

NEHA News

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

April 1, 1981

Vol. VIII, No. 1

MEETING DATES

April 11, 1981, Mount Ida Junior College
Newton Centre, MA

October 24, 1981, Albertus Magnus College
New Haven, CT

If you are not a member of the association you will not receive notification of these meetings unless you write the Secretary, Prof. Jonathan Liebowitz, History Department-North, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

PROGRAM FOR THE SPRING MEETING

Morning Sessions

- I. Teaching the History of Crime and the Criminal Justice System
 - 1. From the Police Gazette to the Godfather: Media-Made Crime

Francis R. Walsh, University of Lowell
 - 2. Crime and Punishment in America

Donald M. Jacobs, Northeastern University
 - 3. Researching the Police in History: or There's Never a Cop When You Need One

Joseph W. Lipschitz, University of Lowell

Chair: Joyce Antler, Brandeis University; Comment: The Audience

- II. United States Relations With Africa
 - 1. Patterns of the Past

Eugene P. A. Schleh, University of Southern Maine
 - 2. Policy Formation Toward Africa Over Time

Christian Potholm, Bowdoin College
 - 3. Economic Relations With Africa

William N. Raiford, Foreign Policy Study Foundation

Chair and Comment: William R. Cotter, Colby College

- III. Parliamentary Politics in the English Revolution
 - 1. Oliver Cromwell and His Parliaments: The Trevor-Roper Thesis Revisited

Roger Howell, Bowdoin College
 - 2. Luke Robinson, M. P.: Middle-of-the-Road Politics in the Cromwellian Protectorate

John Battick, University of Maine-Orono
 - 3. Oliver St. John in the Long Parliament

William Palmer, University of Maine-Orono

Chair and Comment: Sidney A. Burrell, Boston University

Luncheon Meeting

Presidential Address

Fred A. Cazal, Jr., University of Connecticut

Afternoon Sessions

IV. Hands on History for the Undergraduate: John F. Kennedy and Eastern Europe

1. Kennedy and Czechoslovakia

Kathy DeSisto

2. Kennedy and Poland

Daniel Domozick

3. Kennedy and Czechoslovakia

John Livermore

Presiding: Joseph Harrington, Framingham State College; Comment: Paul Quinlan, Rhode Island Junior College and the audience

V. Toward a Better Historical Understanding of Childbirth in America

1. The American Quest for 'Painless' Childbirth

Eugene DeClercq, Merrimack College

2. Researching the History of American Midwives

Judy Barrett Litoff, Bryant College

Chair: Professor Litoff; Comment: The Audience

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lowell National Historical Park, the University of Lowell, and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission are currently planning the second annual

Lowell Conference on Industrial History for May 21-22, 1981, at the University of Lowell. The conference theme will be "The Relationship of Government and Industry in the United States." Conference speakers will include David Montgomery, Harry Scheiber, Carl Prince, and others. Those interested in further information should write to Robert Weible, L.C.I.H. Chairman, Lowell National Historical Park, 171 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01853.

The Family and Community History Center of the Newberry Library, Chicago, will hold a series of week-long institutes on the use of the new social history in the research and teaching of history. These institutes will be held in various regions of the country and will provide an introduction to the new social history by surveying both its contributions to historical knowledge and the quantitative techniques used. One of the regional institutes is scheduled to be held at Yale University, August 10-14. Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Family and Community History Center, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610.

The sixth annual conference of the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife will be held June 13-14, 1981, at the campus of Concord Academy, Concord, Massachusetts. The topic for the conference will be "The Bay and the River: 1600-1900." It will attempt to compare everyday life and culture in coastal Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley. Further information may be obtained by writing Peter Benes, Director, The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Dublin, NH 03444.

Radcliffe College announces a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research on women. Eligible projects must draw upon the resources at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America and at the Henry A. Murray Research Center. Awards ranging from \$100 to \$1500 will be made to scholars who have received the Ph.D. or

equivalent degree at least one year prior to application and will not be receiving support from any other fellowship program. Applications and requests for additional information about the program should be addressed to: Radcliffe Research Support Program, c/o Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The third annual Conference on the History of Massachusetts will be held at Westfield State College on March 28, 1981. For further information contact John W. Ifkovic, Director, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086.

The Victorian Society in America welcomes proposals for presentations on "Dining and Drinking in the 19th Century," the topic of the Symposium to be held September 24-27, 1981, in Philadelphia. Proposals should be received by April 10, 1981. For further information contact Kristina Butvydas, Executive Director, The Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106

The 16th Annual History Symposium of the Department of History at Rhode Island College will be held on Thursday, March 26, 1981. The topic for the symposium will be "Italy and the Legacy of Italian Fascism" and participants will include Profs. Norman Kogan, Emiliana Noether, and Roland Sarti. For further information contact Prof. Armand Patrucco or Prof. Ridgway F. Shinn Jr., Department of History, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.

The Vice-President-elect, John Voll, urges that all members who are interested in presenting papers at either the fall, 1981, or spring, 1982, meetings of the association should communicate with him at the Department of History, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

NEHA News is a newsletter of the New England Historical Association. It appears twice a year, in April and September. The deadline for the April issue is January 1; the deadline for the September issue is June 15. Contributions and suggestions are welcome and should be sent to Robert J. Imholt, Editor, NEHA News, Albertus Magnus College, 700 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511.

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SESSION SUMMARY: FAMILY AND CHILDHOOD IN PAST TIME: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES
FALL, 1980

This session consisted of two presentations, rather than formal papers, on the general subject stated above. Professor Miriam Usher Chrisman, of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, raised the question "Was there 'Childhood' in Past Time?", and answered it in the affirmative.

Chrisman began her presentation with a critique of Phillipe Aries' work, Centuries of Childhood. While recognizing the importance of this seminal work, Professor Chrisman indicated that by utilizing only literary and iconographic evidence to formulate his ideas of childhood in the Middle Ages, he had fostered some misconceptions. It is her thesis that the use of a wider variety of sources, such as legal documents, court and/or notarial records, and the type of artifacts recognized by historical archaeologists, will yield other conclusions.

Chrisman discussed the ways in which definite patterns of behavior can be seen, historically, in different age groups, and suggested that Barbara Hannawalt, writing in the Journal of Interdisciplinary History, has used coroner's records creatively to view such patterns of behavior. Hannawalt's evidence showed that infant mortality was often linked to "catching fire in the cradle," that toddlers, between ages 2-3, in an exploratory period, might pull over a cooking pot and be scalded. To further substantiate her point that children moved through different stages of activity in their own households, Chrisman noted that children killed between the ages of 8-12 were often performing tasks within their own homes.

Additionally, Professor Chrisman cited legal documents that legislated against various forms of adolescent behavior, directed at young women and men, and Parliamentary legislation that directed against playing ball in the environs when Parliament was in session. Works of art portray children with special toys and childhood objects, and Chrisman used slides to illustrate this portion of her talk. One image was that of the Christ Child in a "walker," from a 1440 Book of Hours written for Catherine of Cleves.

To Chrisman, all of these examples indicate that material can be found which provides additional sources of information, and a new perspective on childhood in the past.

Professor Philip Greven, of Rutgers University, discussed "Problems and Issues in the History of Childhood." He concluded that questions of how changes over time were related to child-rearing patterns as well as the role and place of children within the family are fundamental. Greven took issue with the interpretations of several other scholars, particularly Lawrence Stone and Carl Degler. Greven felt that the terminology and categories defined by Stone in his work, The Family, Sex and Marriage focused attention on possible changes, but that Stone's reliance on literary evidence attached too much importance to a linear process of change. Greven, on the other hand, felt that the evidence relating to change is variable, and that little changed in terms of family structures during the early modern period.

In citing Degler's recent work, At Odds, Greven also felt he recognized a strongly linear emphasis - from a traditional pattern to a modern pattern of child-rearing. After examining Degler's evidence, however, Greven concluded that Degler in fact depicts several modes of child-rearing rather than one, thus contradicting his argument.

Based on his present research, Professor Greven suggested that gender and religious affiliation were both more important than social class in explaining different modes of childrearing in the past.

The session concluded with a lively discussion. Due to limitations of time, it was decided by the Chair that the question of integrating materials on the family and childhood into "traditional" history courses at the undergraduate level would best be left to another occasion.

Sherrin M. Wyntjes
Mount Ida Junior College

SESSION SUMMARY: EARLY NEW ENGLAND STATE POLITICS AND THE PARTY SYSTEMS
FALL, 1980 MODEL: A REASSESSMENT

In "Patterns of Partisanship in New Hampshire, 1789-1860," Ms. Sue Taishoff of the University of South Florida presented a three-stage approach to the problem of party development in one state system from the ratification of the Constitution to the Civil War. She combined behavioral indicators, such as gubernatorial election returns and voter participation rates, and other evidences of campaign organization and mobilization, with an analysis of both the structure of political leadership and the attitudinal characteristics of New Hampshire political leaders -- in other words, the nature and content of leaders' perceptions of politics -- into one over-all framework, which included: 1789-1818, the Early National Period; 1819-1837, the Age of Personal Politics; and, 1838-1860, which was the Stable Partisan Era.

Andrew Robertson of Brandeis University in his paper "The Shape of Rhode Island Politics, 1790-1824" argued that the idiosyncratic nature of Rhode Island parties in the Early National Period resulted from the precocious pattern of party development in the colonial and confederation periods. A central precondition of the limited development of parties was the limitations on the suffrage, which continued through the Dorr War. He traced fluctuations in the levels of turnout and analyzed levels of competitiveness and vote cohesion within the electorate. Turnout and voting cohesion were responsive to competitive elections. Competitive contests, which occurred approximately once every five years, stimulated electoral mobilization. Non-competitive contests were characterized by low levels of participation.

Patrick Conley of Providence College and William G. Shade of Lehigh University both rendered very helpful summaries of political development in these two states and pointed out further refinements in definitions of "party" and "faction."

Andrew Robertson
Brandeis University

Sue Taishoff
University of South Florida

SESSION SUMMARY: RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
FALL, 1980

The three papers presented in this session dealt with case studies in eighteenth and early nineteenth century religious revivalism, with an effort being made to identify broader aspects of the phenomena that could be important for developing a basis for comparative analysis. In the presentations and discussion, there was emphasis given to the idea and perceptions of participants in the revival as well as a more "functional" approach.

John Voll of the University of New Hampshire discussed the Islamic experience. He noted the importance of the idea of tawhid or comprehensive unity in the Islamic message. This means that in Islamic revivalism, there are significant social and political implications for religious activism. These show themselves in the interaction of different styles of Islamic experience. In the eighteenth century, the fundamentalist style produced the revivalism of the Wahhabi movement.

Gwendolyn Jensen of the University of New Haven utilized the concept of "revitalization" as developed by Anthony Wallace to examine religious revivalism in the era of Prussian reform. Starting with the ideas of Schleiermacher, she showed that Prussian revivalism was an effort to restore religion as a central organizing principle for the individual and society. This took place in a time of disorganization following the turbulence of the Napoleonic period. In this analysis, a strong connection between religious revival and social and political reform was recognized.

Amy Lang of M.I.T. concentrated more on the rhetoric of revivalism in the "Great Awakening" in eighteenth century America. Utilizing the debate between Jonathan Edwards and Charles Chauncy, she described why Chauncy employed the specific language of the Antinomian Controversy--a language he himself acknowledged as anachronistic--in his effort to discredit Edwards. She argued that if we accept Chauncy's assertion of a likeness between the two times, we are able to see that both the Antinomian Controversy and the Great Awakening are fundamentally concerned with the special relationship between public and private success which underlies Puritan accounts of America's exceptional nature.

The discussant on the panel was David Ariel of Wesleyan University. He helped to define distinctions between different types of revivals, noting that the Wahhabi revivalist movement sought to restore a traditional ideal and cultural system, while religion in the Prussian case described provided meaning for a counter movement directed against the importation of a foreign cultural system. The American experience in the Great Awakening involves the continuing Christian need to rationalize the experience of history in terms of inner states of grace. In this, the Great Awakening reflects an extended crisis of tradition and authority.

In the papers and subsequent discussion, it became clear that distinctive aspects of religious revival are reflections of the special limitations placed upon communities of believers by the fundamental nature of their religious tradition. However, despite the unique character of individual movements, comparative analysis can provide additional insights into the experience of religious revival.

John O. Voll
University of New Hampshire

SESSION SUMMARY: REPORT FROM BUCHAREST
FALL, 1980

This session was co-sponsored by the NEHA and the Coordinating Committee for Women in the Historical Profession. The report was given by Barbara Sicherman, one of the United States delegates to the International Congress of Historians held in Bucharest in August, 1980. Prof. Sicherman currently directs the Women's Studies Program at Barnard College, Columbia University, and she recently completed editing the supplementary volume to Notable American Women, published by Harvard University Press.

Sicherman described the genesis of the session at Bucharest on the History of Women, a consequence of the earlier congress of historians in San Francisco in 1975 where American women scholars and women's history were unrepresented in the international arena. Prof. Natalie Davis was particularly active in the effort to correct this situation. Sicherman with Joan W. Scott, Kathryn K. Sklar, and M. William Monter were commissioned to compile a report for presentation at the Bucharest meeting, the written version of which, Recent United States Scholarship on the History of Women, is available for \$3.50 from the AHA and represents a comprehensible bibliographic essay. The report deliberately emphasizes work concerning American and European women. Sicherman indicated the hesitation shared by her colleagues in speaking for the Third World. Regrettably the Third World was also poorly represented at the Congress itself.

The United States report stood out, Sicherman believed, because many of the delegates to the session on women's history were not themselves specialists in the field. Political considerations largely governed the selection of delegations. For this reason the sophisticated work in the history of women currently in progress in England, France, Germany, and other countries was unrepresented. Sicherman did note the high quality of scholarship apparent in the comments of the Scandinavian delegates, but the report from the USSR, for example, indicated only that the condition of women had improved under Marxist-Leninism. Besides the frustrations arising from the political nature of the meeting, Sicherman also found the format of the Congress limiting by virtue of its stricture on direct communication among participants.

Sicherman concluded her talk with some informal remarks about the post-Congress tours and the highly controversial nature of Rumanian history which colored the content of the tours themselves. But Sicherman was also impressed with the hospitality of the Rumanians, and appreciated the opportunity to augment her professional visit by a personal pilgrimage in search of family origins.

Catherine M. Prelinger
President, CCWHP

PROMOTING HISTORY

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History's efforts to compile a Directory of Historical Consultants have brought many favorable responses. The purpose of this directory is to inform government agencies and private firms and institutions of the qualifications and services of historical

consultants. Approximately two hundred persons requested entry forms for the directory. Forty-five individual consultants and twenty-five consulting firms submitted applications prior to the February deadline. Each individual consultant or firm will be allotted one page in the directory for a summary of qualifications, previous consulting experiences, and field of specialization. The NCC's listing fee of \$25.00 for each entry will defray costs of collecting information, preparation, publication, and distribution of the directory. Three New England consulting firms have sought listing in the directory: Cambridge Research Institute, Boston Writing Associates, Inc., and Past Masters in New Haven. The Directory of Historical Consultants should be completed by late spring. As an NCC publication, the directory will be available to government agencies and firms interested in employing historical consultants.

Page Miller, project director, will be a participant in several sessions on career and organizational development at the upcoming annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians and the Third Annual Conference on Public History. Because the OAH meeting is being held in Detroit, General Motors' office of Liberal Arts Program and Placement and College Relations is organizing two career sessions. "Non-Academic Careers for Historians: Workshop for Graduate Students and Their Advisers" will be held on April 3 at 2:00 p.m. and a parallel session, "Non-Academic Careers for History Majors: A Workshop For Undergraduates and Their Advisers," is scheduled for April 2 at 3:30 p.m. A special session on the work of the National Coordinating Committee will be held on Friday, April 3 from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. Those interested in state coordinating committees, the resource and clearing house function of the NCC, or various special projects, such as the Directory of Historical Consultants, are encouraged to attend this meeting.

The Third Annual Public History Conference to be held at the Archives and History/State Library Building in Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 23-25 will offer an intensive program on numerous aspects of public and applied history. Two sessions that will be of particular interest to those involved in state coordinating committees are "Organizing Public History Services at the State Level: Connecticut, Utah, and Kansas" and "The State Humanities Councils and Public History."

On February 25, a group will be meeting at Bates College to discuss the formation of a Maine Coordinating Committee. Spencer Lavan of the Maine Council for the Humanities and Public Policy will chair the meeting. At present there are only two state coordinating committees in New England--Connecticut and New Hampshire. Any one interested in receiving information on the formation of state committees or on NCC resource material may write Page Miller, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

Scholars and teachers as well as others interested in the history of New England have long been aware of the lack of any adequate bibliographical key or access to the vast historical resources of the region. Fortunately this void is rapidly being filled thanks to the work of the Committee for a New England

Bibliography, a group of historians, librarians, historical society and museum personnel, who, since the late sixties, have been working to complete the seven volume Bibliography of New England History. Three of the seven volumes have already been published: bibliographies of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. The Vermont volume is due out this fall. When the whole series is complete in the late eighties there will be one volume for each state and a final one covering the region as a whole.

The focus of these bibliographies is on printed materials (although the New England volume will provide a list of unpublished historical dissertations), and includes only works consciously written as history or having an historical dimension.

It is self-evident that a scholarly undertaking of this magnitude is expensive. Although the Committee for a New England Bibliography enjoys the support of funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities, each New England state must raise the matching funds necessary to publish its volume. The total cost of the project is estimated at close to three quarters of a million dollars. When compared to this staggering sum, Vermont's contribution of \$17,000, for example, seems very reasonable (the actual cost of the Vermont volume is \$88,079). Nevertheless, those institutions and individuals likely to contribute money for an historical bibliography are not numerous, nor are they usually among the more affluent elements of our society. However, if one accepts the importance of history, as most members of the NEHA surely do, then it is not difficult to recognize that the Bibliographies of New England History are an invaluable and long-needed research tool for a wide variety of users, and that they will stimulate as well as assist historical research and writing on New England.

Reaction to the three volumes already published has been highly favorable. Reviews have been uniformly excellent in both scholarly and trade publications, and, as stated by Gerald P. Tyson, NEH Program Officer, in a letter to Committee Chairman, John Borden Armstrong, ". . . the New England Bibliographies are a success story, frequently cited within Endowment circles."

Deborah P. Clifford

(Editor's Note: The Maine and Massachusetts volumes were reviewed in the NEHA News, V (September, 1978) and interested readers should look forward to a review of the New Hampshire and Vermont volumes in the near future.)

THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION IN NEW ENGLAND

In order to aid communication and develop professional camaraderie among members of the Association, the NEHA News will publish a list of the current research and/or teaching interests of historians in New England. For inclusion in this section, please complete the form on the last page of the newsletter.

Clifford, Deborah, RFD 3, Middlebury, VT
 Research: Lydia Maria Child
 Teaching: Local and Vermont History

Gengarely, W. Anthony, North Adams State College, N. Adams, MA
Research: Political Opposition to the Red Scare, 1919-1920
Teaching: American History, Literature and Government

Herman, Gerald, Northeastern University, Boston, MA
Teaching: Film and History: Twentieth Century Europe

Howell, Roger, Jr., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME
Research: Oliver Cromwell; Urban Politics in England, 1640-1660
Teaching: British History; Empire and Commonwealth

Jones, Jacqueline, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA
Research: Black Working Women in America, 1830-1980
Teaching: American Social; Women's History

MacCarthy, Esther, 3 Murdock Ter., Brighton, MA
Research: Women and War; Peace Activities
Teaching: Women in America; Europe since 1848

Morgan, Mary, Congregational Library, 14 Beacon St., Boston, MA
Research: Nineteenth Century New England and Ministerial Families

Ziegler, Paul, Assumption College, Worcester, MA
Research: British Radicalism; Joseph Hune
Teaching: British and European History

BUSINESS MEETING: OCTOBER 25, 1980

President Fred Cazel called the meeting to order after lunch at Rhode Island College.

The minutes of the Spring Meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was presented and approved.

Alice McGinty for the Nominating Committee presented that committee's report and introduced candidates for election to NEHA offices. Voting followed. The following persons were elected: John Voll, Vice-President; Roger Howell, Jr. and Charles A. Watson, members of the Executive Committee; Barbara L. Solow and Douglas H. Sweet, members of the Nominating Committee. Jonathan J. Liebowitz, present Secretary, agreed to continue in that position while the establishment of a permanent executive secretary's position at Rhode Island College is underway. He was re-elected to his position.

NEHA News editor, Robert Imholt made his usual request for contributions.

A motion was made and adopted to thank Rhode Island College for their hospitality.

The meeting adjourned following the luncheon address by Robert Rotberg.

Respectfully submitted,
Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: OCTOBER 25, 1980

President Fred Cazel convened the meeting at 5:30 after the Fall Conference at Rhode Island College. Present were Catherine Prelinger, Gordon Jensen, Ridgway Shinn, David Grayson Allen, Armand Patrucco, Joshua Stein, Charles Watson, and Jonathan Liebowitz.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The date of the winter meeting of the Committee was set for December 6, 1980.

Stein will be on leave abroad during the Spring semester of 1981 and requested that Watson be appointed to fill the Treasurer's position during this time. The executive committee approved this request.

Shinn asked whether NEHA would pay the bus costs for the tours held in conjunction with the Fall Meeting. The committee said that it would.

Patrucco then raised the topic of the creation of an executive secretariat for NEHA at Rhode Island College. He distributed copies of a proposal to RIC that he had been authorized to make by the executive committee at its previous meeting. (See attached proposal.) The basic thrust of the proposal was that RIC should help support NEHA by funding half time a faculty member to work for NEHA. The College's reaction has been essentially affirmative, Patrucco reported. They do want to have the authority to approve the choice of the specific faculty member.

Liebowitz raised a question about the provision that NEHA would support costs of computer usage.

Cazel said that some clarification was needed regarding: 1) computer usage, 2) section 1.d, dealing with correspondence. Jensen suggested making section 1.d vaguer.

In response to a request from Shinn for some action by the committee, the following motion was made: The executive committee accepts in principle the proposal submitted by Patrucco and Shinn, subject to revision and ratification by the executive committee at its meeting in December and by the membership at its Spring meeting. The motion passed.

Patrucco and Shinn said they would work on constitutional amendments. Cazel will write to the President of RIC.

The meeting adjourned at 6:10.

Respectfully submitted,
Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: DECEMBER 6, 1980

President Fred Cazal convened the meeting at Harvard University at 10:15 am. Present were Armand Patrucco, Ridgway Shinn, Catherine Prelinger, Alice McGinty, David Grayson Allen, Joshua Stein, Charles Watson, John Voll, Darrett Rutman, Robert Imholt, Miriam Chrisman, Gordon Jensen and Jonathan Liebowitz.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Stein reported that the NEHA treasury had a balance of \$844.46.

Future meeting sites were discussed. It was proposed to hold the Fall 1981 meeting at Albertus Magnus College in New Haven. Holy Cross College and the University of New Hampshire were suggested for April 1982. Mystic Connecticut and Pittsfield, Massachusetts were recommended for future consideration.

Discussion next turned to the establishment of the position of Executive Secretary to be housed at Rhode Island College.

Shinn reported that the President of RIC was supportive of the plan. He and Patrucco had drafted proposed constitutional amendments and changes in the by-laws. (See the text and amendments as printed below.)

Jensen thought that there were two tasks: 1) updating the constitution, 2) defining the relationship with the host institution.

Rutman proposed an amendment on the adoption of by-laws. The Committee voted to recommend its adoption to the membership. (See article 9)

The Committee voted to recommend that the membership adopt provisions relating to the establishment of an executive secretariat. (See article 5.D) It likewise recommended changes in the by-laws.

Rutman moved that the Committee recommend to the membership the acceptance of Rhode Island College as the host institution for NEHA and charge the President of NEHA with the acceptance of a nominee from RIC. The motion passed.

An amendment concerning the terms of office of the Secretary and Treasurer was also approved for recommendation to the membership. (Article 5.C)

Cazal reported a communication from the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. They have a new director and are asking for contributions of 50¢ per member from affiliated organizations. After Patrucco reported a membership of about 400, Rutman moved that we contribute 25¢ per member. Prelinger suggested asking for contributions at meetings to make up the loss to our treasury. The Committee agreed to this but opposed the idea of raising dues. The President or his designee will make an appeal for contributions. The motion then was adopted.

Patrucco reported that the Association now has official non-profit status from the IRS. The Committee voted to commend Patrucco for his work in this regard.

After some discussion of the possible use of a mail ballot for the election of officers as a way of increasing participation in the election, it was decided to postpone any action on the matter.

Cazal raised the problem of the small growth in membership recently. Suggestions were made that more non-academics should be sought out. Archivists and secondary school teachers might be considered here. Rutman thought that the Association's name made some people think that it was only concerned with the history of New England. Voll recommended the development of a membership flier. Liebowitz said he would provide membership forms for the Spring meeting.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on the evening before the Spring meeting, i.e., April 10, 1981.

The meeting adjourned at 1:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan J. Liebowitz,
Secretary

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(The text below is the current constitution; proposed amendments are underlined.)

- I. Name. The organization shall be known as the NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
- II. Purpose. (As amended 27 October 1979)
The purpose of the New England Historical Association is to serve the interests of historians in New England, whether professional or amateur, academic or non-academic, by providing them with a forum in which they can:
 - Present and exchange the fruits of their research, study, and teaching experience;
 - Meet socially;
 - Inform themselves about resources for the study and teaching of history, opportunities for the application of historical learning, and other pertinent facets of the varied practice of history in New England; and
 - Maintain connections with the historical enterprise in its larger regional and national dimensions.
- III. Membership. Membership is open to all persons in the New England area who are interested in the study, teaching, or writing of history.
- IV. Meetings. An annual meeting shall be held in the Fall at a time and place to be set by the Executive Committee. The election of officers shall be held at this meeting and the installation will be at the Spring meeting. Other meetings may be scheduled throughout the year. The place of meeting may be rotated from campus to campus. (Amended 4 May 1974)

V. Officers. The officers of the New England Historical Association shall be as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Secretary.

A. President. The President shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the membership. The President shall preside at the meetings.

B. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall be elected annually by majority vote of the membership. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and shall, in consultation with other members of the Executive Committee, arrange programs for each meeting.

C. Secretary and Treasurer. A Secretary and a Treasurer shall be elected by a majority vote of the membership for two-year staggered terms.

D. Executive Secretary (This entire section is new.)

1. Selection. The Association by majority vote of its membership present and voting at any regular meeting may establish an Executive Secretary resident at a host institution. The Executive Secretary shall be nominated by the host institution and approved by the membership.

2. Term of office. The Executive Secretary's term of office shall be determined by joint action of the host institution and the Association.

3. Duties. The Executive Secretary shall have the following duties:
a. Maintain a central file of the organization to include minutes and records of meetings, constitutional changes, correspondence, and the like;

b. Maintain and update membership lists;

c. Serve as coordinator for all information about the New England Historical Association;

d. Serve as coordinator for official correspondence to the Association and respond under guidelines established by the Executive Committee;

e. Serve as editor for NEHA News;

f. Handle all notices, mailings, and details of arrangements for meetings of the Association and its committees;

g. Maintain the financial records for the Association and ensure that an annual audit occurs;

h. File annual financial reports to the Internal Revenue Service for the Association as a tax-exempt organization;

i. Seek sources of funds for the Association;

j. Implement decisions of the Association and the Executive Committee;

k. Serve as an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

(Prior amendments, 8 March 1969, 4 May 1974)

VI. Nomination and Election. A Nominating Committee of six shall be elected by the Association for three-year terms. It shall be the duty of the Committee to solicit nominees and to report a slate to the President in sufficient time to be included in the call for the annual meeting. (Amended 8 March 1969 and 14 April 1973)

VII. Executive Committee. (prior amendments, 8 March 1969 and 4 May 1974)

A. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, the immediate past Presidents for the two previous terms, the Vice-President designate, four members elected by majority vote of the membership for two-year terms, the Chair of the Nominating Committee ex officio (amended, 27 October 1979), and the Executive Secretary ex officio, non-voting.

B. The President shall convene the Executive Committee twice between the regular fall and spring meetings of the whole Association. (Amended 27 October 1979)

VIII. Amendment. This constitution may be amended at any scheduled meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, provided that the proposed amendment has been submitted through the Executive Committee and circulated to the members at least one month prior to the scheduled meeting.

IX. By-laws. By-laws may be established by a majority vote of the membership present and voting at any regular meeting.

BY-LAWS

I. Dues. Members of the Association shall be assessed annual dues. Proposed changes in dues shall be voted upon at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Association. Members shall be given prior notice by mail of any proposed changes. (Amended 28 April 1978)

II. Membership categories. Individual membership shall consist of the following categories: regular, students, retired persons. (Amended 28 April 1978)

III. Sponsors. Sponsors of the New England Historical Association shall contribute annually a sum to be determined by the membership at a regularly scheduled meeting. (Amended 28 April 1978)

IV and V. Guidelines for the Editor of NEHA News and for the Program Chairman were adopted 21 April 1979. They were published in the April 1, 1979 issue of NEHA News.

VI. Guidelines for Host Institution for Executive Secretary. The host institution shall provide the following services to the New England Historical Association:

A. Payment for half-time services of the Executive Secretary of the Association;

B. Provision of clerical-secretarial support;

C. Provision of office space, typewriter, dictating equipment, file, and telephone;

D. Payment for maintenance and revision of computerized lists.