

# The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

Volume XV, No. 3

Fall 1994

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this column, I want to say a few words about what could become a significant difficulty for the Institute—a slowly declining number of members. Currently, the Institute has 131 members, down from around 145 a few years ago. While we are in no danger of going out of business, we *do* need to actively recruit new members.

Recommendations from current members are one of the most effective ways we have of gaining new members. I want to encourage every member to tell friends about the Institute. We are a very active organization, with a Work-in-Progress session every month and with several ongoing reading and study groups. In addition, we have at least two major programs a year and a number of social events. Very few voluntary scholarly organizations can match our record of accomplishment, year after year! I am sure that if we make an effort to reach out to potential new members we can increase our membership even above the 140–150 level.

On a related matter, elsewhere on this page you will find an account of the Institute mailing list policy as reviewed and confirmed by the board this past September. Over the past few years, the Institute has departed from previous practice by continuing to carry nonmember individuals on its mailing list as a service. However, after analysis of the costs, the board believes that a return to our former policy is imperative in order to reduce the financial burden of mailings to nonmembers. We will continue to mail the *Newsletter* gratis to colleges, universities, and specific historical institutions, as we have in the past.

Last of all, I want to note that the next application deadline for IHS minigrants is 1 NOVEMBER. To date, I think the program has been a great success, and I want to encourage members with ongoing projects who could benefit from such a grant to be sure to apply.

—Michael Griffith

## MAILING LIST POLICY

After much study and discussion, your board of directors has decided to reinstate an IHS practice that had inadvertently fallen into disuse and that has resulted in an annual expense of between \$1,200 and \$1,400 annually (a cost that will rise next year), a major amount out of an annual budget of \$7,000 to \$8,000. Analysis has revealed that this is the cost of sending the *Newsletter* and Work-in-Progress notices to an ever-growing list of members who do not pay their dues and to nonmember individuals who have expressed interest in the Institute. Formerly, our mailing list was culled every three months to remove those individuals who do not pay dues but who still receive our mailings. Even though we are a nonprofit organization, we cannot afford to bear this cost any longer. Therefore, within the next month, the Institute will mail a reminder to each person on the list who has not applied for membership or who has been a member but has not paid dues. We will continue sending our *Newsletter* to certain institutions, societies, colleges and universities, and libraries at no cost.

IHS thinks that what it extends to members, such things as workshops and, more recently, programs on the Holocaust, the new presence of women in American politics, and the "Turner" evening; our various smaller study groups; UC Berkeley Library privileges for our members at a low cost; the collegiality and sheer enjoyment of our dinners, picnics, and lunches; and, not least, our Minigrants for members, offer something for everyone. The Institute has offered and will continue to offer various programs to the public at large, such as our cosponsorship of an historical film series with the California Historical Society and the San Francisco Historical Society, and another series with the California History Center; cosponsorship with various other institutions of lectures and symposia, and of the 1994 NCIS Annual Meeting, as well as the successful Bookshare event.

The *Newsletter* not only keeps readers up-to-date on the doings of the Institute, but also reviews books by members, reports on Works-in-Progress that readers may have missed, and informs members about



calls for papers, upcoming conferences, and grants and fellowships on offer. The Work-in-Progress programs offer fascinating insights into our colleagues' research, and an appreciation of periods and subjects other than our own.

The membership dues are minimal, and our value to members and the community is great. Our deepest hope is that you will think again, send in your dues or application for membership to the IHS office TODAY, (or at the latest, by 1 January 1995). As a bonus, if your application for membership with your check or your dues payment is received by 1 January 1995, that payment will cover your dues for all of 1995 and you will remain on our mailing list.

—Elaine Rosenthal

## NEW INSTITUTE POLICY

Starting 1 January 1995, we will have a new Student Category of \$15 per year. We are asking all members who teach or who know History professors and teachers to contact them in order to circulate information about IHS, and especially to encourage their graduate students to join. If you need brochures for this purpose, please contact the Institute office at (415) 441-3759. We offer stimulating programs and a forum for their work through our Works-in-Progress.



## MEMBERS ANNUAL POTLUCK DINNER

On Sunday, 18 September, approximately thirty-six members of the Institute for Historical Study gathered at the home of member Ruth Hendricks Willard for the annual potluck dinner. Although the weather was foggy outside, IHS members were not fazed, and spirited conversation flowed through the group during the three-hour social event. Ruth had planned carefully for the comfort of her guests, and the delicious comestibles contributed by the participants completed the necessary requirements for a most enjoyable afternoon. Ruth deserves the hearty thanks of those attending.

—Nancy Zinn

## DOE STORES CARD CATALOGUE

The main author-title card catalogue for UC Berkeley has disappeared into storage well before the backlog of pre-1977 imprints had been entered into the on-line catalogue. For the next two years or so, a book not yet in the on-line catalogue will be "lost" unless you have previously recorded the call number or find it listed at one of the other campuses on Melvyl and try those numbers in the stacks. Some books have been moved to Richmond without this fact being recorded; one faculty member enlisted a good-hearted page in a search for a whole series of folios and he found several in Richmond and a few scattered at random in the stacks.

The librarians had all read Nicholson Baker's eloquent funerary oration for card catalogues, entitled "Discards," in the April 4 issue of *The New Yorker*. But the library has no money for the space for the card catalogue, and the administration (of the library? of the university?) has little sympathy for those who find the on-line catalogue seriously flawed, clumsy, or frustrating, to say nothing of incomplete.

Those of us who need pre-1977 imprints and cannot find them might try to gain access to the card catalogue by addressing Jeff Pudewell in 245 Doe. The cards are stored "somewhere near Richmond storage," and my informants did not know how access would be managed, but I suspect that faculty and other readers will not put projects on hold for two years without a fight. We can also start collecting the cataloguing problems that we used to solve with the card catalogue—the misspelled authors, the monographs improperly listed under series titles and vice versa, and the missing cross-references. Then we can try to find a librarian interested in correcting the on-line catalogue. We could write letters pleading for the old catalogue's retention when a new Librarian is appointed, although that person will doubtless be a product of the "information sciences" education that has abandoned us too-silent readers in favor of the "data-downloaders."

I miss the old card catalogue. How easy it was to browse, to walk from rank to rank of drawers, to thumb through cards whose order was methodical—author, perhaps a cross-reference, author as subject in another section, alphabetically arranged titles—rather than going back and forth through the unsorted and incomplete lists of titles one finds on-line under at least four different versions of the author's name, a day when you did not have to be able to type a whole line of German perfectly (was that a *der* or a *des*?). I have discovered that some unreasonably long serial titles can be retrieved using the corporate name and then searching the listings. I just ran a test to see if I could ever again find *Monuments et mémoires de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres: Fondation*

Piot. It took me several minutes trying "find series" in Melvyl and Gladis until I thought of "corporate name." Then I tried "find series *Jahrbuch der preussischen Kunstsammlungen*" to see if the entry would mention the previous titles (imperial and royal) of this long-lived journal. After a couple of the usual spelling errors and no success with the exact title, I tried keywords—and then it appeared, spelled as I had last spelled it. Ah, well, at least there was a list of the earlier titles.

There is reason to believe that the attitude toward the card catalogue will soon be transferred to books and periodicals: money will be found for things available on-line but rationed for those that are paper because they are expensive to store and circulate. I foresee the day when I am told to consult an expensive art book on the computer, where, because the "program has not yet been upgraded," I shall have to scroll to the back to find pixillated reproductions, scroll to the endnotes, then to the bibliography, only to find T. Jones (the publisher's form for author entries), whom I might have found in the card catalogue via all sorts of clues and strategies, but which I'll never find in the on-line catalogue. (I am not a fan of hypertext interconnections, either, so mark me down as a dinosaur.) In *The New Yorker* of June 27, Shanahan has drawn a cartoon of the perennial prophet of the Apocalypse, now carrying a TV monitor on his shoulder on which can be read, "The End of Printed Matter Is at Hand."

—Georgia Wright



## WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Christopher Newton

On the 11th of June, Institute members who gathered at Masha Zakheim's home in Diamond Heights had the treat of hearing new member Christopher Newton read from two of his completed, but as yet unpublished, novels: "Sail into the Dawn," concerning the first Eastern voyage of Vasco da Gama, and "Costa Azul," a 'pretend history' of a Newton-invented Central American country.

The introduction to "Sail into the Dawn" immediately engaged the whole audience with its wonderful evocations of time and place and by its well-structured presentation of historical conditions,

through which those of us less acquainted with fifteenth-century Portuguese history learned background and historical facts to connect us with the action. Chris then read from the novel's opening, in which, via good dialogue and narrative, with wonderful sensory evocations of time and place, we were introduced to da Gama and his crew celebrating Mass in the chapel before their departure. In the stirring climax of this dawn scene, da Gama raises his sword and cries "For Portugal!"—at which point the mainsails on his four tiny ships drop and "white sheets with red crosses shone against the skies." Everyone delighted in Chris's deft, light touch with humor, and his strong images.

Newton said that he snipped a map of Central America apart and inserted another bit of land to create the country of his second book, "Costa Azul," and then proceeded to fabricate a wacky, delightful history for its evolution into the present as the only Portuguese-speaking country in that part of the world. This history has an amusing and disconcerting ring of truth because the story concerns itself with a courtroom murder-mystery drama that satirizes the American legal system.

Chris says that he admires and would like to emulate the dramatic writing style of Barbara Tuchman, especially in *The Guns of August*. All those present were happy to have had the opportunity to hear such good work and strongly urged Chris to seek a publisher for his books.

—Bonda Lewis

Gray Brechin

On 21 August, at the home of Jules Becker, Gray Brechin presented his thought-provoking and skillfully written paper, "Conserving *The Race*: Natural Aristocracies, Eugenics, and the U.S. Conservation Movement." In the paper, he reviewed two recent historical revisions: Stefan Kühl's *The Nazi Connection: Eugenics, American Racism, and German National Socialism*, and Ronald Rainger's *An Agenda for Antiquity: Henry Fairfield Osborn and Vertebrate Paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, 1890–1935*. These lengthy titles hint at the main topics of his presentation.

Gray organized the information and interpretations supplied by the two authors around a few inter-related themes. He began with the connection between German National Socialism and American eugenics, moved on to the American Eugenics Movement, then to the relationship between the Eugenics and Conservation Movements, and in the concluding paragraphs returned to the "Nazi Connection," telling a story that sounded like a modern version of a Gothic tale. Space limitations do not permit justice to be done to his vivid and richly illustrated account.

The central theme of the paper is the connection between German National Socialism and American eugenics. Gray introduced it by raising the question: "Was the Nazi program of racial hygiene in fact the fruit of a tree whose taproot was sunk deep in the ideology of natural law common to both the German and American oligarchies?" This shared ideology is not formally defined, but it is implicit in the eugenic phraseology referred to throughout the paper: "genetically unfit," "degenerate stocks," "supremacy of the Caucasian race," "white trash," and the like. Among these racial misfits are dark-skinned races and Jews, while Aryans and Caucasians are fitted into a hierarchy in which those with a Germanic ancestry are classed as the Super-Race.

Since the nineteenth century, eugenicists on both sides of the Atlantic justified their ideology in scientific terms, and in the twentieth century they have conspired to apply their doctrine on a mass scale. Gray cited the two historians, the German Kühl and the American Rainger, who document the mutual influence and transnational cooperation between German National Socialists and American eugenicists, and reveal that U.S. complicity in the Nazi program of racial hygiene "took place at the very highest social, political, and academic levels." American eugenicists seem to have enjoyed the dubious distinction of having spearheaded the ideas and methods applied by the Nazis before and during World War II. Nazi leaders admired the political initiatives taken to improve and preserve U.S. racial stock, including antimiscegenation laws, immigration restrictions, and compulsory sterilization. Leaders of the German sterilization movement apparently drew heavily upon California's compulsory sterilization program (between 1909 and 1929, 6,000 defective and mentally ill patients were sterilized in State Hospitals), and Hitler is said to have been inspired by the racist American pseudo-anthropologist Madison Grant, whose Superman ideology he recycled in *Mein Kampf*. Americans, on the other hand, boasted of their influence on Nazi legislation and admired Nazi efficiency in systematizing their arbitrary state laws.

Gray described the American Eugenics and Conservation Movements in considerable detail—the summary that follows is merely a rough sketch. The German and American oligarchies differed in one crucial respect. Unlike Nazi leaders in the political limelight, the leading American eugenicists acted behind the scenes. Although they wielded a tremendous social and political force, their impact cannot be measured by their numbers. Powerful and wealthy, with ties to the political power structure, they formed trend-setting organizations and alliances, while an obliging press disseminated their messages.

Following Rainger, Gray brought into focus the social milieu in which the movement evolved, and

singled out some of its influential leaders, notably "Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn's Olympian circle of scientists, politicians, and clubmen." His social circle constituted "the summit of New York's Wealthy Anglo-Saxon Protestant elite . . . the Morgans, Fricks, Dodges, Vanderbilts, Roosevelts, and Harrimans." This elite derived its power and influence from both its WASP heritage and its inherited wealth, although, as Gray pointed out, wealth was more important in indicating worth: poverty-stricken WASPs were often stigmatized as "white trash," since poverty was taken to be a symptom of hereditary inferiority.

Henry Osborn was both a conservationist and a eugenicist. He used his inheritance to build and enlarge the American Museum of Natural History and, in 1887, he and key members of his circle founded the exclusive Boone and Crockett Club, the nation's earliest conservation organization. The first president of the club was Theodore Roosevelt; he was succeeded by the vastly influential eugenicist and conservationist Madison Grant. Another influential member of Osborn's circle was Gifford Pinchot, chief of the U.S. Forest Bureau and advisor to Presidents Teddy Roosevelt and Taft. Members of the B and C Club held key positions in eugenics societies and major conservation organizations, and vocally espoused both causes. Osborn used his museum—and Columbia University, where he taught—to promote his twin causes of conservation and eugenics. Wealthy members of his circle contributed lavishly to his museum, his research, and for the advancement of his causes.

As Gray pointed out, the eugenicists' commitment to conservation was a peculiar twist of events. The leading WASP eugenicists had inherited their enormous wealth from pioneers who made their fortunes by looting the continent and recklessly exploiting its resources; their heirs used this wealth to tame the natural environment and wildlife, mainly to preserve their new investments in real estate, utilities, and stocks, and insure the future of their fortunes.

Gray concluded his paper by quoting Dr. Duncan McKim, who, in 1899, had proposed the use of carbonic acid gas to prevent the reproduction of defectives "as an expression of enlightened pity for the victims . . . and as a duty toward the community and toward our own offspring." The plan was deemed unfeasible in the U.S. It is not known whether Nazi leaders read Dr. McKim's book, or arrived at their idea of a "final solution" independently.

—Dora Roth



## A NEW OCCASIONAL COLUMN

### THE ELECTRONIC HISTORIAN

This is the first in a series of articles intended to show how independent scholars can benefit from the brave new world of computer telecommunications. We will describe some of the resources of use to historians, the equipment required, the procedure for connecting your computer to the rest of the world, and some inexpensive and even free trials which will allow you to find out if the technology is for you. Although there are many commercial conferencing services (e.g., Compuserve, GENie, Prodigy) that provide some of the resources discussed here, we will focus on the Internet, the vast web of interconnected computer networks that enable all those at connected computers in over 100 countries to communicate with one another and to share information resources that increase at a dizzying pace. If you decide to take the plunge, the cost for those who already own a computer can be as low as \$17.50 per month, plus a modest investment in a modem and cable.

These articles assume that readers are already computing, perhaps word processing. You should have at least this much familiarity with a computer before attempting to use communications software. But if you have avoided all computing because a "glorified typewriter" did not merit your effort, your mind may be changed by the prospects of:

- finding and communicating with others around the world who share your serious (and not so serious) interests;
- instant use of the online catalogues of the Library of Congress, UC Berkeley's MELVYL, and hundreds of other libraries;
- access to increasing numbers of full-text archives;
- direct transmission of your manuscript to the publisher;
- and the means to electronically publish your own work when print publishers "are unable to find a market at this time."

For many, merely the opportunity to communicate inexpensively with peers is enough to justify the effort. The independent scholar need not be the isolated scholar. And although it won't substitute for the face-to-face dialogues (or the cookies and coffee) of the Institute's Work-in-Progress sessions, the opportunity for more contacts and the benefit of the more reflective responses resulting from written exchanges

via electronic mail should be welcome to many of you.

### Equipment and Costs

Perhaps the best news is that you probably don't have to buy a new computer. If you are willing to forgo the razzle-dazzle of screen graphics, sound and video, a PC-XT or a 512K Mac, an Atari ST, an Amiga, or an Apple II can send and receive the text that makes up the heart of telecomputing. You must add a modem, a small box that connects your computer to your phone line, which changes the computer's signals to those of the phone line. Modems have changed over the years, primarily in the speed with which they can transmit and receive computer messages (data); 2,400 bits-per-second (bps) has been the standard speed, and at a cost of \$30 to \$80 these modems will be adequate. Most modems come with communications software that should meet your current needs.

If you can afford the \$100 to \$150 for the newer modems that run at 14,400 bps, you should buy one. Text will flow across your screen faster, and the newer modem is required for graphics-based software (e.g., Mosaic, Eudora) that you may wish to use one day. These programs enable you both to access online resources and to manage the resulting information more easily. Some of them also display still pictures, sound, and even full-motion video, all of which are beginning to be included in online archives. You will also need a current generation computer, a 386 PC (or better) or a Mac that runs System 7.

(Note that the above information assumes that you will be connecting from home or office through your regular phone line. If your computer is connected to an office local area network (LAN), as is the case at many colleges, you may already have access to the Internet, and should consult your network system administrator.)

In later issues we will describe how electronic mail (e-mail) simplifies, speeds, and enriches correspondence, how electronic maillists (or listservs) and newsgroups introduce you to peers and provide consultants who freely answer questions and engage you in continuing discussions in your choice of over 4,000 subject areas. Then we will point you to some of the many history and related resources on the Internet and suggest some recently published Internet guides to help you get started.

Bill Zinn (bzinn@netcom.com) is an educational computer consultant. Nancy Zinn (zinn@itsa.ucsf.edu) is a library and archival consultant.

—Bill and Nancy Zinn

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Call for Papers

Proposals for papers or sessions proposals on publications by minorities, women, or radicals since 1876 are sought for a conference on "Print Culture in a Diverse America," to be held in Madison, Wisc. 5-6 May 1995. Deadline: 1 December 1994. Contact: James Danky, University of Wisconsin, 4217 Helen White Hall, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706.

The Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies will hold its annual meeting at CSU Sacramento 24-26 March 1995. Proposals for papers or panels should be sent to our own Peter Mellini, Dept. of History, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 by the deadline: 15 December.

A conference on "The History of Women" will take place 7-9 June 1996 at Chapel Hill, NC. Proposals for U.S. topics only must be received by 1 February 1995. Send to: Evelyn Higginbotham, Afro-American Studies Dept., Harvard University, Cambridge MA 02138.

Papers are being solicited for a conference to be held in the Tampa, Florida area 18-21 February 1995 on "Historical Revisionism and Holocaust Denial." Proposals should be single-page abstracts with a brief author's biography. Information: Holocaust Memorial Museum and Educational Center, 5001 - 113th St., Madeira Beach, FL 33708. No deadline given.

*Current World Leaders* will publish three *International Issues* in 1995, on: "Immigration and Refugees," "International Organizations," and "Multiculturalism and Linguistic Politics." Previously unpublished papers between 4,500 and 10,000 words presenting particular points of view on one of these topics are sought. Contact: Thomas Garrison, Editorial Director, *Current World Leaders*, 800 Garden St., Ste. D, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

*Critical Matrix: The Princeton Journal of Women, Gender, and Culture* will be publishing a special issue in 1995, "Feminist Legacies: Agency, Victimhood, and Interpretive Strategies." Contact: *Critical Matrix*, Program in Women's Studies, Princeton University, 113 Dickinson Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544.

*The Journal of Unconventional History* is seeking articles about new historical ideas, subjects, or approaches. Contact: Aline Hornaday, Box 459, Cardiff, CA 92007.

No deadlines are available for the last three journals. If you are interested, I would suggest contacting them immediately. Fax numbers and e-mail addresses can be obtained from the Editor at (510) 658-4403.



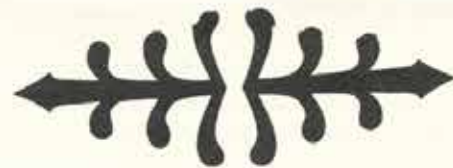
## Conferences

The third annual conference of the California Global History Project, "Teaching World History," will be held in San Francisco 4-5 March 1995. Papers and workshops will focus on teaching world history at the college, university, and secondary level. For information, contact: Laina Farhat, Dept. of Humanities, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission, Rm. 237, San Francisco, CA 94105.

The Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 1750-1850, will hold its twenty-fifth annual conference in New Orleans 9-11 March 1995. Contact Bernard Cook, Dept. of History, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

"The 19th-Century City: Global Contexts, Local Productions," the tenth annual meeting of the Interdisciplinary Nineteenth-Century Studies Association, will be held at UC Santa Cruz 6-8 April 1995. Contact: Dickens Project, Kresge College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

A conference sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Centers, "The Nature and Foundation of the Introductory History Course," will be held in Waukesha 21-22 April 1995. Contact: Robert McNulty, University of Wisconsin Centers, 1500 University Dr., Waukesha, WI 53188-2799.



## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Judith Strong Albert has joined the board of the Women's Heritage Museum of San Francisco.

Grace Larsen participated in the Huntington Library Conference on "Citiculture and Southern California: New Historical Perspectives." She will also chair the Sierra Book Prize Committee this coming year for the Western Association of Women Historians.

An article by Doris Linder on an endeavor to educate citizens about family planning in Scandinavia from 1910 to 1940 has been published in the current yearbook, *Arbeiderhistorie-1994*, of the Norwegian Labor Movement Archives.

Karen Offen and Lyn Reese have been serving valiantly as chairs of the WAWH Standing Committee on Women's History and Gender in the California History Curriculum. Lyn also attended the International Social Studies Conference in Nairobi in June.

Therese Pipe has really been busy since her retirement from UC Berkeley. This past June she helped to coordinate a reception in honor of Matt Crawford and the completion of his Oral History, published in December 1993 by the Berkeley Co-op Oral History Series. She also completed taping the oral history of a Viennese man relating his family's experiences in Shanghai during World War II as Jewish refugees from Hitler's holocaust. This was for the Flora Lamson Hewlett Library of the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley. She will present a paper in Albuquerque at the annual meeting of the Oral History Association, titled "Women and Grass Roots Organizing." In this, Therese will describe the recent creation of an oral history project by the Bay Area League of Women Voters. This project will be integrated with others from around the nation in honor of the League's 75th anniversary in 1995. She is the Bay Area training coordinator for this project and is working with specialists from the Regional Oral History Office at UC Berkeley. She plans to give a Work-in-Progress on this.

Bill Strobridge's book, *Regulars in the Redwoods: The U.S. Army in Northern California, 1852-1861*, has at long last been published by The Arthur H. Clark Company. We expect to publish a review of the book in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.



## NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to the following, who have recently joined IHS! Two of them are not from the Bay Area, but we hope that they will find us stimulating, helpful, and informative.

Mary Jo Kasselmann, from Bakersfield, has earned her BS in Nursing, and her MA and PhD in Anthropology from the University of Kansas. She also received an MA in Nursing Education from Teachers College of Columbia University and a Diploma in Senior Army Staff Development from the U.S. Army War College. She taught the History of Nursing for eleven years at California State University-Bakersfield. She is currently working on a manuscript with the working title of "Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton: Studies in Post-traumatic Stress Disorder: A Comparative Psychobiography." She is interested in assistance with library resources for this study and for the camaraderie. She learned about the Institute from Nancy Zinn at a conference attended by both.

Amy Kinsel, who lives in Seattle, received her BA from the University of Puget Sound and her MA and PhD, all in history, from Cornell. She is currently revising her dissertation for publication by the University of North Carolina Press. She is interested in U.S. Cultural History, the Civil War and Reconstruction, 19th-century America, historic preservation, national myths, and cultural memory. She learned about the Institute by picking up one of our brochures at an AHA meeting several years ago. She is interested in learning to improve her library and research access, and would like assistance in writing grant proposals. She also hopes to meet other independent scholars in her geographical area.

Martin Tarcher, who lives in San Francisco, received his BS in Economics and MBA from the University of Denver and his EdD in Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education from Teachers College of Columbia University. He was the head of the Leadership Training Center and Professor of Education at UC Berkeley, held a Chair in Economic Education at the University of Hawaii, and was the Chief Consultant in Social Sciences at UCSF. He has also taught American Institutions and Economics at various institutions. His first book, *Leadership and the Power of Ideas*, was published in 1966, while *Escape From Avarice* will be published in 1995. He is particularly interested in American institutions and economics from an historical perspective. He is now retired from institutional life, and is doing his research and writing at home. He would enjoy the camaraderie and opportunities to share ideas and research with other members. He learned about the IHS from member Philip Derbin.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 29 Exhibit and 2 p.m. lecture by Frances Richardson Keller: "Liberating the Trolley: 1863-1955," followed by refreshments at the Women's Heritage Museum, 870 Market St., No. 547, San Francisco. The exhibit is about equal access to public transportation, and civil rights.

November 19 Fall Membership Dinner



## EDITOR'S NOTE

Members who would like their recently published books (within the past four years) reviewed in the *Newsletter*, please contact Peter Browning at (510) 283-3184 as soon as possible (mornings or evenings are best).

The deadline for the next issue of the *Newsletter* is **30 DECEMBER 1994**. Please don't forget to send your membership news to Monica Clyde; we all want to know what *you* are doing in history and in your work!



If you would like to see other features in your *Newsletter* or have any suggestions to offer, please contact: Elaine Rosenthal at: 3750 Harrison St., No. 205, Oakland, CA 94611.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Direct membership inquiries to: Nancy Zinn, Membership Chair, 1410 21st Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122

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

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Notice of New Publication(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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Other Professional News (Examples: Conference papers given; new positions; promotions; grants/awards, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

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Donations are always welcome, especially from nonmembers, to cover cost of printing and mailing the Newsletter.