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## *Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences: The First 85 Years*

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper looks at the history of the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences (IASS) and the organization's contributions to the field. Through a careful examination of documents, newsletters, minutes, and correspondence, a rich account unfolds, demonstrating unceasing commitment to advancing research in multiple disciplines. The IASS built bridges between and among colleges and universities across the state, as well as with state institutions, professional associations, libraries, and high schools. For 85 years, it has promoted camaraderie and respect and has succeeded in fostering support for all of the social sciences.

**KEY WORDS** Social Sciences; Indiana; IASS; Academic Conference;  
Academic Journal

### **FORMATION AND INITIAL YEARS**

In 2014, the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences (IASS) marks 85 years of unparalleled contributions to the field. Its interdisciplinary composition and collaborative interactions on a statewide level are unique and have set Indiana apart in the academic advancement of the social sciences. Academy members' endeavors in professional conference participation and scholarly publication continue, and a look back through decades of activities reveals consistent commitment to high-quality research and reinforcement of the social sciences in all Indiana colleges and universities.

The IASS was established in 1929 and incorporated by the state of Indiana on February 8, 1937, with Butler University designated as its principal office and Professor C. B. Camp as its resident agent. From its inception, the organization welcomed leadership representation from multiple institutions. The first three members of the IASS board of directors were Professor Camp, sociology professor V. Dewey Annakin of Indiana's State Teachers College (later Indiana State University) in Terre Haute, and political science professor Harold Zink of DePauw University. Professor Zink, as well as DePauw sociology professor Lester M. Jones and DePauw economics professor Hiram L. Jome, were named as incorporators. The Academy took steps from the beginning to diversify disciplinary, as well as institutional, representation.

The founders' vision for the IASS was multifaceted, and the articles of incorporation outlined the organization's purposes as follows:

to promote the social sciences in the state of Indiana,  
to bring into association those persons whether in educational circles,  
government administration, or elsewhere in Indiana interested in the  
social sciences,  
to serve as a clearing house for research in the social sciences in Indiana,  
to undertake research in the social sciences in Indiana,  
to publish studies and papers in the social sciences,  
to receive any gifts or appropriations from private persons, public bodies,  
corporations, or the State of Indiana for the carrying out of the above  
purposes, and  
to cooperate with similar associations in other states for the purpose of  
promoting the social sciences or carry out any of the above purposes.

Throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first, the Academy has worked toward these efforts and has adhered to its founding principles. It has been recognized time and again for providing an ongoing forum for intellectual and scholarly interaction among social scientists from private and public universities and colleges. Its interdisciplinary character has created an exceptional environment for exchange, collaboration, support, and enhanced research and teaching.

There is little historical record of Academy activities during the 1930s, but *Annals of the Indiana Academy of Social Sciences* on file from the late 1940s indicate that the organization was successfully carrying out its mission and establishing a legacy of solid research support. The IASS met at Spring Mill State Park in 1946, and an anonymous gift allowed for the publication of six of the papers presented:

- “The Problem of International Collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States: from the Point of View of an Historian,” by E. Lee Bens, Indiana University
- “The Problem of International Collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States: from the Point of View of a Political Scientist,” by Elmer Plischke, DePauw University
- “The Mission to Spain of James Russell Lowell, 1877–1880,” by Louis Martin Sears, Purdue University
- “American Objectives in the Occupation of Germany,” by Harold Zink, DePauw University
- “Accommodating Democracy to the Economic and Political Problems of the Day,” by Ford P. Hall, Indiana University
- “Research for the Legislature,” excerpts from an address by Indiana Lieutenant Governor Richard T. James

In 1947, the number of published presentations increased to 11, and in 1948 to 12. Topics ranged from local issues (“A Survey of Probation in Northwest Indiana,” by F. K. Kruger, Valparaiso University) to statewide issues (“Some Proposed Changes in the Indiana Constitution,” by George Blake, Franklin College), national issues (“Current

Problems of Federal Reserve Monetary Policy,” by Raymond P. Kent, University of Notre Dame), and international issues (“With Roosevelt at Tehran,” by W. P. Rusterholtz, Butler University).

## **MID-CENTURY**

In 1954, the IASS celebrated its 25th anniversary at its annual conference held at Indiana University in Bloomington. The commemoration was significant, as Academy leaders had come to know the value of their organization and its potential for the future. By then, the Academy had grown to more than 150 members, and former IASS presidents were invited to attend as well. Officers asked IU President Herman Wells, an economist, to give the dinner meeting speech and, in efforts to enhance national recognition of the Academy’s place within the national sphere of social sciences, invited Ovetta Culp Hobby, the first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to serve as keynote speaker. They believed her position coincided nicely with the conference theme, “Changing Roles of the Federal, State, and Local Governments.”

The 1950s saw significant growth for the IASS. It was then that the field of social geography was added to disciplinary representation, which already included sociology, economics, political science, business administration, and history. Academy officers and directors continued to build membership by encouraging colleagues to join by contacting department chairs in each discipline, who in turn added newly hired faculty to mailing lists. Arrangements were made for the printing of official letterhead stationery, and annual membership cards were issued, using colors of the school hosting that year’s conference. Membership dues were \$1.00, with the conference registration fee set at 50 cents, adding to a treasury balance averaging \$250 to \$500, which allowed for mailings and occasional lunch expenses, but little else. An increase in dues to \$2.00 in the late 1950s added to the coffers, giving officers hope that they might sustain consistent publishing efforts.

Academy officers endeavored to continue conference paper publication on their small budget, and with limited funds, a mimeographed pamphlet similar in size to the *Indiana History Bulletin* became the standard format. Mimeographing, the publication technology of the day, could minimize costs with a 16- to 32-page publication, but officers were concerned that this would allow only enough space for abstracts or summaries of research. The IASS made significant strides toward more formal publishing when the president of Valparaiso University, a conference host institution, proposed a subsidy of up to \$2,000 per year if the Academy were to match the support with \$1,000. The organization was not yet in a position to provide the match, but a trend toward institutional support of *Proceedings* publication had begun. The University of Notre Dame, host of the 1957 annual conference, contributed \$300 toward the cost of printing. The IASS took further steps to secure an honorarium each year, as well as assistance with the physical printing of the *Proceedings* in facilities at the host campus. In 1958, the *Proceedings* from the Ball State conference totaled more than 100 pages and included a list of current members. Distribution of the *Proceedings* expanded, and by the late 1950s,

it had become standard practice to send copies to libraries of all institutions of higher learning in Indiana and to all high schools in towns of more than 10,000 in population.

When consistent funding for the *Proceedings* publication became a possibility, IASS officers and directors worked to develop a cohesive editorial policy. It was recommended that:

1. annual conference participants be encouraged to submit their papers for publication,
2. authors be furnished a list of guidelines regarding format to ensure uniformity,
3. papers be submitted to the *Proceedings* editor at the close of the meeting where presented,
4. session chairs be authorized to submit comments by discussants and from the floor to the editor,
5. the editor submit papers to readers, not for recommendations of publication but for a checking of facts, and
6. the *Proceedings* be published by April 1 of the following year.

A decade later, Ball State University offered to assist the Academy in enhancing the publication with increased editorial support and matching financial support.

During the mid-century, the Academy continued to foster relationships with other organizations, including the Indiana Economic Council, the Indiana Historical Bureau, and the Inter-Social Science Council, collaborating with the latter on a research report entitled "Licensing of the Social Studies Teacher." In the late 1950s, some IASS officers demonstrated a concern about the state of teaching of the social sciences in Indiana's high schools. Although there was no active campaign to solicit high school teachers for membership, the Academy did begin to distribute membership materials to high school teachers demonstrating an interest. At the heart of this development lay a plan to build bridges between secondary and postsecondary educators in developing curriculum at each level. The creation of the IASS Committee on Indiana was viewed as an opportunity to address a number of issues facing the state's future, with improved social science pedagogy gaining the most attention.

Some IASS members sought a more stringent teacher-certification process in Indiana, pointing to a need for educational reorganization. Any such move would require cooperation from the Social Studies and Geography sections of the Indiana State Teachers Association (ISTA), as well as from history teachers and the Indiana Historical Society. Following external discussions, the IASS anticipated that the ISTA and Indiana's teachers might reject intervention or influence. It was recommended instead that each organization be urged by the Academy to establish a continuing committee on teacher certification. A 1958 joint recommendation by the Committee on Indiana of the

Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences and the Committee on Certification of the Indiana Council for the Social Studies urged greater specialization in teacher preparation.

University curricula generally required future teachers in the social sciences to take an array of courses, making it impossible to give needed area depth to the prospective teacher. As a result, the Academy recommended that teachers be certified in a specific area after completing 15–18 credit hours in one of the following: economics, geography, history, or political science, or a combined program including sociology, social psychology, and cultural anthropology. These discussions on curriculum matters would continue into the next decade. The Academy proposed a number of measures related to Indiana's high schools, including the adoption of a Master Teacher scholarship and a robust campaign for high school teacher membership in the IASS. Some members argued that an increased presence of high school teachers might significantly alter the nature of the Academy, while others believed the IASS held a degree of responsibility toward high school teachers and that college faculty could learn from them. It was agreed that the IASS would, at the very least, more visibly welcome high school teacher membership but the emphasis would remain centered on postsecondary academics and research.

The 1950s and 1960s marked a time of tremendous social and political change, and the work of Indiana's social scientists reflected that change. Annual conferences marked shifts in research and the state of the world. Conference themes—some proposed, some accepted—included the following:

- 1955—Population Dynamics
- 1956—Problems of Planning Indiana's Future
- 1957—Indiana in World Perspective
- 1962—Metropolitanization
- 1968—The Urban Crisis
- 1969—The Student and the University

Researchers across the disciplines maintained a high standard in their work, which was often devoted to subjects lying beyond contemporary concerns of nonacademics; however, the nature of the social sciences drew attention to real-world issues as well.

By the 1960s, membership reached more than 300 individuals from more than 20 institutions, both public and private, and nearly 30 institutional members. In addition, between 100 and 150 social scientists regularly participated in annual conferences. The increase brought enhanced prestige to the Academy, as well as more diverse representation. In addition, stable membership numbers provided the funds needed for continued publication of the *Proceedings*, now distributed to libraries across the United States and abroad. The practice of annual conference-hosting institutions contributing honoraria continued to support publication efforts. Dues were raised to \$3.00, and a special category for graduate students was added at \$1.00 per year. Overall, operations related to business meetings, the conference, and the *Proceedings* ran smoothly, with

only minor interference due to scheduling around major events, occasional campus construction, and the challenges of driving conditions in Midwest weather.

The IASS reinforced organizational successes, ensuring continued opportunities for people in the various disciplines to socialize with colleagues from other parts of the state, providing a forum for presenting research to peers, and allowing conference attendees to hear from notable outside speakers. In addition, officers continued their collaborative efforts with other agencies. Indiana Governor Harold W. Handley and the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission requested input from the IASS on planning for the 150th anniversary of statehood in 1966. The commission focused on three primary areas: (1) the teaching of Indiana history to schoolchildren, (2) the recognition and naming of landmarks and historic sites, as well as the possible creation of a state museum, and (3) the scheduling of festivals and other activities related to Indiana heritage. Main themes included pioneer history, agricultural development, the story of industry, and Indiana's contributions to the nation and the world.

## LATE CENTURY

The IASS did not set out to solve society's problems, but a sampling of conference themes again demonstrates the Academy members' attention to the world around them:

1971—The Social Scientist and the Environment

1974—The Scope of the Energy Crisis

1979—The Social Sciences in Perspective: Issues and Policies (IASS 50th Anniversary)

1983—The Hoosier Economy: Origins and Directions for the 1980s

1988—Perspectives on the Reagan Era

1991—The Bill of Rights at 200 Years

1992—The Columbian Exchange: America and Europe 1492–1992

The Academy was recognized for its continued contribution to the field and received more tangible support in 1973, when the Lilly Endowment awarded a grant of \$24,750. The funds were designated primarily for publication of the *Proceedings* and for conference speakers' honoraria over the next three years. Officers revisited the purpose and nature of the *Proceedings* with greater attention, considering whether to transform the work into a more scholarly journal and adhering to a strict editorial process of refereeing article submissions. For the time being, the publication maintained its tradition of publishing conference presentations while the IASS concentrated efforts on strengthening the conferences, extending invitations to more graduate students engaged in research, and creating a scholarly atmosphere for the examination of social conditions and changing institutions.

In 1976, the Academy paid respects to the nation's bicentennial and chose the theme "Professors: Professionalism and Unions" for its conference held at Franklin College that year. The 1970s marked a decade of challenges for unions in the United

States, particularly in the manufacturing sector, which had played a very strong role in Indiana's economy for decades. Conference participants included representatives from the American Association of University Professors, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, and the United States Department of Labor. The Lilly grant made such representation possible.

IASS relationships with external groups expanded during the late decades of the twentieth century, influencing continued growth. Leaders of the Indiana Consortium for International Programs suggested a formal, collaborative partnership between the two organizations. They also advocated for the inclusion of international studies as an IASS discipline, given its value in both public and private affairs. By the 1980s, the Academy did add international studies to its disciplines, as well as anthropology, and in 1990 added psychology. Work began on developing a comprehensive IASS social science directory, listing all social scientists in Indiana alphabetically, as well as by institutional affiliation and discipline.

The IASS board of directors also sought to highlight outside activities of its members. In the 1970s, they began publishing an annual newsletter, eventually called *Endnotes*, relating stories of faculty and student excursions to Washington, DC, and research, educational, and service trips abroad. Members were also active in a broad array of research conferences and joint projects, and the IASS sought to facilitate even greater participation by disseminating information on upcoming events. These events were sponsored by groups such as the Indiana Consortium for International Programs, the Indiana Center on Global Change and Peace, and Indiana University's Russian and European Institute and African Studies program. *Endnotes* also published reviews of prominent new books in the social sciences, as well as information about teaching resources.

In addition, *Endnotes* reported appointments and notable awards granted to IASS members. For example, Carl Metz, IASS treasurer and Hanover College political scientist, was appointed by Governor Evan Bayh to the Indiana Political Subdivision of the Indiana Risk Management Commission in 1991. That same year, Indiana State University political scientist Robert A. Packett was appointed by President George H. W. Bush to the President's Commission on White House Fellows. Packett was also appointed to the Board of Advisers to the President of the Naval War College by the Secretary of the Navy. In 1999, Indiana University Kokomo political scientist Allen B. Maxwell was designated Sagamore on the Wabash by Governor Frank O'Bannon for his distinguished service to the state of Indiana, an honor that George C. Roberts of Indiana University Northwest earned a few years later.

In 1990, the board of directors voted to establish the George C. Roberts Scholarship Award to recognize excellence in research published in the *Proceedings*. Roberts, an Indiana University Northwest political scientist and professor of public and environmental affairs, as well as long-term editor of the *Proceedings*, was well respected for his own scholarship and dedicated service with the Academy. His research first appeared in the *Proceedings* in 1968 with his article "Indiana's Response to One Man,



One Vote.” Articles considered for the scholarship award were refereed by a panel of IASS senior directors and the past president, with winners selected based on originality, scholarship, conceptual clarity, social policy relevance, and engaging style of writing. In subsequent years, several honorees were named:

- 1992—Peter J. Sehlinger (Indiana University Purdue University—Indianapolis): “Personality, Politics, and Diplomacy: Claude G. Bowers and the State Department, 1933–1939”
- 1995—Shyam L. Bhatia (Indiana University Northwest): “U.S.–Japanese Trade Relations”
- 1996—Tom Phelps (Ball State University): “Dancing with Death: AIDS and American Society”
- 1999—Charles P. Gallmeier (Indiana University Northwest): “Street Addicts at Play: Deviance as Fun Revisited”
- 2000—Dimitri Mitin (Purdue University): “Russia’s Federalism: The Imperative of Consolidation”
- 2001—Bruce Bigelow (Butler University): “Cultural Regions of Indiana in the 1850s and 1860s”
- 2002—Jack Bloom (Indiana University Northwest): “The Unrecognized Convergence of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr.”
- 2003—James Kulwicki (Ball State University): “Advertising and Postage Stamps: The Images of Queen Victoria during the Celebration of the 1887 and 1897 Jubilees”
- 2004—Derek Bjonback and Tantatape Brahmasrene (Purdue University North Central): “A Regional Perspective on Employment Growth for Smaller Midwest Metropolitan Areas”
- 2005—Michelle Stokely (Indiana University Northwest): “Before Pocahontas Became an Action Figure: Native American Women in Magazine Advertisements”
- 2012—Diane Wille (Indiana University Southeast): “Using the Family Systems Model to Investigate the Relationship between Parental Sensitivity and Infant Attachment”

In 1997, while upholding the foundations and mission of the Academy, officers made two substantive changes. First, the conferences would no longer be themed. This practice had been discussed and debated for decades, some fearing it restricted conference participation while others argued it made for a cohesive focus. Over the years, Academy leaders had attempted to choose themes that might easily incorporate contributions from across the disciplines; however, they ultimately agreed to cease limiting each conference to a theme, to elicit the best research for publication. In addition, the IASS changed the title of the *Proceedings* to the *Journal of the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences*. This was an attempt to strengthen the publication, raising its status and the quality of articles accepted. The tradition of publishing work presented at each annual conference was a longstanding one, so the transition would not be easy; however, this was the beginning of a new age in the Academy’s responsibility “to serve as a clearing

house for research in the social sciences in Indiana,” one of its original purposes outlined in the articles of incorporation.

## NEW MILLENNIUM

One of the more significant changes in recent years has been the Academy’s adaptation to new technology. Long gone are the days of mimeograph machines and three-cent postage; the IASS has embraced the electronic age. Correspondence through e-mail, newsletter design via desktop publishing, and article submissions in digital formats have become the norm. In 2010, Butler University sociologist Kenneth Colburn became senior editor of the *Journal of the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences* and oversaw its first online publication, as well as IASS Web site development. Submissions to the *Journal* undergo a rigorous refereed review process, with only the very best research, regardless of discipline, appearing in its pages. These changes were part of significant organizational restructuring that took place under the leadership of Indiana University Northwest economics professor Surekha Rao, who served as only the fourth female president in the Academy’s 85-year history. Before 2010, the organizational system held directors and junior directors responsible for soliciting submissions and overseeing the editing process in their disciplines. Rao oversaw constitutional and bylaw changes outlined by the board of directors to modernize roles in areas of administration and publication. Beginning with Volume 14 (2010–2011), Professor Colburn appointed two deputy editors and the team implemented a centralized, double-blind review of *Journal* submissions without a discipline quota. In addition, authors could be published without having presented at the annual conference. The editorial emphasis has been on publishing only the best research. The Academy has worked to maintain discipline and institutional diversity on its editorial board and executive board but seeks the best-qualified candidates.

Academy members have persisted as active researchers in their respective fields, with a wealth of scholarly publications beyond the *Journal*. Just a brief sampling of book-length works highlighted in recent issues of *Endnotes* demonstrates the degree to which IASS members were producing quality work:

Gatrell, Jay (Indiana State University), *The Global Economy: A Primer on Spatial Context and Trajectories* (Dubuque, IA: Kendall Hunt Publishing Company, 2002)

Losco, Joseph (Ball State University) and Leonard Williams (Manchester College), eds., *Political Theory: Classic and Contemporary Readings Volume I: Thucydides to Machiavelli* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002) and *Political Theory: Classic and Contemporary Readings Volume II: Machiavelli to Rawls* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002)

Michael Kukral (Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology), Terry G. Jordan-Bychkov, and Mona Domosh, *A Study Guide to Accompany The Human Mosaic*, 9th ed. (New York: W. H. Freeman, 2002) and *The*

*Human Mosaic + Premier World Atlas*, 9th ed. (New York: Macmillan, 2002)

Lin, Xiaoqing Diana (Indiana University Northwest), *Peking University: Chinese Scholarship and Intellectuals, 1898–1937* (Albany: State University of New York, 2005)

Mills, Randy Keith (Oakland City University), *Honoring Those Who Paid the Price: Forgotten Voices from the Korean War* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 2002).

Murphy, David (Anderson University), *German Exploration of the Polar World: A History, 1870–1940* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2002)

Perruci, Robert (Purdue University) and Earl Wysong (Indiana University Kokomo), *The New Class Society: Goodbye American Dream*, 2nd ed. (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2003)

Sehlinger, Peter J. (Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis), *Kentucky's Last Cavalier: General William Preston, 1816–1887* (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society and Lexington: University Press of Kentucky)

Staten, Cliff (Indiana University Southeast), *The History of Cuba (The Greenwood Histories of the Modern Nations)* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing, 2003)

IASS disciplines now include anthropology, business, criminology, economics, history, geography, psychology, political science, and sociology. Environmental studies, gender studies, urban studies, and international studies utilizing social science perspectives and methods are also represented by the Academy. Conference participants represent all areas, as do *Journal of the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences* publications. The organization continues to serve the state of Indiana and the academic world in promoting the value of the social sciences, doing so in an atmosphere of cooperation, collegiality, and friendship.

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**APPENDIX**

Record of Presidents and Annual Meetings

(Some early information is missing from the historical record.)

Year	President	College	Discipline	Meeting Place
1929	Shidler, E.	Indiana State		
1930	Mitchell, W.	Indiana State	History	
1931				
1932				
1933				
1934				
1935				
1936	Annakin, V.	Indiana State	Sociology	
1937	Moffat, J. E.	Indiana		
1938	Bridenstine, M.			
1939	Zink, H.	DePauw	Political Science	
1940	Vreeland, F.	DePauw	Sociology	Evansville
1941	Cleveland, W.	Indiana	Economics	Butler
1942	Bender, W.	Notre Dame	Business	
1943	Sikes, P.	Indiana	Political Science	
1944	Leavy, J.	Purdue		
1945	Long, D.	Evansville	Business	Butler
1946	Efroymsen, C.	Butler	Economics	Spring Mill Park
1947	Stoner, J.	Indiana	Political Science	Indiana State
1948	LaFollette	Ball State	History	Earlham
1949	Mueller, J.	Indiana	Sociology	Evansville
1950	Stinneford, C.	Earlham	Economics	Ball State
1951	Bender, W.	Notre Dame	Business	Hanover
1952	Ogle, M.	Purdue	Political Science	Purdue
1953	Keim, C.	Manchester	History	Valparaiso
1954	Morelock, J.	Evansville	Sociology	Indiana State
1955	Voltmer, H.	DePauw	Political Science	Indiana
1956	Turner, R.	Indiana	Business	Wabash
1957	Meyer, A.	Valparaiso	Geography	Notre Dame
1958	Blake, G.	Franklin	History	Ball State
1959	Shearer, W.	Wabash	Economics	Valparaiso
1960	Buehrig, E.	Indiana	Political Science	Indiana State
1961	Cloyd, A.	Indiana State	Sociology	Indiana
1962	Hauswald, E.	Evansville	Economics	DePauw
1963	Roberts, D.	Butler	Business	Butler
1964	Pounds, N.	Indiana	Geography	Earlham
1965	Goehring, E.	Valparaiso	Business	Wabash

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Record of Presidents and Annual Meetings, cont.

1966	Huston, J.	Purdue	History	Notre Dame
1967	Wilder, P.	Wabash	Political Science	Purdue
1968	Hannaford, J.	Ball State	Economics	Evansville
1969	Comfort, G.	Butler	Political Science	Ball State
1970	Otteson, S.	Indiana	Business	Indiana State
1971	Scheick, D.	Indiana State	History	Notre Dame
1972	Thomas, P.	DePauw	Sociology	Butler
1973	Barton, T.	Indiana	Geography	Indiana Central
1974	Silander, F.	DePauw	Economics	DePauw
1975	Fowler, P.	Indiana State	Political Science	IUPUI
1976	Feldman, S.	IU Northwest	Business	Franklin
1977	Ferrill, E.	Ball State	History	Ball State
1978	Reiling, J.	DePauw	Sociology	Indiana Central
1979	Martinson, T.	Ball State	Geography	Indiana
1980	Peck, J.	IU South Bend	Economics	Manchester
1981	Roberts, G.	IU Northwest	Political Science	Indiana State
1982	Humbarger, G.	Indiana Central	Business	Wabash
1983	Waller, G.	Butler	History	IU Northwest
1984	Evans, T.	Manchester	Sociology	Hanover
1985	Brooks, W.	Indiana State	Geography	Butler
1986	Singer, L.	IU Northwest	Economics	USI
1987	Metz, J.	Hanover	Political Science	IUPUI
1988	Marcus, M.	Indiana	Business Adm.	Purdue
1989	Jessner, S.	IUPUI	History	DePauw
			International	
1990	Waas, D.	Manchester	Studies	Indiana
1991	Lovely, R.	IU Northwest	Sociology	IU Northwest
1992	Bigelow, B.	Butler	Geography	Indiana State
1993	Vermallay, A.	IU East	Economics	Hanover
1994	Rowe, L.	IU Northwest	Political Science	Butler
1995	Cockrum, J.	Manchester	Business Adm.	Valparaiso
1996	Calhoon, S.	IU Kokomo	Psychology	IU Kokomo
1997	Buchanan, T.	Ancilla	History	IU Southeast
			International	
1998	Staten, C.	IU Southeast	Studies	Indianapolis
1999	Wysong, E.	IU Kokomo	Sociology	Manchester
2000	Kendall, J.	Evansville	Geography	Evansville
2001	McGrath, P.	Purdue Calumet	Economics	St. Joseph
2002	Williams L.	Manchester	Political Science	IU East
2003	Wille, D.	IU Southeast	Psychology	IP Fort Wayne
2004	Chalmers, M.	Butler	History	Butler
				Indiana State/St. Mary
2005	Eisenstein, M.	Purdue Calumet	Political Science	of the Woods

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Record of Presidents and Annual Meetings, concl.

2006	Eisenstein, M.	Purdue Calumet	Political Science	IU Northwest/Purdue Calumet
2007	Gallmeier, C.	IU Northwest	Sociology	Purdue N. Central
2008	Bigelow, B.	Butler	Geography	IU Southeast
2009	Rao, S.	IU Northwest	Economics	DePauw
2010	Rao, S.	IU Northwest	Economics	Indianapolis
2011	Rao, S.	IU Northwest	Economics	Valparaiso
2012	Rao, S.	IU Northwest Purdue North	Economics	IU Northwest
2013	Swarts, J.	Central Purdue North	Political Science	Ball State
2014	Swarts, J.	Central	Political Science	Anderson

Editors of *Proceedings/Journal of the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences*

(Some information on editors is missing from the historical record.)

Years	Editor	Discipline	Affiliation
1956–1957	Shulenburg, T.	Economics	Indiana Economic Council
1957–1958	Miller, T.A.	Economics	Indiana University
	Otteson, S. F.	Business	Indiana University
1958–1961	Gemmecke, R. H.	History	Indiana State College
1961–1965	Tyler, R. L.	History	Ball State University
1965–1979	Schmidt, L. F.	History	Ball State University
1979–1982	Edmonds, A. O.	History	Ball State University
1982–1995	Roberts, G. C.	Political Science	IU Northwest
2000–2010	Poulard, J.	Political Science	IU Northwest
2010–present	Colburn, K.	Sociology	Butler University