

California History Action

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National Park Service Updates

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

Since the creation of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916, its primary mission has been to ensure that the parks would remain "unimpaired" by human activity for the benefit of "future generations." However, a recent proposal offered by Paul Hoffman, the deputy assistant of the Department of the Interior and state director (1985-89) for then U.S. Representative Dick Cheney, looks to completely redefine the meaning of "impairment" as it applies to the NPS' 388 natural and historic sites throughout the country.

Hoffman's proposal would change the meaning of "impairment" from "an impact to any park resource or value [that] may constitute an impairment" to one that proves to "permanently and irreversibly adversely [affect] a resource or value." The controversial redefinition of "impairment" is part of a larger 194-page draft "revision" of the NPS guideline, "Management Policies." The implications of the change on the long-term conservation and preservation practices of the NPS are staggering.

Opponents of the change, including the 400 member strong Coalition of National Park Service Retirees, argue that the very face of the national parks could be altered from places of refuge for natural and cultural heritage into sites opened up to developers, mining, logging, and recreational vehicles of every sort imaginable. According to Bill Wade, spokesperson for the coalition, "Regardless of what happens in the redrafting, the Department of the Interior is going to do what it can to get (the Hoffman proposal) in there. It can only be [through a] public outcry and the influence from Congress that can be brought to bear on this" that the proposal can be "turned back."

When the revised document is released by the Interior Department and published in the Federal Register there will be an opportunity for public comment. According to NPS director Fran Mainella, the public, Congress, and the Department of the Interior could all ultimately play a part in what is adopted.

A proposal by the Chair of the House Resources Committee has National Park Service (NPS) oversight and history watchdog groups up in arms. In a 260-page draft of a budget reconciliation bill (a tool that is used by Congress to meet budget goals), committee chair Richard Pombo (R-CA) has advanced several controversial provisions aimed to help address the current governmental fiscal crisis. Among his ideas that purportedly are designed to save the government \$2.4 billion is a proposal to sell no fewer than 15 national parks, including a number of historical sites—the Eugene O'Neill National Historical Site in Danville, California; the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial in Pennsylvania; the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona; the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, Washington, DC; and the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Maryland. If all the parks were sold off as Pombo proposes, the total land holdings of the NPS would be reduced by 23 percent, thus saving the government billions over a period of years.

In addition to the park closures, Pombo also seeks to require that the NPS raise \$20 million through commercial sponsorships and by granting naming rights for certain national parks facilities. His plan would permit commercial advertisements on national park vehicles, and advertising would be mandated to appear in official park service maps and guidebooks; billboards would be placed on in-park buses, trams, and vans.

While Pombo is silent about the proposals, his House Resources Committee spokesperson states that the congressman "isn't seriously thinking" about putting national parks on the auction block, that the list of parks was drawn up for the Congressional Budget Office merely as a hypothetical situation. Nevertheless, NPS watchdog organizations have expressed outrage over the proposals and are taking them (especially the commercialization plans) seriously.

Most likely, the underlying purpose of Pombo's proposals is something of a political ploy to call attention to budget alternatives that could be implemented to cover the perceived revenue shortfall if Congress fails to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska for oil and gas drilling as Pombo wants. If Pombo is to be taken at his word—that his legislation is merely a "conversation starter"—then it certainly has had the desired effect. ■



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

Cultural Landscape Studies

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

The National Park Service's Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program has added two titles to its "Landscape Lines" technical information series. "Historic Trails and Historic Roads" offers historical contexts, interpretations of cultural landscape terminology, and approaches to documentation, analysis, and treatment. Order the new issues (\$19 for both) or the original "A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports" and all 16 "Landscape Lines" (\$64) online from the Government Printing Office at www.gpo.gov/. ■

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

New NPS Preservation Briefs

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

The National Park Service's Technical Preservation Services added two titles to its Preservation Briefs series—"Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports" and "Preservation Brief 44: The Use of Awnings on Historic Buildings: Repair, Replacement, and New Design." Since 1975, more than 2 million copies of Preservation Briefs have been used by architects, consultants, preservation officials, teachers, and students throughout the country. Preservation Briefs are updated to reflect developments in technology or preservation practice. The entire series is available online at www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/. ■

ACHP to Consolidate Resources by Closing Colorado Field Office

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

Effective October 28 the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will close its Lakewood, Colorado, field office and reallocate resources to its headquarters in Washington, DC. This realignment will allow the ACHP to complete its reorganization of the Office of Federal Agency Programs, expand and consolidate staff to better meet its mission goals articulated in the National Historic Preservation Act, and more fully support the administration's Preserve America initiative.

Created in 1973, the Lakewood field office served as a base for management of western Section 106 cases. However, regulatory and statutory changes since then have significantly altered case management practices. The Section 106 review process has evolved to focus ACHP participation on high-profile cases where such involvement facilitates realization of outcomes acceptable to involved stakeholders.

Involvement in these cases can also lead the ACHP to pursue broad changes to federal agency programs or policies. The ACHP staff and federal agency liaisons in the Washington, DC, office will now perform these tasks. The ACHP's expanded and consolidated Office of Federal Agency Programs, responsible for administering the Section 106 review process, will continue to work with federal agencies to address their requirement to take historic properties into account when planning and executing projects. In addition, it will intensify its focus on addressing systemic Federal policy and program issues that impact historic preservation. Staff of this realigned office will also be better positioned to participate more fully in other ACHP program responsibilities, including implementation of Executive Order 13287.

A subsequent news release will provide details about this consolidation of resources and assignments of Federal agency review responsibilities. ■

Preserve America Awards

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is pleased to announce that nominations for the annual "Preserve America Presidential Awards" are now open. These awards recognize outstanding achievements in sustainable historic preservation and are the highest federal honor given for heritage tourism and historical preservation efforts. The ACHP administers this program on behalf of the White House. The deadline for nominations is November 1. For more information, including nomination forms, instructions, and profiles of past recipients, visit www.preserveamerica.gov. ■

California History Action

Volume 23, Number 4
Fall 2005
ISSN 0882-357X

Published quarterly
by the
California Council for the
Promotion of History

CSU Sacramento
Department of History
6000 J Street
Sacramento CA 95819-6059
(916) 278-4296

ccph@csus.edu
www.csus.edu/org/ccph

California History Action

“Museums After School” Report

from the California Association for Museums' *Enews*

The James Irvine Foundation recently announced the release of “Museums After School: How Museums Are Reaching Kids, Partnering with Schools, and Making a Difference.” The report explores the experiences of ten California museums who participated in the Museum Youth Initiative, an effort by the James Irvine Foundation to fund museums across California to implement and evaluate after-school programming for young people. “Museums After School” presents key evaluation findings that explore how museums are approaching after school work, lessons learned about effective practices, and other components of the programs. The report is based on a series of annual assessments conducted over the course of the initiative and interviews with participants and leaders in the museum field. The report can be found at www.irvine.org/assets/pdf/pubs/former/Museums_After_School.pdf. ■

Museums For America Grant Recipients

from the California Association for Museums' *Enews*

The federal Institute of Museum and Library Services awarded \$16,859,240 to museums across the country under its highly competitive Museums for America grant program. The grant recipients from California include Aquarium of the Pacific, Bay Area Discovery Museum, Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive, California Indian Museum and Cultural Center, Chico Museum Association, Children's Discovery Museum of San Jose, Crocker Art Museum, Explorit Science Center, Jepson Herbarium, Kern County Museum, Laguna Art Museum, Long Beach Museum of Art, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Mendocino Coast Botanical Garden, Museum of Contemporary Art, San Diego, Oakland Museum of California, San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego Historical Society, San Diego Museum of Art, San Diego Natural History Museum, South Coast Railroad Museum, Strybing Arboretum and Botanical Gardens, University Art Museum, Long Beach, and Zoological Society of San Diego. For a list of the winning grant projects, visit www.ims.gov/whatsnew/current/071905a.htm. ■

Learning from Visitors: New Survey Tool From AASLH

from the California Association for Museums' *Enews*

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) announced a new Performance Management Program designed to help museums measure visitor satisfaction. AASLH member institutions receive the complete survey package for \$3,500. There are currently two annual survey rounds to choose from: January (deadline to sign up is January 1) and June (deadline to sign up is June 15). Performance Management staff will guide each museum through the entire process, including personal consultations to determine three customized survey questions, interpreting survey results, and determining root causes for issues raised by survey data. To request further information about the Performance Management Program, contact Cherie Cook, Project Director, at cook@aaslh.org or 316 721-9956. ■

CAM Awarded Grant for Museums Survey

from the California Association for Museums' *Enews*

The California Association of Museums (CAM) was recently awarded a grant from the Getty Foundation to conduct a comprehensive study of California museums. The data collected about California museums will be pivotal in strengthening the field as a whole, communicating museums' value to stakeholders and legislators, and developing benchmarking tools for museum administrators. The survey will be conducted online and analyzed by the Public Research Institute (PRI) at San Francisco State University. There will be three reports generated from this survey: 1) The 2005 Salary Survey and Financial Information Report of California Museums will include salary ranges and financial data to assist museum administrators in benchmarking their museum with similar institutions; 2) The Assessment of Needs of California Museums will be used by CAM to develop professional development programs that reflect the field's greatest needs; 3) The Impact of Museums on the California State Economy will outline the economic impact of California's museums as well as the extent of the services and programs they offer the state's citizens and visitors.

Every museum in California will receive a postcard inviting full participation in this study. The postcard will contain the instructions on how to complete the online survey and provide a unique access code for each organization. Contact PRI at 415 338-2978 for a hard copy of the survey. For general questions, contact Celeste DeWald at 831 471-9970 or cam@calmuseums.org. ■

Status of Museums' Data Collection Activities

from the California Association for Museums' *Enews*

IMLS released the Museum Data Collection Report and Analysis, a national study on the status of America's museums' data collection activities. The report found that many museum studies are available on the Internet, including 246 of the studies in the report itself, constituting an extensive compendium of museum data information. For more information, visit www.ims.gov/whatsnew/current/072105.htm. ■

New Park Bond One Step Closer to 2006 Ballot

The latest park bond, SB 153, which was discussed in the last issue of this newsletter, was passed out of the State Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, after being slightly amended, and has been re-referred to the Assembly Committee on Appropriations. A number of history organizations, including CCPH, submitted letters requesting that cultural/historical landscapes be included in the list of property types eligible for funding. Having been amended by the Assembly, the bill will need to be re-reviewed by the Senate, which passed the bill 23-12 on June 2. This is now the "bond to watch" for 2006 when it comes to historic preservation project funding. There's still no way to know if it will end up on the 2006 primary election ballot or will have to wait until next November. ■

Artist-Museum Partnership Act

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

Legislation that could provide a tax relief for historians and other authors who wish to donate their research to non-profit groups in order to gain a tax deduction is one step closer to becoming law.

On February 14 Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced the Artist-Museum Partnership Act (S 372) in the Senate. This legislation, if passed, would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers who create literary, musical, artistic, or scholarly compositions to take federal income tax deductions if they donate their notes, manuscript rough drafts, and research notes to qualified tax-exempt organizations and meet other provisions stipulated in the law. While S 372 has languished in the Senate Finance Committee, it is expected to be wrapped into a larger bill known as the CARE Act, which is slotted to be reintroduced in the Senate.

Crafted by a bipartisan coalition led by Senators Rick Santorum (R-PA) and Joe Lieberman (D-CT), the CARE Act is a bill with many incentives designed to increase charitable giving. In the last Congress the Artist's bill was also included in a slightly different version of the Senate version of the CARE Act. On the House side, Congressman Roy Blunt (R-MO) Majority Whip and new Majority Leader of the House of Representatives is preparing to introduce a version of the CARE Act that does not include the artist's bill. However, Hill insiders report that Blunt favors this addition and will support it in the conference that will reconcile the differing House and Senate versions once they pass their respective chambers.

Given the number of natural disasters and pressure on the government to support relief efforts that could be aided by non-profit organizations, the CARE Act holds promise of passing prior to the end of this session of Congress. ■

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 Arnold Schwarzenegger	www.ca.gov
President George W. Bush	www.whitehouse.gov

Tracking Legislation

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

Federal Legislation

National Women's History Museum Act

On July 29 the Senate voted by unanimous consent to approve S 501, the National Women's History Museum Act of 2005. Introduced by Senator Susan Collins (R-ME) with the support of all the women members of the Senate, this legislation directs the General Services Administration (GSA) to enter into a long-term occupancy agreement with the non-profit Women's History Museum, Inc. The existing plan is to convert the Pavilion Annex, adjacent to the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Ave. NW into a museum that is estimated to draw 1.5 million visitors a year. Such a museum would showcase the many social, political,

economic, and cultural contributions that women have made to the United States throughout its history. The House of Representatives must now consider the legislation, which has been referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. To date, no companion bill to S 501 has been introduced.

National Heritage Areas Act

On July 26 the Senate passed by unanimous consent the National Heritage Areas Partnership Act of 2005 (S 243). Introduced by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY), this legislation seeks to establish a framework and criteria for National Heritage Areas in the United States. Representative Joel Hefley (R-CO) introduced a companion bill (HR 760) in the House of Representatives in February. The Hefley bill has been referred to the House Committee on Resources for further review.

National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act of 2005

On July 11 Representative Nick Rahall (D-WV) introduced National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act of 2005 (HR 3446). A companion bill (S 1378) was introduced by Senator Jim Talent (R-MO). This legislation would amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide appropriation authorization and to improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The House version of the bill has been referred to the Committee on Resources for review, and the Senate version has been referred to the Committee on Energy and National Resources, which held hearings on the bill in late September. ■

NARA Initiates Strategic Plan Revisioning

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

In a recent letter to leaders of major National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) stakeholders, Archivist of the United States Allan Weinstein set in motion an effort to update its 10-year Strategic Plan. According to Weinstein, "This new Strategic Plan will articulate NARA's overall strategic goals and objectives . . . the President, Congress and our stakeholders use this plan to measure our progress and hold us accountable." An optimistic Weinstein hopes to see the new Strategic Plan issued by September 29, 2006. In keeping with his consultive management style, the Archivist of the United States issued the call to its various constituencies and invited them to "participate by sharing thoughts and ideas" centering on four key questions: 1) What have you liked about the services and products NARA provides? 2) What would you like to see strengthened in the services and products NARA provides? 3) In what initiatives should NARA invest over the next 10 years that will help meet your needs? 4) How can you help us serve you better? The input from the stakeholder community will be reviewed this fall and published in a preliminary draft of the Strategic Plan in spring 2006, at which time NARA will again "invite additional stakeholder input." While NARA expects that it will not be possible to incorporate every idea from every stakeholder, Weinstein pledged "to do our best to develop a plan that recognizes the many varied interests that NARA serves." ■

NARA Selects Lockheed Martin to Build ERA; Advisory Committee Announced

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

On September 8 Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein announced the award of a \$308 million, six-year contract to Lockheed Martin to build the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) system for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The ERA system seeks to capture and preserve the electronic records of the federal government, regardless of format, ensure hardware and software independence, and provide access to the American public and Federal officials. According to NARA officials, after a year-long design competition, Lockheed Martin was chosen to build the archives of the future "based on the technical merit of the solution it proposed, the excellence of their system and software engineering methodology, and the quality of their project management."

Lockheed Martin was selected based on its ability to design a system that addresses in considerable depth NARA's business needs, on the one hand, and on the other hand, a system that entails a modern, service oriented architecture. NARA's business needs encompass handling rapidly-growing volumes of electronic records, ensuring the authenticity of those records, preserving

them for the long term, and providing public access while protecting privacy and sensitive information.

During the same press conference, Dr. Kenneth Thibodeau, Director of the Electronic Records Archives Program, announced the formation of a high-level committee to advise and make recommendations to the Archivist of the United States on issues related to the development, implementation, and use of the ERA system. This committee is named the Advisory Committee on the Electronic Records Archives (ACERA). The advisory committee will provide an ongoing structure for bringing together experts in computer science and information technology, archival science and records management, information science, the law, history, genealogy, and education. The twenty members of the committee are recognized experts and leaders in their field. The committee is governed by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), which sets forth standards for the formation and use of advisory committees. ■

Library of Congress Announces Archives Infrastructure Grant

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

The Library of Congress National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIPP) has announced that it will be making a \$3 million grant for the development of Portico, a non-profit electronic archiving service currently being developed by Ithaka, a non-profit organization. The grant being offered by the Library of Congress will allow for the development of an archives technical infrastructure and an economically sustainable business model for an archival service for scholarly resources that are published in electronic format. The award will seek to advance two fundamental goals of the Library of Congress—the development of a technical infrastructure to support long-term preservation of digital content and to foster the development of new business models for digital preservation services. The 106th Congress authorized the creation of the NDIPP in December 2000, for the purpose of developing a strategic plan for the collection and maintaining of digital materials. In addition to the development of a strategy, the plan would set forth, in concert with the Copyright Office, the policies, protocols, and strategies of long-term preservation of such materials. The complete text of the NDIPP's plan is available online at www.digitalpreservation.gov/. ■

Senate Committee Approves Revisions to Higher Education Act—New History Language Included

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

On September 6 Senators Michael B. Enzi (R-WY) and Ted Kennedy (D-MA) introduced legislation (S 1614) to reauthorize programs associated with the Higher Education Act of 1965. Two days later the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions reported the bill out with minor revisions. Of direct interest to the historical community is language in Section 851 of the measure entitled "American History for Freedom." This section authorizes the Secretary of Education to award three-year competitive grants to institutions of higher education for the purpose of strengthening postsecondary academic programs that promote and impart knowledge of "traditional American history; the history, nature, and threats to free institutions; and the history and achievements of Western Civilization."

As was the case during the last Congress when a similar measure was introduced, this Congress' bill version includes a definition of "traditional" American history: "the significant constitutional, political, intellectual, economic, and foreign policy trends and issued that have shaped the course of American history; and the key episodes, turning points, and leading figures involved in the constitutional, political, intellectual, diplomatic and economic history of the United States." Notably absent is any mention of "social" history or any notion of "comparative" history.

If this legislation passes, the appropriated funds would be used to design and implement programs of study, individual courses, lecture series, seminars, symposia and the like. In addition, funds may be used for the development and publication of instructional materials, research, support for undergraduate and graduate programs, student and teacher fellowships, and teacher preparation programs that stress "content mastery." Not only would grants be made available to traditional educational agencies such as colleges and universities, but also eligible "nonprofit organizations" such as museums and libraries, "whose mission is consistent" with the purposes of the act. Action in the Senate is expected in the coming months; no companion bill has yet been introduced in the House. ■

The History Major: Are Undergrads Looking Elsewhere?

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

With the beginning of the fall academic semester across the country, undergraduate students are descending upon campuses of American universities. So just how popular is a history major with the class of 2009? Recent statistical trends indicate that since the mid-1990s the number of students majoring in government, political science, history, and the other social sciences have remained constant or have been in decline while the number of declared majors in economics and other business-related fields has grown.

According to statistics provided by the American Historical Association, the number of undergraduate history majors declined dramatically in the 1980s from a high of just over 5 percent of the total student population to a low of just over 1.5 percent in the mid-1980s. It then rose to almost 2.5 percent in the mid-1990s, only to drop back again slightly in the early years of the 21st century. According to the most recent numbers provided by various history departments and the Department of Education, over the last five years the number of undergraduate history majors has risen nearly 14 percent, but it still appears to remain flat relative to other disciplines. Today, history majors represent only about 2 percent of all undergraduate degrees conferred. Bottom line, since the early 1970s history degrees conferred at all levels (BA, MA and PhD) have declined significantly as a proportion of all degrees conferred.

The rapid increase in economics as an undergraduate major appears to reflect students' perceptions of changing global needs. In 2004 a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers ranked economics and business as among the five most desirable majors. According to promoters, an economics degree has "practical job value" and globalization appears to be a major factor in a typical student's decision to select it as a major.

Within the discipline of history, the advent of the "public history" movement created some hope that history students could obtain a more "practical" history education and more would find discipline-related jobs upon graduation. But history departments have been slow to adapt to changing realities; the total number of colleges or universities offering graduate degrees in public or applied history has grown, yet the growth is not reflected in the realm of undergraduate education. In the last twenty years some 105 history departments of the 1,200 institutions offering history degrees have started graduate public history programs, but few offer a major within the framework of an undergraduate degree. For all intents and purposes, public history remains the domain of graduate programs.

Today, approximately 1,269 colleges and universities confer baccalaureate degrees in history in the United States. There are also some 340 Master's (MA) degree-granting programs and 157 doctorate programs in history. ■

AHA Issues New Statement on Peer Review

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

During its June 2005 meeting, the Council of the American Historical Association (AHA) unanimously adopted a new statement on the role of peer review in conducting and funding historical research. The statement was developed in an effort to address complaints the AHA has received from members about "flagging" ("flagging" is the process by which topics that are considered to be controversial in nature, such as race, gender, and sexuality, are identified in advance and thereby given closer scrutiny during peer and agency review) during the peer review phase at the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). In issuing its statement, the AHA joins with other scholarly associations that have recently passed similar resolutions affirming the centrality of peer review in scholarship and in the grant-making process.

The statement declares that the AHA strongly supports a peer review process that is "free of political interference;" that peer review panels "should be composed of competent, qualified, and unbiased reviewers that reflect a balance of perspectives;" and that grants should not be denied funding "because of political, religious, or other biases of political appointees in the funding agencies." The statement recognizes that "peer review is not a flawless process" and that "many biases can creep in" but the "awareness of the potential for bias has led to practices designed to prevent it so far as possible." To read the statement, visit www.historians.org/press/2005_08_15_PeerReviewStatement.htm. ■

Yahoo Launches Digital Book Project

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

In an effort to bring millions of texts into digital form, Yahoo, Inc., has teamed up with the libraries at the University of California, the University of Toronto, and several archival and technology companies, to advance a new project to make volumes of books easily accessible online. Called the "Open Content Alliance," participating libraries in this project can have their books scanned by the Internet Archive for 10 cents a page, which project leaders state is well below the standard price for digital scanning.

Other participants in the Open Content Alliance include Adobe, the National Archives of England, O'Reilly Media, the European Archive, and the Hewlett-Packard Labs. The project is optimistic that additional libraries and partners can be attracted, as well as additional financial support. Project organizers have stressed that under no circumstance will any copyrighted material be scanned into the digital library without having secured explicit permission from the copyright holders. In this way, the project hopes to avoid the controversy that surrounded Google's attempts to scan the entire libraries including books still under copyright protection.

In order to help jump-start the project, Yahoo will pay for the scanning of an 18,000-volume collection of American literature housed at the University of California. Additionally, Yahoo is working to develop new technologies for the search function in order to gain more efficient access to the content of the books. Yahoo has made it clear that they do not expect to see a profit from this project; however, they remain committed to this "philanthropic effort" to put more literary content on the Internet. Adobe and the Hewlett-Packard labs are assisting in the development of the software and providing additional services to the project.

The University of California system expects the cost of scanning the first couple of collections to be approximately \$500,000. The University of Toronto so far has scanned about 2,000 books for the collection and is expected to have 1,000 of them made available through a section of the Internet Archive. In the coming months, the first of the scanned books will become available for viewing online at www.opencontentalliance.org, as well as through www.yahoo.com. More books will be added as they become available. ■

Revised FOIA Guide

The House Committee on Government Reform has published a new edition of its popular "Citizen's Guide on Using the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act of 1974 to Request Government Records." The Guide, first published in 1977, "is one of the most widely read congressional committee reports in history," the new edition says. A copy of the updated Guide, House Report 109 226, 20 September 2005, is available at www.fas.org/sgp/foia/citizen.html. ■

"Archives Made Easy" Launched

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

The London School of Economics (LSE) has recently launched a new web resource for historians in the 21st century. The site, called "Archives Made Easy," is an online guide to archives around the world. It serves the global research community by providing transparency of the costs and processes involved in an archives visit, essentially the kind of information researchers need to know beforehand in order to avoid costly mistakes and delays. Content of this site has come from the doctorate students of LSE's International History department and their colleagues at various universities worldwide. Researchers of all levels are welcome to submit a review on any archive, or update an existing review. This new website can be viewed www.archivesmadeeasy.org. ■

Reviews



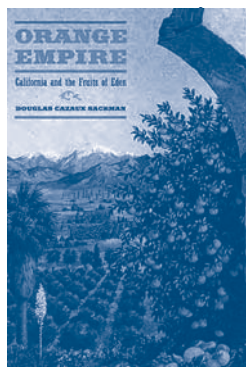
Lost Laborers in Colonial California: Native Americans and the Archaeology of Rancho Petaluma. Stephen W. Silliman. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2004. 253 pp.; notes, references cited; index; 6" x 9", hardcover, \$39.95.

Rescuing the worlds of poorly documented people is critical if we are going to create a past that embraces the experiences of all actors. All sides of the story are needed to fairly characterize social relations between colonizers and the colonized or dominant groups and the working poor, for example. Yet developing insights into the lives of less "visible" social groups remains challenging. Combining material and documentary evidence is one approach particularly well suited to that endeavor.

Silliman's book is a thoughtful and well-written example of that approach, applied to one of the most significant and well-known ranchos in northern California. It is based on the author's dissertation research, which focused on the large indigenous work force at Rancho Petaluma. The rancho was owned by Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo from 1834 and 1857. The core area around his adobe is now preserved as a state park. Vallejo's story is of course well known, for he was one of the most prominent political figures of Mexican California. Thanks to Silliman's thoughtful investigation, deeper insights are now possible regarding the indigenous people that worked for him.

The book reconstructs the behavior and social relations of native peoples living in an encampment adjacent to the Petaluma adobe. The camp was presumably home to some of Vallejo's most trusted indigenous workers. There is a strong focus on issues of labor, gender, and social agency in this engaging study. Silliman effectively challenges the popular view that Native Americans were passive spectators during the colonization of their former lands, arguing persuasively for the need to explore native agency both in the behavior of "individuals

Thad M. Van Bueren is a historical archaeologist with the California Department of Transportation in Oakland.



Orange Empire: California and the Fruits of Eden. Douglas Cazaux Sackman. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2005. 386 pp.; index, bibliography, endnotes, illustrations; 6" x 9", hardback, \$45.

In a perceptive prologue to this history of the citrus industry, Douglas Sackman critiques Diego Rivera's *Allegory of California*. The mural, painted for the San Francisco Stock Exchange in 1931, depicts oil derricks and freighters, an aircraft and a swirl of men and machines reshaping the landscape. But the central figure of the mural is the embodiment of California, a beautiful woman offering up fruits of the earth. Sackman focuses on the orange in her hand and considers the "growth machine" around it, belying the artist's vision of social and ecological harmony. The primary engine of the growth machine in Southern California was the citrus industry.

The author is well qualified to write a book treating of citrus, having published several scholarly monographs and a doctoral dissertation on the subject. "While environmental historians have generally concentrated on either economic or ideological engagement with nature, oranges invite an integration of material and ideological levels of analysis" (p.303). He argues that "California as Garden of Eden" has always been a fabrication. The greater Los Angeles basin, from the 1880s through World War II, constituted an empire within an empire: unable to demand tribute from the peoples and places under its hegemony, perhaps, but nonetheless filling its coffers by aggressively marketing citrus fruits.

The book is divided into three parts. The opening chapters take an ironic stance vis-à-vis the "Fabrication of Eden." Some familiar ground is covered in recounting the ideology of the boosters who dispossessed the Indians and transformed the arid landscape into the largest orange-growing district in the world (complete with "No trespassing" signs). The story of the parent navel orange trees leads to the formation of the California Fruit Growers Exchange (Sunkist) and the establishment of the Citrus Experiment Station in Riverside. We are then introduced to the work of Luther Burbank and his intuitive approach to breeding new and improved varieties of plants is contrasted with the more orthodox efforts of scientists at Riverside to build on his achieve-

In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. Lewis R. Binford. With a New Afterword. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2002. 260 pp.; photos, endnotes, bibliography, index; 6" x 9", paper, \$24.95.

This book is an extended and wide ranging discussion of our knowledge of the past and our attempts to learn about it and make sense of it. Although originally published in 1983—this book consists of the reworked transcripts of a series of lectures Lewis Binford gave in Great Britain and Scandinavia during late 1980 and early 1981—this volume is valuable for Binford's *Afterword* (written in 2001), in which he reflects upon intellectual developments in the discipline of archaeology in the 20 years since initial publication of this book.

Binford's influence on the discipline of archaeology began in the 1960s with his role in the intellectual developments that were initially known as the "New Archaeology" and, later, after it was no longer new, it became known as processual archaeology, which is really a series of questions about the past. Initially it was not in itself a theoretical perspective, although in the past 20-plus years a body of theory has developed around it. As Binford stresses throughout the book, processual archaeology is based on the realization that there is no easy or ready-made way to obtain valid knowledge about the past. Instead, everything we know about the early human past and/or everything we think we know about it is based on inference. So, in the doing of archaeology and its attempts to reconstruct the human past, Binford insists, there was both a lack of and need for rules to link our observations of the archaeological record (which exists in the present) by processes of inference that are reliable, so that the practice of archaeology can become a truly productive discipline that contributes to the cumulative growth and knowledge about the human past.

In *Pursuit of the Past* Binford argues that the element of discovery in archaeology is but the beginning of the work of Archaeology and—exciting as discovery can be—is not the

most important or the most interesting part of practicing archaeology. He asserts that the task of archaeology is not a matter of "piecing the past together," as if the material remains could be put together to make a coherent picture as soon as they are dug up but rather the real task is to devise meanings and interpretations that can be related to the finds that is both coherent and justifiable. It is this struggle for meaning, Binford says, that is the fundamental challenge of archaeology.

The opening chapter of the book is titled "Translating the Archaeological Record," which includes a subsection on "The Big Questions of Archaeology." The rest of the book is organized under three main headings: "What Was it Like?"; "What Does it Mean?"; and, "Why Did it Happen?" Despite these deceptively simple-sounding headings, within each section the author raises important issues and struggles with substantive questions. The book's usefulness is enhanced with the addition of maps and photographs distributed throughout the text, an Afterword penned by the author in 2001, end notes, a bibliography and an index. These elements, along with the clarity of the writing, contribute to making the reading of this book both intellectually stimulating and enjoyable.

Many of the ideas Binford introduced in *Pursuit of the Past* were later developed and demonstrated in his *Constructing Frames of Reference: An Analytical Method for Archaeological Theory-Building Using Ethnographic and Environmental Data Sets* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001). In his conclusion to the New Afterword in this edition of *Pursuit of the Past*, Binford observed that although a great deal of work had been done regarding the topics he initially raised in the book when it was first published, most of the problems he'd set forth therein had yet to be solved.

J. Charles Whatford is an state archaeologist with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, based in Santa Rosa.

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ments. The quest for the perfect orange ultimately led to the perfection of mass-advertising techniques by Sunkist, as described in a chapter wittily entitled "Pulp Fiction."

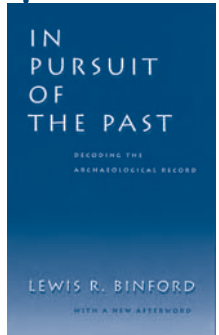
The core of the book, "Work in the Garden," deals with labor relations in California agriculture. The author employs various analytical tools, such as Roland Barthes' definition of "naturalization," to analyze race, class, and gender divisions between the growers and the men and women they hired to work in the groves and packinghouses. The Orange Empire stretched as far as China, Japan, the Philippines, and Mexico when recruiting its labor force. Nowhere was the power of the Orange Empire contested more vigorously than in the citrus workers' struggle to achieve a decent work environment and living conditions. Sunkist forestalled labor unrest by constructing model housing for what was by then a predominantly Mexican workforce. But low wages, coupled with a growing sense of agency on the part of migrant workers, finally erupted in the violent Orange County strike of 1936.

"Reclaiming Eden" chronicles the social drama that played out in the fields and the public's shifting perceptions of social reality. Sunkist managed to strong-arm labor and defeat Upton Sinclair's bid for governor, but from the ashes of political defeat arose a group Sackman terms the "agrarian partisans" (Dorothea Lange, Paul S. Taylor, Carey McWilliams, John Steinbeck), who carried on the fight by challenging the empire's ideology. During World War II they countered the demonizing of interned Japanese. The Orange Empire never was brought down by organized labor or its allies. Other sectors of the economy eclipsed agriculture in the postwar era and the groves were supplanted by residential and commercial development.

Orange Empire offers a nuanced interpretation of a region that is often misunderstood and undervalued. The book is not without its flaws—at times the prose is a bit precious, and most of the illustrations fairly cry out from the page for color. However, future generations may well have to pay a visit to the California Citrus State Historic Park off State Route 91 at Arlington to get a glimpse of the Orange Empire. To grasp both the material and ideological patterns underlying the landscape during the region's period of significance, they may turn to this book. It deserves to be read.

Gene Heck is an Architectural Historian for Caltrans, District 8, San Bernardino.

Fall 2005



Reviews

• *Bound for Freedom: Black Los Angeles in Jim Crow America.* Douglas Flammig. Berkeley and Los Angeles: The University of California Press, 2005. 467 pp.; appendices, endnotes, bibliography, index; hardcover, \$29.95.

• Douglas Flammig's *Bound for Freedom* is a work that largely succeeds by its deft tracing of black enterprise (economically, politically, and socially) in Los Angeles, a city that promised far greater opportunity for blacks than most American cities, but too often failed to deliver. Moreover, Flammig tells the story of the big picture through the intimate, everyday stories of prominent blacks, including Charlotta and Joe Bass, Ralph Bunche, Augustus Hawkins, Frederick Roberts, John and Vada Somerville, and others. While there are some minor omissions, namely the role of education, arts and entertainment, and a further evocation of intra-community differences (aside from politics) concerning gender, class, degree of skin color, and other areas, *Bound for Freedom* is a work that, beyond being a highwater mark for histories of blacks in Los Angeles, stands as one of the best books ever written about the city.

• One of the stronger aspects of the book is the grounding of Los Angeles blacks in the physical sense of place, not only in terms of residential and economic developments along the Central Avenue corridor and others stretching westward, but from the perspective of state assembly districts as blacks strove to achieve some measure of political power for the community. Here, Flammig elucidates the often divisive relationship between politicians, specifically old-guard Republican Fred Roberts and younger progressive Democrat Gus Hawkins, from the two main political parties, especially as New Deal-era politics reflected a shift in black membership from the Republican to Democrat parties.

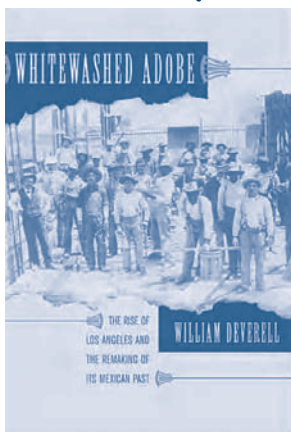
• Another highlight is the evocation of the black community's economic efforts, again often effectively told through individual stories, such as dentist Dr. John Somerville, whose hotel was an ambitious attempt to create a center for the black community when it opened in 1929, but only later, as the Dunbar, did it achieve the renown he probably envisioned; realtor Sidney Dones; the interesting tale of the Golden State Guarantee Fund Insurance Company; and the ambitious, but ultimately failed tale surrounding the Gordon Manor subdivision, an attempt by blacks to test the limits of residential segregation in a southwestern section of Los Angeles County.

• *Paul Spitzzeri is Collections Manager at the Homestead Museum in City of Industry, and is CCPH vice-president.* ■

• With respect to civil rights, Flammig does a very good job of elucidating local attempts to connect with national organizations and movements, particularly the NAACP, Marcus Garvey's United Negro Improvement Association, the Urban League, and others. He has a marked ability to delve into some of the complex relationships of local blacks in these institutions, from the stunning success of the 1928 national NAACP convention, to the debacle surrounding the local chapter's sponsoring in 1925 of performances of W. E. B. DuBois' play *The Star of Ethiopia*.

• Flammig skillfully addresses other important issues in efficient, succinct vignettes. These range from how blacks gained political patronage jobs in city and county government and built community prestige, the role of unions, the importance of women's clubs and church associations, battles with police and political racism and exclusion, the fascinating story of the black-owned Val Verde mountain resort in northern Los Angeles County, and many others. He also spends significant time detailing the surprising level of support blacks received from powerful newspaper publisher Harrison Gray Otis and his *Los Angeles Times*, often reflected in the work of staff writer (and author of the paternalistic *Mission Play* and California's first poet laureate) John Steven McGroarty.

• The person, however, who is central to Flammig's narrative is Charlotta Bass, longtime publisher, with husband Joe, of the important newspaper, *The California Eagle*. Charlotta bookends the narrative, as an exemplar of the dreams and aspirations of black immigrants, most from the south, who were told and sometimes believed that Los Angeles was a great exception to American racism. From her 1910 arrival until her amazing run for Vice-President in 1952 on the Progressive Party ticket, Charlotta Bass represents dual ambition as a woman and as a black person struggling to achieve for herself and her community what was due to them as American citizens. In evoking the lives of Bass and many others and skillfully incorporating their stories into broader community, citywide, and national issues and doing this in a highly readable style, Douglas Flammig has written a book that should stand take its place as one of the best histories written about Los Angeles.



• *Whitewashed Adobe: The Rise of Los Angeles and The Remaking of Its Mexican Past.* William Deverell. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2004. 330 pp.; b/w photos and maps; notes, index; 6"x9", cloth, \$39.95

• *Hazardous Metropolis: Flooding and Urban Ecology in Los Angeles.* Jared Orsi. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2004. 276 pp.; b/w photos and maps; notes, bibliography, index; 6"x9", cloth, \$39.95

• "Image is everything," chimed the long running camera advertising campaign. In both the historiography of Los Angeles and the urbanization of its riparian landscape in the 20th century, much the same could be said. Two of the latest works in the burgeoning study of the urban, environmental, and social history of Los Angeles look toward identification and understanding of the long-examined and stereotypical "image versus reality" dichotomy of the City of Angels. Both of

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Preserving the Living Past: John C. Merriam's Legacy in the State and National Parks. Stephen R. Mark. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2005. 224 pp.; 6" x 9", hardback, \$39.95.

America is witnessing a paradox between the rapid expansion of urban centers with the subsequent loss of natural spaces, and a growth in leisure time and focus on recreation. At a time when the number of natural areas not significantly altered by human hands is shrinking, budgets and politics hamper the preservation of these few remaining natural places as public parks and wilderness areas. The emphasis on recreation pushes preservation to the background as park managers grapple with how to best provide basic amenities and address visitor concerns. Thankfully, visionaries like John C. Merriam, John Muir, Stephen Mather, and Newton Drury had the foresight during the beginnings of the American conservation movement to preserve many of our natural treasures as part of state and national parks for future generations before it was too late.

In the autobiography *Preserving the Living Past: John C. Merriam's Legacy in the State and National Parks*, Stephen R. Mark presents an insightful study into the life of a co-founder of the Save-the-Redwoods League, promoter of the establishment of a California State Park System, and leader in the development of educational and interpretive programs within state and national parks. The first four chapters address chronologically John C. Merriam's scientific career as a vertebrate paleontologist and university professor at Berkeley. Merriam's bent toward preservation did not begin until around 1915 at the zenith of his scientific writings and studies. About this time in Merriam's life, Mark begins a topical study of this visionary's increasingly active role in the Save-the-Redwoods League, his work in establishing a state park system in California, and his guidance in the development of an educational program in the national parks. In a compelling conclusion, the author explores how this leader in the conservation movement articulated a guiding philosophy for preserving nature, Merriam's lasting legacy.

As a key member in California's and America's early conservation movement, John C. Merriam (1869-1945) saw preserving nature as more than just protecting scenery. A pioneering paleontologist, Merriam saw each park and wilderness as a "window into the past" where visitors could gain greater insight into the often hidden meanings of geologic time. Merriam wanted the state and national parks in the western United States to be more than recreational outlets for visitors, insisting that the focus behind the public park as an institution be the education and inspiration of the public. Merriam argued that park stewardship went beyond preserving land for without proper planning mass access to the parks would threaten the very values for which the parks had been established. Educating the public of the stories inherent to each park, Merriam believed, was key to ensuring the protection of the park's values and resources. A leader of his time, Merriam's ideas and arguments remain relevant to state and national parks during today's trends of expanded visitor interpretation and the continued conflict over the extent of commercial development in parks. His novel ideas about the educational and inspirational value of wilderness are still much debated today. Stephen Mark's exposé of John C. Merriam's life and his influence and legacy in parks is well-executed and masterfully written. Drawing from a wealth of primary sources, including Merriam's correspondences with key leaders in the conservation and parks movements, the author's historical analysis provides great insight into the actions and motivation of this environmental visionary. A historian for the National Park Service, Mark skillfully places Merriam's story within the larger context of the early American conservation movement and American society with its increasing focus on recreation. He addresses the challenges and conflicts leaders faced in regard to commercial development, public access, and public planning in the fledgling state and national park systems. These issues are still at the forefront of park development today. Through the study of John C. Merriam's life, Stephen Mark has captured the decisions and examples of early conservation leaders in one accessible source. For students of state and national park history, or those currently working in parks, this book is a must read.

Heather McCummins is a graduate student in the Capital Campus Public History Program at CSU Sacramento and a Park Interpretive Specialist for California State Parks' Interpretation and Education Division. ■

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these books also utilize the real and metaphorical role that the Los Angeles River has played, and continues to play, in the urban identity of the city.

Most scholars cite Carey McWilliams' works as the first to identify and critique what he called the "Fantasy Spanish Heritage" of Hispanic Southern California. William Deverell's new book, *Whitewashed Adobe*, updates this context and exposes the early 20th century social constructs that allowed civic ideals of progress, ethnicity, and historical narrative to remake Los Angeles' Mexican past for its carefully crafted urban identity. Deverell uses well-researched examples of how the civic and business elite of Los Angeles filtered, suppressed, and re-created the Hispanic history of the city. He reveals how this manifested in not only a "whitewashed" historical narrative for Los Angeles but how it also was incorporated into its industrial and urban landscape. Poignant stories such as the role of Mexican ethnicity in justification of city engineers "control and taming" of the Los Angeles River and how civic dramas such as the famed Mission Play re-created historical truth for civic benefit are exceptionally effective.

Jared Orsi's new book *Hazardous Metropolis* focuses on the successes and failures of civil engineering hubris in suppressing the natural ecology of Los Angeles' floodplain geography in the name of urban progress, civic pride, and directed political will. Orsi

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NARA Announces Changes in Microfilm Policies

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has announced two major changes to their microfilm policies. First, microfilm is now available for ordering online. On September 12 NARA added their microfilm publications catalog to "Order Online!," which serves as a secure way to research and request reproductions and materials. For the first time, researchers can view the microfilm catalog online to obtain full descriptions of what is offered, review and download pamphlets and roll lists, find out if an item is for sale or for rent, and purchase items with a credit card. For more information, visit www.archives.gov/research/order/orderonline.html. Secondly, NARA has announced that in order to keep up with costs, prices for microfilm will be raised. Effective October 1 the price of National Archives black and white microfilm is now \$65 per roll (\$68 per roll for foreign orders). Color microfilm is \$82 per roll (\$85 for foreign orders). Microfiche prices have not been affected. NARA currently operates 19 regional records facilities across the United States, in addition to 11 Presidential libraries. Visit www.archives.gov for more information. ■

Library of Congress Confederate Maps Available Online

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

A collection of Civil War era maps, many of which were used by Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, is now available from the Library of Congress (LC) online at memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkiss/. Some of these maps were used by Gens. Lee and Jackson for their combat planning and strategy. Several of them have annotations of various military officers, demonstrating their importance in the military campaigns. Most of the collection focuses on Virginia and West Virginia, but they also cover other states and even other countries around the world. In its entirety, the collection consists of 341 sketchbooks, manuscripts, and annotated printed maps. This online presentation includes all the materials in the Hotchkiss Map Collection, some of which also appear in the complementary American Memory collection "Civil War Maps, 1861-1865" at memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps/. ■

Census Bureau Launches New Website

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

Beginning in the 1950s the United States Census Bureau established a formal history program to prepare procedural histories of the Census of Population and Housing. Since its official establishment in 1972, the Census History staff has continued to produce these histories and its responsibilities for preserving the institutional history of the census have grown more expansive with the development of special publications, including the "Factfinder for the Nation" series, the oral history project; a variety of monographs and research papers; and most recently a symposium, "America's Scorecard," focusing on the role of the census in American life. The Census History staff has now launched a new website that makes its publications and services available online. There are high hopes also of being able to provide electronic copies of all available procedural histories as well transcripts of oral histories and a variety of publications and articles relating to the history of the Census Bureau. To access the new website, visit www.census.gov/mso/www/history/index.html. ■

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examines the history of how Angelenos have reacted to the ecological hand it was dealt—regular flooding of the basin to which its urban landscape had rapidly spread. Tracing the history of Los Angeles' "flooding problems" and the subsequent flood-control efforts, Orsi also helps wade through the City's ill-deserved, and self-hyped, image and reputation as the capital of urban catastrophe (nobody does fires, flood, and earthquakes bigger or better than LA!). He spends great effort at attempting to clarify the complex structure of urban ecosystems and the belief in mankind's ability at conquering the disorder of the natural landscape. In such he concludes that Los Angeles' flood control history teaches us much more about the historical structure of disorder in cities and their political, environmental, and social components. In this he provides a compelling argument.

Both books create effective reviews and analyses of two historically significant stories of how Los Angeles has created, suppressed, and re-created its urban identity—and landscape. In addition they provide insightful calls for further discussion and dialogue on the political and social power that uncovering these untold, suppressed, and "spun" historical narratives of Los Angeles provides to today's Angelenos (see Orsi's discussion of the fight for the revival and restoration of the Los Angeles River and the creation of the Cornfield state park—recently classified as Los Angeles State Historic Park). In conclusion, these two books provide high-quality examples of the fact that the recent influx of new scholarship on Los Angeles is creating long awaited history and not just hype.

James D. Newland is a Senior Historian with California State Parks and is currently assigned as a project manager, historian, and planner for two new state parks in downtown Los Angeles directly associated with the Los Angeles River (Rio de Los Angeles State Park and Los Angeles State Historic Park). ■

Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities

The **California Council for the Promotion of History** will hold its annual conference **October 27-29, 2005**, in Visalia, California. With the theme "Telling the Stories: From History to Myth," the conference will include stimulating panel sessions, a variety of tour options, and special events that are sure to please. For more information, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

The **Oral History Association** will hold its annual meeting **November 2-6, 2005**, at the Providence Marriott, in Providence, Rhode Island. With the theme "Voices of Dissent, Voices of Hope," and in keeping with the historic role of the city of Providence in welcoming religious dissenters, the annual meeting will focus special attention on oral history work with persons who have sought freedom of expression, freedom from coercion, and freedom of conscience. For more information, visit www.dickinson.edu/oha.

The 38th annual conference of the **American Italian Historical Association** will be held in Los Angeles, **November 3-6, 2005**, the first time the association has held its conference in southern California. Taking place at the Doubletree Hotel Westwood, the conference has the theme "Speaking Memory: Oral History, Oral Culture and Italians in America." For more information, visit www.aiha.fau.edu/ or contact conference chair Luisa Del Giudice at 310 474-1698 or luisadg@humnet.ucla.edu.

The National Interpreter's Workshop will take place **November 8-12, 2005**, in Mobile, Alabama. Coordinated by the **National Association for Interpretation**, the workshop will feature the slogan, "Full Speed Ahead," and will seek to reflect the energy NAI has gained recently and the momentum it builds as it passes its 50th anniversary. More information will be forthcoming at www.interpnet.com.

California Mission Studies Association will hold its 23rd Annual Conference on California Missions and Other Hispanic Sites in San Diego, **February 17-19, 2006**. CMSA extends a special invitation to elementary school teachers. All meetings will be in the California Room of the St. Francis Center on the grounds of Mission San Diego de Alcalá. For more information, visit www.ca-missions.org.

The next **California Association of Museums** conference, "Eyes on the Horizon: Envisioning and Realizing Our Future," will be held **February 21-24, 2006**, at the Monterey Beach Resort in Monterey. Monterey's breathtaking natural beauty and cultural offerings will be the backdrop for an unforgettable conference. Visit www.calmuseums.org/cam2006/index.html for additional information.

The **California Preservation Foundation** will hold its 31st preservation conference **April 20-23, 2006**, in Sacramento. For more information, visit www.californiapreservation.org.

The **Southwest Oral History Association** will hold its annual meeting **April 20-23, 2006**, in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the Sheraton Old Town. The conference, which takes place as Albuquerque is celebrating its 300th anniversary, will have the theme "With Voices Raised: Twenty-Five Years of Oral History in the Southwest." For more information, visit soah.fullerton.edu.

Plan now for the 2006 Annual General Meeting of the **Society of California Archivists**. It will be held **April 27-29, 2006**, at the historic Stanford Court Hotel in San Francisco. For more information, visit www.calarchivists.org.

In 2006, the **American Association of Museums** celebrates its centennial an opportunity to look ahead to the future and the challenges that await us over the next 100 years. Its annual meeting and museum expo will be held **April 27-May 1, 2006**, with the theme "A Centennial of Ideas: Exploring Tomorrow's Museums." For more information, visit www.aam-us.org.

San Juan, Puerto Rico will host the **National Association for Interpretation's** first international conference, **Interpreting World Heritage, May 1-5, 2006**. About 150 to 300 delegates involved in heritage interpretation from 30 to 40 nations will come together in an effort to create opportunities for professional development for attendees and establish a network for professional associations and individuals. For more information, visit www.interpnet.com.

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its annual conference **September 13-16, 2006**, in Phoenix, Arizona. The conference will have the theme "History's Enduring Voices," focusing on history makers in our communities and in our field. Paper and session proposals are due by November 18, 2005. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** will hold its annual conference **October 5-11, 2006**, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The conference will have the theme, "Making History Work!" For more information, visit www.nthpconference.org.

The 45th annual conference of the **Western History Association** will take place **October 11-16, 2006**, in Scottsdale, Arizona. The conference will have the theme, "Western Traditions and Transitions: Cultural Diversity and Demographic

Change." For more information, visit www.unm.edu/~wha,

The **Western Museums Association** will hold its 2006 Annual Meeting in Boise, Idaho, **October 11-15, 2006**. The meeting will focus on the theme, "Frontier Without Limits: High Desert Rendezvous." For more information, visit www.westmuse.org.

Scholarships Available for Small Museum Association Conference

The 2006 Small Museum Association (SMA) has established a fund to offer ten scholarships for the SMA Annual Conference, February 26-28, 2006, in Ocean City, Maryland. The scholarship will cover the cost of the conference registration, room, meals and a one-year membership in the SMA. Anyone affiliated with a museum or historical society may apply, including interns, full-time or part-time employees, or volunteers. Application deadline is December 1, 2005. For scholarship application, contact Tiffany Davis at tiffany.davis@pgparks.com or call 301 864-6029. ■

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

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

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

California Historical Society (CHS)
Dick Orsi, 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 on Public History (NCPH)
David Byrd, dbyrd@jsanet.com

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

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

Society of California Archivists (SCA)
Patricia Johnson, pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org

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)
Ken Owens, owensk@csus.edu

Western Museums Association (WMA)
Rebecca Carruthers, rcarr@parks.ca.gov

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californiahistoryaction@hotmail.com

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p.spitzzeri@homesteadmuseum.org

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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 January, April, July, and October. 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.

Jenan Saunders, Editor
1640 37th St, Sacramento CA 95816
phone: 916 456-4115
email: californiahistoryaction@hotmail.com

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Fall 2005

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California Council for the Promotion of History
California State University, Sacramento
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6000 J Street
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California History Action
Fall 2005