Cupertino Historical Society & Museum presents

the Cornerstone

Summer 2016 Volume 26, Issue 4

ANNUAL FUNDRAISER BBQ AND 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Peace, Love, and A Sip of History

By **Helene Davis**

The Cupertino Historical Society held its annual BBQ fundraiser on Sunday, June 26, 2016. The theme was "Peace, Love and a Sip of History". This was our second year back at Cooper Garrod Estate Vineyards. Folks enjoyed the ambiance of the winery and horse stables while sipping wine from the Cooper Garrod Estate Winery, eating delicious food prepared by the winery owners, Vicky and Bill Bosworth, and listening to the 60's strains of *The Grateful Dads*.

We heard a bit about the 60's at Garrods from Bill Bosworth. We had a lively and successful live auction ably led by Sharon Bryan and Darryl Stow and the gavel was passed on to Donna Austin, our incoming President for 2016-17.

Thank you to all of you who came out to support us at this annual event. We hope to see you again next year. This is truly an enjoyable way to spend a summer Sunday evening and support the Cupertino Historical Society.

Larry Dean, Keith Kreft

Laverne Rabinowitz

Kathy Stakey, Howard & Gail Jensen

Sandy James, Jane Alvarado, Donna Austin

Helene Davis

Bill Kerr, Shannon Patrick Lee, Sharon & Richard Blaine, John Gatto

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

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SILVER SPONSORS

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BRONZE SPONSORS Kathy Stakey

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Best 60's Costume Winners
Bill and Judy Wilson

continued on page 2

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By **Donna Austin** President

After our very successful barbecue at Cooper Garrod, I planned to start as your new president in July, with a board meeting and a strategic planning session. But I was in Juneau, Alaska at the Bartlett Regional Hospital with my husband. We had gone on a cruise from San Francisco on July 10th to Alaska to celebrate our 46th anniversary. Our first stop was Ketchikan and Scot was too sick to disembark. The next day he was worse and when we landed in Juneau, he was taken by ambulance to their regional hospital. We were there for 14 days while my husband was close to death. In fact the priest gave him the last rites, and a half hour later he literally came back to life. With excellent doctors and skilled nursing, he made it. Both daughters joined me during our stay. The trip home by plane on the July 26th was long and scary. We had a 3 hour layover in Seattle. But my daughter Nicole helped us and Delta Airlines was great to us. Scot is now recovering at Cedar Crest Nursing and Rehabilitation Center in Sunnyvale. Your prayers are greatly appreciated.

This month our board will meet to start strategic planning for the Cupertino Historical Society's future. I would like to ask all our members' input. If you can send us ideas about why Cupertino history is important, and how we as a society can do better to share that history, your opinions would be greatly appreciated. E-mail us at Cupertino Historical Society <cuphistsociety@sbcglobal.net> or call 408-973-1495.

Donna M. Austin

Donna Austin, Cupertino Historical Society & Museum President

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ANNUAL FUNDRAISER BBQ AND 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

... *continued from page 1*

Anjali Kausar, Sandy James, Rhode family

David Belshaw, Tish Picchetti, Cheryl Gagliasso

Beverly Bryant, Gail Fretwell-Hugger, Donna Austin

Darryl Stow, Orrin Mahoney

Esther Johnson, Judy Marchi, Paula Quinterno, Faye Faulhaber

L-R:

Bill Wilson, Judy Wilson, Jim Davis, Julie Davis, Larry Dean

Marsha Guevara, Mary Picchitti

Front row: Zorka Keenan, John Zirelli, Kay Lohmiller.

Back row: Vicky Tsai and guest

Bill and Vicky Bosworth

Phil and Bev Lenihan

Bill & Shari Kerr

2ND ANNUAL AMERICAN HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CONTEST

By Helene Davis

The Cupertino Historical Society (CHS) sponsored its second annual American History Essay Contest, in collaboration with the Fremont Union High School District's (FUHSD) history departments, on March 30, 2016, at FUHSD's five schools. 43 Junior-level students participated. Reno DiBono, a retired teacher of American History at Monta Vista High School, provided the essay question for the second year in a row. Members of the CHS board of directors served as proctors, essay readers and final selection committee members. CHS would like to thank the Chairs and teachers at the respective schools for their time and support of the contest this year.

The students had to assess the validity of the statement:
"It was the strength of the opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, rather than the ineptitude and stubbornness of President Wilson that led to the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles."

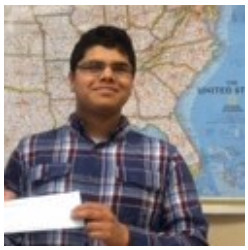
The students needed to use their knowledge of the U.S. Senate, its leadership and its actions immediately following WWI, knowledge of Wilson's foreign policy and of the time period. It required using critical thinking, stating a well thought-out hypothesis, and providing a well developed explanation of facts, historical accuracy and demonstration of perception of history.

We are pleased to announce this year's contest winners. We are very proud of each and every participant. The question was a challenging one and all students rose to the occasion.

Each of the winners was rewarded for their efforts with a $250 check.

HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CONTEST WINNING ESSAYS

Cupertino High School
Mihir P. Khambete



Europe had been engaged in WWI from 1913 – 1918. While the U.S. had initially declared neutrality in the conflict, it entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1917 after the sinking of the Lusitania, decryption of the Zimmerman Telegram between Germany and Mexico, and Germany's continuation of unrestricted submarine warfare. Armistice finally occurred on November 11, 1918 after Kaiser Wilhelm II fled Germany. Allied and Central Power leaders met the next year to draft the Treaty of Versailles. President Wilson sought to forgive Germany, a move he called "peace without victory". However, other leaders, especially Clemenceau of France, insisted that Germany should be held accountable for the war and should pay reparations to the Allies. Wilson reluctantly accepted the treaty after other leaders agreed to establish the League of Nations, one of Wilson's Fourteen Points. Presidential approval was not sufficient for ratification, however. Under the U.S. Constitution, the Senate would have to approve the treaty by a 2/3 majority in order for it to go into effect. When Wilson presented the treaty to the Senate, senators led by Henry Cabot Lodge successfully prevented ratification. It was largely due to conservative opposition that the Treaty of Versailles failed in the Senate, rather than Wilson's flaws, since Wilson had to relent to the demands of other Allied leaders during the formulation of the treaty itself.

President Wilson had aimed to forgive Germany and recover from the war through the Treaty of Versailles, however, other leaders, such as Clemenceau, wished to punish Germany for the war. Wilson put forth a goal of making the world "safe for democracy" as a reason for entering WWI. He also listed Fourteen Points, which he believed would encourage world peace and the establishment of free market democracies worldwide. Among these included the prohibition of secret pacts, free trade, and establishment of a League of Nations in order to keep the peace. Wilson believed that if Germany was treated fairly after the war, the world could have a lasting peace. European leaders, on the other hand, demanded reparations from Germany as punishment for starting the war. They emphatically rejected most of Wilson's ideas, but kept the League of Nations at Wilson's insistence. Wilson was thus left with a much weaker treaty then he had hoped. He was simply left with no other options due to vehement opposition from Clemenceau and others. Thus, Wilson had a much weaker treaty to present to the Senate.

Under the Constitution, Wilson would have to gain the advice and consent of the Senate, the upper house of Congress, in order for the treaty to be ratified. Many senators, among them senior Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, opposed the idea of the U.S. joining the League of Nations. Wilson tried to make his case before the American people that the treaty would encourage peace and would deter future wars in Europe. However, many senators, mostly conservative

Republicans, were still against the treaty. Wilson did not get the necessary 2/3 votes for ratification. Wilson was forced to accept a weaker treaty in Paris after European leaders rejected his hopes for "peace without victory", and Congress rejected the treaty, largely on partisan grounds. Wilson's hopes for his Fourteen Points, "peace without victory", and forgiveness toward Germany were defeated in Paris. His hopes for American participation in the League of Nations were rejected in the Senate due to Republican opposition. The U.S. would not be a member of the League, and the Treaty of Versailles failed on a global scale after the start of WWII in 1939.

Overall, the Treaty of Versailles failed in the Senate for reasons that were out of Wilson's hands. Allied European leaders, such as Clemenceau, wanted to get back at Germany for its actions in the war. Wilson's ideas were largely sidelined in the final treaty; only the League of Nations remained as a significant part of Wilson's plan. Second, the treaty, now much weaker in scope than Wilson had intended, met heavy partisan opposition in the Senate and failed to pass. The failure of the treaty resulted in isolationistic views in the U.S. throughout the 1920's, and allowed the rise of Hitler in 1933. Partisan opposition and Allied European demands resulted in the Senate failure of the treaty; the failure of the treaty resulted in a weaker League, rise of Axis powers, and isolationism rather than world peace and democracy as Wilson had intended.

Fremont High School
Rahul Prabhakarah

In his famous farewell address the first President of the United States, George Washington, warned the young country of the dangers behind the rise of a multi-party system with strong opposition from frequently conflicting forces. At the conclusion of WWI, it became increasingly clear that this historically rooted opposition between conservative and liberal forces caused the Treaty of Versailles, which implemented part of Woodrow's Fourteen Points, to be defeated. It was due to the power struggle between these opposing groups, rather than due to Wilson's poor health, ineptitude, or stubbornness that the revolutionary Treaty of Versailles was defeated in the Senate.

The Treaty of Versailles was a revolutionary document that would have ensured peace and stability in the post-WWI world for years to come. Had the Senate passed the treaty, the League of Nations, one of the key tenants of Wilson's Fourteen Points, would have included the United States. If the United States had joined the League as its provincial gatekeeper, two major lasting effects would have been created. First, Britain and France would not have been allowed to place such a large social, political and economic burden on Germany for its "war guilt". Second, the United States would have played a much more active role in rebuilding postwar Europe, especially Germany, as they did after WWII with the Marshall Plan. Both of these changes would have had an enormous effect in mitigating or delaying the onset of WWII, which was caused by Germany's frustration with their economy after WWI. The League of Nations, while great in theory, was little more than a masthead for liberty and humanitarian principle without the participation of a powerful enforcer, the United States.

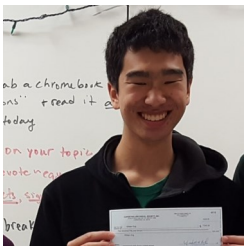
While both parties were aware that the United States could play a major, positive effect in shaping world history after the WWI, by joining the League of Nations, conflict between the two party system ultimately lead to the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. At the end of WWI, the Senate was starkly divided across political lines between Republicans, who opposed the Treaty of Versailles, and Wilson's Democrats, who were strongly in favor of it. The Republicans had no true ideological basis for their opposition to the treaty; rather, they simply wanted to ensure that foreign policy for the years following WWI would not be shaped by Democrats, including Woodrow Wilson. While some Republicans may have balked at the idea of pouring U.S. money and resources into ensuring global peace and long-term stability, the majority of Republicans in the Senate who voted to strike down the Treaty of Versailles banded together and did so in order to take advantage of Wilson's ailing health and ensure that Democrats would not be shaping foreign policy. Without the necessary number of votes in the Senate, a standstill was created, essentially a zero-sum game in which nothing could be accomplished by either side on the treaty. Conservative leadership at the time dictated that Republican senators strike down the treaty in the Senate in order to oppose Wilson. Those that did not comply faced the threat of losing their party's support for re-election.

While some may argue that the Treaty of Versailles was shot down primarily due to Wilson's ineptitude, stubbornness, and poor health, a closer examination of the evidence reveals that there was little Wilson could have done to break the conservative's opposition to the Treaty of Versailles. In his last years, especially those near the end of WWI, Wilson was frequently criticized for his inability to lead. However, regardless of the strength of Wilson's leadership it is clear that conservative leadership in the Senate would have formed a coalition to oppose Wilson's Democrats for the mere sake of opposition. In fact, if Wilson had been a stronger leader, while he may have been able to get more moderate liberals to vote for the treaty, he would have also lost the support of more moderate conservatives, again playing into the hand of the zero-sum game created by the inefficient two-party system.

Throughout the history of the United Sates, from the time of the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans until today, the divide between opposing parties has been the cause of much turmoil and political inaction in the face of necessity. Cleary, in the case of President Woodrow Wilson and the Treaty of Versailles, it was not his fault that the treaty did not pass; it was the fault of the bickering, lack of unity, and conservative leadership's political leverage. Even today, with President Obama in office and a conservative ma-

jority in the Senate little to no progress can be made because the opposing parties clash on nearly every major issue, whether it comes to health care, taxes, gun safety, abortion, or LBGTQ rights. Taxpayers pay trillions of dollars every year in the hope of reforms that will guide America to a better future, and instead see their government waste it on costly defense projects or on the salaries of senators who are unable to pass substantive reform. Clearly, as shown by the analysis of the circumstances surrounding the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles after WWI, this problem is nothing new, but something must be done about it. A leader that can unite opposing parties on critical issues that threaten the prosperity, health, and well-being of American systems must arise to bridge the ever-widening gap between staunch conservatives and liberals. Furthermore, the people themselves must put aside their past differences and reconcile their ideological viewpoints for the sake of improving the country under a fair, democratic system that truly reflects the will of the people.

Homestead
William Eng



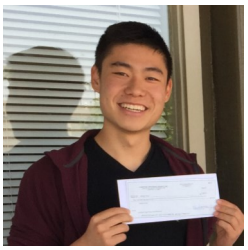
After the end of WWI, the leaders of the U.S., Britain, and France met in the Paris Peace Conference to discuss the future of Europe. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the U.S. at the time, went into the conference with the Fourteen Points, his vision for the post-war world. With some of the insight from these points, the Treaty of Versailles emerged and was put up for ratification in the U.S. Senate and was defeated. Although Wilson's stubbornness caused in part the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles, ultimately the defeat was largely in part due to opposition in the Senate.

Since Wilson was stubborn in creating the Treaty of Versailles, it failed due to social reasons caused by this stubbornness. When Wilson set off to Paris to discuss the treaty, he took with him many advisors. However, all of these advisors were from Wilson's party – the Democratic Party. None of the Republicans, including Senate leader Henry Cabot Lodge, were invited by Wilson to help with the treaty. Since the treaty created by the Democrats only reflected their ideals, the Republican majority in the Senate was destined to defeat it. Ultimately, Wilson's snub of Henry Cabot Lodge provoked Lodge to vehemently oppose the treaty and try to amend it to suit his ideals. Wilson's stubbornness, therefore, caused a spark of outrage from his opposing party, and this caused in part the failure of the Treaty of Versailles.

Ultimately, however, the Treaty of Versailles failed not solely because of Wilson's stubbornness but because of the interventionist policies in the treaty. Some of the policies in the treaty were the disarmament of some nations and the creation of the League of Nations. The disarmament policy meant that all nations involved had to work together to limit their weapons under regulation. The League of Nations was an association of nations that aimed to fix the world's problems. In this time period the Republican majority in the Senate was isolationist, meaning that they did not want any involvement with other countries. To them, these aforementioned policies were interventionist, meaning that they were going to get involved in the world's and other nation's problems. The disarmament policy meant interaction with other nations to regulate weapons and the League of Nations meant collaboration with other nations to fix problems. Because these policies were everything the Republicans stood against, they ultimately defeated the Treaty of Versailles. Wilson's snub might have put an inkling of hatred in the Republican's minds but what pushed them over were the policies that the treaty called for. Therefore, the opposition by the isolationists in the Senate ultimately was the main factor in dooming the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles ultimately failed because of isolationist oppositions in the Senate. While some of it had to do with President Woodrow Wilson not listening to any Republican insight in creating the treaty, the opposition to its interventionist polices was the deciding factor in the failure of the treaty in the Senate. However, the ratification of this treaty by many other nations led to hatred by the Germans with other affected nations, and this led to the rise of totalitarian regimes and ultimately, WWII.

Lynbrook
William Shan



Many contemporary histories view the immediate consequences of World War 1 as precursors to the onset of World War II. To some it may seem that the failure of the international community to fully address the root causes of World War I and its choice to instead focus on short term and narrow issues immediately undermined any potential of a long lasting peace. The Allied powers focus on establishing the clause in the Treaty of Versailles that labeled Germany as the instigator of the war underscores this narrow outlook; the Allies sought to lay blame for past activities instead of looking to the future and moving forward. Within the United States, this failure to tackle the root causes of the Great War and the narrow minded approach toward establishing peace is often blamed on President Woodrow Wilson. However, claims that it was solely President Wilson's fault that the treaty of Versailles was not ratified by the United States Congress are only partially true, rather it was primarily the strength of the opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, that led to the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles.

Although President Wilson was often headstrong and uncompromising about his famous fourteen points for the post war world, one can see that President Wilson was not the only force at fault. If the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles is viewed in the context of his presidency. Although in many ways World War I brought together the United States, especially economically and ideologically, the war created gaping fractures in political opinion. There were the hardline generals and congressmen who sought to com-

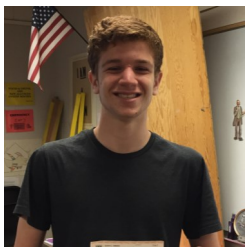
pletely crush the central powers and strip them of their power. There were moderates who were willing to compromise for the sake of peace and "bringing the boys home." There were also pacifists who adopted isolationist viewpoints and wished that the United States had never entered the war in the first place despite the provoking tragedy of the Lusitania and the underhand dialogs of the Zimmerman telegram. It is these internal groups, with viewpoints either strongly liberal or strongly conservative who are also to blame for the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. The war that was supposed to end before Christmas instead dragged on over four brutal years characterized by horrific trench warfare. The nation was growing disgusted and restless and the splits in public opinion were heard in Congress. If elected officials represent public opinion, then the Senate at that time was as fractured, if not more so, in the subject of the Treaty of Versailles.

Furthermore, there were also external liberal and conservative forces that prevented and deterred the United States Senate verification of the Treaty of Versailles. Wilson's proposals of the Treaty of Versailles such as the creation of an international body of nations that later became known as the League of Nations was an untested suggestion and was met with skepticism. Conservative leaders of the victor countries such as France and England wished to first strip Germany of its economic and military capabilities. The war had also fundamentally changed inveterate and widespread beliefs. There were many who began to question the traditions and despondent. This lack of hope was especially pervasive in war torn Europe, now filled with ravaged cities. Many European countries were not ready to accept the progressive proposals of President Wilson and the Treaty of Versailles and these sentiments were felt by Congress. Neither the world nor Congress was ready for progressive change.

Not only were the internal and external liberal and conservative forces that undermined the Treaty of Versailles, but these forces had also become more and more polemic. The different political parties had discovered the power of grouping political beliefs together into "blocs" defining the demarcation between different political groups. This same "blocing" can be seen in modern United States politics. If we believe in climate change, we are also likely in favor of stronger gun control. Because the political parties of the 1920s had begun to employ this "blocing" as political beliefs, it became increasingly difficult for compromise and collaboration. This was the context of Wilson's presidency.

Taking into account the polemic and nuanced forces that were going head-to-head during Wilson's presidency, one should understand that although Wilson's foibles did play a role in the Senate's defeat of the Treaty of Versailles, his less than compromising attitude was only a single part of a larger, growing trend. The American people, Congress, and the world as a whole remained divided on that the post war world should look like and these tremors result everywhere. World War I was not, as it was championed, the "War to end all Wars." Not only did it plant the seeds for Germany's aggression and European appeasement that directly led to World War II, but it became its own ideological battleground, ripe for conflict. Indeed, it was the "the strength of the opposition forces both liberal and conservative" that played the largest role in the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. To truly understand history, one might always view the past in the lens of its time. It is easy to scapegoat President Wilson as the inept leader. It is difficult to understand how his actions were only part of growing trends in the world.

Monta Vista
Samy Cherfaoui



After a long and arduous war came to a close in 1919, the lingering questions remained of who would be responsible for reparations after the war and how should countries function respectively to one another after the war's close. Wilson proposed a series of Fourteen Points to combat the imperialistic actions, which were both lenient to the aggressor, Germany, and take a stance, which greatly favored colonized nations. However, after Wilson fell ill during the negotiations period, other nation's leaders proposed a new treaty, completely ignoring the points made by Wilson. (Except for a guarantee of the creation of a League of Nations). This treaty was met with utter disgust by the United States Senate leadership who the treaty was sent to for ratification. Therefore, in Wilson's frail state of health, it was indeed the raw and awesome tenacity of opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, that was responsible for the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles rather than the ineptitude and stubbornness of President Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson's initial propositions were met with stern admonition from Republican senators. Not only was Wilson contesting the very backbone of Republican foreign policy, but also on his delegation to Versailles, he included no Republicans senators, not even Henry Cabot Lodge, a prominent Republican senator who was in charge of foreign affairs in the Senate. The strong and outspoken Henry Cabot Lodge promised that he would personally strike down any treaty sent for ratification by the Wilson Administration. As a counterstroke against Wilson's Fourteen Points, Lodge proposed the Lodge Reservations, which were a series of tenets that were in need of establishment in any treaty proposed at Versailles. The Lodge Reservations were almost an exact opposite of the lofty ambitions proposed by Woodrow Wilson. Lodge used his standing as head of the foreign affairs committee in the Senate to convince other Republican senators to slap down any proposed Versailles Treaty. Lodge, perhaps a little angered and humiliated from his rejection on Wilson's delegation, was successful in his goal of rallying Republican opposition to the treaty, and as a result, was one of the key factors in the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles.

However, it was not only Republican leadership that was responsible for the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate. Rather, it was a bipartisan effort, as many Democrats were against the new-

ly proposed treaty as it removed most of the precedents set by Wilson in his Fourteen Points. After Woodrow Wilson fell ill and was forced to remove himself from the treaty making process, his aura, which exuded confidence and superiority, was also removed from the United States delegation, and as a result the Big Four become the Big Three in treaty negotiations. The other key politicians, or heads of state, who played an important role in the process were Italy's premier, England's premier, and most aggressive of them all, the French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, who was angered by constant unprovoked aggression from Germany. Germany, who had already taken two of France's cherished provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, during the Franco-Prussian War, yet again attacked France during WWI. Clemenceau demanded instant retribution in the form of massive reparations. The two other prime ministers agreed that this was reasonable but Democratic leadership contested this measure. Democrats understood that Germany would be economically devastated by such reparations, which would cause all of Europe to feel the full brunt of economic turmoil in a sort of trickle down effect. Therefore, Democrats, who sought to maintain global prosperity, vowed to strike down this treaty, and, headed by Wilson from his sick bed, actually worked with the opposition to ensure a sound defeat of the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate.

The ineptitude and stubbornness of President Wilson was not a key player in the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. Even though Wilson was a convincing orator capable of weaving intricate tales with just his tongue, he was helpless to stop change from occurring to the Treaty of Versailles. He did not even have unified support from his own party, as many believed that his anti-imperialist stance voiced in the latter points in his Fourteen Points were much too radical. Not only was he unable to unify partisan support, but he was a very frail man during the negotiation process, and in 1919 in a speech in Pueblo, Colorado, he collapsed from a heart attack. Though it wasn't fatal, the attack left a lasting impact on his health and he was never the same afterwards. Due to his own physical limitations, he wasn't able to impose his stubborn ideas and rules upon the rest of the delegations at Versailles, and he certainly did not have the strength to address the Senate and individual senators. Therefore, any support that Wilson might have had in the Senate was quickly washed away as in his frail state he was unable to justify his ambitious policies and address the concerns.

Therefore, it was bipartisan support from opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, that was responsible for the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles, rather that the arduous tenacity, ineptitude, and stubbornness of President Wilson. President Wilson's inability to unify Democratic support already dealt him a great blow, but then with his subsequent heart attack, he did not have the strength or stamina to justify his positions. This allowed opposition leadership, from both Democrats, who despised the immense retaliation waged against Germany, and Republicans, who supported the Lodge Reservations rather that the Fourteen Points, to join forces and fight for the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate. This stunning effort showed how with both parties coming together to support a cause, work can actually be achieved in politics. This precedent would unfortunately almost never repeat again throughout the rest of the course of American history. Party leaders today can take inspiration from the strength of these bipartisan opposition forces to come together and meet goals. Despite huge differences in party politics and platforms liberals and conservatives came together to successfully contest the Treaty of Versailles, a lesson that today's politicians can use to begin to get things done in our government.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

MAY 2016 thru JULY 2016

RENEWING MEMBERS

Jane Alvarado
Marie Bartee
John Gatto and Pat Dowd
Aaron Grossman
Fenton and Winifred Hill
Marilyn Howard
Francis and Margaret Keeler
Louise Levy
Mark McKenna
Paula Quinterno
Laverne Rabinowitz
William and Jane Reed
Mary Russell
Tom Scannell
LiCheng Tai
Dennis and Penny Whittaker
Bill and Judy Wilson

NEW MEMBERS

James Baxter
Cheryl Gagliasso
Janet Riddell
Sabrina Rizk

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The time a volunteer spends at the CHS&M is often just as rewarding to him or her as it is to us. If you have a love for the community, please help show off Cupertino's past and present. Our volunteers help keep our museum open! If you are available to volunteer for a two-hour shift, **Wednesday through Saturday** between the hours of 10 a.m.- 4 p.m., please contact the Museum at 408-973-1495 or email us at cuphistsociety@sbcglobal.net.

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The
Cupertino Historical Society & Museum

Cornerstone

IN THIS ISSUE

BULLETIN BOARD

Museum Hours:
Located in the Quinlan Community Center, the museum is open to the public **Wednesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.**

Admission is FREE.

BOD Meeting
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 2016.
5:30 p.m. Cupertino Room, QCC
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 2016.
5:30 p.m. Cupertino Room, QCC
Wednesday, Oct. 19, 2016.
5:30 p.m. Cupertino Room, QCC

Holidays: QCC closed
September 5, 2016, Labor Day