GENESIS AND GROWTH OF
THE EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION
OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

by

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The Evolution of the European History Section of SHA, 1934-2005
by June K. Burton

In 1984 Harold T. Parker addressed the eighty-two people who came to the European History Section luncheon on the topic “Napoleon Reconsidered.” The seventy-seven-year-old newly-wed had begun his research into the formation of Napoleon’s personality and Napoleon’s youth (i.e. to age 30). To better understand his subject, Parker knew that he had to scrutinize both of Napoleon’s young parents, Carlo and Letizia, Bonaparte, since to understand the formation of a personality, we have to start with the parents ten to twenty years before the birth of their offspring.

Such is the case too, when we want to understand not only the circumstances surrounding the birth but the personality of an organization. In fact, exactly twenty years is the length of time Europeanists participated in the SHA, our parent organization, before we were severed and organized our own administrative structure to meet the emerging need for graduate-level education at Southern institutions in the post-World War II era.

While the birth of the Southern Historical Association at Atlanta, Georgia, (SHA) in 1934 was assisted by a cadre of purists who championed Southern history, a few other historians were present who followed other stars. (It is important to remember, this was during the Great Depression and salaries and living conditions in the rural South, as well as higher education in the South, were very different from what they are now--in Atlanta in 1934 Registration was $ .50. and the dinner was $1.00! ) The latter group--who followed other stars-- the non-Southern historians wanted to cater to broader interests by developing a regional association that would function like the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association (AHA), which had been created because of the vast geographical distance between those who lived west of the continental divide and across the Rocky Mountains, almost in a world apart from more populated East Coast cities where conventions dominated by Ivy Leaguers were usually scheduled. The cost, days lost from teaching duties in the classroom as well as time away from personal research, and the vast distances were overwhelming factors during the hayday of the Pullman train. Ross McLean, a
forty-six year old professor who was born in Wellsville, Ohio but attended Cornell as an undergraduate and the University of Michigan for his Master’s and Ph.D. (1925), and had joined the Emory University faculty in 1919, later recalled [25 September 1959, letter to Earl Beck] that while “only 2 or 3 among the 15 to 20 charter members of the SHA were really interested in anything outside the field of Southern history...”, enough sentiment existed among the founders who wrote the Constitution of the SHA to keep the door open for Europeanists. When he argued for this minority position, they voted to insert a clause saying that in addition to being dedicated to promoting the history of the South, their second objective was to be an organization of historians in colleges in the South whose interests are in all fields. Ross McLean told Earl Beck:

I suppose I was the principle spokesman for the point of view that since practically every department of history in Southern colleges was offering courses outside the field of Southern and American history and that in a department of 2 persons one was apt to be a “non-Southern history man, the new association should make provision for them as members and on the programs. I was supported in that view by Doctor Philip Davidson (then of Agnus Scott College, now President of Louisville University) and Katherine Abbey (then F.S.U., now Mrs. Hanna of Rollins), and perhaps 1 or 2 others.”

Thus, we see in passing that one of the founders of the SHA who supported inclusion of the Europeanists was a woman historian from Florida, but who was born and bred in Chicago having earned three degrees from the University of Chicago--Katherine T. Abbey [later, Mrs. Hanna]. So women were involved from the beginning, a theme we shall return to later. In fact, by the time of the New Orleans SHA in 1938, total SHA membership was about 458, consisting of 348 men and 110 women, which is roughly a 3:1 ratio of men to women.[JSH 4: ? page] The first Executive Council of the Association consisted of two women [the aforementioned Katherine T. Abbey and Kathleen Bruce] and four men. While the first Committee on Program consisted of three people: one woman [Katherine Abbey again], one Europeanist [Ross McLean] and one male Americanist [William C. Binkley] who chaired. Moreover, the first panel in 1935 at Birmingham consisted of two papers on the Confederacy presented by men, but the discussant was a woman--Ella Lonn, a Chicago native who had a Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania and was on the faculty at Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland. Such women played a significant role in the organization of the SHA.

But while Ross McLean was able to get the “Southern history men” to open up the new
organization to historians specializing outside their narrow field, they still wanted to tightly control the program. McLean was disappointed that the Europeanists were unable to have more influence in designing the program for the first meeting at Birmingham in 1935. All they were able to get scheduled on two-day program that really was of interest to them was University of North Carolina professor Carl Pegg’s discussion of the introductory course in history in Southern institutions.

Fortunately, before the practice was abandoned to make more room for book reviews, it was customary for a great many years for a summary of all the sessions at the annual meeting to be published in the Journal of Southern History. Consequently, an overview of this session was preserved in the second volume of the JSH [2(1936): 71-72.], which provides more information: The purpose of the new course (prepared by members of economics, history, political science and sociology departments) at UNC was:

- to acquaint the student with the chief factors of the historical background out of which his civilization has grown and to deepen his understanding of the main institutions, ideas, and problems of the present .... This type of course was selected in preference to one on contemporary problems ... [and it should] help him ... lessen the likelihood of extravagance and error in his acts.

Another of our founders for whom we have named our service award and who will be toasted by Robert Billinger [Wingate College]–Metternich scholar/diplomatic historian Enno Kraehe (University of Virginia, emeritus) made a more positive observation about the session devoted just to the freshman survey thirty years ago. In Enno Kraehe’s succinct account of what he called “our Vormärz” given at the 1975 EHS luncheon, the course Carl Pegg talked about entitled “A New Introductory Course in the Social Sciences,” as it would be taught at Chapel Hill from then on, had great importance and was most definitely a course about European not United States history. So this first European session of the SHA showed promise. Furthermore, my own observation after giving the matter some thought is that it also was “new” for another reasons perhaps not immediately obvious: it included modern history until the present day, not simply all ancient history that had been taught in eighteenth-century European education before Napoleon and continued to be required even in some American public high schools through the early 1950s when it was replaced by a year of world history. The “New History,” born in the era of World War I, wasn’t just “battles and kings” or an endless series of unrelated, accidental events that to
the student seemed like just “one darn thing after another.” It brought the methodologies of the social sciences to the analysis of “change over time,” separating history from the arts—literature, the humanities and Classics. And such “required” survey courses on European history taken right up to current events [at least, in the book or on the syllabus if not in many professor’s lectures that have had a tendency to bog down in the world wars!] became the bread-and-butter courses for faculty and graduate teaching assistants in most history departments—North and South.

Speaking from the vantage point of 1975, Kraehe concluded: “If we date from that session [in 1935], this is really our 40th birthday.” So if we do our math today and date ourselves from that session in 1935, this is really our 70th birthday—not just our fiftieth anniversary of European history in the SHA!

But as they say, “One swallow doesn’t make a spring.” Before we get carried away by either Ross McLean’s or Enno Kraehe’s argument, which amount to McLean’s seeing the glass as half empty compared to Kraehe’s more optimistic vision seeing the glass half full, we need to follow the Europeanists’ participation in the program along chronologically for a while to observe their fledging.

It was news in 1936 that twenty-eight-year old Joseph J. Mathews of Duke University, a Kentucky native with a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed assistant professor and Reuben J. Rath, better known as R. John Rath, an instructor at the University of Arkansas, recently completed his doctor’s degree. The 1936 SHA met at Nashville, Tennessee. At this, the second annual meeting, the European history session consisted of four papers. Alfred B. Thomas (U. of Oklahoma) spoke on “Spanish Cultural Differences in the South and the Southwest.” Thomas P. Abernathy (U. of Virginia) spoke on “The Lees of Virginia at the Court of Louis XIV” According to the summaries published in the JSH, [2 (1937): 87-90] the latter covered Franco-American commercial and diplomatic relations, concluding that Franklin was responsible for the break with France while his allies discredited the Lee family. The third paper by E. Wilson Lyon (Colgate U.) focused on “The [French] Directory and the United States” and showed that following the Terror and the fall of Robespierre, a peaceful relationship existed between the two countries, a policy that Talleyrand continued as Foreign Minister under General Bonaparte, leading naturally to the signing of the treaty of amity between France and the United States of 1800. A fourth paper was presented by Thomas P. Govan (Vanderbilt U.) on “The
Georgia Planters and the Movement for Direct Trade with the Continent.” From the foregoing it is readily seen that these topics placed the American South-- and not Europe--at the center of historical investigation.

The 1937 SHA met at Durham, North Carolina. Again, the sessions were not really European history unless we can call “Bourbonism in the South” European history. But those planning the next year’s program regretted the absence of a bona fide European history session that would attract more members to join the association and to attend the annual meetings. So in 1937 Wallace E. Caldwell (University of North Carolina) was appointed to arrange a non-Southern session for 1938 when the SHA would meet at New Orleans. Nevertheless, after extensive correspondence with his colleagues, Caldwell concluded that it was not feasible to get a European session ready until the 1939 meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, and then with the proviso that a call for European papers be published in the JSH.

In any case, the Lexington SHA of 1939 proved to be a memorable event. One member of the local arrangements committee was Thomas D. Clark who fairly recently became famous for surviving past the age of one hundred to get his photo in The New York Times in 2003, shortly before Bennett Wall’s death in August [2003]. Thanks to Clark, the first SHA hosted by the University of Kentucky featured a complimentary luncheon as well as a complimentary dinner, and a free reception at the residence of the President of the University of Kentucky. There’s more--Clark also arranged an auto tour of Lexington and the bluegrass region so that conventioneers could tour the environment of “such famous Kentuckians as Man of War and War Admiral.” [James W. Patton, “The Fifth Annual Meeting,” JSH 6 (1940): 72.] Clark made sure we really partied that year!

Nevertheless, the “European session” that did materialize on Saturday morning in ‘39 was once again a disappointment only because it was closely linked to American history. The topic was “Southern Relations with Europe,” which contained papers on French interests in annexation in Texas, European factors affecting Southern trade, and a Georgian at the court of the Hapsburgs. Thus, the South remained connected to European history; in fact, there would always be a clique of SHA members who could see a place for our field only if it were tied to Southern history. [Ross McLean identified one of these people as Dean Moore of Alabama.] These folks treated the Europeanists as inferiors: to them we were “stepchildren,” or at least, they managed
to make some sensitive souls feel that way every decade or so; in fact, “stepchildren” was a recurring term used by Southernists and non-Southernists to describe us over the years. Fortunately, a majority of the members appreciated what our presence brought to the meetings that were designed to benefit whole departments of two or more historians, thereby giving everyone in the department a stake in fully supporting participation in the SHA—and paying for travel expenses and rewarding those who participated because they could too.

I should hasten to add that Ben Wall was not among the “Southernists”, as I am going to call them from here on in, who wanted to banish all non-Southern historians; for, in principle he always supported the inclusion of the Europeanists in the SHA for our intellectual worth; the added prestige he thought we brought to the organization; the additional volume we provided to swell the membership numbers and attendance at annual meetings, especially; as well as our monetary contributions. Philosophically, as an economic historian Wall also believed in the “seamless robe” of history and in the importance of macro- as well as micro history. Wall wanted the SHA to remain like the South and retain its own character; and, he certainly didn’t want the SHA to become a mini-AHA. But I am getting ahead of myself and straying from the narrative.

Finally, in 1940 at Charleston, South Carolina’s Francis Marion Hotel (a 3-day meeting attended by 279) the Europeanists seemed about to take off in their own right when Ross McLean headed a sub-committee on the program charged with arranging two sessions on European history. Afterwards, those in attendance rated these sessions as “splendid.” One on the Mediterranean 1815-1940 by Kent Roberts Greenfield (Johns Hopkins), with Lynn Case (LSU) leading the discussion afterwards, drew a large audience as might be expected given the exciting state of European politics and diplomacy in the last months of the year 1940. McLean formed another session with two papers on 20th-century European diplomacy: William C. Askew (U. of Arkansas), “European Crises, 1908-1914;” and, Joseph J. Mathews (U. of Mississippi), “Anglo-French Relations in Connection with the Present War.” McLean recollected that all three European sessions were well-attended and that two women had also been involved: Rhea Smith as the discussant for Mathews’s paper; which extended as recently as the Fall of France that spring; and, Nancy Barker (Sweetbrier College), who gave an excellent paper on a medieval topic. In his report of the meeting published in the JSH,[“The Sixth Annual Meeting,” 7: (1941): 56.]
Albert B. Moore wrote that the staging of such a session was a constructive step toward providing a forum for teachers of European history to meet together once a year, which “broadened the scope and the usefulness” of the SHA. Moreover, McLean said he had no trouble at all securing the speakers. By 1940 the Europeanists had rediscovered their groove after three disappointing years.

The 1941 SHA met at Atlanta. It was held on November 7th—a month before Pearl Harbor. Thomas Clark, who had done such a good job with local arrangements at Lexington 2 years before, had advanced to become SHA Program Chairman. The SHA had 991 members at year’s end. My sources failed to say much about the 1941 program; but, we can venture an educated guess that the events of four weeks later were so catastrophic that such relative pedantry was soon forgotten in the rise to meet the national emergency. Familiar names of Europeanists on the program included John Ramsey, James Godfrey (UNC) and Harold Parker, whose rank was still an “instructor” at Duke although The Cult of Antiquity and the French Revolutionaries had been well received since its publication in 1937. Parker left us his recollection of what he went through to attend the meeting as well as keep his students on schedule (when his job still hung in the balance since he wasn’t tenured):

After serving as commentator in a Friday session on the French Revolution at the SHA convention of November 1941, Parker boarded the coaches of the night Atlanta-New York train, disembarked at Greensboro, North Carolina, at 2 a.m., slept on a bench in the deserted railway depot, caught the New York-Raleigh/Durham train and arrived in time to meet his 8 o’clock Saturday morning section of the survey class.[June K. Burton, “Diamond Jubilee: A Tribute to Harold T. Parker,” Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 1750-1850, Selected Papers, 1997. Page 20]

In its first six years the SHA had become well-established and a financially sound organization serving close to a thousand members. With the leadership of Ross McLean the Europeanists seemed to have developed a good working relationship within the organization when the Second World War put much of academic life on hold for the duration of the war.

The SHA did not meet in 1942 and 1943 in order to comply with the federal government’s effort to curtail non-essential travel, saving fuel for defense purposes. Gasoline was rationed so few people had enough rationing coupons to take them very far. Besides, many active members
or future members of the SHA were either drafted or enlisted in the military or hired by the
government as civilian instructors and the like. For example, in 1942, Joseph J. Mathews, who by
then had been acting Dean of the Graduate School at Mississippi, took a leave of absence to join
the Quartermaster’s Corps as an associate historian. As a draft-eligible 35-year old, a bachelor
and childless, coincidentally, Harold Parker saw his draft number published in the Durham
Morning Herald newspaper on the morning in August 1942 of the day he penned the last
sentence of his second book, Three Napoleonic Battles (1944). Once inducted into the Army Air
Force, Parker worked like a modern-day Thucydides – serving on an Intelligence team that wrote
the monthly histories of the 67th Troop Carrier Squadron as it moved from New Guinea to Leyte
and Clark Field in the Philippines, and on to Okinawa and Iwo Jima. [June K. Burton, op cit, 18-19.]
Charles E. Smith (LSU—for whom our book prize is named) also left the LSU campus to
fulfill his duty and return. A considerably younger man who would be an undergraduate after the
war, John L. Snell (for whom our seminar paper prize, initiated in 1955, was finally named in
1973) became a pilot for whom flying bombing missions over Rumania became a life-altering
experience. All veterans would be changed men, bringing back their existential experiences of
war and what they learned about life from this unique international travel opportunity to enrich
their teaching and knowledge of their subject. The siphoning off of men to the war effort was
most dramatically felt by Louisiana State University, which after eight years of financing the
Journal of Southern History and determining the character of the SHA’s journal, had to relinquish
it to the care of Vanderbilt University.

In 1944, John Ramsey (Alabama) chaired the Subcommittee on European history, but the
token meeting at Nashville’s Heritage Hotel attended by only 114 despite the free luncheon, had
no European sessions. The SHA Secretary-Treasurer was then James W. Patton; and, young
Bennett Wall was just named “instructor” at Duke after having worked, after attending graduate
school at Vanderbilt the previous year, for the Government as some kind of instructor in war
training. Nevertheless, SHA membership held at 865. The Europeanists benefitted from the war
as their leaders were integrated into the administrative structure of the organization: in 1944,
Lynn Case became the first Europeanist (elected by a mail ballot) to serve on the Council.
Furthermore, Ross McLean was appointed to the Nominating Committee while John Ramsey had
the honor of being on the Program Committee. [Enno Kraehe, Presiding Officers’ Opening
In 1945, Ross McLean (Emory) was charged with developing the European sessions for the Birmingham meeting, but it had to be canceled altogether after the Office of Defense Transportation restricted meetings of 50 or more out-of-town participants. [JSH 2 (1945): 278] A shortage of paper affected the publication of journals and magazines, so the JSH was lucky to be printed after only a short delay in securing paper stock. Book publication fell off dramatically in the crisis; and, the JSH claimed there was a drop in publication of Southern history of 38.2% in the 1944-45 period.[Ibid.] Fortunately, historians were returning to campus from leaves of absence by late 1945, although not always to the same duties, including Charles E. Smith to LSU and John Ramsey, who returned to Alabama in the fall of 1945 after spending some time in Washington doing research for the Office of Strategic Services. [Ibid., 439]

Although some SHA meetings had been canceled [1942, ‘43, and ‘45] and programs shorter than some would have liked [in 1944, for instance], the SHA weathered the storm of war. When it met as planned at Birmingham in 1946, Miss Ella Lonn (Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland), whose Ph. D. was from the University of Pennsylvania (1911), became its first woman President. For Europeanists it was not simply business as usual because veterans returned with renewed enthusiasm and the public was more interested than ever in European and war affairs.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the 1946 program had 3 sessions on European history. On Friday morning, three men gave papers on the Crusades followed in the afternoon by two others on the theoretical interpretations: “The Problem of the Renaissance.” Saturday morning’s session was on “Some Problems of Recent Europe” where John Ramsey discussed “The Background of the Spanish Civil War,” including powerful groups opposed to the Spanish Republic; and, George B. Carson (U. of Kentucky) gave “Changing Perspectives of Soviet Historiography.” [JSH 13 (1947): 74, 87, 132.] Furthermore, at the 1946 Business Meeting members voted to reserve one seat on the Executive Council for a “non-American history” representative. [“Report of the SHA Special Committee on the Annual Program,”Ibid., 37(1971): 261.] In keeping with the improving fortunes of the Europeanists, the “Historical News and Notices” section in the JSH reported that Harold Parker had finally been promoted to Assistant Professor at Duke! [12 (1946): 595.]

In 1947, as President, Thomas Clark (who we first met taking everybody to see the
horses) appointed Joseph J. Mathews to be in charge of the European Program while he named T. Harry Williams (LSU) to chair the rest. Their results, the 1947 program at Savannah, Georgia, contained ten sessions, two of which were European, another was on the Ph.D. training program in history, and still another one on Latin America. In the Ph.D. training session, Charles E. Smith (LSU) spoke about how a better selection system was needed to assure that those admitted to Ph.D. programs are “self-propelled.” The composition of the European history session on Friday on the topic of 20th century problems in diplomatic history was interesting for the fact that a woman presided–Rhea M. Smith (Rollins College) and one of the discussants was also a woman–Catherine S. Sims (Agnes Scott College) was assigned the daunting task of discussing James L. Godfrey’s paper.

I have now taken my annual accounts far enough to show that personal relationships were extremely important in the SHA and to indicate what some of the significant early connections were. These connections and modes of behavior would carry over later into the EHS. Among Europeanists, Emory University’s gray eminence Ross McLean and a much younger Joseph J. Mathews (whom we’ve left climbing aboard the lowest rung at Duke) were real “Stars.” Women were not involved in proportion to the percentage of SHA membership they represented, but sometimes their existence was acknowledged–as officers, even as President, and on the programs as well.

During the next five years (1948-53 with the exception of 1949), the only year since World War II when no Europeanist was put on the Program Committee, Europeanists continued to be integrated with the “Southernists” and they usually had two or three sessions dedicated to their fields of interest. Within this parameter, their representative on the Program Committee was given mostly a free hand. As far as the “Southernists” were concerned, this arrangement might have continued in perpetuity. The SHA program chairman for 1955, James W. Silver, described the organizations’ position best a decade after the Second World War when he wrote, presumably tongue-in-cheek: “By 1955, having survived depression, war, and a plague of European, Latin-Americanists, far Eastern, and other brands of historians, the Association had accumulated the prosperity, flabbiness, and gastronomical problems which sometimes accompany middle age.”[“The Twenty-first Annual Meeting, ibid., 22 (February 1956): 59.]

The Europeanists were no complainers since despite the paucity of sessions they were
allocated, the Association still filled an important need—it broke the sense of isolation so many felt when departments were very small; and concomitantly, it provided them with a forum for the discussion of professional issues. Statistics gathered for as recently as 1959 show that a maximum of six Southern universities had four or more specialists in modern European history. [In John L. Snell’s Foreword to *European History in the South; Opportunities and Problems in Graduate Study* (1959), published by Tulane University for the European History Section. P. v, footnote 6.]

But one effect of World War II was that the professors who had served in Europe returned home as heroes with first hand knowledge that gave them élan and the public now had a real appreciation for Europe’s influence on American life. The war led to the vitalization and revitalization of college and especially, graduate programs in European history all over the South, which had not kept pace with those in other parts of the country. First faculty members who had enlisted or been drafted returned home. Then it was veterans on the G.I. Bill, both male and female, who flooded into the halls of ivy, followed by more young people wanting to fill what were then considered to be lucrative teaching jobs as the population grew in step with the relative prosperity of families, a prosperity undreamed of in the decade preceding the war—before indoor plumbing in rural areas and veterans’ pensions and social security pensions for widows, the disabled and the elderly provided a steady stream of cash.

Naturally, Europeanists wanted to have a full program of concurrent sessions on their field to make it worth all the time, effort and expense they went through to attend the annual meetings. This is something I expected to find before I started to research the history of the Section. But what amazed me was to discover what, I’m sure, older hands than myself already knew, the likes of Enno Kraehe and Amos Simpson and Douglas Unfug sitting here beside me, is that the Europeanists began to feel that they could help each other solve specific problems that they all faced as they gladly took on the responsibility for expanding graduate history education in Southern institutions in order to bring it up, in terms of quality as well as in numbers, to being on a par with other regions of the country. It was only a question of time before someone came up with the idea of forming an independently structured, ambitious, working group in European history within the SHA to help historians address professional concerns.

In 1954, a twentieth-century diplomatic historian with special interest in German
democracy, John L. Snell (an assistant professor at Tulane in New Orleans) persuaded three senior historians who were full professors: Oron J. Hale (U. of Virginia), J. Wesley Hoffmann (U. of Tennessee), and Carl Pegg (UNC, Chapel Hill)–to co-sign with him an invitational letter that he sent on September 20, 1954, to seventeen other historians who taught courses or whose research field was in twentieth-century European diplomatic history. Four were at Duke, two each at Vanderbilt, University of Kentucky and University of Texas; and one from six other schools: UNC, USC, Alabama, Mississippi, LSU, and Tulane:

E. M. Carroll, Duke  Enno Kraehe, U. of Kentucky
John Curtis, Duke  Carl Cone, U. of Kentucky
Theodore Ropp, Duke  Fred Cox, U. of Alabama
Joel Colton, Duke  George Carbone, U. of Mississippi
James Godfrey, UNC  R. B. Holtman, LSU
George Curry, USC  Oliver Radkey, U. of Texas
A. L. Funk, Vanderbilt  R. J. Rath, U. of Texas
C. W. Delzell, Vanderbilt  John R. Hubbard, Tulane U.

The letter invited them to meet together in a private dining room for a meal (to be determined later) at the next SHA at Columbia, South Carolina, “to discuss informally the possibilities of improving the study and teaching of twentieth century European history in the South.”

As it turned out, the following twenty-three people met for a private breakfast that cost them $.85 a piece: [JSH, 2 (1955): 428-29]

Theodore Ropp and Joel Colton (Duke)  James L. Godfrey (UNC) [who was on the Program Committee for 1955]
David Dowd and Eugene Pfaff (Florida)  J. J. Mathews and Ross McLean (Emory)
C. F. Delzell (Vanderbilt)  Enno Kraehe (Kentucky)
George Curry and R. H. Wienefeld (S.C.)  John L. Snell, Tulane
Frederick Cox and John Ramsey (Alabama)  W. H. Nelson (Rice)
R. J. Rath (University of Texas)  J.W. Hoffman (Tennessee)
Oron J. Hale (Virginia)  R. B. Holtman (LSU)
Victor Mamatey (FSU)  George R. Monks (Miss. St. Col. for Women)

Boyd Shafer, executive secretary of the AHA also was present
K. R. Greenfield (Chief Historian of the Army) also present  
[See the full text of Snell’s invitational letter in the appendix]

Only a few of these men are alive, but this list of names of the founders reads like a Who’s Who list of the people whom the forthcoming SHA Presidents would tap to serve as Vice-Chairs of the Program Committee in the coming years. They also would rotate like in a game of
musical chairs or “like politicians in states with term limits” through the various offices of the EHS until it was their turn to chair.

Before John Snell sent out this invitational letter, his idea had been to create an organization devoted strictly to twentieth-century diplomacy, [JSH 21(1955): 428-29] I think, perhaps something like today’s SHAFR–Society for the History of American Foreign Relations. However, between September 20th and the time the gentlemen invited met in November (or their alternates met) at Columbia, they scrapped that idea in favor of a broader and very loose organization that would be devoted to all fields and eras of European history, so that it would have much broader appeal, hence a larger membership.

According to Enno Kraehe, the group arguing for the latter was led by Joseph J. Mathews, who by that time had left Duke to join Ross McLean at Emory University in Atlanta (where he would remain until his retirement). Kraehe told me that there had been an exchange of “very acrimonious” letters on this subject between the two men although I was unable to find these; but, I did find letters where George V. Taylor said he was “sanitizing” the files of all letters that he thought it would not be good for someone to see years later because they might raise embarrassing questions, which may explain why I didn’t find these letters. According to Enno Kraehe,

Mathews “feared affronting the [David] Dowds, the MacKinneys, the [W. H.] Nelsons, and other workers in earlier periods who had in previous years developed the European side of the SHA. As result, the Columbia meeting was more representative of European history as a whole.” [Kraehe, Presiding Officer’s remarks at the 1975 luncheon, p. 4.]

In any case, because he had taken the initiative (and done the work for the signers), young John Snell can be credited with being the founder of the “European History Conference Group,” which later on people began to call the “European History Section” of the Southern Historical Association.

The JSH [21 (1955): 427-28] devoted about one whole page and two-thirds of another page to a report of the breakfast meeting under the title: “A European History Section?” The report of what transpired at the Columbia breakfast was written very carefully and diplomatically. The author(s) took pains to make it appear that the Europeanists did not want to bolt away from the SHA, which after all had been good to them, but just wished to form an association of
specialists within the SHA, something that they believed was in keeping with the second of the purposes to which the SHA had always been dedicated—the fostering of history in all fields throughout the Southern region. Furthermore, they envisioned only a loose organization modeled after the Modern European Section of the American Historical Association. It would meet once at every SHA meeting for breakfast, probably on the first day of the convention. Historians would become members simply by paying for the breakfast. (Breakfast was a popular meal for our founders—because it was the cheapest meal!)

Following correct parliamentary procedure, the group led by James L. Godfrey (UNC) who presided, made themselves into an ad hoc committee to prepare for the organizational meeting the following year, which would be on November 10, 1955, at Memphis. For the interim, they elected Godfrey as their Chairman and John Snell (Tulane) as Corresponding Secretary. In order to finance the operations of the future organization until the question of dues could be discussed after they had a bone fide Chairman, everybody present chipped in a dollar ($1.00 US)! The organizers stressed the fact that they were creating a broad organization and issued an open invitation for all Europeanists from all over the South, regardless of what their specialties were, to attend.

James Godfrey planned well for the 1955 meeting—he wanted to attract as large an attendance as possible. He used Lovejoy’s College Guide to organize 15 state committees and 1 for the District of Columbia, a total of 16 committees, consisting of 39 contact people. Numbers circled down the margin beside each state committee probably are the number of Europeanists listed in the Guide for each state; and when I added these up, the total was a possible 136 whom they hoped would attend. Contacts for Florida, for example, were David Dowd (U. of Florida) and Victor Mamatey (FSU). Contacts for Kentucky were Shelby McCloy (U. of Ky) and Enno Kraehe (also U. of Ky., but was on leave that year replacing R. John Rath, who was taking leave from Texas.) Hans Schmitt was one of the contacts for Oklahoma, and Joel Colton was one from North Carolina. Only one of the thirty-nine contact people was a woman: Mary Frances Gyles, an ancient historian at Memphis State College, Tennessee. In a manner of speaking, the contact people could also be considered “founders of the EHS” because they contacted the “brethren and sistren” to get out the vote for the election of the first Chairman. Unfortunately, 22 of the contact people were unable to attend themselves for one reason or another.
Tradition has it that 80 historians participated in our founding. A two-page list entitled “Paid Reservations for the Breakfast in Memphis as of November 5, 1955,” exists. Handwritten notes at the top seem to indicate that whoever kept track of the money and reservations wrote 51 receipts for breakfast tickets worth $76.50, which—if you do the arithmetic—would mean that 51 people paid $1.50 each for just one meal each (but we don’t really know that). In addition, $34.00 was collected in cash. Here a problem crops up because if we divide $34.00 by $1.50, the result is 22.666 persons and not the 29 we would expect! Nevertheless, I think we may as well stick with the “Minutes” of the meeting that say 80 European historians attended, and this figure was repeated in the *JSHT* as “some 80”, as reported by Paul Hardacre, who was elected Secretary-Treasurer. It is conceivable that “non-eaters” arrived just for the business meeting and/or Charles E. Smith’s speech. So I telephoned two of the twenty people (still living, of course) whose names were pencilled in on the “Paid List”—Enno Kraehe remembers being at the 1954 meeting at Columbia but can’t remember traveling to Memphis from Texas in 1955; and Victor Mamatey, who still resides in Athens, Georgia (and volunteered the information that he’s now a tough old bird of 88) clearly remembers that he could not have been there that early on; so, I concluded that the 80 figure must stand for the actual attendance, but that if we add 80 + the 22 missing persons, we see how many people were enthusiastic about the formation of the organization—102 out of the 139 found in *Lovejoy’s Guide, about 73%—really a tremendous percentage of Europeanists then working in the South.

Five women historians were among the “80” present in 1955:

1. Beulah May Fowler, Hines College, Mississippi.
2. Anne Riley, Judson College, Marion, Alabama
3. Mrs. L. D. Rutledge, Union University, Jackson, Mississippi
4. Louise Salley, FSU, Tallahassee, and
5. Mary Elizabeth Thomas, also FSU.

However, I decided to type up the messy list of people who paid to determine how many names are on there without any repetitions.

X

X X
MEMBERS: EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION, 1955

PAID RESERVATIONS FOR THE BREAKFAST IN MEMPHIS AS OF NOVEMBER 5, 1955

ALABAMA
1. Allen, Turner W., State Teachers College, Florence
2. Boehlke, Turner W., Judson College, Marion
3. Ezell, J. B., Alabama University
4. McElroy, David B., State Teachers College, Jacksonville
5. Moore, Glenn, University of Alabama
6. Munro, Irene B., Huntington College, Montgomery
7. Rea, R. R., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
8. Riley, Anne, Judson College, Marion
9. Roberts, Bilmo, Florence State
10. Weber, B. C., Alabama University

ARKANSAS
10. Breymann, W. N., Southern State College, Magnolia
11. Iggers, Georg G., Philander Smith College
12. McNeil, Gordon H., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
13. Simpson, Amos E., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
14. Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Chief Historian of the Army
15. Shafer, Boyd, Executive Secretary, American Historical Association

FLORIDA
16. Beck, E. R., Florida State University, Tallahassee
17. Lensen, George A., Florida State University, Tallahassee
18. Salley, Louise, Florida State University, "

GEORGIA
19. Dixon, Max, Reinhardt College, Waleska
20. Glover, Willis B., Mercer University
21. Jones, Wilbur D., University of Georgia, Athens
22. McLean, Ross H., Emory University
23. McPherson, R. D., University of Georgia, Athens
24. Smith, C. J., Jr., University of Georgia, Athens
25. Swart, Koenraad W., Brenau College, Gainesville
ILLINOIS

KENTUCKY
27. Cone, Carl B., University of Kentucky, Lexington
28. Curry, Leonard, University of Kentucky, “
29. Exelbirt, W., Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead
30. McCloy, Shelby T., University of Kentucky, Lexington
31. Pogue, Forrest C., Murray State College, Murray
32. Weinberg, Gerhard L., University of Kentucky, Lexington
33. Wells, Dave, University of Kentucky, “

LOUISIANA
34. Bailkey, Nels, Tulane University, New Orleans
35. Chapman, C. C., S. J., Loyola University, New Orleans
36. Davis, E. A., Louisiana State University, Baton rouge
37. Ellegood, D. R., Louisiana State University, “
38. Hamlin, Don F., Loyola University, New Orleans
39. Holtman, R. B., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
40. Hubbard, J. R., Tulane University, New Orleans
41. Moore, P. P.[?], Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
42. Ochsner, Charles, Loyola University, New Orleans
43. Richardson, Walter C., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
44. Smith, Charles E., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
45. Snell, John L., Tulane University, New Orleans
46. Romero, Sidney J., Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond

MARYLAND
47. Mruck, Armin E., Morgan State College, Baltimore

MISSISSIPPI
48. Baylen, J. O., Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland
49. Fowler, Beulah May, Hines College
50. LaForge, W. F., Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg
51. Walker, Philip, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg

MISSOURI
52. Lyman, R. W., Washington University, St. Louis
53. Pinkney, David, University of Missouri, Columbia

NORTH CAROLINA
54. Barker, R. J., Duke University
55. Godfrey, J. L., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
56. Parker, Harold, Duke University, Durham
57. Taylor, George, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

OKLAHOMA
58. Schmitt, Hans A., University of Oklahoma, Norman

SOUTH CAROLINA
59. Hasseln, Henry von, Anderson College, Anderson

TENNESSEE
60. Bowles, Robert C., Tusculum College, Greenville
61. Cooper, Kenneth, Peabody College, Nashville
62. Davis, John H., Southwestern College, Memphis
63. Delzell, Charles E., Vanderbilt University, Nashville
64. Fink, Harold, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
66. Hardacre, Paul H., Vanderbilt University, Nashville
67. Hoffmann, J. Wesley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
68. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. W.
69. Louboro, Leo, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
70. Phillips, Douglas, Vanderbilt, Nashville
71. Rutledge, Mrs. L. D., Union University, Jackson
72. Schneider, Fred D., Vanderbilt, Nashville
73. Silberman, [no initials or first name given], University of Tennessee

TEXAS
74. Domko, George W., Paul Quinn College, Waco

VIRGINIA
76. Jenks, W. A., Washington and Lee University, Lexington

6. Smith, Warren, Roanoke College
7. [One more name may have run off the paper; it likely was Oron Hale or Thomas Hughes.]
8. ? [I’ve run out of names.]
9. ? “

It appears that since two names were listed twice, there were only 78 and not 80 who paid.
Hopefully a couple of people came in after the meal was served to occupy those two empty seats for the Business Meeting.

X

X  X
It’s time to resume the narrative about the Memphis meeting (1955). The previous year, at the first organizing meeting at Columbia, James L. Godfrey had been elected to preside over the election of the first Chairman. There was a lively discussion when the election of officers began. John Snell, the junior scholar who had persuaded the three senior scholars to co-sign the invitational letter of 20 September 1954, urged that none of the four who had signed the invitational letter for the 1954 meeting (J. Wesley Hoffmann, Oron J. Hale, Carl H. Pegg and himself) be made officers for the first year. Thereupon they voted for the first Chairman of the European Section, Ross McLean of Emory, the man born in that little steel town on the right bank of the Ohio River in 1888, who attended Cornell and the University of Michigan for his Ph.D. and served in the Medical Department, USA during the First World War, the person who had opened the door, so to speak, for Europeanists to participate in the SHA in 1934 by arguing for adding the fostering of all fields of history in the South as its second *raison d’être*. At age sixty-seven McLean (who was present) was picked to chair for 1955-56 and E. Malcolm Carroll (who was absent) was chosen as the Vice-Chairman, with the understanding that the vice-chairman would automatically become the chair the following year. For Secretary-Treasurer they chose Paul H. Hardacre of Tennessee. The speaker for the breakfast was “Dean Charles E. Smith [his Ph.D. was from the University of Pennsylvania, 1932] of Louisiana State University who gave an informative address on the development of the study of European history in the South.” [Paul H. Hardacre, “Minutes, European History Section Breakfast, Memphis, 1955.”]

In contrast to the previous year, *The Journal of Southern History* allotted only ten lines to these events: “For the first time European and English historians--some 80 in number--met for breakfast. Charles E. Smith spoke briefly upon the position of European history in the South and revealed that almost 40% of the faculty appointments... are held by those who teach European and English history and that in research and publications the area has an enviable record.” It concluded with the announcement that Ross McLean, E. Malcomb Carroll and Paul Hardacre had been elected as officers to plan next year’s event. [James W. Silver, “The Twenty-first Annual Meeting–1955–Memphis,” *JSH* p. 59. ]

And what a swell job these fellows did in 1956! An English historian born in Roanoke, Virginia, first hired at UNC in 1936 with a Ph.D. from Chicago and who became Dean of the Faculty soon after this meeting, James L. Godfrey, who was a good organizer, was Vice-
Chairman of the Program for European history sessions, and he arranged four. (The total number of sessions at the 1956 SHA at the Washington Duke Hotel in Durham, North Carolina, was 24.) At the very first session, over which Ross McLean was given the honor of presiding, the papers were on 20th-century British government: Richard Lyman’s paper was on the Labour Party government; and, George Curry’s was on Edward VIII and the Royal Secretariate in the matter of the King and Mrs. Wallace Simpson. Another on Thursday afternoon was devoted to French history: Harold T. Parker of Duke’s paper was about two administrative bureaux during the French Revolution and under Napoleon, a topic he later developed into a monograph once he retired from teaching; and, David Pinckney, who was then at the University of Missouri, gave the other paper about financial irregularities of Baron Haussmann’s rebuilding of Paris during the Second Empire. The two discussants were George Vanderbeck Taylor of the University of North Carolina (who actually was New Jersey-born but received a Ph.D. from Wisconsin in 1950); and Shelby McCloy of Kentucky. The Friday morning session was one that was long remembered because it was subsequently published as a book. The World War II Conference at Yalta was the subject with Charles Delzell (Vanderbilt, but Oregon-born with a Ph.D. from Stanford, 1951), John L. Snell (our founder), George A. Lenson (FSU), and Forrest Pogue (Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky) presenting their views. A fourth session was on Medieval History. In addition to the four stellar sessions, the EHS had a breakfast where the speaker was Charles L. Mowat (University of Chicago), Editor of *The Journal of Modern History*; as well as a luncheon on Thursday, where the speaker was Walter P. Webb (University of Texas). Nineteen-fifty-six set the bar for excellence for many years to come.

By 1959, the new organization had gotten underway and people began to want to use it to satisfy more specific objectives, which were possible through the evolution of an effective committee structure. They came up with the idea of forming a session of the program on prospects and problems of expanding graduate education in the South--what they had to face everyday in their jobs. From the session papers, they then followed up with the creation of committees to solve the problems identified in each of the papers:

(1) Committee to assess the state of graduate programs in the South in order to assist institutional planning. Cleverly, the report of this committee was an actual
session of the 1959 program. Each member of the committee delivered a paper on a certain aspect of the problem: Earl R. Beck started off with his paper on “Previous Development and Future Needs.” R. John Rath followed with “Instructional Problems and Possibilities,” and George V. Taylor delivered the third on “Problems of Library Resources.” [This pertains to what Douglas Unfug will be telling you.]


(2) Standing Committee on Augmenting Library Research Resources. It was formed in 1959 and was supposed to find a solution to the problem new graduate programs had in acquiring primary sources for students to use to practice writing seminar papers and for faculty to use for their personal research—and at a reasonable cost. In a few minutes, you will be hearing from Douglas Unfug, who once chaired this committee, about the details of this committee’s work. So I won’t steal his thunder.

(3) Committee on Publications. Formed in 1961, this committee chaired by Hans Schmitt of Tulane University, first with Herbert Ellison (U. of Kansas) and George Cuttino (Emory); in 1964, with R. John Rath (Rice), Robert Rieke (Charlotte College) and Brison D. Gooch (University of Oklahoma) replaced the members but Schmitt continued as Chairman. They explored the feasibility of establishing a monograph series similar to the AHA’s with volumes longer than articles but shorter than average book-length manuscripts, that is from 120-200 pages in length. Hans Schmitt reported that the cost of producing such volumes in paperback in Holland would run about $1,000-$1,300. This idea was discussed at the next meeting in Little Rock, but it was abandoned due to lack of interest. According to the “Minutes,” the committee was disbanded in 1966. It never solved the one continuing failure of the EHS—to find a vehicle for publishing reviews of new books in European history. [The *JSH* had done this exclusively for those in Southern history because when Tulane offered to fund the new journal, that is what the Tulane people wanted.]

(4) Committee on Travel Funding for Dissertation Research. This job was taken over by Harold Parker, who ended up in Paris on a research sabbatical writing all the major foundations and asking them for a grant to form a consortium that would manage the funds to finance graduate students’ dissertation research abroad. He asked for $2,500 per year for an unmarried student and $3,000 for a married man to cover these expenses. [See Parker’s letter in the appendices.]

During the first fifty years, the annual banquet/later annual luncheon became the main event of the Section with outstanding speakers, about half of them were brought in from Southern campuses: 6 were faculty members at the University of Virginia, 5 were from The Johns Hopkins
University. The other half came from the North, Canada and Oxford, England, with 4 each from Stanford and Yale.

Michigan supplied the first of only 3 women speakers: Elizabeth Eisenstein in 1976, who spoke about the impact of the printing press; 25 years later--in 2001--Karen Offen (now retired from Stanford) became the second woman, speaking on documentation problems of European feminisms; and, close on her [high] heels, in 2003, Paula Hyman of Yale spoke on “Gender and Jewish Identity in the Fin-de-Siècle.”

The luncheon speaker who probably drew the largest crowd was J. H. Hexter (Yale) in 1967, speaking on “Utopia and Geneva.” Tickets sold out to 212 people while 60-70 others sat or stood at the rear of the room. The second largest crowd, it seems to me, probably was for Crane Brinton in 1959, when he ate with 100 people and 100 more crowded in to hear his address following the dessert. It is noteworthy that in 1973, Alexander Sedgewick (Virginia) spoke on “Seventeenth-Century Jansenism and the Origins of the Enlightenment” to 132. Over the years the meals have shifted from the first, a breakfast in 1954 for $ .85 to dinner, which got too expensive, to a luncheon in 2005 for $27.00.

Another measure of change over our first half century may be seen by taking a look at the evolving dues structure. At the Vormärz of 1954, everybody was feeling so optimistic that they generously ponied up $1.00 each. Regular dues were only $ .50 in the late 1950s and early ‘60s. In 1954 while dues were still $ .50, first class postage was only $.04. In a letter sent to Joseph J. Mathews in 1960, Robert Holtman (LSU) complained that dues should be lowered from $.50, which he deemed excessive unless the organization gave them something, but nobody agreed with him. In 1965, they were raised to $1.00 with Life Membership twenty times the annual dues at $20.00. In 1978 dues were raised to $2.00 per year with Life Membership set at $40. Circa 1984-85 dues were $5.00 per year, but Gerard Silberstein warned the Executive Committee that they needed to go up. On June 1, 1987, they did—from $5.00 to $10.00, but the EHS got none of additional money—the extra $5.00 went to the SHA for Affiliate Membership. Even in 1993, when dues were raised to $12.00, the EHS did not benefit because the extra $2.00 once again went to the SHA, which had raised Affiliate membership to $7.00. Also, in 1993, our Life Membership was raised to $80.00, only about seven times the annual rate [a far cry from the original twenty times]. They hit $17.00 with the EHS keeping $10.00 of this in 1995. Finally, in
2002 dues were raised to $20.00 with the EHS keeping $13.00 and the SHA taking $7.00 for each Affiliation. Most recently, Life Membership has been set at $160.00 (about 13 times the annual dues).

The size of the membership too, has fluctuated over time, but not in a straight line. In 1955, membership started out of the docket at about one hundred. Ten years later (1965), we had about 91 out of a possible pool of 265 Europeanists living in the South. By 1970 this figure had more than doubled to 204, but from then until 1985 the numbers began to fall down to a low of only 81. By 1990 membership rose again to 186 before the trend was downward to around 145 or so in 1995. Then the membership increased until in both 1998 and 1999 it was 260, 110 of which were Life Members. Since then membership has started to fall off again.

Because the EHS has been sensitive about over-charging graduate students whom we wish to recruit as members for the rest of their lives, provisions were made through the generosity of the late Professor and Dean Max Kele (Bradley University) and his widow, Myra, to award a number of complimentary memberships. Although only a limited number are awarded annually, by the year 2000, a total of 106 of these had been awarded.

We are appreciative of those who have worked on the Membership Committees of both the SHA and the European Section. In the early days of the Section, the officers struggled with the problem of creating a list of Europeanists in the South. The first person to do this in a methodical way was Charles Delzell (Vanderbilt), the 1962 Chairman of the Membership Committee. He wrote to one EHS member in each Southern and Confederate state with a request that all Europeanists on every campus in the state be asked to complete a short form with their degrees, teaching and research fields, and address and phone number. Thereafter, to up-date these, the state contact person would only need to ask all departments for changes in positions and give the new people forms that he/she would collect and forward to the EHS. Delzell reported at the annual Business Meeting on 9 November 1962 at Miami’s Fontainebleau Hotel that he had collected 327 forms. David Dowd did it his own way in 1965: he found 265 Europeanists in the South, a list that he sent to help Amos Simpson who by then was Secretary-Treasurer and felt the need to find a way to communicate better with present and potential members.

In fact, communication was a real challenge in the early days of the Section. Imagine
there being no Internet and e-mail, no overnight delivery of anything longer than a telegram, no FedEx, no cell phones, and great reluctance to make long-distance telephone calls because of the relatively exorbitant expense. As one goes through the archival records at UNC, there are requests for Bennett Wall to reimburse the Vice-Chairman of the Program Committee for one or two brief calls made regarding getting someone on the European part of the program; and, remarkably, Wall cordially agreeing but sending the person postage stamps back right to the penny, instead of remitting cash or a check! Sometimes the officers got mixed up about who had done what the previous year and had to correct appointments by writing diplomatic face-saving letters. Communication was frustrating.

Finally, in 1964, David Dowd (University of Florida) volunteered to become the Editor of a *European History Newsletter*, which his institution sponsored until Dowd moved to the University of Kentucky two years later, and took it along with him. After he became too busy to do it himself, a colleague took over some of the work, but that soon proved unsatisfactory, so the *European History Newsletter* found a new home in 1968 at the University of Southwestern Louisiana with Walter Craddock as Editor. A compelling reason for moving the newsletter to Lafayette, Louisiana was that after the Secretary-Treasurer’s job had bounced around among five different men without much continuity, Amos Simpson, also a professor at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, had become the permanent Secretary-Treasurer in 1964; and, he stuck with the job until 1977. The officers reasoned that communication between the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor of the newsletter could be facilitated if both were in the same department where they could speak to each other conveniently. This arrangement between the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor lasted until 1977 when Simpson tried to step down. But Nancy Barker (University of Texas), a New Yorker with a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania who had won the Gilbert Chinard Prize in 1972 for her book on Franco-American Relations, became the first woman to chair the Section in 1977-78, suffered a heart attack. After Barker became too ill to function, Simpson galantly took over for her. This left poor Walter Craddock to serve as both Secretary-Treasurer and newsletter Editor, but this situation ended abruptly after about only a year in a way no one could foresee: On May 13, 1978, Craddock died from a heart attack he experienced that morning while jogging in Lafayette. With the illness of Nancy Barker and the death of Walter Craddock, the continued existence of the EHS seemed in jeopardy. To straighten
things out, Bennett Wall, then the Secretary-Treasurer of the SHA and always a staunch supporter of the Europeanists, made a trip to Lafayette to see Amos Simpson in an attempt to salvage things. By the end of his visit, where we can conjecture that Brother Simpson and Brother Wall had their thirst for spiritous liquids served on the rocks, Wall had decided that Vaughan Baker Simpson of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, who as a graduate student at USL had won the [Snell] Seminar Paper Prize in 1971, should become the new Editor of the European History Newsletter, taking over one half of Craddock’s dual job. Then Wall also persuaded Robin Rudoff, a former Ph.D. student of John Snell at Tulane but who was now on the faculty at East Texas State University in Commerce, Texas, to take over the position of Secretary-Treasurer as soon as he could make room for this in his teaching schedule. To make these “appointments” made by Wall legitimate, so to speak, they were formally approved by the next presiding Chair of the Section, Ralph W. Greenlaw (UNC) and his executive committee. Vaughan Baker continued being the Editor of the newsletter for an entire decade—from 1978-88, until a financial crisis in Louisiana forced USL to drop its support of the newsletter and of Vaughan Baker’s work for the EHS. From the foregoing, it is easy to see why we can make the statement that no institution ever did more for the EHS than USL, now renamed the University of Louisiana, Lafayette.

Alan Grubb and Clemson University took over the newsletter from Southwestern Louisiana in 1988, and he kept it until 1991, when Frederick Baumgartner assumed the Editorship but with Clemson assisting VMI (Virginia Military Institute and State University) from 1991-92. The next Editor was able to hold the position for five years: this was Bullitt Lowery of the University of North Texas. After Lowery, Michael Richards at Sweet Briar College became Editor for about three years, resigning in the fall of 2000. Since then, David W. Hendon has served as Editor at Baylor University. Due to the rising cost of postage and paper, in 2001 the Executive Committee decided to send the European History Newsletter to those with addresses on the internet via e-mail. The most recent improvement in communication is the establishment of a web-site for the EHS.

In the time that we have, I can only speak in passing about the Chairpersons, all of whom are listed in the appendices. The most universally respected, topping a long list of highly respected, Chairpersons the EHS has ever had was Joseph J. Mathews, whose term was 1959-
60. He was born in Kentucky in 1908, but earned his Ph.D. at Pennsylvania in 1935--making him only one year younger than Harold Parker but twenty years younger than Ross McLean, his Emory University colleague. The diplomatic Mathews has already been credited with making the EHS inclusive of all fields and time periods of European history. Unlike anyone else in the fifty years of the EHS’s existence, after chairing the EHS, Mathews was chosen to serve as President of the Southern Historical Association itself-- in 1964. The timing of his election coincided with a resurgence a couple years earlier of the old dispute about the formal relationship between the EHS and the SHA, which had arisen out of the anomalous objectives of the SHA when it wrote the origin constitution in the 1934 era. A committee had been formed to study whether the EHS should secede and form its own organization or should somehow formalize its relationship with the SHA. The result of the study by a committee that included J. J. Mathews was that nothing needed to be done since relations were fine. The election of Mathews put an end to the dispute for the time being. In 1964, the SHA Council members reached out to the EHS since they were concerned that registration for meetings and membership dues might decline; so, they wooed the EHS in the hope of getting more of us to join the SHA and to register at the annual meetings. Nevertheless, the Section continued occasionally to have problems communicating with the SHA Council and/or President in a timely fashion because nothing in the Constitution required that the one non-US historian who had been added to the Council even had to be a member of the EHS, be pre-selected by them, or even actually be a Europeanist at all--it might be a Latin Americanist, for example, who was put on the Council. Periodic rehashing of this problem occurred during most of the first half century; and, finally--through the initiative of Donald McKale (Clemson)--was recently clarified by amending the SHA Constitution, which required a mail ballot of all the members of the SHA to pass. Now the non-US member of the Council must be a liason from the EHS so the Section officers will know what is going on and that it is included in planning the programs and anything else that is relevant.

Another noteworthy Chairman who played a critical role in the revival of the EHS in the mid-1980s was Gerard Silberstein (Kentucky) whose term was 1984-85. If we look at the membership figures, we can see that when he took the gavel, membership in the EHS was at an all-time low of 61, where it had not been since 1964 and which was fewer than the day the EHS had been organized. Silberstein shrewdly observed that we needed to raise dues but
concomitantly, do more to make membership attractive to more people. Furthermore, the officers needed to work harder—as some of our many founders had done. Consequently, we created some new prizes, named some memorials and started to spend money from the treasury instead of hoarding it!

Graduate education and the mentoring of graduate students had always been foremost in the minds of our founders. About 1955, a prize had been created for the outstanding graduate seminar paper written in a seminar at a Southern institution although it was not actually awarded until 1961 when Joseph Mathews organized a committee to advertise and judge the submissions. Gerard Silberstein suggested that we name the nameless “The Prize,” in honor of John L. Snell (the Southern bred and educated, Tulane faculty member who founded the Section), raise the amount of the prize money, and take pains to publicize the winner to enhance its prestige, so we did.

Two other prizes were created and named after the workhorse, Amos Simpson (USL) and Charles E. Smith (LSU), which were offered in alternated years. In order to improve the quality of the program, in odd-numbered years, the “Simpson Prize” now recognizes the best paper presented at the two previous annual meetings with our thanks and a check for $100. In even-numbered years, the “Smith Prize” recognizes the best book in European history published by a Southern Press and/or written by a member of the Section and rewards the author with the honor and a check for $100. Consequently, Bodo Nichan of East Carolina University won the first Amos Simpson in 1987 for his article; and, Frederick Baumgartner won the first Smith Book Award the following year [1988] for his biography, Henry II, King of France 1547-1559. One committee of three judges (whose terms are staggered) judge both the Simpson and the Smith submissions; and, each of the three members serve three-year terms, rotating to become the chairperson. For reading the books, the judges get to keep a copy of the submissions—a great incentive to be on the committee, provided one has the time, because sometimes so many books are competing for the prestigious award!

Finally, because the EHS depends on the volunteer efforts of its members, especially those who have “institutional memory,” we developed a service award, which was initiated with the help of Enno Kraehe (Virginia, emeritus), who serves as a role model. The names of the recipients need to be listed since the energy of these folks kept us going so we could reach the
half-century mark today:

1. 1985 Enno E. Kraehe (University of Virginia)
2. 1989 Carl B. Cone (University of Kentucky)
3. 1990 Hans Schmitt (University of Virginia)
4. 1991 Earl Beck (Florida State University)
5. 1993 Harold T. Parker (Duke University)
6. 1994 Amos Simpson (University of Louisiana--Lafayette)
7. 1996 Robin Rudoff (East Texas State)
8. 1997 Gerhard Weinberg (University of North Carolina)
9. 2000 June K. Burton (University of Akron)
10. 2002 Joanne Rao Sanchez (St. Edwards University)
11. 2004 Vaughan Baker Simpson (University of Louisiana--Lafayette)

From this list, we can see that some of these people served (sometimes even heroically), as Secretary-Treasurer: our “Job,” Amos Simpson; Vaughan Baker Simpson who has taken inspiration from him; Robin Rudoff and Joanne Sanchez; and, they all later chaired the Section. I have already discussed the troubles of Amos Simpson’s service. Another example we can mention since he has passed away, is Robin Rudoff—who continued to attend the SHA annual meetings while he was on dialysis because of virtually complete kidney failure. Someday in the future [an era I leave for Gerhard Weinhard to cover at the Mathews-Weinberg Lecture tomorrow [November 4, 2005], you can bet on seeing the name of Alice-Catherine Carls (our current Secretary-Treasurer) being added to one of these lovely plaques, which are presented for the never ending work, and sometimes even suffering, it takes to occupy this office—if there is going to be a European History Section while we grow old as many dedicated Chairpersons, Executive Committees, and a whole host of committee members come and go. That is why I took great pains to compile the perpetual lists of people who served for the appendices. Lists of names are not particularly exciting, but ultimately, it is the people whom they represent, and the human connections this association has given us the opportunity to make with them, that has enriched our lives.

In conclusion, I wish to mention the most recent activity that we have institutionalized –
the Friday evening happy hour, which I believe I was the first to quickly throw together at an annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. I can’t remember how many years ago that was, but my nephew (the reverend Mr. James Slate) was with me and we drove across a huge bridge to a beverage store in another state to spend about $25. Buying wine and cheese for the party in my suite at the hotel! Thankfully, I won’t have to do that this year, because Emory University, whose faculty have made critical contributions to our organization as well as to graduate education in the South, has generously sponsored the EHS Reception tomorrow at 5 p. m.

June K. Burton, 9/30/2005
Akron, Ohio

APPENDICES
Chairpersons

Terms commence with the adjournment of the SHA’s EHS luncheon in November of the first year [when the gavel is handed over] and concluding with responsibility for presiding at the luncheon during the following year. Traditionally, at the “EHS Luncheon” there is a served lunch, a brief Business Meeting is conducted while dessert is still being consumed, then the Joseph J. Mathews lecture. The chairperson or a designee may introduce the lecturer. At the conclusion of the lecture, after applause has died, there may be time for questions and/or discussion. When time has run out, and any urgent announcements have been made for the good of the order [such as a reminder about the time and place of the cocktail reception], the presiding chairperson hands over the gavel to the incoming one, who declares the meeting adjourned until the following year in a new city. The luncheon over which the incoming chairperson presides occurs at the SHA on the second date given.

During the first fifty-years of the EHS’s existence, nine of the chairpersons elected have been women. Elected to serve for the 1977-78 year, Nancy N. Barker (University of Texas) was the first of these; but, unfortunately her tenure was truncated when (ironically) she suffered a heart attack. Fortunately, Vice-chairman Amos E. Simpson stepped up to the plate to perform her duties when needed.

[2005-06] Georgia Mann (North Georgia College & State University)
2004-05 Hunt Tooley (Austin College)
2003-04 Joanne Sanchez (St. Edwards U., TX)
2002-03 Nancy Rupprecht (Middle Tennessee State U.)
2001-02 Donald McKale (Clemson U.)
2000-01 Katherine D. Kennedy (Agnes Scott College)
1999-2000 Bullitt Lowry (North Texas State U.)
1998-99 Robert R. Crout (Charleston Southern U.)
1997-98 John Dreifort (Wichita State U.)
1996-97 Marion Deshmukh (George Mason U.)
1995-96  Robert Herzstein (U. of South Carolina )
1994-95  Robin Rudoff (East Texas State U.)
1993-94  David Nicholas (Clemson U.)
1992-93  Sarah Neitzel (U. of Texas-Pan American)
1991-92  June K. Burton (U. of Akron)
1990-91  Frederick J. Baumgartner (Virginia Tech. U.)
1989-90  Vaughan Baker Simpson (U. of Southwestern Louisiana)
1988-89  Gerhard Weinberg (U. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
1987-88  Katherine Fisher Drew (Rice U.)
1986-87  Jack Ellis (U. of Delaware)
1985-86  Donald McKale (Clemson)
1984-85  Gerard [“Jerry”] Silberstein (U. of Kentucky)
1983-84  Earl Beck ( Florida State U. )
1982-83  Owen Connelly (U. of South Carolina)
1981-82  Max Kele (Bradley U.)
1980-81  Hans Schmitt (U. of Virginia)
1979-80  Ralph W. Greenlaw (North Carolina State U.)
1978-79  Amos E. Simpson (U. of Southwest Louisiana)
1977-78  Nancy N. Barker (U. of Texas)
1976-77  Francis G. James (Tulane U.)
1975-76  Joel Colton (Rockefeller Foundation and Duke U.)
1974-75  Enno E. Kraehe (U. of Virginia)
1973-74  George V. Taylor (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
1972-73  Joseph O. Baylen (Georgia State U.)
1971-72  Carl B. Cone (U. of Kentucky)
1970-71  J. Russell Major (Emory U.)
1969-70  Paul H. Hardacre (Vanderbilt U.)
1968-69  Victor S. Mamatey (U. of Georgia)
1967-68  James L. Godfrey (U. of N. C., Chapel Hill)
1966-67  David Dowd (U. of Kentucky)
1965-66    John L. Snell (U. of North Carolina)
1964-65    Robert Holtman (Louisiana State U.)
1963-64    Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt U.)  [Joseph J. Mathews was SHA President]
1962-63    William B. Hamilton (Duke U.)
1961-62    R. John Rath (University of Texas)
1960-61    Carl Pegg (UNC-Chapel Hill)
1959-60    Joseph J. Mathews (Emory)
1958-59    Orin J. [“Pat”] Hale (U. of Virginia)
1957-58    J. Wesley Hoffmann (U. of Tennessee)
1956-57    Malcolm Carroll (Duke U.)
1955-56    Ross M. McLean (Emory U.); 4 European sessions were also held in 1955.
1955      Memphis organizational meeting, presiding was James L. Godfrey; basic structure
          of EHS was agreed upon. Election of Ross M. McLean (Emory U.), due to his
          role in 1934, in the creation of the SHA, which kept the door open for
          Europeanists and other non-U.S. historians. [Amos Simpson, Gerhard Weinberg
          were present; and anyone else still living?]
1954      John Snell sent the invitations to Columbia, S.C., SHA meeting, an $.85 breakfast
          held to discuss an organizational meeting of Europeanists.

Secretary-Treasurers

The Secretary-Treasurer is the only person who can assure continuity in the organization
because every other position rotates in one to three year cycles. In recent years these pillars of
the organization and fountains of all knowledge are supposed [see: the constitution and by-laws] to
be elected for 5-year terms or to complete the remainder of someone’s unexpired 5-year term;
however, in practice, due often to failing health and the inability of finding a successor institution
willing to support the Secretary-Treasurer’s office in times of financial crisis, terms have varied in
order to smooth the transition.
1955  John Snell (Tulane)
1956  Paul H. Hardacre (Vanderbilt)
1957  Robert Holtman (LSU)
1958  Robert Holtman
1959  Robert Holtman accepted position temporarily since the nominated Sec.-Treasurer Victor Mamatey (where then? later UGA) was still in Europe. Before the mtg the treasury contained $13.00.
1960  Victor Mamatey was officially Sec.-Treasurer, however, Holtman continued as Acting Sec.-Treas. because while Mamatey was recently back from Europe, he was unable to attend the mtg at Tulsa.. Holtman reported a balance on hand of $36.55.
1961  Charles Delzell was officially named Sec.-Treas. In 1960 when he started the job, Delzell received $47.47. At the end of his year, on November 10, 1961, he had a balance on hand of $151.50. He had collected dues of $23.50 @ 50 cents, plus a Prize Fund of $176.50.
1962  Charles Delzell (Vanderbilt) received $89.87 in contributions to the Prize Fund. On Nov. 10, 1962, his balance was $231.90.
1963  John L. Snell (Tulane U.) [Snell still held job in August 1963.] He received assets of $34.32. At the end of his year-11/08/63–he made a cashier’s check for his successor of $ 201.73.
1964-1977, Amos Simpson (U. of Southwestern Louisiana, now U. of La.-Lafayette)
   Note: He didn’t keep separate funds for operating and the Prize. The minutes say that in 1964, he was trying to make a list of all non-US historians in the South.
   Assets 11/8/1965: $201.73. [Amos on 1964 slate nominated]
   11/15/65 : $333.01
   11/10/67: $468.48 [after paying a student the Prize of $50.
   11/09/68: $918.74  [interest rate on savings paid 4 ½ %] 
   11/06/73: $2,130.36
   11/11/77: $3,195.93
1977-May 13, 1978 Walter Craddock (U. of Southwest Louisiana) [combined Offices of Editor and Sec.-Treas. because communication between these two positions was critical to
a smoother operation, and this seemed the easiest way to achieve it.]

Craddock’s tenure with the European History Section was ill-fated, however.

[Craddock’s Treasurer’s Report was completed by Amos Simpson, after the former suddenly died at age 47 while jogging.] When the EHS suddenly was left without a Sec.-Treasurer as well as Editor of the European History Newsletter, Ben Wall took control of the situation and visited Lafayette, Louisiana, to broker a deal. Wall persuaded Amos Simpson to continue as Sec.-Treasurer until 1979 when Robin Rudoff could take over these duties.

[Rudoff was a student of John Snell and Snell had written a letter (from Tulane) that eventually got him on the program in 1961 to give a paper from his dissertation research. At the time Snell was promoting Rudoff [1959] he said that his scholarship was quite sound and he was very personable—so he vouched for his performance to be good if he was put on the program— but he added that he thought Rudoff would probably end up being employed by a small college rather than a major research institution because he was both overweight and Jewish. This certainly was not the age of political correctness but the logic of this still escapes me! Incidentally, Lee Kennett (then teaching at Southern Illinois U.) also was on the 1961 program giving a paper from his dissertation on the French armies in the Seven Years War.]

1978  [Amos Simpson briefly resumed performing the duties of the Sec.-Treas.]

    Assets 11/6/78: $3,253.48

    Note:  Amos Simpson, who served as Secretary-Treasurer for 16 years, is splitting his retirement between Lafayette, Louisiana, and Paris, France.

1979–80  A constitution was finally drafted to enable the EHS to get tax exempt status and a bulk mailing permit.

1979–1993  Robin Rudoff, (East Texas State U.) (about 15 years i.e. 3 five-year terms)

    11/10/80: $3,169.32
    11/01/83: $3,270.45
    10/30/84: $3,279.08
Note: Robin Rudoff passed away in 2000.

In 1984, dues were raised to $5. yet membership forms in the Spring 1995 Newsletter still asked for $2. In Fall 1985, the form was corrected to $5.

11/02/85: $3,837.23 [luncheon speakers received $100. And lunch tickets cost $14.]
10/30/87: $5,353.87 (including gifts for the prize endowments)
11/01/88: $6,770.04
11/01/89: $7,835.06
10.31/90: $8,913.58
11/14/91: $9,604.63 [represents a 300% increase in 10 years]
10/31/92: $10,856.26
10/31/93: $10,446.42 [Rudoff’s last report]

1994-1999 Joanne Rao Sanchez, (5 ½ years)
10/31/94: $11,666.73
10/31/95: $12,859.97
10/31/96: $11,556.08
10/31/97: $11,951.22

1999-2001 Robert R. Crout, (2 years)
11/1/1999: $10,675.95
10/30/2000: $10,479.91
10/31/2001: $ 9,885.30

2002-present Alice-Catherine Carls
10/31/2002: $10,460.81
10/31/2003: $10,460.81
10/31/2004: $10,437.34

**EHS Dues Structure (by year)**

For several decades, the consensus was that life membership ought to cost 20 times annual membership since that was the average length of the career of a historian! Strangely, only in
recent years, when life expectancy has risen quite dramatically and age discrimination has been
turned into a crime so that forced retirement is no longer legal, has life membership cost relatively
less than it originally did—20 times the annual dues.

1954  Columbia breakfast meeting—everybody chipped in a buck!
1955  Memphis meeting—structure est. and Ross McLean formally elected first Chairman.
1958  Dues 50 cents.
1959  Dues still 50 cents. Before the 1959 meeting, the Treasury contained $13.00.
      Note that a 1960 letter from Bob Holtman to J.J. Mathews says 50 cents is too much
      unless we get something for it, it should be reduced!
1964  Dues still 50 cents (compare with postage: a letter was 4 cents)
1965  Dues raised to $1.00!
1966  Treasurer’s report gave a balance of $423.21.
1967  Dues were $1.00 so Life Membership was set at $20.00 i.e. 20 x 1 year’s dues.
1978  Dues raised to $2.00/yr. And life membership set at $40.00.
1984-85 Dues were $5.00/yr, but Gerard Silberstein warned that they needed to go up. But
      still $40.00 for life membership in the Fall 1986 EH Newsletter, as well as in the
      Spring 1986 Newsletter.

On June 1, 1987, dues were raised from $5.00 to $10.00 with half going to the SHA for affiliate
      membership. [So EHS dues really did not increase; we still netted $5.00.]
In 1993, dues went up to $12.00 due to the SHA raising the price of affiliate membership from
      $5.00 to $7.00. So the EHS kept only $5.00 of the $12.
11/11/93  Section dues were raised from $5.00 to $10.00; and life memberships raised from
         $40.00 to $80.[which suggests the length of a career/life expectancy must be 8
         years so everybody with over 8 years service needs to say, “Goodby cruel world!”
         because you’re over the hill!] However, a special student membership was created
         @ $5.00/yr. On top of all of the above, SHA affiliation was an additional $7.00/yr.
         So we’re up to $10 + $7 = $17.00.
11/1995  Student dues were raised from $5.00 to $8.00; regular membership was kept at
         $17.00 [$10 for the EHS and $7 for the SHA affiliation]; while “life membership”
was suspended altogether.

1996 Secretary-Treasurer’s Report, published in the *European History Newsletter*, XXVIII, No. 1, Spring 1997, p.2. says student fees have been reduced to $8.00 of which $7.00 goes to the SHA for their affiliate membership. To make this possible, Max Kele donated $80.00 on a matching basis to award select graduate students free memberships. The EHS allocated as much as an additional $1,000 to provide up to 5 graduate students per graduate history program in the South with free memberships.

11/2001 Starting Summer 2002, dues were raised to $20.00 ($7.00 going to the SHA for affiliate membership); and students remained at $8.00 ($7.00 of this also going to the SHA). Life memberships were resurrected @ $160 (for those who are already SHA members) and $195.00/lifetime (including a 5-year affiliation with the SHA).

[It appears to the author that $160 is nowhere near 20 x $13.00, which would instead, be $260. When interest rates were high, it might have made sense to build endowments so the Section could earn the interest and compounding of interest over the long haul; but, now there is really no way to make up the revenue lost through discounting the price of lifetime membership. And arguably a lifetime career is closer to 30 years than 20, and is at least, on the rise. Finally, historically postage does not get cheaper as time goes by.]

**Membership**

Statistics by year, reported by the Secretary-Treasurers in their Reports at the annual luncheons (includes life members plus annual dues-paying members in all categories), and/or in the *European History Newsletter*.

Through the work of Charles Delzell, in 1961 the EHS launched a serious effort to develop a “Roster of Europeanists in the South” [See my Membership Committee notations elsewhere for the 1962 results.] in order to contact potential members. Along with a form, each
historian in the south was sent a mimeographed copy of the minutes of the most recent annual business meeting held at the SHA. By November 1962, a roster of 327 names was created.

The 1961 EHS/SHA meeting attracted the largest number of European historians in its history to date. In 1961, the EHS luncheon was $2.75 at the headquarters hotel in Chatanooga, Tenn. The Hotel Patten had single rooms @ $6.25–$9.00 and twin-bed doubles @ $11-$15. The Hotel Key had singles @ $4.25-$6.00 and twin-bed doubles @ $6.50-$7.00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>40 persons paid dues of 50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>91 [David Dowd made his own list of historians in the South, which he sent to Amos Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer; 197 + 68 = total 265]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>204 [This was the largest membership figure until 1996!]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sorry, no statistics available for the 1970s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>A Constitution was finally drafted--for tax-exempt status and a bulk mailing permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>69 [lowest membership since 1964]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>[membership lists were computerized and the membership year shifted to coincide with the SHA’s (i.e., to January 1st - December 30th)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>131 paid* [life members were left out of the count; but the first computerized list contained 295 names (lifers + anyone who had paid Section dues during the 3 previous years)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>186 paid as SHA Affiliate memberships* [*then an all-time high for these]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>146 + 131 SHA Affiliate memberships, besides EHS life members and SHA life members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>no EHS figure found, but perhaps 94 SHA Affiliates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>227 (115 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>253 (172 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>260 (190 SHA Affiliates, 110 EHS life members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>260 (187 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1999, EHS life memberships were reinstated at $195 (which included 5 years of SHA affiliate membership); or, for SHA life members, EHS was $160.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>277 (195 SHA Affiliates, 110 life members, 55 regular members, 35 student members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>194 (102 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>232 (167 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>217 (154 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>190 (131 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>235 (183 SHA Affiliates)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Max Kele Awards**

In 1997, Joanne Sanchez reported that the EHS wanted to continue the late Max Kele’s idea of awarding memberships free to graduate students. So $500 was set aside to pay for 3 graduate-student memberships from each Southern graduate-school program in history. The Max Kele Awards are therefore, named for this historian (1936-1996) who earned his Ph.D. from Tulane University and taught at the University of Florida, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, but ended his career outside of the South--as Dean of Arts and Sciences at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. Max Kele’s widow, Mrs. Myrna Gallagher, agreed to donate $80. annually for this cause, as Max had done. In 2001 Myrna Gallagher increased the gift amount to
$100 annually. These were named: “The Max Kele Student Membership Awards.” Data seems incomplete, however. The first award was made in 1998; in 1999, 30 student memberships were awarded, and in 2000, 20 more. From January 1998 to November 2000, a total of 106 complimentary student memberships had been presented. As of 2005, a total of 204 Kele Awards had been granted.

**The European History Newsletter**

Established in 1964, by David Dowd, to improve communication among members. Length of service has varied, according to the financial strength of the sponsoring institution and the physical stamina of the editors.

The Newsletter is not exactly “user-friendly” because several errors surreptitiously crept into the way volume numbers were attached to it. [The original culprit was an undiscovered typo made in the Roman numeral XIX, so that it came out XIV; thus causing there to be two volumes called XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII. Then when we changed editors again, Roman numeral XX occurred twice. Later, some No.s got mixed up and some issues never were published. So it is critical for the user to pay attention to the date of each issue. But that doesn’t always work either because recently an issue had no date on the masthead! The original idea was to have one volume per year, corresponding to the age of the newsletter, and each volume or year was supposed to have a No. 1 in the Spring and a No. 2 in the Fall. So since it was established in 1964, 2003 issues should be Volume 39, with No. 1 in the Spring and No. 2 appearing in the Fall. In 2005, the European History Newsletter is in its 41st year.

A problem with the Newsletters of the most recent decade is that some really fascinating issues displaying an extraordinary effort to make this an intellectually-stimulating vehicle, nevertheless failed to meet the minimum needs of the organization—of advertising our several prize competitions and publicizing the prize winners; giving us basic data on membership and finances and the state of the organization; and supplying the names of who to contact for what. Extreme care needs to be given to dates because sometimes even the Executive Committee gets confused.

Blank space on the membership form has not always been put to use— for example, for soliciting “personal news” or professional announcements for the newsletter. There has to be a
close working relationship between these two VIPs to keep things running smoothly and most efficiently. The Editors works at the mercy of the rest of us who should not only be feeding them information, but absolutely correct, interesting, and useful information. The Executive Committee should decide what it wants to see in the Newsletter in addition to whatever else the Editor creatively wants to add; perhaps a “Communication Committee” should be established to help the Editor solve circulation problems, technological issues, cost (postage keeps going up), and such. This committee might also manage an EHS website so the Editor can focus more on content and less on mechanics. Regardless of who is paying, the Newsletter and postage cost a lot of money.

The European History Section will forever be indebted to the History Department of the University of Southwestern Louisiana [which has been renamed “The University of Louisiana, Lafayette”] for the singular assistance it has provided over decades not only for our newsletter but for our secretariat, our executive offices, serving as luncheon speakers, and loyal participation as active members. If we awarded an institutional Kraehe prize for the most gung-ho department, it would have to go to the folks at USL. Without them, our organization would not be here today to celebrate any milestone anniversary.

**Newsletter Editors**

1964-1966  David Dowd, Founding Editor (U. of Florida)

1966-1968  Dowd moved to U. of Kentucky, but continued as managing editor with Joseph M. Thompson acting as Associate Editor at UK.

1968-May 13, 1978  Walter R. Craddock (U. of Southwestern Louisiana) edited the Newsletter. But in 1977, when Nancy Barker (U. of Texas) became too ill [a heart problem made her take a sick leave] to serve as the Chair, Vice-Chair Amos Simpson stepped up to fill her place. That left his position as Secretary-Treasurer vacant, so Walter Craddock assumed both roles [Editor as well as Secretary-Treasurer of the EHS] until his untimely death the next year.

1978-88  Vaughan Baker Simpson (U. of Southwestern Louisiana)
With the death of Craddock and the illness of Barker, the structure of the existence of the EHS seemed in jeopardy. To straighten things out, Ben Wall, the Secretary-Treasurer of the SHA and a loyal and stanch supporter of the European History Section, on a trip to Lafayette, La., asked Vaughan Baker Simpson to assume the role of Editor [filling one/half of Craddock’s job]. And he got Robin Rudoff to agree to serve as soon as possible as the Secretary-Treasurer [the other half of Craddock’s job]. These “appointments by Wall were formally made/confirmed by the next presiding chair of the Section, Max Kele. Wall deserves credit for his support of the Europeanists due to his firm belief in the seamless garb of history. His support came at critical times.

[The Fall 1987 issue did not appear due to a financial crisis in Louisiana, which also forced USL to drop its support of the Newsletter and Vaughan Baker’s work for the EHS.]

1988-91 Alan Grubb (Clemson U.) [Spring 1991 was his last issue]
1991 Frederick Baumgartner (temporarily took over late in the year). Baumgartner was willing to do the extra work but lacked funds. Fortunately, Donald McKale saw to it that Clemson U. assisted VPI financially for 1991-92.]
1992-97 Bullitt Lowry (U. of North Texas) [5 years]
9/1997-11/2000 Michael Richards (Sweet Briar College) [about 3 years]
11/2000-present David W. Hendon (Baylor U.) [has survived 5 years to date]

Council Members representing non-US fields; Liaison person with SHA Council; variously, EHS Representative to the Council

[About 1980, the EHS Newsletter stops listing the liason position between the Section and the SHA Council. Originally, it was the SHA (not the EHS) which sought a liason because they wanted us to join and not pay dues especially, but to assure larger attendance at annual meetings! (Attendance at annual meetings was falling, and they smelled trouble ahead if they could not reverse the trend.) Consequently, the SHA added Hans Schmitt and another Europeanist to the
Membership Committee for the first time, due to the crunch it was feeling over the loss of attendance at the annual meeting.]

The incomplete list of EHS members who served on the SHA Council reflects this uncertainty.

1989-92  June K. Burton (U. of Akron) a life-member of both the EHS and the SHA was nominated and elected to the Council. She had served on the SHA Nominating Committee 1983-84, when it selected a woman, Carol Blesser, to become Vice-President and President the following year. Aubrey Land selected Burton to chair the SHA Committee on the Status of Women of 1983-85, which produced the statistical study of women’s participation in the SHA over its first 50 years. When she questioned whether it was just an accident that women’s articles did not appear to be accepted for publication in the *JSH* as frequently as women published books on Southern history, discussion disclosed the fact that the *JSH* did not review articles blindly at that time (although it originally had). This led the Council to pass a motion requiring the *JSH* to judge articles submitted blindly. Most of the report, signed by Burton, Hans Schmitt and a Southern historian, Judith F Gentry (U. of Southwestern Louisiana) was published in the *JSH*. Burton was called a “Vice-Chair” of the SHA Program Committee in 1986 when she was picked by the EHS Executive Committee to formulate the European sessions for the annual meeting at Charlotte, N.C.

1981-88  A gap occurred

1978-80  Carl B. Cone (U. of Kentucky)

1975-77  Hans A. Schmitt (U. of Virginia)

1972-74  Joel Colton (Duke U. and Rockefeller Foundation)

1969-71  Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt U.)

1966-68  R. John Rath (Rice U.)

Note: in 1964 Joseph J. Mathews (Emory U.) was President of the SHA—a move to prevent the secession of the Europeanists. So for about 20 years they courted the Europeanists.

1963-65  Oron J. Hale
1960-62  Joseph J. Mathews
1957-59  James L. Godfrey (UNC)
1955-56  John R. Hubbard
1953-54  [a gap occurred, names below are from years before the EHS organized itself]
1951-52  Charles E. Smith
1950    Oron J. Hale
1947-49  Ross McLean
1944-46  Lynn Case was the first Europeanist on the SHA Council

Standing Committee on Augmenting Library Research Resources

This early committee was instrumental in building the research library collections that supported the graduate history programs at Southern universities by working with companies that produced microcard and microfilm editions of primary sources, especially of documents pertaining to the Second World War. For example, they arranged for publication of a microcard edition of the Reichstag Debates, Journal Official and the Acts of the Privy Council.

The Library Research Resources Committee was created at the 1959 Business Meeting when Joel Colton put forth a resolution to appoint a committee to study and make recommendations for the improvement and coordination of library resources in institutions in the region. The committee played an important role for a about a decade. It grew out of the special session on the 1959 Atlanta SHA program. This session was really the report of an AD Hoc Committee appointed to investigate the problems and possibilities of Ph.D.-level training in Modern European History in the South. The exact title of the session was: “A Regional Problem: The Training of Ph.D.s in Modern European History in the South.” It was chaired by Joseph J. Mathews of Emory University. Panelists were:

Earl R. Beck (FSU) “Previous Development and Future Needs”
R. John Rath (U. of Texas) “Instructional Problems and Possibilities”
George V. Taylor (UNC-Chapel Hill) “Problems and possibilities of Library Resources”
Oron J. Hale (U. of Virginia) served as discussion leader.

First, George V. Taylor, Earl Beck and then Douglas Unfug chaired this committee for a decade. Then, after its work seemed already finished and therefore, it was expected to do little, Joseph Baylen (Mississippi) became its chairman—just in case it needed to be reactivated. The membership did not change much over the years. Unfug was a hard worker while he was the chairman and did the committee’s work himself, reporting to the committee members when had all the information together. Its work done, eventually it went into oblivion. Papers in the archives at UNC–Chapel Hill show that this committee had significant importance beyond the South because graduate schools in Canada and the American North also needed—and purchased—these sources when they became available, more than Southern institutions did!

1959-63 George V. Taylor (UNC-Chapel Hill) chaired, with R. John Rath (Rice), Earl Beck (FSU) and Robert B. Holtman (LSU) as members. They were appointed by Chairman Hale on November 13, 1959 and served 2 years. At the 1961 SHA George V. Taylor reported for the committee. He said that 7 departments of history responded to the committee’s inquiries and they have selected sets to be re-produced on microcards that will best fill their needs for students in seminars. These hopefully would be produced at lowest cost at the rate of four or five sets per year over a five-year period. And time-payment plans would enable schools with low budgets to purchase them.

1963-64 Earl Beck (FSU) chaired with Robert Holtman (LSU), Russell Major (Emory), Frederick Hollyday (Duke), Douglas Unfug (Emory) and Alfred Levin (Oklahoma State U.)

Beck reported the number of orders received during the first year’s operation:

1. 40 orders for the Reichstag Debates (11 orders were from the South)
2. 33 orders for the Journal Officiel (11 orders were from the South)
3. 53 orders for the Acts of the Privy Council (16 orders were from the South)

O. Baylen (Georgia State) and Alfred Levin (Oklahoma State)

At the 1964 meeting Unfug, “Emory’s young German historian” reported that the Library Resources Committee needed to solve the problem of what English history materials to reproduce.

1969-73- or -79 Joseph Baylen, Chair with Earl Beck, Carl Cone, Ralph Greenlaw, Alfred Levin (KSU) [Douglas Unfug in 1969, Fall only, then he became too busy as new editor of a journal in central European history.]

1961-66 Committee on Publications

This Ad Hoc Committee formed in 1961-62 explored the feasibility of establishing a monograph series similar to the AHA’s with volumes longer than articles but shorter than average book-length manuscripts, that is from 120-200 pages in length. At Miami Hans Schmitt reported that the cost of producing such volumes in paperback in Holland would run about $1,000-$1,300. However this was discussed at the next SHA meeting at Little Rock Their final report was that this idea was not feasible due to lack of interest in the project.

In 1962 the original committee consisted of Hans Schmitt (Tulane), Herbert Ellison (Kansas), and George Cultino (Emory). Later, besides Schmitt, who chaired, the committee consisted of R. John Rath (Rice), Robert Rieke (Charlotte College), and Brison D. Gooch (Oklahoma).

Minutes say the committee was disbanded in 1966.

From the beginning, the EHS had a problem in that while Americanists in Southern History had the Journal of Southern History as a place to publish Southern history and book reviews, the Europeanists needed a place for book reviews. In fact, in a letter dated November 19, 1962, written by Bennett Wall to Charles Delzell, Wall lamented this fact! Wall’s last paragraph follows:

“I surely hope we can get some of your people to join. Looking at it from the long range point of view all of us need the continued association and the annual meetings. All of you will benefit from making Joe Mathews’ year as president one of the most successful in the annals of the association and all of us need to consider seriously the problem of a publication for Europeanists in the South.”
Mathews’ presidency was 1963-64.

Nothing was attempted regarding publications until 1987 when Chairman Gerard Silberstein (U. of Kentucky) revived the languishing EHS through new initiatives that cost money and stopped us from just hoarding! June K. Burton (University of Akron but a Stetson graduate and U. of Georgia Ph.D.) agreed to edit selected papers from the 1987-88 programs with Akron paying for the subsidy. Volume I appeared as *Essays in European History*. But Akron experienced funding cuts from Ohio Board of Regents, so for 1989-90, Burton co-edited Volume 2 with Carolyn White (U. of Alabama at Huntsville) and UABH footed the bill. White took over Volume 3 entirely, but UABH also got into funding trouble and dropped publication. Since no one else was identified who would take over, those 3 volumes ended efforts to create a place for publishing European articles and/or book reviews.

Whereas, from its beginnings the parent organization always published reviews of books on Southern history in the *JSH*, which LSU subsidized for the first 8 years, the lack of a place for reviews of European histories was never really addressed. On rare occasions a book review was published in the *European History Newsletter*.

**Nominating Committee**

This rotating committee consists of three persons who serve for three years. Each chairs the committee during his/her last year then retires leaving a vacancy to be filled for a 3-year term.

Term ends in/chaired in:

- **2004-05** Susan Carrafiello (Wright State U.)
- **2003-04** Donna J. Bohanan (Auburn U.)
- **2002-03** Rebecca Boehling (U. of Maryland, Baltimore County)
- **2001-02** Frederic Baumgartner (Virginia Polytechnic & State U.)
- **2000-01** Rebecca Boehling (U. of Maryland--Baltimore County)
- **1999-2000** Jack D. Ellis (U. of Alabama–Huntsville)
- **1998-99** Hunt Tooley (Austin College)
1979-80  Warren Spencer  (U. of Georgia)
1978-79  Theodore Ropp  (Duke U.)
1977-78  Max H. Kele  (Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State U.)
1976-77  Katherine Fischer Drew  (Rice U.)
1975-76  Harry W. Paul  (U. of Florida)
1974-75  Hans Schmitt  (U. of Virginia)
1973-74  Nancy N. Barker (U. of Texas) chaired;
1972-73  Jerah Johnson (L S U in New Orleans) chaired; Nancy N. Barker (U. of Texas) and Hans Schmitt (U. of Virginia)
1971-72  Robert W. Rieke (U.N. C at Charlotte) chaired; Jerah Johnson (LSU at New Orleans) and Nancy N. Barker (U. of Texas)
1970-71  C. J. Smith, Jr. (moved to Florida State U.) chaired; Robert W. Rieke (UNC at Charlotte) and Jerah Johnson (LSU in New Orleans)
1969-70  Douglas D. Hale (Oklahoma State U.) chaired; C. Jay Smith (U. of Georgia) and Robert W. Rieke (UNC at Charlotte)
1968-69  R. John Rath (Rice U.) chaired; Douglas D. Hale (Oklahoma State) and C. Jay Smith (U. of Georgia)
1967-68  Douglas D. Hale (Oklahoma State U.) chaired; R. John Rath (Rice) and C. Jay Smith (U. of Georgia)
1966-67  John A. Alexander (Georgia State U.) chaired; Douglas D. Hale (Oklahoma State) and R. John Rath (Rice)
1965-66  Oron J. Hale (U. of Virginia) chaired; Douglas Hale (Oklahoma State) and John A. Alexander (Georgia State)
1964-65  Joseph O. Baylen (U. of Miss.) chaired; John A. Alexander (Georgia State), and Orin J. Hale continued to serve
1963-64  Walter Love (Emory U.) chaired; Oron J. Hale (U. of Va.), Joseph Baylen (U. of Miss.)
1962-63  Keith Eubank (North Texas State U.) chaired; Walter D. Love (Emory) and Joseph Baylen (U. of Miss.)
1961-62  Carl Pegg (UNC) chaired; Keith Eubank (North Texas State), and Enno Kraehe (U. of Kentucky)
1960-61  John Ramsey (Alabama)
1959-60  Charles Delzell chaired after a mix-up was discovered, and Harold Parker served a second year in a row after having chaired the previous year and been named chair again [which he didn’t think he should do], and John Ramsey (Alabama) was the third member.
[On 25 August 1959, Oron J. Hale wrote to Delzell, Parker and John Ramsey about serving on the Nominating Committee: “Besides your Committee, the following have attended and participated in meetings: James L. Godfrey (UNC), John L. Snell (Tulane), Ernest Nelson (Duke), Wm. Jenks (Washington and Lee), Enno Kraehe (Kentucky), Shelby McCloy (Kentucky), Earl Beck (FSU), Robert Holtman (LSU), Carl H. Pegg (UNC), Robert K. Greenfield (Baltimore, MD), George V. Taylor (UNC), R. John Rath (Texas), Hans A. Schmitt (Oklahoma), a female--Rhea M. Smith (Rollins College), and Robert H. Wienefeld (South Carolina).”

“The other office to fill is that of secretary-treasurer. Since faithful service and continuity is important here, I should like to hint at the renomination of Victor Mamatey (FSU).” Hale also noted the names of previous chairman whom he thought should not be nominated again: James Godfrey, Ross McLean, Malcolm Carroll, J. Wesley Hoffmann, O. J. Hale, Joseph Mathews, and Carl Pegg.]

It is also note-worthy that in a letter to members of his committee--Parker and Ramsey--dated 27 August 1959, Delzell wanted an older man to be given preference, so he proposed Greenfield and Shelby McCloy to serve as the next chairman of the EHS. But in the end, they tapped Carl Pegg for 1960-61. Pegg was one of the co-signers of the letter that initiated the move for a EHS. He had trained a host of graduate students in modern European history at Chapel Hill.

1958-59 Harold Parker (Duke) chaired the Nominating Committee. Through a misunderstanding, he was asked to chair again in 1960 but refused and just became a member of the Nominating after he asked Charles Delzell to be the chair.

1957
1956
1955 Memphis organizing meeting elected Ross McLean as Chairman.

Membership Committee
Chairs by year/year term ends:

2005  Amanda Wood  (Williams Baptist College)
2004  Douglas Northrop  (U. of Georgia)
2003  Hunt Tooley  (Austin College)
2002  Richard Cruz  (Tarleton State U.)
2001  Donna J. Bohanan  (Auburn U.)
2000  Keith H. Pickus  (Witchita State U.)
1999  Michael Carrafiello  (East Carolina U.)
1998  Mack Holt  (George Mason U.)
1997  Mack Holt, Chair; with Selden Smith (Columbia College), and Michael Carrafiello
1996  Katherine Drew, Chair(Rice U.); with Selden K. Smith (Columbia Col.), and Mack Holt
1995  Mack Holt  (George Mason)
1994  Mack Holt  (George Mason)
1986-92  John Dreifort  (Witchita State U.)
1985  Richard Lucas, Chair (Tennessee Technical U.); with Shirley Fulton Jackson (U. of Montevallo), and Frederic Lorenzo (U. of Mississippi)
1984  Richard Lucas (Tennessee Tech.)
1983-1980  Thomas Gallagher (Xavier U.)

[I don’t have members of this committee between 1962 and 1982.]

The Membership Committee was chaired by Charles Delzell (Vanderbilt) in 1962. Delzell made a roster of Europeanists in the South by writing to one historian/member in each state and asking them to send forms to each history department for their faculty teaching European history. They were to return these forms to him after they collected them. He figured that having done that, annually each statewide helper would need to ask only for changes in staff to update the roster. These forms were in duplicate—one copy for Delzell and one for the sender’s files. The information asked for current academic included rank, when and where each had studied for degrees earned, dissertation topic, present research interests and major publications.
The state representatives Delzell designated and who served three-year terms were:

- **Alabama**: George Abernathy (U. of Alabama)
- **Arkansas**: Gordon H. McNeil (U. of Arkansas)
- **Florida**: Victor S. Mamatey (FSU)
- **Georgia**: Joseph J. Mathews (Emory)
- **Kentucky**: Enno Kraehe (U. of Kentucky)
- **Louisiana**: Philip A. Walker (Louisiana Poly.)
- **Maryland**: Philip A. Knachel (Folger Library, Washington, D.C.)
- **Mississippi**: Claude Fike (Miss. Southern College)
- **North Carolina**: Theodore Ropp (Duke)
- **Oklahoma**: Herbert Ellison (U. of Oklahoma)
- **South Carolina**: George Curry (USC)
- **Tennessee**: Frederick D. Schneider (Vanderbilt)
- **Texas**: Irby C. Nichols, Jr. (North Texas State)
- **Virginia**: Oron J. Hale (U. of Virginia)

On November 9, 1962, at the Miami Beach SHA at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Delzell reported to the annual business meeting that his “Roster of Europeanists in the South” contained 327 instructors in the field who had filled out his forms. Theodore Ropp (Duke) had received the greatest number of responses—50—from North Carolina. Irby Nichols, Jr. (North Texas State) had received the second greatest number of responses—45. While Tennessee’s Frederick Schneider (Vanderbilt) got the third highest number—34.

**Vice-Chairman of the SHA Program Committee responsible for non-U.S. sessions**

To be candid, this job sometimes seems “thankless”, is often difficult and at best challenging. But we have later chosen many people to head the section because they did such a good job when they prepared the program; so it has potential rewards [besides “virtue”, which is
its own reward]. Traditionally it required a great deal of energy, consequently many chairmen
picked a chronologically “younger” person of lower rank to be a peon; others, however,
considered who they thought knew the most eminent scholars whom they would be able to
persuade to make the trip to the SHA for no monetary reward.

The SHA never had “rules” about how this was process was supposed to be handled, however, it was normally done in a gracious manner worthy of the old South, with a sense of
civility and collegiality. Over the years, the person who was responsible for making the program
for the annual meeting normally was chosen by the EHS chairperson and approved by the rising
SHA president who, in turn selected the chairperson of the SHA Program (before or after picking
the Europeanist) who also had to pick those who were on his committee, which makes sense.
But at least one SHA President appointed a Europeanist to do the European sessions without ever
consulting anybody else or even asking whether that person belonged to the section—that ruffled
some fancy feathers! [Actually, the appointee [Amos Simpso]} was loved and might have been
selected by the chairman—if only he had been asked.] SHA President “Prima Donna,” who shall
remain nameless, sent a rude letter to the EHS chairman, saying don’t bother appointing someone
because I already took care of it! When contacted for assistance with this difficult personality,
SHA Secretary-Treasurer Bennett Wall’s reaction was to point out that the Europeanists had no
reason for complaint since there was nothing in the constitution about it. The Europeanists in
“the club” [a phrase I found several times in the archives] however, were used to the working of
the [unwritten] British constitution and expect custom to count for much as well as for people
simply to be nicer than that to each other! It made the Europeanists collectively “feel like
stepchildren”—another recurrent phrase in our history.

This sort of thing helped periodically to help fuel the desire among Europeanists to
explore the desirability of severing all ties with the SHA, the thought of which usually made the
SHA Council realize that our presence was good for their self-interest—although our numbers are
relatively small, we pay dues and make contributions, we can enhance a critical mass, our
scholarship adds quality and prestige to their program as well as variety and breath and a basis for
comparative history, and we add legitimacy and permanence to the field of Southern history since
its roots are European, its economy increasingly international, and its men and women have
shared the burden of fighting—to the death, if need be—in foreign wars waged by the United States
of America. With us aboard, the SHA is not merely a regional organization devoted to a fraction of the American experience, but an international organization devoted to the study of history’s seamless robe.

The power struggle growing out of the inherent anomaly in our relationship with the SHA finally was put to rest permanently, when under the presidency of Donald McKale (Clemson) and with John C. Inscoe (U. Ga.) as SHA Secretary-Treasurer, by a vote of the SHA membership the EHS was given a permanent seat on the SHA Council where we could see what was happening and make certain that we were treated with more r-e-s-p-e-c-t.

In 1964, Joseph J. Mathews became SHA President. In retrospect, this resulted from a terrible scurmish between the SHA and the EHS about their formal/informal relationship a couple of years earlier. In an effort to keep the Europeanists from seceding from the SHA, which would have meant that they no longer would attend the annual meetings and attendance would fall further; and, to show how highly they respected Europeanists, the charming and very disarming Joseph J. Mathews, a specialist in and teacher of diplomatic history first at Pennsylvania then the University of Mississippi (where in the absence of Bell Wiley, he also was named Dean of the Graduate School supposedly for the duration of the Second World War; however, in 1942 Mathews also was drafted to become “Associate Historian in the Quartermaster General’s Corps in Washington); but, from the 1960s on at Emory University with the exception of a year spent in Turkey (with his wife) on a fellowship, was tapped to head the organization. Mathews was the only Europeanist ever to serve as SHA President in its 70 year history. Mathews had also served on the Charles W. Ramsdell Committee in 1957–an SHA committee that rewarded the best article published in the Journal of Southern History in each two-year period. Making Mathews President did not end secessionist discourse permanently, but it did so for at least a decade or so. Ten years earlier, it had been Mathews who dissuaded the advocates of making the EHS only for 20th century historians [John Snell and the like] to create an organization for all periods of history.

Sometimes it is harder to create the program than other years. Consequently, the Europeanist on the SHA Program Committee (whether treated either as just another ordinary member among equals or given the slightly title pompous title of “Vice-Chair” and allowed to do his/her own thing, which the larger committee simply seconds) must be prepared to be pro-active and to jump-start the work. He/she cannot arrive at the annual meeting of the SHA Program
without sessions in hand because when this has happened (only a couple of times, thankfully) the after-shocks have reverberated for years, causing the section to have to fight tooth and nail to retain a slot in each time block for one of its sessions (we need all of these in order to give Europeanists a reason to come to the SHA).

1934  Ross McLean opened the way for the Europeanists like himself to be included in the SHA organizational by insisting that its new constitution contain the phrase that besides being devoted to the study and promotion of Southern history, the SHA is for historians in all fields of study in the South i.e. at Southern institutions. This made the SHA an umbrella organization large enough to attract enough people to attend an annual meeting to make it feasible. The reason for this inclusion was due to the reality of travel on trains and by motorcars—travel was slow and costly so it made sense for people [usually each small department had one US/Southern history “man” and one non-US/Southern history “man”] to share the cost and drive together to the same meeting. The model for the SHA was the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA, not the AHA itself. Remember too, that people took trains with sleeping cars so they could leave a meeting at night, go to sleep on the train, and awaken rested in the morning so they could go directly to their morning classes.

1935  The first paper on a topic from European history was delivered when Carl H. Pegg (U. of North Carolina) presented a paper on “A New Introductory course in the Social Sciences.” That course evolved as the Freshman survey course in European history. As Enno E. Kraehe observed, if we date the ourselves from that session, the EHS is 20 years older than its formal founding in 1955 as an independent group with its own officers and treasury, yet under the umbrella of the SHA.

1937  Wallace E. Caldwell(U. of North Carolina) was appointed to arrange a session for 1938; however, he reported back that this was not feasible for 1938 but was for 1939 meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, if notice were put in the February 1939 issue of the Journal of Southern History.

1939  A 1939 session did materialize on Saturday morning called “Southern relations with Europe,” which contained papers on French interests in annexation of Texas, European factors affecting Southern trade, and a Georgian at the Court of the Hapsburgs.[One of the co-chairs of the local arrangements committee for the 1939 meeting was Thomas D.
Clark (U. of Ky.). These featured a complimentary luncheon as well as a complimentary dinner. Clark arranged an auto tour of Lexington and the bluegrass region so that conventioneers could tour the environment of “such distinguished Kentuckians as Man of War and War Admiral.” [James W. Patton, “The Fifth Annual Meeting,” JSH 6 (1940): 72.]

Ross McLean (Emory U.) headed a sub-committee on program to arrange two “splendid” sessions on European history: one on the Mediterranean 1815-1940 by Kent Roberts Greenfield (Johns Hopkins) with Lynn Case (LSU) leading the discussion afterwards; and, another with two papers on European diplomacy: William C. Askew (U. of Arkansas), “European Crises, 1908-1914”; and, Joseph J. Mathews (U. of Mississippi), “Anglo-French Relations in Connection with the Present War.”. This was considered by the Americanists as a constructive forward step to provide a forum for teachers of European history to meet together once a year. It “broadened the scope and usefulness” of the SHA. Moreover, Europeanists reportedly no longer felt that they were treated “a bit like stepchildren.” [Albert B. Moorse, “The Sixth Annual Meeting,” JSH 7 (1941): 56.]

SHA was at Atlanta on November 7th, a month before Pearl Harbor. It is noteworthy that Thomas Clark (U. of Kentucky) chaired the SHA Program Committee because it was he, I have been told, who later supported selection of Bennett Wall (who was always very supportive of the EHS) as the Secretary-Treasurer.

Annual meeting canceled due to US Government call for elimination of all non-essential transportation. J. J. Mathews left Mississippi to join the Quartermaster’s Corps. Gasoline was rationed and people expected the government to restrict railway travel. The JSH moved from LSU to Vanderbilt since LSU could not continue to fund it with male enrollment dropping off as men were drafted.

Annual meeting also canceled and all business was conducted by mail. Bennett Wall, who had been a graduate student at Vanderbilt and instructor for the US Government in some kind of war training, was made an instructor at Duke. [He would later become the Secretary-Treasurer of the SHA.]

John F. Ramsey (Alabama) was made chairman of the Subcommittee on European history. Meeting was in Nashville but had no European sessions and only 114 attended despite a
free luncheon on Saturday. The SHA Secretary-Treasurer then was James W. Patton. Lynn Case became the first Europeanist on the Council.

1945 Ross McLean (Emory) was made the Europeanist on the Program Committee. However, the Council had to cancel the meeting for Birmingham because it received an order from the Office of Defense Transportation that meetings with more than 50 out of town residents had to be canceled. The JSH came out despite the shortage of paper stock. Book publication in Southern history fell by 38.2% in 1944-45. By late 1945, historians who served during the war were returning to their former academic positions, including Charles E. Smith (LSU).

1946 So the SHA met in Birmingham as had been planned for the previous year. Miss Ella Lonn (Goucher College) automatically succeeded to the Presidency of the SHA—which was a first! [The first woman to chair the EHS was Nancy Barker in 1977-78—and she had a heart attack.] The volume 12 of the JSH reported the return of historians from leaves of absence to wage the war, including Duke University’s Harold T. Parker, who had been hired in 1939 but drafted in 1942, had served as a historian in the Army Air corps Intelligence Group that wrote the on-site histories of the 67th Troop Carrier Squadron in the Pacific from 1943-45, and who finally was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor now that his second book was out [1944, reprinted 1983]. [The Cult of Antiquity and the French Revolutionaries had been his first; Three Napoleonic Battles was the second; the former manuscript was finished in 1935 and the latter in 1942—on the day his draft notice appeared in the Durham newspaper! However, Parker did not get his old job back—instead, for the rest of his career, he was made to teach 19th-century Europe courses and seminars instead of French Revolutionary era—his research field—because during his 3½ year absence, Duke had hired another Gottchalk Ph.D. to fill his spot]. There were 3 European sessions out of a total of 14: a Friday morning one on the Crusades, a second on the theoretical interpretations historians have held about the Renaissance, and the third session on Saturday morning devoted to “Some Problems of Recent Europe, which included powerful groups opposed to the Spanish Republic” by John F. Ramsey; and, “Changing Perspectives of Soviet Historiography” by George B. Carson (Kentucky). [JSH 13 (1947): 74, 87, 132.]
1947 Thomas Clark appointed Joseph J. Mathews to be in charge of the European Program while T. Harry Williams (LSU) was put in charge of the whole SHA Program. The 1947 program contained 10 sessions two of which were European, one was on the Ph.D. training program in history, and one on Latin America. In the Ph.D. training session, Charles E Smith (LSU) spoke about how a better selection system was needed to assure that those admitted are “self-propelled.” The composition of the European history session on Friday on the topic of 20th century problems in diplomatic history was interesting for the fact that a woman presided–Rhea M. Smith (Rollins College) and one of the discussants was also a woman–Catherine S. Sims (Agnes Scott College) discussed James Godfrey’s paper.

1952 Dayton Phillips (Vanderbilt U.)
1953 Theodore Ropp (Duke U.)
1954 Walter Richardson (LSU)
1955 James Godfrey(UNC-Chapel Hill)
1956 Harold T. Parker (Duke U.)
1957 John Ramsey (U. of Alabama)
1958 Joseph J. Mathews (Emory U.)

[Walter B. Posey named “J.J.” “Vice-Chairman for European History” and he also named a “Vice-Chairman for Latin American History”]

1959 John L. Snell (Tulane U.)
1960 Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt)
1961 C. Jay Smith, Jr. (U. of Georgia)
1962 David L. Dowd (U. of Florida)

[In a letter dated 22 Nov. 1961, Delzell called this job “extremely complex and far from easy.”]

1963 Fred D. Schneider (Vanderbilt)
1964 Enno Kraehe (UNC-Chapel Hill) [Joseph J. Mathews was SHA Pres.]
1965 Hans Schmitt (Tulane U.)
1966 Joel Colton (Duke U.)
1967 J. Russell Major (Emory U.)
1968  Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt U.)
1969  Carl B. Cone (U. of Kentucky)
1970  Warren F. Spencer (U. of Georgia)
1971  George V. Taylor (U. of North Carolina)
1972  Ralph W. Greenlaw (North Carolina State U.)
1973  Robert R. Rea (Auburn U.)
1974  Amos E. Simpson (U. of Southwest Louisiana)

[Scandalous preemptive strike: appt by SHA pres without ever consulting the chair of the European Section!]

1975  Frederick B. M. Hollyday (Duke U.)
1976  Jerah Johnson (U. of New Orleans)
1977  Earl R. Beck (Florida State U.)
1978  Max H. Kele (Virginia Polytechnic and State U.)
1979  *Katherine Fischer Drew (Rice U.)* first woman to do the European program
1980  Owen Connelly (U. of South Carolina)
1981  Joseph O. Baylen (Georgia State U.)
1982  Michael Kennedy (Winthrop College)
1983  Gerard Silberstein (U. of Kentucky)
1984  Ronald Witt (Duke U.)
1985  Donald McKale (Clemson U.)
1986  *June K. Burton (U. of Akron)* second woman to do the program

Asst. Vice-Program Chairman, Joe Thompson (U. of Kentucky)

[A new system using a two-person committee was supposed to come into effect in 1986; however, it did not actually work until 1987.]

1987  Joe Thompson (Kentucky)

Asst., Fred Baumgartner (Virginia Polytechnic and State U.)

1988  Fred Baumgartner (Virginia Polytech Institute)

Asst., Marion Deshmukh (George Mason U.)

1989  *Marion Deshmukh (George Mason U.)* third woman to do the program

Asst., Arnold Krammer (Texas A & M)
1990 Arnold Krammer (Texas A & M)  
    Asst. James C. Albisetti (U. of Kentucky)
1991 James C. Albisetti (U. of Kentucky)
1992 Karl Roider (LSU)
1993 Terry Smart (Trinity U.)
1994 Jack Censor (George Mason U.)
1995 Robert R. Crout (Charleston Southern U.)
1996 John E. Dreifort (Wichita State U.)  
    Asst., Mary Ann Brink (College of Wm. and Mary)

[I began to doubt the accuracy of this list somewhat when I came to 1989 and 1990 and quite seriously at 1996.]
1997 Bodo Nischan (East Carolina U., Greenville, N.C.)
1998 *Rebecca Boehling (U. of Maryland, Baltimore) *fourth woman
1999 *Katherine Kennedy (Agnes Scott College) *fifth woman
2000 David Hendon (Baylor U.)
2001 *Nancy Rupprecht (Middle Tennessee State U.) *sixth woman
2002 Hermann Beck (U. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.)
2003 *Georgia Mann (North Georgia College and State U.) *seventh woman
2004 Joel Dark (Tennessee State U.)
2005 Curtis F. Morgan (Lord Fairfax Community College)
2006 Johnpeter Horst Grill (Mississippi State U.)

*Only seven women were placed in charge of the program in 50 years.


Only three women have ever presented the luncheon/dinner address–none of them from
Southern institutions:

1. 1966  Elizabeth L. Eisenstein (U. of Michigan) on her work in progress on the printing press;
2. 2001  Karen Offen (Stanford U.) on problems and issues in excavating the history of European feminisms;
3. 2003  Paula Hymen (Yale U.) on gender and Jewish identity in the fin-de-siècle

My observation is that there was a gap of 25 years between Eisenstein’s and Offen’s. However, none of the three women were employed at Southern institutions! So a woman scholar employed at a Southern institution has never addressed the EHS in what is more or less our only plenary session. Does this say more about Southern institutions not hiring and/or mentoring women, their failure to publish important books in European history, or the way we pick luncheon speakers and/or who is making the selection? [I think the recent statistical study done for the SAWH by Judy Gentry et al speaks to this problem; namely, in the last 25 years Southern institutions started hiring women Ph.D.s but failed to mentor them so that they deserved promotions, honors, etc., so few women reached the top levels and consequently, never gained the sort of scholarly respect that would cause men to select them to give the luncheon speech. Some of the most successful took jobs in the North after schools like UNC had taken pains to mentor them.]

For many, the luncheon is also the most expensive [$7 in 1975, but $27 lately] one they attend--if they eat--because no others require tickets; but, people may take a seat after the meal without a ticket. Of course, many of the males speaking at the meal over the half century were from outside the South, so I decided to count them.

Southern female speakers 0  Non-Southern female speakers 3
Southern male speakers 23  Non-Southern male speakers 27
Others: 1 Oxford scholar (Visiting U. Of Virginia) and 1 Canadian

Initially, I guessed that perhaps half of the males were employed by Southern institutions and half non-Southern, and my guess was close to the actual figures. We had one Canadian (James Leith – Queen’s U. In Kingston, Ontario) and one Oxford scholar [who happened to be visiting the U. Of Virginia]. Some years we had more than one speaker, which explains why the total is more than 50. More importantly, once did a speaker cancel the day before he was
scheduled without sending any paper; and one sent his paper to be read by someone else when he
discovered that he had over-committed himself by agreeing to speak at two places on the same
day! Both were from Northern institutions.

The Mathews-Weinberg Address

2005  Special 50th anniversary program: Hunt Tooley presiding; Martha Keber on Joseph J. Mathews; Nancy Rupprecht and Johnpeter Horst Grill on Gerhard Weinberg, who will speak briefly on: “The Future of the EHS.”


2003  Paula Hyman (Yale U): “Gender and Jewish Identity in the Fin-de Si cl e”[tickets $27.00]

The Joseph J. Mathews Lecturers

2002  Fritz Stern (Prof. Emeritus, Columbia U.): “Albert Einstein and the German Question”

2001  Karen Offen (Stanford U.): “Problems and Issues in Excavating the History of Feminisms throughout Europe”

2000  Robert A. Doughty (US Military Academy, West Point): “The Historian and the Great War: Prism or Perspective?”

1999  Peter Gay had accepted but the day before the meeting he canceled his appearance; instead, Robert Crout read an address that Gay had recently delivered elsewhere, which one of the officers happened to have


At the 1995 Executive Committee and Business Mtgs, honoraria for future speakers were raised from $100 to $500., purportedly in order to attract “bigger names.” However, a glance at the names below suggests that is not really the factor that necessitated the change. It may have been increased travel costs since airplanes had replaced trains and cars as favorite mode of transportation over long distances, along with unavailability of travel funds for speakers who might already be retired. The most costly speaker ever spoke in 2000 since his travel and honorium were both paid. However, an examination of the Secretary-Treasurer’s disbursements reveals that very few checks were ever written for the speakers who were supposed to be paid only $100. Also, some speakers have accepted the honorium but returned it as a tax deductible donation, as happened in 2000, when all travel expenses were also paid.


1994 John W. Baldwin (Johns Hopkins): “The Crisis of the Ordeal in European Society Around 1200”

1993 Vernon Lidtke (Johns Hopkins): “Aesthetic Modernism and Communism in the Weimar Republic”

1992 James A. Leith (Queens University, Kingston, Canada): “Clio and the Goose: le jeu de l’oise during the French Revolutionary Era”

1991 Orest Ranum (Johns Hopkins): “The Publisher’s ‘LOOKS’: Police Surveillance in Paris in 1762"

1990 Roy Willis (U. of California, Davis): “France’s Islands: The Dissolution of Empire”

1989 Bruce Pauley (U. of Central Florida): “Reflections on Austrian Anti-Semitism”


1986 Peter Gay (Yale): Psychoanalyzing the Psychoanalyst: Reflections on the Freud Biography)

1985 Amos E. Simpson (U. of Southwestern Louisiana): Two Germanies or One? An Update”

In the Spring 1985 European History Newsletter, Chairman Gerald Silberstein wrote that
the EHS was making changes, notably making the traditional luncheon speech a “lecture,”
which will be named after a prestigious Europeanist in the South who has achieved
national reputation and who should be recognized for his work on behalf of this
organization–Joseph J. Mathews (Emory)–the only Europeanist ever to be elected
President of the SHA (in 1964).

This had been brought before the membership at the 1984 Business Meeting [part of the
annual luncheon], which formally voted unanimously for the naming of the former-speech-
now-“lecture” as the “Joseph J. Mathews Lecture,” effective with the 1985 luncheon,
which appropriately distinguished Amos E. Simpson, one of the original 1955 founders of
the EHS who served for 16 years as its Secretary-Treasurer, by naming him to be the first
“Mathews Lecturer.”

The Luncheon Speech-makers

1984 Harold T. Parker (Duke U.): “Napoleon Reconsidered” [attendance 82]
1983 Keith Eubank (Queens College, CUNY): “The President and the Russians: A Tour of the
Summits”
Twentieth-Century Germany”
1981 Lamar Cecil (North Carolina, Chapel Hill): “William II and his Royal ‘Colleagues’:
Nicholas II and Edward VII”
1979 Hans Schmitt (Virginia): “On the Weakness of European States” [attendance 80]
[SHA meeting had been moved to Atlanta from Washington, due to high room rates]
[attendance 47]
1977 Emmet Larkin (Chicago): “The Fall of Parnell and Its Constitutional Significance”
[at New Orleans, attendance 85]
1976 Elizabeth L. Eisenstein (U. of Michigan): “In the Wake of the Printing Press: A Report on Work in Progress” [She may have been the first woman ever to “speak.”]
1974 Harold T. Parker (Duke): “Reflections on Thucydides: Coalition War in Modern European History” [James Billington invited first but declined; attendance 67]
1972 George L. Mosse (U. of Wisconsin): “The Liturgy of Politics: National Monuments and Public Festivals” [Read in Mosse’s absence by Richard Mandrell (U. of South Carolina)] [Mosse got his calendar messed up and due to a conflict just sent his address for someone else to read!]
1971 Carl Schorske (U. of California, Berkeley): “To Take Revenge on Rome...; The Counter Political Origins of Psychoanalysis” [attendance 127]
1968 Gordon A. Craig (Stanford): “German Intellectuals and Politics, 1789-1815: the Case of Heinrich von Kleist”
1967 J. H. Hexter (Yale): “Utopia and Geneva” [possibly largest luncheon crowd ever assembled; tickets sold out to 212 people, while 60-70 others sat or stood at the rear of the room! Possibly 290 heard Hexter.]
1964 Oron J. [nicknamed “Pat”] Hale (Virginia) spoke on the significance of the 1900-1914 era as the backdrop for World War I.
[Holtman’s letter to Hans Schmitt dated Jan. 25, 1965, said that in both years, 1964 and 1965, the EHS speakers were the best papers given at the SHA conventions.]
1962 R. R. Palmer gave a comparison of the American and French Revolutions at a luncheon.
1961 Boyd Shafer and Victor Mamatey
March 1960, Robert F. Byrnes (Indiana U.) agreed to be the luncheon speaker: “The Study of European History: Looking Ahead.” 100 people attended the luncheon at the Tulsa SHA to hear Byrnes speak.

1959 Post-Banquet [dinner] Address was given by Crane Brinton. One hundred people ate dinner while another hundred crowded into the room to hear the address after the meal was served!

1958 Gerhard Masur (Sweetbriar College)

1957 Charles L Mowat (U. of Chicago), editor of the Journal of Modern History, spoke at the EHS Breakfast; Walter P. Webb (U. of Texas) spoke at the EHS luncheon.

1956 Oron J. Hale (University of Virginia)

1955 Memphis--the first luncheon meeting of Europeanists exclusively, to organize the structure of the EHS. The speaker was Charles E. Smith (LSU) spoke on the history of graduate programs in history in the South.

1954 Columbia, S.C.--a breakfast meeting of interested people [cost 85 cents per person] to discuss feasibility of organizing Europeanists in a manner comparable to the Pacific Coast branch of the AHA. They represented various fields of European history, as Joseph J. Mathews had insisted, and were not limited to 20th century only as John Snell had wished.

Enno E. Kraehe Service Award

A special service award created in November1985 (a handsome wall plaque presented at the annual EHS luncheon; may not be awarded in some years because the award recognizes a lifetime of service to the organization; the executive committee places names in nomination where they remain [perhaps for several years] until the year a subsequent executive committee votes to make the timely award). The first recipient was Professor Enno E. Kraehe, who is well-known today as former Commonwealth Professor, William W. Corcoran Professor and Professor Emeritus at the University of Virginia. This charming and delightful gentleman was a longtime
and active member of the Section and a dedicated patron of the profession of history in the South.

An eminent scholar of European Diplomatic History and of Modern Germany and Austria, Dr. Enno E. Kraehe of Charlottesville, Virginia, is presently William W. Corcoran Professor of History, Emeritus (since 1991). Born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1921, he earned his A.B. (1943) and M.A. (1944) from the University of Missouri and his Ph.D. (1948) from the University of Minnesota. He taught in succession at Missouri (1943-44), Minnesota (1944-46), University of Delaware (1946-48), University of Kentucky (1948-64), University of North Carolina (1964-68), and started his career at the University of Virginia in 1968. He was an exceptionally fine mentor to his students of both sexes, several of whom won the European History Section’s John L. Snell Seminar Paper Prize.

Professor Kraehe won one distinguished award after another, including Phi Beta Kappa, a Fulbright in 1952-53, a John Simon Guggenheim in 1960-61, an American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship in 1969, a National Endowment for the Humanities Research Grants in 1973 and 1980, a residency at Rockefeller Study Center at Bellagio, Italy in 1983, as well as prizes for outstanding books in 1983 and 1985.

Kraehe also gave back as much or more than he received—in service to academic organizations. He served the European History Section as Vice-chairman of the SHA Program Committee in 1963-64 and chaired the Section in 1975, which kept him on the Executive Committee until 1978. In 1983, he finished his term as an elected member of the Executive Council of the SHA. He also was active in the American Historical Association, the German Studies Association, the Conference Group for Central European History and served on the Board of Editors of two journals: the *Austrian History Yearbook* (1969-1973) and of *Central European History* (1967-1972). He also worked briefly for the U.S. Department of State (1953) and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation (1959-60).

Professor Kraehe’s major contribution to diplomatic history has been about *Metternich’s German Policy*; and, he gathered all the notes for this manuscript years ago. However, on the way to achieving his *magnus opus*, he got side-tracked a bit; and, the two introductory chapters grew in length into one complete volume each and were received by the scholarly community as two block-buster books in their own right: *Vol. I: The Contest with Napoleon, 1799-1814*
Kraehe has been forced to slow his pace. Kraehe’s original goal, which would be published as Vol. III: The Contest with Alexander, 1815-1820, has not yet been achieved. At this writing, Kraehe stands among the ranks of genuises like Lord Acton who while the actual pages of his greatest book forever alluded him, left posterity spell-bound by the fineness of his scholarly mind coupled with his humanity. Kraehe also edited The Metternich Controversy (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1971; as well as at least 16 articles in anthologies and prominent places such as The American Historical Review, Austrian History Yearbook, Journal of Modern History, Military Affairs, the South Atlantic Quarterly and the Revue d’histoire moderne et contemporaine.

The Recipients

1. 1985  Enno E. Kraehe (U. of Virginia) --Houston meeting
2. 1989  Carl B. Cone (U. of Kentucky) --Lexington meeting
3. 1990  Hans Schmitt (U. of Virginia) --New Orleans meeting
4. 1991  Earl Beck (Florida State U.) --Fort Worth meeting
5. 1993  Harold T. Parker (Duke U.) --Orlando meeting
6. 1994  Amos Simpson (U. of Southwestern Louisiana) --Louisville meeting [now University of Louisiana, Lafayette]
7. 1996  Robin Rudoff (East Texas State) --Little Rock meeting
8. 1997  Gerhard Weinberg (U. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) --Birmingham
9. 2000  June K. Burton (U. of Akron) --Louisville meeting
10. 2002  Joanne Rio Sanchez (St. Edward’s U.) --Baltimore meeting
11. 2004  Vaughan Baker Simpson (U. of Louisiana, Lafayette) --Memphis meeting

John L. Snell Memorial Prize

Beginning with the first issue of the European History Newsletter, 1 September 1964, it was stipulated that the (originally $25.) annual Prize of the Section was only for graduate
students-in-residence at Southern universities. Also, it was only for seminar papers, and not for theses or dissertations. [Undergraduates have always been ineligible.] Some committees of readers gave out “honorable mentions” since these cost nothing and nobody made a fuss about the practice. And in some years, due to the disappointing quality of papers, the award was not made.

In 1973, when the Prize was first named for the late Professor John L. Snell, none of the qualifications was changed. In 1991, however, due to the initiative of Vaughan Baker Simpson, the Section voted to broaden the geographic scope of those eligible by adding to the phrase “only for graduate students-at-residence at Southern universities” the words, “or graduate students of any member of the European Section.” This definition includes graduate seminar students’ papers written in classes of faculty working outside of the South who are nonetheless members of the EHS. In 1995, the John L. Snell Memorial Prize was increased to $250 by a vote of the membership.

At the 2001 meeting of the Executive Committee, a motion was that “the Snell Prize be limited to Graduate Students.” The motion passed unanimously. [If the minutes are correct as written, there was no reason to pass such a motion because the Snell Prize has always been limited to Graduate Students.]

John L Snell was really the founder of the EHS, although he wanted the Section to be dedicated to the study of 20th century European diplomacy exclusively. Obviously, he lost the argument. Snell was a fighter pilot in the Second World War, which made him curious about the diplomatic events leading up to the war. Before World War II it was a rare thing for a professor to be both a native Southern and also be educated in the South. Nevertheless, Snell was a native of North Carolina and earned his Ph.D. at UNC in 1950. For much of his career, however, he was on the faculty at Tulane University in New Orleans where he took great interest in his students. Robin Rudoff, a Secretary-Treasurer of the EHS for close to fifteen years was one of his students. Snell was the author of Wartime Origins of the East-West Dilemma over Germany (New Orleans, Hauser Press, 1959) and Illusion and Necessity (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1963). He also edited The Meaning of Yalta (Baton Rouge, LSU Press, 1953), which grew out a session on the SHA program Snell died in 1971, and his last research project was completed by a colleague: The Democratic Movement in Germany, 1789-1914, ed. and completed by Hans A.

The Recipients

1961  [J. J. Mathews appointed a committee to get going on this prize that hadn’t been organized as it should have been.]


1963  Annette M. Frieburg (Tulane U.): “Nazi Foreign Policy Concepts: From the Beer Hall Putsch to the Kellogg Pact”

1964  Arnetta Ament (Emory U.), received $25.

1965  Mrs. E. James Clark, Jr. (school not found) received $25. For “The Reception of Darwin in France, 1860-1880.”

1966  Evan D. Hines, (which university?) received $25.: “The Arrest of the Metropolitan--Vicars Engineers and Anglo-Soviet Relations, March 11-April 12, 1933"

[In 1966, the Section voted to increase the Prize from $25. to $50., effective in 1967.]


1969  Olena I. Kucyk


1972  Stephen C. McDonald (U. of Virginia): “Army Reform and the Prussian Landtag in the 1850s”


1975  Daniel Hughes (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill): “Social Types in the Prussian Generalty, 1881-1891"


1979  Mack D. Holt (Emory U.): “Grain Prices and the Revolution in France and England, 1771-1815"

1980  Ed Shoemaker (Emory U.): “A Silent but Steady Descent: the Linen Weavers of County Mayo, 1815-1845"

1981  Kristen Zapalac (The Johns Hopkins U.): “Through a Glass Darkly: Reflections of Church, Empire, and City Government in Late Medieval Nurnberg”


1983  Kenneth Ledford (The Johns Hopkins U.): “‘We Want Bread, Freedom and Peace!’: the Leipzig Strike of April 1917"


1986  not awarded


1989  Carey Goodman (U. of Virginia): “Austria’s Danubian Diplomacy During the Crimean War”

1990  Theresa Clay (Emory U.): “Liberators of Dachau:
1992 [Ms.] Lee Farrow (Tulane U.): [title never published]
1993 Michele Strong-Irwin (U. of North Carolina, Greensboro): “Italian Mad: The Italianate Fashion and Feminine Lore of Italy, 1729-1922”

1995 Judd Stitzel (Johns Hopkins U.): “God, the Devil, Disorder, and Word: A Controversy Over Ecstatic Women in Protestant Middle Germany 1691-1693”
1996 Brad Whitener (U. of Virginia): “The Origins of a Marxist Wing in German Social Democracy”
2000 Simone Ameskamp (Georgetown U.): “Consumed by Ardor of Progress: The Cremation Movement in Imperial Germany”
2001 not awarded--but Steven C. Hause reported
2002 not awarded--because whoever was left in charge disappeared after retiring!
2004 Morena Carter (UNC Greensboro): “Paintings as memorials” and also to Doug Krehbiel UNC Greensboro): “The Smoldering Revolt: Rhuddlan, The Black Death, and Owain glyn Dw-r”

John L. Snell Memorial Prize Committee
This rotating committee of three judges the seminar paper competition with one member being named each year as the previous year’s chairman retires. Originally the prize was unnamed; however, when Gerard Silberstein assumed leadership of the Section, one of the things he did was suggest that the prize be named “The John L. Snell Memorial Prize.”

Chair/Term ends in:

[2007] Frank Buscher (Christian Brothers University)
[2006] Wayne Bowen (Ouachita Baptist University)
2005 Sonja M. Hedgepeth (Middle Tennessee State University)
2004 Daniel E. Rogers (U. of South Alabama)
2003 T. Mills Kelly (George Mason U.)
2002 Sarah Nietzel (U. of Texas–Pan American, retired)
2001 Steven C. Hause (U. of Missouri–St. Louis)
2000 C. James Haug (Mississippi State U.)
1999 Richard Golden (U. of North Texas)
1998 James Tent (U. of Alabama at Birmingham)
1997 Samuel Williamson, Jr. (U. of the South)
1996 Bruce Kinzer (U. of North Carolina at Wilmington)
1995 Katherine D. Kennedy (Agnes Scott College)
1994 Richard Cusimano (U. of Southwestern Louisiana)
1993 Rosemary Begemann (Georgia College)
1992 Joanne Rio Sanchez (St. Edwards U.)
1991 Harry Hutson (U. of Tennessee–Martin) [Or reversed?]
1990 Terry Smart (Trinity U.) [Unsure if reversed?]
1989 Steven MacDonald (Central Pennsylvania Consortium of Colleges)
1988 Peter Becker (U. of South Carolina)
1987 John Treadway (U. of Richmond)
1986 Joel Colton (Duke U.)
1985 Robert Holtman (Louisiana State U.)
1984  Gayle T. Pendleton (Emory U.) and John Hurt (U. of Delaware)—both expire in 1984—why?

1983  Donald L. Niewyk (Southern Methodist U.)

1982  John J. Hurt (U. of Delaware)

1981  John J. Hurt (Delaware); with Donald L. Niewyk; no third person?

1980  Gerald Soliday (U. of Texas at Dallas); Max Kele (Bradley U.); John Wood (from where?)

1979  Jack Ellis (U. of Delaware)

1978  C. J. Smith, Jr. (Florida State U.)

1977  William H. Maehl, Jr. (U. of Oklahoma)

1976  Richard C. Marius (U. of Texas)

1975  Gerard E. Silberstein (U. of Kentucky)

1974  Irby C. Nichols (North Texas State U.)

1973  Michael J. Brown (Agnes Scott College)

1972  Heinz K. Meier (Old Dominion U.)

1971  Lee B. Kennett, Jr. (U. of Georgia)


1969  Thomas E. Mullen (Wake Forest U.)

1968  Bernard C. Weber (U. of Alabama)

1967  Thomas E. Mullen (Wake Forest U.); Pearl Bradley (Fisk) and Bernard C. Weber (U. of Alabama)

1966  Pearle E. Bradley (Fisk U.); Thomas Mullen (Wake Forest) and Wm. C. Wilbur (Florida Presbyterian College)

1965  Wm. C. Wilbur (Fla. Pres. College) chair; Pearl Bradley (Fisk) and Marguerite Potter (Texas Christian)

1964  Marguerite Potter (Texas Christian U.) chair; Wm. Wilbur (Fla. Presb. College) and Wm. Jenks (Washington and Lee)

1963  Chairman, William A. Jenks; Amos E. Simpson (U. of Southwestern La.) and Marguerite Potter (Texas Christian U., Fort Worth)

1962
1960  Year J. J. Mathews chaired EHS and organized the Prize and appointed the first committee to carry out the idea of John Snell since nothing had ever been done about it. Chairman J. J. Mathews chose Keith Eubank (North Texas State College), Konrad Swart (Agnus Scott College) and James M. Grimes (U. of the South), as committee chairman. Prize was expected to be at least $30.

1955-59  No formal action taken to implement it.

Amos E. Simpson Award

This award, now given in odd years, has passed through a metamorphosis. Originally, it was for the best article published in a [any] journal by a member of the European History Section. The first and only award of this kind was presented in 1987 to Bodo Nichan (East Carolina University), for “The Exorcism Controversy and Baptism in the Late Reformation,” published in The Sixteenth-Century Journal, XVIII, No. 1 (Spring 1987). But the award was not presented in 1989. Acquiring all the articles of members seemed to pose an insurmountable problem that was deemed unworkable since few were submitted.

Therefore, in November 2001, the description of the Simpson Award was altered. Since then, the competition has been for the best paper in European history read at the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association during the previous two years. [This prize alternates with the Charles Smith Book Award.]

Dr. Amos E. Simpson was the Frank A. Godchaux Professor of History at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, which is now the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, where he taught and was an administrator from 1956 until his retirement in 1995. Before obtaining his doctorate from the University of Arkansas, Simpson was a school principal. He specialized in Modern German history, a field in which he published as well as wrote textbooks and study guides. He served from 1963-1977 as the Secretary-Treasurer of the European History Section. In 1974 he also served as Vice Chairman for Non-US Sessions of the SHA Program Committee.
He became Section Vice-Chairman in 1978, taking over for Nancy Barker when she became ill, and continued as the Chairman in 1979. Simpson delivered the first Joseph J. Mathews Lecture in 1985. For all of the above—and more—he was awarded the Section’s Enno E. Kraehe Service Award in 1994.

The Recipients

1987  Bodo Nichan (East Carolina U.) [For his published article mentioned above]
1989  not awarded
1995  a tie—Howard D. Grier (Erskine College): “German Strategy in the Baltic, 1944-1945” and James R. Munson (Longwood College): “The Legal Organization of Credit in France During the Revolutionary Age”
1997  Christine D. Worobec (Kent State U.): “New Sources on Popular Religion in Imperial Russia”
1999  Max Paul Friedman ( ): “Unusual Suspects: The Deportation of German Alien Enemies from Latin America to the United States during World War II”
2003  Donna Cooper Graves (University of Tennessee at Martin: “In a Frenzy While Raving Mad: Physicians and Parliamentarians Define Infanticide in Nineteenth-Century England”

Simpson and Smith Awards Committee

This rotating committee of three judges the Simpson Prize--best paper presented at the previous two years’ SHA-- in odd-numbered years; and the Smith Prize--for the best book published during the previous two years by a member of the EHS or by a Southern press-- in even-numbered years. [For example, 2000 was books, 2001 was papers.]
Term ends in:

2007  Eric Kurlander  (Stetson U.)
2006  Sara H. Sohmer  (Texas Christian U.)
2005  David Redles  (Cuyahoga Community College, Parma Campus)
2004  Jesse L. Scott  (Newberry College)
2003  Jerry Brookshire  (Middle Tennessee State U.) [He replaced Alice Carls when she became the Sec.-Treasurer]
2002  June K. Burton  (U. of Akron, emeritus), Jesse Scott and Dan Rogers
2001  Johnpeter Horst Grill  (Mississippi State U.) [Alice-Catherine was nominated but resigned to become Sec.-Treasurer of the EHS.]
2000  Maura E. Hametz  (Old Dominion U.)
1999  Richard Bodek  (U. of Charleston)
1998  David Dorondo  (Western Carolina U.)
1997  Phillip Boucher  (U. of Alabama–Huntsville)
1996  David M. Vess (Samford U., emeritus)
1995  Max Kele  (Bradley U.)
1994  June K. Burton  (U. of Akron, emeritus) [replaced Judith S. Lewis who had replaced Bodo Nischan at the last minute the previous year]; with Gordon Bond (Auburn U.)
1993  Gordon Bond  (Auburn U.); with Max Kele and Judith S. Lewis (U. of Oklahoma at Norman)
1992  Keith Eubank  (Queens College, CUNY); with Bodo Nischan (VPI)
1991  Rachel Fuchs  (Arizona State U.); with Bodo Nischan
1990  Charles Young (Duke U.); with Ann LaBerge (VPI)
1989  Charles W. Sydnor, Jr.  (Emory and Henry College)
1988
1987  [1st prize awarded]

Charles E. Smith Book Award
An award of $100, presented in even-numbered years, to the author of the best book in European history, published by a Southern press or written by a member of the Section. Submissions come from presses or the authors. A rotating committee of three judges who serve three-year terms makes the decisions.

The award, first presented in 1988, honors Professor Charles E. Smith (1906-1959). Smith received his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania [as did his contemporary, Joseph J. Mathews] and taught ancient, medieval, English History, and Renaissance and Reformation at Louisiana State University from 1934 until his untimely death in 1959. For part of that time, Smith also served as Dean of the University. While teaching he wrote or co-authored several textbooks along with three major scholarly works: *Papal Enforcement of Some Medieval Marriage Laws* (1940); *Tiberius and the Roman Empire* (1942); and *Innocent III: Church Defender* (1951). He also served in the military during World War II. Smith organized the Phi Alpha Theta Chapter at LSU.

Dr. Smith served on the SHA Council 1951-52. In 1955, he was asked to give the address at the first meeting in Memphis where the EHS was organized, and Ross McLean was elected as the first Chairman. He spoke on the teaching of European history in the South.

**The Recipients**

1992  Bruce F. Pauley (where?): *From Prejudice to Persecution: A History of Austrian Anti-Semitism*


CORRESPONDENCE

Ross McLean’s Recollections of events in 1934, written to Earl Beck in a letter, dated 25 September 1959

[Page 1] “There were only 2 or 3 of us among the 15 to 20 charter members of the SHA who were really interested in anything outside the field of Southern history .... I suppose I was the principle spokesman for the point of view that since practically every department of history in Southern colleges was offering courses outside the field of Southern and American history and that in a department of 2 persons one was apt to be a ‘non-Southern history man,’ the new association should make provision for them as members and on the programs. I was supported in that view by Doctor Philip Davidson (then of Agnus Scott College, now President of Louisville U.) and Katherine Abbey (then F. S. U., now Mrs. Hanna of Rollins), and perhaps 1 or 2 others. We succeeded in getting into [p. 2] [the] Constitution of the new organization a statement that its purpose was to promote the study of Southern history and also the study and teaching of history in general in Southern colleges ....

As I remember it, the only concession we could wangle for the first meeting at Birmingham Southern in 1935 was for a meeting devoted to a discussion of the introductory course in history in Southern institutions: Pegg of UNC was one of the speakers. I don’t remember the next 2 or 3 meetings, but I do recollect that late in the thirties, at a meeting of the AHA at Washington (I think it was), I boarded the executive council of the SHA, which was holding a meeting there, and insisted not only that European history deserved a place on the annual SHA programs but also that there should always be on the board of directors (or executive Council) at least one man who was a European history man. That concession was made and from that time on, those of us who were primarily interested in history other than Southern history have had a place on the annual program and usually on the executive council (though not always on the latter). I was named chairman of
what might be called a sub-committee of the program committee for the 1940 meeting at Charleston. My recollection is that that was really when we began to “go to town.” I had no trouble at all in securing speakers. Kent Greenfield of Hopkins agreed to give a paper on the Mediterranean in history, which incidentally drew a very large audience (remember the year, 1940). Dr. Mathews then of U. of Mississippi and Rhea Smith of Rollins, and I think Askew of Oklahoma (or Arkansas) all participated ... and a woman from Sweetbriar *N.B. [Nancy Barker] now deceased gave an excellent paper on a [p. 3] medieval history topic. I think we had at Charleston 3 sections and they were all very well attended. Sidney Painter from Hopkins came down with Greenfield I remember. Since 1940 the European history men have been pretty well represented; so too have the Latin American men. I remember that in the early days of the association Dean Moore of Alabama, who was president or chairman of the program committee when I contacted him, did take the position that in his opinion all the papers should be linked up in some way with Southern History! I think we soon got away from that angle.

As the years have passed it seems to me the interest of European History men in Southern colleges and universities in the association has steadily increased ....

On the whole, I think one can say that the association has recognized the fact that the “non-
Southern history man deserves a place on the program.

There is a gap to be filled...” [He continues but I only sum up what he said hereafter] No place in JSH for book reviews on European history. He doubts that can be changed–he blames it on how LSU originally funded the JSH.

At the end of his long letter to Earl Beck, Ross McLean speaks of graduate study in the South–

“Looking back over the developments of the last 40 years in the South it seems to me that the universities have made really significant progress in moving towards real graduate instruction. I know Emory U. Library is steadily growing and not only in Southern or American history: our collections in English and French are not bad at all and we already awarded more than one Ph.D. in European and English history. Duke and Chapel Hill, of course, have been doing that for some time, and so too have various other Southern institutions. Looking toward the future I feel much encouraged and do not regret at all the pioneer work that some of us have attempted to do.”

“P.S. I should have mentioned John Snell of Tulane and Currie of U. of South Carolina and Hoffmann of Tennessee as being most helpful in arranging programs or preparing papers. There are many others whose names you will find in the printed programs of the annual meeting.”

Ross McLean

Douglas Unfug (Emory) also found the original copy of his recollections about his role in 1934-35 among the “Ross M. McLean Papers,” Emory University Archives.
Text of John L. Snell’s Invitational Letter to discuss the founding of a European History Section

[An invitational letter possibly to dinner—not breakfast—was sent to 17 other historians who were also involved in teaching the field of 20th century European history to graduate students in the South.]

September 20, 1954

[Inside address]

Dear Professor [Name]:

Most of us in the South who specialize in Modern European History are, in varying degrees, hampered in our personal research and in the direction of graduate study by lack of funds, personnel, and library collections. All of us have certain ideas as to how the study of Modern European History might be advanced in the South. Some of these ideas can only be realized through combined efforts of those of us who are interested. As a means of finding a way of sharing these ideas and exploring the possibilities that might be found in a greater degree of cooperation among ourselves, the undersigned are sending this letter to the persons whose names follow, all of whom specialize or teach in the field of twentieth century European history:

John Curtiss, “ ” Carl Cone, “ ” “
Theodore Ropp, “ ” Fred Cox, U. of Alabama
Joel Colton, “ ” George Carbone, U. of Mississippi
James Godfrey, U. of North Carolina R.B. Holtman, Louisiana State U.
George Curry, U. of South Carolina Oliver Radkey, U. of Texas
A. L. Funk, U. of Florida R. J. Rath, U. of Texas
C. W. Delsell, Vanderbilt U. John R. Hubbard, Tulane U.
Joseph J. Mathews, Emory U.

We suggest the possibility that we may arrange to have dinner together in a private dining room during the approaching convention of the Southern Historical Association in Columbia, South Carolina there to discuss informally the possibilities of improving the study and teaching of twentieth century European history in the South. If the idea appeals to you please notify at your earliest convenience Professor John L. Snell of Tulane University that you would like to attend such a dinner. We hope that you will see fit to join us.

Sincerely yours,
Excerpts from Harold T. Parker’s Letter to Foundations
Asking for Travel Money, November 1959

[Harold Parker sent the following letter about graduate study to several foundations starting with the Ford Foundation in January 1960. He referred to the "Report from the Committee on Graduate Education in the South," which was presented at the 1959 SHA, and then published in the brochure, which he enclosed. I did not locate the “Report” until Doughlas Unfug had it copied for me at Emory University. Had I known it was later published as a book by Hauser Press in New Orleans, I could have gotten it through interlibrary loan because it has a Library of Congress call number. Italics signify direct quotations.]

[The number of history departments in Southern universities offering graduate instruction in European history had quadrupled in 25 years. Also, the brochure revealed that preparation of college teachers of European history in the South needed improvement,] if the faculties are to lead students from na ve tê to sophistication in historical understanding and research.

A graduate student in history normally passes through several stages. In the first years of graduate work, he prepares seminar reports and a master’s thesis from primary sources, that is from contemporary diaries, letters, memoirs, speeches and newspapers. Some students never learn to do this, and fall by the wayside. In his third and fourth years, his abilities are again extended by the completion of a doctoral dissertation, which involves sustained effort and planning. If he concentrates in European history, he needs to travel to Europe where he becomes acquainted with the sheer abundance of the documentary resources of European libraries and archives, measure his achievement against the severe and strenuous standards of European scholarship, and acquires a sense of the foreign culture whose history he is writing. The European experience is indispensable for the completion of his project and of his graduate experience.

If this process of graduate education in European history is to occur there must be research libraries, from which seminar reports may be written, and traveling fellowships. The Southern region is notably poor in both libraries and fellowships. If it were rich in research libraries, the fellowships would still be required. Even a scholar who knows the remarkable European history collections of Harvard Library is not prepared for the abundance of the European repositories. Consequently, the European History Section of the SHA appointed two committees, one to coordinate efforts for the betterment of library resources, and the other to seek financial aid, for traveling fellowships, to be used in the dissertation year. Although the fellowships programs of individual universities, national foundations, and the federal government
have been enlarged, especially in the last decade, aid for this crucial year of scholarship is still insufficient.

The second committee on fellowships, composed of Professors Joseph J. Mathews (Emory University), Harold T. Parker (Duke University), Carl H. Pegg (University of North Carolina), and John Snell (Tulane University) proposes that those 20 history departments in southern universities, which offer Ph.D. training in European history form a Traveling Fellowship Collaborative Group. One institution would be designated fiscal agent of the Group, and a Treasurer appointed from that institution would handle the funds. An advisory committee on awards would be established by the Southern Historical Association.

[They proposed a $2,500 stipend for 9-months for unmarried recipients and $3,000 for married ones.] The committee thinks that 40 fellowships (from 20 departments) are needed per year. Of these, 10 could be supplied from Fulbrights and the other 30 would total $75,000 per year. For a 5-year experiment the total needed would be $375,000. For an additional 5-years, the 10-years total would be $750,000.

[Parker concluded:] This is an earnest and genuine appeal for aid, based on a real concrete need. It is made, not by promoters but by teachers who are responsible for the day-to-day seminar and classroom work of nearly all the graduate students in European history in the South today. We, the teachers, feel strongly that the traveling fellowships we are seeking would be a fruitful and constructive investment in the future not only of the South but of the whole country.