The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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HISTORY EXHIBITIONS

Chinese Popular Religion

A scholar of Chinese and Chinese American history, L. Eve Armentrout Ma first became interested in Chinese popular religion through her husband's collection of family artifacts. She discovered that very little has been done on the history of popular religion, as opposed to fine art, and decided to begin with an exhibition of her own. With donations from other members of the local Chinese American community, over a six month period she put together an exhibition at the San Mateo County Museum which ran from mid-March through June. On June 5 she conducted a tour and discussion of the exhibition for Institute members and friends.

In her introductory remarks Eve noted that Chinese popular religion achieved its present form several hundred years ago, with slight variations from region to region. Her exhibition features items mostly from southern coastal China, whence most Chinese Americans come. She explained that popular religion is syncretic, combining elements of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and local cults, and that it is often difficult to identify a particular feature of the religion as specifically Buddist, Taoist, and so forth.

Major elements of the religion are belief in the afterlife and the supernatural (with emphasis upon propitiating benign gods and staving off evil spirits), filial piety and worship of the spirits of departed parents, and seasonal rites connected with agricultural life. Popular religion was not only upheld after the revolution of 1911, but is still tolerated in the People's Republic today, although ancestral tablets were removed from temples and replaced with pictures of Mao and other public figures. In Taiwan and Hong Kong popular religious beliefs and practices are still widespread, and there are several functioning Chinese temples in the United States.

The exhibit, consisting of a variety of artifacts and photographs, was divided into such categories as family and home, festivals, temples, and death and burial. At the entrance of the exhibition room was a small statute of T'ien Hou, Empress of Heaven, who is the favorite guardian of fishermen and travelers of the sea, and therefore of the Chinese who immigrated to the United States. Eve explained the functions of figurines and wall hangings in family rites. Often they are of paper construction so that they can be burned in ceremonies that mark the end of the year.

Popular festivals were represented by a New Year's dragon costume (in a "teen-age" size, partly due to space considerations) and photographs of dragon-boat races. In one corner of the exhibition room, Eve had arranged a temple altar with a statue of the war god, Kuan-ti, who in popular tradition is a protector against spirits and unfriendly human beings. Display cases contained examples of festive costumes and artifacts, including food (which is always consumed, never wasted), the paper structures burned at funeral ceremonies, and the paper money that is also an important offering at funeral ceremonies. Eve was fortunate in being able to obtain some interesting historic photographs of family ceremonies from the earlier days of Chinese settlement in California.

The intimacy of the exhibition seemed in keeping with its subject. One had the sense of a popular tradition that has been kept alive in the home and family as much as the temple, playing an intimate role in the daily lives of the people.

A Day at the Fair

From modest beginnings in 1982, the history exhibition at the San Francisco "Urban Fair" has grown to a substantial project involving the cooperation of professional scholars, local historical societies, the arts and business communities, and interested individuals. The 1983 exhibition, which ran from July 28-August 1 at the Moscone Convention Center, might serve as a model for other communities. My chief regret is that I was able to spend only a few hours touring the exhibits and booths.

The heart of the show was the chronological survey of San Francisco history from Ohlone times to the present, consisting of pictorial material, displayed with informative legends on wall panels, and a variety of artifacts. Near the

entrance was Institute member Irena Narell's excellent panel show, "The Jews of San Francisco: Old Traditions on a New Frontier," one of several displays which emphasized the city's ethnic diversity and vitality.

One problem with learning history amid the turbulance of a fair is that one can easily become distracted. Perhaps because I am less interested in recent history, I abandoned the chronological survey after the General Strike of 1934, sidetracked by such pleasurable distractions as a musical rendition by "Madame Tetrazzini," and performers from the One-Act Theatre Company impersonating Mark Twain, Emperor Norton, Lily Hitchcock Coit, and Mary Ellen Pleasant.

The numerous booths, put up by historical societies, businesses, and individuals with an interest in San Francisco history, provided other pleasurable distractions. At the Chinese Historical Society booth I recognized a small shrine which Eve Ma had borrowed from the Society for her exhibition on Chinese Popular Religion. At the San Francisco History Collector's Association booth I talked to Raymond Clary, the historian of Golden Gate Park, who had donated some of his vast collection of Midwinter Fair memorabilia to the exhibition. At the end of a long afternoon I spoke to Institute member Bill Strobridge, who was taking his turn at the Wells Fargo booth, and at various times during the day I helped another Institute member, Jim Silverman, at his booth, in the course of which I became an instant, if rather shaky, "expert" on the history of children's books in California.

One especially memorable experience was my conversation with a group of Nisei war veterans from Go For Broke, Inc., an organization formed to collect and disseminate information about Japanese American veterans. Two of their exhibits, "Go for Broke," which concerns the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and "Yankee Samurai," which details the less well-known activities of Japanese Americans in the Military Intelligence Service, were presented at the fair. I learned that for many of these men, now in their middle and late fifties, it is a matter of some urgency that their history be told — now more than ever, with so much attention focussed upon the experience of Japanese Americans during World War II.

If a fair is perhaps not the best place to learn history in the traditional, systematic sense, it is the ideal place to learn about the excitement it holds for the members of a community. The San Francisco Community History Project, under the direction of Michael Kazin and Richard Sammons, is to be commended for putting on an exhibition which combined showmanship with substance. Institute members Ellen Huppert and Robert Cherny also contributed to the project, serving as judges for the Neighborhood/Family History competition.

—Joanne Lafler

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This fall finds the Institute carrying out some major programs. The conference on independent scholarship was one of the most successful efforts that the Institute has undertaken, and it will be described in detail in the next newsletter. The conference opened up areas of discussion which we will pursue in the coming months, as we attempt to find solutions for some of the problems faced by independent scholars. The publications workshop on October 29, designed primarily for the needs of independent scholars, is part of this continuing effort.

In early November, the Board of Directors will be having its annual retreat, held at Lake Tahoe, thanks to the generosity of Jules Becker who donates the use of his family's cabins. The weekend time allows the Directors an opportunity to look at issues in a wider perspective than can be attained at our evening Board meetings. We will be considering fundraising and more effective ways of involving members in the work of the Institute.

—Ellen Huppert

WORKS-IN-PROGRESS: REPORTS

July 6

"Boulevard des Misères" may call to mind the Parisian underworld of the nineteenth century. In fact, it was the name given by the inmates of Transit Camp Westerbork to the road that ran along the special railroad line upon which over 100,000 Dutch Jews — eighty-five percent of whom never returned — were transported to death camps in Germany and Poland. Jack Boas and his brother Max, two of the 400 inmates who escaped deportation, have chosen "Boulevard des Misères" as the title of their history of the camp, which Jack terms not a "strictly academic" record — there is relatively little documentation — but a reconstruction which focusses upon representative individuals.

The picture of camp life which emerges from this study is disturbing in quite a different way

from that of the death camps. Once they arrived in Westerbork inmates were chiefly obsessed with staying there — that is, with avoiding deportation. Life in the camp itself was not much worse than in occupied Holland outside; indeed, the camp boasted one of the finest hospitals in Holland, staffed largely with German-Jewish inmates who had fled Nazi Germany in the late 1930's, and for whom Westerbork was originally built by the Dutch. There were also famous German-Jewish cabaret entertainers, sporting events, and other niceties which made the camp, if not quite the "showcase" of Theresienstadt, quite bearable.

But there were frictions between German Jews, to whom the Nazis relegated most of the camp administration when they took it over in 1942, and Dutch inmates. An Austrian Jew headed the camp police force. The dreaded weekly deportations lists, compiled by German-Jewish administrators, not only divided the inmates against themselves, but resulted in corruption and influence peddling. In this demoralized atmosphere there was no camp underground, no organized resistance.

Jack and his brother have interviewed a few of the surviving inmates, and made use of depositions taken by the Dutch government after the war, but their most valuable sources have been the diary and letters left behind by two inmates who were deported. Jack read a passage from one of the letters, describing the reactions of inmates on the night before the weekly deportation, which was remarkable for its objectivity and compassion. He has also obtained photographs from the War Documentation Institute in Amsterdam, and the script of a movie about the camp made by the commandant in 1944.

Returning to Westerbork in 1978, he found a park and picnic ground outside the gate, and nothing remaining but a scale model of the camp, a small section of the railroad, and two memorial stones. His book is intended to recreate the human experience which these few remnants fail to convey.

July 20

While adolescence is often a time of private pain for young women in our own culture, other societies and times have celebrated this crucial period in a woman's life, making it a positive experience as important as marriage. To give American adolescents this historical and cross-cultural perspective on the feminine adolescent experience, Lyn Reese, Jean Wilkinson, and Phyllis Koppleman produced their anthology *I'm on My Way Running: Women Speak on Coming of Age*, which Lyn and Jean discussed at a work-in-progress meeting.

"We wanted adolescents to see their problems in the perspective of women's experiences through time," commented Lyn. Contemporary material is also included in this anthology, but both authors emphasized their effort to include a variety of cultural experiences, including material from oral traditions, often ancient, and written records dating as far back as 3000 B.C. The book was an outgrowth of the involvement of all three authors in a women's study program in the Berkeley schools and their conviction, which proved correct, that adolescents would respond best to material about themselves, written by young women or by older women reflecting upon their own coming-of-age.

Lyn and Jean noted that their task was difficult because "the young voice is often hard to find" in historical records. In their search for material they also found a lack of material from Middle Eastern and Latin American countries. Occasionally families raised objections to the use of certain material, as in the case of one nineteenth-century diary.

The authors summarized briefly each section of their anthology, whose subject areas include response to physical change, awareness of sexual pleasure, response to social pressure to attract men, the mother-daughter relationship in these years, and finally an awareness of the adventure of womanhood. Concerned that coming of age has traditionally been seen as more important for boys than for girls, Lyn and Jean hope that their book will show the beauty as well as the depths of reflection and feelings experienced by young women in this important life passage as recorded in a variety of cultures and times.

August

When Nancy Flake, a teen-ager from North Carolina, began her big-band singing career in the 1930's, she little imagined that she would earn her place in history not among the great names in music but in the statute books of her native state. Such are the vagaries of fame, as Vernon Stumpf noted at the conclusion of his discussion of his forthcoming article, " 'Nifty Nancy Flake' and the Invasion of Privacy Case."

The case of "Nancy Flake vs. The Greensboro News Company" originated in 1936 in an act of apparent journalistic carelessness, when the Greensboro *Daily News* used an unidentified publicity photograph of the young singer, attired in a bathing-suit, in an advertisement for a burlesque show. In a small community there is no such

thing as anonymity. Nancy's picture was recognized by friends and neighbors, and her family, embarrassed by public reaction, determined to sue, charging, under the tort of privacy which had not yet been established in North Carolina, that she had been exposed to humiliation, ridicule and contempt.

Although the newspaper published a retraction — on the day the suit was filed — the case went to trial in 1937, proceeding on up through the state Appellate Court. The newspaper admitted responsibility but suggested a token fine of one cent. Ignoring that suggestion, as well as the plaintiff's demand for $50,000 for mental suffering, the jury awarded damages of $6,500, an amount that was reduced to one dollar and court costs on appeal.

Nancy and her family must have found little solace in the knowledge that her suit established the tort of privacy in North Carolina. Although the newspaper advertising department apparently used Nancy's photograph without any intention of defaming her, and the paper did publish a retraction, they were held to be guilty of appropriating her likeness for commercial purposes, one of four aspects of the tort of privacy first expounded by Louis Brandeis and Samuel Warren in the Harvard *Law Review* in 1890.

Vernon is interested not only in the legal background of the case, and in Nancy Flake's personal history, but in the social milieu in which the events unfolded in North Carolina in the 1930's. The trial involved a rich cast of characters, whose names he omitted in his presentation in view of their unfamiliarity to California listeners. But in publishing the article in a North Carolina historical journal he is mindful that, whatever the ramifications of the case, it is local history, and his readers will expect all the names to be there.

September

For the past thirteen years Max Dashu has been compiling her "Suppressed History Archives," a collection of archeological, ethnographic and historical materials which she has been presenting as slide shows, in an effort to counter the sexual and racial bias she finds in much historiography. On September 9, Institute members had an opportunity to see the presentation she has prepared on women in Northwest Africa (especially the Sahara and the adjacent grasslands) from prehistoric times to the present.

The presentation provided a historical overview with attention to dominant themes. For example, beginning with slides of neolithic rock engravings of the Capsian period, she discussed the depiction of females as figures of authority, often in connection with the giving and enhancing of life. Other slides showed contemporary tribal life, in which the importance of women's work, not only in agriculture but in manufacture, such as spinning, is depicted. She related this material to oral history, noting that in the oral tradition of Mali and the Upper Volta woman is the spinner of life in creation stories.

Throughout her presentation she stressed the need for a broader view of history, one that would encompass ethnographic and folkloric materials which are not presently dignified as "history." For example, folklore tradition in many Saharan tribes attests to the imposition of a patrilineal system upon the older, matrilineal, societies, a historical development which, in the absence of written records, cannot be dated precisely. The ancestral mother common in origin myths, she feels, can be associated with some of the evidence of prehistoric art.

Studying the influence of Islamization upon Saharan tribes reveals the vitality of older, less patriarchal traditions. Showing slides of Berber women, Max noted that although the status of women declined after Islamization, older traditions were never entirely eradicated. Many tribes apparently evolved their own brand of Islam, in which women retained considerable independence. She referred to an account by Arabic travellers in the Middle Ages who were offended by the freedom of women in Timbuktu.

The history of Saharan Africa is simply unknown to most Americans, largely on account of Western cultural bias. As a result, Max believes, much that is valuable in the study of women's history has been disregarded.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WAWH Graduate Fellowship Fund

The Western Association of Women Historians announces the establishment of a fellowship fund for women graduate students in history. Jess Flemion, WAWH president, notes that money is tighter than ever, and that, with the increasing percentage of women graduate students in history, there is need for new sources of money for the completion of dissertation work.

Two major fundraising events are planned for this fall. In Los Angeles, Penny Kanner and Betsy Perry have scheduled a luncheon program for Saturday, October 15, from noon to 3 p.m., at the Mercury Bank Building in West Los Angeles. The bank has donated both the catering and the room as a contribution to WAWH. Guest speaker will be Lois Banner, newly-appointed professor of

American history and women's studies at the Universtiy of Southern California. For further information or reservations phone Penny Kanner (213) 474-4450 or Betsy Perry (213) 257-4986.

In San Francisco, Frances Richardson Keller has planned a morning program at the Palace of the Legion of Honor for Saturday, November 12. The program will begin at 11 a.m. with a continental breakfast in the Porcelain Room, during which the Women's Philharmonic Horn Quintet will perform. Following the breakfast there will be a guided tour of the museum's American collection. The cost of $10 per person includes admission to the museum. For further information call Frances Keller, (415) 334-5772. Reservations, with checks made payable to WAWH Fellowship Committee, may be sent to Frances at 835 Junipero Serra Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94127.

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS

Religion in the West — Call for Papers

Institute members David Alvarez and Carl Guarini have issued a call for papers for a conference on Religion and Society in the American West, to be held at Saint Mary's College of California on June 15-16, 1984. Its focus will be on the Pacific, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain regions, from the Spanish colonial era to the recent past.

Program directors are especially interested in papers or panels on the following topics: the Spanish church and its legacy, missionaries and Indians, religion and social reform, the religious factor in politics, churches in immigrant communities, religion and the schools, new sects, Eastern religions, and religious colonies such as the Mormons. Papers or proposals for panels on other relevant topics are also welcome. The conference papers will be published in book form by Saint Mary's College.

Completed papers or 300-word summaries should be sent, along with vita, by February 1, 1984, to Professors Alvarez and Guarini, Religion in the West Symposium, Box AO, Saint Mary's College of California, Moraga, CA 94575.

WAWH — Call for Papers

The Western Association of Women Historians will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at The Huntington Library on April 14-15, 1984. Deadline for submission of papers is November 30, 1983. Write to Carole Hicke, program chair, 57 Coronado Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070, and include vita.

CCPH Annual Meeting

The California Committee for the Promotion of History will hold its third annual statewide conference at the Marina Inn in Sacramento, November 11-13. The theme is "Resources for History in California," and sessions will deal with archives and records, local historical societies, cultural resource management, computers, military history resources, and historic archaeology. Lorrie O'Dell will be chairing a panel highlighting the work of Institute members Mary Agnes Dougherty and Bonnie Ford. For further information and registration materials contact Jim Williams, CCPH Program Chairman, 10095-3 Monterey Road, Gilroy, CA 95020; (408) 842-1342.

American Studies Association

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the American Studies Association will be held in Philadelphia from Noverber 3-6, 1983, at the Philadelphia Centre Hotel. The theme of the convention, "Public Life and Private Lives," will provide the focus for panels, workshops, and ten special sessions devoted to assessments of current theoretical perspectives for interpreting the American experience.

To obtain copies of the program and further information about sessions and registration, contact the American Studies Association, 307 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-5408.

PUBLICATIONS, PRIZES

Southern Association of Women Historians

The Southern Association of Women Historians announces the establishment of two prizes for publication and an endowment to support these prizes. Each prize will be awarded every two years and will consist of $500 and a plaque. The Julia Cherry Spruill Publication Prize in Southern Women's History will be for the best published work (book or article) in the history of Southern women. The Willie Lee Rose Publication Prize in Southern History will be for the best book in Southern history authored by a woman.

The Southern Association of Women Historians is a tax exempt organization and all contributions are tax deductible. Contributors may specify to which fund they are contributing, but a general contribution to the Prize Endowment will allow us flexibility. Checks should be made out to

the Southern Association of Women Historians and sent to:

Professor Judith F. Gentry
Department of History
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette, LA 70504

1984 Sierra Award

The Western Association of Women Historians is accepting nominations for its 1984 Sierra Award. The book must be of scholarly merit, must be published in the 1983 calendar year, and must be the work of a member of WAWH. Deadline for submission of books is February 1, 1984. Authors or their publishers should send three copies of their book to: Elizabeth Gleason, Department of History, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94117.

GUIDE TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ARCHIVES: III

The Hoover Institution Archives
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:15-4:45
Staff: Charles G. Palm, Archivist (Acting)
Elena Danielson, Assistant Archivist
Dale Reed, Assistant Archivist

The Hoover Institution Archives, one of the largest private repositories in the United States, is open to the public. Researchers are welcome to examine the collections without charge in the reading room. They are asked to present some form of indentification, such as a valid driver's license, and to adhere to standard procedures for handling original archival material. The collections, about 4,000 in number, document twentieth-century history: social, political, economic, military, and diplomatic history. The documentation is international in scope with substantial materials on Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, international education, and American political history. Most of these collections consist of the papers of an individual, and the papers are retained together under that person's name. For example, the Alice Park collection consists of thirty manuscript boxes of material from 1883-1957 that cover Park's career as a pacifist, feminist, and socialist. Several members of the Institute for Historical Study have used this particular collection.

The best way to become familiar with the holdings of the Archives is, of course, to spend a little time going through the card catalogue and the registers. One may also consult the comprehensive *Guide to the Hoover Institution Archives,* compiled by Charles G. Palm and Dale Reed (Hoover Institution Press, 1980). Up-to-date subject lists, that describe the collections relating to various specialities, may be ordered without charge for the following research areas: Albania, American engineers in Russia, the Balkans, Bulgaria, papers of economists, Greece, the career of Herbert Hoover, the career of Lou Henry Hoover, Hungary, Japan, Jews and the Holocaust, papers of journalists, Poland, peace, Romania, the Ukraine, Siberia, Turkey, the U.S. military, and Yugoslavia. The subject list for the German collections is being revised and should be available in January, 1984.

The Archives department is located at the courtyard level of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, one of the three buildings which house the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus. The guides in the lobby of Hoover Tower can direct researchers to the Archives department which is nearby.

Questions about the holdings of the Archives and procedures for use should be directed to Elena S. Danielson, Assistant Archivist, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305; (415) 497-3563.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Irena Narell will be delivering a paper on Jews in the Gold Rush at the conference, "Discovery and Change: The California Gold Rush, 1848-1858," to be held at the Fort Mason Center in San Francisco, November 19-20, under the sponsorship of the Maritime Humanities Center and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. She was pleased to discover that her panel show, "The Jews of San Francisco: Old Traditions on a New Frontier," which was originally prepared for a Bicentennial exhibit at the Judah Magnes Museum, was used in the history exhibition of the San Francisco "Urban Fair."

Bill Toll will be coming to San Francisco from Eugene, Oregon to give a paper at the annual meeting of the AHA in late December. His paper, "Ethnicity and Stability: South Portland's Italians and Jews, 1900-1940," will be given in a panel devoted to ethnic groups in the American west. He looks forward to the opportunity to make contact with other Institute members at the AHA meeting.

Penny Kanner has been appointed to the program committee of the Pacific Coast Branch-

AHA for the 1984 convention in Seattle.

Best wishes to Judith Strong Albert, who has become a Research Associate at the Women's Center at U.C. Berkeley.

Best wishes, also, to Mark Fissell, who has accepted a faculty position in modern British history at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. Mark intends to maintain his membership in the Institute although he will not be able to participate in activities until next summer, when he will be back in the Bay Area. At that time he will be happy to lend assistance to any project that can utilize his talents. He feels that is is important to maintain ties with members who live outside California noting that "having members in distant and exotic locales like Muncie, Indiana, cannot hurt the Institute."

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

We would like to extend a warm welcome to the seven new members whose applications were approved by the Board in July, August and September.

Jane Bernard-Powers is a doctoral candidate in Curriculum and Teacher Education at Stanford, specializing in social studies with a minor in women's studies. The topic of her dissertation is "Vocational Education for Women in Precollegiate Education, 1900-1930." In addition ot her interst in women in educational history and the Progressive Era, she is interested in curriculum reforms in U.S. history and in the dissemination of historical research and scholarship about women. She looks to the Institute for collegial support and networking.

Betty Lou Bradshaw is a doctoral candidate in sociology at U.C. Berkeley, working on a dissertation which will compare a community challenge of the business corporation in America in the nineteenth centry with a contemporary case. She is also completing a study of the educational debates between Horace Mann and Frederick Packard in the 1830's. Since 1968 she has worked on various projects involving topics in historical sociology, and through the Institute she seeks contact with other non-historians with historical interests, especially in U.S. history, as well as with historians.

Carl Guarini is a member of hte history faculty at Saint Mary's College of California. He has a Ph.D. in history from Johns Hopkins University. His current research is a study of the utopian community movement of the 1840's inspired by Charles Fourier. He is also a coordinator of the conference, "Religion and Society in the American West," to be held at Saint Mary's College next June. Through the Institute he would like to meet other California historians to exchange ideas about research methods and resources.

Alain Henon has an M.A. in history from New York University and has been an editor for twenty-two years — the last eighteen at the University of California Press, focussing on books in history. His interests are primarily in recent European history and American popular culture. He seeks affiliation with the Institute in order to meet non-academic historians. At the upcoming publications workshop sponsored by the Institute he will paticipate in the panel on university presses.

Dorothy Ludlow has a Ph.D. from Indiana University in British history and has taught as a visiting professor at the University of Cincinnati, the University of Central Michigan, and the University of Santa Clara. She cites interests in sixteenth and seventeenth century English history, especially the history of women in the seventeenth century, and in the history of medicine and psychohistory. She would like to meet other Institute members in her field to exchange ideas.

Francis V. O'Connor is an art historian living in New York who would like to make contact with scholars on the West Coast who could help with research into American murals in this region, specifically Spanish mission murals, Native American murals, nineteenth and twentieth century murals, and recent community murals. He has a Ph.D. in art history from Johns Hopkins University and has done extensive work in modern American art, especially the work of Jackson Pollock. At the moment he is writing a book about the history of the mural in America. He also publishes a newsletter, *Federal Art Patronage Notes,* which covers past and present government support of the arts.

Roberta Pollack Seid recently completed her Ph.D. in history from U.C. Berkeley, writing her dissertation on "The Dissolution of Traditional Rural Culture in Nineteenth-Century France: A Study of the Bethmale Costume." Among her interests are the history of dress and body image, Jewish life in nineteenth-century Alsace, and popular culture, especially in France. As an Institute member she would like to read about the research other people are doing in order to keep abreast of current historical research, make contact with other historians in her area, and share her research and writing with other historians.

EDITOR'S NOTES

An apology is due to the Maritime Humanities Center and the Golden Gate Recreation Area for the announcement, in our last issue, of the third annual Festival of the Sea in late August.

The packet of information we received did not indicate that the event had taken place in 1980! Since then, the annual Festival of the Sea has been held in May.

Thanks to Georgiana Davidson for contributing the write-up of Lyn Reese and Jean Wilkinson's work-in-progress presentation, and to Elena Danielson for contributing the piece on the Hoover Institution Archives.

Deadline for material for the Winter, 1983 newsletter is November 30. Submissions can be sent directly to Joanne Lafler, editor, at 43 Abbott Drive, Oakland, CA 94611.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING INSTITUTE EVENTS

On Wednesday, October 19, Martha Lovell will present a work-in-progress discussion of costume and dance in Asian culture.

On Saturday, Oct 29, the Institute is sponsoring a Publications Workshop at the Dimond Rohan Branch Library, 3565 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, from 9:30 to 5:00. Registration is $7.50, or $12.50 with lunch.

On Saturday, November 12, the Institute is sponsoring a presentation at the conference of the California Committee for the Promotion of History, Sacramento. Details of this conference may be found elsewhere in the newsletter.

On December 29, the Institute is sponsoring a panel at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association (to be held in San Francisco), and will hold a reception afterwards for its members and guests. A preview of this panel, for members who cannot make the convention presentation, will be held earlier in the month of December.

On February 25, the annual membership meeting of the Institute will be held in San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1983

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The newsletter is sent to all members. Nonmembers who wish to receive it, and to get regular annoucements of Institute meetings, are invited to make a contribution to cover the cost of printing and mailing. All contributions are tax deductible.

The Institute Newsletter is published four times a year. Contributions of general interest, announcements, and requests for research materials are solicited from all members and should be addressed to the Newsletter Editor at the Institute address. Institute membership information can be obtained from the Secretary at the same address. Membership dues are $30.00 per year and may be paid annually or semi-annually. Dues assistance is available for members unable to pay the full amount.

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