

# NEHA News

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

APRIL, 1983

VOL. X, No. 1

SPRING MEETING: APRIL 16, 1983  
FITCHBURG STATE COLLEGE  
CAMPUS CENTER, HAMMOND BUILDING  
FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

Fitchburg State College will host the Spring Meeting of the Association. The program is printed on pages two and three. Pre-registration and luncheon reservation forms have been mailed to the membership. Vice President Emiliana Noether has arranged the conference program. President John Voll will deliver the address at the luncheon and preside over the brief business meeting. Local arrangements have been made by Professor Donald Norton. The coffee and pastry reception is sponsored by Fitchburg State College. There will be a Social Hour at the conclusion of the luncheon and business meeting.

Directions to Fitchburg, along with a list of local motels, are included with the pre-registration forms.

Pre-registration is not essential for attending the conference, although luncheon reservations must be made in advance. No later than April 8, by mail or by phone. Contact the Executive Secretary, Kenneth F. Lewalski, at Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island 02908. Phone: 401 + 456-9714.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee will convene on Friday evening, April 15, at the Campus Center. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30, the meeting to follow. An agenda and dinner reservation form has been mailed separately to Executive Committee members. Comments and suggestions from members to the Executive Committee are welcome. Pass them on to the Executive Secretary.

## FUTURE NEHA MEETINGS

October 22, 1983  
Roger Williams College  
Bristol, Rhode Island

April 14, 1984  
Clark University  
Worcester, Massachusetts

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of history for the Fall 1983 and Spring 1984 meetings should be sent to Professor Ronald Formisano, the succeeding Vice President and program coordinator. Address: Department of History, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610. Proposals should be accompanied by a completed paper or a detailed summary of papers or sessions.

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS OF NEHA

A recruitment campaign conducted by the Executive Secretary and officers of the Association has resulted in many new memberships or renewal of past memberships. We welcome them into our fellowship and hope they will become active participants at our annual meetings.

## DUES NOTICE

Members who have not paid dues for 1983 in January are reminded to do so. In the future dues collecting will be regularized by a notice to everyone in January. The annual dues for regular members is \$5.00 and \$3.00 for retirees and students. Dues may be paid along with the pre-registration form, at the Registration Desk during the Spring Meeting, or mailed in separately. Make checks payable to NEHA and mail to the Executive Secretary at Rhode Island College.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SPRING MEETING, APRIL 16, 1983

Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, Massachusetts

8:45 - 10:00 A.M. -- REGISTRATION

9:15 - 10:45 A.M.

Session I: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN NEW ENGLAND  
AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Presiding: Henry Halko, Simmons College

"Smuggling, Free Trade Ideology, and the Political Loyalties  
of Boston Merchants, 1760-1776"  
John W. Tyler, Groton School

"The Coming of Order on the Northern Frontier: The Experience  
of Keene, New Hampshire"  
Wilfred Bisson, Keene State College

"Slaves and Slavery in Fairfield County, Connecticut, at the  
End of the Colonial Period"  
Sandra J. Brewster-Walker, Black History Project,  
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Commenting: Henry Halko  
The Audience

Session II: NEW DIRECTIONS IN AFRICAN HISTORY

Presiding: Norman R. Bennett, Boston University

"Recent Research on Women's History in Africa"  
Jean Hay, Boston University

"African Labor History: Twentieth Century Mozambique"  
Jeanne Penvenne, Nantucket, Massachusetts

"Agricultural History: Reunion and the Comoro Islands"  
Mari Borstelman, Department of Defence

Commenting: Ann Beck, University of Hartford

Session III. ENOSIS: THE DESIRE FOR UNION WITH GREECE

Presiding: Dennis Skiotis, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard

"Cretan Rebel: Venizelos and the Problem of Greek Enosis"  
Aglaia L. Macrakis, Regis College

"Enosis in Cyprus: Dhali, A Case Study"  
Anita Walker, The University of Connecticut

Commenting: To be announced

10:45 - 11:15 A.M. -- COFFEE BREAK

11:15 A.M. - 12:45 P.M.

Session IV: RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY ENGLAND

Presiding: Barbara Diefendorf, Boston University

"Cardinal Wolsey and Lower Class Discontent"  
Ralph Casey, Pittsfield High School

"Poverty in the Tudor 'Commonwealth'"  
Paul A. Fideler, Lesley College

"English Corporations and the Poor: The Civil War Experience"  
Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College

Commenting: David Underdown, Brown University

Session V: DISSENT IN THE GERMANY OF THE TWENTIES AND THIRTIES

Presiding: Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

"Dada: The German Conception"  
C. Paul Vincent, Franklin and Marshall College

"Terror, Revolution, or Control: The German Communist Party's  
Secret Apparat in the Weimar Republic"  
James J. Ward, Cedar Crest College

"The Image of the Jew in the Minds of Protestant Anti-Nazis:  
The Case of Martin Niemöller"  
Robert Michael, Southeastern Massachusetts University

Commenting: Klemens von Klemperer

Session VI: CLIO'S CASSETTE CONNECTION: ORAL HISTORY

Presiding: John F. Sutherland, Institute of Local History,  
Manchester (CT) Community College

"Oral History: Its Doing and Undoing"  
Bruce M. Stave, Center for Oral History,  
The University of Connecticut

"Studying Workers' Views about Technological Change"  
Robert Asher, Oral History Project, Connecticut Workers  
and a Half Century of Technological Change  
The University of Connecticut

Commenting: John F. Sutherland  
The Audience

1:00 - 2:30 P.M. LUNCH

Business Meeting

Presidential Address: THE RESURGENCE OF ISLAM:  
REVOLUTION OR REFORMATION?

John Voll, University of New Hampshire

2:30 - 3:30 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR

# NEW ENGLAND LECTURES

## "WOMEN, RELIGION AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION"

William F. Church Memorial Lecture  
Brown University October 28, 1982

Olwen Hufton  
University of Reading, England

Owen Hufton combined women's history and the history of the late sixteenth and seventeenth century French political thought and long-time Brown faculty member, William Farr Church. The lecture was co-sponsored by the new Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women.

Extending the lines of investigation outlined in her "Women in Revolution, 1789-1796" (Past & Present, 1971) and "The French Church" (William J. Callahan and David Higgs, ed., Church and Society in Catholic Europe of the Eighteenth Century), Professor Hufton chose as her topic "Women, Religion, and the French Revolution." The revolution, she argued, witnessed the formation of a tacit alliance between the Catholic Church and France's women. During the Revolution, women generally took the lead in protecting refractory priests and boycotting the church established according to the Civil Constitution of the clergy. The Roman church reciprocated, once the Revolution had run its course, by showing increasing support for popular devotional forms that held particular appeal for women but which had come to be regarded with a certain degree of mistrust prior to 1789 with the spread of Enlightenment ideals, notably processions and energetic Mariolatry. As a result, the nineteenth century witnessed a feminization of Catholic piety in France, culminating in the cult of St. Theresa of Lisieux. In short, the Revolution was a critical moment in the development of what French sociologists of religion call the "sexual dimorphism" of religious practice in modern France--the tendency, still visible today outside virtually any French church on Sunday, for women to go to church and adhere to the faith while the men stay home.

The structure of Professor Hufton's lecture was chronological. Prior to the Revolution, she noted, virtually everybody performed the basic religious duties incumbent upon all Catholics, confession and communion once yearly at Eastertide, although in certain parts of the country a fraction of the population abstained. Slight differences between male and female religious practice may have antedated 1789, but the experience of the Revolution nonetheless was a watershed. Professor Hufton said little here of the women among the revolutionary militants; her focus was on the great mass of the women who were less enthusiastic in their participation in the events of the day, although perforce swept up in them. The Revolution could attack "superstition", but it could not legislate out of existence the pain, danger, and uncertainty of life at the time, against which so many people were accustomed to appealing to the saints for protection. During the period of militant dechristianization, as public worship along traditional lines became outlawed, many people consequently responded by redoubling private devotions such as the saying of the rosary among small groups of kinsfolk and neighbors at the veillée. The revolutionary authorities expected that people would "outgrow their beads" with time, but in fact precisely the opposite occurred. In 1795, a religious revival swept over France, linked closely to the emerging white terror and growing out of a widespread sense of contrition about the recent treatment of the church. Women took the lead in this revival. They often organized the efforts made in many communities to purchase church buildings which had been secularized as biens nationaux and to renovate these so that they would be fit once again for worship. Often, too, they spearheaded efforts to restore Sunday as the day of rest in place of the "decadi" instituted by the revolutionary calendar. Processions were revived, confraternities reorganized, and "messes blanches" instituted--these last Sunday ceremonies led by someone other than a priest which included all of the regular elements of the liturgy except confession and

communion. Through such efforts, as the abbe Gregoire had ruefully to conclude, "les femmes crapuleuses et seditieuses" undermined the Constitutional church, so much so that by 1798 religious worship along traditional lines had reestablished itself successfully throughout much of France. Seen in this context, the Napoleonic Concordat appears not as the agreement which restored traditional Catholic worship to France, but as an effort by the government to at once ratify the popular initiative which had done so and to reassert the government's right to control the proper form of church worship.

Philip Benedict  
Brown University



# SESSION SUMMARIES

Fall Meeting

October 23, 1982

Durham, New Hampshire

This session took its theme from the presidential address given by Professor Fred Cazel (University of Connecticut) to NEHA at the meeting in spring, 1981 (printed in NEHA News, September, 1981) where he argued for the 10th century as the basic dividing period in the West with a necessary reorientation of views of what then would be cast as ancient and modern.

Meyer Reinhold (Boston University) outlined the problems of periodization in the thousands of years swept under the label "ancient history." Pointing out that classification rose with modern historiography, he argued for greater understanding of the pluralistic nature and the resulting variety of ways by which persons in ancient civilizations understood their ages or eras: dynastic (Egyptian); macro-ages (Greeks); calendrical (Greeks, Romans, Jews); catastrophic (the Deluge, the Battle of Actium); cyclical (monarchy-aristocracy-democracy-monarchy); and in a biological metaphor (youth-middle age-old age-death). Further, he stressed the continuing role played by archeological investigations and techniques which offer regular challenges to our understanding and to existing interpretations. These new materials become critical because of the paucity of written sources. He stressed the need to attempt to understand ancient civilizations in their own terms. Distortion results from imposing modern issues or historiography on the past, e.g., slavery.

R. Dean Ware (University of Massachusetts) offered a sharp dissent from Professor Cazel's views about the central place of the 10th century. While acknowledging the problem of "slicing" periods, he argued for a distinctive period called the Middle Ages, characterized by such elements as: the decline of cities as centers of civilization, the predominance of a rural agricultural world, the decline of currency and slowing down of trade, the existence of religious uniformity through Christian institutions, the primacy of horsemen for fighting and the virtual absence of infantry, an "other-worldly" orientation, and the absence of central institutions of government. These all added up to a period, in its own right, sufficiently distinctive to represent a pattern of culture inherently worthy of study, analysis, and, even, debate.

Harry J. Marks (University of Connecticut) sketched a theoretical approach to periodization by posing the question and suggesting answers as to how we can know when a shift in periods has occurred. Drawing on the work of Oscar Halecki, Limits and Divisions of European History, Jan Romein, Watershed of Two Eras, and Dietrich Gerhard, Old Europe: A Study of Continuity, 100-1800, he suggested six categories in the form of queries that might be used to distinguish one civilization from another: What is the nature of reality? What does it mean to be a human being? What is the nature of the physical universe? What are the concepts of time and space? What is the nature of knowledge and authority? What is the basis and nature of values both aesthetic and ethical? As illustration, he then applied these categories to analysis of two periods: the 10th to the 14th centuries, and the time from 1880-1914.

Ridgway F. Shinn, Jr. (Rhode Island College) commented on the essential task historians face in struggling with the nature of periodization, a process which is necessary to make it possible to comprehend human experience. He suggested that even as we hold a tentativeness towards traditional periodization in western historiography, we might well search for continuities among periods. The range of tasks, the density of research, and the growing links of history to archeology and anthropology sketched by Professors Reinhold, Ware, and Marks clearly argue against any simplistic approach to periodization and for continuous research, speculation, and discussion.

Ridgway F. Shinn, Jr.  
Rhode Island College

MEN IN TRANSITION: JOHN CABOT AND THE BEVERLY MERCHANTS, 1745 - 1821

This session, presided over by John MacLean, Director of the Beverly, Massachusetts Historical Society, departed from the usual format of having historians read papers followed by critical commentary by other historians. In this instance, a slide-tape program created by Harold Pinkham, Professor of History at Salem State College and President of the Beverly Historical Society, replaced the written narrative. A museum director, John MacLean, rather than an historian provided the commentary. In the opening remarks the historian expressed appreciation for the role of the director and his "material culture" approach to the past, while the museum director commented on the importance of the broad interpretive instincts of the historian. The relationship was challenging to both, while mutually rewarding.

The audio-visual presentation offered by the historian (Pinkham) culminated a long period of volunteer work at the museum, during the course of which many artifacts were handled. First, the historian inspected and cataloged porcelain, pewter, and glassware; described and recorded articles of clothing, toys, and similar items; identified and organized collections of published works. Moving on to a level of greater responsibility, the historian-volunteer maintained musical instruments, period furniture, portraits and paintings, and rare books. By this point the historian's interpretive inclinations were being aroused. Finally, after working with far more familiar materials, including photographic and slide, newspaper, marine journal, map, and manuscript collections, the possibility of a general interpretation of an era presented itself. The nature of the material examined suggested that the historian might profitably focus on the life of the Beverly-Salem merchants in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The resulting essay, "Men in Transition: John Cabot and the Beverly Merchants, 1745-1821," traced the origins and rise of the Cabot family in Salem; the family's migration to Beverly just prior to the Revolution; the success of both the town and the family in privateering during the conflict; the move of the Cabots and their friends to Salem and Boston following the extraordinary prosperity of those port towns in the post-war period; and, finally, the shift of merchant capital from marine interests to domestic ventures. In the process of development, several themes were highlighted: increasing urban complexity, growing residential mobility, developing autonomy of American port communities, and shifting economic activity from "waterfront to waterfall" in the early nineteenth century. As members of an increasingly prosperous class of merchant-capitalists, they physically migrated according to the dictates of economic, social, and cultural opportunity -- moving first from the congestion of the waterfront area uptown to a more spacious and ostentatious residential environment; and, then, in the majority of cases, leaving Beverly for even greater opportunities in the two larger seaports to the south. Beginning as members of an Anglo-American community of traders within the imperial system, they next placed themselves in confrontation with that system; then, as newly independent American merchants, exerted their right of international trade; and, finally, as more self-confident nationals they began to look inland and invest in domestic industries.

In conclusion, MacLean described what he thought should be a natural relationship -- that of the museum director-archivist and the historian. Since the professional director commonly has an undergraduate degree in history and a masters degree in material culture and museum management, he is in a unique position to understand the historian's problems in locating appropriate sources and interpreting the past. Thus the director-archivist, is not one who merely assists the historian in finding useful sources, but becomes an active partner in the study and writing of history and culture.

Harold Pinkham  
Beverly Historical Society

## Ethnic Dimensions in American History

In the past twenty years, the study of the "ethnic dimensions" of American History has produced an avalanche of literature of varying quality and, often, conflicting interpretations. William Millett, of Johnson and Wales College, surveyed the literature on the Irish American experience in his paper on the "Irish in Massachusetts in the Nineteenth Century." Drawing upon Massachusetts studies, including his own work on Northhampton, as well as the Five Cities Project and Detroit, Millett focused upon social mobility and, particularly, upon persistence, education, land purchase and nativism. He depicted a pervasive Protestant-Catholic conflict in New England between Yankees and Irish and suggested that the quality of life improved for those Irish who emigrated west. Millett also argued that the Irish drove many native laborers out of the New England work force although the high percentage of Irish within a given community made it difficult for fathers to pass their status to sons. Finally, he identified education as a common theme, arguing that only the wealthiest Irish could obtain land without sacrificing their children's education.

Dale Light, Jr., of East Carolina University, presented the second paper on the "Social Bases of Ethnic Organization" in which he suggested that "the Irish, like many other immigrant groups, did not bring their ethnic heritage and consciousness with them" and that they did not share "either in Ireland or in America, a common set of historical experiences that would automatically bind them together into a self-conscious ethnic community." He demonstrated that the Irish who were most successful in adjusting to American life, particularly by obtaining wealth, status, or power in the dominant Protestant American culture, were the same individuals who staffed, directed and financed the American Irish organizational and institutional structure. For Light, the central problem was how a self-conscious ethnic community could arise out of the diversity of immigrant experiences. Light explained by presenting a tiered structure of the "citizens of the first rank," self-help associations, beneficial societies linked to the Catholic Church, and an anomalous cluster of associations which mediated between the ethnic community. He argued that an expansion of working class enthusiasm for ethnic solidarity occurred, often through the parish church, usually due to individual desire for status. Light suggested that his research on Philadelphia's Irish supports the view that the community was built upon success rather than oppression, on achievement rather than exclusion.

Dolores Liptak, R.S.M., of the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (Washington), offered comment and a lively discussion preceded adjournment.

Brian C. Mitchell  
Anna Maria College



# ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

## OFFICERS FOR 1982-83

President: John Voll, University of New Hampshire  
Vice President: Emiliana Noether, University of Connecticut  
Executive Secretary: Kenneth F. Lewalski, Rhode Island College  
Secretary: Paul Fideler, Lesley College (May 1984)  
Treasurer: Joshua Stein, Roger Williams College (May 1983)

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College (May 1983)  
Charles A. Watson, Roger Williams College (May 1983)  
Fred Cazal, University of Connecticut (May 1983)  
Joseph Harrington, Framingham State College (May 1984)  
Robert J. Imholt, Albertus Magnus College (May 1984)  
Darrett Rutman, University of New Hampshire (May 1984)  
Douglas Sweet, Nominating Committee ex officio (May 1984)

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College (May 1983)  
Mary Morgan, N.E. Historical Genealogical Society (May 1983)  
Barbara Solow, Boston University (May 1984)  
Douglas Sweet, U.S. Equal Opportunities Commission (May 1984),  
Chair  
Gwendolyn Jenson, University of New Haven (May 1985)  
Caroline Sloat, Sturbridge Village (May 1985)

## TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Kenneth F. Lewalski  
Rhode Island College  
401 + 456-9714

# ASSOCIATION MINUTES

Business Meeting: October 23, 1982

University of New Hampshire

Acknowledging greetings to the NEHA Conference delivered by UN Academic Vice President Gordon Holland and announcing the 1983 meeting locations (spring - Fitchburg State College; fall - Roger Williams College), President John Voll convened the Business Meeting at 1:55 P.M.

Minutes. The minutes of the April 6, 1982 Executive Committee meeting were approved as published.

Executive Secretary's Report. Kenneth Lewalski announced that the Executive Committee would meet next at Rhode Island College on December 4 and that the Association has achieved tax exempt status with the IRS. He asked members to inform him of any changes in their mailing addresses, as the Association's mailing list is being updated. Ken urged all to work on recruiting new members.

Dues Changes. A motion from the Executive Committee to raise Association dues (regular membership from \$4.00 to \$5.00; student and retiree memberships from \$2.00 to \$3.00) was passed. An amendment to add "unemployed" to the three-dollar category failed.

Elections. Douglas Sweet, Chair of the Nominating Committee, presented the slate of candidates for Association offices and committees. No additional nominations were made from the floor, and the slate was voted on. Elected were:

Vice President (one year term)--Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University

Treasurer (two year term)--Catherine M. Prelinger, Benjamin Franklin Papers

Executive Committee (two year terms) --

William H. Pease, University of Maine (Orono)

Alan J. Reinerman, Boston College

Nominating Committee (three year terms) --

Gary T. Lord, Norwich University

Mary Morgan, New England Historic Genealogical Society

Address: "Clio - Reflections on Her Past, Present, and Future", by Ambassador Samuel Gannon, Executive Director of the American Historical Association. Ambassador Gannon offered concise overviews of the changing priorities in research during the last twenty-five years and of the bleak employment fortunes that have gripped the historical profession for the last decade or so. He suggested reasons for being hopeful that better times may be at hand.

The employment crisis was generated essentially by the pressure of an expanding supply of history Ph.D.s in the late 1960s and early 1970s at the very time that the number of college-age students was leveling off and the popularity of history in undergraduate curricula declining. In 1948 about two dozen graduate history departments granted 162 Ph.D.s; by 1973 those numbers had risen to 166 departments and 1,217 new Ph.D.s. Wisely, new Ph.D.s had been reduced to 691 in 1981, a figure not too far out of line with the current annual job vacancy rate of 450 to 500. Other hopeful signs include: the greater effort now being made to train historians for non-academic employment (sixty-three graduate departments do this; about five thousand historians are employed outside of Academe); indications that undergraduate history course enrollments are beginning to rise again. Ambassador Gannon urged that academic historians respond positively to the new emphasis on improving the quality of undergraduate teaching. In that, he concluded, may lie the "best response to the profession's lingering problems."

John Voll thanked Ambassador Gannon for his thoughtful remarks and adjourned the meeting at 2:45 P.M.

Paul A. Fideler  
Secretary

Executive Committee Meeting

December 4, 1982

Rhode Island College

Present: John Voll, Joshua Stein, Charles Watson, Kenneth Lewalski, Fred Cazel, Joseph Harrington, Douglas Sweet, Ronald Formisano, Robert Imhoff, and Paul Fideler

President John Voll called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M.

Executive Secretary's Report. Ken Lewalski introduced three matters for the Committee's consideration: the Association's precarious finances; plans for the Spring 1983 Meeting; and locations for the 1984 meetings.

Finances. The balance in the Association's bank account is currently \$217.03. Much discussion was generated on possible ways to enhance the Association's revenues and curtail needless expenses. Suggestions included: raising dues again; asking members for voluntary cash contributions; dropping from the mailing list all those who are not dues paying members; discontinuing reimbursement of conference luncheon speakers' expenses. It was agreed that: a vigorous attempt should be made by all to recruit new members; non-members be retained on the mailing list for the present; the question of guest speaker expenses be left to the discretion of the program organizers; all session participants in Association meetings will be expected to pay for registration and lunch.

Spring 1983 Program. Emiliama Noether's draft of the program included six sessions in two three-session groupings of ninety minutes each. The first sessions were scheduled for 9:15 A.M., the second for 11:15. Luncheon and the business meeting are to begin at 1:00 P.M. with a social hour following the business meeting. Several suggestions were discussed for altering the groupings of the sessions and the time allotments. A motion was passed recommending to Emiliama that the first group of sessions begin at 9:30 A.M.

Subsequent Meetings. Roger Williams College will be the site of the Fall 1983 Meeting (October 22). A motion was passed that we accept the University of Connecticut offer to host the Fall 1984 Meeting and that a vigorous search be made for a greater Boston site for the spring 1984 with Framingham State College as backup. It was suggested that the Executive Secretary make contact with other New England regional historical associations for the purpose of avoiding needless conflicts in scheduling meetings and to pursue the possibility of co-sponsored meetings from time to time.

Awards Committee Report. Chair Fred Cazel offered the committee's report for consideration. The report contained three recommendations: 1) "a money-prize be awarded for the best historical book submitted by a member of the Association or by a resident of New England"; 2) "a book prize be established for the winners of State History Day in each of the six New England States"; 3) "the Executive Committee itself give certificates of honor to outstanding historical films, documentaries, and television shows whenever they are brought to its attention." The Committee acted on the three recommendations separately. With regard to 1), it was moved and passed that: the first sentence of the recommendation be accepted; the prize include a cash award when funds become available; and that the Prize Committee generate further guidelines for implementation of the prize. Recommendation 2) was withdrawn when information was presented that each state typically had twelve History Day winners, not one. A motion accepting 3) as presented was passed.

AHA National Coordinating Committee. The NCC has changed its constitution to the effect that affiliated associations must now contribute one dollar of each membership fee or make a substantial annual contribution to NCC. Given the Association's current financial straits, it is unlikely that we can continue our affiliation with NCC on these terms. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary should convey to the NCC at the coming AHA meeting; a description of the services that the Association provides to historians in New England; the difficulties we find with the new assessment plan; and our hope to remain affiliated with NCC in some way.

**Membership Recruitment.** Much discussion was devoted to efforts that could be made to expand the Association's membership. It was agreed that the Secretary should prepare recommendations for the next Executive Committee meeting on ways to implement effective recruitment among secondary and private school teachers. The hope was expressed that all members would urge their departmental colleagues to become NEHA members. To assist us in our region-wide recruitment endeavors Ken has acquired from the AHA its New England mailing list

**NEHA's Twentieth Anniversary.** In 1984 the Association will be twenty years old. A motion was passed authorizing the Executive Secretary to initiate fund raising efforts in conjunction with this significant milestone.

It was agreed that the next Executive Committee meeting will be held on the evening of April 15 in Fitchburg, the night before the Spring 1983 Meeting.

John Voll adjourned the meeting at 2:05 P.M.

Paul A. Fideler  
Secretary



# NOTICES



**THE INDUSTRIAL CITY** is the theme of the fourth annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History which will be held at the University of Lowell on April 29-30. Individual sessions will address the teaching of urban history, the preservation of urban-industrial areas, the impact of technology on urban culture, and the urban-industrial community. For further information, contact Robert Weible, Chairman, Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Lowell, MA 01852. (617) 459-1000.

Oxford University Press has just published **THE TRANSFORMATION OF POLITICAL CULTURE: MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS, 1790-1840s** written by Ronald Formisano, Vice-President-elect of the Association. Congratulations from the officers and membership of The New England Historical Association.

**WILLIAM DEWITT METZ**, one of the original founding members of The New England Historical Association, has retired as Professor of History at the University of Rhode Island after a 37-year teaching career. Professor Metz served as the international president and long-term editor of **THE HISTORIAN**, the quarterly journal of the Phi Alpha Theta history honor society.

Applications for admission into the University of Connecticut Program in Public History and Archival Management can be submitted up to April 15, 1983. This is a two year program leading to a Masters degree in History and a Certificate in Public History and Archival Management. Features of the program include skills courses in library cataloging and classification, government publications, and computer science. An internship of approximately fifteen weeks in a public agency or business firm is one of the program requirements. For further information write: Chairperson, Graduate Admissions Committee, Department of History, Box U-103, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

The theme for **NATIONAL HISTORY DAY** in 1983 is "Turning Points in History: People, Ideas, Events." Rhode Island is the most recent New England state to become a participant in the program. Information about the project can be obtained from the executive office: National History Day, Inc., 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

In the spirit of Necker's Gift of doubling the third estate, some NEHA members have doubled their dues contribution. This bonus contribution (tax exempt) has been placed in a special account toward NEHA's Anniversary Fund. Thanks to Necker for a brilliant precedent.

Two important items from the **NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF HISTORY** The House of Representatives passed a resolution in December to establish an office for the Bicentennial of the House. The NCC worked exceptionally hard to secure passage of this legislation and happily reports that a very careful search process is underway. An appointment is expected to be made around July 1, 1983. \* \* \* \* \* The Senate Constitution Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee held hearings in March on a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. A parallel bill is being prepared for introduction in the House. Page Putnam Miller, Director of NCC, a featured speaker at the NEHA Albertus Magnus Meeting in 1981, also reported that the new By-Laws which establish the NCC as a central advocacy office for the historical profession were adopted on December 27, 1983 during the AHA Convention.

The 18th Annual Rhode Island College History Symposium will be held on Thursday, April 21 from 1:00 to 3:00 in Gage Auditorium. The topic for this year's symposium is **HITLER AND ROOSEVELT: A FIFTY YEAR PERSPECTIVE**. Although antithetic to each other, both came to power in 1933 and changed the course of

world history. Speakers include Robert Waite (Williams College), John Garraty (Columbia University), Alan Brinkley (Harvard University). Information can be obtained from Norman Pyle, Department of History, Rhode Island College, Providence, R.I. 02908.

The National Museum in Nuremberg has organized an exhibit to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. The exhibit opens on June 25 and lasts until September 25. The commemorative exhibit has been assembled by Catholic and Protestant scholars from many disciplines. The exhibit will feature Tetzels "Chest of Indulgences" on loan from the Brunswick Staedtische Galerie, original Reformation documents, portraits, tracts, and Luther's last letter to his wife in 1546. Over two hundred items have been loaned to Nuremberg for the anniversary observance.

The 52nd ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS sponsored by the Institute of Historical Research at the University of London will be held July 7 - 8. The theme of the conference is 'Central and Local Relationships', featuring an opening address by V.F.G. Morgan entitled COUNTRY AND COURT IN 16th AND EARLY 17th CENTURY ENGLAND. Registration and reservations for the social activities of the conference can be made with the Institute of Historical Research, Secretary, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU.

An international conference on THE JEWS IN MODERN FRANCE will be held at the Tauber Institute at Brandeis University from April 16 to 19. The keynote address will be delivered by Eugene Weber (UCLA) at 8:00 PM on April 16. Foreign Scholars participating in the conference include Georges Weill (Nanterre), Michel Abithol (Hebrew University), Lucette Valensi (Annales, Paris), Annie Kriegel (Paris), Michael Weaver (Oxford) and Richard Cobb (Oxford).

## THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

You are cordially invited to become a member of THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, the regional affiliate of the American Historical Association. Membership is open to all persons interested in the study, teaching or writing of history. Annual dues for regular members is \$5.00 and \$3.00 for retirees and students. All dues and contributions to N E H A are tax-exempt.

The New England Historical Association is a comprehensive organization of and for all historians. Its membership is drawn from professional, academic and free-lance historians in all areas and periods of history. It is not confined to American or New England studies.

The purposes of The New England Historical Association (N E H A) are scholarly, professional and social. It provides an opportunity for historians in New England to present and exchange the results of their research, scholarship and teaching experience; to meet socially with fellow historians in a relaxed, congenial atmosphere; and to cultivate professional contacts between individuals and institutions. The Association publishes a newsletter ( N E H A NEWS) twice a year. Two conferences, one in the Fall and one in the Spring, are held at various host institutions. Members receive the Newsletter and notifications of annual meetings.

(If you are already a member of The New England Historical Association you can help the growth of the organization by passing on this invitation to a colleague or friend.)

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Return to: Kenneth F. Lewalski  
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Editor: Kenneth F. Lewalski

Contributions and suggestions are welcome and invited. The deadline for the April issue is January 11; the deadline for the September issue is June 15. Address inquiries and correspondence to the Editor and Executive Secretary.

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and periods of history. It is not restricted to American or New England studies. The purpose of The New England Historical Association is to promote historical studies and to provide historians with the opportunity to present ongoing research and to exchange ideas and information about the study and teaching of history. Two conferences, one in the Fall and one in the Spring, are sponsored by the Association. The conferences are held at various host institutions in southern and northern New England. Membership is open to all persons in New England as well as other geographic areas. The annual dues for regular members is \$5.00 and \$3.00 for retirees and students. The Executive Office and Executive Secretary is located at Rhode Island College, Department of History, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.