has been seeking and planning for additional space for its national services and collections since 1958, and

*Whereas*, the Congress approved in 1965 the construction of James Madison Memorial Building as a living memorial to our fourth president and subsequently passed legislation that it not be used for general office building purposes, and

*Whereas*, large amounts of federal funds have already been spent in the design and construction of this memorial building, especially for library purposes, and

*Whereas*, the speedy completion of the building is extremely urgent if the Library of Congress is to continue to serve the Congress and the nation effectively and efficiently, and

*Whereas*, we view with pleasure the recent decision of the Joint Committee on the Library not to propose conversion of the Madison building to congressional office space,

*Therefore*, be it resolved by the Council of the American Historical Association that the Congress move quickly to approve funds for the final phase of the construction of this as a library building.

*Carried.*

Referring to his annual report, the executive director noted that the 1975-1976 deficit will not be as large as anticipated and that a membership drive and the development of a long range academic program will be given top priority in 1976. The report of the executive director was received and placed on file.

As a result of Miriam Chrisman's resignation from her appointment as 1977 program chairman, a mail ballot of the Council was held in December to select her successor. Dewey Grantham of Vanderbilt University has been selected program chairman for 1977. The Council agreed to defer approval of the membership of the full Program Committee and authorized the Executive Committee to act on the matter.

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The Council next reviewed a proposal for an annual J. Franklin Jameson Lecture in American History to be jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the AHA. The Council discussed means of securing financial support for such a lecture series and then voted to accept the proposal from the Library of Congress.

The Council received nominations from W. A. W. Stewart for filling the vacancies on the Board of Trustees. The Council voted to refer the recommendations, the appointment of Julian Roosevelt to an additional five-year term and the appointment of Mrs. Theodore Loud to a five-year term, to the business meeting.

Mr. Thompson informed the Council that he needed authority to begin planning and fund raising for a third U.S.-USSR colloquium in 1977. The Council discussed at some length the appropriateness of continuing binational exchanges with the Soviet Union. The Council voted to refer this matter to the Committee on International Historical Activities for an advisory opinion.

Mr. Thompson next reported on the Committee on Quantitative Research's plans for a U.S.-USSR Conference on Quantitative Research, and he recommended support of the activity provided it can be financed by some agency other than the AHA. The Council applauded the efforts of the committee to develop international contacts and to find funding for such efforts, but urged that the long range involvement of the AHA in international activities receive the close scrutiny of the Committee on International Historical Activities.

The Council next voted to approve cooperation with the Royal Historical Society in seeking funding for the editing of the final volume of the *Anglo-American Bibliography of English History*.

Mr. Thompson presented a draft of a program for a National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of Historical Studies and the Employment of Historians. The program is designed to (1) increase the demand for professional historians in both the private and public sectors at the local, state and national levels, and (2) to promote historical studies generally but particularly in schools at all levels, to broaden historical knowledge among the general public and to restore confidence in our discipline throughout our society. He reported on his discussions about the committee with the OAH, SHA, ASA and NEHA. The program received the endorsement of the Professional Division at its fall meeting. The Council voted to adopt the program.

5. *Report of the Interim Editor:* John Duffy joined the meeting

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and was introduced to the Council. He reported on his activities as interim editor since July 1975 and announced that the transition of the editorial offices was proceeding smoothly. The Council voted to express its appreciation for Mr. Duffy's generous and gracious assistance in editing the *AHR* during this difficult transitional period, and the Council praised him for maintaining the journal's high standards.

6. *Committee on Committees*: The report of the Committee on Committees was presented by Mr. Morris. After some discussion the Council voted to accept the committee report.

7. *Committee on Relations with Affiliated Societies*: Mr. Morris reported on the work of the committee. The Council voted to accept the report.

8. *Committee on Research*: Mr. Solt referred the Council to his annual committee report and to the special report on the editorial policy of the *American Historical Review* that was prepared by his committee. The reports were received and placed on file. A discussion of the desirability of establishing the independence of the National Archives from the General Services Administration followed. Mr. Solt reported that the Research Division had reviewed the report of the American Assembly on the Records of Public Officials and recommended that the Council endorse Section E calling for the creation of the National Archives as an independent agency. The Council voted to endorse Section E of the American Assembly report and to refer the other issues in the report to the Research Division for further study.

9. *Pacific Coast Branch*: Arthur Bestor of the University of Washington, the president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA, joined the Council to report on PCB activities during 1975, and he presented the formal report prepared by Secretary-Treasurer John Schutz. There was considerable discussion of a resolution passed at the PCB annual meeting that opposed bias in teaching materials and course content in educational institutions. The report of the PCB was received and placed on file.

10. *Committee on Research*: After adjourning for lunch, the Council reconvened at 1:30 p.m. and continued its discussion of the Research Division's report and recommendations on *AHR* editorial policy.

11. *Committee on Teaching*: Mr. Hollister reported on activities of the Teaching Division. A resolution adopted by the Committee



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on Teaching at its April 1975 meeting was presented for Council adoption. After discussion, the Council acted as follows:

MOTION: The AHA is committed to the principle that teaching should be evaluated in all institutions of higher learning and along with research should be considered as a major factor in the promotion and advancement of historians. *Carried.*

Mr. Hollister informed the Council about a proposed experimental regional meeting on history teaching at the University of Kansas under AHA sponsorship, with local funding. The Council voted to support this proposal.

The Council considered a recommendation that the Teaching Division function as an editorial board for the pamphlet series and voted that the Teaching Division would function in an advisory capacity to the series.

After a brief discussion of ways to implement the J. Harvey Robinson Prize for the best teaching instrument, the executive director promised to prepare a recommendation on this subject for the next Council meeting.

12. *International Congress*: Richard Schlatter and Joseph Illick joined the meeting to report on the International Congress. The only remaining problem is the publication of proceedings. Mr. Schlatter presented the Council with several publication options, and the Council voted to ratify Mr. Schlatter's first choice in this matter.

13. *Committee on the Profession*: Ms. Joughin referred the Council to the minutes of her committee's fall meeting.

Ms. Joughin reported that her committee was divided on whether the *EIB* should accept job notices from the CIA, and she presented the committee's majority and minority reports. A motion to accept the minority report, and to ban such notices as inconsistent with the purposes of the AHA was defeated. The Council then voted to commend the Professional Division for its continuing interest in secrecy and the professional ethics of historians. The Council urged the committee to broaden such an inquiry to include the question of historians engaging in covert activities.

A statement on AHA Policy Concerning Rights of Foreign Historians and of American Historians Abroad was presented. The Council voted to approve the statement as AHA policy.

A recommendation that the committee promote locally funded

## COUNCIL MINUTES

regional meetings on professional issues received Council endorsement.

14. *Committee Reports*: The annual reports of standing and *ad hoc* committees and delegates were received and placed on file. In connection with the report of the Committee on International Historical Activities, the Council requested that the committee develop guidelines for AHA participation in the next International Congress at Bucharest.

A recommendation from the chairman of the Committee on the Adams and Beer prizes was referred to the *ad hoc* Committee on Prizes.

15. *Leo Gershoy Prize*: Mr. Delzell presented a report from the *ad hoc* Committee on Prizes recommending that the Council accept with thanks the offer by Mrs. Ida Gershoy to establish a biennial prize in honor of her late husband, Professor Leo Gershoy, the prize to be awarded to the author of the outstanding new book in English in any aspect of the field of 17th and 18th century European history. The committee proposed a modification of the terms of the Adams Prize to prevent overlapping. The Council voted to accept the report and recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee on Prizes.

16. *American Historical Review*: Robert F. Byrnes and Robert Quirk of Indiana University joined the Council to report on the progress of the move of the journal to the Indiana campus.

17. *Board of Editors*: The Council discussed nominations to the Board of Editors.

18. *Business Meeting Agenda*: Alfred H. Kelly, parliamentarian, joined the meeting for a brief discussion of the agenda of the business meeting.

19. *Executive Session*: The Council held a brief executive session.

20. *Annual Meeting Sites*: On the recommendation of the executive director, the Council voted to reschedule the annual meeting sites as follows: 1976 Washington, D.C., 1977 Chicago, 1978 San Francisco, 1979 New York, 1980 Chicago, 1981 Los Angeles.

21. *Associate Membership*: The executive director recommended that the AHA create a category of associate membership for those persons, such as librarians, archivists and lawyers, whose primary professional identification is in a field other than history.

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The fee for associate membership shall be \$20.00. The Council so voted.

22. *Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

### DECEMBER 30, 1975

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 30, 1975 at 10:00 a.m. in the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. President Richard B. Morris, presided. Present were Charles Gibson, president-elect; Gordon Wright, voting past president; Jean Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Nancy Roelker, vice-president for research; C. Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members John W. Blassingame, Charles F. Delzell, Stanford Lehmberg, Emiliana Noether; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Council members Eugene D. Genovese and Norma Peterson did not attend. Eleanor F. Straub, assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation.

1. *Report of the President:* Mr. Morris urged the Council to follow a prudent fiscal policy during the coming year.

2. *Election of Committees:* The Council next voted on the membership of the 1976 Finance Committee. Ms. Noether and Mr. Wright were elected to serve on this committee. Messrs. Delzell, Hollister and Lehmberg were elected to the Executive Committee for 1976. (The president, president-elect and executive director serve *ex officio* on these committees.)

3. *Divisional Committee Representatives:* Mr. Morris asked the following Council members to serve as Council representatives on the divisional committees during 1976: Mr. Delzell, Committee on the Profession; Mr. Blassingame, Committee on Research; and Ms. Peterson, Committee on Teaching.

4. *Search Committee Report:* William McNeill and Walter T. K. Nugent joined the Council to report on the work of the Search Committee for the new editor of the *American Historical Review*. The Council voted to accept the Search Committee's report and offered its thanks to Messrs. McNeill and Nugent.

5. *J. Franklin Jameson Lecture in American History:* After a brief discussion and a secret ballot, the Council voted to ask two members of the association to serve on the selection committee for the J. Franklin Jameson Lectures.

## COUNCIL MINUTES

6. *Spring Council Meeting:* The Council agreed to hold its spring meeting on May 14–15, 1976.

7. *Appointment of the Parliamentarian:* The Council voted appreciation to Alfred H. Kelly for his services as parliamentarian and extended by one year his term as parliamentarian.

8. *Business Meeting:* The Council discussed the actions of the business meeting on December 29. After considerable discussion of the meaning and implications of each resolution, the Council voted to concur with the four resolutions adopted by the meeting. The full text of the resolutions appears in the business meeting minutes.

9. *National Study Commission:* The Council voted to name Mr. Thompson as the alternate for William Leuchtenburg on the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials.

10. *Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.



## *Minutes of the Ninetieth Business Meeting*

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President Gordon Wright called the annual business meeting of the association to order at 3:30 p.m. on December 29, 1975, in the Grand Ballroom of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University served as parliamentarian for the meeting. Mr. Wright announced that the Council had organized an agenda for the meeting and had set the time for adjournment at 6:30 p.m.

1. Resolutions of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrangements Committees: Charles Delzell of Vanderbilt University presented the following resolutions on behalf of the Council:

The preparation of the program for the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and the coordination of the local arrangements for these yearly gatherings are all important tasks that entail a vast amount of imagination, thought and labor. They are pivotal assignments, the importance of which all too often remains inadequately recognized by members of the association.

*Be it therefore resolved* that the Council of the association expresses hereby its deep sense of gratitude to Arthur L. Funk, chairman, and W. T. K. Nugent, co-chairman of the Committee on the Program, and to the other members of their committee including Eileen Gaylard, editor of the *Program*, and members of the Washington office for their innovative and eminently successful efforts in planning the variegated program of this ninetieth meeting of the association.

*Be it further resolved* that the Council of the association expresses its heartfelt appreciation to Melvin W. Ecke, chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements, and to the numerous other members of his committee for their unstinting efforts to make this meeting in Atlanta such a pleasurable one for all of us. We have all been given a memorable sample of the South's traditional and gracious hospitality.

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The resolutions were adopted on a voice vote.

2. President's Opening Remarks: Mr. Wright expressed the Council's appreciation and its recognition of the contributions of Paul L. Ward, executive secretary emeritus, and R. K. Webb, the former editor of the *American Historical Review*. He commended the efforts of John Duffy, interim editor of the *AHR*, and of the *AHR* staff for the smooth transition of the editorial offices of the journal to Indiana University. Boyd Shafer, Richard Schlatter, Joseph Illick, Donald Treadgold, Charles F. Delzell, and Carl Schorske, were thanked for their work in connection with the XIVth International Congress in San Francisco. Mr. Wright also praised the contributions of the retiring Council members and officers: Natalie Z. Davis, Arthur Marder, Lawrence Towner, Leo Solt, and Lewis Hanke.

He next reported on several recent actions of interest to the membership: the approval of a Leo Gershoj Prize, the approval of AHA participation in a J. Franklin Jameson Lecture in American History in cooperation with the Library of Congress, the approval of a plan for a national coordinating committee on employment for historians and the promotion of historical studies, the receipt of a NEH grant for a study of bibliographical services, the publication of a new volume of the *Writings on American History*, cooperation with the Mellon funded study of career opportunities for humanists, the preparation of a grant proposal on the integration of women's history into high school teaching, and the approval of a new category of membership, that of associate, for persons outside the historical profession.

3. Election of the Board of Trustees: Mack Thompson asked that Julian Roosevelt be re-elected and Mrs. Theodore Loud be elected to the Board of Trustees. A motion to this effect carried on a voice vote.

4. Report of the Nominating Committee: Mary Maples Dunn of Bryn Mawr College reported on the results of the mail ballots, 3,537 ballots having been received. Richard B. Morris and Charles Gibson stood elected to the offices of president and president-elect respectively; Nancy Roelker was elected vice-president of the research division, Norma Peterson, Stanford Lehmberg, and Emiliana P. Noether were elected to the Council. Elected to the divisional Committee on the Profession was John G. Sproat; David J. Herlihy was elected to the divisional Committee on Research; and

## BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Carolyn Lougee was elected to the divisional Committee on Teaching. Peter N. Stearns, Sondra R. Herman, Robert I. Rotberg were elected to the Nominating Committee. Dorothy R. Ross, Wallace T. MacCaffrey, and Daniel F. Calhoun were elected to the Committee on Committees.

5. Report of the Executive Director: Mr. Thompson referred to his printed annual report in the *Program*. He spoke briefly on the improved financial condition of the association and on the role of the AHA in helping unemployed historians. The executive director indicated that this program will attempt both to increase the demand for historians and to educate the public about the value of historical study.

John Bengtson, of the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, spoke on the plight of tenured faculty who have lost jobs because of retrenchment. Peter Stearns of Carnegie-Mellon University urged that the coordinating committee consider the problems of older faculty who are being dismissed and explore job opportunities in research and writing. George Barany of the University of Denver suggested that Mr. Wright's presidential address and the report of the Committee of Concerned Historians be sent to college and university presidents and administrators. Mr. Thompson noted that the presidential addresses now appear in the *Annual Report*, a publication which is circulated to members of Congress. Father Madaj, executive-secretary of the Polish-American Historical Association, praised the executive director's fiscal policies and noted that the association did not seem to have any persons with Slavic names among its officers and committees. Gerald Davis of Georgia State University suggested working in conjunction with state associations on the unemployment crisis. David Blank of the Newark, New Jersey Board of Education urged caution with regard to the employment situation due to the predicted demographic trends. Richard S. Kirkendall, executive secretary of the OAH, noted the OAH's involvement in the coordinating committee and said that efforts would be made to find jobs in non-teaching areas.

Mr. Thompson reported briefly on the controversy over the James Madison Building of the Library of Congress and expressed his opinion that the AHA must continue to play a larger role in the formulation of public policy.

6. Report of the Interim Editor: John Duffy spoke briefly on the relocation of the editorial functions of the *AHR* from the Washington office to Indiana University.



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7. Report of the Controller: Mr. Wright referred to the published report of James H. Leatherwood, the AHA controller, which appears in the *Program*.

8. Report of the Research Division: Leo Solt, vice-president for research, referred to his published report and spoke briefly about the papers of public officials, a proposed AHA monograph series for younger scholars, and a review of *AHR* editorial policy.

Donald McCoy of the University of Kansas inquired about cooperation with the Association of American University Presses on the monograph series, and Mr. Solt replied that the committee was working closely with David Horne, who chairs the AAUP's committee on liaison with professional associations.

9. Report of the Teaching Division: C. Warren Hollister, vice-president for teaching, summarized the major points in his published report. He called the meeting's attention to the following matters: the role of teaching at the annual meeting, plans for a regional meeting on teaching at the University of Kansas, the development of a project on women's history in high schools by the Committee on Women Historians, a survey on innovative teaching, the teaching section of the *Newsletter*, and a variety of items for future consideration of the committee.

10. Report of the Professional Division: Jean Joughin, vice-president for the profession, reviewed the concerns of her committee as outlined in her written report. She directed the meeting's attention to the following items: the adoption of a policy statement on the rights of foreign historians, the development of interim procedures for handling infringements of the rights of historians in this country, the committee's concern with the unemployment crisis, its desire for regional conferences on professional issues, its support of a resolution on International Women's Year, and its concern with covert operations in various agencies of the government and the problem of secrecy and professional ethics.

Mr. Barany asked for additional information on the statement on the rights of foreign historians. Arthur Bestor of the University of Washington urged that when historians go abroad to represent the historical profession, they must go to represent its objectivity and not as secret agents.

11. RESOLUTIONS: Mr. Wright announced that four resolutions had reached the executive director by December 15 and had been placed on the agenda of the meeting.

Sandi Cooper of the City University of New York presented the

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following on behalf of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession:

As members of the American Historical Association who support the original conception and ongoing function of the Committee on Women Historians, we urge that the initial mandate establishing the committee be continued in this time of retrenchment.

In particular, the committee's responsibility in discrimination cases ought to be pursued vigorously. Selected examples such as recent tenure decisions in the City University of New York suggest that cutbacks in history faculty have been especially destructive to women. Nationally, the proportion of women on university faculties seems to be returning to the statistics of the last decade and earlier.

Affirmative action during this period of retrenchment has become an "endangered species." With HEW unable to enforce its mandate and with universities resorting to traditional seniority criteria for retention and dismissal of faculty, women professionals require the aid of committed professional committees concerned with their legal, professional and moral rights.

Thus, we urge the association to continue support of the Committee on Women Historians. We urge the committee to focus energies on problems of sex discrimination in hiring and firing as well as promotion of our colleagues.

Renate Bridenthall of Brooklyn College, CUNY, introduced an amendment that in paragraph two, sentence one (after the word "vigorously") the following phrase be added: "in this time of economic crisis when too great a number of non-reappointment decisions are made in a discriminatory and irresponsible manner under the guise of academic judgment." After discussion, the amendment was adopted on a voice vote.

Following discussion of the main resolution, the resolution as amended carried on a voice vote. A challenge on the outcome of the vote was ruled out of order.

Mary Somers presented the following resolution on behalf of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession:

*Whereas* the Strauss resolution passed by the membership of the American Historical Association at its annual meeting in 1974 recommended that the association urge graduate schools and other affiliates of the association to provide sponsorship and institutional

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affiliation for their graduates and members who, though unemployed, wish to continue their scholarship

*Whereas* the unemployment crisis in the historical profession has reached drastic proportions in the past year, an immediate solution to the problem of institutional affiliation is required, therefore be it

*Resolved* that the American Historical Association take effective action by urging graduate departments of history and other affiliates of the association to act immediately and create for their graduates and members the special category of Research Associate.

*Resolved also* that the American Historical Association charge both the Division on the Profession and the Division on Research to investigate and report to the association's members the specifics of the implementation of this resolution at the next general meeting of the association.

Mollie Davis Abernathy of Queens College offered an amendment to add "or retired" after the phrase "though unemployed" in the first paragraph. The amendment carried on a voice vote.

Following a brief discussion, the resolution as amended passed on a voice vote.

Mary Somers introduced the following resolution on behalf of the Metropolitan Chapter of the CCWHP:

*Whereas* the American Historical Association recognizes that there exists a severe unemployment crisis which threatens the future of the historical profession, therefore be it

*Resolved* that the American Historical Association urge administrators and chairpersons in all colleges, universities and other affiliates of the association to give first priority to the unemployed in the profession in hiring for positions in summer sessions, evening sessions, intersessions, weekend, off-campus, and other such programs. The association also urges them to take note of the position of women and minorities as "the last hired, first fired" in employment situations.

*Resolved also* that the American Historical Association urges members of history departments to establish a policy and issue a statement thereto that they will forego supplementary employment, such as positions in summer sessions, evening sessions, intersessions, weekend, off-campus, and other such programs, all in the interest of unemployed historians.

Father Metzi of John Carroll University moved that the word

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“chairperson” be struck and that it be replaced with “chairman (whether men or women).” After discussion of the amendment, a motion to call the question was ruled as improperly phrased. A motion to call the previous question carried on a voice vote. The amendment to the resolution was defeated by a vote of 11 to 65.

Discussion on the main motion followed. Father Metzi moved that the meeting be adjourned, but was ruled out of order by the chair. Father Metzi then moved that the resolution be tabled. The motion to table the resolution was defeated on a voice vote. A motion to adopt the resolution by acclamation was ruled out of order. A motion to call the previous question passed on a voice vote. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 53 to 3.

Linda Peck of the Metropolitan Chapter of the CCWHP introduced the following resolution:

*Whereas* women at or past age 30 continue to enter colleges and graduate schools to complete interrupted studies. Upon searching for sources of undergraduate, graduate, pre- and postdoctoral scholarships, fellowships, grants, stipends and similar funds, such sources having tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), it has been shown that numbers of non-profit organizations geared to the academic grantseeker stipulate an age limit for an applicant, generally at age 35. Many older women planning to enter or presently in the historical profession are near, at, or beyond the generally stipulated age limit. These women consequently are cut off from a considerable number of funding sources vital to research, study, scholarship and professional advancement, and

*Whereas* this situation represents arbitrary discrimination because of age, therefore,

*Be it resolved* that the American Historical Association states as a matter of policy that it regards age eligibility in grant support as contrary to the goals, aims and purposes of the historical profession, as well as being a regressive social and educational concept, and calls upon its membership actively to seek an end to age discrimination from whatever source, and,

*Be it further resolved* that the Research Division of the American Historical Association be charged with formulating the methods and modes of implementation of the policy statement.

Emil Oberholzer of Washington, D.C., offered an amendment

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to strike the word "women" and to replace it with the word "persons" wherever it appears. A motion to call the previous question passed on a voice vote. A vote on the amendment carried unanimously.

After discussion of the resolution, a motion to call the previous question was passed. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous show of cards.

12. Other Business: Ms. Bridenthal voiced her concern about the lack of child care facilities at the meeting. Ms. Joughin indicated that this matter was on a future agenda of the Professional Division. Mr. Wright declared the meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

## *Report of the Nominating Committee*

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The committee met in Washington, D.C., on March 14 and 15, 1975, 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 3,537 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* (one-year term): Richard B. Morris, elected, 2,987 votes.

*For President-Elect* (one-year term): Charles Gibson, elected, 1,965 votes; John W. Hall, 1,275 votes.

*For Vice-President*, Research Division (three-year term): Nancy L. Roelker, elected, 1,839 votes; Joan Wallach Scott, 1,336 votes.

*For Council* (three-year terms):

Norma Peterson, elected, 1,597 votes; Elisa Carrillo, 1,421 votes. Stanford Lehmberg, elected, 1,654 votes; David Joravsky, 1,423 votes.

Emiliana P. Noether, elected, 1,743 votes; Nettie Lee Benson, 1,341 votes.

*For Divisional Committees* (three-year terms):

Professional Division: John C. Sproat, elected, 1,939 votes; Morton Rothstein, 1,198 votes.

Research Division: David J. Herlihy, elected, 1,932 votes; Speros Vryonis, 1,208 votes.

Teaching Division: Carolyn Lougee, elected, 1,644 votes; Jonathan Mirsky, 1,494 votes.

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### *For Nominating Committee* (three-year terms):

Peter N. Stearns, elected, 1,657 votes; Robin Winks, 1,571 votes.

Sondra R. Herman, elected, 1,697 votes; Arnita A. Jones, 1,228 votes.

Robert I. Rotberg, elected, 1,536 votes; Franklin W. Knight, 1,431 votes.

### *For Committee on Committees* (three-year terms):

Dorothy R. Ross, elected, 1,767 votes; Janet Wilson James, 1,232 votes.

Wallace T. MacCaffrey, elected, 1,709 votes; John C. Rule, 1,441 votes.

Daniel F. Calhoun, elected, 1,650 votes; Paul A. Cohen, 1,345 votes.

The present committee recommends for the future the mailing out of the ballots at least ten weeks prior to the deadline for returning them. Given the deterioration of the service of the United States Post Office at least this much time is needed to ensure all members an opportunity to cast their votes.

All ballots will be kept in the AHA offices during 1976.

December 1975

Nancy N. Barker, *chairman*

## *Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association*

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### *1976 OFFICERS*

President: Arthur Bestor, *University of Washington*

Vice-President: Wilbur R. Jacobs, *University of California,  
Santa Barbara*

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: Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*

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

John A. Schutz, *University of Southern California*

Elected Members:

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)

Edward M. Bennett, *Washington State University* (78)

Donald D. Johnson, *University of Hawaii* (78)

Ethel Mary Tinneman, *Holy Names College* (78)

The 1975 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch was held at the University of California, Berkeley, on August 19–22. This sixty-eighth meeting since 1903 was hosted by the Berkeley history



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department under the chairmanship of Delmer M. Brown. The Program Committee was chaired by Anne H. Sherrill of Mills College and included Stephen Dow Beckham, Aldon D. Bell, Peter M. Buzanski, H. Trevor Colbourn, Paula Eldot, Peter Stansky, Margaret Todaro-Williams and Eugen Weber. The meeting was scheduled before the XIVth International Congress of Historical Sciences and drew heavily from the profession that later assembled in San Francisco. Attendance at the meeting was approximately 600.

Professor Sherrill and her committee staged a most successful program. Nearly 200 historians participated in the various sessions which included joint meetings with the American Italian Association, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, the Study Group on European Labor and Working Class History, and the Association of Women Historians. The full membership assembled on Wednesday evening, in the Faculty Club of the University of California, to hear Carl N. Degler address them on "Reflections on an Historiographical Revolution." On that same occasion joint awards for 1975 for the best books by younger historians were given to Thomas Hines and Daniel Sisson. The Louis Knott Koontz Award was presented to Daniel Walker Howe and Peter Elliot Finn for "Richard Hofstadter: The Ironies of an American Historian," which appeared in the *Pacific Historical Review*, February 1974.

On August 22 (before a sparse crowd) the annual business meeting was convened by Carl N. Degler. He announced that the Council has accepted invitations for future meetings at the University of California, San Diego (August 17, 18, 19, 1976); Northern Arizona State University, Flagstaff; the University of San Francisco; and, tentatively for 1979, the University of Hawaii. The secretary-treasurer announced that finances of the association remain stable, except that costs have risen and advertising for the annual program is sharply off. For 1975 the association will have a small deficit. The Council voted to continue the publication of the annual program and urged the assistance of the members in soliciting advertising.

The results of the 1975 annual elections were announced. Professor Wilbur R. Jacobs of the University of California, Santa Barbara, was elected vice-president. Also chosen were three members for the Council, Edward M. Bennett, Donald D. Johnson, and

## REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Ethel Mary Tinneman; and three members of the Nominations Committee, Dauril Alden, Robert N. Burr, and Lyle Dorsett.

The president then called upon the head of the Resolutions Committee, Professor Sondra R. Herman of De Anza College, who presented the following resolutions for the committee (Susan Groad Bell and Gerald E. Wheeler):

*Be it resolved* that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its 68th annual meeting at the University of California, Berkeley, August 19th through 22nd, 1975, records its appreciation and gratitude to the Committee on the Program which, under the chairmanship of Anne Sherrill, has arranged a rich and varied program of the highest quality.

*Be it resolved* that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its 68th annual meeting expresses its gratitude to Delmer M. Brown and his Committee on Arrangements and to the University of California at Berkeley for their warm hospitality and their command of the essential details that made the conference run smoothly.

*Be it resolved* that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, records its appreciation to Arthur L. Norberg and his Committee from the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley, for the interesting exhibit of manuscripts and letters from five great Berkeley historians.

*Be it resolved* that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its 68th annual meeting records its appreciation to Carl N. Degler for his devoted service to the profession and to this association, and for his splendid address, "Reflections on a Historiographical Revolution."

*Be it resolved* that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association recalls *in memorium* and expresses its deep sorrow at the deaths of its colleagues, David Harris of Stanford and Sidney M. Ehrman.

A special resolution was offered by Professor Gloria Ricci Lothrop of the California State Polytechnical University, Pomona, on behalf of a committee opposing bias in teaching materials and course content in educational institutions: WHEREAS, It is desirable to provide for the overall student population more information concerning women and minori-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ties and their roles in past and present society than has been generally provided; and

*Whereas*, A series of federal laws culminating in Title IX, Education Act of 1972, and state legislation provide legal bases for dealing with race and sex discrimination in textbooks and course content; and

*Whereas*, Substantial progress has been made but further work is necessary in the area of eliminating racial discrimination from textbooks and instructional materials; and

*Whereas*, A recent two-year study (Weitzman, Rockefeller Grant) has shown that terms, examples, and pictures connoting sex discrimination are still widely employed in textbooks used at various levels in the educational systems of states; and

*Whereas*, Two recent studies have shown that through omissions sex discrimination is widespread in history textbooks; and

*Whereas*, Appropriate publication guidelines related to sex and race discrimination are now being used by some publishers; and

*Whereas*, In deference to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and the principles of Academic Freedom, the PCB-AHA prefers moral suasion and exhortation over legal action in dealing with problems of discrimination in textbooks and course content; therefore be it

*Resolved*: That the PCB-AHA urge all members:

a. To examine textbooks carefully before making selections in order to detect sex and race discrimination either by commission or omission; and

b. To alert the appropriate publisher(s) of sex and race discrimination in textbooks; and be it further

*Resolved*: That the PCB-AHA suggest to the editors of the *Pacific Historical Review* the possibility of publishing:

a. The results of studies of discrimination in history texts; and

b. Guidelines for avoiding discrimination in the writing of books and articles; and be it further

*Resolved*: That the PCB-AHA urge each member to reappraise every course which he or she teaches in order to assure an equitable coverage (as appropriate to the subject

## REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

matter in each course) of material concerning minorities and women.

There was much discussion from the floor on the need for a committee to monitor legislative activity regarding history instruction. The incoming president of the association was urged to appoint a committee for this purpose.

At the end of the business meeting, incoming President Arthur Bestor announced that Dauril Alden of the University of Washington is the 1976 program chairman.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

### FINANCIAL REPORT, AUGUST 15, 1975

#### GENERAL FUND

Balance, August 24, 1974 ..... \$ 5,140.00

#### Income:

American Historical Assn. subvention .....	1,500.00
Interest .....	235.00
Advertising for 1975 Annual Program .....	640.00
Receipts from Seattle Convention .....	750.00

Total ..... \$ 8,265.00

#### Expenditures:

Berkeley Convention subvention .....	\$ 220.00
Postage, misc. ....	350.00
Secretarial aid .....	75.00
Program Committee 1974-75 .....	150.00
Binding PHR .....	7.00
Insurance of funds .....	5.00
Awards Program .....	200.00
Printing 1975 Annual Program .....	1,944.00
Travel .....	50.00
Awards Committee .....	75.00

Total, August 15, 1975 ..... \$ 5,187.00

#### The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award

Balance, August 24, 1974 ..... 648.00

#### Income:

Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds (\$3100.00) .....	* 248.00
Interest .....	32.00

Total ..... \$ 928.00

#### Expenditures:

The Award for 1974 .....	\$ 200.00	200.00
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Total ..... \$ 728.00

## *AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION*

### SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW

Balance, August 24, 1975 ..... \$ 5,974.00

#### Income:

Individual support .....	125.00
Interest on bonds .....	417.00
Interest on bank funds .....	160.00
Institutional support .....	2,000.00
Clio agreement .....	200.00

Total ..... \$ 8,875.00

#### Expenditures:

The University of California Press .....	\$ 2,600.00
Patronage Program .....	125.00
PHR travel, office, misc. ....	275.00
	<u>\$ 3,000.00</u>

Total, August 15, 1975 ..... \$ 5,875.00

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*

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Some Program Committee changes were made in the interests of economy and efficiency during 1975. In the first place, the maximum size of the committee was established at eight. This meant that as all facets of historical interest could not be represented, the committee had to work as a team and had to obtain expert advice in several areas. The committee included Walter T. K. Nugent (Indiana University) as co-chairman, concerned especially with U.S. history and the teaching of history; Charmarie J. Blaisdell (Northeastern University), early modern Europe and women's history; Merle D. Goldman (Boston University), Asian history and women's history; Peter D. Klingman (Daytona Beach Community College), U.S. history, Afro-American history, and teaching of history, especially in community colleges; Aubrey C. Land (University of Georgia), colonial history and representative of the AHA Bicentennial Committee; James E. O'Neill (National Archives and Records Service), British history and government relations with historians; John T. TePaske (Duke University), Latin American history and historical methodology. The chairman's area is modern Europe. The committee lacked representation especially in the area of central Europe and Russia and would like to thank Professors Mack Walker (Johns Hopkins) and Basil Dmytryshyn (Portland State) for their advice to the committee in the areas of their specialties. The committee also thanks Ms. Rosemary Brana-Shute, graduate assistant at the University of Florida for her work in organizing and supervising the administrative aspects of the committee's work; and it expresses its gratefulness to Miss Eileen Gaylard, of the AHA, for her resourceful and indefatigable efforts in bringing the final program together.

The committee's approach to the program was channeled into certain directions by considerations which were unique in 1975. Because the number of sessions had in recent years been running

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

well over 100, the Council recommended reducing the number of sessions. The committee found that to obtain a balanced program such reduction proved difficult, but it finally approved a program about 20 percent smaller than that of the previous year. The size of rooms in Atlanta accommodated most of the sessions without overflow; but if attendance had been larger there might have been strains on the ability of members to attend the sessions of their choice.

The year 1975 saw the first vice-presidents in office and the committee endeavored to allocate a certain number of sessions to teaching, research, and the profession. On the evening before the meeting began there was a special session, "How Can the AHA Best Serve the Teaching of History," at which the newly elected vice-president for teaching, C. Warren Hollister, and his committee conducted a discussion on educational issues. During the meeting there were five sessions on teaching, one for each of the periods during which sessions were scheduled. An effort to place emphasis on problems of community college teaching was made. The Program Committee included a community college teacher, and one session was specifically devoted to the question; furthermore, several teaching demonstrations focused on techniques useful at all levels of instruction. There were only five of these demonstrations because of limited space. It is to be hoped that future programs will include more such sessions.

The Program Committee also cooperated with the vice-president for the profession, Jean T. Joughin, and for research, Leo F. Solt, to ensure that these areas were covered in the program. From this cooperation developed several sessions: on methodology, on access to archival materials, on alternative careers, and on publishing.

Because the annual meeting took place on the eve of the bicentennial year, it seemed appropriate to give special emphasis to historical work related to the American Revolution and independence. The AHA Bicentennial Committee sponsored a luncheon at which Ronald S. Berman, chairman of the National Endowment of the Humanities, provided the keynote address. There were also eight sessions directly or indirectly related to the celebration, and these were identified in the *Program* by the bicentennial logo.

Another logo which appeared in the *Program* was that of Women's International Year, a celebration which received wide publicity during 1975. A national magazine even cited the 1975

## *REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN*

AHA program as evidence that women had come into their own. During the annual meeting, there was a pre-meeting colloquium on professional concerns, workshops sponsored by the Conference Group in Women's History, and eight sessions whose subject matter related specifically to women. About 90 out of 500 participants (18 percent) were women.

The Program Committee gave particular attention to the concerns of younger historians with two experimental approaches. One was to set up a forum in which those who had recently received the doctorate could present aspects of their dissertations. Two members of the committee, Drs. Land and Blaisdell, undertook to organize these presentations in the fields of early American history and early modern European history. The reports from chairmen indicate that these sessions, in which the participants had only five minutes to summarize their works, were very well received and may have helped bring accomplishments of young scholars before the profession at large. The problem of the commentator, who had to analyze half a dozen diverse presentations, was considerable.

The other approach involved an effort to bring younger scholars in contact with some of the foremost historians in the United States. Six well-known scholars, Philip D. Curtin, David Donald, J.H. Hexter, R.R. Palmer, Charles Gibson, and Barbara Tuchman, agreed to discuss their work in progress with graduate students and with others concerned with the same field of interest. Many of us can recall how meaningful it has been to make the acquaintance and to share the wisdom of a historian who is the acknowledged master of our specialty. Yet, unless a distinguished historian happens to be scheduled for a regular session, it is difficult to make such contacts at the annual meeting. Those who participated in the colloquia agreed that the discussions were good and the experience worthwhile. Unfortunately, the constitution of the audience turned out to be different from what the Program Committee had in mind. Relatively few younger scholars seemed to have learned about the sessions, so in many cases the audience consisted of specialists already known to the person conducting the colloquium. The committee believes the experiment was worthwhile, but if continued, it should receive more publicity.

The Program Committee was indebted to two Atlanta historians, Timothy J. Crimmins of Georgia State University and Darlene Roth White of Emory University, for organizing slide presenta-



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tions and tours emphasizing the historical development of Atlanta. In spite of crowded space, 375 persons attended the two slide presentations, and over 200 went on the tours. In this case also, publicity other than a notice in the *AHA Newsletter* would have facilitated pre-registration and perhaps made the program available to more persons. A great deal of work went into this program and those who enjoyed it expressed their appreciation to the organizers.

A continuing problem at meetings relates to the desirability of studying the papers in advance. Chairman and participants, especially commentators, find in some instances that they do not receive the papers in sufficient time to make proper analyses. This year the Program Committee faced an aspect of this problem by publishing *Abstracts* of the papers. The extensive cooperation of those giving papers enabled Ms. Rosemary Brana-Shute, who edited them, the opportunity to get them published in time to mail out early in December. The *Abstracts* served not only as a means for selecting sessions one wished to attend, but also provides a permanent record, in one place, of a cross section of American historical scholarship in 1975.

Beyond the features enumerated above, the Program Committee approached its task along conventional lines. It attempted to provide as many affiliated societies as possible with a forum for their specialized discussions and to strike a balance between the traditional session and those that probe areas not consistently considered within the historian's province; it also tried to offset some technical sessions with popular ones. (Attendance ran from 35 to 450.) The committee tried to make sure that younger, unknown historians would be heard, but not to the exclusion of well-known, and in some cases, public figures. In short, the committee did its best to provide a balanced program, always endeavoring to make sure that the scholarship involved was the soundest available.

The chairman would like to thank both the outgoing president and the 1975 president, Lewis Hanke and Gordon Wright, for their personal interest and counsel in the formulation of the program. He and the committee are most indebted to Mack Thompson and the AHA staff, and to the Local Arrangements Chairman, Melvin W. Ecke, for their cooperation in making the program a reality.

Arthur L. Funk, *chairman*

*Program of the Ninetieth Annual Meeting  
December 28–30, 1975, Atlanta*

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**SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS**

Saturday, December 27  
Evening Sessions

**HOW CAN THE AHA BEST SERVE THE TEACHING OF HISTORY?**

Vice-President and Members of the Teaching Division

CHAIR: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

PANEL: James C. Curtis, University of Delaware; H. D. Harootunian, University of Chicago; Arthur Marder, University of California, Irvine; Maxine Seller, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: The Audience

**COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS' COLLOQUIUM ON  
PROFESSIONAL ISSUES**

CHAIR: Eleanor F. Straub, American Historical Association

PANEL: *The Woman Graduate Student*. Suzanne Lebsock, University of Virginia

*Part-time Employment*. Alison Olson, University of Maryland

*Affirmative Action*. Arnita A. Jones, Indiana University Southeast

COMMENT: Committee on Women Historians; the Audience

Sunday, December 28: 9:30–11:30 a.m.

**1. POLITICS AND JUSTICE IN ANCIENT COURTS**

CHAIR: Henry C. Boren, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*The Political Implication of Miltiades' Two Trials*. Ronald P. Legon, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

*Law and Order: Roman Republican Politics and the Courts*.

Richard E. Mitchell, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

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*The Adultery Trials of the Two Julias.* Arther Ferrill,  
University of Washington

COMMENT: Eric S. Gruen, University of California, Berkeley

### 2. ON THE 450th ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEASANTS' WAR: A REASSESSMENT

CHAIR: Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

*The Importance of the Peasants' War for an Interpretation of the Reformation.* Abraham Friesen, University of California, Santa Barbara

*Clerical Lords and German Peasants, 1525: The Economic Basis for Anticlericalism.* Henry J. Cohn, University of Warwick

*The Reformation and the Peasants' War.* Hans J. Hillerbrand,  
Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMENT: H. C. Erik Midelfort, University of Virginia

### 3. INVOLUNTARY LABOR IN EARLY MODERN MEDITERRANEAN SOCIETIES

CHAIR: Ruth Pike, Hunter College, City University of New York

*Mediterranean Galleys in the Context of Historical Penology.*  
Paul Bamford, University of Minnesota

*Christian Captives at 'Hard Labor' in Early Modern North Africa.*  
Ellen G. Friedman, University of Kentucky

*Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Spain.* Ruth Pike

COMMENT: Harold B. Johnson, University of Virginia

### 4. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM

CHAIR: Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan

*Economic Rationalism and the Rationale for Revolution.*  
Joyce O. Appleby, San Diego State University

*Economics, Ideology, and the Rhetoric of Revolution in Pennsylvania.*  
Stephen E. Lucas, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Thomas C. Cochran, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania

### 5. THREE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT: EUROPEAN INDUSTRIALIZATION FROM AGRARIAN PERSPECTIVES

Joint Session with the Agricultural History Society

CHAIR: Rondo E. Cameron, Emory University

*Land and Climate.* Eric L. Jones, Latrobe University

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*Technological Change in Agriculture and Industry.* William N. Parker, Yale University

*Private Property and Economic Incentives.* Douglass C. North, University of Washington

COMMENT: Walt W. Rostow, University of Texas, Austin;  
Donald Whitehead, Latrobe University

### 6. PROBLEMS OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA'S GOVERNMENT AND BUREAUCRACY: YANEY'S "SYSTEMATIZATION OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT"

CHAIR: Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley

PANEL: Richard Pipes, Harvard University; John M. Thompson, Indiana University; George Yaney, University of Maryland

COMMENT: The Audience

### 7. THE BRAZILIAN OLIGARCHY DURING THE OLD REPUBLIC

CHAIR: Richard Graham, University of Texas, Austin

*The Pessoas of Paraíba: The Politics of Family and Patronage.*

Linda Lewin, John Jay College, City University of New York

*Oligarchic Politics in Pernambuco, 1898–1911.* Walter Brem, Jr., University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Eul Soo Pang, Vanderbilt University

### 8. LAND TENURES IN THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

CHAIR: Richard L. Chambers, University of Chicago

*Aspects of Land Tenure in Lower Iraq, 1869–1914.*

Albertine Jawaideh Cox, University of Toronto

*The Changes in the Land Tenure System and the Affects on the Social and Political Structure of the Middle East in the Nineteenth Century.* Kemal Karpas, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*The Musha' Land System in Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Palestine.* Kenneth Stein, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Richard L. Chambers

### 9. FAMILY HISTORY IN AFRICA

CHAIR: Marcia Wright, Columbia University

*Syncretism in African Family Life: A Study of Marriage and Household Structure among the Modern Elite in Colonial Lagos.*

Kristin Mann, Stanford University

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*Problematic Patriarchy: Muslim Families in Colonial Mombasa.*  
Margaret Strobel, University of California, Los Angeles

*Family History in a Pre-Colonial Setting: Changing Modes in Households in Ukambani (Kenya): circa 1840–80.*  
Kennell Jackson, Jr., Stanford University

COMMENT: Frederick Cooper, Harvard University

### 10. SEPARATISM AND EQUALITY—OR UNITY AND SUBORDINATION: A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS BEFORE WORLD WAR I

CHAIR: Helmut Gruber, Polytechnic Institute of New York

*Conflicting Loyalties: German Social Democrats Confront the Woman Question.* Karen Honeycutt

*Causes and Choices: French Working Women in the Face of Feminism and Socialism.* Charles Sowerwine, University of Melbourne

*Russian Social-Democracy and the Woman Question, 1905–14.*  
Barbara Evans Clements, University of Akron

COMMENT: Renate Bridenthal, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

### 11. MODERNISM AND SCIENCE IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, 1890–1914

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Lawrence F. Barmann, St. Louis University

*Religious Modernism and Science: The New Apologetic in France, 1890–1914.* Michael F. Reardon, Portland State University

*English Catholic Modernism and Science, 1890–1914.* John D. Root, Illinois Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Lawrence F. Barmann; David Tracy, University of Chicago Divinity School

### 12. TWO RECONSTRUCTIONS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

*Retreat from Reconstruction: What Went Wrong, 1865–77.*  
William Gillette, Rutgers University

*The Second Reconstruction, 1954–75.* Howard A. Glickstein, Howard University

COMMENT: Clayborne Carson, Stanford University; T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University

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**13. DOCUMENTING THE 'WOMAN MOVEMENT': A WORKSHOP  
ON ORAL HISTORY TECHNIQUES**

CHAIR: Elizabeth Mason, Columbia University

*When is Oral History a Valid Research Technique?* Amelia R. Fry,  
University of California, Berkeley

*Oral History: A Tool for Teacher Training.* Louise Pettus,  
Winthrop College

*Taping the Suffragists.* Constance Ashton Myers, College of Charleston

COMMENT: Jeannette Cheek, Radcliffe College; Elizabeth Mason

**14. URBAN CRIME AND ECONOMICS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSES**

CHAIR: John P. McKay, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*London, 1800–1970.* David Peirce, Northwestern University

*Nineteenth-Century Germany.* Vincent E. McHale, Case Western  
Reserve University; Eric Johnson, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Marvin Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania

**15. RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE IN RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY**

CHAIR: William Tuttle, University of Kansas

*Responses to Criminal Violence in the 1960s and 1970s: The  
Intellectuals' Dilemma.* Robert Brent Toplin, University of Houston,  
Clear Lake City

*The Phenomenology of Vigilantism in Contemporary America.*  
Peter C. Sederberg, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Richard Maxwell Brown, College of William and Mary;  
Hugh Davis Graham, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

**16. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION:  
THE LOCAL SYSTEM AND THE RECIPIENT**

Joint Session with the Social Welfare History Group

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

*Changing Patterns of Assistance in New York City, 1929–33.*  
Ellen Malino James, New School for Social Research

*The Other America in the Twenties and Thirties.* Bernard Sternsher,  
Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Andrew W. Dobelstein, University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill; Richard T. Ortquist, Wittenberg University

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### 17. PRIVATE PEACE MISSIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Joint Session with the Conference on Peace Research in History

CHAIR: Warren F. Kuehl, University of Akron

*Pacifists' Search for a Negotiated Peace during the First World War, 1914–17.* David S. Patterson, Rice University

*Reasoning with Herr Hitler: The Personal Diplomacy of Lord Allen of Hurtwood, 1935–38.* Thomas C. Kennedy, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

*British Pacifism and the Fascist Dictatorships: George Lansbury and the Peace Missions of the 1930s.* David C. Lukovitz, Hamline University

COMMENT: Sol Wank, Franklin and Marshall College

### 18. IN THE MATTER OF J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: NEW EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT FILES

CHAIR: Cushing Strout, Cornell University

*In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer: New Evidence from Government Files.* Jack M. Holl, Energy Research and Development Administration

COMMENT: Harold P. Green, George Washington University; John Major, University of Hull; Cushing Strout

### 19. TEACHING HISTORY: FACULTY DEVELOPMENT AND INTERINSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

CHAIR: Howard Mehlinger, Indiana University

*The AHA Faculty Development Project.* Mack Thompson, American Historical Association

*Planning and Implementing the Project.* Charles Hoffmann, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Richard H. Brown, Newberry Library; Phil Nicholson, Nassau Community College

Sunday, December 28: 12:15–2:00 p.m.

Luncheons

## AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Colman J. Barry, o.s.b., Catholic University of America

*Presidential Address: James the Conqueror, King of Aragon-Catalonia, 1208–1276: Portrait and Self-Portrait.* Robert I. Burns, s.j., University of San Francisco

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**AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE**

PRESIDING: Russell F. Weigley, Temple University

*Wine, Women, and V.D. in the American Expeditionary Force.*

Donald W. Smythe, s.j., John Carroll University

**CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY**

PRESIDING: David K. Wyatt, Cornell University

*The World Challenge to History.* John Whitney Hall, Yale University

**CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY**

PRESIDING: David Bushnell, University of Florida

*Process and Paradox in Latin American History.* Eric R. Wolf,

Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York

**MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION**

PRESIDING: Peter Gay, Yale University

*The Escalation of European Revolution: 1640, 1789, 1848, 1917.*

Martin E. Malia, University of California, Berkeley

**POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

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

*The Meaning of the Bicentennial to the Polish-American Community.*

Frank A. Renkiewicz, College of Saint Teresa

**SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS**

PRESIDING: Robert A. Divine, University of Texas, Austin

*A New American Foreign Policy.* Armin H. Rappaport,

University of California, San Diego

Sunday, December 28: 2:30–4:30 p.m.

**20. THE PAPACY AND REFORM IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY**

CHAIR: Bennett Hill, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*Restoring the Church and Restoring Churches: A Papal Topos in Franciscan History.* Edward M. Peters, University of Pennsylvania

*Dominicans and Cistercians in Early Thirteenth-Century Papal Policy.*

Elizabeth T. Kennan, Catholic University of America

*Pastor Bonus: Pastoral Aspects of Papal Leadership in the Early Thirteenth Century.* James M. Powell, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Leonard E. Boyle, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; James J. John, Cornell University



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**21. SOCIAL ORIGIN AND RELIGIOUS STYLE: THE  
NETHERLANDS, IBERIA, ITALY**

CHAIR: Natalie Zemon Davis, University of California, Berkeley

*Hedgepreaching in the Netherlands: 1566.* Phyllis Crew,  
Rutgers University

*Social Origin and Religious Style: The Jesuit Questionnaire of  
1561–68.* Thomas V. Cohen, York University

COMMENT: Richard C. Trexler, University of Illinois,  
Urbana-Champaign: *Problems of Method in the Social History of  
Religion*

**22. ANCHORS OF EMPIRE IN AMERICA, 1763–76**

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: Barry M. Gough, Wilfrid Laurier University

*Detroit, Montreal, and the Continental Interior.* David R. Farrell,  
University of Guelph

*Savannah, Halifax, and the Atlantic Frontier.* Donna Spindel,  
Duke University

COMMENT: Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

**23. FORCED LABOR IN COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA**

CHAIR: Ursula S. Lamb, University of Arizona

*Black Slavery in Colonial Peru.* Frederick Bowser, Stanford University

*Enslavement of Indians in Colonial New Spain.* Donald E. Chipman,  
North Texas State University

*Penal Servitude in the Colonial Period.* Samuel Kagan,  
City University of New York

COMMENT: Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University;  
Michael G. Riley, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

**24. POLITICIZATION OF THE AGRARIAN ELITES OF  
NINETEENTH-CENTURY TUSCANY AND EMILIA ROMAGNA**

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Benjamin F. Brown, University of Kansas

*Progress and Prudence: Economic and Social Diversification and  
the Tuscan Landholding Elite, 1830–48.* Marion S. Miller,  
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

*Agricultural Modernization and the Social Roots of Fascism:  
The Bolognese Agrarian Elite: 1901–22.* Anthony Cardoza,  
Princeton University

COMMENT: Ira A. Glazier, Temple University

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**25. THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, 1850-1914**

CHAIR: Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

*The Movement in France.* Claire G. Moses,  
George Washington University

*The Movement in Russia.* Richard Stites, Brown University

*The Movement in Italy.* Richard Camp, California State University,  
Northridge

COMMENT: Patricia Branca, Carnegie-Mellon University;  
Jean H. Quataert, North Harris College, Houston

**26. PLAGUE AND EPIDEMICS IN RUSSIAN HISTORY**

CHAIR: Roderick E. McGrew, Temple University

*Rodents, Fleas, and Humankind: The Ecology of the Black Death.*  
William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

*Socio-Economic Aspects of the Evidence about Epidemics in Russia.*  
Arcadius Kahan, University of Chicago

*Plague Epidemics in Early Modern Russia: A Comparative Analysis.*  
John T. Alexander, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Lawrence Langer, University of Connecticut;  
Roderick F. McGrew

**27. WOMEN AND EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES**

CHAIR: Arthur Bestor, University of Washington

*From Utopia to Reform: The Collaboration of Frances Wright and Robert Dale Owen, 1826-31.* Arnita A. Jones, Indiana University Southeast

*Roles, Rights, and Responsibilities of Women in the Shaker Settlements, 1820-65.* D'Ann Mae Campbell, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Raymond Muncy, Harding College; Judith M. Wellman, State University College, Oswego

**28. METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN COMPARATIVE MINING HISTORY**

Joint Session with the Study Group on European Labor and Working Class History

CHAIR: Robert F. Wheeler, University of Southern California

*Methodological Problems in Comparative Mining History.*  
John Laslett, University of California, Los Angeles

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COMMENT: *United States*: Steven Brier, University of California, Los Angeles; *France*: Jean T. Joughin, American University;  
*Spain*: Robert W. Kern, University of New Mexico;  
*Germany*: Robert F. Wheeler

### 29. THE IMPACT OF PROFESSIONALISM OF THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY

CHAIR: Edwin Lieuwen, University of New Mexico

*The Twentieth-Century Chilean Military*. Frederick M. Nunn,  
Portland State University

*The Twentieth-Century Brazilian Military*. Frank D. McCann, Jr.,  
University of New Hampshire

*The Twentieth-Century Argentine Military*. Robert A. Potash,  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

COMMENT: Thomas M. Davies, Jr., San Diego State University;  
Robert L. Gilmore, University of Kansas

### 30. AMERICAN HOLIDAYS AND AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE: THE FOURTH OF JULY AS A FESTIVAL OF NATIONAL PURPOSE

Joint Session with the Popular Culture Association

CHAIR: Francis N. Boney, University of Georgia

*The Fourth of July Northern Style*. William H. Cohn,  
Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Roger A. Fortin, Xavier University, Cincinnati;  
Robert Hartje, Wittenberg University

### 31. NEW APPROACHES TO DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

CHAIR: Samuel R. Williamson, Jr., University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill

*Alliance Politics and Dependency: The United States and Japan*.  
Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

*Coercive Diplomacy: Cases from Modern European History*.  
Paul G. Lauren, University of Montana

*Deterrence, Credibility, and American Foreign Policy*.  
Jamie W. Moore, The Citadel

COMMENT: Stephen E. Pelz, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

### 32. "YOU'RE GETTING PAID TO BE NOSEY?": THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT SOUTHERN LIFE HISTORIES PROGRAM, 1938-39

CHAIR: Herbert G. Gutman, City College, City University of New York

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*The Life Histories: The Link between the FWP Folklore and Social-Ethnic Studies.* Monty N. Penkower, Touro College

*The FWP Southern Life Histories Program: Culture, Bureaucracy, and Relief.* Jerrold M. Hirsch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*The FWP Southern Life Histories Program: Nature and Contents.* Tom E. Terrill, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Lawrence C. Goodwyn, Duke University;  
William M. Stott, University of Texas, Austin

### 33. FASCISM IN INTERWAR CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THREE VARIETIES IN A MULTI-NATIONAL MICROCOSM

CHAIR: Josef Anderle, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*Nazis Without Hitler: The DNSAP and the First Republic.* Ronald Smelser, University of Utah

*The Flaw in Masaryk's Democracy: Czech Fascism, circa 1927-42.* Joseph F. Zacek, State University of New York, Albany

*The Slovak Right during the First Czechoslovak Republic: Conservative or Fascist? A Retrospection.* Yeshayahu Jelinek, University of Haifa

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

### 34. AUTHORITARIAN AND TOTALITARIAN REGIMES: COMPARISONS WITH THE CHINESE NATIONALIST CASE

CHAIR: Merle D. Goldman, Boston University

*The Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek as a Post-Revolutionary, Rightist-Authoritarian Regime.* Lloyd E. Eastman, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*Comparison from the Japanese Perspective.* George M. Wilson, Indiana University

*Comparison from the Soviet Perspective.* Robert M. Slusser, Michigan State University

*Comparison from the German Perspective.* Dietrich O. Orlow, Boston University

### 35. THE FUTURE OF THE PAST: WHERE IS HISTORY TEACHING GOING?

CHAIR: Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

*The Future of the Past.* John Anthony Scott, Rutgers University, Newark

COMMENT: Mary Rulkotter Dearing, Montgomery College, Takoma Park; Charles F. Sidman, Jr., University of Kansas; the Audience

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### 36. AN-OTHER ATLANTA: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH SLIDES, TOURS, AND DISCUSSION

CO-CHAIR: Timothy J. Crimmins, Georgia State University;  
Darlene Roth White, Emory University

Slide Presentation—*Atlanta: Past to Present*. Timothy J. Crimmins  
An overview of Atlanta's development which will incorporate the major findings of the tour papers and will outline the routes of each tour.

#### Tour Presentations

*Recycling the City's Past: Three Examples of Suburban Residential Change in Atlanta*. Howard L. Preston, Atlanta Urban Fellow

*Atlanta Is a Female Noun: Evidence of City Building among Women*.  
Darlene Roth White

*The Black Sides of Atlanta: Population Movement, Suburbanization, and Residential/Business Development*. Dana F. White, Emory University and Atlanta University; Bernard West, Emory University; Dean Rowley, Atlanta University

*Backward into the City's Past: A Walking Tour of Downtown Atlanta*.  
Elizabeth A. Lyon, Advisory Committee on Historic Sites in Atlanta

Sunday, December 28: 5:00–6:30 p.m.

### PRESENTATIONS OF RECENT DOCTORAL RESEARCH

#### EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Thad W. Tate, Institute of Early American History and Culture  
*Separation of Church and State in Colonial South Carolina*.  
John W. Brinsfield, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment and  
University of Texas, El Paso

*A Town Study in Colonial New York: Newtown, Queens County, 1642–1790*. Jessica Ehrlich, University of South Carolina

*Tobacco and Slaves: Population, Economy, and Society in Eighteenth-Century Prince Georges County, Maryland*. Allan Kulikoff, Institute of Early American History and Culture

*Occultism and Renaissance Science in Eighteenth-Century America*.  
Herbert Leventhall, *Papers of Robert Morris*, City University of New York

*Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635–85: The Social Foundations of Harmony and Conflict*. Robert Goodman, Educational Cultural Complex, San Diego

*Backwoods Revolutionaries: Social Context and Constitutional Theories of the North Carolina Regulators, 1765–71*. James P. Whittenburg, University of Missouri

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*The Anglican Ministry in Virginia, 1723–76: A Study of Social Class.*

Joan R. Gundersen, Vanderbilt University

COMMENT: Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania

### EARLY MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Nancy Lyman Roelker, Boston University

*The Protestant Cardinal: Reluctant Rebel.* Lawrence Metzger;

Nancy Lyman Roelker, doctoral candidate, Boston University

*Amsterdam's Golden Age: Poverty, Public Order, Public Welfare, and the Poor.* Jay Kaufman; Gerald L. Soliday, doctoral candidate, Brandeis University

*The Death Penalty, For and Against: Re-evaluations of Punishment in Pre-Revolutionary France.* Joanne S. Kaufmann; Franklin L. Ford, doctoral candidate, Harvard University

*The Migration of Italian Cultural Elites to Early Modern France.* Alois von Isakovics; Herbert Moller, doctoral candidate, Boston University

*Poverty and Popular Culture in Siglo de Oro Madrid, 1560–1700.*

C. Lawrence Carlson; Richard Herr, doctoral candidate, University of California, Berkeley

*Charles de Bovelles: An Early Sixteenth-Century Humanist.*

Grietje Sloan; W. J. Bouwsma, doctoral candidate, University of California, Berkeley

Sunday, December 28: 5:00–7:00 p.m.

### TEACHING DEMONSTRATIONS

#### OHIO HISTORIANS' MEDIA GROUP

COORDINATOR: K. Austin Kerr, Ohio State University

This demonstration presents examples of historian-produced classroom media, including *Japan on the Eve of Westernization*; *Invasion: Enemy Challenge and Russian Response*; and *Images of Industrialism: The United States, 1865–1919*. Each presentation will have a brief introduction and discussion with the audience will follow.

#### HOW TO LOCATE AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES FOR COLLEGE HISTORY TEACHING

COORDINATOR: Gerald R. Kovac, West Lafayette, Indiana

This demonstration includes discussion of *The Fourth Revolution* (Carnegie Report, 1972) and how audio-visual aids can supplement teaching; visual introduction to commonly used software; slide program with audio-tape accompaniment, presenting a sample of resource cata-

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logs and guides; and a display of catalogs and guides. Audience participation is encouraged.

### **TEACHING ETHNIC AND MINORITY HISTORY WITH AUDIO-VISUALS**

COORDINATORS: Michael D. DeMichele and John L. Earl, III,  
University of Scranton

This demonstrates an approach to the teaching of ethnic history through films, seminars and television, by bringing the local community into the classroom for presentations and discussions, videotaping the proceedings for future use, and then sending the students into the community to complete academic projects. It includes an oral presentation on how the course was developed and a thirty-minute video-taped composite which demonstrates the different ethnic groups that participated. Audience involvement is encouraged.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR TEACHING UNDER-PREPARED STUDENTS**

COORDINATOR: Judith M. Walter, New York City Community College,  
City University of New York

The under-prepared student in the basic history course is a major problem for many college instructors. This session demonstrates some strategies and materials which are proving useful in teaching history to students with below-average reading and study skills.

### **THE AHA FILM PROJECT**

COORDINATOR: J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware

The AHA's Film and Document Series was undertaken to develop a means of using film resources in the study and teaching of history that would educate students in criticizing visual sources and would permit them to study film individually. It resulted in the production of four half-hour film cartridges, edited from the films *Becket*, *Martin Luther*, *Juarez*, and *The Emperor and the General*, each with a parallel book of readings, and now available from the Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Sunday, December 28: 9:00 p.m.

### **GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

PRESIDING: Mack Thompson, American Historical Association  
Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: *History as a Moral Science*. Gordon Wright,  
Stanford University

*ANNUAL MEETING 1975*

Monday, December 29

**WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE CONFERENCE GROUP  
IN WOMEN'S HISTORY**

**WOMEN IN THE SOUTH**

COORDINATORS: Mollie Davis Abernathy, Queens College, North Carolina; Gloria Blackwell, Clark College and Emory University; Marsha Kass Marks, Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University; Darlene Roth White, Emory University

**METHODOLOGY**

COORDINATORS: Julia Kirk Blackwelder, Emory University; Persis Hunt, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Susan Kleinberg, University of California, San Diego; Ellen Ross, Connecticut College

**TEACHING HISTORY OF U.S. WOMEN**

COORDINATORS: Miriam Ciporen, Lincoln High School, Brooklyn; Allis Wolfe, City University of New York; Marlene Wortman, Illinois Institute of Technology

**WOMEN AND POPULAR CULTURE**

COORDINATORS: Linda Hyman and Irene Javors, Richmond College, City University of New York; Clara R. Mellman, Staten Island Community College, City University of New York; Harold Mellman

**TEACHING HISTORY OF EUROPEAN AND THIRD WORLD  
WOMEN**

COORDINATORS: Marilyn Boxer, San Diego State University; Barbara Engel, Sarah Lawrence College; Atina Grossman, Rutgers University; Kristin Mann, Stanford University

**PROSTITUTION**

COORDINATORS: Ruth Rosen, University of California, Davis; Judith Walkowitz, Rutgers University; James Wunsch, University of Chicago

Monday, December 29: 9:30–11:30 a.m.

**37. COMPARATIVE HISTORY AND TRADITIONAL HISTORY:  
A KEY TO REINTERPRETATION**

CHAIR: James W. Alexander, University of Georgia



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*The English Crisis of 1297 in the Light of French Experience.*

Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

*Attachment to the Crown and Conceptions of Monarchy in Medieval England and France.* Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

*Anticipatory Association of the Heir: Early Capetian Succession Re-examined in the Light of Noble Society.* Andrew W. Lewis, University of Western Ontario

COMMENT: Jeremy Y. duQ. Adams, Southern Methodist University

### 38. THE SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION

CHAIR: Myron P. Gilmore, Harvard University

*The Wittenberg Theologians and the Spread of the Reformation in Germany.* Mark U. Edwards, Wellesley College

*The Spread of Protestant Influences in the Early English Reformation.* Cissie Rafferty Bonini, Stanford University

*Mechanisms and Phases of the Spread of the Reformation in France.* Philip Benedict, Princeton University

COMMENT: Myron P. Gilmore, Harvard University; Harold J. Grimm, Ohio State University; John K. Yost, University of Nebraska

### 39. SCIENCE AND WOMAN

CHAIR: Everett I. Mendelsohn, Harvard University

*Aristotle's Biology: A Source for Medieval and Renaissance Views of Woman.* Maryanne Cline Horowitz, Occidental College

*Harvey and Bacon: Views of Nature and the Female during the Scientific Revolution.* Carolyn Iltis, University of San Francisco

COMMENT: Marilyn Arthur, Columbia University; Joan Cadden, Harvard University

### 40. COLONIAL ETHNOHISTORY: A CLOSER VIEW OF THE MEXICAN INDIAN

CHAIR: Murdo J. MacLeod, University of Pittsburgh

*Peasants in Trouble: Rural Crime and Criminal Testimony in Oaxaca and Central Mexico.* William B. Taylor, University of Colorado

*The Search for the Maya in Colonial Documentation.* Marta Espejo-Ponce Hunt, University of California, Los Angeles

*From Inside the Indian World: Colonial Nahuatl Documentation.* James Lockhart, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Karen Spaulding, Columbia University

**41. AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS—IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT**

CHAIR: Carl B. Cone, University of Kentucky

*British Pro-American Members of Parliament during the American Revolution: A Question of Identity.* Mary Kinnear, University of Manitoba

*English Sympathisers outside Parliament: The Problem of Objective.* Colin Bonwick, University of Keele

COMMENT: Eugene C. Black, Brandeis University

**42. JEWISH SELF-CONCEPTIONS AND MODERN SOCIETY:  
A COMPARATIVE VIEW**

CHAIR: Henry L. Feingold, Bernard M. Baruch College, City University of New York

*Nationalism and Identity: The Function of Ideology in the German Zionist Movement.* Stephen M. Poppel, Bryn Mawr College

*Assimilation and Pluralism in the Interwar French Jewish Community: The Youth Groups.* Paula E. Hyman, Columbia University

*Ethnicity and Acculturation in the 'Twenties: Public Education in New York City.* Deborah Dash Moore, Columbia University

COMMENT: Peter J. Loewenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

**43. PERSPECTIVES ON LENIN**

CHAIR: Rolf H. W. Theen, Purdue University

*Gramsci on Lenin.* John Cammett, John Jay College, City University of New York

*Lukacs on Lenin.* Norman Levine, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

*Sorel on Lenin.* Jack J. Roth, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington

**44. SCIENCE, RELIGION, AND SOCIETY IN VICTORIAN BRITAIN**

CHAIR: Arnold Thackray, University of Pennsylvania

*Nepotism and Patronage in Victorian Medicine.* M. Jeanne Peterson, Indiana University

*The Royal Institution and the Professionalization of Science.* Morris Berman, Rutgers University

*The Victorian Conflict between Science and Religion: Thoughts toward a Reappraisal.* Frank M. Turner, Yale University

COMMENT: Sydney Eisen, York University; Richard French, Privy Council Office, Government of Canada

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**45. WOMEN AND RELIGION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY  
AMERICA: RE-EVALUATING RELIGIOUS VALUES**

CHAIR: Anne Firor Scott, Duke University

*The Changing Art of Ministerial and Feminine Biography.*

Ann Douglas, Columbia University

*Anti-Catholic Movements and the Vision of the Victimized Woman.*

David H. Bennett, Syracuse University

*Harriet Beecher Stowe: Christianity and the Feminine Ideal.* Carol V. R.

George, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

COMMENT: Alice Crozier, Douglass College, Rutgers University;

George Fredrickson, Northwestern University

**46. THE POLICE IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE PROBLEM OF  
CONTROL**

CHAIR: Roger Lane, Haverford College

*Discipline and Disciplinarians in Nineteenth-Century America:*

*Controlling the Police in the Formative Years.* Frank Morn,

University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

*Professionalism versus Politics: The Police Quest for Autonomy.*

David R. Johnson, University of Texas, San Antonio

*Curbing Police Brutality in a Decade of Change: A California City  
in the 1960s.* Henry Cohen, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Thomas Frost, Chicago Police Department; Roger Lane;

James F. Richardson, University of Akron

**47. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE  
SOUTH SINCE 1875**

Joint Session with the Society for the History of Technology

CHAIR: Paul M. Gaston, University of Virginia

*A Slightly Different Vision: Southern Knights of Labor View the*

*New South.* Melton A. McLaurin, University of South Alabama

*Engineers and the New South Creed: The Origin and Regional*

*Impact of Georgia Tech.* Robert C. McMath, Jr., Georgia Institute of  
Technology

*Vesta Mills: A Manufacturer's Response to Unionism, 1899–1901.*

Alan H. Stokes, Jr., University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Merl E. Reed, Georgia State University

**48. IMPERIAL AMERICA AND FOREIGN PEOPLES: THE  
INTERACTION, 1899–1905**

Joint Session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign  
Relations

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

CHAIR: Robert L. Beisner, American University

*Filipino Responses: The American Occupation of Batangas, 1899–1902.*  
Glenn A. May, University of Texas, Arlington

*Panamanian and Colombian Responses to American Occupations of 1885, 1902, and 1903.* Alfredo Castillero Calvo, Universidad de Panamá

*The Forgotten Occupation: Americans in Peking, 1900–01.*  
Michael H. Hunt, Yale University

COMMENT: Jorge Dominguez, Harvard University; Marilyn B. Young, University of Michigan

### 49. RECOVERING THE PAST: THREE FAMILY HISTORY METHODOLOGIES

CHAIR: John Demos, Brandeis University

*Amazing Grace; Or, White Folks Just Can't Believe Niggers Like Us Exist.* Lenus Jack, Louisiana State University

*Introducing Students to Quantitative Family History.* Kirk Jeffrey, Carleton College

*The Great Depression: WPA Interviews and Student Family History Projects.* David H. Culbert, Louisiana State University

COMMENT: Mark Friedberger, Newberry Library; Demetri B. Shimkin, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

### 50. AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES AS BUSINESS HISTORY

Joint Session with the Air Force Historical Foundation

CHAIR: Stanley L. Falk, Chief Historian, Office of Air Force History, Department of the Air Force

*German Aircraft Production, 1918–39.* Edward L. Homze, University of Nebraska

*The United States Aircraft Industry since 1945.* Charles deL. Bright, Southwestern College

COMMENT: Robin Higham, Kansas State University; I. B. Holley, Jr., Duke University

### 51. THE STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE IN EUROPE 1944–46: FROM RESISTANCE TO LIBERATION POLITICS

CHAIR: John A. Petropulos, Amherst College

*From Liberation to Civil War: The United States and Greece, 1944–46.*  
John O. Iatrides, Southern Connecticut State College

*Between Occupation and Amgot: Liberation Politics in France.*  
Steven Philip Kramer, University of New Mexico

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*American Policy in Italy and the Fall of the Parri Government.*  
Harry Cliadakis, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Daphne Stassin Herzstein, University of Georgia;  
James Miller, National Archives and Records Service

### 52. PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS—PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

CHAIR: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

PANEL: Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia; Daniel J. Reed,  
National Archives and Records Service; Richard S. Kirkendall, Indiana  
University; Alfred D. Chandler, Harvard University; Arthur S. Link,  
Princeton University

### 53. CRITERIA FOR HISTORIAN-PRODUCED TEACHING MEDIA

CHAIR: Taylor Stults, Muskingum College

PANEL: Bruce Bigelow, Denison University; Donald G. Schilling,  
Denison University; Stephen C. Scholl, Ohio Wesleyan University

COMMENT: James B. Allen, Brigham Young University

### 54. THE ETHICS OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

CHAIR: Rudolph Binion, Brandeis University

PANEL: James M. Banner, Jr., Princeton University; John Gallmann,  
Indiana University Press; William L. Gum, Elsevier Scientific  
Publishing Company; Gerard F. McCauley, Gerard F. McCauley  
Agency

COMMENT: The Audience

### 55. MEDIEVAL MUSLIM ARMIES

CHAIR: Walter Kaegi, University of Chicago

*The Emergence of a Professional Army.* Jack Lassner, Wayne State  
University

*The Use of Black Troops.* Jere L. Bacharach, University of Washington  
*From Ayyubid Freeborn Troops to Mamluks.* R. Stephen Humphreys,  
State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Walter Kaegi

### 56. ELITES IN EARLY MODERN HESSE: VILLAGE, CITY, AND CHURCH

CHAIR: Gerald Strauss, Indiana University

*Peasant Elites in Hesse, 1680–1820.* George Thomas Fox,  
Vanderbilt University

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*Competing Urban Elites: Marburg, 1560–1800.* Gerald L. Soliday, Brandeis University

*From Radical Outsiders to Establishment: Protestant Superintendents and Urban Parish Preachers in Hesse, 1520–1605.* John C. Stalnaker, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: James A. Vann, University of Michigan

### 57. PURITANISM, ENTHUSIASM, AND REVOLUTION

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Sydney E. Ahlstrom, Yale University

*Enthusiasts in Early America: Fanatics, Reformers, or Subversives?* David Sherman Lovejoy, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*How the Puritans Won the Revolution: Post-Revolutionary Literary Perspectives.* Sacvan Bercovitch, Columbia University

COMMENT: David D. Hall, Boston University

### 58. CRIME IN BRITAIN

Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: J. H. Hexter, Yale University

*Criminal Courts and the Poor in Late Elizabethan Hertfordshire.* Carol Wiener, University of Houston and Texas Southern University

*The Seventeenth Century.* Walter King, University of Michigan

*Crime and the Administration of Justice in Surrey, 1736–53.* John Beattie, University of Toronto

COMMENT: E. P. Thompson, University of Pittsburgh

### 59. REVISIONISM IN MEXICAN HISTORY (RECENT MEXICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY)

CHAIR: James W. Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles

*The Eighteenth Century.* Peggy K. Liss, Akron University

*The Nineteenth Century.* Laurens Perry, University of the Americas, Cholula, Mexico; Stephen R. Niblo, University of the Americas, Cholula, Mexico

*The Revolution.* David C. Bailey, Michigan State University

COMMENT: William H. Beezley, North Carolina State University; Charles H. Harris, III, New Mexico State University

### 60. PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD

CHAIR: Joseph F. Kett, University of Virginia

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*The English Puritans and Children: Psychohistory or Cultural History?*

C. John Sommerville, University of Florida

*Childhood and Public Policy in Recent American History.*

Robert H. Bremner, Ohio State University

*Childhood and the Family Cycle: A Developmental Approach.*

Tamara K. Hareven, Clark University

COMMENT: Herbert Moller, Boston University

### 61. AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY IN THE ERA OF DEMOCRACY

CHAIR: Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University

*A New Interpretation of American Political History in the*

*Democratic Era.* Edward Pessen, Bernard M. Baruch College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMENT: Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh; Irwin Unger, New York University

### 62. ANALOGY VERSUS IDENTITY IN THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF VALUES

Joint Session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: John C. Greene, University of Connecticut

*Herbert Spencer and Scientism.* Harold Issadore Sharlin, Iowa State University

*Social Darwinism and Constitutional Law.* Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College

COMMENT: David A. Hollinger, State University of New York, Buffalo

### 63. REFORM IN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Charles W. Hayford, Oberlin College

*Reform in China: The Nineteenth-Century Transformation.*

Suzanne W. Barnett, University of Puget Sound

*Reform in the United States: Culture and Ideology.*

Redmond J. Barnett, University of Puget Sound

COMMENT: Paul A. Cohen, Wellesley College; William R. Hutchison, Harvard Divinity School

### 64. ECONOMIC CHANGE IN EARLY AMERICA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, 1700-1840

Joint Session with the Economic History Association

CHAIR: David Fischer, Brandeis University

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*The Agricultural Crisis of Eighteenth-Century New England.*

Robert A. Gross, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

*Agricultural Organization, Output, and Productivity: Chester County,*

*Pennsylvania, in the Eighteenth Century.* Duane E. Ball,

University of Michigan, Dearborn

*Labor Allocations, Labor Productivity, and Output Composition on*

*Coastal Plantations in the Early Nineteenth Century.*

Ralph V. Anderson, Elon College

COMMENT: Robert Gallman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill;

Wayne D. Rasmussen, U.S. Department of Agriculture

### 65. PSYCHOANALYSIS OF GROUPS

Joint Session with the Group for the Use of Psychology in History

CHAIR: Charles B. Strozier, Sangamon State University

*Power and Humanity in the Upbringing of the Nineteenth-Century*

*Russian Czars.* Richard S. Wortman, University of Chicago

*Events and Affects: Aspects of the Psychoanalytic Study of Groups.*

Fred Weinstein, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Joel S. Kovel, M.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine

### 66. THE HISTORY OF COMMUNIST REGIMES AND MOVEMENTS

Joint Session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIR: Ivo J. Lederer, Ford Foundation

*The ACLS Planning Group on the Comparative Study of Communism:*

*What Difference Does Its Work Make to the Historian?* R. V. Burks,

Wayne State University

COMMENT: Cyril E. Black, Princeton University; Albert Feuerwerker,

University of Michigan

### 67. POWER AND AUTHORITY IN ARCHAIC SOCIETIES

CHAIR: H. D. Harootunian, University of Chicago

*A Unified Field of Theory of Kingship and Aristocracy.*

D. A. Miller, University of Rochester

*Black and White Power: Kingship and Sorcery.* Aidan Southall,

University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Power and Heroism in Balkan Societies.* John Loud,

Texas Christian University

COMMENT: H. D. Harootunian

### 68. CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN'S HISTORY TO GENERAL HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY

CHAIR: Joan Kelly-Gadol, City College, City University of New York



## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*New Perspectives on the 'Status of Women' and Implications for the Study of Social Change.* Sheila Ryan Johanssen, Seattle

*The Importance of Women's History in Re-evaluating the Uses of Traditional Historical Sources.* Hilda Smith, University of Maryland

COMMENT: Joan Kelly-Gadol; Daniel Smith, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

### **69. BEYOND BOOKER T. WASHINGTON: BLACK LEADERSHIP, 1880-1920**

CHAIR: Raymond Gavins, Duke University

*Black U.S. Consuls and the Isolation of Black Leaders, 1880-1920.* Allison Blakely, Howard University

*Leadership and the Protest Tradition: The Black Press, 1880-1920.* Hal S. Chase, University of Maryland

COMMENT: Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland; Emma Lou Thornbrough, Butler University

### **70. WAR, PROPAGANDA, TOTALITARIANISM: THE GERMAN EXPERIENCE RE-EXAMINED**

CHAIR: Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University

*Propaganda of Ecstasy: Goebbels and the Battle of France, 1940.* Jay W. Baird, Miami University

*Victory or Death: The 'Deutsche Wochenschaen' as Solace and Threat, 1943-45.* Robert Edwin Herzstein, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: William E. Griffith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; George H. Stein, State University of New York, Binghamton

### **71. THE BEGINNINGS OF DECOLONIZATION IN AFRICA**

CHAIR: Leonard Thompson, Yale University

*Colonial Policies during World War II: Decolonization and the Trusteeship Controversy.* William Roger Louis, University of Texas, Austin

*The Political Foundations of Decolonization.* Prosser Gifford, Amherst College

*The Economic Dimensions of Decolonization.* Ralph A. Austin, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Leonard Thompson

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**72. THE REORIENTATION OF AMERICAN SOCIAL THOUGHT  
SINCE 1940**

CHAIR: Warren Susman, Rutgers University

*Richard Hofstadter, C. Wright Mills, and American Social Thought.*  
Richard Gillam, Palo Alto

COMMENT: Pete E. Clecak, University of California, Irvine;  
John P. Diggins, University of California, Irvine; Richard King,  
Federal City College

**73. POLITICS AND STRATEGY IN VIETNAM: KENNEDY AND  
JOHNSON**

CHAIR: Theodore Ropp, Duke University

*Measured Retaliation: The Johnson Administrations' Search for a  
Vietnam Strategy.* Richard A. Hunt, Center of Military History,  
Department of the Army

*Vietnam: John F. Kennedy's 'Proving Ground of Democracy in Asia.'*  
Charles A. Cannon, Stanford University

COMMENT: Dean Rusk, University of Georgia; James C. Thomson,  
Nieman Foundation, Harvard University

**74. ALTERNATIVE CAREERS FOR A.B.'s AND PH.D.'s IN HISTORY**

CHAIR: Dan Krieger, California Polytechnic State University

PANEL: Gary Messinger, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;  
Frances E. Phipps, National Urban Coalition; Louis L. Tucker, State  
Historian of New York.

COMMENT: The Audience

**75. SAVING THE SURVEY COURSE: INNOVATIVE METHODS IN  
TEACHING**

CHAIR: Lorman A. Ratner, Herbert H. Lehman College, City  
University of New York

*Competency-Based Methods.* Howard A. Barnes, Winston-Salem State  
University

*Cognitive Mapping.* Robert V. Schnucker, Northeast Missouri State  
University

*Self-Instructional Approaches.* Jean D. Moss, West Virginia University

COMMENT: Jan Shipps, Indiana University-Purdue University,  
Indianapolis

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### 76. AN-OTHER ATLANTA: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH SLIDES, TOURS, AND DISCUSSION

CO-CHAIR: Timothy J. Crimmins, Georgia State University; Darlene Roth White, Emory University

Slide Presentation—*Atlanta: Past to Present*. Timothy J. Crimmins  
An overview of Atlanta's development which will incorporate the major findings of the tour papers and will outline the routes of each tour.

#### Tour Presentations

*Recycling the City's Past: Three Examples of Suburban Residential Change in Atlanta*. Howard L. Preston, Atlanta Urban Fellow

*Atlanta Is a Female Noun: Evidence of City Building among Women*.  
Darlene Roth White

*The Black Sides of Atlanta: Population Movement, Suburbanization, and Residential/Business Development*. Dana F. White, Emory University and Atlanta University; Bernard West, Emory University; Dean Rowley, Atlanta University

*Backward into the City's Past: A Walking Tour of Downtown Atlanta*.  
Elizabeth A. Lyon. Advisory Committee on Historic Sites in Atlanta

Monday, December 29: 3:30 p.m.

### BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Gordon Wright, Stanford University

*Report of the Executive Director*

*Report of the Nominating Committee*. Nancy N. Barker, University of Texas, Austin

*Reports of the Vice-Presidents:*

*Professional Division*: Jean T. Joughin, American University

*Research Division*: Leo F. Solt, Indiana University

*Teaching Division*: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

*Other Business*

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University

Tuesday, December 30: 9:30–11:30 a.m.

### 77. SPIRITUALITY OF THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

CHAIR: Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

*Spirituality of the Renaissance and Reformation: Mainline Protestantism*. David C. Steinmetz, Duke University

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*Spirituality of the Renaissance and Reformation: Radical Protestantism.*  
George H. Williams, Harvard University

*Spirituality of the Renaissance and Reformation: Orthodox  
(Transformed Catholicism).* Cyriac K. Pullapilly, Saint Mary's College

COMMENT: The Audience

### 78. WOMEN AND HISTORICAL PROCESS: ENLIGHTENMENT VIEWS

CHAIR: Authur M. Wilson, Emeritus, Dartmouth College

*Rousseau: The Relation of Freedom and Culture.* Margot Drekmeier,  
Palo Alto

*Rousseau's 'New Woman.'* Marlene LeGates, California State College,  
Sonoma

*Women's History: Enlightenment Historiography.* Abby Kleinbaum,  
Manhattan Community College

COMMENT: Carolyn Chappell Lougee, Stanford University

### 79. LOYALISTS AND AMNESTY

CHAIR: Robert A. East, Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications,  
and Brooklyn College, City University of New York

*The Problem of Amnesty after the American Revolution.* Roberta  
Tansman Jacobs, George Mason University

*Political Struggles in Massachusetts Towns during the American  
Revolution: Some Hypothetical Models.* David E. Maas, Wheaton  
College, Illinois

*Loyalism in Eastern Virginia: A Case Study.* Adele Hast, Atlas of  
Early American History

COMMENT: Eugene Fingerhut, California State University, Los Angeles

### 80. THE REALITIES OF THE MID-VICTORIAN UNITED KINGDOM

CHAIR: David Spring, Johns Hopkins University

*Politics, Economics, Religion, and Society, 1856–68.* Michael Hurst,  
St. John's College, Oxford

*The Mid-Nineteenth Century Electoral Structure.* Richard W. Davis,  
Washington University

*The Cause of Parliamentary Reform, 1848–67.* Charles Taylor,  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

### 81. SEXUALITY AND HISTORY: SOME APPROACHES TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

CHAIR: John Burnham, Ohio State University

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*Buggery and the British Navy during the Napoleonic Wars.* Arthur N. Gilbert, University of Denver

*The Effect of Deviant Marriage Patterns on Fertility in Nineteenth-Century America.* R. Christian Johnson, Office of Population Research, Princeton University

*Challenges to Societal Attitudes Toward 'Deviant' Sex in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries.* Vern L. Bullough, California State University, Northridge

COMMENT: Stephen R. Kern, Northern Illinois University

### 82. THE INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN CONSERVATISM

CHAIR: Harold E. Davis, American University

*Lucas Alamán and Mexican Conservatism.* Jaime Rodríguez, University of California, Irvine

*M. A. Caro and Colombian Conservatism.* George Brubaker, University of Arizona

*Bartolomé Herrera and Peruvian Conservatism.* Daniel Gleason, St. Thomas University

COMMENT: John D. Martz, III, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Martin Stabb, Pennsylvania State University

### 83. THE SEARCH FOR A USEABLE PAST IN NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES

CHAIR: Samuel Proctor, University of Florida

*Out of the Shadows: Writing Native American History from White Records.* James H. O'Donnell, III, Marietta College

*Neglected Resources: The Native American and White Man's Law before 1800.* Yasuhide Kawashima, University of Texas, El Paso

*Capturing the Indian Point of View: Ethnocentricity and Ethnohistory.* Wilbur R. Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Charles Hudson, University of Georgia

### 84. THE PARTY AND THE PROFESSORS

CHAIR: Karl A. Schleunes, University of North Carolina, Greensboro  
*National Socialism and German University Professors: An Overview.* Reece C. Kelly, Fort Lewis College

*National Socialism and German University Professors: The Physics Community.* Alan D. Beyerchen, United States Army

COMMENT: William S. Allen, State University of New York, Buffalo; Karl A. Schleunes; Sanford L. Segal, University of Rochester

**85. HUNGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD, 1918-41**

Joint Session with the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History

CHAIR: Stephen Borsody, Chatham College

*Hungary between Wilson and Lenin: The Foreign Policy of the Revolutionary Regime of Mihaly Karolyi.* Peter Pastor, Montclair State College

*From Isolation to Alliance: Hungarian Foreign Policy in the 1920s.* Eva Balogh, Yale University

*Miklos Horthy, Hungary, and the Coming of the European Crisis, 1932-41.* Thomas Sakmyster, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: Anna M. Cienciala, University of Kansas; John Lukacs, Chestnut Hill College

**86. PERSPECTIVES ON THE URBAN HISTORY OF JAPAN**

CHAIR: Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University

*Kyoto: The Several Faces of an Imperial Capital.* Mary Elizabeth Berry, University of Michigan

*Osaka: Civic Spirit in Administration.* Donald H. Shively, Harvard University

*Edo: The Making of an Urban Identity.* Henry D. Smith, II, Cornell University

COMMENT: Robert M. Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania: *From the Perspective of Chinese Urban History*; R. Burr Litchfield, Brown University: *From the Perspective of European Urban History*

**87. SOLZHENITSYN'S VIEW OF THE PAST**

CHAIR: Sidney Heitman, Colorado State University

*"The Gulag Archipelago" as a Political Document.* Nancy Heer, Wheaton College

*Anti-Modernism of Solzhenitsyn.* Abbott Gleason, Brown University

COMMENT: Robert H. McNeal, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Edward C. Thaden, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

**88. MYTHS AND REALITIES IN AMERICAN SPORT**

CHAIR: Richard D. Mandell, University of South Carolina

*Professional Baseball and American Society: The Progressive Era.* Steven Riess, University of Michigan, Dearborn

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*American Intercollegiate Football: An Overview.* Robin D. Lester, Trinity School

COMMENT: Gordon B. McKinney, Valdosta State College; John Lax, Mount Holyoke College

### 89. THE JEW AS REVOLUTIONARY IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

Joint Session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Louis Ruchames, University of Massachusetts, Boston

*Daniel DeLeon.* L. Glen Seretan, University of Toronto

*Morris Hillquit.* Irwin H. Yellowitz, City College, City University of New York

*Abraham Cahan.* Leon Stein, International Ladies Garment Workers Union

COMMENT: Bernard Johnpoll, State University of New York, Albany

### 90. UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION

CHAIR: Joel Colton, Duke University and Rockefeller Foundation

*Labor Unions and the Unemployed in the Depression.* John A. Garraty, Columbia University

*Unemployment: Keynes's Anticipations and Responses.* David Felix, Bronx Community College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Joel Colton; Bernard Sternsher, Bowling Green State University

### 91. FBI FILES AND THE HISTORIAN: THE PROBLEM OF ACCESS

CHAIR: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College

*The W. E. B. DuBois Files.* Clarence G. Contee, Howard University

*The Hiss and Rosenberg Files.* Allen Weinstein, Smith College

COMMENT: The Audience

### 92. STRATEGY FOR VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC: AN EVALUATION THIRTY YEARS AFTER

Joint Session with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIR: Philip A. Crowl, Naval War College

*The Washington Perspective: Admiral Ernest J. King.* Clark Reynolds, University of Maine.

*General George C. Marshall.* Forrest C. Pogue, Smithsonian Institution

## ANNUAL MEETING 1975

*The Theater Perspective: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and the Central Pacific Offensive, 1943–45.* E. B. Potter, United States Naval Academy.

*General Douglas MacArthur and the War in the Southeast Pacific.*

D. Clayton James, Mississippi State University

COMMENT: Raymond G. O'Connor, University of Miami

### 93. HISTORY IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

CHAIR: S. Fred Roach, Jr., Kennesaw Junior College

*Footnotes, Fertilizer, and Fine Arts: Historical Teaching Techniques in a Junior College.* Robert W. Dubay, Bainbridge Junior College, Georgia

*Problems in Community College Teaching.* James Megginson, Garland County Community College

*Writing Community College Textbooks.* William Bean, Daytona Beach Community College

COMMENT: The Audience

Tuesday, December 30: 12:15–2:00 p.m.

Luncheon

### SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS AND SOCIETY OF GEORGIA ARCHIVISTS

PRESIDING: Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Library of Congress

*Getting the NHP&RC on the Track.* Frank G. Burke, National Archives and Records Service



