

Statutes of the International Social History Association

Article 1: Name

The International Social History Association is the name given to a corporately organized association enjoying the rights of civil responsibility in accordance with the provisions in the Dutch Civil Code.

Article 2: Aims

The Aims of the Association are:

- a) to maintain and develop personal contacts between scholars of all countries interested in social history in its broadest sense;
- b) to periodically organize academic meetings (including international conferences) on social history;
- c) to encourage all forms of research and publications relevant to the development and diffusion of social history.

Article 3: Seat

The seat of the Association is in Amsterdam.

Article 4: Membership

Membership of the Association is open to all individuals and to all scholarly organizations devoted to social history in either general terms or in one of its major specifications. Admission to membership of the Association is decided by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Application should be made to the Executive Committee.

Article 5: Revenues

- a) The level of annual subscriptions payable by member persons and organizations shall be decided by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Any member which has failed to pay the annual subscription for three consecutive years will forfeit its membership if, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the General Assembly so decides.
- b) Other sources of revenue such as subsidies and income from sponsoring may be raised by the Treasurer or any other member of the Executive Committee.

Article 6: Officers

The offices of the Association are:

- a) President
- b) Treasurer

To sign a contract or to legally obligate the organization, the President and the Treasurer must together sign on behalf of the organization. The signatories to such documents may be bound by the directions of the General Assembly or the Executive Committee.

Article 7: Organization

The organs of the Association are:

- a) the General Assembly
- b) the Executive Committee

Article 8: The General Assembly

- a) The General Assembly consists of one representative from each member organization of the Association, and an alternate. The General Assembly will meet at least once in every five years. No person can be a representative for more than one member organizations.
- b) The General Assembly is the supreme authority of the Association. It has within its power to determine all matters which are not reserved to the Executive Committee. In particular it is responsible for:
 - approving reports from the Executive Committee and the accounts of the Association;
 - conducting the election of the President, the Treasurer and the other members of the Executive Committee;
 - authorizing all changes in the Statutes of the Association;
 - taking decisions for the dissolution and liquidation of the Association.
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- c) Decisions of the General Assembly are valid whatever number of member organizations are present, except in the case discussed in Articles 10 and 11.
- d) Decisions of the General Assembly are taken by the majority of the votes of member organizations present, except in the cases discussed in articles 10 and 11.
- e) The General Assembly elects a Nominating Committee with three members; this Nominating Committee submits nominations for elections of Committee members to the General Assembly.

Article 9: The Executive Committee

- a) The Executive Committee consists of the Officers of the Association plus 4 to 8 members, elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term. These elections take place at each quinquennial congress. The sitting members of the Executive Committee are eligible for re-election once. Meetings of the Executive Committee are called by the President.
- b) At meetings of the Executive Committee one half of the members are necessary to constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee is responsible for executing the decisions of the General Assembly and for ensuring the realization of the aims of the Association. It proposes changes in the membership of the Association. It convenes ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the General Assembly and decides the agenda for these meetings. It submits a detailed report of its activities to the General Assembly.
- c) The Executive Committee is empowered to represent the Association in its dealings with third parties.

Article 10: Amendment of the Statutes

Every change of the Statutes must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of members of the Association present at the meeting of the General Assembly. Every proposal for a change of Statutes must appear as an item on the agenda of a meeting of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall only vote on a written text, which shall be sent to member organizations at least two months in advance of the meeting. The President passes on to the member organizations all written proposals for changes in the Statutes received no later than two months before the meeting of the General Assembly.

Article 11: Dissolution and Liquidation

The dissolution and liquidation of the Association can only be approved at a meeting of the General Assembly where two-thirds of the members are present. A decision to dissolve the Association must be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the member organizations present. If the Association is dissolved the General Assembly shall decide on the disposal of the assets of the Association and shall designate the person or persons authorized to conduct the liquidation of the Association.

Article 12: Arbitration

The General Assembly acts as arbitrator in the case of any dispute between the Association and any of its member organizations.

Article 13: Conflicts of Interpretation

The authorized text of the Statutes of the Association is the text of the English and French versions. If there is conflict in interpretation, then the English version of the Statutes will take precedence.