The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

The annual membership meeting of the Institute took place on February 9 in the Sutro Library near the campus of San Francisco State University. A total of 40 members attended this event, which marked the Institute's fifth anniversary as a corporation. President Georgia Wright opened the meeting with a review of the activities and accomplishments of the past year and outlined tasks for the future, such as the creation of more programs for the general public, in keeping with the Institute's commitment to foster public interest in history.

Expressing appreciation for the fine work of outgoing Board members Elizabeth Griego, Ellen Huppert, Francesca Miller, and Chet Snow, President Wright called for more volunteer participation in the ongoing tasks of the Institute. This is especially important, she stressed, since we were unsuccessful in securing funds for office space and staffing to lighten the burden of Board and committee members.

Robert Cherny of the History Department of the San Francisco State University reported on the progress of the San Francisco Labor History Archives, now housed in the Sutro Library. Although the facilities are not yet ready for use by the public, newly-hired archivist Lynn Bonfield is busy soliciting cooperation from labor unions in the area, encouraging them to donate their papers to the Archives. She has already receives extensive material from the Nurses Association Union and the Printers Union.

The morning session continued with the formation of four discussion groups focusing upon topics of broad historical interest: art and cultural values, history and technological change, east/west relations: problems of war and peace; and the politics of women's history: where are we today? The lively discussions lasted until the lunch hour.

The afternoon session commenced with reports from various committees. Ellen Huppert, reporting for the development committee, announced that the Institute's application for an NEH Challenge Grant for office space and staff had been turned down, as had several other grant applications to local foundations. Rather than being discouraged, she feels that the Institute should study the reasons for the rejections carefully in order to decide whether to reapply. A recurring reservation expressed by several NEH evaluators was the lack of public recognition of the Institute. By establishing a record of programs designed for the public, the Institute should be able to make a stronger argument for foundation support.

Lorrie O'Dell, chair of the program committee, and Sylvia Myers, speaking for the Independent Scholars project, reviewed an impressive array of programs and events that took place in 1984. There were eleven work-in-progress meetings, two workshops on grant writing, an orientation to the UC Berkeley library system, an evening program on the historical background of the Central American situation, a tour of the National Archives branch in San Bruno, a day-long workshop on independent scholars led by Ron and Beatrice Gross, a workshop on taxes and the independent scholar, and a "short course" on black-white relations in America led by Frances Keller. The majority of these programs were open to the public. September saw the annual membership potluck dinner (see photograph), the one entirely social event of the year. Last, but not least, there was the debut of the Bancroft Readers Roundtable (see write-up below).

Membership chair Lyn Reese reported that total membership of the Institute remained at 150. Although eighteen new members joined the Institute since last March, an equal number of members resigned or moved away. Updated membership rosters are available to all members. A new membership drive, less ambitious than the one which was funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation in 1982, is scheduled for the spring.

Gail Sheridan provided an update on Insight, the business venture that is affiliated with the Institute. Its purpose is to put the research skills of historians to work, on a consulting basis, in the business world, from archival work to writing corporate histories and providing background papers for policy making. To date one major project has been completed: a corporate history for a large engineering firm in San Francisco. The major task for Insight will be to establish more contacts with businesses in order to publicize this service, which is potentially lucrative for members who undertake the work and for the Institute, which receives a small percentage of the fee. Gail urged all members who would like to be part of the pool of participants to obtain a registration form from her.

Treasurer Deborah Frangquist summarized the Institute's financial status for the fiscal year of July 83–June 84. Income exceeded expenditures by about $500 out of a total budget of $10,000. The proposed budget for the calendar year of 1985 is in the neighborhood of $9,000, almost half of which is collected from membership dues, the rest coming from fiscal agent fees, donations, and grants to the Institute such as the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation grant for the Newsletter, which will be $2,000 for 1985. Total projected expenditures: $4800 for the Newsletter, $1,400 for program, and the remainder for operational expenses.

At the conclusion of the committee reports Lorrie O'Dell presented a slate of five nominees for the Board of

Institute members and guests disporting themselves at the annual membership potluck last September.

Directors election: William Bonds, Monica Clyde, Mary Agnes Dougherty, Sandria Freitag, and Agnes Peterson. It was moved and seconded that the nominees be elected by acclamation. The motion carried unanimously.

Following the election, reports were given on the morning discussion groups. [These reports will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter.] In concluding the meeting Georgia Wright returned to the subject of possible programs for the public. Several suggestions, coming out of the morning group discussions, were offered. One was to provide lectures in conjunction with arts and cultural activities in the Bay Area, possibly sponsored through adult schools. Other suggestions included programs relating to backgrounds of the Cold War, to child-rearing practices in different ages and countries, and to the impact of technology. A number of suggestions were made about exploring media presentations. These suggestions will be considered by the program committee, but it was stressed that volunteer effort is necessary for successful public programs.

The meeting was then adjourned for a celebration of the Institute's fifth anniversary, featuring champagne and a decorated cake. Thanks are due to Lyn Reese and her program committee for arrangements, and to all those who attended, making the meeting a success.

—Monica Clyde

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Institute is now five years old, the age at which a business is well-advised to seek professional managers to take over from entrepreneurs. Our failure to get funding for office staff from the NEH and five local foundations suggests that we need to establish a track record by expanding our public program, as well as continuing to support the projects of our members. In the meantime we must continue to function as a voluntary organization. The current situation will force the Board to analyze all of the jobs of officers and committees, allocating duties in such a way that volunteers will find their jobs enjoyable and challenging. We should also be able to pay for some routine tasks with the proceeds of our fiscal agent fees.

The Annual Meeting has become an occasion for receiving an injection of energy and new ideas from those members who are able—and willing—to attend the day-long program. We do miss those of you who inevitably have conflicts, or who live too far away, chiefly because we cannot find out directly what programs you'd like to see mounted or what committee you'd like to join. We can use additional members on all committees. Publications, with more members, might be able to undertake an activity in addition to the Newsletter. Membership, which plans two regular membership events each year, would like to do more. Development, which will continue to seek funding, needs new members and ideas.

Program is the heart of the Institute. With a large, well-organized committee the work-load should be reasonable and the creative opportunities boundless. The committee is responsible for the ongoing program of works-in-progress; with more members it could plan a wide range of public programs as well as special long-range programs that may require outside funding. Please call me if you wish to join a committee or if you would like to spearhead an event and need the backing of the program committee.

Some reminders of things that seem to escape attention—If you need dues assistance, call or write to Deborah Frangquist. If you wish to give a work-in-progress call Mary Agnes Dougherty, 415-526-6135. Grant information? We have a small grants library, currently on my shelves. You may call me for immediate advice and suggestions. And finally—please don't feel hurt or discouraged if something you have asked for has been delayed or forgotten. My own memory dates to the era of the vacuum tube and is frequently down. Please nudge.

—Georgia Wright

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

November, 1984

Trying to reconstruct the life and work of Charlotte Smith, an enigmatic and elusive nineteenth and early twentieth-century American social activist, labor leader, entrepreneur, and writer, is much like detective work, according to Autumn Stanley, who has made this the subject of her latest research. Autumn communicated to an appreciative audience her sense of excitement as well as the typical frustrations of the "scholar adventurer"—to borrow Robert D. Altick's expression—as she pursues the scant traces of her subject with ingenuity and persistence. It is like putting together the pieces of a puzzle, searching through diverse sources such as census reports, city directories, newspapers, and rare publications, and contacting historical societies from Chicago to Memphis.

How did Autumn get interested in Charlotte Smith, and who was she? While still researching her previous project on women inventors, Autumn noticed that the name of Charlotte Smith was frequently mentioned as an advocate for disadvantaged working women, noting in particular her vigorous support on behalf of a woman whose invention had been stolen by unscrupulous patent agents. Charlotte Smith seemed to have been acting alone on the fringes of early social activism and the labor movement.

She was born Charlotte Odlum somewhere in Tennessee in 1843 and spent her childhood and the Civil War years in the South. After her marriage she moved to Chicago where the fire of 1871 destroyed everything her family owned. Propelled by this calamity—and no doubt in need of money—she wrote her first book, *Chicago, Past, Present and Future* (1871), which went through three printings and established her as a writer.

In St. Louis in 1872 she founded the Women's Printing Company, owned and operated completely by women. She was widowed by now and responsible for her two small children's livelihood; the business provided her with a vehicle for her own magazine publication, the *Inland Monthly*. As editor of her own magazine Charlotte experienced the delicious freedom to publicize her own views without restriction; her editorials spoke out strongly for women's rights. Phoebe Cousins, the first woman to attain a law degree in the United States, was associated with Charlotte at this time. Such contemporary luminaries as Horace Greeley and Logan Reeves contributed articles to the *Inland Monthly*.

In the 1880s Charlotte Smith moved to Washington, D.C. where the process of her politicization (not to say radicalization) appeared to be in high gear. Publishing yet another magazine, *The Working Woman*, she lobbied indefatigably on behalf of women's rights, attending weekly committee meetings of the House and Senate, making a nuisance of herself by insisting on equal pay for equal work. She also founded a women's labor union, the Women's Industrial League, in 1882, which she brought into the Knights of Labor, becoming herself a delegate to the union convention.

She linked women's rights to their need for jobs and economic independence. Among her "eccentric" ideas, she advocated that women be allowed to homestead. Somewhat more bizarre was her suggestion of a special tax on bachelors, though it is not known how she would have had the government spend this revenue.

Ever on the move, she came to Boston in the 1890s and lived there until her death in 1917. While residing there she continued her lively schedule of social and philanthropic activities, visiting women's prisons and founding a home for "fallen" women.

These are some of the pieces of a fascinating puzzle which in time, Autumn hopes, will yield a complete portrait of a courageous and undaunted crusader for social justice.

—Monica Clyde

December, 1984

On December 9 at the hospitable home of Mary Agnes Dougherty, Michael Meo gave us a fascinating glimpse of astronomy and politics in nineteenth-century Russia. He shattered the stereotype of Russia being backward in science during that period: in astronomy, at least, Russia was a leader and had the world's largest telescope into the 1890s.

How did this come about? It began in 1808 when fifteen-year-old Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve was sent by his father from his birthplace and residence in Altona, Schleswig-Holstein to Dorpat, Russia (now Tartu in the Estonian SSR) in order to escape Napoleon's conscriptors. He became a student at Dorpat University, and as a graduate student he unpacked, set up and used the English telescopes which had been sitting unused in the University observatory. Fortunately for Struve astronomy was considered prestigious, and Russian administrators, both progressive and reactionary, consistently supported his astronomy program. He had, according to Michael, carte blanche to buy whatever equipment he desired.

Struve made good use of the government's largesse. He ordered a nine-inch refractor, the world's largest, from Fraunhofer, Germany's leading telescope maker. In 1830 he had a personal interview with Tsar Nicholas and convinced him to build a national laboratory at Pulkovo, near the old capital of St. Petersberg. He became director of this observatory and furnished it with a new telescope, again ordered to specification from Fraunhofer. For many years this telescope would be the biggest and best in the world.

At Pulkovo Struve launched an extensive program, including such practical applications of astronomy as surveying small and large distances on earth. His main interest, however, was in double stars; he catalogued several thousand of them. He was also the first person to measure stellar parallax, an important technique for obtaining the distance to the nearer stars. Astronomy books usually credit the German astronomer Bessel for this discovery, but Struve's work preceded Bessel's, and Bessel himself credits Struve with the idea for this measurement.

Struve remained in Russia, excluding trips abroad, for the rest of his life. He did great work there, but there were limitations to his "unusual administrative style" of doing astronomy. As a result he founded no school of astronomy, and the lead in scientific work in this field eventually shifted to the United States. However, there were four generations of Struve astronomers. Otto Struve, the great grandson of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, fled the Russian revolution and eventually became a professor of astronomy at UC Berkeley.

Many thanks to our hostess, and to Michael Meo, for

an intellectually stimulating and gastronomically delightful event on a rainy Sunday afternoon.

—John Brunn

January, 1985

Ethel Herr first became interested in Dutch history because she was "living in the middle of it" as an Army wife in the Netherlands in the 1960s. In San Francisco last month she described the path that has taken her from that initial interest to a carefully researched project that will culminate in a historical novel about William of Orange and the liberation of the Netherlands from Spanish rule in the sixteenth century.

Back in the United States she embarked upon a self-guided reading program in Dutch history. Attracted to the period of William of Orange because of her strong Protestant religious background, at first she tended to focus upon books that reflected her own religious beliefs. But after she had taken time from her reading to learn about the craft of writing she discovered that she had developed a broader historical perspective. Then came the process of educating herself in research methods.

Living within reach of UC Berkeley and Stanford was a great advantage. But it also took considerable courage for an untrained researcher "without any degrees" to approach academic specialists for the help she needed. Faculty members and librarians at Stanford and Berkeley were, as it turned out, very helpful and encouraging. The fact that she knew some Dutch already, and that much of the material she was interested in was available in published form was also a decided advantage. Before long she had plunged into the Dutch history collection at the UC library (here Institute member Frank Brechka was particularly helpful), had begun corresponding with specialists in the United States and Europe, and had decided upon the form that her book would take.

Her central character is a servant in William's household who acts as a messenger during his exile in Germany. Through this fictitious character and the people he encounters she feels that she can explore the impact of political and religious issues more broadly. At the same time she will deal with major historical figures such as William of Orange's mother, Juliana von Stollberg, who is interesting not only for her role in William's story but as an educated and highly placed woman in the northern European renaissance.

This summer Ethel plans to spend two months in Holland, Germany and Switzerland, visiting archives and familiarizing herself with the physical setting in which the events of William of Orange's life took place. Breda, where William had a castle, is to be the focal point of her story. Since 1984 marked the quadricentenary of his assassination, there has been a resurgence of scholarly and popular interest in his life in Holland, and she is eager to look at and discuss this recent work. She was also eager to hear from other Institute members at the meeting about their experiences in archival work abroad, and a number of responses—from the injunction to "photocopy everything you can!" to suggestions about articulating the purpose of her visits to different archives—were forthcoming. Not only were those present very interested in hearing about Ethel's work, but there was a sense of helpful interchange.

—Joanne Lafler

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Nineteenth Century Study Group

On January 27 ten Institute members held a lively discussion on the experiences of, and ideology about, women in the nineteenth century. It quickly became apparent that contemporary terms such as autonomy, equality and freedom do not fit the nineteenth-century context and the group worked on new definitions and approaches. Topics for discussion included the goals and strivings of women in their voluntary associations, writings and religious endeavors; the international diffusion of ideas about women's place and status; the growth of women as wage earners and the debate about independent women; and the need to examine events and issues in non-traditional time schemes in order to reflect women's history more accurately.

In a continuing attempt to see how and if the Industrial Revolution and political revolutions had an impact on all groups, the participants chose to look at the rise of professionalism at the February meeting. New participants are welcome. Call Lyn Reese, 415-524-0304, for information about the date, the topic, and the readings for the March meeting.

Bancroft Readers

The Bancroft Readers Roundtable continues to meet on the first Wednesday of each month at the Faculty Club on the UC Berkeley campus. The noon meetings give researchers in the Bancroft Library a chance to meet informally and compare notes, present their work for discussion, and learn more about the workings of the library itself.

Presentations in January and February were made by members of the Bancroft Library staff. In January Vivian Fisher, curator of the microform collection, discussed its history and holdings and gave some tips for using the collection. "Microform" embraces the Bancroft Library's extensive collective of microfilm material relating to the exploration and settlement of California (much of it from archives in Mexico and Spain); a smaller microfiche collection; sound recordings, including material from the Regional Oral History Office; and a motion picture collection. Vivian also prepared a useful and delightful packet, "Jottings and Ramblings on Research in Western Americana and Mexicana in the Bancroft Library." A few extra copies are available for Bancroft readers who were unable to attend the meeting. (Call Georgia Wright, 415-549-1922.)

At the February meeting Larry Dinnean, curator of the pictorial collection, talked about how the collection is catalogued and what it comprises. The policy has been to acquire materials relating to the history of California and the West. Most are photographs, including rare items from the original collection of Hubert Howe Bancroft, which survived the 1906 earthquake and fire, but there are also paintings, prints, drawings, and decorated artifacts. One unique recent acquisition is a handpainted necktie belonging to Henry J. Kaiser. Since the Roundtable members were interested in learning more about the collection, a special tour was arranged for the following week.

Upcoming presentations: March 6, Frances Conley from the San Pablo Historical Society will talk about the

problems of finding material on the later career of Governor Alvarado; April 3, graduate student François Brunet will discuss his research on the technical uses of photography in America in the nineteenth century.

N.B. Although the Bancroft Readers Roundtable was created at the suggestion of Institute members, it is a self-sustaining group which is open to anyone doing research at the Bancroft Library. For further information about the meetings, consult the notice at the reference desk.

MUSEUM REVIEW

Jewish Community Museum of San Francisco

The Bay Area has a new museum—the Jewish Community Museum of San Francisco, 121 Steuart Street (near the Embarcadero), which opened its doors last October. It is of at least as much interest to historians as to artists, as proved by its first long-term exhibit (through February 20): "Fifty Treasures—Judaica and Hebraica from Bay Area Collections." They are a rich mixture of historical and art objects, individually chronicled and illustrated by guest curator Joseph R. Goldyne in a splendid catalogue which might be called "The Fifty-first Treasure."

Among the objects in the exhibition were a shekel from Jerusalem dated from the first century of the Common Era; a manuscript of Moses Maimonides from 1299; an illuminated doctoral diploma from the University of Padua, 1682; a long, handwritten letter by Sir Moses Montefiore, 1841; a page from a handwritten score by Darius Milhaud; sketches by Bakst, Chagall and Modigliani; and a bronze "Moment in M" (the "M" standing for Munich, where Israeli athletes were killed in a terrorist attack in 1972) by Harold Paris.

The new museum occupies two lower floors of a modern seven-story building, with architecture superbly suited to its purpose. Upon entering the building one is put in the proper mood by first seeing a huge statue by Jacques Lipchitz, entitled "Hagar," of which he has said: "...this is a prayer for brotherhood between the Jews and the Arabs. It is a concept which combines tragedy and suffering with tenderness and hope for the future."

Along with the long-term exhibit there are briefer shows on the lower floor—four since October—which reflect the energy and ambition of the staff and the director, Helaine Fortgang, who explains that the first show, "Fifty Treasures," is meant to be a "voyage of discovery...taking stock of what we are and what we possess communally to represent the high moments of our culture." She notes that the museum does not seek to collect in depth, but will "concentrate on generating exhibitions and hosting worthwhile traveling shows."

The next show, which opens on February 28 and runs through April 30, "Four Facets of Imagery: Eminent Jewish Elders," features the work of sculptors Jacques Schnier and Ursula Malbin, painter Esther Hamerman, and watercolorist Anna Ticho. The museum is open Sundays through Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free, and docents are available.

—Ilse Sternberger

CONFERENCES

WAWH Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Western Association of Women Historians, Conference XVII, will be held on the campus of Mills College on May 10–12. The program includes a panel, "Women in the Performing Arts," sponsored by the Institute; a plenary session on the definition of feminism, in which Institute members Karen Offen and Judith Albert will participate; a dinner speech, "The Threat of Equality—ERA and the Myth of Female Solidarity," by Jane De Hart-Matthews; and a one-woman show on Margaret Fuller by scholar-performer Laurie James. For further information on the program and registration write to secretary-treasurer Georgiana Davidson, 1623 Francisco Street, Apt. B, Berkeley, CA 94703.

FELLOWSHIPS, PRIZES

Fulbright Lecturing Award

The Fulbright Scholar Program is making a concerted effort to recruit lecturers for its awards from a broader cohort of scholars, many of whom may not have full-time, tenure-track positions or formal affiliation with a college or university. Many independent scholars are not aware that they are, in many cases, eligible for these excellent awards, which offer exciting opportunities for scholars to teach in countries all over the world.

The disciplines of history and literature are in great demand by countries which participate in the Fulbright Program. Countries as various as the Congo, Swaziland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Jordan, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Turkey, and Denmark are all eager to receive American scholars to teach American history and literature in their higher education institutions. There are many positions open as well for scholars in the fields of economics, political science, philosophy, sociology, and various areas in business administration.

The competition for Fulbright Awards is particularly keen for many countries in Western Europe, but there are a large number of awards available in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright lecturing award are: U.S. citizenship, Ph.D., college or university teaching experience, and in some cases, knowledge of the host country language. While certain countries may require some language facility, university lecturing is conducted, for the most part, in English.

A considerable number of awards are still available for the 1985–86 academic year, even though the stated deadline for receipt of applications has been exceeded. However, scholars should verify the availability of an award before completing application forms.

For information and application forms, call or write Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-833-4950. For an immediate idea of what countries and courses the Council is advertising, call Georgia Wright: 415-549-1922.

Herbert Feis Award

The Herbert Feis Award for Nonacademically Affiliated Historians, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, is offered annually by the American Historical Association for distinguished research and publishing by a historian outside academe, in the form of a book, article, or series of articles of seminal importance, or an in-house publication shown to have had a major impact on policy. The award is $1,000. The deadline is June 15. Further details may be obtained from the AHA, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Welcome back to the Bay Area to Glenna Matthews, who is on sabbatical from Oklahoma State University. While here she will be doing research for her book, *Just a Housewife—the Rise of Domesticity in the United States, 1830-1963,* to be published by Oxford University Press. (The year 1963 is significant, we were reminded, because that is when *The Feminine Mystique* was published.) Glenna has just finished work on a documentary film about a 95-year-old woman historian in Oklahoma, a project which she did under the auspices of the Institute for Research in History.

Georgia Wright will give a paper titled "The Image of the King in Fourteenth-Century France" at the meeting of the Medieval Association of the Pacific in Los Angeles in February, plus a version of that paper, emphasizing numismatic evidence, at the XX International Conference on Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo in May.

Lyn Reese has received a small grant from the L.J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation to put on activities for International Women's Day (March 5-8) at Berkeley High School in conjunction with the UN "End of Decade for Women Conference" in Kenya in July. Her work, primarily with the history department, will include the use of films—*The Return of Martin Guerre, Women in a Changing World*—to establish issues such as patriarchy, teachings of the church, and control of property which will be discussed this summer in Kenya. Woman's control of her body (in the United States and globally) will also be examined, with special reference to the historical background of contempoary issues such as abortion.

One of our far-flung members, Roger P. Davis, writes from Tucson to say that his review of *Coffee and Capitalism in the Venezuelan Andes,* by William Roseberry, appeared in the November 7 issue of *The Times of the Americas.* Roger identified himself as a member of the Institute, thus helping to spread the word about our existence. He will also be identified as an Institute member when he presents a paper, "Governing Imabura: Eusebio Borrero and the Challenge of Regional Statecraft in Ecuador," at the twenty-eighth meeting of the Missouri Valley History Conference in Omaha on March 7-9.

Jim Silverman has received a grant from the Wells Fargo Foundation for a slide show and lecture on children's books in California from 1836 to the present, to be given at three Wells Fargo museums in northern and southern California, and at two other locations.

A photographic exhibition drawn from material in the forthcoming *Sacred Places of San Francisco* (Presidio Press, September, 1985) has been funded by the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation. Institute member Ruth Willard is project director and co-author for this project, which traces the histories of seventy-five congregations of all faiths, and their contributions to the history and development of the city from before the Gold Rush to the present. The noted architectural photographer Roy Flamm and architectural historian Joseph Armstrong Baird are also associated with the project, which is sponsored by the San Francisco Alumnae Panhellenic Association.

Gretta Mitchell's grand exhibition, "Dance for Life: Isadora Duncan and her California Dance Legacy at the Temple of the Wings," opens on April 12 at the Oakland Museum. In addition to the exhibition itself, which runs through June, there will be special events: on May 25, an architectural tour of old Oakland, including Duncan's birthplace; on May 26 the spring dance festival of the Temple of the Wings, in the Garden Court of the Museum; and on June 1 a colloquium featuring speakers on history and the arts related to the Duncan legacy.

Frances Richardson Keller is back from Washington, D.C., after doing her stint on the nominating committee of the AHA.

NEW MEMBERS

We would like to extend a warm welcome to the members whose applications were approved in December and January.

Rochelle Gatlin has a PhD in American Civilization from the University of Pennsylvania and has developed and taught numerous courses in women's history and United States social history. She has been active in the women's history movement as a guest lecturer and reviewer. Currently she is working on a book on American women in the context of economic, social and cultural changes since 1945. She is affiliated with the California Institute of Integral Studies (San Francisco), as assistant director of public relations and devlopment. Her interests include the history of sexuality, gay/lesbian history, history of non-orthodox religious beliefs, and labor history. As an Institute member she looks forward to learning more about oral history and video skills, and meeting independent scholars and those who have expertise in Asian history.

Ethel Herr (no relation to Dick Herr) is a freelance writer whose interest in history began when she was living in Holland. Since then she has studied writing, given workshops on writing techniques, written articles and poems, and published three books: *Christian Writing, Chosen Women of the Bible,* and *Chosen Families of the Bible.* The historical research for these books led her to her current project, giving workshops on the importance of history and writing a booklet on "Why Study History?" to be used as a resource guide in *Christian History Magazine.* Through her participation in Institute activities she hopes to develop contacts with historians and improve her research skills. (She has already had an opportunity to do so, at her work-in-progress presentation. See write-up, above).

Herbert Weiner is a PhD candidate at the Professional School of Psychology in San Francisco. He has an MSW degree from San Francisco State University, and has written a master's thesis on revolution and counter-revolution from 1789 through 1953. He is still interested in revolutionary history, as well as the Cold War in the context of modern American and European history, the history of psychoanalysis, and the synthesis of Freud and Marx. Currently he is interested in pursuing, first, a study of the Cold War from a revisionist perspective, going beyond the William A. Williams genre, and second, a study of psychohistory as process rather than biography. Institute membership will be a means for him to maintain contact with other scholars, and to observe the collection, integration and analysis of historical information by historians.

GUIDE TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ARCHIVES: V

Archives of American Art
M. H. de Young Museum
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco 94118
415-556-2530

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10-5
(appointment strongly advised)
Staff: Paul Karlstrom, Kim Crossman

The West Coast Area Center of the Archives of American Art, housed in the de Young Museum in San Francisco, is one of seven regional branches of a national archive created in 1954 and operated by the Smithsonian Institution since 1970. The archives were established in order to assemble and preserve such historically significant documents as personal letters and notebooks of artists, business correspondence and ledgers of dealers, and official records of arts societies and museums, and to make them available to researchers.

Each center collects documents in its region, to be cataloged and sent to the Archives Center in Washington, D.C. where they are microfilmed and then stored under fireproof, atmospherically-controlled conditions. In turn, the regional centers are supplied with a complete set of microfilms from the Archives Center, updated continually. Therefore, although it is small in physical space, the West Coast Area Center in San Francisco, with its catalogs and microfilm collection, is a complete research facility for the study of American artists and institutions from the eighteenth century to the present.

The microfilm collection includes papers from artists, collectors, critics, art historians, museum directors, and curators, as well as records from galleries and institutions. An oral history program, begun in 1958, has produced over 2,000 interviews, transcripts of which can be obtained at regional centers, and a videotaping project was started recently. The Archives also publishes a quarterly journal.

In addition to the catalogs, inventories of some of the more extensive collections, oral history transcripts, and viewing equipment, researchers at the Center in San Francisco also have access to the reference collection in the de Young Museum library. The *Card Catalogue of Manuscript Collections of the Archives of American Art* is available in many libraries, and for those who do not live within easy driving distance of San Francisco microfilm can be ordered through interlibrary loan, unless access to the microfilm is restricted by the owners of the documents. Restricted material may be viewed at the archives with proper permission.

Since viewing facilities are limited, you are strongly advised to call for an appointment. You will find the Center "user friendly" and a very comfortable place in which to work.

Archives of Modern Christian Art
College of Notre Dame
Belmont, CA 94002
415-593-1601, ext. 410

Hours: By appointment
Staff: David Ramsey, Director

The Archives of Modern Christian Art is an institution in the making. Recognizing the need to document the history of modern Christian art for which no comprehensive archive exists, David Ramsey has initiated a monumental undertaking on the campus of the College of Notre Dame, where he chairs the art and art history department. Its aim is to catalogue and preserve the documents of Christian art since 1500, many of which are currently scattered, lost or unknown.

The base collection contains materials ranging from Renaissance Europe to twentieth-century America in some 1,000 volumes, 10,000 slides, complete sets of international periodicals, and vertical files containing exhibition catalogs, printed reproductions, and other ephemera. The acquisition program has been designed to make the most sensible use of resources, giving highest priority to the most "immediate" items—twentieth-century America first, then materials from twentieth-century Latin America and Canada, and twentieth-century Europe, proceeding backward in time to 1500. In this way recent works, which are often the least known and most "endangered," will be documented first.

The collection embraces not only high art but examples of mass-produced popular art, such as catalogs of church goods, which may be of interest to the social as well as to the art historian. An important new acquisition for architectural historians is the 5,000-piece slide collection of recent church architecture from the International Forum on Religion, Art and Architecture. The IFRAA collection will be supplemented regularly.

The Archives will be open for use by members in the fall of 1985. Newsletter readers are welcome to make further inquiries now, by appointment. They are also encouraged to contribute to the growth of the Archives by donating material such as books on modern Christian art (especially United States and Latin America), photographs and slides of art and architecture, catalogs of religious art exhibits, church and cathedral guidebooks, copies of conference proceedings, sketches and plans for building and remodeling projects, church goods catalogs (old or new), etc., and by sharing information about scholarly work and potential sources of material.

TAXES, TAXES

. . . and the Independent Scholar

On December 12 Institute members had an opportunity to hear San Francisco tax attorney David Zucherman demystify the intricate tax situation of independent scholars. Some of the points covered: reference sources for tax information; establishing oneself as "engaged in a trade or business"; home office deductions; other professional expenses such as travel; self-employment tax. Questions were also raised about income from research grants, deductions for volunteer labor (such as work for the Institute), and the Alternate Minimum Tax (which, as a tax alternative for the wealthy, is not particularly relevant to independent scholars). A more detailed report is being prepared and will be available for Institute members who were unable to attend. Send request and SASE to Georgia Wright in care of the Institute.

Many thanks to David Zucherman for donating his time, and for a presentation that was both humorous and packed with useful information.

BOARD POLICY DECISIONS

December, 1984

With respect to dues for 1985, President Wright asked if the Board wished to consider an increase. No motion was made to increase the dues, so they will remain the same.

It was moved, seconded and passed that in the event that the entire Institute membership votes on the length of term for Board members, the two-term limit be altered to a three-term limit.

January, 1985

After considerable discussion, a proposal to grant "honorary" membership to non-members who participate without pay at workshops, symposia, etc. was not approved. It was suggested that alternative forms of recognition or compensation be devised.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, February 28, 7:30 p.m. in Oakland. Ross Maxwell will discuss a work-in progress, "Beowulf's Grip," dealing with the origin and consequences of self-reflective consciousness for the Germanic peoples.

Sunday, March 23 at 2:30 p.m. in San Francisco. Ilse Sternberger will discuss her autobiographical novel set in Upper Silesia between 1917 and 1923.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Membership committee chair Lyn Reese has announced a "mini" membership drive for the spring in the form of a bulk mailing. She needs suggestions for names of potential members. Copies of membership rosters from appropriate organizations are also welcome. A cover letter, explaining that "your name has been suggested as someone who might be interested in the Institute," will be included with information about the Institute and a membership application. If you have suggestions to contribute please write to Lyn or telephone: 415-524-0304.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Editorial Board welcomes two new members. Monica Clyde has been working as an assistant to the editor since last fall, helping with numerous non-glamorous chores, such as proofreading, as well as with writing. Michael Meo has already contributed several pieces to the Newsletter before joining the Editorial Board.

You are always welcome to contribute items to the Newsletter without being a member of the Editorial Board. We appreciate hearing about local archives and historical museums, upcoming events of interest to historians (please allow plenty of advance notice), publications to notice or review, etc. Deadline for the March–April issue is March 25.

The Newsletter is the official publication of The Institute for Historical Study, a scholarly organization designed to promote the research, writing, and public discussion of history. Membership in the Institute is open to independent and academically affiliated scholars who are in agreement with its aims and who have a commitment to historical study. Membership inquiries should be sent to the Institute address.

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