

# The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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Summer 1991

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I would like to use this forum to make an appeal for one of the on-going programs that has helped to maintain the popularity of the Institute among long-time members, and which has been among the major attractions for new and about-to-become members. I refer to our regular (and occasionally irregular) Work-in-Progress programs.

Anyone who has been in the spotlight as the "featured attraction" at a Work-in-Progress knows the throat-tightening, stomach-churning feeling as the effort of years is presented for consideration, discussion, and advice and counsel. What makes the Work-in-Progress series truly remarkable in a discipline not particularly noted for its gentle treatment of colleagues is the manner in which the "Work" is treated. We all know the pain of having our creativity criticized. During a Work-in-Progress, the reaction by those who are there is tempered with compassion, kindness, and understanding. And sometimes—no, let me say often—there is no criticism; the scholarly effort is received with enthusiasm and a positive reaction. A Work-in-Progress is not an Inquisition; rather, it is an opportunity for an independent scholar to obtain the input of friendly and understanding colleagues, most of whom have also gone through the gestation period of a book, dissertation, or article.

What all this is leading to is an appeal for additional applicants for future Works-in-Progress. If you are hesitant about the process, you can do what I did, which was to attend several Works-in-Progress to get the feel of them before I took the plunge. What you will find is good advice waiting for you from the members and friends present, who are trying to be helpful and supportive. It can be a warm feeling for a prospective author, no matter how many works are on the Curriculum Vitae, to have this effort undergo the friendly, perceptive review that is the norm at a Work-in-Progress. The member to contact is Georgia Wright, at 549-1922 in Berkeley, but the location of a Work-in-Progress can be anywhere. Don't delay, as they say in the commercials. There's help and support waiting to be called upon.

—Jules Becker

## SPRING LECTURE SERIES

"Historical Legacies" was the title of a lecture series presented by the California Historical Society in March, April, and May. Speakers included three historians who are members of the CHS Board—Glenna Matthews, Gloria Moore, and Luis Arroyo—and Leon Litwack, of the UC Berkeley History Department. The Institute for Historical Study was pleased to cosponsor the lectures by Institute member Glenna Matthews in March, and Leon Litwack in May.

### Glenna Matthews

Speaking on "Women in the Crisis of the Union: The Role of Women in the Civil War," Matthews drew upon material from her forthcoming book, *The Rise of Public Woman*. Before the middle of the nineteenth century, she noted, there were only two avenues for women in public life in America: "itinerating"—serving as itinerant preachers—and charitable work of various kinds. With the coming of the Civil War, women found an important new entrée into public life. There were no established agencies in the government or in the Union Army for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Women were instrumental in organizing and administering the Sanitary Commission as a private agency, raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for medical supplies, recruiting and training nurses, and doing the myriad nursing tasks that, in earlier wars, had been performed informally by so-called "camp followers."

In the course of her research, Matthews has documented the contributions of many women to the Commission. It was not difficult to find recruits, for the mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts of soldiers were eager to help. Although organized female nursing was a very recent phenomenon, nursing was within the realm of "women's work." What was new about the experience of women in the Sanitary Commission was the high level of administrative responsibility. Women administrators dealt with the public in raising money and publicizing the work of the Commission; they importuned, demanded—and

got—the necessary cooperation from the military. Of the formidable “Mother” Bickerdyke, General Sherman is reported to have said: “She ranks me.” This quotation appears on the monument raised to Bickerdyke’s memory by the women of her home town, Galesburg, Illinois.

After the war ended, the Sanitary Commission was disbanded and its work was eventually taken over by the military. With the end of the national emergency, women and men returned to traditional roles. However, for many women the experience of founding and carrying out the work of the Commission had been an important first taste of public life. In succeeding decades their energy and determination would find expression in a wide range of causes, including the temperance movement, women’s suffrage, and Christian socialism.

### Leon Litwack

In his lecture, “The Making of an Historian,” Leon Litwack focused upon the early experience that had helped to shape and define an unorthodox intellectual life. Growing up in a working-class neighborhood in Santa Barbara, he absorbed social consciousness from his parents. In high school he was the author of a controversial article in the school paper attacking the ethnic insensitivity of the annual Fiesta, a communal exercise in historical nostalgia. The discovery of the disparity between what was taught about social justice in America and what he had learned from his parents inspired him to become an historian.

The mood of the UC Berkeley campus was conservative during Litwack’s undergraduate days in the late ‘40s and early ‘50s—the era of the Cold War, McCarthyism, and the Loyalty Oath. The focus of historical study was political and military; the standard textbook on American history blandly asserted that slaves were, for the most part, contented with their lot. This was hardly the view of the eminent black scholar, W. E. B. Du Bois, whom Litwack met at the home of a friend. When Du Bois questioned him about the treatment of black Americans in his history courses, he had little positive to say about his professors. The exception was a young assistant professor, Kenneth Stampp, who became Litwack’s mentor, encouraging his study of black history.

Such study was not fashionable in the 1950s. When Litwack was working in the Schomburg Library in Harlem, on the dissertation that was to become his first book, *North of Slavery*, he had the archive all to himself. Thirty years, twenty thousand students, and one Pulitzer Prize (for *Been in the Storm So Long*) later, that situation has changed, but Litwack remains dedicated to historical study as the questioning of received wisdom. Holder of the Alexander F.

and May T. Morrison Chair in History, he elects to teach undergraduate survey courses, feeling strongly about the unfortunate American tendency toward “historical illiteracy.” He is also dedicated to public outreach, in forums such as the CHS lecture series. From his early experiences as a student and researcher, he learned that history is too important a subject to belong to a narrow community of scholars.

—Joanne Lafler



## HOLLYWOOD AND THE MYTHS OF THE WEST

During the months of April, May, and June, the Institute sponsored a series of six films at De Anza College in Cupertino in cooperation with the California History Center. The Series, entitled “Hollywood and the Myths of the West: A Discussion of Historical Themes in Popular Western Films,” presented Hollywood Westerns that were chosen to represent the development of the genre as well as the period of time in which the films were made. Each film was introduced by a member of the Institute with emphasis on its particular historical setting. Following each screening, the audience was invited to discuss the impact of the film and the images that had been portrayed.

The series committee, Lorrie and Bob O’Dell, Ellen Huppert, Bill Strobridge, and Myrna Smith, viewed a wide variety of Westerns in making their selections. The films were presented in the order in which they were produced, beginning with *Stagecoach* from 1939 and ending with *Heartland*, released in 1979. The others in the series were *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, *High Noon*, *Little Big Man*, and *McCabe and Mrs. Miller*.

Lorrie O’Dell served as moderator for the series. Jim Williams, director of the California History Center and member of the Institute, introduced *Stagecoach*, a film that contains a variety of themes and is considered the first major western feature film. Bill Strobridge, a retired U.S. Army Colonel who serves as historian for Wells Fargo Bank, introduced both *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* and *Little Big Man*—films which represent the conflict between the U.S. military and Native Americans. *High Noon*, a “law and order” film that also depicts the conflict of the individual with an indifferent society, was intro-

duced by Bob O'Dell, whose specialty is the history of crime. *McCabe and Mrs. Miller*, a *réalité* film of 1971, reflects the '70s concern with individual freedom and a desire to debunk bourgeois myths. *Heartland* has been lauded for its realistic depiction of a woman's life on the western frontier. The latter two films were introduced by Myrna Smith, whose historical focus is the West.

The series served as an excellent vehicle for discussing the role that popular films play in our perception of events in the history of the West, both in what they portrayed and what they ignored. It also served to educate the audience about the changes in the images as they were portrayed in successive decades. In addition, the programs proved entertaining and enjoyable for all participants.

The committee is considering presentation of the series in other parts of the Bay Area.

—Myrna Le Fever Smith



## WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Bonda Lewis

Louisa May Alcott made an appearance in San Francisco on 10 March, when she spoke at Ann Pinson's home about her life and her commitment to women's rights, and read from her writings. Humor and the ability to turn difficulties into opportunities were the qualities most evident in this famous author's character.

Miss Alcott described her early experience as a lady's companion, a position which turned out to involve primarily household labor, with no time or place to read the books in her employer's extensive library. When she decided to leave that employment before her term ended, she was forced to accept less in payment than was owed to her. No wonder that she took on the distasteful work of writing "pot-boilers" under a pseudonym. These popular Gothic mysteries yielded handsome payments. Later, an attempt to serve as a nurse during the Civil War resulted in more misfortune when Miss Alcott became very ill with typhoid. Nevertheless, she was

able to turn the experience into salable writing, this time under her own name.

In recounting the events of her life, the author's droll manner helped her listeners form a compassionate understanding of the hardships of her early career without pitying her. Thus, we could rejoice that ultimately she was able to make a substantial living from her writing and provide financial support for her family.

The author entertained questions from her listeners, and the opportunity was taken to learn more of how she transmuted her own family into the immortal characters of *Little Women* and its sequels. She also spoke of her eagerness to use her hard-earned time and fortune to advance women's interests by going on speaking tours to argue the cause of suffrage.

In fine, the audience felt itself privileged to have met the brave and engaging Miss Alcott.

(After her formal presentation in character, Bonda Lewis answered questions about her research into the life and work of Louisa May Alcott. The 1991 audience was very favorably impressed with the quality of the research and of the presentation. Bonda is eager to present Miss Alcott to other audiences; her number is in the IHS Membership Roster.)

—Ellen Huppert

Ilse Sternberger

Over six years ago, before I was even a member of the IHS, I attended a Work-in-Progress: Ilse Sternberger reading from her autobiographical novel, *Down From the Linden Tree*. The time: 1917. The place: a town in Upper Silesia. The characters: a three-year-old child, Ruth (the fictional Ilse); her father, an officer on leave from the German Army; her French governess; her mother, a rather shadowy, almost invisible character; various servants; and assorted others. The child is ecstatic about the return of her father, whom she adores. As an only child, Ruth is extremely involved in the adult world. She sees, hears, and is curious about everything in her presence, even eavesdropping under the dining room table in one unforgettable scene. Ilse's memory for detail is staggering. Her mind is like the most sensitive litmus paper, recording each event indelibly, and even more remarkably, able to retrieve it as it was experienced and then recreate it.

The novel is written in the first person through the eyes of the child; preceding each chapter is a synopsis of relevant political/historical events that provides a wider context for the action. Part of the reason for this book is that the world in which Ilse grew up no longer exists, not even in name. Today that area, which belonged to Germany when Ilse was a child, is part of Poland. All the geographical names

are now different. The world she grew up in was a very special world. Her father was a prominent attorney in the town and was obviously well-to-do. Their home was large; it had several servants, including a cook and a chauffeur. Although the family was Jewish, there seemed to be very little anti-Semitism in this little corner of Europe at that time, at least as reflected in the chapters she has read to us in previous Works-in-Progress.

In the chapter Ilse read to us this May, the time is 1921, which is about the middle of the book. There is to be a plebiscite at the end of March, which is also when Ruth will have her seventh birthday. Anyone who has lived in Upper Silesia for five consecutive years is allowed to vote, so an enormous influx of people is expected to descend on the area. The plebiscite is important, since it will decide whether the area will remain part of Germany or become part of Poland. The people in town, including Ruth's family, are fervently pro-Germany. The area is important economically, since there are rich mineral deposits, including coal, and steel manufacturing. Billeted in the house at the time are three of the most prominent officers governing the area: one French, one English, one Italian. Servants clear the dining room, setting up fourteen cots for visitors who are returning to vote. Ruth is a bright and mischievous child. She decides to put some sneezing powder on the pillow of all fourteen cots and waits in bed for the inevitable to happen—lots of sneezes and *Gesundheits*—at which point she goes contentedly to sleep. The climax of the chapter comes after the vote, when Ruth and her mother go to visit her grandparents. Everything is fine until the train starts to cross a bridge, when Ruth hears a gigantic explosion. Fortunately, our young heroine is not in one of the first cars, which were destroyed. However, she suffers from nightmares for years afterwards. It is thought that the dynamite was planted by a well-known Polish revolutionary, since the Poles were furious that Germany won the plebiscite.

After her reading there was a moment of silence. One person exclaimed, "Beautiful." I think we all felt we had witnessed a part of one human being's personal history and, at the same time, part of our collective history. Ilse's writing creates a world vanished yet paradoxically familiar, perhaps because she so eloquently re-creates the world through the eyes of a child, one with whom we can identify. We may not have had exactly the same experiences she did, but we have all had those feelings of what it is to be young and small in such an enormous world, when everything is the first time ever, and we respond with wonder to each event. The characters are real, the action visual and dramatic; I think this story would make a terrific movie. Ilse, finish the novel, so that you can start the screen play!

—Thelma Bryant

## BOOK REVIEW

Carl Guarneri, *The Utopian Alternative: Fourierism in Nineteenth-Century America*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1991, xiv, 525 pp., illus., \$32.95.

In the 1840s many thousands of Americans joined Utopian communities that had been shaped by the ideas of the visionary French thinker, Charles Fourier. Carl Guarneri's *The Utopian Alternative* helps us understand how it was that so many seemingly ordinary and normal mid-nineteenth-century Americans—perhaps as many as 100,000—were willing to take a chance on what in hindsight seems an unlikely experiment. Determined to comprehend the Fourierists on their own terms, Guarneri far surpasses the achievements of earlier scholars of the subject such as Arthur Bestor, if only because his book is so massively researched in primary sources. (In fairness to earlier scholars it should be pointed out that they were treating Fourierism as one of many social phenomena to be studied; Guarneri's is the first full-length book devoted entirely to Fourierism.)

However, *The Utopian Alternative* has much more going for it than its extensive research in primary sources, impressive though this achievement is. This is because Professor Guarneri has gone not only to the sources on Fourierism itself but also to the general literature on antebellum culture. As a consequence he is consistently able to link his Utopians with other aspects of the culture, so that they do not seem either freakish or anomalous. Indeed, many of those on the fringes of the movement—Horace Greeley and Henry James, Sr. come to mind—are also known to history for other reasons. In other words, this was by no means merely a group of marginal folk engaged in an outlandish undertaking, although some of Charles Fourier's ideas about creating phalansteries (as he called his proposed communities), which contained exactly 1,620 people, seem outlandish enough.

Moreover, the book is gracefully written in a style that—alas!—not all works of history have. The writing represents a remarkable accomplishment for a first book. Guarneri's tone throughout is that of the mature scholar, offering judicious interpretations on the basis of years of study, rather than that of one who has been engaged in revising his dissertation.

From the earliest colonial period with the settlement at Jamestown and the subsequent ones in Massachusetts, there has been a tension in American society between self-interested striving, as in the Chesapeake area, and commitment to community, as in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. She or he who would understand American culture must understand not only our persistent individualism but also the communitarian instinct. *The Utopian Alternative* represents a distinguished contribution to American

intellectual history and one that illuminates this issue. Highly recommended.

—Glenna Matthews.

## ACCESS TO UC BERKELEY LIBRARY

The following letter was sent to Vice Chancellor John Heilbron from the Institute on 17 March:

"We would like to bring to your attention the concerns of a group of patrons of the UCB Library, namely, **resident independent scholars and writers**. We need to have access to the library with the privileges we currently have. These are necessary for us to carry on our work.

"We are *not* visiting scholars whose grants pay only their own institutions. We are residents of California and pay our taxes here.

"We are not high school or college students, whose high-volume use of the library might be diverted to the public library or their own institutions.

"We are professionals who do not need hand-holding by reference librarians. We write books and articles for university presses, academic journals, the trade press, and newspapers. We are the natural colleagues of the faculty, whom we join at conferences and whose books we read and review. Some of us are newly minted PhDs waiting for the job market to open up in the future and trying to keep abreast and publish in order to be ready to fill the predicted gap.

"Several proposals for new regulations, some perhaps merely rumors, cause us to be alarmed.

"a) Stack access restrictions. At this point qualified scholars are given stack access upon presentation of a letter once a year stating the nature of their research and their need for stack access. Denying stack access would considerably increase retrieval and reshelving costs. We often take notes in the stacks so as to avoid removing the books, consult a promising title only to find it useless, go through an index for a periodical, discover a title that no amount of wizardry with Melvyl would have located. This restriction cannot possibly do anything but punish the researcher. It was certainly not devised to save money.

"b) No recalls. A great many books sit on faculty or graduate students' shelves for a year or longer. Without recourse to recall, such books are as good as lost to a researcher. This promises to be the most pernicious of the new regulations.

"c) A limit of ten transactions. Whatever this may mean, it would entail new computer programming and record-keeping, receipts, etc., expensive for the

library and onerous for the user. It would be difficult to complete a book or article with only ten books or periodicals at hand.

"d) Restrictions on interlibrary loans. We know that the interlibrary loan charge of \$15 per book only covers direct costs for the service and not overhead, but it is already a discouraging charge. Readers might be referred to the Berkeley Public Library in some instances, but certain books are only available to members of research library consortia. To say no at that point is again to withhold a book.

"e) Reference librarian consultations. We have heard it suggested that secondary clientele would be asked to inquire at the public library reference desk first where they might receive a referral slip to the UCB reference librarians. As most of our questions concern the holdings of the UCB reference room—books stored behind the desk, things missing from the shelves, or the research tools in that room—this restriction would have enormous nuisance value.

"To restrict access to the only great tax-supported research library in the Bay Area would send a very negative message to the people of the state, namely, that education dollars are for "training" but not for the application of that training in research, and that the tremendous resources of the university are for the exclusive use of the faculty and current students. If university libraries should become restricted in this matter, this will mean that the results of faculty research are reserved for the eyes of faculty and students, that academe has become a closed system. Much current research is found in journals not available to the public, in books never found in bookstores (foreign language publications), or in publications so expensive that only university libraries can buy them. Most humanistic research depends upon vast numbers of out-of-print books, available only in research institutions. If a public university like Berkeley begins to deny books to its local research community, it will have dealt a blow to intellectual life that is dreadful to contemplate. Independent scholars could no longer give papers, publish serious work, or serve as reviewers, and even their popular work would be gutted. One bridge between academe and the public would be burned, and the only independent critics of its work stifled. A Lewis Mumford or a Barbara Tuchman could not do their work.

"We hope that you will ask the library staff to consider making a special classification for resident scholars and writers. We could prove our resident status with our driver's licenses and then fill out a form that included degree, field of research, current project needing UCB materials and stack access. These, along with a fee, give us access to the Bibliotheque Nationale. We see no reason why we should be treated so much better there than at our own state university library!

"Thank you for considering our concerns and needs."

The Library Committee of the Institute for Historical Study

Georgia Wright, Anne Richardson, Gray Brechin, Peter Browning, Anne Schnoebelen.

#### What Institute Members Can Do

We strongly urge you to write individual letters to Vice Chancellor Heilbron at the University of California, University Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720. We suggest you mention the positive aspects of your use of the Library for past and present projects. If you use special materials or special libraries other than Doe, that merits inclusion. Last of all, you might send copies of your letter to your California State Assemblyman and State Senator, and include that information at the end of your letter to Vice Chancellor Heilbron.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Call for Papers

California Studies Conference IV will meet in Sacramento 7-9 February 1992. The Conference is co-sponsored by the Center for California Studies and the California Studies Association. Please submit program proposals by 15 September 1991 to the Center for California Studies, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-6081. (916) 278-6906.

### Oral History Collection

There is a Regional Oral History Office in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley. They have a growing list of completed oral histories for sale at prices ranging from \$37 to \$110. These are also available for study at the Bancroft and at UCLA's Department of Special Collections. For more information, call the Oral History Office at (415) 642-7395.

## Photographic Collection

The Los Angeles branch of the California Historical Society closed its doors in 1989 because of a lack of operating funds. Recently a collection of 21,000 historical photographs belonging to the CHS was placed on long-term deposit at the University of Southern California's Regional History Center. The collection, which documents the period between 1880 and 1930, is in two parts: the Title Insurance Photographic Collection, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Collection, which also includes reports, publications, and other printed materials.

USC has begun adding the photographs to its computerized catalog, which for the first time will make them readily available to historians and other researchers. Once the CHS collections are completely cataloged, researchers will be able to look for materials by computer, using the standard subject headings of the Library of Congress. Historical societies around the state will be invited to help catalog the CHS collection, and at the same time learn how to use the Pick Database System to catalog their own materials. The ultimate goal is to create a Regional Union Catalog, which will enable researchers to consult one source rather than being obliged to travel to a dozen or more separate historical societies. Interested persons should contact Victoria Steele, Department of Special Collections, Doheny Memorial Library, University of Southern California, 3550 Truesdale Way, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0182.

## NEW INSTITUTE PROJECT

In order to be able to apply for foundation grants in future, the Institute intends to establish and maintain a listing of the scholarly accomplishments of its members. We are asking each of you to send a list of your most important recent publications, invited papers you have given at conferences, grants, awards, and fellowships. To make it easy for you, send a copy of the pertinent page(s) of your c.v., from which we will select the latest information to:

Elaine Rosenthal, 3750 Harrison St., No. 205, Oakland, CA 94611.



## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

First, a word from your editor! PLEASE remember to let us know when you are about to do—or have recently done—these things: give a paper; have a piece published; sign a book contract; change employment; gone to a conference; been chosen as an officer of an academic/historical organization; received a grant, prize, or award; or anything else that would interest your fellow members.

On May 1, Gray Brechin presented a paper, illustrated with slides, to the Section of Science and Public Policy of the New York Academy of Sciences. His subject was "Imperial San Francisco: University Connections and Environmental Anxiety."

Catherine Ann Curry, PBVM, will spend two weeks at the University of Notre Dame in July on a travel research grant from the Cushwa Center for American Catholic Study. In addition, she has recently given two papers: "The Irish Experience" at the Conference on Bay Area Catholicism sponsored by the San Francisco Archdiocesan Archives; and "The Irish of San Francisco" at the Celtic Studies Conference held at UC Berkeley in March.

During her June visit to England, Vienna, Budapest, and Prague, Joanne Lafler will attend a one-day conference at the University of Essex on "Women, Work, and Wages: 1550–1800."

William McPeak has written that he is contributing several articles on Ancient to Renaissance cosmology and geosciences and on meteorological ideas to the eighteenth century to the *History of the Geosciences: An Encyclopedia*. This volume is due to be released in late 1992 and is part of Garland Press's History of Science Encyclopedia series.

Diane North gave a paper at the annual conference of the Western Association of Women Historians (WAWH), which was held at Asilomar the first weekend in June. At the "Workshop: Alternatives to Academic Teaching," she spoke as a specialist in museum and historic preservation.

Lucia Birnbaum, Edith Gelles, Sondra Herman, Bogna Lorence-Kot, and Karen Offen will be giving papers at the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA, to be held in Hawaii this August. Karen and Frances Richardson Keller will be commenting at other sessions of the same meeting.

Ann Pinson has had an article accepted by the *Journal of Family History* for its April 1992 issue. The title is "The Evolving Icelandic Rural Household and the Shift from Pastoralism to Ranching: *Hólahreppur*, 1703–1974."

Elaine Rosenthal presented a paper on "Women and the Law in Early Modern Florence" at the AHA in New York last December.

An article by Vic Walsh, "Drowning the Shamrock: Teetotalism and the Irish Catholics of Gilded-

Age Pittsburgh," appeared in the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, (Fall 1990–Winter 1991). It has won the 1989–1990 Carlton C. Qualey Award, which is given biannually for the best article on immigration history.

In addition to Diane North, other members of the IHS who also participated in the annual conference of the WAWH are: Judith Strong Albert, Lucia C. Birnbaum, Catherine Ann Curry, Rochelle Gatlin, Ellen Huppert, Frances Richardson Keller, Grace Larsen, Bogna Lorence-Kot, and Lorrie O'Dell.

## NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to David Walker, who received his MA and MSc from Edinburgh University, and who is working on his dissertation, "United States Intelligence, 1941–1945: Evolution and Influence," at UC Davis. His scholarly articles include: "OSS and Operation Torch," in the *Journal of Contemporary History*, and "Democracy Goes to War: Politics, Intelligence, and Decisionmaking in the United States in 1942," in *The Missouri Gang and the CIA: Edinburgh Essays on United States Foreign Intelligence*, coming out this fall. He also has four articles forthcoming in the *Garland Encyclopedia of World War II in Europe*. David is interested in making connections with fellow historians in order to benefit from a wide variety of perspectives and personalities. He also hopes to receive members' prepublication criticism and suggestions regarding his articles and papers. He learned about the Institute from Diane North and Larry Goldstein.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 20. Work-in-Progress, Lyn Reese and Mary Agnes Dougherty: "Portraits in Gold" and "Recuerdos."

August 31. Work-in-Progress, Ellen Huppert: "Was Ernest Renan Anti-Semitic?"

September 15 (Sunday). Membership Pot Luck Dinner at the home of Deborah Frangquist in San Francisco.



## EDITOR'S NOTE

The next issue of the *Newsletter* will go to press early in October. Deadline for receipt of material is 14 September. Please send announcements, personal items, and contributions of general interest to Elaine Rosenthal, 3750 Harrison St., No. 205, Oakland, CA 94611; items for membership news to Thelma Bryant, 470 Vassar Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94708.

### Books for Review

Books or suggestions of books for review should be sent to Peter Browning, P.O. Box 1028, Lafayette, CA 94549. (415) 283-3184. The impetus for a book review can come from a potential reviewer as well as from an author. Modesty in the matter of submitting a book for review does not become anyone. All of you shy and retiring independent scholars should attempt to overcome your natural reticence to be seen, heard, or recognized, and *ask* to have your books reviewed.



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The *Newsletter* is sent to all members. Non-members who wish to receive it and to get regular announcements of Institute events are invited to make tax-deductible contributions to assist with the cost of printing and mailing.

Direct membership inquiries to Ethel Herr,  
Membership Chair, 731 Lakefair Drive,  
Sunnyvale, CA 94089.

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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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