

# The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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Summer 1993

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As Institute members know, we recently sponsored a film program on "Literary San Francisco" with the California Historical Society and the San Francisco Historical Society. I am happy to note that we had a good turnout for the series, particularly for the showing of Erich von Stroheim's *Greed*. These events were the latest in a long series of public programs the Institute has sponsored for our members and for the public at large.

This description of our latest program, of course, is the prelude to two suggestions. First, if there are programs you feel the Institute should produce, please let us know. Ideas for new programs are always welcome. Second, consider volunteering to coordinate a program. The Institute depends on its members to accomplish everything it does. So while ideas are most welcome, volunteers are absolutely vital to seeing those ideas translated into actual programs. Putting on a program is a commitment of time and effort, but it need not be an overwhelming burden. In fact, it can even be an enjoyable and satisfying experience which leaves you with a feeling of accomplishment. So if you have an idea for a program, please let us know and consider becoming involved as an event coordinator.

In this context, I want to mention one forthcoming event. On 19 September, we will be having the annual membership potluck, this year at Al Baxter's home in Oakland. I urge all members to mark the date on their calendars and to be sure to attend this festive event! Further details will be forthcoming.

Finally, I want to note that our Library Committee, which did such wonderful work last year, will be meeting soon to renew the Institute's agreement with the University of California, Berkeley library. This agreement allowed Institute members library privileges at a reduced rate, and we hope it will be continued.

—Michael Griffith

## WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Ellen Huppert

On 28 February, Ellen Huppert gave Institute members and guests a preview of the presentation she was to give at the April conference of NCIS. Under the title "Crossing Boundaries—Benefits and Dangers of Crossing Disciplinary Lines," Ellen described Martin Bernal's *Black Athena: The Afro-Asian Roots of Classical Civilization* as an example of the pitfalls of working outside the community of scholars in a particular field. Pointing out that both independent scholars and scholars with tenure enjoy considerable freedom from academic and disciplinary controls, Ellen suggested that Bernal, a professor of Chinese government, now writing on the treatment of ancient Near Eastern and European history by modern Europeans, shares with independent scholars certain risks that arise from being an outsider.

Ellen found herself frustrated by the breadth of both Bernal's claims and his 100 pages of notes and bibliography. It is almost impossible to refute or even examine a hypothesis as all-embracing as Bernal's effort to document deliberate scholarly neglect or suppression of information about Black participation in the rise of civilization. However, Ellen is competent to examine Bernal's discussion and evaluation of the 19th-century French historians Ernest Renan, and she finds it wanting. Bernal links Renan to J. A. de Gobineau as a founder of "scientific" racism. In so doing, Bernal not only oversimplifies but misrepresents Renan's scholarly role in the French culture wars of the 19th century, particularly in the application of modern criticism to received truth.

Bernal assumes that Renan and all other writers of the period were supporters of European imperialism who attempted to glorify western European history. Ellen pointed out that, in fact, Renan brought the latest archeological and linguistic knowledge to French biblical criticism in the *Life of Jesus* and other works. In other words, Renan used secular and scientific thinking to challenge orthodoxy. Renan also explicitly denounced anti-Semitism and the extreme nationalism that often followed it. Renan does not fit



the pattern that Bernal would like him to fit; his error is in assuming that he can know the motives of an historian such as Renan without having to read Renan's works carefully or understand his milieu.

Are there ways for independent scholars to protect themselves from falling into similar traps when they cross disciplinary boundaries? Ellen suggested that a certain humility is in order, so that even when one disagrees with established scholars, one does not scorn or ignore their work.

Lively discussion followed Ellen's talk. The first comment was that Ellen's title misrepresented her subject. What she had described was simply Bernal's poor methodology. If his errors arise from working outside his original discipline, *Black Athena* may be seen as a case study of the pitfalls of crossing disciplinary boundaries. But he may also simply be sloppy or determined to argue ahead of his evidence. Ellen cannot judge whether he falls into the same methodological errors in his own specialty, but the question is worth raising.

The group was particularly interested in the question of how to identify good scholarship, and many people felt that good methodology is more important than whether one crosses disciplinary lines. Bernal's voluminous references do make it hard to refute him point by point, but we can still ask whether he is making erroneous assumptions and then adducing only evidence that supports them. Spot-checking Bernal's arguments, as Ellen has done with his discussion of Renan, allows us to assess his general reliability.

Some of Bernal's problems are common to scholars in other fields who move into intellectual history without understanding the historical context or the nature of historical evidence, and some of *Black Athena's* popularity is caused by Bernal's hypotheses fitting certain current academic thinking about race. Methodological criticism is unlikely to have much effect on those who simply like Bernal's conclusions, and there is little purpose in demonstrating that Bernal does not agree with other authorities. His argument, after all, is that there has been deliberate suppression of evidence by those authorities. Certainly, historians should be careful not to overstate the boundaries of cross-disciplinary work; originality usually requires breaking boundaries. If the methodology is sound, if the new work is presented as hypothesis and not as new-found absolute truth, if the scholar welcomes others testing the hypothesis in areas where they have particular knowledge, then crossing boundaries is not only acceptable, it should be welcomed.

—Deborah Frangquist

## Doris Linder

On 28 March, at the home of Mae Silver, Doris Linder presented "Women on the Move to Norwegian Political Leadership: The Role of Aase Lionaes," in which she shared highlights of her political biography of Lionaes, the most prominent woman politician of Norway in the 1940s and 1950s. Soon after World War II, Lionaes became chair of the Women's Organization and a member of the Central Committee of the Labor Party (1945–53). She began two decades of service as a delegate to the United Nations and three decades as a member of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. A member of Parliament from 1953 to 1977, she sat on the two most powerful committees—Finance and Foreign Relations—not Social or Education, to which female M.P.s were usually appointed. In 1965 she became the first woman elected to the presidential board of Parliament. Lionaes helped pave the way to Norway's current fame as the country with the most female members of the cabinet, local councils, and other prominent political roles.

Lionaes occasionally attracted attention beyond the northern countries and European social democratic party circles, particularly as one of the few women delegates to the early United Nations and the sponsor of 1956 legislation enabling women to become state church priests. In Norway she was best known as a strong advocate of Labor's economic programs and of equal rights for women. She was also a tireless worker in behalf of refugees through both Norwegian and UN organizations, as well as being a strong champion of Norway's NATO membership.

Doris then focused on Lionaes' introduction to politics. While still in secondary school she became interested in the ideas of Martin Tranmael, a longtime major figure in the Norwegian Labor Party. As a result, she became a leader in the Labor youth organization in 1925, and was the only woman in its board by the early 1930s. She and an older sister became the first women of their family to earn university degrees—hers in economics. Her exceptional talent for solving serious youth unemployment problems helped her develop her debating skills, and allowed her to make recommendations in the field to the government. In 1935 Lionaes won a scholarship to the London School of Economics.

After her return from London in 1936, Lionaes assumed a senior position in the Labor Party as editor of its women's magazine and as a member of its women's secretariat. In her speeches, women's magazine, and at party conferences, she directed attention to international relations as well as to domestic affairs. During the German occupation years (1940 to 1945) she was a member of the Underground, and was smuggled over the border into Sweden in 1944, where she joined Martin Tranmael and other exiles in



planning for the postwar years. In May 1945 she promptly resumed her former Party positions, and continued her climb to political prominence.

—Doris Linder and Georgia Wright

### Betje Klier

"Five Generations of an Icon," the title of Betje Klier's Work-in-Progress, refers to the fascinating history of a unique wallpaper now found in Montgomery, Alabama. With the aid of slides and copies of engravings, Betje explained some of the results of her detective work on the little-known artifact to an Institute audience at the home of Myrna Smith on 2 May. Betje was preparing for a workshop on the wallpaper funded by the NEH and cosponsored by the Alabama Department of Archives and History, the Marengo County Historical Society in Demopolis, and Betje's own Latin Gulf South Research group.

The untitled and unsigned work, sixty-four feet long, that shows a number of figures in a sylvan setting, was the product of a group of Bonapartist supporters who looked for a new way of life after Napoleon's defeat and exile in 1815.

Two colonies of about 300 each settled on the Mississippi Gulf coast in 1818. Both had to be abandoned. Today there are almost no traces of French settlement in the area, apart from the name of Marengo County, Alabama, which was named for one of Napoleon's victories.

The settlements attracted great attention in France at the time. Seen from Paris as idyllic settings for fulfilling the promise of the French Revolution, they were a popular subject despite the revival of royal absolutism at home. Three books were published in Paris, purporting to describe the Bonapartist utopia. Prints using an accepted set of symbols to show the wonders of the new world were displayed to advertise the books.

Betje showed how the iconography of the prints was carried over into the wallpaper. The soldier-farmer figure appears, reminiscent of Cincinnatus and of the American Revolution. The felled log denotes civilization's advance into the wilderness. Two kinds of greetings between men appear: the "American handshake" and the French embrace of fraternity—there are no subservient bows. An enlisted man and an officer share equally the burden of carrying a log, with the enlisted man in the lead.

The prints, and probably the wallpaper as well, came from the Paris studio of Horace Vernet, where Theodore Gericault and other Bonapartists gathered. Betje is still on the trail of possible original sites for the wallpaper among the several Bonapartist homes in Europe that would have had rooms large enough to hold it.

The work came to the Alabama Department of Archives and History about sixty years ago after it had been sent to the U.S. for an exhibit. Arrangements were made for its purchase to prevent its being destroyed in Europe during World War II.

Postscript: Betje reports that the Alabama workshop presentation was a great success, with the audience praising the clarity and accessibility of her presentation. It was featured in newspapers statewide as well as on Public Radio.

—Ellen Huppert

### REPORT BY BOGNA LORENCE-KOT

On 18 April, at the home of Irena Narell, Bogna Lorence-Kot gave us a lively update on her experience as a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Lublin from October 1992 to January of this year. She was scheduled to teach three classes in women's history, particularly that of Polish women. In order to prepare her lectures thoroughly, she arrived in Poland in August—and to her chagrin found her accommodations to be woefully inadequate. She had been promised an apartment, and found her one-room lodgings impossible for work. She cabled the State Department in Washington, without success. It was not until she issued an ultimatum to the Polish authorities that she was ready to leave that the promised apartment miraculously materialized just before her classes began on October 7. The indifference and bureaucratic muddle she encountered ended Bogna's twenty-year love affair with Poland.

There was a dearth of research material on the history of Polish women, and as a result she relied mainly on American data on women's history. She taught three classes a week at the Institute of Contemporary History and the Institute of Polish Literature, with a total of 60 to 70 students.

Unlike the students she has taught in the U.S., Polish students have no experience in participating in class discussion, and therefore, lack the confidence to speak up in class. Without the interaction between professor and students to which Bogna was accustomed, it was difficult to assess the extent of their progress and knowledge. There are no texts nor any literature on women's history or on feminism in Poland, so that Bogna was forced to create her own teaching material. Moreover, in Polish universities, students do no writing, and no examinations or grades are given. When, at the completion of her courses, she asked the students why they had chosen her classes, their response was that the alternatives were classical Greek sculpture or the study of political parties!

Bogna gave the audience her views on the role of women in present Polish society. Because of the

Catholic Church in Poland, she feels, "women were better off under Communism. If the Church has its way, there will be no contraceptives and no abortions." In addition, women are now very much on their own. Middle-aged women who were able to work under Communism find themselves without jobs, because the newly arrived foreign firms employ only younger women.

Poland seems to be better off economically than when she last visited a few years ago. At that time, necessities such as toilet paper and light bulbs were nonexistent, while now they are easily obtainable. Such Polish products as fruit juices and sausages are everywhere. Finally, in response to a question about anti-Semitism, Bogna replied that Jews and Jewish topics are quite fashionable in Poland at present.

—Irena Narell

## BOOK REVIEW

Francesca Miller, *Latin American Women and the Search for Social Justice*. Hanover & London: University Press of New England, 1991, xv, 324 pp., illus., maps, \$40 (cloth), \$16.95 (paper).

*Latin American Women* completes over a decade of painstaking research and thought on the intersection of two major topics of Latin American history, the role of women and the path of social change. The book was a huge undertaking, if for no other reason than that the historical record of Latin American women and the history of social change reflect the diversity of this enormous region. Impressively, Francesca Miller finds consensus within this diversity, provides scholarly documentation for trends, and, most importantly, offers insights for today from the lessons of these records.

Just as the backgrounds of the women considered in this book shaped their roles in the search for social justice, so the perspective of each reader of this history will shape its personal meaning. As one who was deeply interested in the subject matter at the book's conception, but who then lost touch with the field during the book's gestation, I bring a unique perspective. This review focuses on the meaning of the book to me personally.

Simply seeing the book and holding it in my hands was a moving experience. When the first seeds for this book were sown, in the early '70s, Francesca and I were finishing course work for our degrees in Latin American history and serving as teaching assistants in the first class of U.S. women's history ever taught at UC Davis. Our consciousness raised, we searched the secondary literature for information on Latin American women's history, and found only an article on Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz, a remarkable 17th-century Mexican poet and nun. Within the next

few years, while Francesca and I were out of the country working on our respective dissertations, the first secondary works on Latin American women's history appeared. Most of these works were either bibliographic essays or compilations of vignettes. I remember that there was an enormous amount of raw material available. In the '80s, I moved from academia into the business world. During that short decade, while my back was turned, Francesca and her Latin American historian colleagues have turned that chaos of data into neat, flowing prose studded with footnotes supporting lucid theses. They have truly plowed a documentary wilderness. For one such as I, who saw the 'before' picture, the magnitude of the accomplishment is truly overwhelming.

If the sheer reality of ink on paper overwhelmed me, reading the first chapter had me jumping up and down. Here was the best documentary evidence I've seen, from three diverse historical settings, of a truth I'd discovered on my very different path pioneering a woman-owned business. Women's traditional sphere as wife, mother, and homemaker, while sometimes the cause of their need for liberation, can just as readily be a source of their empowerment. Using the cases of Haiti in 1930, Mexico in 1968, and Argentina in the 1970s, Francesca shows how traditional, family-oriented *madres* became public revolutionaries when repressive political-military forces murdered their children. Instinctively protecting their sphere, these women, perhaps unwittingly, became very effective agents of social change.

In my very different business world I have often felt that I, as a woman manager, have unique advantages over my male counterparts: I have been "gender-typed" to both nurture as appropriate or, with she-lion instinct, to protect the 'den' and its population, just like the *madres* Francesca studied. Women managers, using skills refined as wives and mothers, are natural team-builders, generating the high employee morale and productivity that are usually extracted from labor by the typical male style of management by control. Like the Latin American *madres*, I have many times been an unwitting agent in the search for social justice by simply "acting like a woman."

From that insightful first chapter, which Francesca appropriately uses to show the importance of the historical record for a woman's self-awareness, the book turns to the details of documenting women's role in Latin American social change. Chapter 2, "*Precursoras*," is an overview of the history of women in Latin America based on the research of the last twenty years. For me, reading this chapter, along with the excellent annotated bibliography, was like attending a reunion of women Latin Americanists.

Chapter 3 is on women and education, that all-important avenue of social change and empower-

ment. The next four chapters deal with successive periods of the feminist movement in Latin America, as women consciously attempted to change their world and their place in it. Chapter 4 looks at early feminism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when a select group of Latin American women, influenced by trends in the North Atlantic, gave voice to their feminist consciousness and sought social change, including suffrage. Chapter 5 focuses on World War II and the postwar period, particularly in the context of women, social change, and the labor movement of that era. Chapter 6 deals with women's role in the revolutionary movement of the '60s and, conversely, the effect of those movements on women. Finally, Chapter 7 is centered on the modern Latin American women's movement and its relationship to international feminism.

For students of Latin American history, this book makes significant strides in organizing the documentary evidence and providing interpretive benchmarks. But this scholarly work has relevance far beyond the field of Latin American history. I urge anyone interested in women's role to read this book with an eye to the insights provided by the historical record on the significant issue of "women's liberation," and therefore the fuller empowerment of all people.

—Ann Hagerman Johnson

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Minigrant Award for May

A \$300 IHS Minigrant has been awarded to Betje B. Klier of Palo Alto, a specialist in 19th-century French cultural history, for her continuing work on Theodore Pavie and French cultural influence in Louisiana and Texas.

In announcing the award, IHS President Michael Griffith praised the original concept of Betje's research, and explained that the grant would help defray expenses for art history documentation research in France this Spring. "The variety of IHS research projects," Griffith said, "is one of the strengths of our unique organization. I hope IHS members will not hesitate to apply for the next minigrant cycle."

### THE DEADLINE IS NOVEMBER 1!

There are no formal application requirements. Applicants should answer the key question: "How would an IHS minigrant further the scholarly work described in the application, and would it make a difference in furthering that work?" WIP exposure for a research project described in an application is considered a very definite plus.

—Wolfgang Rosenberg.

### Request from your Editor

I ask all members who write reports of Works-in-Progress, other Institute events, or book reviews to please send their written work directly to the Editor of the Newsletter. If you have facts, names, or a couple of things you must check, please do so by telephoning the presenter. Part of my job is to clarify any points that might be unclear to those readers who were not present at the event; I do that by contacting the presenter myself. There is no need to send your report back to the original presenter. Thank you all very much for your wonderful work in writing up IHS events and your willingness to contribute to Institute effectiveness by so doing.

—Elaine Rosenthal

### Social Historians Wanted!

Under the rubric of "Social Dances are a Mirror of our Social Mores," *Dance Through Time* (a nonprofit theatrical dance company) is looking for social historians to work with historians of Social Dance forms to create a multimedia educational project. Focusing on 500 years of Euro-American heritage, the project follows social dance and social mores from Renaissance Italy and Baroque France to 19th-century England, continuing with the multicultural influences of 20th-century America. If you are interested in participating in the project or wish to be kept informed, please contact them at: Carol Teten, *Dance Through Time*, 50 Oak St., San Francisco, CA 94102; (415) 621-3878.

### Call for papers

The Western History Association will meet in Albuquerque 20-23 October 1994 with the theme: "The West: Diverse Visions." Proposals for panels should include abstracts, presenters (with short paragraph on each), chair, and commentator. Deadline is 1 September 1993. Contact: Melody Webb, P.O. Box 308, Moose, WY 83012.

The Southwest Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association in San Antonio from 30 March to 2 April 1994. Call for proposals by 1 October 1993. Contact: Edward Byrd, Dept. of History, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Durant, OK 74701.

*Women: A Cultural Review*, published three times a year, explores the role and representation of women in arts and culture, past and present. Each issue focuses on a special topic or topics. For information, contact the *Review* at Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd., Cary, NC 27513.

*Interruption: Abortion in German History, Politics, and Literature*, a book of critical essays with an interdisciplinary approach, seeks contributions about

historical, political, personal, and legal aspects of abortion in any of the German-speaking countries. Contact: Kristie Foell, German Dept. Box 530, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

### Meetings

The 13th Annual International Conference on Critical Thinking and Educational Reform will be held **1-4 August** at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, (707) 664-2940.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA will meet **11-14 August** at Los Angeles. The theme is "The American Dream in Comparative Perspective: Meanings and Mythologies." Contact: Lawrence J. Jelinek, Dept. of History, Box 85, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA 90045.

The California Historical Society will hold its annual conference from **30 September to 3 October** in Pasadena. "Paradox in Paradise: Mystique and Reality" will examine the American ideals and images—real, mythical, and mystical—embodied in California's history and culture. There will be presentations on the image and reality of California. To receive registration materials, send your name, address, and telephone number to: California Historical Society, 2099 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109, Attn: Annual Conference.

There will be a Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries in Vancouver **14-16 October**. Contact Dennis Reinhartz, SHD, Dept. of History, Box 19529, University of Texas, Arlington, TX 76019.

### NCIS Conference Report

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars convened its first conference in April. There were 60 people at the conference and 15 invited panelists. The keynote address was given by Gloria Erlich, who related the histories of the founding of NCIS and the Princeton Research Forum. Saturday morning there were panels devoted to Federal grants programs and to relations between museums and guest curators as well as four papers grouped under the conference title of "Practical and Intellectual Issues."

The afternoon offered panels on technological tools and on publishing as well as a session on biography. The Sunday workshop on grant-writing, conducted by Edith Couturier, a member of the Capital Area Independent Scholars who works at NEH, had enthusiastic participants. There was also a series of papers on literature, which ran concurrently.

There were no self-serving critiques of papers; comments were clearly intended to be helpful! As for the papers, this may be the first conference I've attended in which I felt that no one had spoken too

long. All speakers considered the nature of the general audience and the special quality a spoken paper must have. Here, much of the interest of the papers lay in the personal engagement of the speakers or the circumstances that led to the choice of the topic, so that we were not served something in the orthodox academic manner, without a personal context, without passion. I would not have predicted that independent scholars would speak to one another with such a distinctive voice.

At the last meeting, we were scheduled to discuss our concerns and then to hear about present and future activities of NCIS. We started around the circle, introducing ourselves, but there were so many people, by that time all at their ease, that the mini-autobiographies stretched out until, at the behest of the group, they took the whole time! It seems that the best future activity of NCIS will be the holding of more such conferences. We are planning the next for Berkeley, California, in October of 1994.

—Georgia Wright

(Summary of her report in *The Independent Scholar*)

### MEMBERSHIP NEWS

**Edith Gelles** is chair and **Frances R. Keller** and **Francesca Miller** are members of the Program Committee for the Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA. [See under Meetings.] Serving on the Nominations Committee is IHS member **Glenna Matthews**. Institute members who will be participating in the sessions include: **Jules Becker**, **Robert Cherny**, **Rochelle Gatlin**, **Frances Keller**, **Glenna Matthews**, and **Marianne Sheldon**.

Among IHS members who participated in programs at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Western Association of Women Historians (30 April to 2 May) were **Nupur Chaudhuri**, **Frances R. Keller**, **Alison Lingo**, **Bogna Lorence-Kot**, **Glenna Matthews**, **Francesca Miller**, **Lorrie O'Dell**, **Karen Offen**, and **Lyn Reese**. Karen is President of WAWH this year, while Alison has acted as Secretary for many years. **Ellen Huppert** chaired the committee that awarded the Judith Lee Ridge prize this year.

**Richard Herr** was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society in April of this year. Congratulations!

**Ellen Huppert's** paper, "Crossing Boundaries: Benefits and Dangers of Crossing Disciplinary Lines," was awarded one of two prizes given by the National Coalition of Independent Scholars for presentations made at their first annual conference held in Chevy Chase, Maryland, in April.

**Alison Lingo** and **Glenna Matthews** served as coordinators for two different sessions at the Bay Area Forum and Fair on Global Issues for Women,

held at UC Berkeley 4-5 June. This conference of workshops was a precursor to the UN World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995.

Cathy Luchetti's book, *Home on the Range: A Culinary History of the American West*, received a rave review in the San Francisco Chronicle on 5 May. Included was a reproduction of one of almost 150 archival photographs in the book. The book includes many journal entries of the pioneers who came west during the 19th century, and "the voices, too, of the people they met here: the Indians and the Spanish." The book was published this year by Villard Books. Cathy will be giving a talk about her book at the National Archives on 10 August and will appear on CBS "This Morning" the next day. IHS members are really getting around in this world.

For the second year in a row an Institute member has won the Sierra Prize, awarded by the Western Association of Women Historians for the best book published in 1992 by a member of their organization. This year, the award went to Glenna Matthews for *The Rise of Public Woman: Woman's Power and Woman's Place in the United States: 1630-1970*, published by Oxford University Press. Applause!

William McPeak is preparing three articles on traditional and scientific conceptions of meteorological topics and early military technology for *The Encyclopedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures*. The volume is scheduled for publication by Garland Press in 1995.

Polish-born Bogna Lorence-Kot and Irena Narell, whose Jewish ancestors arrived in Poland in the 15th century, will appear jointly at the Fifth Annual Jewish Film Festival Brunch at the Berkeley-Richmond Jewish Community Center on 25 July. They will discuss Lodz (the textile center of Poland at the turn of the 20th century), early industrialism, and the rise of the Jewish proletariat. The forum is being held in connection with the showing of Andrzej Wajda's celebrated Polish film on the same subject, "The Promised Land."

Peter Palmquist reports the publication of *The Daguerreian Annual 1993*, the official yearbook of the Daguerreian Society, of which he is the editor. In March, Peter delivered a paper, "Women in Photography: An Overview to 1920," at the "Benedicte Wrensted: Images in Focus" conference at Idaho State University in Pocatello. During April, Peter was in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he delivered a paper on the history of Indian photography, "Be Sure to Get a Good Close-up," at a symposium, "Images Across Boundaries: History, Use, and Ethics of Photographs of American Indians."

Anne Richardson will give a paper, "On Representing William Tyndale's English," at the annual meeting of the Renaissance English Text Society to be

held in conjunction with the MLA convention in Toronto in December.

Jan Newstrom Thompson wrote the essay for the catalogue of the exhibition of "Theodore Wores: An American Artist in Meiji Japan," which opened at the Pacific Asia Museum in Pasadena on 4 May. Jan also gave a lecture on the exhibition at the museum.

## NEW MEMBERS

Dr. James S. Browne is a retired neurosurgeon who did his undergraduate work at Harvard and received his medical degree from the University of Rochester School of Medicine. He continued his studies at the National Institute of Neurology in London and at Langley Porter in San Francisco. He is an emeritus faculty member of the College of Marin, where he teaches courses on Georgian England and on the art and times of William Hogarth. He is currently doing research on Hogarth's portrayal of medicine, and the effect of George III's mental illness on his period of rule. He is also a student of Diego Rivera's murals, and offers tours of Rivera's local works. He was introduced to the Institute by Masha Zakheim.

Anthony Raymond Kilgallin received his BA, MA, M Phil, and PhD in American Literature from the University of Toronto. He was Assistant Professor of English at the University of British Columbia from 1967 to 1973 and Visiting Professor of American Literature at Simon Fraser University from 1976 until recently. He has published two books: *The Canadian Short Story* (Holt Rinehart, 1971) and *Lowry* (General Publishing, 1973). In addition, he has published many articles on a variety of subjects.

Tony's current interest is 19th-century San Francisco; Hawaiian and Fijian history; Irish immigration to the Bay Area, and the history of the (pilgrimage) way of Saint James in Spain. He is currently writing a play about Herman Melville's visit to San Francisco and has conducted exhaustive research into the events from 13 to 19 October 1860 for this project. He is also applying to the Gerbode Foundation for a grant to help with the play.

Tony learned of the Institute from a newspaper article about the IHS Bookshare, and met with Jules Becker. He is looking forward to participating in the collegiality of our group.

Susan Herron Sibbet received her BS in Education from the University of Virginia, an MA in English from Northwestern, and an MA in Creative Writing from SFSU. Her poetry has been widely published, and she has given several readings of her works.

She is writing a fictional biography of Theodora Bosanquet, English author, editor, and amanuensis to Henry James. She is affiliated with the Institute for

Research on Women and Gender at Stanford, is an Affiliate Artist at Headlands Center for the Arts in Sausalito, and Artist in Residence with the California Poets in Schools in the Bay Area.

Susan has organized and coordinated regular series of poetry-writing workshops for adults in the Bay Area. She has received many honors, among them a Mary Ingraham Bunting Fellowship and a Women in Literature Award from the National Women's Political Caucus. Susan learned of the Institute from Ellen Huppert and other friends.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- July 11 Work-in-Progress—Francesca Miller, "Costa Rica, 1993: Issues in Global Feminism," Notes From the 5th International Interdisciplinary Congress of Women.
- July 17 Tour of frescoes in Toland Hall at UCSF Medical Center, led by Masha Zakheim.
- September 19 Annual Membership Potluck

Final Deadline For The Fall Issue Is 22 September.

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

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