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NEHA News

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

September 1, 1979

Vol. VI, No. 2

MEETING DATES

October 27, 1979, Colby-Sawyer College,
New London, New Hampshire.

April 19, 1980, Old Sturbridge Village,
Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

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

PROGRAM FOR THE FALL MEETING:

Morning Sessions:

I. News and Views of Ancient History

1. Ancient Near East
Gary Beckman, Yale University

2. Greece
Donald W. Engels, Wellesley College

3. Rome
Sherry Marker, University of California/
Berkeley

Chair and Comment
Allen Ward, University of Connecticut/
Storrs

II. Twentieth Century Diplomacy

1. The Parity that Wasn't: Franco-
Italian Relations at the
Washington Naval Conference, 1921-22
Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut/
Stamford

2. Mussolini and Fascist Revisionism
in Italian Foreign Policy, 1925-33
James Burgwyn, Westchester State
College

Chair and Comment
William R. Keylor, Boston University
Comment
Benjamin F. Brown

Luncheon Address:

The Image of Oliver Cromwell in the
Eighteenth Century
Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College

Afternoon Session:

III. Historic Preservation Education in New England

Chester Liebs, University of Vermont
Susan Macock, Boston University

Chair and Comment
Carol Clark, New York Landmarks
Conservancy

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hofstra University is soliciting papers for an international conference on "Nineteenth Century Women Writers" to be held November 14-16, 1980. The conference will include lectures, symposia, dramatic readings, and exhibits on British, American, and European authors. For information, write to Natalie Datlof and Alexej Ugrinsky, Conference Co-ordinators, University Center for Cultural and Intercultural Studies, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11550.

The 1980 Annual Convention of American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies will be held in Philadelphia, October 29-November 1, 1980. Proposals and suggestions for the program should be sent by November 30, 1980 to Alvin Z. Rubinstein, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104

The Medieval Studies Council of Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH, will sponsor Medieval Forum on April 18-19, 1980. Those interested in presenting papers or participating in the program should contact Professor Manuel Marquez-Sterling, Director, Medieval Studies Council, before November 15.

The American Antiquarian Society has established the Albert Boni Fellowship in the general field of American Bibliography and printing and publishing history through 1876. Information on this and other fellowships offered by the Society can be obtained by writing the American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609.

The New England Slavic Association regional conference will be held at Rhode Island College on April 26, 1980. Proposals for papers or complete sessions in all fields of Slavic Studies (Language and Literature, the Arts, History, Political and Social Sciences) are desired. Send brief description and length of papers or session by January 14, 1980 to Kenneth F. Lewalski, Department of History, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908.

The Vice-President, Fred Cazel, urges that anyone interested in presenting papers at the spring 1980 meeting should communicate with him at the Department of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. He is particularly interested in receiving proposals for integrated sessions. Any proposal that cannot be included in the spring meeting will automatically be considered for the fall 1980 meeting.

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 February 1; the deadline for the September issue is July 1. 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.

The officers of the New England Historical Association for the 1979-1980 academic year are as follows:

President: Neil Stout, University of Vermont

Vice-President: Fred Cazel, University of Connecticut

Secretary: Jonathan Liebowitz, University of Lowell

Treasurer: Armand Patrucco, Rhode Island College

Executive Committee:

- Ann Beck, University of Hartford
- John Sutherland, Manchester (CT) Community College
- Miriam Chrisman, University of Massachusetts
- Ridgway Shinn, Jr., Rhode Island College
- Giles Constable, Harvard University
- Gordon Jensen, University of Hartford

Nominating Committee:

- Richard Brown, University of Connecticut
- Sherrin Wyntjes, Mt. Ida Junior College
- David Grayson Allen, Massachusetts Historical Society
- Thomas Leavett, Merrimack Valley Textile Museum
- Alice McGinty, Bentley College
- James Patterson, Brown University

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SESSION SUMMARY: SECOND-RATE IMPERIALISM AND ITS ENEMIES
SPRING, 1979

The first paper, "The Rise of Italian Anticolonial Sentiment, 1882-1896," by Armand Patrucco of Rhode Island College argued that the early development and survival of Italian imperialism in East Africa, despite inadequate political and economic foundations and despite some military setbacks culminating in the catastrophe at Adua in 1896, can be explained largely as a consequence of the inconsistencies and divisions in the anticolonial movement. The movement comprised four major factions: Risorgimento traditionalists, the Socialists and their allies, the Catholics, and northern business interests. Risorgimento nationalism with its emphasis on the self-determination of peoples constituted a significant emotional and intellectual restraint on imperial expansion. The Socialists, although they attacked colonial expenditures as a burden on the lower classes, were slow to articulate a theoretical basis for opposition to imperialism, and indeed key elements vacillated at critical moments. The Catholics' anticolonialism was at first merely a useful tool in a general vendetta against the Italian state; gradually they developed an ideological stand against the excessive violence of imperial expansion, particularly against a Christian people in Ethiopia. The opposition of northern commercial and industrial interests to an African empire was clearly expressed from the beginning and never wavered. Colonial projects were denounced as contributing to budget deficits and the consequent government borrowing diverted scarce investment capital; in any event, it was argued, there were no profits to be made in East Africa.

The abruptness with which Italy initiated a program of overseas expansion helps to explain the immaturity and ultimately the failure of the anticolonial movement to halt that expansion. The early history of Italian colonial policy may be divided into four phases: the period of almost complete disinterest (1860-1869); the beginnings of interest in commercial expansion (1869-1882); the brief transition from an exclusively commercial concern to a territorial-military commitment (1882-1885); and finally, the era of imperial expansion (1885-1896). Italy was, therefore, the last power to become involved in such aggrandizement, with the exception of Japan and the marginal exception of Germany. Apart from the lack of previous imperial experience, observation of Italian economic conditions could hardly have prepared the anticolonial forces for the sudden shift towards overseas expansion.

In addition to the slowness in perceiving the significance of imperial expansion in its crucial initial phase, the anticolonialist position was undermined by several other factors. The primacy of domestic issues detracted from a persistent concerted effort. The Italian electorate, still a small minority, generally supported the nation's involvement in any activity which defined great power status. Italy's military and diplomatic successes, despite occasional setbacks, contributed to a weakening of the Anti-Africanists." The spread of Social Darwinist ideas and the growing importance of the emigration issue produced a similar effect. Social Darwinist principles were often advanced by the pro-colonial elements in support of the claim that superior civilizations had a right and even a duty to extend their authority over barbarous peoples. Proposals for colonization of the Ethiopian highlands by Italian peasants captured the imagination of many concerned over the rising tide of emigration.

The weakening of the anticolonial forces was especially evident on the left. Social Darwinist concepts and the emigration issue produced some remarkable political shifts among erstwhile Risorgimento radicals and the Socialists, many of the latter captivated by the vision of "socialist colonization." By contrast, the conservative elements in the anticolonial camp, the Catholics and northern business interests, remained firm in their opposition. However, only a united effort during the crucial early phase of imperial expansion would have sufficed to halt that expansion. This effort the anticolonial forces did not achieve.

The second paper, "The PSOE's Anti-Colonial Campaign, 1900-1912," by Shannon E. Flemming argued that domestic opposition to Spain's Moroccan involvement was a constant theme during the first twenty-five years of this century. The most persistent critic was the small Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (the Spanish Socialist Workers Party). From the turn of the century through the mid-1920's the party directed a continuous campaign against the new colonialism. In fact, the history of this resistance was so long and so involved that its features changed notably over the years. It was the purpose of the paper to trace this opposition from its inception at the turn of the century through November 1912, the point that Spain's Moroccan Protectorate was legally established; and to note the transformation of this critique during that time.

The PSOE's anti-colonial protest to 1912 can be divided into two distinct periods: one from about 1900 to mid-1909, and a second from the end of 1909 to 1912. The criticism during the first nine years was consistently doctrinaire reflecting the dictums of the International Socialist Congresses of 1900, 1904, and 1907. As it became evident in the years 1908 and 1909, however, that the Restoration politicians had committed Spain to the enterprise, the protest became more frequent and more detailed, and significantly, more militant. In fact, by 1909, the campaign had evolved from one of verbal and written criticism to a call for concrete action. Caught up in the revolutionary plan of the Semana Tragica, the PSOE's leaders attempted to tie their protest to a revolutionary act--in this instance, the unachieved general strike of 2 August 1909.

The second period from 1909 to 1912 witnessed an important change in this protest. Reassessing its position, the PSOE gradually discarded its doctrinaire campaign, and instead, embraced a critique that accentuated the harmful effect that the Moroccan involvement was having on the nation. The new position was encouraged not only by the widespread and vociferous anticolonialism of mid-1909, but also by the Republican-Socialist alliance of late 1909. From this point, Moroccan involvement would be criticized not only as a bane to the Spanish proletariat, but more importantly as a detriment to the nation--wasting lives and money and retarding national development.

After 1912, the PSOE's anti-colonial protest continued to sustain a nationalistic and non-revolutionary position. It is important to understand this fact when evaluating the Party's less than revolutionary responses to the Protectorate's difficult establishment in 1913-14, the Annual Disaster of July 1921, and the lengthy and costly Riff War of 1921-26. Moreover, it should come as little surprise that once the Protectorate ceased to be a liability to the nation in the late 1920's, the PSOE ceased to criticize its existence. At that point, the Party had accommodated itself to the renewed colonial involvement.

SESSION SUMMARY: TWO VIEWS OF REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA
SPRING, 1979

The first paper, "The German Mercenaries and their Image of America," by Elliot Hoffman of Sleepy Hollow Restorations dealt with the German forces that often made up half of the British Army fighting in America during the Revolution. Historians have paid little attention to the Germans, but have rather accepted stereotypes of the mercenaries' activities. This paper was a result of analyzing literary evidence in order to determine what images of America the troops understood while yet in Germany, and how these images changed while campaigning in America.

Germans in the 1770's knew very little about America. The massive German emigration to the British colonies had previously ended and there remained little contact between Germans in America and those in Germany. The mercenary soldiers knew little of American geography and did not comprehend the reasons behind American independence. Most initial information came from British soldiers who deliberately misinformed the Germans about American intentions, in order to make the Germans fight vigorously. The Germans won smashing victories during 1776, developed complacent overconfidence in their abilities, and received a rude shock when the remnants of Washington's army captured three regiments of Hessians at Trenton. The long, bloody war changed the German's image of American soldiers from contempt to respect and fear.

Germans saw America as a land of plenty. Five thousand soldiers deserted to remain in America. Others doubted that the people who lived amidst such plenty had a just grievance against a lawful king, and so continued to fight against the American's disturbance of society's order.

Unlike their British counterparts, the German forces contained a cross-section of society. Those who left records show the various images of America that affected performance on the battlefield, morale, discipline, and hopes for the future. While many enlisted men remained behind in the new republic, the officer corps retained their professionalism and loyalty, and fought in America with the skill they displayed in Europe.

The second paper by Mr. Ronald Lettieri of the University of New Hampshire was entitled "WE, Forty-Three of the People: The New Hampshire Committees of Safety and Revolutionary Republicanism." Mr. Lettieri pointed out that since the appearance of Bernard Bailyn's Ideological Origins of the American Revolution in 1968, a growing number of scholars have devoted painstaking efforts to both the refinement and expansion of an ideological interpretation of the Revolution. As proponents of this school continue to broaden our knowledge about the principles and beliefs of the American Radical Whigs, however, there has developed a decreasing concern by historians with the manifestation of these ideas in action. In no area has the neglect of political behavior been more evident than in the study of Revolutionary governmental institutions. Although a number of these institutions sorely demand re-evaluations, perhaps the least examined of all governmental bodies in Revolutionary America has been the various committees of safety.

In this case study of New Hampshire's committee of safety system, an attempt was made to widen the historical understanding of the role played by such institutions

in shaping the meaning of Revolutionary republicanism. A prosopographic analysis of the state Committee's members revealed that although its members were drawn from a pool closely resembling historian Jack Kirby Martin's "lesser officials," the state's political system was still dominated by a small elite. Furthermore, it was displayed that the Committee sanctioned in executive, legislative, and judicial capacities, thus displaying a total disregard for the doctrine of the separation and balance of powers. It was also shown that after 1778, the state Committee unleashed a drive to dominate the state polity, and touched off an intense factional struggle in the state that was not resolved until the ratification of the Constitution of 1784.

On a local level, the committees resulted in minimal institutional dislocation and little or no change in pre-Revolutionary patterns of local officeholding. Indeed, the town committees appeared to exist primarily as temporary devices to assure the state's political elite that the Revolution would not develop radical tendencies. Not surprisingly, once the threat of a British attack was removed, the local committees began to decline in significance and virtually disappeared by 1779. Because the towns proved willing to accept the Exeter government's lead in political affairs, the state elite successfully had survived the Revolution with minimal change in local political institutions and affairs.

A commentary on the papers was given by Richard Ryerson of the University of Texas and the Charles Warren Center of Harvard University. Mr. Ryerson began his critique by noting that both of the papers represented a valuable new trend in Revolutionary scholarship: the study of the attitudes and behavior of the many obscure individuals and groups who made the Revolution the major historical event that it was, but who have been long ignored in favor of a small cast of heroic figures.

Turning first to Mr. Hoffman's paper, he complimented the author's commitment to understanding the attitudes of the German mercenaries toward America from a German perspective. The remainder of Mr. Ryerson's remarks centered on several questions that Mr. Hoffman raised, either directly or indirectly, but which, in Mr. Ryerson's view, he did not treat adequately. Specifically, he thought Mr. Hoffman should have more fully explored the German societies from which the mercenaries came; and discussed the Hessians' reaction to American culture, politics, and society, rather than confining himself to the mercenaries' reaction to the Americans as soldiers. This second problem is closely related to what the commentator considered Mr. Hoffman's failure to explore the extent and character of the mercenaries' contacts with American civilians in America at the end of the war. Finally, Hoffman strongly implied that if the German mercenaries had been better informed about American culture and society, they would have performed more effectively, and that their ignorance of America became a factor in Britain's defeat. Mr. Ryerson suggested, however, that while a better-informed mercenary force would presumably have been more effective, this could hardly have counterbalanced the damage that Britain had done to its image in America by deciding to use mercenaries at all.

Mr. Ryerson opened his remarks on Mr. Lettieri's paper by observing how pleasing it was to read a new group-biographical approach to the politics of a colony and state that, like most others, has always been studied in a more traditional fashion. This paper makes a fundamental contribution of the kind that other examples of this

approach have made for other places--France, England, and a few American colonies and states--that is, it gives a full and clear picture of the general composition, organizational structure, and range of functions of New Hampshire's town, county, and state-wide committees, and of the relationship both among these several bodies, and between them and traditional political offices and institutions.

Mr. Lettieri's interpretation of his committees' behavior, however, raised several difficulties. While properly stressing the committees' inherent conservatism in revolutionary times, he rather exaggerated this point. More important, however, was his failure to provide a political context in which the committees worked. Indeed, he seemed to be suggesting that neither constitutional and ideological questions nor partisan squabbles, regional conflicts, and power politics had much effect upon the formation and behavior of the committees. Beyond the mere improbability of such a state of affairs, however, Mr. Lettieri's own quantitative material on his committees, which was inadequately analyzed and insufficiently incorporated into the text, suggests two highly coordinated political divisions that he largely ignored, but that appeared to Mr. Ryerson to have had a powerful effect upon New Hampshire's Revolutionary politics, both on and off the committees. These divisions were, first, between the town of Portsmouth and the coastal and near coastal agricultural towns of the state, and second, between merchants and major commercial farmers, for control of the state. It was this factional disorder, Mr. Ryerson suggested, that destroyed public confidence in what was initially an effective, energetic Revolutionary committee system.

PROMOTING HISTORY

The Connecticut Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (CCC) held its first meeting in January of this year and since that time has been engaged in a variety of activities. Its Board is composed of academics and representatives of business, the Connecticut Historical Commission, Humanities Council, and League of Historical Societies.

In May, it jointly sponsored a meeting at Storrs with The Association for the Study of Connecticut History, which 150 people attended. The meeting considered an "Agenda for Connecticut History" and the afternoon session was devoted to the employment of historians in non-academic positions. Speakers included Harvey Lippincott, Corporate Archivist for United Technologies Corporation; Robert Roggeveen, Administrator of Public Service Programs for Aetna Life & Casualty; Judd Kahn, then "Humanist-in-Residence," City of Hartford; and Arnita Jones of the National Coordination Committee for the Promotion of History.

The CCC, in cooperation with several local historical societies, has submitted a grant proposal for a historical-consultant to offer professional assistance to the local groups. It is involved in plans to develop a "History Day" for Connecticut Secondary Schools and to organize a summer institute for teachers. The CCC is also attempting to form a History Lobby within the state. For further information, write: Bruce M. Stave, Chairperson, Connecticut Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, U-103, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, Ct. 06268

ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS

The New Haven Colony Historical Society has resumed work on its glass plate negative collection as of February 1, 1979. Thanks to a Records Use Project grant

from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Photographic Curator Lucinda Burkepile will be able to print 6,000 glass plate views. These will be dry mounted along with 4,000 prints produced in 1977 with funds from the National Endowment for the Arts. The mounted prints will be arranged by location and subject and be cross indexed. This work print file will provide researchers with an excellent cross section of the 30,000 Connecticut and New England views in the collection. Ms. Burkepile welcomes questions about the project and the collection.

The Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, announces the availability of the microfilm and guide to the Letter Books of Louis Agassiz and Alexander Agassiz, 15 volumes, 1859-1910. The filming was funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Further information is available from Ann Blum of the Museum, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Business and Labor Historical Records Project of the Bridgeport, CT, Public Library has been completed under the direction of David W. Palmquist, Head of the Library's Historical Collections. The Project saw the acquisition of thirty-nine significant collections of business and labor records from the Bridgeport area.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has made the following grants to New England groups:

\$32,871 to the New England Document Conservation Center, Andover, MA, to further develop the Center's microfilm consulting and production services program

\$5,880 to the Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, Cambridge, for a pilot project to survey architectural records in private hands and in architectural offices in the Boston area, and to lay the groundwork for additional survey and accessions.

\$11,130 to the New Hampshire Division of Records Management and Archives, Concord, to continue support for the preservation, arrangement, and description of New Hampshire state records from the 18th and 19th centuries

\$72,869 to the Social Law Library, Boston, for the conservation of additional records of the Suffolk Inferior Court of Common Pleas, 1692-1830, as part of the Library's Colonial Court Records Project

\$1,985 to the Massachusetts Judicial Records Committee for completion of its project to establish criteria for the selective retention of records of the Massachusetts Superior Court and its predecessors.

\$4,425 to the Torrington, CT, Historical Society to preserve and make available photos on glass plate negatives in the Torrington, Goshen, and Winchester historical societies. The collections

present a view of life in late 19th and early 20th-century Litchfield County

\$12,337 to the Yale-China Association, Inc., New Haven to preserve and make available for use photographs and films from its collection relating to American educational and social services in China from the early to mid-twentieth century.

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 teaching interests of historians in New England. For inclusion in this section, please complete the form on the last page of the newsletter.

Anderson, R. Wayne, Northeastern University, Boston, MA
Research: Maritime History
Teaching: British, Modern Europe, Oral History

Buni, Andrew, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA
Research: Paul Robeson
Teaching: Boston History

Corcoran, Theresa, Mt. St. Vincent University, Halifax, N.S.
Research: Vida Scudder; Social & Religious Reform
Teaching: Twentieth Century U.S.; Women's

Cunsolo, Ronald, Nassau Community College, Garden City, NY
Research: Enrico Corradini; Italian Nationalism
Teaching: Modern Europe; Imperialism:

Donovan, Grace, Stonehill College, N. Easton, MA
Research: Women Religious in American Society
Teaching: American Diplomatic; historical aspects of political science

Koop, Allen V., Colby-Sawyer College, New London, N.H.
Research: Christianity and Secularization
Teaching: Modern Europe; Twentieth Century U.S.

Lord, Gary Thomas, Norwich University, Northfield, VT
Research: Alden Partridge; Crawford House
Teaching: Colonial America: Northern New England

Mugge, George A., Mitchell College, New London, CT
Research: Diplomatic History of Weimar Germany
Teaching: Modern European Diplomacy; Comparative Political Institutions

Samolin, William, University of Hartford, W. Hartford, CT
Research: The Kimmerians; pre-15th century inner Asia

Teaching: Military in Traditional and Modern Societies; Art and Archaeology of Inner Asia

Schleh, Eugene, University of Southern Maine, Gorham, ME
Research: African Military forces in World War II
Teaching: African History

Solow, Barbara, Boston University, Boston, MA
Research: Caribbean Slavery; Irish Land Tenure
Teaching: Modern European Economic; colonial empires

Watson, Charles A., Roger Williams College, Bristol, RI
Research: British Historiography; 19th century British co-operation
Teaching: Modern Europe; British

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS: Executive Committee Proposals, 7 April 1979

I. Statement of Purpose

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.

II. Guidelines for the Editor of NEHA NEWS

The Survey indicated appreciation of and support for the existence of NEHA News. Going by the results of the survey, the Executive Committee suggests the following guideline for the Editor:

1. As a semi-annual publication with an editor, NEHA News should be primarily a vehicle for the exchange of news in accordance with the broad purposes of the Association. It should not attempt to become a scholarly journal.

2. It should include, in each issue:

News of the activities of the organization;

A listing of officers and committees, with their terms;

Abstracts of sessions of NEHA meetings, with responsibility for the preparation of such abstracts resting with the chairman of the sessions;

A calendar of meetings of historical and related professional organizations in New England;

Notes on significant accomplishments of Association members.

3. It should include, whenever appropriate:

Brief reports on approaches to teaching;

Review essays;

Reports on historical resources, of interest either for research or teaching;

Notes of institutional grants and projects of general interest to Association members.

III. Guidelines for the Program Chairman

1. The overriding guideline, since we are a general organization, should be to aim at broad, varied, and flexible programs. All major areas, periods, approaches, methods, and applications, whether old or new, should, over time, receive attention.

A balance should be struck among non-Western, European, and American, and ancient, medieval, and modern history.

New England history should receive some special, but not exclusive attention.

Teaching should receive some special, but not exclusive attention.

Historical preservation should receive some special, but not exclusive attention.

2. From time to time, the Program Chairman should consider organizing a program, in whole or in part, about a unified theme.

3. While the traditional, hard research paper remains the bread and butter of programming, general papers presenting an overview of current work on a field, period, problem, or method should appear with some frequency.

4. While traditional sessions with papers remain the bread and butter of programming, panel discussions should be tried with some frequency.

5. While traditional sessions with papers remain the bread and butter of programming, big plenary sessions should be tried occasionally, on a subject clearly of interest to all.

6. The program should normally include a luncheon address, by some historian worth hearing, or by a non-historian with something to say of pertinence to history or historians.

7. The President may, if he wishes, give a Presidential Address, as part of the business meeting, not in lieu of the luncheon address.

8. From time to time, the President and Program Chairman should arrange to have the Association meet at a historic site. When this is done, they should make provisions for touring the site/and/or include it in some way in some portion of the program.

9. From time to time, the President and Program Chairman should arrange a joint meeting with some other organization. When this is done, the two organizations should work out an integrated program.

10. The Program Chairman should always feel free to appoint a program committee to assist him.

IV. Procedures and Organization

1. The Executive Committee

The President shall convene the Executive Committee twice between the regular fall and spring meetings of the whole association.

2. Nomination and Voting

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall be a member of the Executive Committee, ex officio.

3. Common professional interest groups within the Association

If such groups wish to get together within the Association, they are invited to make use of the News to publicize and report on their activities.

Gordon H. Jensen, President
For the Executive Committee
April 7, 1979

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS: Business Meeting Minutes, Boston College
Chestnut Hill, MA, 21 April 1979

President Gordon Jensen convened the meeting at Boston College at 1:30 p.m. He expressed the Association's thanks to Alan Reinerman for the local arrangements. He announced that the fall meeting date had been changed to October 27, at Colby-

Sawyer College in New London, New Hampshire.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Armand Patrucco presented the Treasurer's report, which was accepted.

Robert Imholt, Editor, asked for materials for the News.

The meeting then turned to planning for the Association's future.

Jensen reported on the activities of the Executive Committee and distributed its "Proposals." (See appended document.) The membership survey showed that what we have is a varied, flexible, unspecialized organization. Aside from the questions on the survey, the Executive Committee also considered administrative matters such as membership, visibility, and resources. The Committee has only blocked out lines of action in these areas.

Specific items in the "Proposals" were then considered.

The Statement of Purpose was moved and seconded. It could be added to the Association's Constitution next fall as an amendment. It was approved unanimously.

Sherrin Wyntjes moved that sections II, III and IV, 3 be approved. Section IV, 1 and 2 could be acted on at the fall meeting. An amendment of IV, 1 to insert "normally" after "shall" was approved.

One member suggested that it might be useful to tell members what the editor of the NEHA News does. Gwen Jensen thought that the editor should be appointed for a specific term. Norman Smith said that the matter should be discussed by the Executive Committee and then put to the membership.

Other members recommended getting ideas about history to the general public and publicizing the activities of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. The question is: how to do this?

Sections II, III, and IV, 3 were approved.

It was moved that the Executive Committee add to the Statement of Purpose, "create interest in history."

Mr. Libby, a member not teaching, suggested some ways to do this. Exchange mailing lists; list meetings in non-professional journals. He thought there was an unconscious exclusion of non-teachers.

Jensen amended the motion to "promote public understanding of history." This was approved.

The meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES, Boston College, 21 April 1979

President Gordon Jensen convened the meeting following the general meeting of the Association at Boston College. He suggested seeking Old Sturbridge Village as the site for the Spring 1980 meeting of NEHA. Robert Imholt, Editor of the NEHA News, announced that Sept. 1 is the deadline for material for the Fall issue.

Jensen asked the Committee whether there should be an executive committee meeting before the regular fall meeting.

Ridgway Shinn thought there should be if the members wanted to work on attracting the public (that is, people other than college and university faculty).

Neil Stout said that preservation and Old Sturbridge Village programs would do this.

Jensen will devise wording for the purpose of the Association along the lines discussed during the business meeting and circulate it to the Committee.

Shinn expressed the interest of Rhode Island College in hosting a future meeting.

Fred Cazel, incoming program chairman, requested the Committee's guidance on spending money for program participants.

Jensen made a motion that "on rare occasions, to secure a prominent luncheon speaker, the Association may provide travel expenses."

Armand Patrucco, Treasurer, supported the idea on the grounds that good luncheon speakers increase attendance.

Jensen recommended that the program chairman consult with the President and Treasurer before making a decision.

The motion passed.

Cazel moved that the Committee express its appreciation to Gordon Jensen for his activity as President. The motion was approved unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The election of officers for the NEHA will take place at the fall meeting to be held at Colby-Sawyer College, New London, New Hampshire on October 27, 1979. The following is the slate of candidates presented by the Nominating Committee:

Vice-President:

Ronald Formisano, Clark University
Darrett Rutman, University of New Hampshire

Executive Committee (2 to be elected):

William Brayfield, University of Hartford
Armand Patrucco, Rhode Island College
Catherine Prelinger, The Franklin Papers, Yale University
John Post, Northeastern University

Nominating Committee (2 to be elected):

Deborah Clifford, Middlebury, Vermont
Jay Corrin, Boston University
Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College
Bruce Stave, University of Connecticut

Treasurer:

Paul Quinlan, Rhode Island Junior College
Joshua Stein, Roger Williams College

Respectfully submitted,

Sherrin Wyntjes
Chairman, Nominating Committee

ANNUAL DUES \$4.00

STUDENT DUES . . . \$2.00

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

Home _____

Office _____ ZIP _____

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Please make checks payable to the New England Historical Association and made to Armond Patrucco, Treasurer, New England Historical Association, 151 Borden Avenue, Johnston, Rhode Island 02919

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