

California *History Action*

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Get Ready for California History Month!

September is California History Month, a statewide campaign to celebrate and educate the public about California's diverse and exciting past. This year's theme *Words of Gold: Celebrate California Literature* honors those who have captured California with the written word. Below please find a suggested California reading list for adults and children.

As a California organization how can you participate in California History Month?

- ◆ Arrange a "Words of Gold" book display in your museum store or library.
- ◆ Organize a book signing with a local author.
- ◆ Organize an education program based on one of the books or the theme.
- ◆ Dedicate a special celebration or event already planned to California History Month.
- ◆ Have your book club read and discuss a California literary work.
- ◆ Or create a celebration of California's history that is meaningful to your community!

The California Historical Society (CHS) will promote your California History Month activities through their quarterly newsletter *California Chronicle* and through the CHS website. Both the print and the electronic publications will feature a special listing of the events around the state devoted to California History Month. Be sure to send a description of your California History Month event to Jennifer Liss at publications@calhist.org.

Recommended Reading List from the California Historical Society: John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*; Kevin Starr, *Americans & The California Dream*; Michael Kowaleski, *Gold Rush: A Literary Exploration*; Stan Yogi, *Highway 99: A Literary Journey Through California's Great Central Valley*; Marlene Smith-Baranzini, *The Shirley Letters*; James Houston and Jean Wakatsuki Houston, *A Farewell to Manzanar*; Malcolm Margolin, *The Ohlone Way*; Richard Henry Dana, *Two Years Before the Mast*; Frank Norris, *The Octopus*; Helen Hunt Jackson, *Ramona*; J.S. Holliday, *The World Rushed In: The California Gold Rush Experience*; Carey McWilliams, *California the Great Exception, Southern California Country, Fool's Paradise*. For Children: James Rawls, *Dame Shirley and the Gold Rush*; Scott O'Dell, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*; Theodora Kroeber, *Ishi: The Last of His Tribe*; Doris Gates, *Blue Willow*; Sid Fleishman, *By the Great Horn Spoon*; Karen Cushman, *The Ballad of Lucy Whipple*.

In honor of California History Month and in line with this year's theme, the September issue of *California History Action* will feature short pieces by CCPH members and others discussing their experiences with, and feelings about, literature that explores the history of the Golden State. Have you read and been moved by, or felt a kinship of some kind with, one of the books listed above, or another along their ilk? How quickly could you name your favorite book from the list above, what would your choice be and why (would any of us dare admit it's one of the ones listed "For Children")? Do you have a funny, moving, or otherwise interesting story involving California literature? Please consider contributing a short piece (400-700 words) for publication in our next issue. If interested, contact Jenan Saunders at kandjsaunders@hotmail.com or 916 456-4115. ■

A newsletter for history advocacy published by the
California Council for the Promotion of History
Bridging the Past, Present, and Future

This and That

OAH Board Issues "Statement On Honesty And Integrity"

In light of recent disclosures of plagiarism and other scholarly indiscretions by prominent historians, during the recent meeting of the Organization of American Historians (OAH) the Executive Board issued a "Statement on Honesty and Integrity in Teaching and Writing" that specifically condemns lying by teachers and professors. The Statement is as follows:

"Honesty and integrity should undergird the work of all historians. Historians seek truth about the past in an effort to better understand historical developments and how they relate to the present and future. When students encounter historians in the precollegiate, community college, and university classroom, there is an implicit trust on the part of the student that the history teacher or professor will convey a truthful representation of the past when s/he is discussing historical themes, events, places, or individuals. The OAH categorically condemns lying as well as falsification and deliberate distortion in the teaching of history. Such mendacity is an ethical violation of the principle of truth on which the historical profession is based. Similarly, plagiarism also undermines the search for truth. Stealing another writer's work and offering it as one's own is not only a violation of law that can result in legal action, but it is an attack on the credibility of the historical profession as a whole. The OAH endorses the American Historical Association (AHA) Statement on Plagiarism, amended in January 2002, and its conclusion that "All historians share responsibility for maintenance of the highest standards of intellectual integrity. . . . Scholarship flourishes in an atmosphere of openness and candor, which should include the scrutiny and discussion of academic deception."

In addition to the above statement, other history related professional organizations have published modifications to standards and statements relating to ethical conduct. The AHA "Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct" and the "Statement on Plagiarism" were revised in January 2002 (www.theaha.org/standard_02.htm). In addition, readers may find the following guidelines of relevance: the American Association

for State and Local History "Statement of Professional Ethics" (www.aaslh.org/ethics.htm), the National Council on Public History, "Ethical Guidelines for the Historian" (www.ncph.org/code_of_ethics.htm), the Oral History Association's "Oral History Evaluation Guidelines" (www.dickinson.edu/oha/EvaluationGuidelines.html), and the Society for History in the Federal Government's "Principles and Standards for Federal Historical Programs" (www.shfg.org/standard.html). ■

Announcing H-MUSEUM

This new email list addresses themes and questions primarily relating to museums, but is also intended to be interdisciplinary, so that archaeological, historical, cultural, and artistic information can be posted. Logs and more information can be found at the H-Net Web Site, at www2.h-net.msu.edu/~museum or at www.h-museum.net. To join H-MUSEUM, send a message from the account where you wish to receive mail, to listserv@h-net.msu.edu (with no signatures or styled text, word wrap off for long lines) with only this text in the message area: sub h-MUSEUM firstname lastname, institution. (Example: sub h-MUSEUM Leslie Jones, Pacific State U) Follow the instructions you receive by return mail. If you have questions or experience difficulties in attempting to subscribe, please send a message to help@h-net.msu.edu. ■

New California Cultural Directory Now Online

Is your 1991 copy of CCPH's *Directory of California Historical Organizations, Agencies, and Museums* getting a little dog-eared? Full of changes you've written in over the years? Woefully lacking in the type of electronic contact information we've all come to take for granted? Well, never fear, the California Historical Society has come to the rescue with their new *California Cultural Directory*. A production of the California Studies Program at San Francisco State University and the California Historical Society, the *California Cultural Directory* organizes, by county, close to 1,000 cultural and historical institutions in California (and, we point out in all humility, seems to put to good use the work many CCPHers did in creating our 1991 publication).

To view the directory, visit www.californiahistoricalsociety.org. To submit an organization that you cannot locate in the directory or to submit a correction, please contact publications@calhist.org. ■

California History Action

Volume 20, Number 2
Summer 2002
ISSN 0882-357X

Published quarterly
by the
California Council for the
Promotion of History

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California History Action

CCPH Board Meets in Bakersfield

Date: May 18, 2002

Location: Administration West Building, CSU Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA

Present: Scott Hudlow, Madeline Lanz, Mark Bowen, Chuck Wilson, Susan Douglass Yates, Pam Conners, Douglas Dodd, Leslie Fryman, Monte Kim, Jim Newland, Richard Orsi, Paul Spitzerzi, Leslie Masunaga, Courtney Chambers.

2002 Conference: Scott Hudlow reported on arrangements for this year's conference in San Luis Obispo, October 24-26 at the Embassy Suites. The hotel arrangements and sessions have been finalized, as have plans for a tour of Hearst Castle. Doug Dodd reported that he is still seeking panel speakers. Monte Kim is heading up volunteer arrangements.

2003 Conference: The board agreed that San Diego was the best option for the conference site. The city offers many historic destinations, including gorge trips, the Old West town of Julian, and trips to Anza Borrego or Palomar Mountain.

2004 Conference: Chico and Eureka are both options for the conference. The board expressed concern that Eureka may too remote a location. Leslie Fryman and Pam Conners agreed to prepare a report for the next board meeting and recommend a location.

Legislative Action Committee: Chair Jenan Saunders was absent and sent a report. The Board discussed the following legislative actions: SB 1247 - California Trust for Historic and Cultural Preservation; SB 1816 - Native American Historic Resource Protection Act; SB 2063 - California Indian Museum and Cultural Center. The Board agreed to continue to research and watch these bills before supporting or opposing them.

Membership: Chair Jim Newland reported that the renewal letters were mailed late. He still intends to conduct a new member drive later in the year. Dick Orsi announced he was coordinating with the California Historical Society to work on obtaining books to distribute to members who increase their membership levels when renewing.

Nominations: Jim Newland announced that there will be elections this year. He is seeking candidates for the Board.

Public Sector/CRM: Doug Dodd reported he wrote a letter to California State Parks, objecting to that agency's decision to allow a cell phone tower on the Hearst Castle grounds. The Board agreed that Doug should write another letter as he has not received a response. Jim Newland abstained from the discussion.

Publications: Jenan Saunders was absent and sent a report. Mark Bowen reported that the California Historical Society recently put their California Cultural Directory online.

New Business: The Board discussed the CCPH archives and agreed to keep only emails which discuss policy. Scott Hudlow will coordinate with Jeff Crawford to draft a CCPH archival policy. The Board also discussed whether to get a CCPH credit card and came to the consensus that no credit card was needed. ■

CCPH Accepting Nominations for Board Openings

As you've come to expect every year at this time, CCPH is now asking our members to submit nominations for individuals to fill the five positions on the Board of Directors that will open at the end of 2002. Would you like to help CCPH continue its important service as a professional organization that allows us to bridge the gaps between disciplines? Do you have ideas for things you'd like to do to improve our service to our members and our mission? Are there issues that you think CCPH should be addressing or working on? We all know there are energetic, motivated people working in the history professions, why not bring some of that energy to the CCPH board? If you have any questions, please contact Jim Newland at jnewland@parks.ca.gov. ■

Paper on Mono Lake Wins CCPH Award at History Day in California

Nora Matell of Eastern Sierra Academy in Bridgeport has been chosen as the winner of CCPH's annual award for best paper on a California history subject at California History Day 2002. Ms. Matell's paper, entitled "The Revolution That Saved a Lake," explores the history of Mono Lake. The theme for History Day this year was "Revolution, Reaction and Reform in History," and all entries had to explore this theme. Ms. Matell received a \$100 check from CCPH, and both she and her sponsoring teacher, James Godoy, will receive complimentary one-year memberships in our organization.

History Day, a national event involving thousands of students, teachers, historians, and many others, is by far one of the most exciting programs currently motivating students to "do" history and explore our past through good research and analysis. Many of us who are familiar with History Day only Summer 2002

wish that such an event existed when we were in school. Well, none of us can turn back the clock, but there is one thing we can do; and that's to give of our time to help History Day. Each year local competitions need individuals to volunteer to serve as judges, people who know what questions to ask, who know good research when they see it, who have a context for determining when students have done a high quality exhibit or documentary, paper or performance, or now, of course, website. The State competition, which now varies its locations throughout California, also needs trained and working historians like us to judge. By serving as judges we not only assist in the continuation of this worthwhile program, we it better through our active participation and get to interact with the historians of tomorrow. For more information, visit www.crf-usa.org/history_day/HistoryDay.html. ■

Reviews

• **Ray McDevitt. *Courthouses of California: An Illustrated History.*** Berkeley: Heyday Books in conjunction with the California Historical Society, 2001. xviii + 365 pp; illustrations, map, photographs, notes; bibliography, index; hardback; \$50. (Edited with an introduction by Ray McDevitt; foreword by Chief Justice Ronald M. George.)

• This illustrated look at California courthouses is as entertaining as it is educational. The examination of this quintessential building type through extensive photographs, fluid text, and anecdotal sidelines expertly captures the formative history and development of courthouses throughout California.

• An introduction to these significant public buildings is presented through insightful perspectives on law, history, and architecture. Additional insight



The Marin County Civic Center is one of California's many unique and recognizable courthouses.

includes essays on the rehabilitation aspects of maintaining historic courthouses and a look forward to the development of future courthouses. An annotated state map provides a handy reference for the heart of the

• book; a regional grouping of counties with a chapter devoted to each county and a lively discourse on its courthouses. The history of individual courthouses is examined as the book focuses on intimate details of the development of each county and its politics. With early communities few and far between, each county developed in its own unique way, with its approach to law and order and the establishment of a government seat being no different. Towns also fought, or as in the case of Santa Rosa swiped the county records in the middle of the night, to claim to the right to be a county seat, a title that bestowed increased property values, populations, and, invariably in the early days, taverns.

• Often the only central meeting place besides churches, courthouses were frequently the most interesting and important building in the county and most prominently located within the downtown area. Aside from their government functions, they became the center of important civic, religious, cultural, social, and community activities.

• Beginning in the 1900s, courthouses on a state-wide basis became vehicles for expressing a variety of ideas, including political reform, the new world stature of the United States, and aspirations for urban, architectural, and social order. A county courthouse, along with a fire-proof hall of records, the ubiquitous Carnegie Library, and perhaps a U.S. Post Office, reflected a community's interpretation of its place in a larger society.

• Evolving architectural styles, fire resistant materials, and new structural systems allowed courthouses to enlarge in size. Interior design also evolved, from the standard three bay plan built through the early 1900s into a cruciform plan with a centralized space that

became a standard feature. Courthouses also became monumental in appearance and for the first time accommodated sizable public ceremonial interiors. As styles evolved, domes with exotic interpretations appeared, Richardsonian Romanesque style courthouses loomed over southern California, the City Beautiful movement introduced Beaux Arts Classicism, and a remarkable Spanish Colonial Revival style courthouse in Santa Barbara made the headlines. Its dramatic departure from the courthouses of the day made the July 1929 *Architect and Engineer* with M. Maclean Finny contrasting it with other courthouses: "Who can muster any enthusiasm about just another public office building? . . . But I had not then seen the Courthouse at Santa Barbara. How refreshingly different!"

The Depression brought federally funded WPA Moderne style courthouses which transitioned into Modernism. By the late 1950s, the renewed availability of building materials was evident in an International Style period and heralded a movement of government centers to the suburbs. With old locations deemed too crowded, the decline of public transportation, and a need to provide larger parking facilities, the move seemed logical at the time; after all, main street stores were all moving to malls on the outskirts of town, too.

We are fortunate that the invention of photography roughly coincides with California's admission to the United States, making it possible to assemble this visual history of courthouses. The only unfortunate side of the book may be that all of the photographs are in black and white, a result of archival and historic photographic sources. Luckily these sources provide documentation of what has been lost as a result of fire or earthquake, or, in the name of progress, through hasty and uninformed but determined bureaucratic decisions to drastically remodel or demolish old courthouses. (Save the Cooper House!)

We have come a long way since the Legislature created the first 27 counties six months before California was admitted as a state in September 1850. Today, courthouses have been constructed in each of the 58 counties and during each of the 15 decades since the State was created. However it is unlikely that many contemporary courthouses or replacements for original courthouses will ever be significant enough to match this excellent account of the historic Courthouses of California. ■

Timothy Brandt, AIA, Senior Restoration Architect with the California Office of Historic Preservation

The Nation's Report Card: U.S. History 2001

On May 9, 2002, the National Center for Education Statistics released its assessment of what the nation's fourth-, eighth-, and twelfth-graders know about American history. The report is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what American students know and can do in various academic subjects. The report shows that average history scores of 4th and 8th grade students have improved while the average scores of 12th grade students have not changed significantly since 1994 when the last test was made. More than a third of the 4th graders, nearly 40% of 8th graders, and more than half of high school seniors did not demonstrate even a "Basic" understanding of the subject.

The assessment provides data on a nationally representative sample of nearly 30,000 students at over 1100 public and private schools. Student performance is reported in two different ways — by scale scores and by percentages of students who attained the NAEP U.S. history achievement levels — Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. The report shows that at grade 4, the percentage of students performing at or above the Basic level increased while there were no changes in the percentages of students performing at or above Proficient and at Advanced. At grade 8, there were increases in all performance levels; at grade 12, the percentages were static and not statistically different from 1994. The report showed that the average 4th and 8th grader is still at the Basic level while the average 12th grader is below the Basic level. According to Secretary of Education Roderick Paige, "This is unacceptable."

Data reveal interesting findings with respect to gender, race, and ethnicity. At grade 4, both male and female students had higher average scores than in 1994; at grade 8 only males showed a significant statistical gain; and at grade 12 there was no significant difference between the performance of males and females. The study also showed a reduction in the racial/ethnic gap between students. At grade 4, both white and black students had higher average scores; at all three grade levels, white students had higher average scores than their black, hispanic and American Indian peers; Asian/Pacific Islanders students, in general, had higher average scores than their black and hispanic counterparts. The type of school

that students attend, the use of computers, and the employment of different types of instructional tools also impacted student performance.

During testing, students were asked a series of questions based on four historical themes: "Change and Continuity in American Democracy," "The Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas," "Economic and Technological Changes," and "The Changing Role of America in the World." A total of eight historical periods provided a chronological structure for the many issues included in the four central themes. Test questions were selected to emphasize the ways of thinking and the kinds of knowledge that historical study requires. This year students were asked to respond not just to multiple-choice questions, they also had to devote more than 50% of their time to "constructed response" questions, which require at least a brief written response and sometimes several short paragraphs.

During the press briefing, New York University historian Diane Ravitch (and a representative of the NAEP governing board) as well as professor John Patrick of Indiana University were invited to comment on the report's findings. So did Secretary Paige. Dr. Ravitch expressed alarm at the "mixed and troublesome picture," especially at the "abysmal scores for 12th graders." Dr. Patrick expressed dismay over the "general negative findings." Secretary Paige stated that the Administration is committed to a "bold goal--creating a system that insists on accountability and results, teacher quality," but when questioned whether the report results would serve as a catalyst for the Administration to support a higher appropriation level for the "Teaching American History" initiative, he said no.

The full report can be accessed at the NCES website at nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard. ■

Archaeology and Public Education

The next time you're online, check out *Archaeology and Public Education*, the newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee. It contains news, events, field and lab opportunities, and more. To peruse the newsletter and other committee offerings, visit www.saa.org/Pubedu/. ■

Faculty Salaries On the Rise

The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) has issued a report stating that average college faculty salaries rose by 3.8% in 2001-02 (the largest increase in 11 years) but the future does not necessarily look rosy. The report predicts that events of September 11 and the resulting recession may lead to a decline in coming years. For now though, the average salary for full-time faculty members nationwide is \$62,895. Full-professors at "all institutions with academic ranks" show clear salary inequalities between male and female professors. For more information on the report, tap into the AAUP website at www.aaup.org. ■

See page 10 for information on Education-related legislation

Report from California State Parks: The State Park Tango . . . Two Steps Forward, One Step Back by Pauline Grenbeaux

Forward . . . June 2002 marks an important step for California State Parks with the completion of a long list of cultural resource projects. Archeology sites have been stabilized, museum storage improved, resources surveyed and prioritized, historic structures reports prepared, artifacts cataloged, archival collections identified and organized, historical landscape studies contracted, and more. Cultural specialists have been hired at districts that had previously had none, providing technical advice on park projects and resource protection to park managers. The entire Department has gained valuable information about the range of



Vikingsholm, on the shores of Lake Tahoe's Emerald Bay, is only one of the hundreds of cultural resources under the stewardship of California State Parks

cultural resources under its stewardship and the staffing, equipment, and contracting services needed to support them. These projects were funded with a special one-time appropriation in the 1999 State Budget to reduce the Department's deferred maintenance backlog created by the budget shortfalls of the proceeding 20 years. Although the approximately \$10 million allocated to cultural resources was only a portion of the entire need, a lot has been accomplished with it.

Forward . . . At the same time, another important step was taken at Department headquarters. The Cultural Resources Division was created to provide leadership for increased focus on cultural resources. The Division is now represented at the Deputy Director for Operations staff meetings, and at all policy meetings about budgets, acquisitions, and long-term planning. New guidelines for the acquisition of cultural properties have been written and those for project review have been revised. A cultural resources archives has been created. Discussions have begun on the significance and preservation of cultural landscapes in State Parks.

Back . . . And now, with the 2002/03 fiscal year, cultural resources in State Parks--like all programs in the Department--

must take a step backwards. The \$20+ billion deficit in the State's funding will have difficult consequences for State agencies. Some of the cultural specialists hired with special funds in the last couple of years will be leaving State Parks at the end of this June. There is a freeze on filling permanent positions that are vacated. The hoped-for funding increases for ongoing maintenance of cultural sites will not be happening anytime soon. And the cultural deferred maintenance backlog will continue to grow along with that for other park infrastructure.

And again . . . Forward . . . Next fiscal year (02/03), with funds from the 2000 Parks Bond (Proposition 12), over \$1 million in cultural resource stewardship projects will be started. The Cultural Stewardship funding will continue annually for three additional years. Although the hiring freeze creates impediments for implementation, there is significant work that can be identified and accomplished in spite of it.

Forward . . . New acquisitions in the Los Angeles area present an unprecedented opportunity to interpret cultural resources to an enormous number of inner-city residents. The Cornfields site, near historic El Pueblo de Los Angeles, is particularly important, as it sits at the center of Los Angeles's earliest beginnings and represents its historically diverse population. During the course of next fiscal year, the Cornfields Advisory Group will work with the Department to create a vision for this new urban park, linking it with existing state parks and the other new acquisitions in the LA area.

And that's the way it goes in State Parks. One can anticipate another step back within the next year as the impact of the current economic situation lingers. However, the passage of Proposition 40 will result in additional gains, and State Parks cultural specialists remain committed to progress in the long run. It helps to remember that the back step is part of a familiar on-going pattern, and that every step forward is a significant move in the right direction. ■

See pages
10 -11 for
information
on
Preservation-
related
legislation

"Preserving America's Heritage" Executive Order In The Works

The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation has advanced to the Office of Management and Budget a proposed executive order (E.O.) entitled "Preserving America's Heritage." The E.O. is designed to articulate the Bush Administration's support for historic preservation and to reiterate the responsibilities of federal agencies in applying the nation's historic preservation laws. The order is expected to be formally issued by the White House in about three months. While details of the proposed order have not been publicly released, sources inside the preservation community report that it is designed to accomplish several things: It includes a broad statement that every federal agency is responsible for protecting the nations' heritage; it includes a statement in support of preservation "partnerships;" it directs federal agencies to inventory and make assessments of their heritage resources; it directs federal agencies to find ways to cooperate with local agencies; and it encourages agencies to make their holdings more accessible to the public. The order follows on the heels of an Advisory Council report entitled, "Caring for the Past, Managing for the Future," which recommends actions to remedy many of the problems plaguing the government in its legal mandate to care for historic properties. To access the report visit www.achp.gov/pubs-stewardship.html. ■

Congress Returns From Recess - Dozens Of Measures Left To Address Before Session Ends

Lawmakers returned from their traditional Memorial Day break to confront a host of issues. Undoubtedly, media attention will focus on the closed-door House and Senate Intelligence Committee's joint oversight hearings which will examine what is characterized as a "colossal intelligence failure" relating to the September attacks on the World Trade Center. Also in the coming weeks, the House Government Reform Committee expects to act on Representative Stephen Horn's (R-CA) legislation, "The Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002" (H.R. 4187). Both the House and Senate resource committees expect to move literally dozens of national park-related bills (including several new area and "theme" studies). The appropriations committees will also be finalizing their recommendations for the 2003 fiscal year.

In the September 11 post-mortem, documents are at the center of the congressional investigations. Fearing that the investigation may become politicized, some lawmakers are calling for an independent commission to conduct a separate investigation, free from the passions that typify congressional investigations. If they do, historians may get access to the documentary record of the 9/11 events long before they otherwise would have been made available by the National Archives.

Congress will also consider a number of new area and historic "theme" studies, including Senator Harry Reid's (D-NV) Cold War theme study bill (S. 1257), which is similar to the House-passed measure (H.R. 107). This legislation requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to identify sites and resources and to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War. While the Senate passed Senator Daniel Akaka's (D-HI) "Peopling of America" theme study bill (S. 329), the House has yet to act on it or Representative Mark Souder's (R-IN) version of this bill (H.R. 2420).

Finally, there are a host of agency appropriation measures that have yet to be passed. With President Bush making homeland security and the military his top priorities, lawmakers and special interest groups are scrambling to compete for the limited remaining money available for domestic programs. Preservationists, for example, are pushing for a \$270 million increase for the National Park Service while supporters of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission are seeking "full funding"--\$10 million--for that financially strapped agency. With tugs and pulls coming from so many directions, congressional insiders doubt that the lawmakers will be able to finish all the appropriations bills by the beginning of the new fiscal year that begins October 1. It looks like it will be a long summer! ■

CCPH thanks the following organizations for many of the government news and legislative items reprinted in this newsletter:

- ◆ Washington Update, compiled from information provided by the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/
- ◆ Weekly Legislative Update for SHPOs, provided by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Prepared by Preservation Action, www.preservationaction.org

NARA Releases Report on Recordkeeping

On December 14, 2001, the National Archives and Records Administration released a "Report on Current Recordkeeping Practices within the Federal Government." Through the use of individual interviews, focus groups, and an Internet survey, researchers were able to find out how agency officials and staff viewed records management and what they perceived its role to be in today's modern office. More than 40 Federal agencies participated in the interviews and focus groups, and more than 475 individuals replied to an Internet survey. Researchers also examined select Federal agencies to determine how records are actually being created and managed.

According to the report findings, many agency employees are unsure whether the electronic information they create constitutes an "official record" and consequently much data fails to make its way to the Archives. The report also found that many agencies have never integrated record keeping with their regular business practices. E-mail messages continue to be particularly troublesome. Only records such as case files tend to be well-managed. The report also identifies patterns in records management, suggests situational models to explain those patterns, and identifies points where NARA could effectively intervene to improve records management. ■

Old Sacramento Living History Program

The Old Sacramento Living History Program recently completed an Etiquette and Language Manual with help from a mini-grant from CCPH. The goal of the manual is to help members of the Program better develop and define the many characters which are portrayed. This is the second manual that has been completed in two years as part of the Program's efforts to better educate its members and become more historically accurate.

The goal of the Program is to portray characters from the history of Old Sacramento between the years 1848 and 1870. During the annual training classes, new members are given instructions regarding research techniques, Sacramento History, basic improvisation, costume guidelines, etiquette and language, as well as several classes on 19th Century popular culture. Members of the group stroll the streets of Sacramento, participate in many of the Old Sacramento events, and speak to civic and school groups. For information regarding the Etiquette and Language Manual or the Costume Guidelines please contact Amy Whitlatch at amywhitlatch@emailaccount.com or Program Director Andria Quinnell at 916 264-8142.

Excerpts from the Etiquette and Language Manual appear below. Photographs are courtesy of Old Sacramento Living History Program.



Swimsuits Through Time, 1999

The difference between the laws of God and the laws of man is that the former address the heart from which the acts proceed; and the latter, which can only judge from what they see, determine the acts without regard to the heart.

Requisites of Good Society

- ◆ Acquaintance with art even if you have no love for it.
- ◆ Respect for moral character is also a distinguishing mark of good society.
- ◆ The two most indispensable qualities in social meetings are a thinking mind and a ready wit.
- ◆ In good society, an adherence to etiquette is a mark of respect.
- ◆ The true aim of politeness, is to make those with whom you associate as well satisfied with themselves as possible.

Introductions

- ◆ When you are introduced to a person, be careful not to appear as though you had never heard of him before.
- ◆ If by any misfortune you have been introduced to a person whose acquaintance you do not desire, you can merely make the formal bow of etiquette when you meet him, which, of itself, encourages no familiarity.
- ◆ It is understood in society, that a person who has been properly introduced to you, has some claim on your offices in future, you cannot therefore slight him without good reason, and the chance of being called to account for it.

Private visits and social parties

- ◆ Ceremonial visits must be made the week after a ball. A card will suffice for these. A day or two after a dinner party, and a week after a small party, these calls must be made in person.
- ◆ Visits of condolences and congratulations must be made about a week after the event.
- ◆ At a musical party, nothing shows worse breeding than to talk incessantly.
- ◆ In receiving guests, no matter what the size of the party, the hostess must be perfectly self-possessed; never bustling in her welcome, or flustered in manner.

Evening Receptions

- ◆ The subjects of conversation may embrace everything but polemics and politics, and of course, irritating controversies.
- ◆ Every woman should know how to elicit information as well as to bestow it.

Dinner Parties

- ◆ Two white table cloths should be placed upon the table; the one on which dinner is served to be removed when dessert appears.
- ◆ Every dinner must begin with soup.
- ◆ Servants must be well trained and instructed that the charm of waiting consists in its being done silently.

Politeness at the Table

- ◆ If you desire a glass of water, a knife, or bread from the servant, do not call "waiter", as you would in a restaurant, but call him by his name, or better still, merely make a sign that you want him, without calling.
- ◆ Ladies should never dine with their gloves on.

Rude table manners

- ◆ When asked what part of the chicken you would have, you childishly say any part.
- ◆ You spread your bread with butter, a thing never done by well-bred people at dinner.

Balls

- ◆ A young lady should be very careful how she refuses to dance with a gentleman; and above all else she must take care not to accept two gentlemen for one dance. Many duels have resulted from this thoughtlessness.
- ◆ The right of introducing rests mainly with the lady or gentleman of the house, but may be done also by friends.

The Art of Conversation

- ◆ As the object of conversation is pleasure and improvement, only those subjects of universal interest can be made legitimate topics of discussion.



Playing croquet on Independence Day, 1999

am's Etiquette and Language Manual

- ◆ Do not be a loud talker, the man who silences a whole party by his sole power of lungs.
- ◆ Women are sometimes too fond of praising their children.
- ◆ The great charm of conversation consists less in the display of one's own wit and intelligence, than in the power to draw forth the resources of others.
- ◆ Never ask a lady a question about anything whatever.
- ◆ There is no surer sign of vulgarity than the perpetual boasting of the fine things you have at home.
- ◆ Never forget you are responsible for your words.

Specifics for Men and Women

Women

- ◆ Adopt the prevailing fashion, but do not carry it to excess.
- ◆ The difference between morning and evening costume should be distinctly marked.
- ◆ The perfection of a lady's dress consists in the completeness of all its details.
- ◆ When dancing is to take place, no one should go without new kid gloves. Nothing is more revolting as to see one person in an assembly ungloved.
- ◆ Lounging on sofas, or reclining in chairs, as if in the privacy of one's own dressing room, is always considered indecorous, and should be carefully avoided.
- ◆ Never let your husband have cause to complain that you are more agreeable abroad than at home.
- ◆ Above all things avoid bickering.

Men

- ◆ The dress of a gentleman should be such as not to excite any special observation, unless it be for neatness and propriety.
- ◆ Well-bred people do not often dress in what is called the "height of fashion," as that is generally left to dandies and pretenders.
- ◆ Avoid the "ruffianly style of dress" or nonchalant and slouching appearance of a half-unbuttoned vest, and suspenderless pantaloons.
- ◆ Never nod to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat; but take it off: it is a courtesy her sex requires.
- ◆ No man may stop to speak to a lady until she stops to speak to him. The lady, in short, has the right in cases to be friendly or distant.
- ◆ Never forget that the happiness of another is committed to your charge, and strive to render your home happy by kindness and attention to your wife, and by carefully watching over your words and actions.
- ◆ The husband ought frankly to tell his wife the real amount of his income; unless this is done, she cannot properly regulate her expenses.
- ◆ Husbands should have perfect trust and confidence in their wives.
- ◆ Forbear extolling the previous management of your mother and sisters.



Heritage Days, 1999

Other Useful Information

Courtship

- ◆ The young people are never permitted to be alone together.
- ◆ A gentleman may address a lady by letter, or in words; but he will find few words, in a manly, direct way, far more available on pleading his cause than all the letters that are ever penned.

Letter writing

- ◆ Strive to write a legible hand: there are few things more annoying than the attempt to decipher an illegible scrawl.
- ◆ The wording of a letter should be as much as like the conversation as possible.
- ◆ The letter of introduction should always be given unsealed.



The Bonnet Promenade, 2000

Expressions or words to be avoided

- About right, instead of well or correct
- Across lots, instead of in the quickest manner
- Back down, (to) instead of to recant
- Bogus, instead of counterfeit
- Conclude, instead of determine
- Dreadful instead of very
- Drinking. Never say "he's a drinking man"
- Fetch up, (to) instead of to halt suddenly
- Flunk, instead of to fail, to retreat
- Funk, instead of an offensive smoke, smell, or dust
- Gouge, instead of cheat

- Heap, instead of many or much
- Hunk, instead of a large piece
- Keel over, instead of to be prostrated, or die.
- Keep company, (to) instead of to court, or make love
- Kind of, instead of in a manner, or as it were.
- Let be, (to) instead of to let alone, as, let me be!
- Let slide, rip, went, travel, circulate, agitate, drive, fly, instead of to let go.

- Liquor, liquor up, instead of to take a dram.
- Mad, instead of very angry.
- Mixed up, instead of confused, promiscuous.
- No-account, instead of worthless.
- Off the handle. To fly off the handle, instead of to fly into a passion.
- Played out, instead of exhausted.
- Quite, instead of very; as, it is quite cold.
- Run to the ground, instead of to carry to excess.
- Scallawag, instead of a vile fellow, or scamp.
- Stamping ground. A favorite and familiar place of resort.
- Talk, (a) instead of conversation, or discussion.
- Use up, (to) instead of to exhaust.
- Vamose. (Let us go. Spanish) Used instead of depart, be off.
- Walking papers. Orders to leave, dismissal.
- Wallop (to). To beat.
- Whapper, whopper. Anything uncommonly large. ■

National Heritage Area Legislation Passes Key Park Subcommittee

- On May 22, 2002, the House Committee on Resources voted out of committee Representative Joel Hefley's (R-CO) bill, "The National Heritage Areas Policy Act" (H.R. 2388)-- legislation that establishes criteria and a mechanism for the designation and economic support of national heritage areas.
- Passage of the measure was not without controversy and

California Indian Museum and Cultural Center Moving Forward

SB 2063, first discussed in our Spring 2002 issue, would establish a commission in state government to study the development of a California Indian Museum and Cultural Center. The legislation passed out of the Senate with only minor modifications since last we wrote. These modifications added an urgency clause to the bill and amended the bill language to include the specification that commission members will not be reimbursed for travel and per diem. The bill is now in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations. ■

while it was voted out of committee, one important provision--owner notification--remains unresolved.

National heritage area (NHA) criteria legislation has been a testy issue for lawmakers for some time. Legislation similar to Hefley's bill has been unsuccessfully advanced in Congress since 1994. The first NHA was designated in 1984, yet there are no formal guidelines or criteria for the creation or management of such areas. At present there are nine NPS studies underway with 17 bills pending legislative action.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to recommend an area for NHA

- designation only after the Secretary conducts an approved feasibility study. When the measure came to a vote in full committee, the Hefley "amendment in the nature of a substitute" was offered. It clarifies unresolved issues in the original bill and creates a two-tier process for establishing a heritage area

as well as two separate grant programs. The substitute measure also establishes a five-year matching program to local coordinating entities for the development of their feasibility studies and management plans and then, like the original bill, sets a ten-year cap on federal funding to carry out their preservation programs and management plans.

Controversy centered on several amendments dealing with the acquisition of real property from willing sellers and on provisions relating to land owner notification. Both issues were of prime concern to the American Land Rights Association, a property-rights organization that is actively opposing the bill. According to Rep. Hefley this group "flooded" the subcommittee with letters and petitions objecting to the bill in its entirety prior to the mark-up.

Representative Nick Rahall (D-WV) offered an amendment that sought to authorize the use of federal grant money to purchase real property or interests in real property from willing sellers - the amendment was defeated 22 to 15. A second amendment, offered by Representative Richard Pombo (R-CA), sought to require written notification and responses from each and every land owner in a proposed heritage area boundary prior to designation. Rep. Hefley opposed the amendment as did Rahall and most of the Democrats in the hearing room. In the words of one National Park Service insider who attended the hearing, inclusion of the language would render the bill "unworkable" given the number of landowners in the typical heritage area. While the amendment was defeated 21 to 19, Hefley agreed to work with Pombo and committee staff to find some other acceptable "alternative for owner notification" before the measure is advanced to the House floor. ■

Two Assembly Education Bills Undergo Changes

- Both the History Curriculum Advisory Committee bill (AB 2709) and Labor History Week bill (AB 1900), which were first reported in our Spring 2002 issue, have undergone fairly significant changes in the last three months. The Labor History Week bill was voted out of the Assembly, but not until after undergoing amendments that removed all references to possible appropriations and to the need for labor history curriculum to meet educational content standards. It now awaits committee assignment in the Senate.
- AB 2709, which originally would have created a committee to advise on issues related to curriculum covering World War II, is also in the Senate, where its June 5 hearing before the Senate Committee on Education was canceled at the request of the author. Rather than create any sort of advisory committee, the amended bill that was passed out of the Assembly in mid-May now focuses on the requirement that instruction on World War II include a "component drawn from personal testimony, especially in the form of oral or video history . . . of American soldiers who were involved." ■

Contacting your Representatives

California State Assembly	www.assembly.ca.gov
California State Senate	www.senate.ca.gov
U.S. House of Representatives	www.house.gov
U.S. Senate	www.senate.gov
Governor Gray Davis	www.ca.gov
President George W. Bush	www.whitehouse.gov

Tracking Legislation

California Legislation	www.leginfo.ca.gov
Federal Legislation	thomas.loc.gov

Native American Historic Resource Protection Act Amended in Senate

Before being passed out of the Senate in late May, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act (SB 1816), introduced by Senator John Burton (D-3rd), underwent some needed clarifying amendments. Since we last covered this legislation, which significantly increases penalties for destroying a Native American site, in our Spring 2002 issue, a fine of up to \$10,000 was added as a possible punishment and the language related to what actions are considered crimes was somewhat clarified. The amendments include the specification that the legislation considers it a crime "if the person knew or should have known that the site . . . was a Native American site," and the bill now states that this crime is a misdemeanor. Finally, the amendments clarify that the legislation doesn't apply to "any act taken in accordance with" the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The legislation has now been referred to the Assembly Committee on Public Safety where it is awaiting a hearing. ■

California May Soon Have an Official State Ghost Town

Assemblyman Tim Leslie (R-4th) has introduced legislation (AB 1757) to declare the town of Bodie as California's Official Ghost Town. The legislation declares, "The town of Bodie was founded by Waterman S. Body in 1859, and rose to prominence due to mining in the nearby Comstock Lode. At its peak in 1879, Bodie boasted a population of 10,000 citizens and had a reputation for its wicked climate as well as its clientele. By 1882, the big strikes were mostly gone and with them the need to stay in Bodie. One hundred twenty years later, Bodie is one of the largest and best-preserved ghost towns in the West." The bill has passed out of the Assembly and its June 4 hearing before the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization was postponed. ■

Historic Barn Legislation Signed Into Law

On May 13, 2002, President Bush signed the \$190 billion Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171). That legislation provides funding for farm subsidies and conservation programs, however, the legislation also wrapped in historic barn legislation originally introduced by Senator James Jeffords (I-VT) as a stand-alone bill entitled, the "National Historic Barn Preservation Act of 2001" (S. 1604). When the House and Senate passed the farm bill, Jeffords' historic barn legislation was enacted into law with certain modifications. The Jeffords measure is designed to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants and to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with eligible applicants (a state department of agriculture, a national or state nonprofit organization, or a



A barn in the foothill community of Hornitos.

state historic preservation office) to preserve, rehabilitate, or repair historic barns. The law also calls on the Secretary to identify, document, and conduct research on historic barns to develop and

evaluate appropriate techniques or best practices for protecting historic barns. The Senate-passed version of the measure included a \$25 million authorization over a five-year period but the agreed-to conference report merely authorized "such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007." Jeffords' office was pleased the Senator's measure was included in the farm bill but expressed disappointment that the \$25 million appropriation wasn't included in the conference report. Efforts are underway to ask appropriators to being funding the program in fiscal year 2003. ■

SB 1247 Gets an Overhaul

Amendments made at the end of May to SB 1247, legislation that would create a California Trust for Cultural and Historic Preservation and first discussed in our Spring 2002 issue, change the face of this bill quite a bit and possibly shed more light on its intent. Passing out of the Senate on May 30th, the bill now features a different vision of the California Trust, focusing more on broad parameters and less on specific duties and make-up. Removed are references to Trust appointment and to the Trust taking on the duties specified in the Public Resources Code for the State Office of Historic Preservation and the State Historical Resources Commission. However, amendments include one related to legislative intent that reads, "It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would consolidate within state government various cultural and historic preservation programs." Perhaps the most significant addition is language that describes the Trust's general responsibilities. These include that it "develop programs to protect, preserve, and interpret California's cultural and historic resources, including museums;" "develop programs . . . protecting and interpreting" three specific types of resources, defined in the body of the bill; "allocate proceeds of bonds . . . as well as general funds and other funds;" and "develop a master plan for cultural and historic preservation for the State of California." The bill is now awaiting hearing in the Assembly Committee on Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media. ■

Conferences and Educational Opportunities

- The 2002 annual meeting of the **History of Economics Society** will take place July 5-8 at the University of California at Davis. For more information, visit eh.net/HE/HisEcSoc/carchive/Hes2002/ or email the conference chair, Kevin Hoover, at hescconference@ucdavis.edu.
- San Francisco Performing Arts Library & Museum and LEGACY Oral History Project present the **7th Annual Oral History Training Workshop for the Performing Arts** Wednesday-Sunday, July 10-14 2002. For more information, contact Alyson Belcher at 415 255-4800 x823, or alysonb@sfpalm.org.
- The **16th annual Western Archives Institute** will be held at The University of Redlands in Redlands, California, July 14-July 26, 2002. For information contact ArchivesWeb@ss.ca.gov. An additional Western Archives Institute will be held at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City from August 4-16, 2002.
- A one-week advanced institute on oral history--methodology, theory, and practice--is being offered by the **Regional Oral History Office** at the University of California at Berkeley, August 11-16. For more information, visit bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO.
- The **Society of American Archivists'** annual meeting will be held in Birmingham, Alabama, August 19-25, 2002. The meeting theme is **Archival Roots: Our Foundation and Our Future**. For more information, visit www.archivists.org/.
- The **American Heritage Center** in association with the **University of Wyoming American Studies Program**, will host the Center's Eleventh Annual Symposium, **Owen Wister and the Wild West**, September 18-20, 2002, at the University of Wyoming, Laramie. For more information, visit www.uwyo.edu/ahc.
- The **Society for Commercial Archeology** annual conference, **Reno or Bust: Sin and the American Roadside**, will be held September 25-28 at the Siena Hotel & the National Automobile Museum in Reno, Nevada. For details, tune in to www.sca-roadside.org/.
- The **Oral History Association** will hold its 2002 annual meeting October 23-27 in San Diego, California. The theme of the meeting is **Global Linkages: The Internationalization of Everyday Life**. This conference will investigate the relationships between regional cultures and economies and the larger processes of globalization. The conference's call for papers suggested topics that deal with such questions as: How have international forces affected local regions? How have local landscapes, economies, and cultures welcomed, accommodated, or resisted these larger forces? In what specific ways do communities seek out connections with the peoples and economies outside their region? What is the impact of globalization on the formation of identities? What effect has it had on social and political structures? For more information, visit www.dickinson.edu/oha.
- The **California Council for the Promotion of History** will hold its annual conference in San Luis Obispo, October 24-26. The conference will focus on the theme, **Public History on the Central Coast**. Panels will address historic preservation, environmental, and recreational issues; including recent local historic initiatives in San Luis Obispo County, preservation of Central Coast missions, and cultural resources management at Vandenberg Air Force Base. For more information, watch this newsletter and visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.
- The **Sixth Annual Graduate Student History and Theory Conference** will take place at UC Irvine, November 2-3. The conference will explore theories and histories that examine the construction, policing, and crossing of borders, be they political, social, or cultural. Panel and paper topics that were suggested in the conference's call for papers include Colonialism, Imperialism, Trade and Traffic, Globalization, Urban and Rural Spaces, Bodies and Desire, Migrations and Diasporas, Memory, Subjectivities and Identities. For more information, visit www.hnet.uci.edu/hgsa/HNT.htm or email historyandtheory@hotmail.com.

Websites of Interest

www.heritagepreservation.org/PDFS/Cataclysm.pdf

This latest Heritage Preservation study, "Cataclysm and Challenge," details cultural objects lost in the World Trade Center attack. Among the losses, first editions of Helen Keller's books, sculptures by Auguste Rodin, photographs of Broadway and off-Broadway shows, and thousands of other important works and documents. Although the loss of cultural artifacts pales in comparison to the loss of life, it is yet another grim reminder of what was taken from us that day.

memory.loc.gov/ammem/aamhtml/

A rare set of photographs by renowned photographer Ansel Adams, documenting Japanese-Americans interned at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, was made available on the Library of Congress's American Memory website on February 20, the one hundredth anniversary of Adams's birth. "Suffering under a Great Injustice: Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar" features prints and negatives taken by Adams in 1943.

www.archivists.org

The Society of American Archivists is pleased to feature online book reviews through their website (look under "Hot Topics" and click on "American Archivist Online Book Reviews"). While you're there, check out the more than 170 titles distributed by SAA through their website. ■

The **Film and History League** will hold a conference entitled **The American West(s) in Film, TV and History** in Kansas City, Missouri, November 7-10. Session track topics include: Chronology By Decades, Peoples Of The West(s), Icons And Symbols, Geography, Individual States And The Western, Special Directors, Genre Issues, Historiography, and Teaching And Writing. Conference organizers are accepting session and paper proposals until August 15. For more information, visit www.filmandhistory.org or email rollinspc@aol.com.

From November 14-16, Penn State will host a conference on **Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices**. The conference will reexamine the 200-year impact of the Lewis and Clark expedition on peoples, cultures, and the environment. Environmental historians, historians of science, historians of native peoples, cultural studies scholars, and visual arts scholars will be participating, including noted historian Stephen Ambrose. More detailed information can be found at LewisAndClark.outreach.psu.edu/ or by emailing conferenceinfo1@outreach.psu.edu. ■

Job, Internship, and Fellowship Opportunities

The DreamWorks Archive has two intern positions available for the Fall 2002 semester. Working under the supervision of the processing Archivist, the intern will perform an audit and assist with processing Studio and Feature Animation collections. The intern is responsible for sorting, arranging, and describing assets related to studio collections. Main duties include imaging visual assets, cataloging assets and the storage of assets according to the Archive's processing procedures. The collection includes fine art, production records, photographs, printed materials, marketing materials, publicity materials and consumer products relating to Feature Films, Television, Feature Animation and the history of DreamWorks. Salary: Currently, this is an unpaid internship, but the benefits are rewarding. Interns enjoy a free breakfast, lunch and snacks. Interns are also invited to screenings of upcoming films and current releases. Hours: 12-24 hours per week. Location: The Archive is located in Glendale, just minutes away from beautiful downtown Burbank, CA. Requirements: You must be currently enrolled in a college or university. The preferred candidate is a student enrolled in one of the following graduate programs: Archive Studies, Art History, History or Library and Information Sciences. Basic office computer skills are desirable. This internship may be used to satisfy a practicum. How to apply: For consideration, please send a current resume with a cover letter detailing your interest in the archive profession, archive coursework completed, and

what your expectations are regarding this internship. Please be sure to fax, email or mail your resume so it reaches me by 9/6/02. Contact: Randal Luckow, Archivist DreamWorks Archive 1000 Flower Street Glendale, CA 91201 fax: 818-695-4320 email: rluckow@dreamworks.com.

The Autry Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles, California, is currently seeking a senior-level person to fill the newly created position of Deputy Director for Interpretation, Exhibitions, and Collections. Over the past several years, the Museum has made a commitment to expanding scholarly and public discourse about the myth and reality of the West and, through an ambitious program of exhibitions, publications, and new presentations of the permanent collection, exploring the story of people on the new frontier and how their diverse backgrounds influenced the West and its representations. Reporting to the Executive Director, the new Deputy Director will guide the Museum's intellectual vision and shape the future direction of acquisitions, exhibitions, and programs. The Museum is looking for an energetic, visionary thinker with excellent communications skills, experience in public programming, and a nationally respected scholar within Western history and/or art and material culture. To apply, please send letter of interest, cv, and three references to Nancy L. Pressly & Assoc., 6135 31st St NW, Washington DC 20015. ■

Author! Author!

Arcadia Publishing is seeking new authors to write histories of towns across the country for their Making of America series. They are particularly interested in producing quality titles in California. Arcadia Publishing is currently searching for qualified writers and historians to join with us in an exciting new publishing venture to document America's epic story. Many of you may know Arcadia for their series of popular pictorial histories, Images of America, but they are now also developing a list of narrative-based books featuring the history of towns, cities, and urban neighborhoods around the country. Books in the Making of America series contain a comprehensive, chronological history of a community's development over the centuries, highlighting major events, such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, the Industrial Revolution, and the Great Depression, that had an impact on its citizens and landscape. The narrative consists of roughly 45,000 to 55,000 words and is accompanied by 120 historic and relevant images (photographs, postcards, sketches, advertisements, maps, etc.). These books strive to be both highly readable and highly visual. If you are interested in this new publishing opportunity from Arcadia or know someone who might be, please contact Christine Riley, Publisher, at Arcadia Publishing, 2A Cumberland Street, Charleston SC 29401; 843 853-2070, x 129; fax 843 853-0044; criley@arcadiapublishing.com to request a basic information packet. To learn more about Arcadia Publishing, visit www.arcadiapublishing.com.

CALL FOR AUTHORS — Title: The Uniting States: The Story of Statehood for the 50 United States of America. Publisher: Greenwood Press. Manuscript Length: 600,000 words, including maps and illustrations. Executive Editor: Benjamin F. Shearer, Ph.D. Manuscript Completion Date: September 30, 2003. Markets: Public and Academic Libraries; General Trade. Purpose: The Uniting States brings together the unique stories of each of the 50 united states' journey into statehood in a single monograph. No such single source is currently available in the marketplace. Each essay tells the real story of the people and the issues behind the debate for statehood. Text: The text will consist of 51, 12,000-word (app.) essays. The first introductory essay will discuss the national and international environment as well as important local themes in which the United States expanded to 50 states. The essays on each state, based largely on primary federal and state sources, footnoted, and with a bibliography, will follow this template: (1) a brief presentation of national and international issues surrounding statehood with an opening transition from the previous state accepted into the union; (2) a discussion of the process of becoming a territory, including the enabling legislation and the territorial government that ensued (or, in the case of the original colonies, a brief discussion of colonial development and government); (3) a description of the role of key local players, for and against union, in the statehood debate, including the role of Congress; (4) a detailed presentation of key state/local issues surrounding statehood including native American and other ethnic group issues; (5) a description of the role of state political parties in the statehood process; (6) a presentation of the development of the state constitution(s); (7) a presentation of final congressional and presidential actions on statehood; (8) a concluding summary of the major issues surrounding statehood and their outcomes. Manuscript Submissions: Authors will submit one double-spaced paper copy and one diskette of the 12,000-word manuscript for each state in Microsoft Word for editing no later than June 1, 2003. The format should follow Chicago Manual of Style guidelines. Notes should be placed at the end of the manuscript. Authors: Interested authors should send a copy of their curriculum vitae and expression of interest in which state they intend to write about to: Benjamin F. Shearer, Ph.D., Executive Editor, 3909 Reserve Drive #1021, Tallahassee FL 32311, shearerben@hotmail.com, 877 850-3409. ■

CCPH Liaisons

The following is a list of CCPH liaisons with state and national heritage organizations. This list of representatives has been established so that liaisons can supply important information to the CCPH membership and so members will have an appropriate contact should the need arise. Are you a member of a state or national association and want to serve as a CCPH liaison? Contact us at ccph@csus.edu or 916 278-4296.

American Association of Museums (AAM)
Open

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California Association of Museums (CAM)
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California Preservation Foundation (CPF)
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Conference of California Historical Societies (CCHS)
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National Council for Public History (NCPH)
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Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
Steve Mikesell, smike@ohp.parks.ca.gov, 916 757-2521

Society of California Archivists (SCA)
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Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)
Susan Douglass Yates, douglass@library.ucla.edu

Southwest Mission Research Center (SMRC)
Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394

Western History Association (WHA)
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If you would like to receive the text of this publication via email in large print, please send us an email message at ccph@csus.edu.

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California History Action is the official publication of the California Council for the Promotion of History. Its purpose is to disseminate news to the membership. The organization's numerous committee chairs provide much of the information herein. It is the responsibility of the general membership to provide input to the newsletter. This sharing of information is critical to the well-being of the organization. It creates a database from which historians may draw.

Issues will be produced quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Deadlines are the first of the month of publication. This late deadline is designed to provide informa-

tion to the membership in the most timely manner. Material must be received prior to the deadline to be printed in the current issue and should be submitted directly to the editor at the address below.

It is preferred that articles and other material be submitted electronically by email (either in the text of the message or as an attachment). However, typewritten printed material is also accepted via fax or mail.

Views expressed herein are solely those of their authors. Their publication does not constitute an endorsement by CCPH.

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Suzi Byrd (ccph@csus.edu)

All right,
one last pitch -

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Spring 2002

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California History Action
Summer 2002