

Editors' Notes

Professor Jacob M. Price, Department of History, The University of Michigan, has informed us that owing to an editorial misunderstanding over which he had no control, some tables that he submitted to the new (1976) edition of the *Historical Statistics of the United States* appeared in a garbled form. Users should be warned that in series Z227-244 (Value of Exports to and Imports from Scotland by American Colonies and States: 1740 to 1791) the column headings "Exports" and "Imports" have been reversed. The version of these tables that appeared in the *William and Mary Quarterly* (3d ser., XXXII, 1975, 307-325) is correct.

The Bureau of the Census has prepared a correction sheet for all errors found to date in the 1976 edition. Users of *Historical Statistics* are invited to write to Subscriber Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 for inclusion on the mailing list for *Historical Statistics* correction sheets.

The Georgia Studies Symposium, a multi-disciplinary gathering interested in the people and culture of Georgia, will next meet at Georgia State University in Atlanta on February 3-4, 1978. The program committee invites proposals for sessions. In order to present a broad and diversified program, each session will be limited to seventy-five minutes and will preferably include only two papers. Please send all proposals to the chairman of the program committee: F. N. Boney, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Duquesne History Forum will be held on October 20, 21, and 22, 1977 in Pittsburgh. For further information write to Dr. Bernard J. Weiss, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

The Fourth St. Louis Conference on Manuscript Studies will be held at St. Louis University on October 13, 14 and 15. An invitation has been extended for papers dealing with one of the four following aspects of the manuscript: Codicology, Illumination, Paleography and Texts. Those wishing to participate should request additional information from the Conference Committee, Vatican Film Library, Pius XII Memorial Library, 3655 West Pine, St. Louis, Missouri 63108.

The 1977 session of the Institute of International Public Law and International Relations will be held at the University of Thessalonika, Greece from

29 August to 18 September on "The Law of the European Community and Greece." The program covers a wide range of Community affairs as well as EEC-Greek relations. A number of scholarships are available, covering accommodation, meals, and registration fees. Applications should be made before June 30 to Professor D. S. Constantopoulos, Secretariat of the Institute of International Public Law and International Relations, 39 Vas. Constantinou Ave., Thessaloniki, Greece.

The Forest History Society has announced a biennial \$500 award to the author of the best book published in the field of North American forest and conservation history. An independent panel of judges will evaluate nominated titles. The first award will be given in 1977, for books published in 1975 and 1976, and every two years thereafter. For further information, contact Harold K. Steen, Forest History Society, P.O. Box 1581, Santa Cruz, California 95061. Telephone: (408) 426-3770.

We inadvertently left out of our list of referees in the March issue the name of Gloria Main, who has been very helpful to the editors on more than one occasion. We apologize in this and any other similar cases.

The Eleutherian Mills Historical Library will sponsor a conference on Franco-American Commercial Relations between 1765 and 1815, to be held on October 14 and 15, 1977. For more information, contact the Research and Reference Department, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Greenville, Delaware 19807.

The Editors have received a working paper, "Economic Change, Property Rights and the Decentralization of the Roman Empire," from Gerald Gunderson, Department of Economics and Business, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607. Copies may be obtained from the author.

The Archives Committee of the Academy of Accounting Historians is attempting to develop a bibliography of archives of accounting materials in the United States and Canada. The Committee is interested in both collections of business records and libraries of books and other materials. Readers having knowledge of such collections, especially those in private hands, are requested to communicate with the Committee chairman: Professor Horace R. Givens, College of Business and Economics, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

COMMUNICATIONS

In his article in the September 1976 issue of this JOURNAL, Heywood Fleisig argues that the agricultural and industrial labor markets in the northern United States differed markedly, before the Civil War. While the industrialist was able to acquire the labor necessary to expand the scale of his

operations, the farmer could not. Thus entrepreneurs and managers of ambition and talent tended to gravitate into industry. In the South, on the other hand, this contrast did not exist. The farmer was able to obtain the labor needed to increase the scale of his firm and, thus, talented entrepreneurs were not repelled from agriculture.

Fleisig concludes that the symmetry of agricultural and industrial labor market conditions in the South retarded southern industrialization. He might as well have said that the *asymmetry* of northern agricultural and industrial labor market conditions *accelerated* northern industrialization. His choice of statement presumably reflects his implicit judgment that northern conditions were "normal" and southern conditions, "abnormal." Insofar as southern conditions reflected the existence of slavery, an institution uncommon in the Western world in the last few decades before the Civil War, Fleisig's choice is understandable. But suppose we compare the northern United States with the industrializing economies of Europe. Is it not likely that we would conclude that it was the northern experience that was unusual? That is, would it not be reasonable to suppose that agricultural and industrial labor market conditions in these European countries were more nearly symmetrical than was true in the northern states? If so, then Fleisig's analysis may have a much wider relevance than his essay indicates.

Assuming Fleisig is correct in his description of the agricultural labor market in the North, one would suppose that these conditions obtained because of the abundance of good agricultural land and because the labor market was free. Economic historians have wrestled often with the question of the significance, for American industrialization, of abundant land supplies, typically stressing the effects of abundant land on the availability and price of industrial labor and raw materials, as well as the rural demand for industrial goods. Fleisig's essay suggests that we must also consider explicitly the effects of abundant land on labor market conditions in agriculture, the nature and scale of the typical agricultural unit of production, and, thus, the sectoral allocation of entrepreneurial and managerial talent.

ROBERT E. GALLMAN, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*

Your March issue, an otherwise excellent summary of the EHA meeting last Fall, was marred by the offensively sexist nature of Professor Bateman's closing remarks at the dissertation session. I realize he meant only to lighten the occasion, but some women historians who hear or read the analogy will only feel shock and degradation.

The respect of our peers is cherished by all of us, men and women alike. Let us endeavour to sustain that mutuality by practicing it.

GLORIA L. MAIN, *Setauket, N.Y.*

*Program of the 1977 Meeting of the
Economic History Association*

New Orleans, September 15-17, 1977

PROGRAM CO-CHAIRMEN:

Jonathan R. T. Hughes, Northwestern University
Joel Mokyr, Northwestern University

Session I: *Research Workshops*

1. "Is There an Economics of Decline?" Convenor: Jan DeVries, University of California, Berkeley.
2. "Education and Social Programs in Economic History." Convenor: Alexander Field, Stanford University.
3. "Frontiers in Urban History." Convenor: William Whitney, University of Pennsylvania.
4. "Credit, Infrastructure, and Entrepreneurial Opportunity in Developing Regions." Convenors: Fred Carstensen, University of Virginia, and Morris Morris, University of Washington.
5. "Post-Civil War Agricultural Statistics." Convenor: Paul Munyon, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Session II: *The Achievements of Economic History: Three Schools Compared*

Chairman: William N. Parker, Yale University.
 Papers: "The Achievements of the Cliometric School." Donald N. McCloskey, University of Chicago.
 "The Achievements of the Marxist School." Jon S. Cohen and Ian Parker, University of Toronto.
 "The Achievements of the *Annales* School." Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University.
 Discussant: Douglass C. North, University of Washington.

Session III: *Dissertation Summaries*

Convenors: Louis Cain, Loyola University of Chicago, and Charles K. Harley, University of Pennsylvania.

Session IV: *The Economics of Political Change, A Historical Perspective*

Papers: "The Spark to the American Revolution." Joseph D. Reid, Jr., University of Chicago.
 "Economic Structure and National Goals—the Jewish National Home in Interwar Palestine." Jacob Metzger, Hebrew University.

"Businessmen and the Growth of the Welfare State, 1920-1950." Edward D. Berkovitz, Northwestern University and Kim McQuaid, Lake Erie College.

Session V: *Temporary vs. Permanent Elements in the Decline of Europe, 1918-1945*

Chairman: Heywood Fleisig, Federal Reserve Board of Governors and University of Maryland, College Park.

Papers: "An Econometric Model of National Income, Commercial Policy and the Level of International Trade, 1924-1938." Philip Friedman, University of Florida.

"Structural Economic Change in Fascist Italy." Maurizio Vaudagna, University of Turin, Italy.

"Stalemate in Technology, 1925-35: the Interplay of Stagnation and Innovation." Gerhard Mensch, Internationales Institut für Management und Verwaltung, Berlin.

Session VI: *After Migration: The Economics of the Melting Pot*

Chairman: Stanley Lebergott, Wesleyan University.

Papers: "Landless by Law: Japanese Immigrants in California Agriculture to 1941." Robert Higgs, University of Washington.

"The Immigrant, Economic Opportunity, and Type of Settlement in Nineteenth Century America." Gordon W. Kirk, Western Illinois University.

"Economic Choices and Opportunities: The Jewish Immigrants, 1880-1914." Arcadius Kahan, University of Chicago.