

# California History Action

## In this issue:

Conference Background	2-3
CCPH and Other News	4
Legislation	5
Education	6
Archives/Libraries	7
Preservation	8-9
Reviews	10-11
This and That	12
Bulletin Board	13



page 2



page 10



page 11

## Destination: Tecate!

*Those readers attending the CCPH conference in San Diego, October 23-25, are surely looking forward to one of the highlights of the conference this year--a Saturday excursion to Baja California, through Tijuana and on to the town of Tecate. Many may not even have been aware that there is such a town, thinking of Tecate only as that tasty Mexican beer with the familiar red and gold labeling. In order to whet your appetites for both the town and the beer, here's a little background on both.*

Many sources cite the history of Tecate as beginning in 1831, when Peruvian Juan Bandini obtained a land concession of 18 square miles from the Government of California, which then controlled both Alta and Baja California. However, long before Bandini's arrival, the valley in which Tecate is located had been inhabited by Yuma Indians, who called the valley Zacate. (Although no one knows for sure how Tecate got its name, most people think it was a Spanish corruption of this Yuma word.) The Yuma people revere Monte Cuchuma, a 5,000-foot mountain that overlooks the valley, and consider it the home of the ancient god Cuchuma.

Juan Bandini founded a town on the site of present-day Tecate two years after obtaining his land grant (he called it by a name the history books have now forgotten). By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, farmers and ranchers had settled in the area, turning it into a productive agricultural market center, primarily growing olives, grapes, and grains. The town of Tecate was officially founded in October 1892. It remained a quiet agricultural community throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although it did briefly gain notoriety when a band of renegades took control of the town from the Mexican government in 1911.

Tecate's tranquil atmosphere didn't change too much when, in 1943-44, Mexican businessman Alberto Aldrete established a brewery near the Tecate River. He took over an old brick building that had been producing vegetable oil and named his beer after the town. The Tecate Brewery has since become the principal source of jobs and income for the town. In 1954 the brewery was sold to Cervecería Cuauhtemoc Moctezuma, a major brewer in Monterrey, Mexico, which had been producing Bohemia and Carta Blanca beers.



The Beer Garden at the Tecate Brewery

Today Tecate and Carta Blanca are produced at the Tecate Brewery. Tecate has the highest canned beverage sales of any import to the U.S. and has garnered prizes at competitions in Europe.

The brewery may be Tecate's main claim to fame, but there is much more to entertain visitors in this border town. Tecate has an active artistic and intellectual life, with many local artisans as well as an extension of the Baja California University located there. Tecate is also proud of its colony of writers. Additionally, Tecate is famous for making wonderful bread. If you haven't had "bolillos" or "birotos," those little loaves that are the masterpieces of the Mexican baker, you've got to try the bakeries of Tecate. You will find them along the main

(continued on next page)



# Conference Background

## Historical Background of the San Diego-Tijuana Border Region

by David Piñera Ramírez & Ella Paris

For those members who will be attending CCPH's annual conference in San Diego (as well as those who are simply interested in the history of this region) below is reprinted, with permission, the introduction to the San Diego-Tijuana International Border Area Planning Atlas published by the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias at San Diego State University.

Much of the area covered by this atlas was granted to Santiago Argüello in 1829 by the newly independent Mexican government, and parts were used by the family for ranching activities. In 1848, the international boundary was established across the Tijuana River Valley. A Mexican customs post was established in 1874 at the border crossing of the ranch to tax the trade between San Diego and Baja California. In the 1870s and 1880s, land promoters began subdividing land and establishing town sites in the United States near the border as part of the general land boom of San Diego and Southern California. In 1906, the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway began to construct a line from San Diego to Yuma that traversed the border. Although not completed until 1919, the railroad stimulated growth in the area. Tijuana, established in 1889 through the support of the Argüello family, had emerged as a small but important center that was linked to the real estate boom of Southern California. By 1910, Tijuana's population was barely 700 individuals.

The current town site of San Ysidro was established in 1909 by William Smythe, a San Diego developer, as a utopian, self-sustaining agricultural colony called Little Landers. This unique settlement flourished from 1909-1916, surviving an initial lack of infrastructure and a series of battles in Tijuana related to the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Disaster struck in January 1916 when the Hatfield flood destroyed the homes and farms of the families in Little Landers. The colony was unable to recover and many of the original residents sold their holdings to the employees of the Sunset Racetrack, which had been recently established on the Mexican side of the border. Almost overnight, San Ysidro became a tent city that accommodated a sudden influx of employees who lived in the United States and traveled to work across the border. In the early part of the twentieth century, Tijuana had grown as an attraction for visitors from San Diego for horse racing, boxing matches, curio sales, and the hot springs of Agua Caliente.

By World War I, border commerce was well established, in part due to the growing military presence in San Diego. The postwar recession and immigration restrictions adopted by the United States crippled the border economy temporarily. U.S. prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages between 1919 and 1933 brought a boom to Tijuana and the border as Americans from as far away as Los Angeles and San Francisco visited the area for alcohol, gambling, and other entertainment. The opening in 1927 of the Agua Caliente hotel, casino, and spa in Tijuana, followed by a golf course and race track in 1928, further increased cross-border tourist traffic. Despite

this activity, the San Diego-Tijuana border area was severely affected by the Great Depression and the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, as well as the ban on gambling and the nationalization of some foreign businesses in Mexico in the mid- to late 1930s. Many Mexicans residing in the United States returned voluntarily or were repatriated during the Great Depression, beginning in 1929. In 1930, returning Mexicans founded Colonia Libertad in Tijuana, adjacent to the international boundary and to the east of the port of entry.

World War II brought a great increase in defense activities in San Diego and the border region. Tijuana's economy recovered through its entertainment industry that catered to U.S. military personnel and by supplying labor to meet the wartime shortages in the United States. As part of the military buildup in San Diego, the Navy established Brown Field on Otay Mesa and Ream Field in Imperial Beach. The former is now a civil aviation field and the latter is used by the Navy for training its helicopter crews.

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Little Landers half-acre farm with house, garden, and chicken pens (c.1912)



Miguel González curio store, Tijuana (c. 1912)

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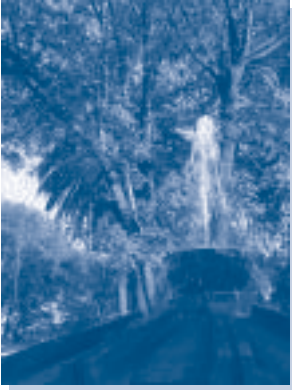
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California History Action

# Conference Background

## Destination: Tecate! (continued from cover)



One of Tecate's many fountains

street in town, and be sure to order a delectable Mexican coffee or (hot) chocolate to wash down your treats.

Tecate is a border town that has neither the look nor feel of a border town, but rather resembles a typical small village in central Mexico, with its square, tree-shaded plaza (Parque Hildago) located right in the center of town. The park is the center of activity in the town, serving as a hub for shoppers, schoolchildren, and anyone looking for a good game of dominoes.

CCPH visitors will be particularly interested in the recently restored train depot. Sugar magnate John D. Spreckels created the 148-mile rail line that runs through Tecate to connect El Centro with San Diego. To save money, he built 44 miles of the line through Mexico. The government of Baja California, one of Mexico's newest states, spent \$160,000 to rehabilitate the depot building, repairing the ticket counters, fixing the windows, roof, and awnings, and painting the exterior.

María Eugenia Castillo, a preservationist who specializes in Mexico's railroads stated, "The history of urban Tecate begins with that station." The station was built sometime between 1914 and 1919 and is an important and rare example of Prairie-style architecture in Baja California. In its new incarnation, the station serves as a combination passenger terminal, tourist information center, and museum.

So, for those of you joining CCPH on our excursion to Tecate, look forward to an outing unlike any other CCPH conference tour thus far. And, for those of you who can't make it, well you'll just have to find a way to visit Tecate on your own, because it's definitely a treat you'll want to experience for yourselves. ■

## Historical Background (continued from previous page)

The Bracero Program began in 1942, allowing thousands of Mexicans to work in temporary agricultural jobs in the United States. It also attracted thousands of migrants from throughout Mexico to Tijuana and the border. Many of these individuals remained as permanent border residents after the program was terminated in 1964. In 1965, Mexico implemented the Border Industrialization Program that led to the development of the maquiladora, or assembly plant, industry as a way to create employment along the border. By the early 1980s, maquilas emerged as the most dynamic element in Tijuana's economy. By 2000, the industry employed some 170,000 workers in Tijuana. Jobs in the maquiladora sector and potential employment in the United States helped attract continuing waves of migrants from central and southern Mexico, assuring the rapid growth of both Tijuana and the border area.

During the 1940s, Tijuana's population nearly tripled from 22,000 to over 65,000. The 1950s saw the development of the residential zone of Chapultepec and the 1960s saw that of Playas de Tijuana. Both areas were upper and middle class residential areas that contrasted with the irregular settlements that flourished in canyons and on the outskirts of the urbanized area.

In 1954, a major road (later Interstate 5) was built from San Diego to the border with Tijuana to handle the increase in traffic. Eventually, this border crossing became the busiest port of entry into the United States. The City of San Diego was interested in integrating the town of San Ysidro in order to have better control of its border. As a result, in 1957 San Diego expanded its territory, incorporating San Ysidro and a narrow strip of land under San Diego Bay, thereby establishing contiguity between downtown San Diego and the border.

Tijuana's Mesa de Otay began to develop significantly in the 1970s with the establishment of a university and technological institute, an expanding international airport, constantly growing residential areas, and the Ciudad Industrial, Tijuana's largest center of maquiladoras. In 1985, the port of entry on Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay was opened to meet the growing needs of trade and commerce in this area of the border.

The channelization of the Tijuana River in Mexico in the early 1980s also opened a large area of Tijuana near the international border to development. The project located modern shopping centers, hotels, government offices, private sector office buildings, the Cultural Center, and residential areas in Tijuana on the former flood plain, displacing irregular settlements, auto dismantlers, and mixed commercial activities. Although the channel was originally planned to extend into the United States and to the ocean, environmentalists forced U.S. authorities to rescind the plans and to create the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve at the mouth of the river. This prevented plans for development in the lower river valley and also derailed efforts to extend a freeway across the valley to Playas de Tijuana for a proposed border crossing to link with the new toll road to Ensenada. The creation of the estuary reserve assured that future border developments in San Diego would concentrate on Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, farther to the east. ■



San Diego Historical Society

San Ysidro border crossing, looking north from Tijuana (1922)

## CCPH Mini-Grants Awarded

The City of Riverside Planning Department, Richardson Grove Interpretive Association, and the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum received 2003 mini-grant awards from CCPH. These projects support key CCPH goals: To promote quality history experiences for all Californians through such programs/projects as exhibitions, educational activities, publications, and other appropriate projects; to promote professional practices among California's heritage organizations in all aspects of operation; and to promote development of high standards of historical research and presentation.

## CCPH Grants 2004 History Day Award

This year's theme for History Day was "Rights and Responsibilities in History." The CCPH annual award of \$100.00 and a one-year membership in CCPH for best senior paper on a California topic was given to St. Francis High School (Sacramento) student, Stephanie Rosa. Her teacher, Mrs. Roman, was also given a one-year membership. Ms. Rosa's paper was entitled "The Indian Occupation of Alcatraz: Native Americans take a Stand." ■

In Riverside, the City will provide a stipend to a graduate student intern to assist in writing and developing handouts on historic preservation. Funds will also be used to support a traveling exhibit on the importance of historic preservation to Riverside neighborhoods.

The minigrants program provided partial funding support to the Richardson Grove Interpretive Association to design and install an interpretive sign on the history of logging practices for casual visitors to Benbow Lake State Recreation Area.

Finally, the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum will use its minigrants award to help support a program commemorating Mare Island's Sesqui-centennial. Through a symposium with local historians, the museum intends to target a broad audience and engage participants in dialogue about the future of Mare Island.

Competition was stiff, and CCPH was unfortunately unable to fund many excellent programs. As a result, the board has increased the amount of stipend support available for the 2004 minigrants program.

Applications will be available online at CCPH's website or by contacting Ellen Calomiris at Rancho Los Cerritos, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach CA 90807 (Ellen\_Calomiris@longbeach.gov) after November 1. ■

## Jackie Reiner Passes

*Longtime members of CCPH will recall Jackie Reiner's participation in CCPH and work for us in oral history. I pass on this sad news from Dick Walker and the California Studies list: --Jim Williams*

Jackie Reiner died of cancer on September 5, 2003, age 66, at her home in Berkeley. By her side were her son Jason, daughter Jill, and partner in life, Sam Meblin. Jackie was a dear, lovely human being, who was only just enjoying her retirement. Death came far too soon for such a good and vital person. It can honestly be said that Jackie did not have an enemy in the world.

On behalf of the California Studies Association, and all the California Studies community, I would like to salute Jackie for her contributions and her friendship. Jackie was a long-time stalwart of the association, and served several terms on the Steering Committee. For the last four years she acted as treasurer, putting our financial house in order. Many times she opened her home to meetings, and she was a regular at the monthly California History (later Studies) dinners and annual California Studies Conferences. Her greatest gift was her optimism and faith in others — in particular, an unshakeable belief that we would always pull off another successful Conference.

Jackie was also a fine scholar in her own right. She held a PhD in History from UC Berkeley and taught at Texas Tech and Sacramento State Universities. Jackie was an expert on the history of childhood in America, and authored *From Virtue to Character: Childhood in America, 1775-1850* (1996) and co-edited *Boyhood in America: An Encyclopedia* (2002)—essentially inventing a new field of the history of boys and masculinity. She was a co-founder of the Bay Seminar in Early American History and Culture, in 1990, and brought the meetings of the Society for the History of Early American Republic to Berkeley in 2002. Her interest in California history stemmed from her role directing the Oral History program at Sacramento State.

Jackie Reiner will be sorely missed by all of us, for what she did, for how she helped us all, and for what she represented. ■

## State Legislative Updates

Since the last issue of *CHA*, California's State Legislature has seen another session come and go, and a host of bills passed and died along the way, or are awaiting the next session to be resurrected. The recent significant shake-up in Sacramento makes predicting the next legislative session difficult, but it's sure to be interesting. Here's how things played out this year:

### State Park System-State Reserves (AB 1476)

This bill, which was discussed in the last issue of *CHA*, was sent to the governor on September 9. Governor Davis signed the bill, and it was chaptered on September 25. The bill allows for the designation of cultural reserves as a unit of the California State Park System and affords them the highest level of resource protection possible. CCPH submitted a letter to the bill's author in support of this bill.

### Recreation in Urban State Parks (SB 235)

This bill was discussed at some length in the last issue of *CHA*. This bill was still in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife as of the end of the legislative session. CCPH submitted a letter to the Legislature in opposition to this bill. It remains to be seen if the bill comes up again next session and in what form.

### John Muir Festival Center Funding (AB 1170)

This bill, introduced by Assembly Member Canciamilla (D-11<sup>th</sup>), would, like SB 987 above, seek to appropriate unspecified funds from the Proposition 40 (2002) bond funding for a specific project—in this case to the City of Martinez for the John Muir Festival Center. On May 28 this bill was placed in the Assembly Appropriations Suspense File and may come back next session.

### California Cultural and Historical Endowment (AB 1149)

Although this bill never moved out of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the intent of it was carried out in the budget passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in August. This intent was that over \$128 million from the Proposition 40 (2002) bond funds be appropriated to the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (an entity created through legislation last year and housed in the State Library, but which hasn't yet had any funding to operate). See the last issue of *CHA* for a discussion of this bill.

### California Missions Funding (SB 987)

This bill was also discussed in the last issue of *CHA* and as of the end of the session was still in the Senate Appropriations Committee. It seeks to appropriate an unspecified amount from the Proposition 40 (2002) bond funds for the California Missions Foundation, a private, non-profit organization, to be used for restoration and repair of the California Missions. CCPH has submitted a letter to the Legislature in opposition to this bill.

### Official State Tallship (AB 965)

California now has an official state tallship—and it's aptly named the *Californian*. This bill was signed by Governor Davis on July 23. ■

## Transportation Enhancement Funds Saved

There has been positive movement on HR 2989, a federal transportation appropriations bill that has not yet been discussed in *CHA*. The bill, introduced by Representative Ernest Istook, Jr. (R-OK) originally sought to discontinue the mandatory 10% set aside from the surface transportation program for the transportation enhancement program, which many readers know as TEA funds. These funds are often used for historic preservation purposes, as mitigation for impacts from transportation construction projects. On September 4, an amendment introduced by Representative Tom Petri (R-WI) struck out the language discontinuing this program, and on September 9 the bill was passed out of the House, with the TEA funds intact. It is now on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. ■

## Federal Legislative Updates

Below are updates on legislation discussed in the last two issues of *CHA*:

HR 806 and S 287, which would change IRS donation rules to allow for "fair market value" for charitable contributions of literary, musical, artistic, or scholarly compositions created by the donor, have both languished in their respective houses. There has been no activity on either bill, despite an impressively long list of co-sponsors in the House for HR 806.

Likewise, there has been no activity since the last issue of *CHA* on the Cesar Estrada Chavez Study Act (S 164/HR 1034), the National Heritage Areas Policy Act (HR 1427), and the Historic Courthouses Grants (HR 1589).

One of the two education bills discussed in the Spring issue of *CHA*, S 504, has seen a little movement but nothing substantial. It is, as of July 21, in the same house where HR 1078 has been since March, the House Subcommittee on Education Reform. See next page for further discussion.

The two bills that call for a Cold War Theme Study to be conducted by the Secretary of the Interior have seen a little movement. S 1589 was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders on August 26. HR 114 is still in the House Committee on Resources, where it has been since the Spring. ■

## Bill Introduced to Strengthen Post-Secondary Programs in "Traditional American History" and Western Civilization

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On July 31 Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH), who has long taken an interest in the teaching of American history, introduced legislation--the "Higher Education for Freedom Act" (S 1515)--that seeks "to establish and strengthen post-secondary programs and courses in the subjects of traditional American history, free institutions, and Western civilization." Senator Gregg notes that most colleges and universities no longer require United States history or systematic study of Western civilization as a prerequisite to graduation. The Senator believes that "without a common civic memory . . . the people in the United States risk losing much of what it means to be an American, as well as the ability to fulfill the fundamental responsibilities of citizens in a democracy." His bill seeks to address this void.

Gregg's bill places emphasis on "content mastery" by making grants to academic and non-profit institutions to promote and sustain post-secondary academic centers, institutions, and programs targeted to undergraduates and graduates; to secondary school teachers in need of additional training; and to post-secondary faculty who wish to enhance subject matter expertise in what is characterized in the legislation as "traditional American history" (i.e., "the significant constitutional, political, intellectual, economic, and foreign policy trends and issues that have shaped the course of American history"). The bill authorizes \$140 million for fiscal year 2004 and "such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding 5 fiscal years." The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions for consideration. ■

CCPH thanks the National Coalition for History for many of the government news and legislative items reprinted in this newsletter. The full text of archived Washington Updates can be found online at [www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc](http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc)

## NEH Appropriation Heads Toward Conference

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On September 23 the Senate passed the FY-2004 appropriations bill for Interior and Related Agencies (S 1391/S Rept 108-89). The recommended budget for the NEH was pegged at \$142 million--unchanged from the recommendation by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) was also left unchanged at \$117.5 million. An effort by the humanities community to gain an additional \$10 million for each of the NEH and NEA failed to materialize.

Hill insiders report that while the conference bringing together managers from the House and Senate to reconcile aspects of each houses' conflicting measures has not been

House and Senate-passed bills, negotiations will focus on the distribution of funds for the "We the People" (WTP) initiative.

The House allocated \$15 million for the initiative as proposed in the President's budget, while the Senate passed language that is more expansive but ambiguous. The Senate report reads, "\$15,000,000 is provided for grants and administration of an American history and civics initiative. While the administration has included a request for funds to implement its \$25,000,000 'We The People' American history initiative, Congress is currently considering similar legislation that would complement the administration's proposal."

At this writing, neither the Senate-passed Alexander bill (S 504) nor an amended version (HR 1078) offered by Representative Roger Wicker (R-MS) has passed the House. Over the last couple of weeks, a concerted effort has been made by the humanities and history coalition representatives who have met and discussed the WTP initiative with Congressional staff in an effort to resolve problems in the legislation and its funding. Decisions about the NEH "We the People" appropriation are likely to be made later this fall when the conferees meet.

Even though it is unclear what will ultimately happen with the funding for the "We the People" initiative (some Hill insiders predict an ultimate funding level of \$15 million), the fact remains that the NEH is getting an increase just short of \$17 million, one of the largest increases in its history. Some of these funds will likely trickle down to a variety of history-related programs. ■

As part of its We the People initiative, NEH invites proposals for challenge grants designed to help institutions and organizations secure long-term improvements in and support for humanities activities focused on exploring significant themes and events in American history. The initial deadline for the receipt of applications is **February 2, 2004**. For additional information, contact Office of Challenge Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Rm 420, Washington DC 20506; 202 606-8309 phone; 202 606-8579 fax; [challenge@neh.gov](mailto:challenge@neh.gov); [www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/wtpchallenge.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/wtpchallenge.html).

scheduled (and likely will not take place until late October or early November), behind the scenes negotiations have already started. Because the NEH budget is set at \$142 million in both

## LSTA Reauthorization Signed Into Law

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On September 25 President Bush signed into law legislation the Museum and Library Services Act (LSTA) (HR 13). The new law reauthorizes the Museum and Library Services Act to the year 2009. It increases the base amount of the formula distribution to states in LSTA, sets the authorization level for library programs for FY 2004 at \$232 million, and for museum programs at \$38,600,000, and makes some changes in the way museum and library programs are administered. For example, there is new language focusing on library and museum projects determined to be "obscene" (defined in accordance with recent Supreme Court decisions--"taking into consideration general standards of decency and respect for the diverse beliefs and values of the American public") that may not receive federal funding. On a practical basis, it will be difficult for the agency to review specific questionable state library programs because they are funded with block grants. Museum programs, however, because they are ultimately approved by the Chair, may receive scrutiny.

Within the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the "National Museum Services Board" is replaced with a "National Museum and Library Services Board" which is established to "advise the Director" on the operations of the Institute. The Board is to be comprised of officials of the IMLS, and is to include ten members appointed by the President (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), as well as

representatives of the library and museum community, all of whom shall serve five-year terms.

Title II focuses on library services and technology. Minimum allotments for each state is set at \$340,000 (smaller amounts are established for various territories). The new formula for grants is expected to assist in the effort to make larger grants available to smaller states. Among other purposes, grants to states are to expand services for learning and access to information and education resources, including through electronic means.

Title III, newly titled as the Museum Services Act (MSA), focuses on the delivery of museum services. The MSA seeks to encourage and support museums in carrying out their public service role in "connecting the whole of society to the cultural, artistic, historical, natural, and scientific understandings that constitute our heritage." Funds supporting museum activities are authorized, as are technical assistance grants and special grants for Native Americans.

Miscellaneous provisions in the act include providing higher funding levels for administration of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (thus increasing maximum coverage for a single exhibition to \$600 million from \$500 million); changing the name of the Capital Children's Museum in Washington D.C. to the National Children's Museum; and making other minor technical amendments to the MSA. ■

## NARA Budget on Congress' Radar

adapted from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

Not very good news to report on the Senate appropriations subcommittee mark for the FY 2004 budget for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). On September 3 the Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury and General Government of the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the President's budget request for basic operations, but zeroed out all funding for the Electronic Records Archive (ERA) and allocated only \$5 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The ERA is the National Archives' strategic response to the challenge of preserving, managing, and providing access to the Government's electronic records. Overall, the Senate mark represents a 12% cut in funding from the President's request for NARA.

In the Senate, responsibility for NARA's budget was transferred to the appropriations committee that funds the Department of Transportation. Consequently, when the subcommittee was looking for an offset to give additional funds to Amtrak, lawmakers who are more concerned with funding transportation projects than NARA initiatives focused on the ERA as well as some programs associated with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). While Hill insiders are generally reluctant to predict what will happen with the ERA funding crisis, with the Senate figure of \$5 million for the NHPRC, it seems likely that when the conferees meet, they may well split the difference between the two budget recommendations, meaning that the NHPRC may see \$7 million in FY 2004.

In contrast to the funding recommendations for NARA by the Senate, on September 9, by a vote of 381 to 39, the House of Representatives approved an \$89.3 billion Transportation/Treasury appropriation bill (HR 351/HR 2989; H Rept 108-258) that includes funding for the NARA. The measure provides a \$307.563 million operational budget for NARA, an increase of \$38.738 million from the agency's final FY 2003 appropriation. In the funding package there is \$35.914 million for the Electronic Records Archive (ERA) and \$10 million for the NHPRC, an increase of \$3.542 million that would fully fund the NHPRC to its authorized level for the first time in the Commission's history.

In considering the bill, by a vote of 220 to 198, the House also adopted an amendment that requires federal agencies to scrap newly revised Bush administration Office of Management and Budget A-76 competitive sourcing regulations that govern competitions between federal and private workers and directs the OMB to return to an older set of rules. ■

## California Historical Resource Status Codes Issued by Office of Historic Preservation

An important change has been instituted at the Office of Historic Preservation, and we've reprinted State Historic Preservation Officer Knox Mellon's letter concerning this change in its entirety below. For a complete list of the new California Historical Resource Status Codes, visit the Office of Historic Preservation's website at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov).

Dear Colleagues,

15 August 2003

As State Historic Preservation Officer, I am pleased to announce that the Office of Historic Preservation has implemented revised status codes effective immediately and request that they be used as appropriate in documentation that is submitted to the Office through any of the programs OHP administers. Because the status codes are used to reflect the application of California Register and local criteria as well as designations or eligibility for the California and National Registers, the name "California Historical Resource Status Codes" replaces the term "National Register Status Codes."

Years ago the Office of Historic Preservation devised the National Register Status Codes to classify resources in the state's inventory which had been identified through a regulatory process or local government survey. The California Environmental Quality Act requires state and local public agencies to identify the environmental impacts of proposed discretionary activities or projects on historical resources. By definition, under CEQA, resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register are recognized as part of the environment, as are resources identified as significant in a survey or in the state inventory with status codes 1-5. Unfortunately, the codes were never revised to reflect eligibility or listing in the California Register, which was established in 1998. As a consequence, local governments and other agencies that have relied on the status codes in making environmental review and local land use planning decisions have had incomplete information.

### Highlights of Status Codes Revision

- ◆ Under the broad definition for status code 1, "*Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)*," 1D and 1S will continue to signify National Register listing as they have in the past. Additions of 1CD, 1CS, and 1CL will denote resources listed on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, paralleling formal listing on the National Register by the Keeper. Because properties listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NR are automatically listed in the California Register, there is no need to assign dual codes.
- ◆ The definition of status code 2 will be broadened to "*Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)*." Just as 2s were previously used and will continue to be used to identify resources formally determined eligible for the National Register through a regulatory process, 2Cs will identify resources formally determined eligible for the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission.
- ◆ The parallel between the resources identified through a survey as appearing eligible for the National Register and those which appear eligible for the California Register are reflected in the 3 codes which are broadly defined as "*Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation*."
- ◆ Formerly, 4s were assigned through surveys to properties that had the potential, if some circumstance or event was to happen in the future, to become eligible for the National Register. Thus by definition, resources identified as 4s were not eligible for the National Register. Yet under CEQA, they were presumed to be historical resources. OHP will be converting all former 4s to either a 7N or 7N1, whichever is appropriate, to signify that these resources need to be reevaluated using current standards and applying both National Register and California Register criteria. Henceforth, a status code of 4 will be broadly defined as "*Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation*," and will be used to denote those state owned properties evaluated pursuant to Public Resources Code §5024.
- ◆ To facilitate their CEQA reviews and other land use planning decisions, local governments asked for codes that more clearly reflected locally significant properties that are not eligible for either NR or CR. The 5 status codes are broadly defined as "*Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government*." Status codes 5S3 and 5D3, formerly used to identify properties that were not eligible for the California Register, National Register or local listing but warranted special consideration in local planning, will be converted to 6L, "*Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning*."
- ◆ Users of the California Historical Resource Status Codes should keep in mind that the status codes are broad indicators which, in many cases, serve as a starting place for further consideration and evaluations. For example, the broad definition of status code 6 is "*Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified*." Several of the 6 status codes denote only that a resource was evaluated and determined ineligible for the National Register through a regulatory process; as the resource was not evaluated for the California Register or local significance, it may still warrant consideration under CEQA or at a local level.
- ◆ Similarly, resources given a status code 7, have either not been evaluated for the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR) or need reevaluation. It can not be assumed that they are not historic resources.

(continued on next page)

## Traditional Tribal Cultural Sites Legislation (S 18)

This controversial bill, introduced by Senator John Burton (D-3<sup>rd</sup>), would, according to the Legislative Counsel's Digest, "establish the Traditional Tribal Cultural Site (TTCS) Register and would require the [Native American Heritage] Commission to develop, maintain, and administer it, as specified. The bill would declare various powers and duties of the commission, including the duty to determine whether a proposed development project may cause a substantial adverse change in a TTCS." Additionally, the bill would "prohibit an exemption from CEQA for a project that the commission determines may cause a substantial adverse change in a TTCS." In order to be able to exercise this power, the Native American Heritage Commission would, through language in the bill, be named a Trustee Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a powerful position. The bill was passed out of the State Senate in June but then failed to pass during two votes on the Assembly floor. On September 13, the Assembly did vote to reconsider the bill a third time, and since then the legislative session ended. This bill is sure to come up next session and bears close watching. A more thorough analysis of the legislation will be printed in this newsletter after the opening of the next legislative session. ■

### Contacting your Representatives

California State Assembly	<a href="http://www.assembly.ca.gov">www.assembly.ca.gov</a>
California State Senate	<a href="http://www.senate.ca.gov">www.senate.ca.gov</a>
U.S. House of Representatives	<a href="http://www.house.gov">www.house.gov</a>
U.S. Senate	<a href="http://www.senate.gov">www.senate.gov</a>
Governor Gray Davis	<a href="http://www.ca.gov">www.ca.gov</a>
President George W. Bush	<a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov">www.whitehouse.gov</a>

### Tracking Legislation

California Legislation	<a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov">www.leginfo.ca.gov</a>
Federal Legislation	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov">thomas.loc.gov</a>

## Recipients of Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation Announced

On behalf of Governor Gray Davis, Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer, has announced fourteen recipients of the Governor's Historic Preservation Awards for 2003. Each year since 1986, when Governor George Deukmejian declared the first California Historic Preservation Week, the governor has honored organizations, groups, and local, state, and federal agencies that have made significant contributions to the preservation of California's irreplaceable historic heritage. To date, more than 125 organizations and groups have received the Governor's Historic Preservation Award.

Administered by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), the awards program aims to promote public awareness of the social, economic, recreational, environmental, and educational benefits of historic preservation by recognizing organizations that have, through a variety of projects and activities, made significant contributions to historic preservation and have demonstrated exceptional commitment and accomplishments as stewards of California's historic resources. OHP particularly encourages recognition of groups whose projects or activities contribute to preservation of resources that are associated with ethnic communities and/or reflect California's rich cultural diversity. Any group, organization, state, or local agency whose activities or projects further historic preservation is eligible to be nominated for a

Governor's Historic Preservation Award; individuals are not eligible for nomination. A person or persons outside the nominated organization must make the nomination.

The following list represents the names of the awards and, where information was available, the individuals and organizations granted each award: **Before California**-written by Brian Fagan of U.C. Santa Barbara, funded by many parties, including OHP, the Society for California Archaeology, Forest Service, and BLM; **Campbell Walking Tour**-City of Campbell; **China Lake**-Naval Station at China Lake; **Fernald Mansion**-Santa Barbara Historical Society; **Fresno Tours**-La Paloma Guild in Fresno; **Kelton Ad Hoc Committee**, Westwood area of Los Angeles; **Lightship Relief**, **Maloo Foundation**-City of Rancho Cucamonga and Caltrans; **Morgan Hill Grammar School**-Public and private partners in Morgan Hill; **North Hollywood Library**-City of Los Angeles; **Philips Mansion Restoration**-Historical Society of Pomona Valley; **Smiley Library**-Redlands; **Sunnyhills Project**-Sunnyhills Preservation Group; **Wilmington Historic Sites**-Wilmington Historical Society. For brief summaries of the award winning projects visit the Office of Historic Preservation website at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov). ■

### Status Codes (continued from previous page)

- ◆ When the status codes were first created, complex elaborations on the code groups resulted in nearly 150 individual codes. Many were ambiguously defined; others were never even used. OHP will consolidate groups of closely related codes and convert them to the relevant revised code. Technical assistance bulletins and other published materials will be updated to reflect the revised codes and note which former codes have been converted.

We believe that implementation of the California Historical Resource Status Codes (HR Status Codes) will simplify and clarify the identification, evaluation, and understanding of the significance of California's historic resources and will better promote their recognition and preservation. We thank you for your support in these endeavors.

Sincerely, Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer ■

# Reviews



*King and Queen of the River: The Legendary Paddle-Wheel Steamboats Delta King and Delta Queen from Roaring Twenties to New Millennium. 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition.* By Stan Garvey. Menlo Park, CA: River Heritage Press, 2002. 274 pages; index, bibliography; paperback, \$15.95.

King and Queen of the River is truly an uplifting story, one sure to please every one of us who feels that deep commitment to the preservation of our past that comes with calling ourselves historians. In this book, Stan Garvey (formerly with *Sunset Magazine*, who spent years, many of them full-time, researching the history of the *Delta King* and *Delta Queen*) weaves a story of perseverance against all odds, of two ships that survived despite the innumerable obstacles placed in their paths. And, as Garvey shows, that survival was not a miracle, not something unexplainable, but rather the result of many, many individuals making the choice to care about and commit to the preservation of these two legendary paddlewheel steamers (although it could be argued that one or two minor miracles took place along the way). *King and Queen of the River* was

granted an Award of Merit for Publication by the Sacramento County Historical Society. It also served as the inspiration for an episode of Huell Howser's California's Gold.

Garvey's book chronicles the intrepid journeys of what would ultimately become the last steamboats to carry passengers and freight on California waters and the only survivors of what was at one time a significant American industry—the "night boat" or overnight ferry. From the decision to build the ships and their construction in the mid-1920s, through their years as passenger and freight steamers, then as service boats in the U.S. Navy just before and during World War II, these first chapters are pleasurable, and fun, reading, despite the rigors of the Great Depression and then the war years. The following chapters are more difficult to stomach, at least for this reader, who has grown up seeing the beloved Mothball Fleet in the Carquinez Straits dwindle depressingly during my lifetime. They begin with these two ships, which had experienced so much history, so many stories, floating amidst other cast-offs after World War II, hovered over by their monstrous military counterparts. We witness the departure of the *Delta Queen* and her risky journey through the Panama Canal to then serve as a pleasure ship on the Mississippi River.

In stark contrast against this happy-ending for the *Queen*, at least thus far in the book, Garvey tells the story of the decline of her *King*. The machinations over ownership and legal disputes between parties that fill the next few chapters can lead to the reader feeling a little bogged down, but that is all part of the story of how the *King* ultimately came to rest in Old Sacramento. The story here is much enlivened by coverage of the 1969 piracy of the *Delta King* by concerned citizens who saw themselves as liberators of what had at this point become a neglected and dying relic. Here the *King* enters an optimistic period as funds are raised by the Riverboat Comin'! organization to ultimately purchase and restore the ship. However, the *Delta King* is once again to leave its Sacramento home, this time by court order, and endures two sinkings, one of which lasted 15 months, before being literally raised from the grave and brought back to life by dedicated individuals who this time succeeded in making the ship the floating hotel, restaurant, and conference center we know today. The book closes with an account of the narrow escape made by the *Delta Queen* from "death by regulation" and a touching, if sentimental, conclusion.

Interested readers will appreciate the historical context Garvey provides for this story, briefly in the Foreword by George W. Hilton and in more detail in the book's Prologue. The book's many illustrations—photographs, diagrams and plans, maps, and various paraphernalia, including menus, newspapers, programs, advertisements, etc.—lend much to entertain the eye and bring life to the text. The use of side-bars also serves as a convenient means of highlighting specific material. The book has an extensive and useful index. It does not have notes nor a detailed bibliography (this consists of about two dozen published works). The author obviously conducted extensive research in newspapers and archival collections, as well as what appear to be countless interviews, and the interested reader would be well-served to have been provided information on these sources. However, as this book does not purport to be an academic work and is not intended to serve this function, these failings can easily be overlooked by readers, who will appreciate this story for its life and vitality, intrigue and intricacies, and ultimately for its positive message. It reminds all of us that a little ingenuity and great commitment to the cause of preservation, as well as an almost inhuman amount of patience, can persevere in the end. Even though history may yet prove correct the statement made by former crew member James E. Reimers that "The *Delta King* and *Delta Queen* were ahead of their time—but too late," this reader would argue that right now seems to be the perfect time for the revival, and survival, of these majestic ships.



*King and Queen of the River* can be found in Sacramento at many of the city's museums. It's also available onboard the *Delta King* and at other museums throughout Northern California. For information call 650 322-1420. The book can be ordered by phone at 800 852-4890.

Jenan Saunders is a State Park Interpreter, managing the Interpretive Publications Section at California State Parks in Sacramento.

*Promised Lands: Promotion, Memory, and the Creation of the American West.* By David M. Wrobel. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002. xii + 324 pages; photographs, drawings, maps, notes, selected bibliography, index; cloth, \$34.95.

In *Promised Lands: Promotion, Memory, and the Creation of the American West*, David Wrobel, an associate professor of history at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, analyzes two distinctive types of texts: The promotional literature produced by the boosters of economic development and the reminiscences of pioneers. Of course, these sources are nothing new to public historians. Public history projects often tend to have a local focus, and local reminiscences and booster writings are often consulted in the process of writing a local history, developing a museum exhibit for a local museum, or crafting an historical overview for a cultural resources survey report. But Wrobel takes a different approach to these sources than would the local historian. Analyzing these writings as genres or literary types, Wrobel seeks the ways in which these forward- (and backward-) looking texts intersect and illuminate the means by which Euro-Americans created a sense of place in the West between 1860 and 1920.

In examining these sources, Wrobel does not seek an accurate representation of “past reality” (after all, he notes, the two genres represent the “lies of unscrupulous salesmen and the improbable recollections of aging frontiersmen” [p. 4]). Instead, he reads these sources as texts that expose the purposes that these sources were created to serve. He asks an important question: How did these materials shape people’s perceptions of the American West? In doing so, he hopes to place promotional booster literature and pioneer reminiscences in their proper place alongside painter Charles M. Russell, impresario Buffalo Bill, and film director John Ford as “builders of the mythic frontier-West” (p. 12).

Part One, “Promises,” explores the promotional and booster literature. Boosters made fantastical claims in their efforts to attract settlers and investors to the western regions they promoted. In order to make these new areas attractive to potential homeseekers, the booster literature tended to oversell the financial opportunities and extent of the cultural and community development, while also downplaying or dismissing problems. Wrobel sees the booster literature dividing into two eras, and he divides Part One accordingly. The Great Divide for booster literature came with the national depression that followed the Panic of 1893. Before the panic, outrageous claims and exaggerations of growth, development, and economic potential were the order of the day. After, in the wake of straitened economic circumstances, boosters muted their trumpeting.

In Part Two, “Memories,” Wrobel examines the written reminiscences of pioneers. He focuses on the efforts of the 1849 “Jayhawker” party of California Gold Rush emigrants, Oregon Trail pioneer Ezra Meeker, and their efforts, years later, to secure their place in history through publicized reminiscences, the reunions of pioneer societies, commemorative reenactments, and the construction of monuments. The aging emigrants organized pioneer societies in order to engage in “mutual admiration, affirmation, and validation” (p. 114). In doing so, they also sought to contrast their hardships and sacrifices with the comfort and ease of the modern civilization that had emerged

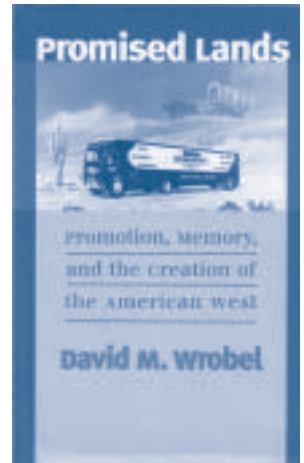
in the West by the turn of the century. They especially sought to invite comparisons between their hardy adventures, which had established them as the vanguard of American settlement, with the much easier circumstances of more recent arrivals, to which they sometimes referred derisively as “Pullman Pioneers,” in reference to the rapid and luxurious passenger trains that now crossed the plains and mountains where once only wagons had rolled.

Finally, in Part Three, Wrobel concludes with an assessment of the legacies left by these western texts. With regard to race, the legacy of the promotional literature is that it consistently marginalized and downplayed the role (and even the existence) of non-white groups. When non-white groups—Indians, Mexicans, Chinese—were mentioned, promoters sought to present them in a non-threatening and compartmentalized way. Writers lauded them as docile and subservient laborers, presented them as social inferiors who would pose no challenge to Anglo settlers, and emphasized their colorful arts, crafts, and traditions as a way of creating an appealing background and heritage for the newly settled regions. On the other hand, the reminiscences and narratives of pioneers often tended to overemphasize the threats and resistance these groups had posed, as a way of validating the settlers’ own experiences and justifying their conquest. In the more recent past, residents of the Intermountain and Pacific Northwest have tended to create for themselves a regional identity and mythology based in large part on setting themselves apart from (and against) migrants from California. In doing so, they provide continuity with the legacies left by promotional literature and pioneer reminiscences, which form, as Wrobel puts it, the “ghosts of the western future.”

Although it was not the author’s purpose in writing it, the book will also prove useful to public historians in helping them to understand the historical context common traits of the booster literature and pioneer reminiscence genres. In this way, the book will help historians who use these sources to employ them more effectively. They will be able to better assess the sources related to a particular locality in a broader regional context, which will help them in sorting the pure propaganda from the more factual and useful information that these sources contain.

One criticism goes to the publisher. Each chapter is followed by a photo essay. Since much of the booster literature is—in the original—colorful and visually interesting, is its disappointing that the University Press of Kansas saw fit to reproduce the illustrations only on black and white. Producing these photo essays in glossy paper, and in color, when appropriate, would have enlivened the book and allowed the reader to obtain the fullest sense of the boosters’ promotional efforts in all their chromolithographic glory.

Douglas W. Dodd is an Assistant Professor of History at California State University, Bakersfield. ■



## History Travel Study Released

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

A new study from the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and Smithsonian Magazine demonstrates that 81 percent of U.S. adults who traveled in the past year, are considered "historical/cultural travelers." These individuals visited historical sites or participated in cultural activities--up 13 percent from last year. According to a TIA spokesperson, "The sheer volume of travelers interested in arts and history, as well as their spending habits, their travel patterns, and demographics leaves no doubt that history and culture continue to be a significant and growing part of the U.S. travel experience." The *Historic/Cultural Traveler 2003 Edition* also documents that travelers making historic/cultural trips on average spend more money (\$623 versus \$457) than do other travelers. Their trips tend to be longer (seven nights or longer), and they are also more likely than the general population to extend their stay to experience history and culture at their destination. To purchase the report, visit [www.tia.org/Pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=16](http://www.tia.org/Pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=16). ■

## Kodak Pre-Discloses Plans To Discontinue Slide Projectors and Accessories in 2004

from the listserve of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

Eastman Kodak Company has confirmed plans to discontinue the manufacture and sales of slide projection products and accessories in June of 2004. This early disclosure is being made to key user groups in order to allow time for adoption of a replacement technology or purchase of backup slide projector products. The Kodak products included these plans are Carousel, Ektagraphic, Ektalite, and Ektapro slide projectors and all Kodak Slide Projector accessories.

The current plan is to cease manufacturing in June 2004. Kodak anticipates that small quantities of new Carousel, Ektagraphic, Ektalite, and Ektapro slide projectors will be available through the end of 2004. In addition, the Kodak distributor, Comm-Tec, in Germany plans to sell Ektapro

projectors and accessories beyond 2004. Kodak will offer service and support for slide projectors until 2011.

Slide projectors continue to be used in many government applications due to a proven track record of cost-effective, reliable, high-quality image projection. Combining the seven years of service and support with a long history of trouble-free operation means that slide projectors will continue to enjoy many years of productive use.

Making Kodak aware of your future requirements will ensure there are enough products on hand before production ends. You can do this by contacting Glenn Prince, Kodak Account Manager, Government Markets 678 339-0723 phone, [glenn.prince@kodak.com](mailto:glenn.prince@kodak.com). ■

## AHA Announces Changes in Procedures to Address Charges of Professional Misconduct

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

At its semi-annual meeting on May 3-4 in Washington, D.C., the Council of the American Historical Association (AHA) voted unanimously to develop a series of initiatives aimed at addressing concerns relating to professional misconduct. The AHA issued a press release announcing that instead of adjudicating a small number of confidential cases as it has in the past, the Association will mount a major effort "to educate historians, their students, and the public about appropriate standards for research and writing as well as employment practices."

The AHA Council decided to end fifteen years of adjudication because "adjudication is not an effective tool for responding to misconduct." In place of adjudication, the Association intends to launch "a more visible campaign of public education, explaining why the historical profession cares about plagiarism, falsification of evidence, and other violations of scholarly integrity."

As part of this process, the Professional Division will "Promote the Statement on Standards on Professional Conduct as a document other institutions should use when addressing charges of professional misconduct among historians, and revise the Statement to cover a wider range of institutional settings; promote a wider discussion within the historical profession and among members of the public about questions of professional misconduct; develop curricular resources to train students from high school through graduate school about the dangers of plagiarism and how to avoid it; publish a wide range of advisory documents to educate historians and members of the public about professional integrity, why misconduct undermines the entire historical enterprise, how to prevent it, and how to respond to it when it occurs."

According to the AHA press statement, "Changes in the AHA's adjudication and due process procedures had several paradoxical and unanticipated consequences." Because AHA adjudication was confidential, it had virtually no public impact on the profession. For the most part, only those who complained or were complained against knew the outcome of the complaints. Adjudication has not promoted a wide public and professional understanding of what historians mean by scholarly integrity.

(continued on next page)

## Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities

The **National Association for Interpretation** will hold its 2003 National Interpreters Workshop at John Ascuaga's Nugget in Reno, Nevada, **November 8-12**. The Workshop will feature more than 100 sessions in 12 different tracks. For more information, visit [www.interpnet.com](http://www.interpnet.com).

The **Western Jewish Studies Association** will hold its 10<sup>th</sup> annual conference **March 28-29, 2004**, at the Hilton Hotel in San Diego's Gaslamp Quarter. This conference is being co-sponsored by the Lipinsky Institute for Judaic Studies at San Diego State University and the Jewish Studies Program at the University of California-San Diego. For more information, contact Lawrence Baron, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego CA 92182; 619 583-8842 phone; 619 594-5338 fax; [lbaron@mail.sdsu.edu](mailto:lbaron@mail.sdsu.edu).

The joint conference of the **National Council on Public History** and the **American Society for Environmental History** will take place **March 31-April 4, 2004**, in Vancouver, British Columbia. The conference theme will be "Cultural Places and Natural Spaces: Memory, History, and Landscape." The conference theme reflects the interdisciplinary nature of the conference as members of these two organizations find common ground. For more information, visit [www.ncph.org](http://www.ncph.org)

The **Society of California Archivists** will hold its annual general meeting **April 22-24, 2004**, at the Hilton Hotel in Costa Mesa. Details are forthcoming. For more information, visit [www.calarchivists.org](http://www.calarchivists.org).

The **California Preservation Foundation** will hold its 29<sup>th</sup> annual conference at the Presidio in San Francisco, **April 28-May 1, 2004**. Details are forthcoming. For more information, visit [www.californiapreservation.org](http://www.californiapreservation.org).

The **Economic and Business Historical Society** announces its 29th annual conference at the Anaheim Sheraton Hotel, Anaheim, California, **April 22-24, 2004**. Composed of some three hundred North American and international members, the Economic & Business Historical Society offers participants an opportunity for continuing intellectual interchange within a modest-sized, collegial, and interdisciplinary group. In keeping with its traditions, the Society welcomes proposals for both

individual papers and panel presentations of on all aspects of business and economic history. The Society holds its annual convention in locations of historical significance. This year, conference attendees will have a chance to see "backstage" at the Disney Resort and learn the history of Walt Disney's revolutionary innovations in entertainment. The conference will also include special lectures by noted economic historians, Lance Davis and Roger Ransom. Proposals for individual papers should include an abstract of no more than 500 words, a brief CV, postal and e-mail addresses, and telephone and fax numbers. Graduate students and non-academic affiliates are welcome. The deadline for submission is January 15, 2004. Proposals may be submitted sent by email or mail to Ken Weiher, Chair, Department of Economics, University of Texas at San Antonio, 6900 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio TX 78249; 210 458-5315 phone; 210 458-5837 fax; [kweiher@utsa.edu](mailto:kweiher@utsa.edu); website: [www.ebhsoc.org](http://www.ebhsoc.org).

The **Western Association of Women Historians** will hold its annual conference **May 21-23, 2004**, at the University of California at Santa Barbara. The WAWH welcomes proposals for panels or single papers on any historical subject, time period, or region. Proposals are due December 1, 2003. For more information about the conference or the call for papers, visit [www.wawh.org](http://www.wawh.org) or email Shirley J. Yee at [sjyee@u.washington.edu](mailto:sjyee@u.washington.edu).

The **Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association** will meet **August 5-8, 2004**, in downtown San Jose, at the Fairmont Hotel. The Program Committee invites submissions that address the overarching theme of "The Challenges to Localism, Nationalism, and Internationalism: Competing Agendas of Groups, States, and Nations in Historical Perspective." The Committee would like to encourage submissions covering time periods other than recent history and session topics that are not limited to the United States or the American West. First preference will be given to submissions that contain complete session proposals. The deadline for receiving submissions is January 16, 2004. For more information, contact co-chairs Elliott R. Barkan at [ebarkan@csusb.edu](mailto:ebarkan@csusb.edu) or Patty Seleski at [pseleski@csusm.edu](mailto:pseleski@csusm.edu).

### AHA Procedures (continued from previous page)

The Professional Division heard only formal complaints, a complicated and a time-consuming process that prevented the Division from hearing many cases of obvious plagiarism and professional misconduct. And since the AHA had virtually no sanctions for misconduct, it was difficult to demonstrate that adjudication had serious consequences even for individuals clearly guilty of egregious professional misconduct. Finally, because of the necessity to maintain neutrality, the Association felt constrained from commenting publicly about professional misconduct that might come before the Professional Division as complaints. In sum, "the procedures of the Association rendered it ineffective--indeed, almost silent--in criticizing such behavior."

For all these reasons the Professional Division spent much of 2002 discussing how it could more effectively combat misconduct of the kind presented in the complaints it was receiving. In January the AHA Council voted unanimously to request the Professional Division to develop a formal process for moving away from adjudication, during which a moratorium on new cases was put in place. The Council has now confirmed the January decision to end adjudication.

For a copy of the AHA press release, visit [www.theaha.org/press/PR\\_Adjudication.htm](http://www.theaha.org/press/PR_Adjudication.htm). ■

## 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](mailto:ccph@csus.edu) or 916 278-4296.

American Association of Museums (AAM)  
Open

American Assoc. for State and Local History (AASLH)  
Mike Bennett, [michaelbennett@sanjoaquinhistory.org](mailto:michaelbennett@sanjoaquinhistory.org)

California Association of Museums (CAM)  
Carola Rupert Enriquez, 805 861-2132

California Historical Society (CHS)  
Dick Orsi, [rorsi@csuhayward.edu](mailto:rorsi@csuhayward.edu)

California Mission Studies Association (CMSA)  
Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394

California Preservation Foundation (CPF)  
Anthea Hartig, 909 683-1573

Conference of California Historical Societies (CCHS)  
Nan Hauser Cotton, 916 644-2610

National Council for Public History (NCPH)  
David Byrd, [DSBYRD93@peoplepc.com](mailto:DSBYRD93@peoplepc.com)

Northwest Oral History Association (NOHA)  
Alan Stein, 916 447-7071

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)  
Steve Mikesell, [smike@ohp.parks.ca.gov](mailto:smike@ohp.parks.ca.gov), 916 757-2521

Society of California Archivists (SCA)  
Patricia Johnson, [pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org](mailto:pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org)

Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)  
Susan Douglass-Yates, [douglass@library.ucla.edu](mailto:douglass@library.ucla.edu)

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

Western History Association (WHA)  
Ken Owens, [owensk@csus.edu](mailto:owensk@csus.edu)

Western Museums Association (WMA)  
Rebecca Carruthers

**If you would like to receive  
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## California History Action Editorial Information

*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.

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 information 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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in the mail.

Please be  
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## Advertising

*California History Action* accepts advertising for heritage-related services and products.

(Bulletin Board items are listed free of charge, but may be edited for length.)

Contact the *CHA* editor for a copy of our new **Advertising Policy**.

## Join the California Council for the Promotion of History

All members receive issues of *California History Action*, the CCPH newsletter for history advocacy, notices of CCPH conferences and workshops, and other CCPH publications. Corporate and Institutional members also receive membership rates for two individuals at conferences and other events. Annual dues are due January 1; those received from new members after August 1 will be credited to the next year.

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All dues and contributions are tax-deductible. Send this form and payment to CCPH, CSU Sacramento, Department of History, 6000 J St, Sacramento CA 95819-6059. For further information contact 916 278-4295, ccph@csus.edu, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

Fall 2003



# Save the dates!

## CCPH meets in Eureka

### Sept 30

### to

### Oct 2, 2004



## Special Thanks to our

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