

The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

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Summer 1997

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At a church service held on February 6, 1812 in Salem, Massachusetts, a minister enjoined the first American missionaries to Southeast Asia to "Go, carry to the poor Heathen the Good News."

Your Institute's Board of Directors has also undertaken to spread 'good news' to isolated and possibly discouraged independent historians in the Bay Area. Specifically, board members are contacting Institute members for referrals to historians who are unaware of the Institute for Historical Study, and of the scope of intellectual support provided by the organization. Results to date are encouraging. Our members have given us a number of names of potential members for the Institute.

In support of the continuing drive to recruit more members, a coalition/committee/cabal consisting of Wolfgang Rosenberg, Georgia Wright, Jules Becker, Lorrie and Bob O'Dell, Judith Offen, Anne MacLachlan, and Marian Kassovic has produced new membership materials. These include a brochure for distribution to those who are potential members, and a flyer to be attached to appropriate bulletin boards. Inappropriate ones, too, if we can find them.

—Bill Strobridge

TREASURER'S REPORT

This is a brief report on the fiscal status of the Institute. The books have been closed on another year, thanks to the good offices of Marian Kassovic, our brilliant bookkeeper and Jill of all trades.

We have had worse years, and we have had better years, but the Institute operated in the black last year, and, on the whole, is financially sound. Things would be even better if we had about ten or fifteen more members, and your Board has put on a campaign to achieve that goal by calling many of you and asking you to try to identify one or two possible candidates. We don't need a full transfusion, but a pint or two of new blood wouldn't hurt—so if you know of a possible member, do that person a favor and call Nancy Zinn at (415) 753-8483 with the name.

Last year our income was \$6,835 and our expenses were \$6,274, for a surplus of more than \$500. In 1995–1996 our income was \$6,545 and our expenses were \$8,834, for a deficit of \$2,289. This wasn't as bad as it looks, because the major expense was a \$2,265 audit required by NEH on a grant that provided \$5,000 in income. This was the first such major auditing "hit" we have taken, and we will make certain that we won't have such an expense again.

Without the audit, our expenses dropped about \$300 from 1995–96 to 1996–97. Using E-mail instead of mailing for Works-in-Progress, etc. saves money, and Marian is now using pre-stamped envelopes, which also reduces postage costs. If you have an E-mail address, please send it to Lorrie O'Dell to help us keep costs down.

I could go into more detail, but I won't. If you are into this sort of thing, read the Financial Report that was recently sent you. But don't ask me any questions—I was a journalism major.

—Jules Becker

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Joanne Lafler

A book reviewer in an intimidating journal recently denounced an author whose arguments were "flawed by Romantic valorization of seminal personalities." But what is the fascination of history *for*, if we can't join in "valorizing" a dynamo like Queen Christina of Sweden (1626–1689)?

On 16 March, at the home of Ellen and Peter Huppert, Joanne Lafler gave a multimedia preview of the paper she was to deliver in May at the annual conference of the Western Association of Women Historians: "The Queen's Two Bodies: Royal Power and Male Dress in Theatrical Representations of Christina of Sweden." She enhanced her evidence and insights with slides, stills, and even cinematic footage bearing on the misfit queen.

[The paragraphs that follow, compiled with help from Joanne and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, are

intended as orientation to the historical Christina and what she stood for.]

The most noted historical fact in Queen Christina's life is that, like the emperors Diocletian and Charles V, she insisted on abdicating her throne. She may have wished to be remembered for more positive achievements. For example, with the help of the diplomat Adler Salvius, Christina brought about the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War. Her reign saw timely domestic reforms as well. Of strenuous intellect herself, she maintained a brilliant court. This was not only for show: she set herself to learning from her luminaries-in-residence. A particularly distinguished guest was Descartes (who was to die in Stockholm); he taught her four sciences.

Christina was accused of extravagance in her patronage of the arts and sciences, but the treasury had been drained by the costs of the Thirty Years' War, which she had opposed and ended! Additionally, and predictably, she had conflicts with her chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna. This magnate had had ultimate authority over her during the regency that had obtained during her childhood and adolescence, but upon her assumption of rule in 1644 he became her subject—a classic recipe for mutual vexation.

What seems to have made Christina's will to abdicate non-negotiable was the misogynistic tenor of the education (as if for a male heir-apparent) ordered for her by her deceased father, Gustavus II Adolphus. Proclaimed *kung* ("king") at the age of six, she was to be a king in all but gender. A king was viewed as having properly "two bodies," the first that of a man like any man, the second that of the incarnation of male authority. But the two bodies of a queen (*drottning*, "consort," being the highest designation available for a regnant woman) comprised "that of a woman like any woman, and that of the incarnation of male authority." Is it surprising that Christina graduated from this educational program, micro-managed from beyond the grave, with scorn for the female sex and an unwillingness to marry any member of the masculine? This refusal to marry and produce heirs seems to have driven Christina's councillors to accept her abdication. She gave as her official reasons that she was ill, and that her natural liabilities as a woman disqualified her for rule.

Having duly conferred the Swedish crown on the next heir, Christina left Stockholm to settle in Rome. Announcing her conversion to Roman Catholicism, and dubbed "the star of the Counter-Reformation," she was lavishly received by the pope; in all, she was friends with four popes. Vigorously, although unsuccessfully, she schemed to win the crowns of Naples and Poland. Her patronage of arts and learning was as discriminating as it was colossal. Joanne, remarking on the eventful and vivid thirty-five years

Christina enjoyed after her abdication, found it curious that the three dramas to be discussed shared a view of the abdication as wrenching and tragic, and its aftermath as sad, Lenten fare. Presented with a life of such piquant details, latter-day dramatists and cinematographers wishing to motivate the abdication have resorted to probing Christina's sexuality.

Did Christina's public reference to the beautiful countess Ebba Sparre as "[her] bedfellow" brazenly indicate a lesbian affair? Or, as in the previous century, when young Charles Brandon was assigned as daily companion to the future Henry VIII, was Ebba Sparre's role a sanctioned one as companion to a royal child? The potted histories are silent on this. Not so on another relationship: Christina's letters, published long after her death, lend strong support to the belief held in Rome at the time that her witty friend Decio Cardinal Azzolino, whom she made her heir, was also her lover.

Into this bog of ambiguity stepped August Strindberg in 1901, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in 1933, and Pam Gems in 1977. (Joanne plans to include in a later version of this paper a discussion of a 1977 play entitled *The Abdication*.) I find striking and innovative the *terms* in which Joanne brought to life the three dramatic fictions under discussion. She de-emphasized words, speeches, intellectual content, text—the literary elements that routinely command attention in such a study. By contrast, she emphasized the visual, the tactile—costumes, costume changes, props, gestures, stage directions. Such things pertain to the Queen's two bodies and their coverings.

As his Kristina, Strindberg gives us a "radiantly beautiful" but unsound young woman. An insouciant monster who plays with the lives of her subjects, she has a way of turning herself into a sniveling "little Kerstin" when things get touchy. Joanne mentions a prop for Kristina redolent of Strindberg's self-destructive Miss Julie: the riding whip, with which she strikes herself in rage and frustration, and which, a moment later, she "puts aside" as she slips into her coquettish "little Kerstin" mode. None of Kristina's self-contradictions or perversities are resolved by her abdication; they are deepened. Strindberg's protagonist, "at last a woman like any woman . . . prepares for a lonely and uncertain future."

According to Joanne, the 1933 film *Queen Christina* "was tailored for the tall, cool-but-sensual, lesbian or bisexual, exotic MGM star" Greta Garbo. One finds in it no neurotic carrying-on; rather a heroic woman who dresses in men's clothing in order to live up to her duty as demi-*kung* to a nation in difficulties. Unlike most studio-bound Hollywood actors, Garbo wielded unusual power over the shaping of this and others of her films.

Perhaps she was party to the inspired stroke of historicity that underlay the touching—at points

comic—sequence of her sexual self-discovery in the arms of the Spanish Ambassador, Pimenteli (John Gilbert), a sequence that begins with Christina, dressed as (and mistaken for) a young man named Count Dohna. Christina had in fact begun her journey from Stockholm to Rome on horseback, as a “Count Dohna.” Beyond its charged-up eccentricity, the Dohna episode is important as the sole confirmed instance in which the historical Christina cross-dressed in “full male drag.” On the VCR, Joanne shared with us the great scene in the inn, when Christina, having doffed her male dress and made ardent sexual love, moves about the charming room, touching surfaces, objects, so as better to remember the circumstances of her blissful experience. As she knows, this precious part of her life will have to be renounced in favor of a bleak obedience to duty.

Joanne showed a historian’s neutrality in presenting the Christina conceived by Pam Gems. “1933 Hollywood is not 1977 Britain. . . . Gems set out to demythologize Christina.” In Gems’s play, Christina and Ebba Sparre are open lesbians. Christina is “a filthy, foul-mouthed hermaphrodite,” who says of her equestrian journey as Count Dohna that she has “whored [her] way around Europe’ on the way to Rome and enjoyed every minute of it.” [Single quotation marks are Gems’s; double quotation marks, Joanne’s.]s

The abdication ceremony is portrayed by Gems as an exercise in alienated buffoonery. Like Garbo in the 1933 film, Christina dresses symbolically in a white gown beneath her official regalia. But once “alone on stage, ‘in a whirl of movement’ Christina rips off her dress to reveal riding clothes and boots underneath. Throwing the dress onto the throne, she ‘whirls round, her arms out in ecstasy, and leaves at a run.’” There is no room for ideas of tragic renunciation in a drama of this tone, but Gems’s Christina, whose post-abdication career is represented in part, winds up a loser in her own style. She loses her love, Cardinal Azzolino, as a result of chasing him around the palazzo with a riding whip.

Gems apparently considered herself a serious revisionist of Christina’s life and legend. Joanne, however, mildly pointed out that several of Gems’s reinterpretations were based not on history freshly and rigorously reviewed, but on fictive details in the Garbo film.

Joanne’s work-in-progress was enthusiastically discussed, and she was grateful for feedback on content and style. But because she remarked that she was several minutes over the prescribed time stipulated for paper length at the conference, the group pooled their ideas on this problem of logistics. Condensation was proposed; the difficulties of cutting were discussed—what to cut, and how to cut without destroying flow. Finally someone said, “Why don’t

you think of your WAWH paper as essentially a different *version* of what you’ve presented here?” It promotes a feeling of unity when, as scholars working with radically diverse subject-matter, we can participate in a thoughtful meta-discussion like this. It was as if Joanne’s paper itself had “two bodies.”

—Anne Richardson

Wolfgang Rosenberg

The April Work-in-Progress was given by Wolfgang at the home of Patricia Swensen. Its title was “*Nachbelichtet* by Helmut Hoffman: A Translation.”

The title is a pun that means “backlighting”—or something close to that. This work in German is a memoir, or at least a reflection, by a German soldier in World War II who, after many years of living with the memory of the Hitler years, wrote this piece because he deeply believed that the generations maturing since that period must know the truth of this fearful episode of German history. This decision was prompted, at least in part, by his involvement in the anti-nuclear movement in Germany in the 1980s. There is also a new immediacy brought on by the publication of Daniel Goldhagen’s *Hitler’s Willing Executioners*, which has helped to raise the curiosity of today’s German youth—as well as that of many others—about what actually happened in Germany during World War II.

Wolfgang knows Helmut Hoffman and has talked with him recently. He describes him as a decent, modest, and mature German who has been a teacher of children with learning disabilities and whose mother also was a teacher. Hoffman, like thousands of others of his age, was a member of the Hitler Youth, and participated—as he was expected to—in all of the Nazi activities, including Kristallnacht. He worked as a Luftwaffe telephone linesman, was later commissioned in the army, and finally was captured by the Russians. He is an amateur photographer of considerable talent; Wolfgang met him by chance at an exhibit of his work in Oldenburg in 1993. Greatly impressed by the immediacy and integrity of Hoffman’s work, Wolfgang talked with him for three hours.

Several things have drawn Wolfgang to this translation. Although Hoffman is ten years older, now eighty, they share similar interests as well as German heritage. They both fought in World War II—Wolfgang on the American side—and each had an uncle who died in the German army during World War I. This has created a profound dilemma for Wolfgang, since his feelings about Hoffman as well as about his book are acutely ambivalent. How much of this ambivalence should he reveal, he wonders. His audience suggested that it should be included, since

it would introduce a dimension of human complexity that would be lacking in the translation by itself.

Wolfgang brought *Nachbelichtet* with him, so his audience had the opportunity to look at the photographs even though few could read the text. He believes that the quotation on the back cover catches Hoffman's message: "I do not want us to pass on to the coming generation our unwillingness to face our own past."

Wolfgang translated several passages that illustrated some of the troubling questions raised by Hoffman. "We didn't know? Many people of my generation say 'We didn't know.' . . . Wasn't it enough that I did know something?" "How can we justify the invasion of Russia? We must have felt the madness to which we had succumbed. . . . We claimed we needed new living space for our expanding population." On the question of German refugees after the war: "We ourselves caused this. Without a war which we began, there would never have been such refugees."

The book, as was pointed out by one listener, is by no means the work of an accomplished author or profound thinker. The many photographs, like the incidents they reflect, are simple, explicit, and direct; there is no subtlety or nuance. One picture shows Hoffman holding up all of his fingers in front of his German equivalent of a Jeep to show that the odometer had hit 10,000 kilometers without engine trouble. The simplicity is important, however, since it is one of the things that Wolfgang believes makes the work worth bringing to Americans. It is authentic and believable—a look at World War II from the inside. It is not the account of a journalist, historian, or apologist, but of someone, as Wolfgang said, with no apparent axe to grind.

—Patricia Swensen

CONFERENCES

"A Woman's Place is . . . in the Curriculum," is the theme of the summer workshop to be held at Rohnert Park, CA, 3–7 August, by the National Women's History Project. Registration closes 11 July. For details, contact National Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Rd., Dept. P, Windsor, CA 95492-8518. (707) 838-6000. E-mail: nwhp@aol.com.

The American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, will hold its ninetieth annual meeting 7–10 August in Portland, Oregon.

"The Problem of Identity in History" is the theme of the 22nd annual Great Lakes History Conference to be held 26–27 September in Grand Rapids, MI. For details, contact Carolyn Shapiro-Shapin, Dept. of History, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401. (616) 895-3445. Fax: (616) 895-3285. E-mail: shapiro@gvsu.edu.

The Institute for Historical Study and NCIS will co-sponsor a conference on "The Scholarly Imperative: What Inspires Independent Scholars?" The conference will take place on Saturday 18 October 1997 at the Public Library in San Francisco. For information, contact Ellen Huppert.

CALL FOR PAPERS

"Through Multiple Lenses: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the History of Women Religious," is a June 1998 conference sponsored by the Conference on the History of Women Religious to be held at Loyola University, Chicago. Call for proposals by 15 November 1997. For details, write Florence Deacon OSF, Dept. of History, Cardinal Stritch College, 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985.

Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies invites submissions for a special issue on women's oral history. Articles from old and new practitioners of women's oral history are welcomed. Descriptions/analyses of visual, oral, and prose histories; creative writing on the theme, and photographic essays are sought. For details, contact Sue Armitage, Editor, *Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies*, Wilson 12, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4007. (509) 335-7268. E-mail: frontier@wsu.edu.

Proposals are invited by 31 October for the 1998 annual meeting of the American Historical Association-Pacific Coast Branch, to be held in San Diego in the first week of August 1998. For details, contact Leonard Dinnerstein, Judaic Studies, Franklin Bldg., University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0080.

RESEARCH NEWS

Vietnam War

A new research source is the Center for the Study of the Vietnam Conflict at Texas Tech University. The Center's archives hold manuscript collections representing all viewpoints of the conflict, oral history interviews, microfilm and microfiche collections, published materials, and audio-visual materials. Moreover, the Indochina Archives of Douglas Pike, disdained by the University of California at Berkeley, is moving to Texas Tech.

I recently journeyed to Lubbock for a Texas Tech conference on "Teaching Vietnam," and learned that at present more than 700 courses on Vietnam are being taught in this country. In addition, South Connecticut State University holds an annual eight-day workshop on "Teaching the Vietnam War." Busy doing research on the conflict are Texas Tech graduate students who hadn't yet been born at the time. For

me, the highlight of the trip was talking to a North Vietnamese colonel, who seemed bemused by the consistent references to the "Vietnam War" by American conferees. In the colonel's view—as an aide to Ho Chi Minh—the conflict was the Second Indochinese War, a unified "theater of operations" that encompassed Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Was that a guffaw from LBJ's grave?

The Center for the Study of the Vietnam Conflict is at Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 41013, Lubbock, TX 74909-1013; (806) 742-3742; Fax: (806) 742-1060; E-mail: jjrec@ttacs.ttu.edu. Professor James R. Reckner is the director.

—Bill Strobebridge

NCIS To Have an H-Net List

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars announces the creation of its own online academic mailing list, H-Scholar. Academic mailing lists are like a combination of a newsletter from a scholarly organization and a "letters to the editor" department in a daily newspaper. A computer maintains a centralized list of subscribers and sends all list members the questions or comments submitted by its members. Membership in these lists is usually free, although some recipients pay their internet server for the connect time or disk space used to read and store the messages.

H-Scholar, which should be up and running by the end of this summer, will be the newest of about 70 lists under the H-Net umbrella. H-Net was created in 1992 with the aid of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Interdisciplinary cooperation has been a feature of the lists from the start. For example, H-Urban, H-Holocaust, and H-Women were among the first lists to start up. The 70 different lists (strongly oriented toward history and the social sciences) have about 50,000 subscribers world-wide, most of whom are American academics. Among the subjects that often appear on these lists are calls for papers or articles, conference announcements, requests for advice about books on a particular topic, academic "news" (e.g. the death of a distinguished scholar, new archival sources), and specific research queries. More general issues and topics are also discussed among the subscribers; for example, H-Albion has recently had discussions about clerical literacy, the Calendars of State Papers, the status of Celtic languages over the years, and movies depicting post-war Britain.

H-Net supplies its lists with regular announcements of employment opportunities and a report from Washington on governmental decisions of concern or interest to scholars. H-Net has also developed an extensive book review service.

The goals of H-Scholar include: assisting inde-

pendent scholars to share their work and research interests with the larger community, enhancing their productivity by promoting the sharing of information and resources, facilitating communication between independent and academically affiliated scholars with shared interests and concerns, providing information about issues of general interest to all working scholars regardless of their discipline or situation, and creating a forum for discussion of specific scholarly issues across disciplinary boundaries.

All H-Net lists have editorial boards that set policy and share the responsibility of receiving and posting messages. The H-Scholar editorial board is headed by NCIS and Institute member Margaret DeLacy. Its other members include NCIS members Barbara Bell (book review editor), Joanne Lafler, Anne Lowenthal, Neala Schleuning, and Diane Calabrese.

As soon as H-Scholar is operative, all on-line Institute members will receive an announcement and an invitation to subscribe. Those of you who are not yet on-line might consider this as an additional inducement to purchase a modem and join the wonderful world of electronic scholarly communication.

—Joanne Lafler

We are looking for an IBM compatible computer to be used for mailings, etc. Can be quite old. Please call Georgia at (510) 549-1922.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

On 19 June Malcolm E. Barker gave a talk and slide show at the Belmont Public Library on his latest book, *More San Francisco Memoirs 1852-1899: The Ripening Years*. He has also given this presentation at Kepler's in Menlo Park and at Border's in San Francisco.

Alfred Baxter was recently elected to a three year term as member of the Council of the Friends of the Bancroft Library. The Council serves as an advisory body to the Bancroft and assists with fund raising and special projects.

An Italian edition of Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum's *Black Madonnas. Feminism, Religion and Politics in Italy* was put out by Palomar Editrice at Bari in April 1997. In September she will tour several Italian cities on behalf of *Le Madonne nere*. In March her essay, "Marija Gibutas and the Change of Paradigm," appeared in *From the Realm of the Ancestors: an Anthology*, ed. Joan Marler (Manchester, CT: Knowledge, Ideas & Trends), and in April "The African Heritage of Italian and Other European Americans—and All Peoples of the Earth," in *Multi America: Essays on Cultural*

Wars and Cultural Peace, ed. Ishmael Reed (New York: Viking). Her article, "Dark Others: Jews, Moors, Heretics, and Women," appears in the Summer 1997 issue of *Metis: A Feminist Journal of Transformative Wisdom*. She has lectured and otherwise participated in workshops and conferences at several academic institutions.

Ethel Herr's recent book, *The Dove and the Rose*, a historical novel set in 16th Century Holland, received the 1997 Silver Angel Award of Excellence, given by Excellence in Media. The second book in her "Seekers" trilogy, *The Maiden's Sword*, is due to be released by Bethany House Publishers in October.

Doris Linder will lead seminars on social reformer Elise Ottesen-Jensen this September at Lund University in Sweden.

The "ILWU Oral History Project," prepared by **Harvey Schwartz** from interviews with "old timers," completed a twenty-installment run in *The Dispatcher*, the newspaper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, this past January. The "Project" won first place for a union newspaper series for 1996 from the Western Labor Press Association. The recently issued publication, *The ILWU Story: Six Decades of Militant Unionism*, which Schwartz helped put together, makes significant use of oral history as well. Schwartz is now engaged in similar work for the Pile Drivers Union.

During the past few months **Mae Silver** addressed the Ladies Breakfast Club at the Fairmont Hotel on "California History's Best Kept Secret—the Woman's Suffrage Story," the local chapter of the Colonial Dames of America on "Stars of Liberty," and did a lecture with slides on "Rancho San Miguel" for the Castro Action and Planning Group. In April she began writing a local history column for the *Castro Star*.

Last October, while in England to give the keynote address at a Workshop on Women's Expertise at the UK Economic History Conference at Bristol University, **Autumn Stanley** was interviewed by the BBC for one of its Open University productions. The interview is part of the opening program of a six-part series on Gender and Technology that will air in Britain in August. It may also be broadcast in the US on KQED or NPR.

This past March the University of Akron Press published **James C. Williams's** *Energy and the Making of Modern California* as part of its series on "Technology and the Environment." The 466-page book, described by the publishers as "the definitive history of energy development and use in the Golden State," traces the development of energy resources in California "from the fuelwood that warmed its early settlers to the nuclear power plants that run the air conditioners of its citizens today," and examines the consequences as a "case study that clarifies our rising

concerns about how we live with the earth." The book is available at \$49.95 cloth and \$24.95 paper.

Kyle Wyatt's review of *Steel Rails and Territorial Tales*, mentioned in the Spring Newsletter, appeared in the April 1997 issue of *Journal of the West*, not in the January issue as was reported.

NEW MEMBERS

Anne Kohn Blau has degrees in sociology and political science. She received her BA in 1970 from Mississippi College in Clinton, MS, and an MA in 1987 and a PhD in 1992 from Boston College. Her dissertation was entitled "The Taboo of Money: Dependency and Autonomy in Middle-Class Women."

A prolific author, Anne has published two books: *The Sex of the Dollar* (Simon & Schuster, 1988), and *The Truth About the Virgin: Sex and Ritual in the Dead Sea Scrolls* (Continuum Publishing, 1995); and several articles: "Ritual, not Halakha: the inner meaning of MMT," in press, and several on personal finance for women, including an audiotape.

She has taught sociology at California State University Northridge (1990-94), San Francisco State (1995-96), and Sonoma State (1996). Her current research continues her focus on the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Perri Hale is a new member from San Francisco, recently retired as Associate Professor of Art at Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York. Perri had been on the faculty since 1968, and taught painting and drawing on the introductory and advanced levels. She also taught at Queens College, the Pratt Institute, and the Museum of Modern Art. She is a graduate of Cooper Union Institute of Art, and received her BS from New York University and her MS from Pratt Institute. Perri has been a fellow in numerous art programs, including the MacDowell Colony, the Virginia Center for the Creative Arts, and the Ossabaw Island Project. Her current interests include the relationship of history to the fine arts, and the dismal state of history teaching in the schools. Institute member Joan Murray introduced Perri to our programs.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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| July | 20 | Work-in-Progress—Anne Richardson on "Waugh, Orwell, and the Third World: Two Articulate Witnesses to the Decline and Fall of the British Empire." |
| September | 21 | Work-in-Progress—Georgia Wright, presenting "The Reinvention of Portraiture in the Fourteenth Century." |

- September 28 The Members Pot Luck will be held at MusicSources, 1000 Alameda, Berkeley, courtesy of Laurette Goldberg. A tour of the facilities will be provided.
- October 18 A conference on "The Scholarly Imperative: What Inspires Independent Scholars?" at the San Francisco Public Library.
- November 8 The Annual Dinner is tentatively scheduled for this day, a Saturday. Location and other details will be provided later.

EDITOR'S NOTE

You *do* want your **BOOK** reviewed, don't you? Contact Joanne Lafler, the book-review editor.

Deadline for the fall *Newsletter* is **26 SEPTEMBER**. Peter Browning and Elaine Rosenthal will continue as co-editors of the *Newsletter*. Please send all your reports, reviews, and other information to Peter. Material can be sent on either size floppy disk in Word Perfect 4.1, 4.2, or 5.0.

Send **Membership News** to Oscar Berland on the form printed on page 7.

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

The Institute is affiliated with the National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS) and with the American Historical Association (AHA).

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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