

The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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Spring 1993

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this message, my first as President, I'd like to talk about what I see as one of the Institute's most important activities, the Works-in-Progress sessions.

Like many Institute members, I have been an occasional, rather than regular, participant in the Works-in-Progress program. The pressure of other duties, travel, and other matters conspire to make attendance difficult at times for all of us. However, my recent experience attending a session in the Oakland Hills reminded me of what I had been missing.

Many of us work in settings where there is little, if any, knowledge of history. The exchanges that marked our academic training are simply not possible. As a result, the skills we developed remain unused, and perhaps more importantly, the pleasure to be had from historical discussion may be forgotten.

What I realized at this recent session is that Works-in-Progress provide an important remedy for this problem. The opportunity to discuss history with interested and knowledgeable persons reawakens the enthusiasm that brought us to the field in the first place, and even rekindles the desire to research and write. Participation helps remind us that we have something to say, even on topics seemingly remote from our own specializations.

This account, of course, is designed as a prelude to a suggestion. Actually, it is a prelude to two suggestions. First, if you have not been attending Works-in-Progress recently, I recommend attending one soon. I truly think you will find the experience enjoyable and even inspiring. Second, if you *have* been attending, think about giving a Work-in-Progress in the future. All Institute members will soon be receiving a letter from Patricia Swensen, our new Works-in-Progress coordinator, explaining how to go about offering a session. Members who have given Works-in-Progress can testify to how useful and encouraging they have found the experience. If you are even beginning work on a project, this provides an excellent chance to receive free and kindly guidance on your enterprise. Take up the opportunity!

On a final note, I urge members to read Doris Linder's account of the NCCPH in this issue of the

Newsletter. The NCCPH is probably the most important advocate that historians have in the federal government. Without a strong, organized voice such as the NCCPH, the historical community inevitably loses the constant struggle to secure adequate funding for the preservation and dissemination of the historical record.

—Michael Griffith

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Approximately forty IHS members met on Saturday, 20 February, in the Chancellor's Room of the Laurel Campus, UC San Francisco, for our annual meeting. Outgoing President Jules Becker called the business meeting to order at 10:10 a.m. Membership chair Myrna Smith reported that fourteen new members have joined the Institute in the past year. She introduced two of them who were present at the meeting, Malcolm Barker and Betje Klier.

Program Chair Michael Griffith called on his fellow committee members to make their reports. Georgia Wright enthusiastically reviewed past Works-in-Progress and mentioned those scheduled in the near future. Ellen Huppert described the work the 19th-century group has done and how it has evolved into writing individual intellectual biographies. Oscar Berland commented on the ancient-history group which, having read Thucydides and Herodotus, has begun to read *The Iliad*. He suggested that it has become the Classical Anarchy Society. In the absence of Doris Linder, Michael Griffith reported on the success of the November Bookshare. Joanne Lafler discussed the Playreading Group, which meets every four to six weeks in members' homes to eat, drink, read plays, and "argue endlessly about departures from historical truth." Interested members are welcome; the next play will be *The Trojan Women*, by Euripides. Bill Strobridge talked about the California History Writers Round Table. Three members of the group have had books published recently. Michael Griffith concluded the Program Committee report with a brief mention of the annual potluck dinner and the Eastern European dinner, both held last fall.

Treasurer Lorrie O'Dell reported on the financial state of IHS, which is generally healthy, although the calendar difference between the membership and the fiscal years makes it appear that the accounts are in deficit. Our greatest outlay goes to our dues of \$1.00 per member to NCIS, \$250 annually to NCCPH, and member services. The Institute is fiscally sound, with the interest from our endowment fund going to our Minigrant program for members.

Newsletter Editor Elaine Rosenthal reported on changes in the Newsletter, such as more information on conferences and calls for papers, and a new form included in each issue, so that members can more easily send in news of their feats of derring-do. Georgia Wright announced that she has "custody" of the guide to grants available in Northern California through the 501c3 program. Call her for use of the guide. For those members who want to be politically active in the interests of independent scholars, contact Doris Linder for names and addresses. Ellen Huppert told us about California History Day, which is 24 to 26 May in Sacramento. Members may be interested in serving as volunteer judges in this event, which includes sixth graders through high school students. Anne Richardson advised us of further privatization of the UC Library and the limitations of using the public library system in its stead. Wolfgang Rosenberg reviewed the Minigrant procedures, saying that the Grant Committee thinks the grants should be integrated with applicants who have given Works-in-Progress. Although the amount of money the Institute can grant is small, it does afford a psychological boost to those who are successful. Deborah Frangquist added that the applications for Minigrants keep the Institute informed of ongoing research among its members. Joanne Lafler spoke about the first annual NCIS Conference to be held in Washington D.C. 23 to 25 April.

Ellen Huppert gave the Nominating Committee report, followed by the election of new officers to the Board of Directors and a new Nominating Committee for 1993-1994. The slates submitted were elected unanimously. The new Board of Directors is listed on the back page.

The election was followed by lunch, with much animated conversation and the chance to exchange information about ongoing projects. Then, the afternoon program, "Running as a Woman: 1992 in Historical Perspective," was presented by historian Glenna Matthews and political scientist Karen Pajet (new IHS member), two of the three coauthors of an Institute-supported book project. The third author, journalist Linda Witt, was unable to be present.

The stimulating presentation consisted of Glenna speaking from her perspective as a historian and Karen describing her research from the viewpoint of a grass-roots politician as well as a political scientist.

The two women met while Glenna was teaching a course on "Women in Politics" at UC Berkeley.

Glenna opened with historical background, measuring woman's role in politics from a time in the 19th century when women did not run for political office. She spoke of "coverture," meaning that married women had no independent legal or political existence. Remediating the lingering effects of coverture in recent time has included passage in the 1970s of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the 1975 Supreme Court decision that gave women in every state the unequivocal right to serve as jurors on the same terms as men.

During the 19th century, the few women who were politicians emphasized humanitarianism: the home and motherhood, advocacy for children, and measures against the evils of alcohol. Early women politicians include Jeanette Rankin, the first woman in Congress, who cast the very first vote by a woman opposing U.S. entry into World War I in 1917. After Rankin, many women entered politics as widows of incumbent politicians and received no recognition for their political accomplishments. Over time, women developed an interest in running for political office on their own, not as replacements for deceased husbands. Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas was the first woman to *run as a woman* and work seriously as a politician. Senator Margaret Chase Smith was also creditable as a woman in politics, due to her long tenure in Congress (1940-1972). Then, in 1954, Martha Griffiths was elected to Congress; she had attended law school, and had credentials and credibility equal to her male colleagues, thereby establishing a new tradition for women in politics.

Karen Paget spoke on the subject from the point of view of an actual participant in the political process. She first was a member of the Boulder, Colorado City Council, and later, during the Carter administration, headed the domestic side of ACTION, managing a program with a \$200 million budget. "Earlier," she said, "women were advised not to run *as women* for political office." Instead, they were cautioned not to dress provocatively; not to discuss women's issues; and not to think that they could get women to mobilize the vote! For a time, they all looked like ushers, dressed in dark suits. Karen mentioned that when Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder was asked if she was running as a woman, her response was, "Do I have an option?"

Karen pointed out that today women not only have the right to run for office, but there are many who are veteran politicians. Their years of service experience compare to many men in similar higher office, averaging about fifteen years in Congress. She referred to California as a good laboratory for studying women politicians—using, as a prime example, Diane Feinstein, who began her career on San

Francisco's Board of Supervisors, continued as mayor of the City, and is now a U.S. Senator. Feinstein used the slogan "tough but caring" in her 1990 gubernatorial campaign, but softened her image in her 1992 Senatorial race. With reapportionment a key issue in 1992, many seats opened up. Women took their opportunity, gaining more House and Senate seats than ever before. What about 1994? Both Karen and Glenna think it will probably be more difficult because there will be fewer open seats.

In the animated question and answer period that followed, more ideas were shared, including the Senate Committee hearings and the eventual rejection of Zoë Baird for first female Attorney General (a gender issue), child care, and the hiring of unskilled or illegal workers; family values as addressed by Marilyn Quayle and others at the Republican Convention; and "Emily's List" and its impact. Today, new women Senators are on very powerful committees, and they are strong advocates for the granting of family leave, now signed into law by President Clinton. There was also discussion about Geraldine Ferraro's candidacy for Vice President and the reasons for the failure of that ticket. In future, women candidates for the two highest offices in the land will have to be perceived as having the same credentials, with the same solid background, as their male counterparts—and possessed of the same political acumen.

The book of the same title as the presentation is now in the editing stage and will be published in the Fall of 1993 by the Free Press.

—Betje Klier and Therese Pipe

FALL MEMBERSHIP DINNER: II

Three IHS members recounted observations they made during recent trips to Eastern Europe. Oscar Berland focused on themes of change and continuity in Poland, based on visits in 1987 and 1992. Some of the superficial differences that reflect the larger political change include the appearance of small shops and kiosks, the completion of interminable building projects, absence of lines to buy meat and bread, and an increase in the power of the Church. Perhaps more important than these is the fact that the intelligentsia, who formerly gathered in tearooms or coffee shops to discuss politics, Jews, and other matters of interest, are now focused on business and automobiles.

Oscar, whose roots are in Jewish Poland, sees Jews as continuing to occupy an ambiguous place in Poland. The Jewish issue remains important today; there is still consciousness of Jewish presence and anti-Semitism. Yet the grandson of a Communist official has converted to Judaism, while the publishers of an intellectual newspaper and a satirical paper are

both Jews. The older Jews still speak Yiddish among themselves (and spoke it with Oscar), while younger people communicated with him in English. Oscar sees a revival of Jewish culture in Poland today.

Agnes Peterson, who visited Germany during the summer of 1992, spoke about the multiple problems facing Germany. With the demolition of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, it had seemed that unification would work well, especially for East Germany. West Germany would absorb the influx of East Germans without much disruption. However, neither East nor West Germany seems to have been able to effect a smooth and painless transition. She heard many complaints about unemployment, rents, education, retirement benefits, social services, hospitals, clinics, kindergartens, and so on.

Agnes sees the problem in two parts: 1) Why is East Germany not doing better economically? and 2) Why does West Germany have a problem with East Germans seeking asylum? She thinks that the 1990 Treaty under which "worthless East German money was exchanged one to one for hard currency West German marks," was a very basic economic mistake, particularly since it kindled fears of an inflation similar to that of the 1920s. East Germany couldn't match western quality in their manufactured goods; at the same time, their Eastern European markets couldn't pay in hard currency and simply dried up. As East German factories went bankrupt, West Germany increased its own production instead of investing in the East. Other problems caused more unemployment in East Germany: at present, there is 40% unemployment in the East, and 5.8% in West Germany. Of 8,000 bankrupt companies, some 3,000 remain on the market, although foreign investors have purchased 440 companies, saving about 115,000 jobs.

The second major problem is a result of the liberal asylum law passed to facilitate East German immigration. The refugees are comprised of two groups: those who actually seek asylum from persecution, and those who hope for a better economic life. Applicants must remain in refugee camps for up to three years while their backgrounds are investigated. Current figures show that there are now about one-half million applicants.

Agnes doesn't see a clear or immediate solution to these problems. She concludes: "The collapse of the Soviet Empire and Eastern Europe . . . is . . . the most important positive event of the end of the twentieth century, but the political, economic, and social problems associated with this new equation will be with us for a long time to come."

John Walz gave us excerpts from a speech he had delivered at CSU Hayward in January 1992, based on a trip he and a delegation of historians made to three Russian cities in late fall 1991. He was able to meet with top Russian research historians, history faculty

members, and staff from the prestigious Institute for Oriental Studies in Tashkent. He also was able to visit friends made during his first USSR sojourn in 1968.

John concentrated on his meeting with Igor, one of his earliest Russian friends, an engineer who became an art historian in St. Petersburg. Igor is "rich in culture, but very limited in possessions." Together, they visited the home of Igor's childhood friend, Valia, a retired colonel of the militia (an unlikely friend for someone like Igor). Valia still believes that Stalin was "innocent of all misdoing and his lieutenants were to blame for everything." In contrast to Igor, Valia is a "great collector of material things, especially ikons, guns, and pirated audio tapes . . ."

John had many opportunities to talk to the "educated urban elite," but not to peasants or workers. He thought that those he spoke with had very little contact with capitalist economics. "The most experienced of them are the black marketeers; the rest are potential victims . . ." Although Igor calls himself a democrat, he hasn't revised his views in 24 years.

John said that politically, people tended to support Yeltsin. There is evidence of nationalism and ethnic tension. No one seems to have a clear vision of the future or answers to Russian problems. A peaceful transition from the former USSR to a democracy seems tenuous—difficult times are still ahead. [This was written more than a year ago.—EDITOR.]

—Masha Zakheim

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Ilse Sternberger

About two dozen Institute members and friends gathered at Ruth Willard's San Francisco home on 17 January to hear the most recent installment of Ilse Sternberger's autobiographical novel, "Down From the Linden Tree." Ilse began by explaining the work of which her reading was a part. She is writing about her childhood in Silesia in order to recreate the time, place, and people of that experience. She is also interested in the political issues that surrounded her family. Silesia was subject to Allied occupation after 1918 and became part of Germany as the result of a hotly-contested plebiscite held in 1920.

The young girl, named Ruth in the novel, is eleven years old in the episodes we heard, and has taken up the serious work of a gymnasium scholar, one of only two girls admitted to the formerly all-male sanctum. The first chapter, "The First Radio," describes the arrival of Herr Froehlich, a young Viennese engineer who was hired by Ruth's father to install the first radio set in the town. He stayed in their home and was treated as an honored guest. Ruth was fascinated with his work in the parlor and watched

him instead of tending to her schoolwork, until his interest in her was revealed to be less mental than physical. Ilse painted very effectively the horror and loathing that Ruth felt even after Herr Froehlich had left. Fortunately, Ruth was eventually able to relate what had happened, and her father helped her rejoin the childish world by setting up exercise equipment in the garden, which her friends could use with her.

The audience had a number of suggestions for Ilse, some having to do with the technical details of a crystal radio. The consensus was that her treatment of the central conflict between Ruth and Herr Froehlich was very sensitive and effective.

Ilse then read part of another chapter as a kind of encore, which the audience also enjoyed. This chapter describes the illness of Ruth's mother from the child's viewpoint. The first signs of trouble appeared when Muti exhibited eccentric behavior, and then was taken to the hospital by ambulance. When, weeks later, Ruth was finally allowed to visit, her mother was unrecognizable, since the treatment for her mental illness consisted largely of fattening her up. This chapter also has a happy ending when Muti arrived home unexpectedly in the middle of Ruth's birthday party.

The audience was charmed by the warm family feeling, which suffuses the story and successfully counters the threats and dangers. For those who had heard earlier chapters, the idyllic quality of this section appears as an interlude between the harsh realities of the immediate postwar world and the even more grim events that we all know will follow.

—Ellen Huppert

Jackie Barshak

The image—or images—of Josephine Baker in early 20th-century Paris was illustrated and discussed by Jackie Barshak on the evening of 7 February at the home of Ellen Huppert. Baker's early career was sketched briefly: her escape from a working-class upbringing in St. Louis, through her talent as a dancer, into the world of vaudeville; making it to Broadway with the "Dixie Steppers" in the 1920s; and finally to the Folies Bergère, where she became one of the most acclaimed figures of Parisian night life.

Jackie's presentation, a dry run for a Master's thesis in Art History, focused on the artist/entertainer's public image, which was illustrated with slides of advertising copy, theater posters and art photos, and a film segment of *Princess Tam-Tam*, in which Baker was featured. The image we saw was captivating and complex: Josephine Baker in her signature girdle of rhinestone-studded bananas, and photographed as a classically idealized sculptured form, suggesting to Jackie a return to ancient ideals. Baker was typically depicted with animals, ranging

from jungle leopards to gentrified equines, while in *Princess Tam-Tam* she played an African waif whom a French writer undertakes to "civilize," but who, in a reversal of the Pygmalion story, finds her true nobility in a return to nature.

This image, Jackie argued, was not Baker's creation, as were her dance and choreography. Rather, it was the work of theatrical promoters, press agents, and photographers for leading fashion magazines, who used Baker's popularity as an entertainer to further particular concepts of feminine beauty. This concocted image fed into and was furthered by the primitivism and exoticism then in vogue, and in that sense expressed a desire to escape the pressures of developing industrial capitalism while being, in its very commercialism, itself an expression of that capitalism. A fascination with blackness, the primitive, nature, the exotic and erotic, provided the possibility of Josephine Baker's image; racism, sexism, and colonialism gave it shape.

A lively discussion followed. The audience questioned whether current values could properly be used to assess events of earlier periods. Doubts were expressed as to whether the authorship of Baker's image could be determined from visual evidence alone; there was a desire to know more about the details of Baker's relationship with the press agents, photographers, and promoters who surrounded her. These questions led to others concerning the nature of evidence appropriate to the discipline of art history. The discussion was broadened by the reflections and recollections of a specially invited guest, Johnny Land, who had known and danced with Baker in San Francisco in the post-World War II period—when her public image was undeniably her own.

In the end, a consensus seemed to be reached in the often heated discussion. There was an acknowledgement that ascribing cause to such a cultural phenomenon as "industrial capitalism"—however important that concept might be to one's sense of the period—could not in itself throw much light on the images under review. The view was expressed that these images needed to be looked at in the various contexts of their time—perhaps the cultural, intellectual, and political climate of Paris between the Wars and/or comparable developments elsewhere, such as the "Harlem Renaissance" in the United States.

—Oscar Berland

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMINDERS TO MEMBERS

1.) Please pay your annual membership dues; our membership year begins each 1 January. Don't forget that dues and donations are tax deductible.

2.) The next deadline for IHS Minigrant applications is 1 May 1993. Get yours in now!

IHS MEMBERSHIP IN NCCPH

For several years the IHS has been one of the fifty member organizations of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCCPH) and has had a representative present at its meetings, held during the annual conventions of the AHA and OAH, also NCCPH members. Most recently, this meant representation at the 28 December 1992 meeting held during the AHA convention in Washington, D.C. Dr. Page Putnam Miller, NCCPH Director, presided over a fast-paced ninety minutes, during which a dozen one-page summaries of federal government policies of interest to historians, such as the performance of the National Archives and Records Administration, declassification of government documents policy, NEH programming and leadership, funding of the National Historic Publications & Records Commission (NHPRC), Freedom of Information Act implementation, and Library of Congress access, were distributed and then became the basis for discussion.

Dr. Miller and Samuel R. Gammon, AHA Executive Director, both Washington-based, commented on the opportunity to influence the incoming presidency on issues of concern to historians, not least of which are revised priorities at both the National Archives and the NEH as well as new approaches to cultural resource management. Dr. Miller spoke of her recent advocacy work as she took advantage not only of the many opportunities for input to the Clinton transition team, but also her concentration on the legal suit involving preservation of National Security Council (NSC) electronic records, and coordination of some of the users of the National Archives in planning the move of holdings to new facilities.

Later, the NCCPH Policy Board met and adopted a list of "NCCPH Legislative and Planning Issues for 1993," as well as three resolutions concerning declassification policy, the NHPRC grants program, and access to the Library of Congress. A statement was also adopted expressing concern about the management of the National Archives. The IHS has received the texts for all these among its regular mailings from the NCCPH, and an update on the 6 January 1993 ruling by Judge C. Richey of the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia that attempts by the Reagan and Bush administrations to destroy valuable electronic records were unlawful. Judge Richey's decision now ensures preservation of these electronic records.

Dr. Miller informed our IHS delegate that the NCCPH meeting during the OAH this Spring should provide the participants with an especially interesting opportunity to take stock of the performance of

Margaret DeLacy published an article, "Influenza Research in 18th Century Britain: Specificity and Contagion," in the March 1993 issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*.

Rochelle Gatlin has been appointed Visiting Lecturer for Spring 1993 in the Women's Studies Department at UC Berkeley. She is teaching "Contemporary Global Issues for Women." Rochelle gave a paper, "The Personal is Economic: Gender and Class Politics in Working Women's Organizations of the 1970s," at the North American Labor History Conference.

Edith Gelles's new book, *Portia: The World of Abigail Adams*, has been published by Indiana University Press (1992).

Pamela Herr's book, *The Letters of Jessie Benton Fremont*, which she coedited with Mary Lee Spence, has just been published by the University of Illinois Press. Pamela and Ms. Spence also have an article, "By the Sundown Sea: The Los Angeles Letters of Jessie Benton Fremont, 1888-1902," forthcoming in *California History*.

On 23 May at 5:00 p.m., there will be a directed reading of Rella Lossy's one-act play, "Mozart's Women: Theme & Variations." This will take place at the Jewish Community Center at 1414 Walnut Street in Berkeley. Ticket information is available at (510) 848-0237. Rella's monologue, "Mary Shelley's Waking Dream," will be read by actress Barbara Oliver at MusicSources in Berkeley on 18 April.

Peter Mellini has been extremely busy and productive. He has two articles in Macmillan's *Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East*, forthcoming. He and Roy Matthews of Michigan State are "well into" their book, "Images of Nations," on the origin and evolution of national symbols, i.e., the personification of nations. They would welcome suggestions on this subject from IHS members; Peter's address is in your roster. Last Spring, he was elected Secretary of the Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies. In addition, Peter is now chair-elect of the History Department at Sonoma State University, beginning June 1993. Congratulations!

As always, Karen Offen has also been very prolific. She recently published "Exploring the Sexual Politics of French Nationalism," in *Nationhood and Nationalism in France*, ed., Robert Tombs (Harper-Collins, 1991); and "Body Politics: Women, Work, and the Politics of Motherhood in France, 1920-1950," in *Maternity and Gender Policies: Women and the Rise of the European Welfare States, 1880s-1950s*, eds., Gisela Bock and Pat Thane (Routledge, 1991). Karen's 1988 article, "Defining Feminism: A Comparative Historical Perspective," which first appeared in *Signs*, has been published in Japanese, French, and Spanish, with a German version due out in 1993. An abbreviated English version of this influential article will appear in *Beyond Equality and Difference: Citizenship, Feminist*

Politics and Female Subjectivity, eds., Gisela Bock and Susan James (Routledge, 1992). Karen has also presented a paper, "Was Mary Wollstonecraft a Feminist?" in Winnipeg and Brighton, England.

In January of this year, Therese Pipe, along with other members of the Oral History Committee of the Berkeley Historical Society, trained eighth-graders at M. L. King Junior High School in oral history techniques so they could interview people involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

Diane Wood has been accepted into the doctoral program in the School of Education at Stanford. She will be working on the history of 19th-century women's education in the United States.

NEW MEMBERS

Betje Black Klier received her PhD in Foreign Language Education from the University of Texas at Austin, where she specialized in computer-assisted instruction in French culture and civilization. She has taught French and Spanish, and most recently was Assistant Professor and Coordinator of the program in Foreign Language Education at Auburn University. Betje has published and presented papers in her fields of interest. Her most recent article was "The CD ROM Revolution in Foreign Language Research," in *Education Sans Frontiers, Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Technology and Education* (1992). This past year she presented "The Derivation and Perpetuation of the Heroic Myth of Champ d'Aisle," at the Western Society for French History. She is currently working on a book on Theodore Pavie, a 19th-century traveler to Louisiana and Texas, to be published by UT Press. She is interested in French Utopian Socialists in the South, art and literature of the Bonapartist colonies during the Restoration, and scenic papers at texts, i.e., the great French panoramas of 1790-1840. Betje just moved to Palo Alto and learned of the Institute through the MLA Directory. She hopes to find "kindred souls to share ideas and information," and people to read and critique drafts. She also needs access to libraries and archives.

Marsha Vande Berg is currently the Open Forum/Opinion Page Editor at the *San Francisco Chronicle* and is a member of its Editorial Board. Her articles and columns also appear in several other newspapers. She received the Gannett Award for her part in covering the Nashville Prison riot in 1986. She is the Book Review Editor of the *Journal for College and University Personnel*, and is active in several other national organizations. Marsha received her MA in German Language/Culture and Comparative Literature from Duke University, and her PhD in German Language/Culture and Fine Arts from Vanderbilt. Her focus is on U.S./European/German issues, and

she has acted as a panelist and lecturer in her fields of expertise. She is interested in the impact of public policy and media on the historical and present-day links between countries, especially as they affect U.S.-European relationships, and in finding parallels between U.S.-European connections and U.S.-Pacific Rim relationships. She looks forward to the opportunity the IHS offers for collegial exchange. Marsha learned of the Institute from Jules Becker.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- April 18 Presentation by Bogna Lorence-Kot on her time in Poland.
April 23-25 NCIS Conference, Washington, D.C.
May 1-2 WAWH Annual Conference, Lake Tahoe

EDITOR'S NOTE

The deadline for the next Newsletter is **25 June**. Please send all your personal news and any other items to the appropriate person by that date.

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

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