

The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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Fall 1992

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In my last message, I mentioned our Minigrant-in-Aid program as an example of what the Institute has accomplished, and what we can do with additions to our membership. I don't know whether the message was the stimulus, but we have acquired six new members, and I urge you to keep up the good work.

Getting back to the Minigrants, we have again reached the time of year when those members who have a project they wish to work on, a meeting or conference they wish to attend, or if some extensive duplicating is needed, should consider applying. The deadline for the Minigrant program was extended last spring because of the conscientiousness of members who clarified rules and submitted their recommendations to the Board of Directors for the final decision. In another section of our *Newsletter*, you will find details such as when, how, and where to apply.

I would like to address the philosophy of the program and the goals it has already achieved. It is important that applicants not be dejected if they are not selected, because this does not mean they are rejected. I was told that every application last spring was of high quality, and I am relieved that as President I was able to choose Wolfgang Rosenberg and his diligent and hard-working committee members rather than having to serve and be forced to choose among the excellent presentations.

Applicants who were not selected to receive stipends last spring can try again with the same data or they can seek a Minigrant-in-Aid for a different project. There is no limit to the number of times an application can be submitted or how often the same member can apply.

We have limited funds—which is one reason to increase our membership—but I look forward to the day when we can double or even triple the grants, to reach more people with more money. So, let the Committee hear from you, by the deadline, of course, and good luck.

—Jules Becker

GREAT NEWS FOR IHS MEMBERS!

Due to the understanding and cooperative spirit of Dorothy Gregor, the new UC Berkeley University Librarian, the Institute now has an agreement with the library that permits our members to acquire library cards at the former rate of \$50 per year. This is a vast improvement over what the old regime was going to impose on us: \$100 per year, with an additional \$100 for stack privileges. This agreement covers a defined 12-month period—1 August 1992 through 31 July 1993. The card will cost \$50 no matter when you get it during that time.

You can obtain a card by completing a library registration form at the service desk in the Main (Doe) Library. (If you are renewing an existing card, the form won't be necessary.) There is a copy of the Institute's Membership Roster at the service desk, and thus you need only to identify yourself as a member of the Institute to get the \$50 rate. The terms of the Institute's agreement are as follows:

"Monographic materials may be borrowed for one month, and renewed once. A maximum of twenty items may be checked out at any time. Borrowing privileges include searches, recalls, holds, and telephone renewals; however, the Library wants to avoid recalling items from UC borrowers. Interlibrary loan service is available for the standard fees for non-UC borrowers. Members of the Institute have access to the Main Library stacks, but access to the Moffitt Library is not included in this agreement. Other privileges may vary from branch to branch. This agreement pertains only to borrowing privileges and does not include other library services.

"Each member of the Institute is responsible for complying with library policy and for the materials borrowed. Should a member of the Institute fail to comply with library borrowing policies, the Institute will assume responsibility for lost, damaged, or overdue materials borrowed by its members.

"Terms of a renewal agreement may change depending on the experience of this initial trial period."

Members who acquire UC Berkeley Library cards should be aware that their actions as users of the

library reflect on other members and on the Institute. Keep your reflection bright and shiny, please.

—Peter Browning

MEMBERSHIP POT LUCK DINNER

On Sunday, 20 September, almost forty members met at the beautiful hillside home of President Jules Becker in Marin County for a hearty and delectable pot luck dinner. Members came from all over the Bay Area and as far away as Davis to join in this festive afternoon-into-evening occasion. Food (and wine, naturally!) was plentiful and varied—a feast of dishes as varied as our membership. We were joined by some of our newest members as well as many of long standing, and talk was lively. It was a wonderful party; we wish you all had been there! Thanks to Lorrie O'Dell and Myrna Smith for all their efforts and a special word of gratitude to our hosts Jules and Jody Becker.

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

We are asking for volunteers to write brief (about 500–600 words) accounts of our Works-in-Progress. If you are planning to attend one and are willing to report on it for the *Newsletter*, please contact Irena Narell at (510) 339-1283 to discuss it with her. It really doesn't take a great deal of time or effort, and will be much appreciated by all readers of the *Newsletter*!

Rosalie Stemer

On the afternoon of August 2nd, at the home of Agnes Peterson, Rosalie Stemer presented a report on her research into the figure of Cecil von Renthe-Fink. He was a German career diplomat who served as Reich Plenipotentiary and Minister to Denmark from 1936 to 1942. Rosalie's attention was drawn to von Renthe-Fink because of her personal family history. Rosalie's mother (now deceased) had been in German concentration camps as a young woman, and toward the end of WW II, during a transfer to a forced labor camp, she and a friend escaped and found refuge at a small castle in Silesia belonging to a "von Renthe-Fink." Rosalie wanted to know more about the owner of the estate and why he gave aid and comfort to victims of the Nazis.

Rosalie used archives in Germany, Denmark, and Israel, and also interviewed some of her own relatives, her mother's friend, and a daughter of von Renthe-Fink. Piecing together disparate pieces of evidence, Rosalie was able to present a coherent account of von Renthe-Fink's life and work for his

country, which ranged from military service in WW I to his position as envoy to Marshal Pétain at the end of WW II.

Cecil von Renthe-Fink was a well-born, well-educated, and decent man who, during his stint as German envoy to Denmark, played a significant role in delaying the deportation of Danish Jews, which may have helped save many of them. Only 600 were rounded up, of whom 461 perished; 95 percent of Danish Jewry survived. Although the evidence is not always clear, it is certain that von Renthe-Fink was inventive in delaying the execution of German orders to round up the Jews of Denmark: he underreported their numbers; he was dilatory in his replies to orders from Berlin; he misrepresented facts about Jewish influence in government and business; he exaggerated the chances of problems with Danish agricultural production—vital to Germany—over mistreatment of Danish Jews; and he reported threats to Danish peace and tranquility over the Jewish issue. For almost two years, von Renthe-Fink was able to delay German moves against the Jews of Denmark. After several attempts to coerce compliance, the German Foreign Office eventually sent a special representative to take the matter out of von Renthe-Fink's hands.

The intriguing questions here are, why did von Renthe-Fink do these things and how was he able to do them for such a long time? Among theories advanced by Rosalie—and others during the discussion—was that von Renthe-Fink may have believed that the Danes would not tolerate German moves against the Jews, and therefore he hindered German policies in order to preserve peace in Denmark. Perhaps his personal integrity forbade persecution of innocent fellow human beings. Von Renthe-Fink, forced to join the Nazi party in 1941, might have continued to serve the Nazi government in order to mitigate Nazi policies. Another factor may have been the rivalry between two Nazi leaders: Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop wanted quiet in Denmark (under his command) to emphasize Himmler's failure to control Norway.

Cecil von Renthe-Fink wrote extensively during the postwar years until his death in 1964. Might answers to some of the contradictory evidence about him be found in his writings? Members of the audience were enthusiastic in encouraging Rosalie to continue her work, gave her several additional references, and strongly suggested that she publish the result of her labors.

—Cornelia Levine

Therese Pipe

On Sunday, 19 July, Therese Pipe presented her paper on "The Finns of California: Cooperative

Movement Activities and Labor Practices," following an IHS picnic at the Old Church site in Redwood Regional Park. Therese began by describing her presentation as notes for a paper to be delivered later in the year at the Pacific Coast Branch meeting of the AHA. She opened by pointing out that Finnish migrants to the United States demonstrated a history of building their culture into their new communities, and she described Finnish activities in establishing trade schools and cooperatives in the Midwest.

She then outlined Finnish activities in California and particularly in Berkeley. She noted that Finns participated in the founding of the oldest co-op in California, at Fort Bragg in 1928. She described their role in founding the well-known Consumers Co-op in Berkeley in 1938 and its subsequent history, including its merger with a second Berkeley co-op in 1947. She explained that Finns dropped out of the Co-op in the 1970s as it became more politicized and no longer conformed to their view of what a co-op should be. Therese concluded by discussing the sources she is using for her research: interviews conducted by the Berkeley Historical Society, holdings of the Labor Archives and Research Center at San Francisco State University, and the archives of Finnish Hall. Her presentation was followed by a discussion on a number of issues, including how to distinguish between a Finnish model and a Berkeley phenomenon.

—Michael Griffith

Pat Swensen

The name Sir Nicholas Throckmorton may not be "familiar in [our] mouths as household words," but he was a diplomat and courtier in the reign of Elizabeth I, and his letters and dispatches are an important source for modern historians studying diplomatic policies during this period. On September 13, at Ellen Huppert's home, Pat Swensen shared the fruits of her research on the life of this intriguing figure.

The focus of her presentation was the period from 1559 to 1564, when Throckmorton was ambassador to France. A permanent English embassy to France was a new phenomenon at this time, and Throckmorton's actions came under considerable scrutiny. This is not surprising, given his activism on behalf of Huguenots and his forthright position on religion, a matter upon which most diplomats were very cagey.

Throckmorton's background helps to explain his undiplomatic fervor in matters religious. Born in 1515 of a landed family, he was a relative of Catherine Parr. In the early years of the Reformation his family split on religious lines. He was allied with the Protestant faction and became prominent in the court of Edward VI. In the early reign of Mary I, his religious convictions involved him in Wyatt's rebellion. He

was tried for treason but was acquitted, largely by dint of his own legal arguments. His family and religious "credentials" brought him to the attention of Elizabeth, who entrusted him with two important diplomatic missions—first to France, and then to Scotland. But he never achieved the eminence that he believed he deserved.

Pat has used *The Calendar of State Papers, Foreign* (cross-checked with original documents and with family papers) dealing mainly with the mission to France. There, as in his career in general, he was not ultimately successful. Beyond his efforts to aid Huguenots, he endeavored to regain French ports formerly held by England. In this attempt he seriously miscalculated the support of Huguenot nobles, underestimating their strong nationalism. But if this grand scheme failed, he was able to secure aid for some of the beleaguered Huguenots, and the intelligence network that he set up in France became a model for Sir Thomas Walsingham's famous espionage apparatus.

After his return to England, in 1564, Throckmorton went to Scotland for the negotiations over the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots. Pat's current research involves an investigation into the reasons why this mission failed, resulting in Mary's marriage to Darnley instead of Dudley. Between 1565 and his death in 1571 Throckmorton held no important positions. He had fallen out with William Cecil and joined the Dudley faction at court.

In the complex picture of foreign and domestic politics in the reign of Elizabeth, Nicholas Throckmorton is a minor figure, but his work touches upon significant issues. One that especially interested us was the relationship of political and religious ideology. Among the points raised during the discussion was Throckmorton's understanding of Huguenot thought and its implications for England. Was he ignorant of, or did he deliberately ignore, the ticklish issue of theocracy? In his zeal, did he exceed diplomatic bounds? What were those bounds, in this new period of diplomacy? Throckmorton has not as yet been the object of a separate study. After listening to Pat's presentation, we agreed that the time was indeed ripe for one, and that we will look forward to future installments.

—Joanne Lafler

BOOK REVIEW

Jules Becker, *The Course of Exclusion, 1882-1924: San Francisco Newspaper Coverage of the Chinese and Japanese in the United States*. San Francisco: Mellen Research University Press, 1991, 336 pp., \$79.95 hard cover from the publisher [half price from the author], \$39.95 paperback.

On every major anniversary of Pearl Harbor, Hiroshima, and the executive order relocating West Coast Japanese, the pros and cons of these momentous events are refought in the letters to the editor columns. Much of the debate continues to hinge on the "unprovoked" attack on "the day of infamy." Jules Becker's rigorous study of the two leading San Francisco newspapers will not resolve the controversy, but should serve to greatly complicate it.

Becker, a former journalist, closely studied the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *San Francisco Examiner* at five-year intervals for the 42-year period between the first Chinese exclusion law (1882) and the act excluding the Japanese (1924). During that span, the Republican *Chronicle* was under the direction of Michael de Young, while the Democratic *Examiner* was directed initially by George Hearst, and by William Randolph Hearst beginning in 1887. Becker categorized and quantified the coverage of Chinese and Japanese as well as of blacks, whom he used as a control with which to measure editorial attitudes toward the two major Asian groups. I am not aware of any other study that so thoroughly and systematically investigates San Francisco newspaper coverage, which is a daunting prospect, given 19th century typography and the microfilm fatigue factor.

Despite San Francisco's reputation for tolerance, Becker discovered that Asians filled much the same scapegoat role in the West that blacks did in the Deep South, with the exception that Japanese (and to a much lesser degree, Chinese) immigrants received some degree of protection from foreign governments—Japan backing up diplomatic protests with an ever-growing fleet unavailable, say, to Liberia. Both newspapers consistently stereotyped and scapegoated Asians, first the Chinese as wily criminals, then the Japanese (who moved in to fill the void created by the exclusion of Chinese labor) as treacherous "little brown men."

Both groups were portrayed as threats to Caucasian or "Aryan" laborers. That the populist and demagogic Hearst should consistently warn of the Yellow Peril is hardly surprising; that the *Chronicle* (normally the voice of Western capital) should do so with even greater shrillness is surprising indeed. Neither paper displayed a similar animus toward blacks, who, during the period of study, constituted only a tiny fraction of San Francisco's ethnic population. Becker concludes that "Racism was the foundation for both Exclusion campaigns. The *Chronicle* and the *Examiner* endorsed it and nourished it."

Becker's book is filled with fascinating contextual information, such as the parallel rise of Jim Crow laws and of the KKK in the South, the relative circulation of the two papers, and changing demographics in the West (the Japanese were scarcely noticed before

1892 because there were so few of them). It is a bonanza of quotations for anyone interested in the fears underlying racial bias. For example, numbers of the attacks on the Japanese seem to have been motivated by the belief that the Japanese were actually *superior* to whites, and would shove the latter out of the West and Hawaii unless blocked by legislation. *Chronicle* editor John P. Young noted in 1905 that Japanese men constituted "a menace to American womanhood," and editorial cartoons often showed Japanese leering at virtuous (but presumably fallible) Gibson Girls. Given the terror of "racial pollution" at the time, more information on the history of California's anti-miscegenation laws would have been helpful.

Selective perception has always played a major role in racial stereotyping. Becker notes that the Chinese were frequently characterized as criminal drug dealers, while my own research turned up a Central Pacific Railroad promotional magazine that, in 1871, advertised "There is probably no crop which offers to the capitalist so profitable a return for the money invested as does that of Opium," noting that Marin farmers were turning a handsome profit on poppy cultivation.

Although strong individuals drove San Francisco journalism during the period of study, Becker gives personal motivation little attention. For example, both the Hearsts and the de Youngs came from Missouri, and may have brought Southern racial attitudes with them (though these attitudes appear to have been shared by Northerners). Also, the *Chronicle* simultaneously advocated both Hawaiian annexation and Asian exclusion from the Hawaiian sugar fields. Given Michael de Young's hatred for the Spreckels family (Adolph Spreckels had shot de Young in his office, and John Spreckels owned the rival *San Francisco Call* across Market Street, while the Spreckels clan derived much of its fortune from sugar plantations in Hawaii and the Monterey Bay area), the *Chronicle's* support for Asian exclusion could be seen as a means of striking at de Young's enemies. (Asking Becker to peruse yet another paper would, however, qualify as cruel and unusual punishment.)

Unfortunately, the high cost of book publication prevented the reproduction of editorial cartoons, which, during Becker's period of study, plumbed new depths of stereotypical virulence. How well these cartoons and the accompanying editorial texts were known in Japan remains for Japanese scholars to uncover, but Becker concludes that "junior Japanese diplomats and junior Japanese military officers in 1924 [the year of Japanese exclusion] had become senior diplomats and military officers in 1941," and he suggests that the humiliation so keenly felt in the twenties may have been redressed in part by the attack on Pearl Harbor. In keeping with other recent

revisions of Western history, Becker's study adds yet another important dimension to the often conflict-laden meeting of ethnic groups in the Pacific Basin.

— Gray Brechin

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MINIGRANT-IN-AID APPLICATIONS

DEADLINE: 15 NOVEMBER

For the second 1992 round of "minigrant" applications for special scholar support, the IHS Board has extended the deadline to 15 November. Under the recently revised rules for twice-a-year awards from the endowment of nearly \$9,000, two out of six applications of \$150 each were approved in May, as described on page 4 of the *Summer Newsletter*.

Grants of a minimum of \$100, not to exceed a total of \$300, may be made by IHS for any member's scholarship project that merits support, regardless of the financial need of the applicant or expenditures already paid out in this year by the applicant for the project. Typical examples of eligible activities are duplicating, travel or related costs, translations, or conference fees. Applications should state the scholarly purpose of the project, status of completion, relation to the principles on which the Institute was organized, and specific uses for the grant funds. There is no required format for an application. A letter with supporting documents, if necessary, suffices. Applications must be postmarked no later than 15 November and should be addressed to: Minigrant Review Committee, c/o The Institute for Historical Study, 2237 Chestnut St., San Francisco, CA 94123.

A review of the new rules appears on page 1 of the *Spring Newsletter*. We hope to include short reports from grant winners in future *Newsletters*. It was suggested to several prior applicants who did not receive awards that they reapply. IHS President Jules Becker said that he hopes the competition will be as vigorous as it was in the Spring, and that he will answer questions from potential applicants or refer them to the 1992 Grant Approval Committee.

DONATIONS SOUGHT FOR BOOKSHARE

Donations are needed for the Sunday, 29 November Bookshare event at the Fort Mason Gate House in San Francisco. This special event, originally set to benefit the five IHS members who lost their libraries in the great and tragic October 1991 Oakland/Berkeley hills fire, has been expanded to become a trial annual sale for IHS, with a 1-4 p.m. "browse and buy" session for all IHS members. The main purpose remains the restocking of the fire victims' libraries. History books and journals,

dictionaries, atlases, and related items are sought, in almost all areas of historical study, particularly medieval and early modern European art and architecture; East Asian history; photography, dance, and women's history; 19th century American West, race, and immigration; and California history.

Donations will be tax-deductible—and you may certainly ask non-IHS members for donations! Refreshments will be served.

If you have books to donate, you can (1) leave them with the volunteers listed below (please call first); (2) bring them yourself to the event (at or immediately after 11 a.m. on 29 November); or (3) seek pick-up service through the IHS office or Wolfgang Rosenberg.

EAST BAY: Lorrie O'Dell, Oakland; (510) 451-8682

PENINSULA: Myrna Smith, Palo Alto; (415) 948-1314

SAN FRANCISCO: Ellen Huppert; (415) 665-1529, or
Wolfgang Rosenberg; (415) 282-3741

For additional suggestions for the event, especially if you want to volunteer to help, contact Committee Chair Doris Linder, (415) 489-0191.

OBITUARY

Former IHS member George Lerski, professor emeritus of history at the University of San Francisco, died recently at the age of 75. Born in Poland, during WW II he worked with the Polish government in exile and became a member of the Polish underground. Dr. Lerski saved the lives of Polish Jews and was proclaimed "Righteous Among Nations" in 1985 by Yad Vashem, the Israeli institution that memorialized the Holocaust. This title is given to non-Jews who helped saved Jews during the Nazi period. After the war, Professor Lerski received his Master's degree from Oxford and his PhD from Georgetown University. He had taught in Japan, Pakistan, and Ceylon before joining the USF faculty in 1966. He retired in 1982 and returned as emeritus professor in 1991. We extend our condolences to his family.

DO YOU QUALIFY?

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars has informed us that the NEH accepts independent scholars as prospective reviewers and panelists. If you consider yourself qualified to act in either of these positions, and would like further information about how to apply, please call Georgia Wright.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The *Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños* at Hunter College, CUNY, has been selected as a site of the

Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellowships in the Humanities Program. The *Centro* will host two full-time scholars each year from 1993-94 through 1995-96. Overall title is "Claiming Social Equity and Cultural Rights." Themes to be analyzed by *Centro* scholars and Rockefeller Fellows will be: 1993-94, "Cultural Rights and Citizenship"; 1994-95, "Histories and Discourses of Group Poverty"; 1995-96, "The Cultural Politics of Education." The *Centro* invites applications from scholars examining these and related issues. For further information, contact Dr. Rina Benmayor and Dr. Antonio Lauria, *Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños*, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., Box 548, New York, NY 10021. Deadline for 1993-94 applications is **15 January 1993**.

The Newberry Library in Chicago has a number of Fellowships available, including one for independent scholars, preferably those working on historical issues related to social justice and/or reform. Among its special strengths, the Library has in its collection material on cartography (over 75,000 maps), the Italian Renaissance, history and theory of music, 16th and 17th century American history, Early Renaissance literature and philology, history of railroads, printing, and the American Indian. For information and application forms, write: Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. Deadlines and stipends vary, depending on the particular fellowship.

The American Antiquarian Society has numerous grants for those in the field of 18th century American studies. Application deadline for all fellowships is **15 January 1993**. Contact John B. Hench, Directory of Research and Publication, Rm. A, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

The Social Science History Association Conference will be held in Baltimore during 4-7 November 1993. Proposals for papers or panels for this interdisciplinary conference should be sent to either Eileen L. McDonagh, Dept. of Political Science, Meserve Hall 303, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115 or Philip J. Ethington, Dept. of History, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215. Deadline is **15 February 1993**.

27-29 May 1993 will see a conference in Washington, D.C. titled "European Integration after 1992 and Maastricht: Uniting Empirical and Policy Research with Revitalized Theory." There is a call for panels. Contact: Leon Lindberg, Dept. of Political Science, 413 North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

"The Development of American Culture," is the theme of the Annual Conference of the Organization

of American Historians, which will be held during 15-18 April 1993. Contact: Sheri Sherrill, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408.

During 22-24 April 1993, a conference on "Law and Disorder: Public Policy and Civil Unrest in California, Past and Present," will be held in Stockton. Contact: The John Muir Center for Regional Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

Public Historian seeks manuscripts on the theory, teaching, and practice of public history. Send four copies to: Editors, *The Public Historian*, Dept. of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

A new journal, *The Colonial Latin American Historical Review*, welcomes manuscripts and queries. Contact: Joseph Sanchez, Editor, *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*, Spanish Colonial Research Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

NOTE TO CALIFORNIA HISTORIANS

The California State Archives has moved to an interim facility in Roseville for three years, while a new building is being constructed. Those who need the Archives should contact 201 N. Sunrise Ave., Roseville, CA 95661, telephone (916) 773-3000.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Sondra Herman has retired from De Anza College, except for part-time teaching in women's history once a year. She has also won an NEH travel grant to Sweden to research "Alva Myrdal and the Poorer Nations." She has an article, "Children, Feminism and Power: Alva Myrdal and Swedish Reform," forthcoming in the autumn 1992 issue of the *Journal of Women's History*.

Ellen Huppert and **Bogna Lorence-Kot** served on two of the WAWH Prize Committees for 1992, while **Frances Richardson Keller** will be chairing a committee to establish conditions and qualifications for a newly established WAWH prize for excellence in guides to research. **Edith Gelles** acted as program chair for the 1992 WAWH meeting.

Glenna Matthews is a candidate for the council of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA. Good luck!

William McPeak spent some time at the Beckman Institute Archives at Cal Tech researching the history of construction of the Mt. Palomar Hale Telescope. His article, using that research and a selection of photographs available at the Archives, will appear in *Astronomy* in late 1992-early 1993.

Francesca Miller had "A Literature of Conscientization: Latin American Women," published in the Spring 1992 issue of *Latin American Research Review*.

Michael Richards has completed his MA exams for the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London and will write his thesis on "The Historical Roots of Nationalism in Romania." He is associated with the Center for Slavic and East European Studies at UC Berkeley, and the Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism at the London School of Economics. He hopes to earn a PhD from the London School of Economics, concentrating on the effects of Nationalism on urban Romanian youth.

Mae Silver has completed *Old Corbett Road*, a biographical sketch of a street (available from Mae). She also has Part Two of *Rancho San Miguel* ready for publication this fall. In addition, she presented Mayor Jordan with the missing portrait of Jose Noe for his gallery, while her slide show on the history of Noe Valley is making the neighborhood rounds.

James Williams, Executive Director of the California History Center Foundation, has recently returned from Bogota, Colombia, where he finished a book manuscript that deals with the history of energy in California. He recently stepped down from the board of the California Historical Society and has been elected Treasurer of the Society for the History of Technology.

NEW MEMBERS

Elizabeth Lee Abbott received an MA in Religious Education from Hartford Seminary Foundation, did more postgraduate study in Intercultural Education at Amherst, and obtained her Master's degree in Library Science from the University of Mississippi. She works as an associate archivist for the Episcopal Diocese of California. She has published several papers on Chinese-American social and religious topics.

Patrick Cahill received an MA in Creative Writing and Literature from San Francisco State University and a PhD in the History of Consciousness from UC Santa Cruz. His current projects include preparing his dissertation—a historical study of Walt Whitman and visual conceptualization—for publication, and writing papers on related subjects for conferences. Mr. Cahill learned of the Institute from Lorrie O'Dell, and looks forward to discussing his work with other writers in our organization.

Maria Sakovich received her BA in Social Science with a minor in Russian History as well as a Master's degree in Public Health, both from UC Berkeley. She is now working on an MA in Public History at San Francisco State University. She was curator of "California's Russian Communities" at the Oakland Museum in conjunction with the traveling exhibition,

"Russian America: The Forgotten Frontier." She is currently developing a photo archive documenting Russians in California and hopes to take her exhibit to Russia. She anticipates that the Institute will help her grow professionally, meet others with similar interests and experience, and explore funding possibilities. She heard about IHS through Glenna Matthews.

Rose Scherini received her PhD in Education and Anthropology from UC Berkeley. She has published "Executive Order 9066 and Italian Americans: The San Francisco Story," in *California History: The Italian American Community of San Francisco: A Descriptive Study*, Arno Press, 1980, and other work. At present, she is doing independent research on the affects of WW II on Italian Americans, including coastal relocation, individual exclusion, and selective internment. Her sources include interviews with people who experienced some of these acts. She hopes to share her research, receive input from other scholars, and learn about conferences. Rose learned about the Institute from Maria Sakovich.

Barbara Shepardson received her BA from Stanford in Social Science, an MA from Columbia in Psychology, and another MA in History from San Jose State University. Her thesis was in Chinese history and psychology. Her current interests are Chinese history since 1976 and Latin American literature. She hopes the Institute will offer intellectual stimulation, help with her projects, and allow her to meet people with like interests. Barbara learned about the Institute from Raida Sullivan, who is on the IHS mailing list.

Mary Nagle Wessling received her BA in Chemistry from Cornell, an MS in Chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania, an MA in Music History-Musicology and her PhD in History from the University of Michigan. Her dissertation was "Medicine and Government in Early Modern Württemberg." She has taught at several universities and is now lecturing in the Continuing Studies Program at Stanford. Her essay, "Official Medicine and Customary Medicine in Early Modern Württemberg: the Career of Christoph Friedrich Pichler," was published in *Medizin, Gesellschaft, und Geschichte*, 9, 1990. She has given papers at conferences both here and in Germany, and will present a paper at the next AHA meeting. Mary plans to rewrite her dissertation as a monograph, focus on public health administration in Württemberg, 1730-1830, and continue her research on the interaction between medicine and law, and gender issues, in Germany, 1730-1830. Her special interest is in theory. She looks forward to receiving criticism of her projects from actively working historians in the Institute. Mary heard about the IHS from Ellen Huppert.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- October 30 IHS Dinner—"Eastern Europe,
Three Years After the Fall of
the Wall"
November 29 Bookshare—Fort Mason
February 27 Annual Membership Meeting



EDITOR'S NOTE

Anne Richardson's busy schedule has forced her to resign as membership news chairman, and Monica Clyde is now in charge of gathering all information about the accomplishments of our members. Please remember to send her information about what's going on in your professional life either on the enclosed new form or on your own stationery. We all appreciate the responses sent in on our new form included in the last *Newsletter*; we're interested in what each and every one of our members is doing! The deadline for the Winter issue is 30 December.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Direct membership inquiries to Myrna L. Smith,
Membership Chair, 3130 Alexis Drive,
Palo Alto, CA 94304

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