

California History Action

In this issue:

CCPH News	2-3
Preservation	4-5
Archives and Libraries	6
Legislation	7
Feature	8-10
Other News	11
Bulletin Board	12-13

Choices Abound for Those Who Found Their Way to San Jose

Those CCPH members who made it to San Jose for the 2006 annual conference were rewarded with a varied and vibrant conference program with sessions, special events, and activities to please just about any public history taste. An added bonus was the experience of staying in the magnificently restored historic St. Claire Hotel.

The conference kicked off with a plenary session discussion by State Archivist Nancy Zimmelman, who discussed the challenges and opportunities facing archives and archivists in the 21st century in her talk, "From Clay Tablets to Electronic Records: Archives in the Digital Age." Ms. Zimmelman's discussion was well received, and the lengthy question and answer period

brought up topics ranging from the enormous task of how to "collect" material on websites for archival purposes to the rather infamous Robert F. Kennedy assassination collection, which is housed at the State Archives. After the plenary, conference goers were faced with choosing between two sets of breakout sessions. Topics for these included road construction, with papers on the Big Sur Highway, the Doyle Drive Replacement Project in the San Francisco Presidio, and the road to the Lick Observatory; collecting strategies, and challenges, for museums, with presentations on the Museum of the African Diaspora (a non-collecting museum), the Workman-Temple Family Homestead Museum, and History San José; issues related to the development of historic contexts, with papers on Caltrans' statewide historic bridge inventory and agricultural landscapes; ideas for funding public history projects, with presentations on the CCPH mini-grants program, the California Cultural and Historical Endowment, the National Historical

Publications and Records Commission grant programs, and tapping into community foundation grants; agricultural history; Mexican-American history; environmental living programs in California's state parks; public involvement in preservation projects, with papers on Bakersfield's Father Garces statue and San Jose's Woolen Mill China Town excavation; archaeological excavations at Santa Clara University; the National Council on Public History's *The Public Historian* and its impact on the public history profession; women's history and the challenges posed to researchers in this area; the preservation and documentation of Japantowns in our state; and designing studies of towns, mining sites, and labor camps.

As is usual for CCPH conferences, special events and activities were very well attended, with a full house for both the awards luncheon and evening banquet (see page 2 for information on this year's awardees and pages 8-10 for the text of Jim Williams' talk at the banquet). One of the big treats of the conference was an evening of entertainment by Williams'



Richard Orsi and Nancy Zimmelman enjoy the Saturday evening reception.



A few of CCPH's "young guard": Sara Roberson, Jordan Biro, Heather McCummins, and Tory Swim.



Article 19, with Jim Williams on piano

(continued on page 3)



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

2006 CCPH Award Winners a Diverse Group

Pam Conners, recipient of the CCPH Award of Distinction, was awarded her master's degree in the Public History Program *magna cum laude* from UC Santa Barbara in 1989. At that time, she was already an outstanding historian, and she has honed her skills in



the ensuing years. Pam is one of a handful of public historians in the USDA Forest Service, where she has worked for 30 years. In her work on railroad mining camps, water policy, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and land use history, she never loses sight of the humanity behind the events. She has also made her expertise available to the public through public presentations, history tours, events, and interpretive venues such as the national volunteer program Passports in Time. She has been a model citizen as well as a model historian, inspiring professional as well as lay historians through her dedication to public history. Pam is fiercely ethical and rigorous in her research and is held in great esteem by everyone who has worked with her.

Jack Douglas, who received the Award of Distinction, was head of Special Collections and University Archives at San Jose State University until his retirement in 1996. He has been a very active member of several San Jose history organizations and is a prolific author who continues to write and publish for History San José. Jack Douglas

Left to right:
CCPH President
Paul Spitzerzi,
Jack Douglas,
Jenan Saunders,
Awards
Committee Chair
Donna Harris,
Pam Conners,
Rose Marie Beebe
and Robert
Senkewicz

exemplifies the public historian who is engaged with his community while promoting the history profession and the dissemination of historical information to a wide, varied, and appreciative audience, through his writings, his membership in various organizations, his active role on government boards and committees, and his involvement in living history.

Professors Rose Marie Beebe and Robert Senkewicz, recipients of the CCPH Certificate of Meritorious Performance, have made significant contributions to the accessibility of documents and research in early California materials in an ongoing, Herculean effort. Through their work in translations, they have made Colonial and Mexican California not an obscure part of the California's past relegated to the 4th grade curriculum and mission visits, but a vital component of our state's history. Together they have translated, edited and annotated *The History of Alta California* by Antonio Marie Osio and edited the California Legacy book, *Lands of Promise and Despair, Chronicles of Early California, 1535-1846*. They jointly edit the "Boletin," the Journal of the California Mission Studies Association, which has evolved from a simple newsletter to a handsome scholarly journal. Of special merit is their work with students, who, through their supervision, training, and support, have taken on the translation of early Spanish California documents, breathing life into a largely forgotten past.

Jenan Saunders received the James C. Williams Award for her contributions to CCPH. She has served CCPH with incredible energy and dedication for several years, as *CHA* newsletter editor, board member, vice president and president. She is a patron member of CCPH, who joined the CCPH board in 1999, at a time when CCPH needed new energy and ideas, and she has supplied the organization with both, in unlimited amounts. Jenan has devoted countless hours to the organization, improving the newsletter and leading several important board meetings and annual meetings. She is also a valuable member of California State Parks' Interpretation and Education Division and is highly regarded among her colleagues and peers, as well as those in this organization. The text of Jenan's award acceptance speech is reprinted on page 10 of this newsletter. ■

Board Election Results

Four CCPH board members will be returning to the board in 2007: Karen Beery of Carlsbad, who is with California State Parks; Rick Moss of Oakland, with the African-American Museum and Library; Richard Orsi of Fremont, professor emeritus at CSU East Bay; and Chuck Wilson of Riverside, with the UCLA Special Collections Library. One new face will join the board in January—Ty Smith of Sacramento, who is part of a three-person team that coordinates the Parks On-Line Resources for Teachers and Students program for California State Parks, which uses the high-speed network to connect students in the classroom with resources and interpreters in a variety of state parks. CCPH thanks those who are returning to the board and welcomes Ty. ■

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California History Action

Yes They Are . . . Historically Huge!

About a dozen conference-goers took the opportunity to take one of the once-in-a-lifetime tour opportunities that so often seem to be a part of CCPH's conferences—in this case traveling to the blimp hangars at Sunnyvale's Moffett Field. Rand Herber, of JRP Historical Consulting, arranged and led the tour to these amazing structures. The group first stopped at Moffett Field's museum where they had a chance to peruse what turned out to be a large and diverse collection of photographs, uniforms, and memorabilia from the more than 70 years of history represented at the former Navy base, which was later

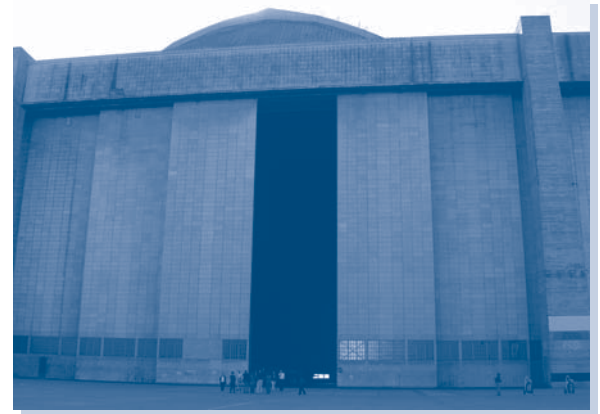


The skeletal interior of Hangar 2

turned over to the Army and now is used by NASA. A presentation by Mr. Herbert at the museum set the stage for the trip across Moffett's secure airfield to view the largest wood frame structures in the world, the World War II era blimp hangars. The museum itself sits just in front of the famous Hangar 1, which is the largest hangar on the base, built to house the early rigid airships such as the USS *Macon* and *Akron*. Hangar 1 is now threatened by demolition due to the fact that it is giving off carcinogenic gases from the materials used in its construction, which took place in the early 1930s—for this reason no one can enter this hangar. But the purpose of the tour itself lay beyond this monumental structure, to actually enter one of the two more modest, but only by comparison, and younger hangars beyond it. Before even entering the hangar, Hangar 2 in this case, one could get an idea of its size by noticing that the "big black helicopters" (those really big military helicopters) parked on its east end appeared tiny and insignificant. In walking through its monumental pocket doors, one can only look up in awe and amazement. Getting a crink in your neck can only be expected—as well as a slight sense of dizziness as you try to envision how very high up the ceiling is. Hangars 2 and 3 at Moffett Field were constructed during the height of World War II, thus the reason they were constructed out of wood instead of steel, as Hangar 1 was. The design of these two later hangars mimics that found in the few other remaining blimp hangars in the country, most notably those in Tustin, California. They are such a feat of engineering and ingenuity that they could be constructed to any length, limited only by geography (and need, of course) but not physics. In fact, these structures were truly such a wonder and joy to behold, to enter and engage, that words just can't do the experience justice. So, this writer can really just leave it at a simple statement, said so many times during the course of the tour that it became a mantra—"They're just soooo big!" ■



A little false perspective on Hangar 1, as seen from the south side of Hangar 2 (and from very, very far away)



- A little
- perspective on
- Hangar 2's
- massive pocket
- doors



- The group
- peruses a ladder
- used for
- maintenance
- and repairs on
- the USS Macon

(continued from cover)

jazz ensemble, Article 19, in the perfect ambiance of the lounge at the historic St. Claire Hotel. The music, decor, and comradery blended perfectly to create an evening of fun for all present, which included not just CCPHers, but many members of the public drawn by the wonderful music. The two conference tours to the wooden blimp hangars at Sunnyvale's Moffett Field (see article above) and Japantown were well-received, and those who attended left knowing that both tours were a real opportunity to experience history and historic preservation through the eyes of individuals who truly appreciate these very different kinds of resources.

All in all, this year's conference was once again an exhilarating, educational, and entertaining experience that will long be remembered by those who attended. Thanks to Leslie Masunaga and Dick Miller for their coordination of local arrangements, special activities, and the conference program, and to all those who chaired sessions, presented papers, led tours, and in so many other ways helped make this conference a success. ■

No State Grant Money for Most Missions

A proposal to amend the state Constitution to allow tax money to be spent on repairing the state's historic missions died in the Legislature in August amid concerns that the church-state conflict is too much to overcome. Of the 21 missions, built from 1769 to 1823, all but three are still used regularly for church services, and most are owned by the Roman Catholic Church. Two—La Purísima Concepcion in Lompoc and San Francisco Solano in Sonoma—are publicly owned as state historical parks and thus eligible for state funds.

Numerous attempts have been made at both the state and federal levels over the years to provide tax money for restoration of the missions. Each time, constitutional issues have stood in the way. In 2004 President Bush signed a law authorizing \$10 million in federal funds to be spent to restore California's missions. That law was immediately challenged by Americans United for the Separation of Church and State, but the lawsuit was dropped this year because Congress never appropriated the money.

This year State Senator Abel Maldonado (R-Santa Maria) sought to resolve the state issue by proposing an amendment to the California Constitution that would have allowed tax money to be spent for "the preservation of any of the 21 California missions, provided that the preservation is for the benefit of the public and the assistance is not provided primarily for sectarian purposes." The amendment was rejected by the Senate Judiciary Committee after it received support from only the committee's two Republican members. It required three votes to advance, and all of the Democratic members abstained. "There are a lot of very difficult questions on how we could get to language that would withstand federal constitutional scrutiny," said Chairman Joe Dunn (D-Santa Ana).

Two of the most severely degraded missions are in Maldonado's Central Coast district—Mission San Miguel Arcangel in San Miguel, which was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 2003 and remains closed, and Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, which San Luis Obispo County officials say they will close to the public if seismic repair is not begun by

2007. Down the coast, the California Missions Foundation reports that Mission San Buenaventura is in good structural shape, but the adjacent museum building is in need of seismic retrofitting. Maldonado vowed to try again next year. "If we don't protect them, no one will," he said.

In 2005, after Friends of Mission San Miguel Arcangel sought \$1 million in state park bond funds, Attorney General Bill Lockyer was asked to give an opinion on the legality. In February he opined that a grant would be illegal if the recipient is "pervasively sectarian." The California Missions Foundation sought the constitutional amendment to address that issue.

Maldonado argued that a number of states do allow public funding for preservation of historic churches that still hold religious services and are open to the public. Two examples: Boston's Old North Church, where lanterns were hung to signal Paul Revere in 1775, and Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church, where the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was both baptized and ordained. In each case, however, those churches are operated primarily as historic sites, each hosting just two religious services a week.

Most of California's missions, however, are active churches. Mission San Buenaventura, for instance, is the site of one Mass each weekday and six each weekend. Ten other missions host at least three weekend Masses. The committee staff suggested adding language to any proposed amendment that would specify the permissible number of church services that could be held at historical sites that receive state funding. However, the regulation of religious institutions by the government as to how many services they may hold in a given day, week, month or year would also seem to be a violation of the doctrine of separation between church and state. It could also be argued that by denying religious organizations, which are non-profit organizations under the federal tax code, the ability to compete for government funds for which other non-profits are eligible would in fact itself be a form of discrimination since those organizations are being denied funds solely on the basis of their religion. ■

New Historic Preservation Tax Bill Introduced

from www.PreservationAction.org

On May 18 Missouri Representative Russ Carnahan (D-MO) made good on campaign promises and introduced the Preserve Historic America Act of 2006 (HR 5420), a long bill including several improvements to the federal rehabilitation tax credit program. On the day of its introduction Carnahan secured 21 cosponsors, and gained two more as of May 25. The bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee. HR 5420 includes many of the improvements proposed in HR3159, the Community Restoration and Revitalization Act reintroduced by Phil English (R-PA) and William Jefferson (D-LA) almost a year ago. The similarities include expanding the current 10 percent credit to include housing, cleaning up the current language defining a "qualified rehabilitated building" as being built before 1936 rather than 50 years or older, and improving the credit for smaller projects, that is, rehabilitation costs under \$2 million. HR 5420 amends the current law to allow an individual other than the "initial taxpayer," that is "any other person to whom such expenditures are assigned by the initial taxpayer" use of the credit. HR 5420 also includes several amendments representing the "Holy Grail" of preservation tax credits—a credit for historic homeowners. The proposed legislation would allow a 20 percent tax credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures made by the taxpayer to a qualified historic home. The dollar amount of this credit for the taxable year is capped at \$40,000, and \$20,000 to a married person filing a separate return. ■

Three New Members of State Historical Resources Commission Appointed

Three new appointments to the State Historical Resources Commission occurred in September and October. Outgoing commissioners Luis G. Hoyos, AIA, and Claire Bogaard left both the chair and vice-chair positions vacant on the commission. Those positions have now been filled by existing members Donn Grenda, as chair, and Rick Moss, as vice-chair.

Alberto Bertoli, AIA, 68, of San Francisco, fills the architect position on the commission and replaces Luis G. Hoyos, AIA. He served as director and faculty member at the Academy of Art University Graduate School of Architecture since 2004 and architect with Patri Merker Architects since 1997. Previously, Bertoli was self-employed as a design architect and consultant from 1991 to 1996 and as an architect with Arthur Erickson Architects from 1981 to 1991.

Bryan K. Brandes, 36, of Temple City, fills one of the two public member seats on the commission and replaces Carol Novey. He has served the transportation and shipping company Maersk since 1996, currently as the director of California regional dispatch. Prior to that, Brandes was dispatch and dock supervisor for Roadway Express from 1994 to 1996.

David Phoenix, 40, of Los Angeles, fills the other public member seat on the commission and replaces Claire Bogaard. He has served as president of the interior design firm David Phoenix Incorporated since 1996. Previously, Phoenix was a sales and design representative for Ralph Lauren Home Furnishings from 1990 to 1993, sales representative for Pierre Deux, a high end French fabric company, from 1989 to 1990, and sample librarian for Braunschwig & Fils, a wholesale interior design supplier from 1987 to 1990. ■

Fire a Double-Edged Sword for Archaeologists

from the *Wyoming Star Tribune*

Margaret Hangan finds history in ashes. As a Forest Service archaeologist, she scours the smoldering moonscapes left by wildfires for signs of long-gone civilizations. After the Horse Fire burned through forest land just east of San Diego last summer, Hangan found flat-topped granite boulders that 2,000 years ago were part of a Kumeyaay tribe village. As she worked, an oak tree still burned nearby, its solid trunk a living ember "This place was happening," Hangan said of the village. "They had water, food, grass for baskets—everything they needed."

Forest Service archaeologists have found more than 318,000 historic sites in federal parkland. Thousands more have been unearthed by workers in state parks. Still, the search goes on, with experts in fire-prone areas from California to Arkansas often relying on wildfires to clear dense underbrush and reveal the remnants of villages and campgrounds. "Fires are a double-edged sword," said Richard Fitzgerald, an archaeologist for California State Parks. "They can be very destructive, but after a big fire you can find new sites, even in areas that have been surveyed before."

During the gargantuan Day Fire that burned for nearly a month in Los Padres National Forest north of Los Angeles, fire crews found an abandoned gold mining camp and an adobe homestead from the 1800s. After the fire was fully contained, archaeologists prepared to conduct a wide survey, including an area where teams discovered 10 sites after a smaller fire in June. Among other things, they found a cave with rock art and a site with unusual beads made from freshwater shells. "The Day Fire was a much more intense fire, so it will be interesting to see what we find," said Patricia Likins, an archaeologist assigned to Los Padres National Forest.

Federal and state agencies said the majority of historic site discoveries are made after fires. David Journey, an archaeologist in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas, estimated his teams make four times as many finds during post-fire surveys

than they do digging through overgrown stretches of forest. Most finds are small, yielding thumbnail-sized scatters of rock flakes left behind by hunters sharpening arrowheads or midden that remain from prehistoric kitchen scraps. In rare instances, fires unveil large structures. Archaeologists discovered fortress-like stone walls after the 2003 Cedar Fire ravaged Cuyamaca State Park northeast of San Diego.

During fires, archaeologists sometimes move with firefighters to help prevent damage to already recorded sites. Bulldozers are often directed to work around settlements, and helicopter pilots are warned against dropping fire retardant on rocks decorated with delicate pictographs. "The No. 1 goal is to put the fire out, but there's flexibility in how that's done," said Paul Claeysens, a Forest Service archaeologist in Oregon. Fire crews working near existing sites can also set controlled backfires that burn at lower temperatures than wild blazes that can get so hot that rocks simply explode, obliterating any possible traces of past civilizations.

Because many sites contain Indian artifacts or burial grounds, trained tribe members often join professional archaeologists for post-fire hunts. Frank Brown, a Kumeyaay cultural expert and firefighter, said the discoveries after the Horse Fire were important to tribe members. "We found five or six new sites that had never been recorded by anybody that are really significant to the Kumeyaay," Brown said.

After fires reveal artifacts, archaeologists must protect them from potential looters. Hangan noted an increase in prehistoric relics being sold on the Internet after the Cedar Fire, even though removing such artifacts from public property is prohibited under federal law. Often, archaeologists recommend closing burn areas to the public until new grass and chaparral begin to screen exposed sites from casual view. "It's a delicate balance," Hangan said. "The public has a right to see what belongs to it, but we have to protect it, too." ■

IMLS Announces Youth Action Committee Meetings

from the Institute of Museum and Library Services' *Primary Source* newsletter

On October 5-6 and November 2-3 the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) convened the first meetings of the Youth Action Committee, a panel of experts including museum and library officials, educators and researchers in the formal and informal learning fields, policymakers, funders, and representatives of youth services organizations. The committee was formed as part of the Institute's Engaging America's Youth initiative to examine the important role that museums and libraries play in delivering quality programming and services to people aged nine to nineteen in a variety of learning settings.

"As a nation we are increasingly aware of the role that cultural institutions play in engaging youth, both in school and out of school," said IMLS Director Anne-Imelda M. Radice. "Serving youth is core to the mission of most museums and libraries, and IMLS has a long history of grant-making, research, and convening experts to support this mission. This first meeting of the Youth Action Committee will advance our goal of describing the impact these institutions have on young

people and using the results to help them have an even greater effect."

In February 2006 IMLS contracted with the Institute for Learning Innovation (ILI) to analyze the agency's youth development grants. ILI then surveyed approximately 400 grants awarded between 1998 and 2003 and conducted in-depth interviews with 15 selected grantees. The Youth Action Committee was formed to provide feedback to ILI on the content and organization of its final report, offer expertise and commentary from their respective fields, examine IMLS-funded projects to develop the characteristics of exemplary programs and place the projects in the context of known effective practices, and help develop a strategy for disseminating the results. Committee members were chosen for their ability to evaluate the programs represented in the study sample. The Engaging America's Youth initiative will result in two publications, a handbook for implementing youth programs, and recommendations for policymakers based on the research findings. For more information, visit www.imls.gov/about.youth.shtm ■

IMLS and NEH Partner to Spur Innovation

from the Institute of Museum and Library Services' *Primary Source* newsletter

Dr. Anne-Imelda M. Radice, Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and Dr. Bruce Cole, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, announced they will dedicate \$1.5 million to Advancing Knowledge: The IMLS/NEH Digital Partnership. Through this new partnership, IMLS and NEH are joining together to help teachers, scholars, museums and libraries take advantage of developing technology. These new digital tools will aid in the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge about our past and our culture. The announcement was made at the ninth meeting of the National Museum and Library Services Board.

The NEH and IMLS partnership creates a new funding opportunity—Advancing Knowledge: The IMLS/NEH Digital Partnership. These grants will bring together museum, library, archives, and IT professionals with humanities scholars to spur innovative projects. In addition, IMLS and NEH will work together to encourage libraries, museums, and cultural institutions to take part in NEH Digital Humanities Start-Up Grants.

Dr. Radice noted, "We are eager to get this partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities underway. Libraries and museums connect people to information and ideas. These grants will be a catalyst for innovation and new collaborations." Dr. Cole said, "Our partnership with the Institute of Museum and Library Services will combine our agencies' talents to find new ways for digital technology to advance humanities scholarship and education. The ultimate goal is

to make more resources more broadly available to more people." They noted that digital technology developments to support science research are outpacing the development of such advances for the humanities. Collaborative work of the two federal agencies can help turn that around. Advancing Knowledge: The IMLS/NEH Digital Partnership will encourage digital scholarship, develop and maintain open standards and robust tools, and create extensive and reusable digital collections.

IMLS and NEH staff will jointly develop and distribute grant guidelines for the new Advancing Knowledge: The IMLS/NEH Digital Partnership. The release of the guidelines is scheduled for early 2007. Applicants will use Grants.gov to apply electronically to the grant program. NEH's Digital Humanities Start-Up Grants are intended to encourage scholars with new ideas that incorporate new ways of using technology in the humanities. The Start-Up Grants will support the planning or initial stages of digital humanities in research, publication, preservation, access, teacher training, and dissemination in informal or formal educational settings. ■

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

State Legislative Updates

The three pieces of State legislation mentioned in the last two issues of this newsletter have all died in committee as of the end of the current session of the State Legislature. These include AB 2625, which sought to create and define a "heritage corridor" under law and allow for the designation of and signage for this category of cultural resource; AB 2782, which would have allowed for the development of a children's museum on the "1849 Scene" in Old Sacramento, an archaeological resource; and AB 2081, which sought to acquire additional property for inclusion as part of Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Because none of these bills were two-year bills, they would each need to be reintroduced in the next session of the legislature in order to be taken up again. CCPH will continue to watch for them after the Legislature reconvenes in 2007. ■

HPF Reauthorization Bills Pass

from www.PreservationAction.org

On September 29 the Senate passed S 1378—a bill reauthorizing deposits into the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) until 2015. The bill is a "clean" reauthorization and does not include any substantive changes to the National Historic Preservation Act. Less than a week before, the House passed their version of a reauthorization bill. HR 5861 requires that State Historic Preservation Officers or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers respond within 30 days to adequately-documented findings of "no historic properties affected" or "no adverse effect," provides that SHPOs shall not require an applicant for federal assistance to identify historic properties outside the project's area of potential effects, and adds language ensuring due process when local historic district ordinances are passed. Both bills reauthorize deposits into the HPF until 2015 and expand the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation while increasing the Council's authorized budget from \$4 million annually to "such amounts as may be necessary." The differences between the two bills will have to be resolved before a final reauthorization bill is advanced to the President. However, given the chambers' differing opinions about the bill language, the bill could die in this Congress and be reintroduced, in some fashion, next year. The House bill is currently in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. ■

Grants for "Historic Confinement Sites"

In mid-November the Senate passed an amended version of a House bill (HR 1492) that would create a program within the National Park Service to identify, protect and acquire "historic confinement sites," where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II, "in order to gain inspiration from these sites and to demonstrate the nation's commitment to equal justice." It directs the Secretary of the Interior to consult with various stakeholders in developing criteria for making grants, which would require a 50 percent match, to assist in carrying out the purposes of the act. The bill authorizes appropriations up to \$38 million for these grants. The sites identified in the bill include Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, and Tule Lake, the location where many Japanese Americans from the Sacramento area were held. This bill was first introduced in the House in April 2005 by Representative William Thomas (R-CA) and its companion Senate bill (S 1719) a few months later by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI). The Senate amendments, which the House agreed to in early December, include both stricken sections and added sections. ■

Around the Horn Maritime Resolution Passes

The State Senate has unanimously passed SR 33, the Around the Horn Maritime Resolution, introduced by Senator Carole Midden (D-SF). The Senate action is the result of four years of work, beginning in 2002 when the California Maritime Education Policy Initiative for the 2007 America500 Birthday Worldwide Extravaganza was launched. SR 33 presents a historical framework for education that connects California to its origins based on a study model linking geography, climate-botany, transportation systems, and cultural settlement. For more information, visit www.whonamedamerica.com. ■

Property Rights Legislation Passes in the House

from www.PreservationAction.org

In the final hours before the House of Representatives left Washington to campaign for mid-term elections, it passed legislation that would streamline property owners' access to federal courts when challenging local and state land-use decisions. The Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006 (HR 4772) follows two controversial 2005 Supreme Court decisions—Kelo v. City of New London and the San Remo Hotel LP v. City and County of San Francisco. Both were high profile takings cases, and both involved historic properties. Immediately after the June 23, 2005, Kelo court ruling, nearly a dozen property rights bills were introduced—all looking to stem the taking of private property by governments. Initial legislation called for denial of federal funding to communities that took private property through eminent domain for economic development purposes. HR 4772 does not include funding-restricted provisions, but, rather, simplifies and expedites access to federal courts, allowing property owners to take lawsuits directly to federal court without going through the state court system when federal claims are alleged. The bill was sponsored by Representative Steve Chabot (R-OH) and passed the House by a vote of 231 to 181. The Senate is unlikely to pass the measure in this Congress, but given general support for property rights, related legislation will no doubt be reintroduced early next year. ■

2006 Annual Banquet Address: On the Past, Present, and Future of CCPH

by James C. Williams

"I thought this was CCPH's 25th annual meeting. It's a good thing I became a historian and not an investor or mathematician, since I can't add. In any event, I'm happy to be here at our 26th annual meeting to talk a little about the evolution of CCPH. So if you will journey with me down memory lane . . .

As you may know, the origins of CCPH rest in the growth of historic preservation, cultural resources management, and public history during the 1960s and 1970s. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and NEPA (1969) and CEQA (1970) sparked preservation and CRM in California at the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and in federal land agencies such as the Forest Service. By 1975 the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) had been created, and an independent State Historic Preservation Officer, Knox Mellon, was in place by 1977.

Other professional public heritage groups—archaeologists and preservationists—organized themselves in response to the new opportunities opened up by NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA, but historians were slow to organize. As a result, as Ken Owens has said, "The door was left open to historianless history."

Ken was interested in state heritage activities in Sacramento and watched the developments at DPR, OHP, and the State Archives with interest from his academic post at CSU Sacramento. There he developed a "history boot camp" and intern program at DPR and OHP for his graduate students. Down at UC Santa Barbara, Bob Kelley, who'd been moonlighting in litigation support work on Sacramento Valley flood problems with law firms and the State Attorney General's office, was following a similar path to Ken's, and he founded the first "public history" program in 1976 with the idea that historians could have clients other than students and make a living at "doing history in the public sector." I applied to join Kelley's first class as a doctoral student, and in 1976 took a leave from my teaching at Gavilan College to go to UCSB, which brought me into "public history."

Meanwhile, in 1977, Arnita Jones, now executive director of the American Historical Association (AHA), had just been appointed to head the new National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCCPH) (now the National History Coalition), which was created by the AHA, Organization of American Historians (OAH), and other academic history organizations in response to the 1970s' "academic job crisis" for history graduates.

Arnita asked Bill Pickens, a historian with the post-secondary education commission in Sacramento, to form an NCCPH state committee in California. Kelley, who knew Arnita and heard about her request to Pickens, suggested I go to the organizing meeting in Sacramento—as I think about it, in his place—which I did. Although the committee languished, I got interested in the concept of a statewide group for public history and kept in touch with Bill and others interested in it.

About this time, Al Hurtado, a UCSB doctoral candidate still working on his dissertation, returned to Sacramento from UCSB. He reconnected with his CSUS mentor, Ken Owens, who pointed him to OHP for a job. Al also did some work on Environmental Impact Reports with a Sacramento consulting firm. At OHP in 1978, he met Wes Johnson, who had taken over UCSB's PHS program from Kelley and brought the second PHS class up to Sacramento to show them OHP. That same year, Al went to one of Pickens' California Committee meetings, and later that year met Arnita Jones.

All this prompted Al to team up with Ken, and together they transformed CCPH into a state organization with a professional focus, rather than one strictly on "history education." Wes Johnson came up with some money to host an organizational meeting at UCSB in Spring 1981, and CCPH was hijacked from Pickens and redesigned as a professional, member-based history advocacy organization.

Based out of Sacramento, Ken and Al launched the new CCPH with a newsletter and with its first annual fall conference at the State Railroad Museum in Sacramento. One of their first tasks was working with Andy Anderson, archivist at Wells Fargo Bank, to see that a professional historian, John Burns, was hired as the new State Archivist.

A year later, at our second conference, in San Diego, when Al got an academic job outside of California, I was asked to take his place as chairperson of the steering committee, a position that I served in for three years, until 1985 when I talked Carroll Pursell into succeeding me (which he agreed to do only if I became "coordinating secretary"—I later persuaded the steering committee to rename the position "executive secretary").

Ken and Al, along with most of us upstart "public historians," used the Alice's Restaurant school of advocacy: "Sometimes you just gotta sing loud": We antagonized avocational historians and preservationists who saw us as interlopers into things they'd been doing for years; we upset most if not all of the employees of OHP with our chutzpah; we antagonized archaeologists with our criticisms of their inadequate historical work; and we even raised the wrath of Bob Kelley when, in 1984, we adopted for historians working in the public and private sectors a set of "Standards of Professional Conduct" and a "Register of Professional Historians."

We got the goat of every actor on the public history stage, but we also worked with the many other groups advocating for California's heritage—the California Preservation Foundation (CPF), Society for California Archaeology (SCA), Society of California Archivists (SCA), California Historical Society, Conference of California Historical Societies, folklorists, and others. And we

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worked with the National Council on Public History and created a model for other “state committees” of the NCC—I remember Page Putnam Miller, who took over the NCC from Arnita Jones, singing our praises at more than one OAH and AHA meeting to other “state committee” representatives.

The 1980s were a heady time for history advocacy in California, and CCPH played a catalytic role in building bridges between public, academic, and avocational history. During this time, CCPH undertook a load of projects. In 1983 we got a California Council for the Humanities grant to hold a working conference at Marin Headlands, where we solidified our organizational structure and began to build alliances with other organizations. In education we championed public history as a path for “careers for history graduates.” We worked to develop internships, most successfully with the US Forest Service in California. We spent enormous efforts in advocacy and lobbying the State Legislature, both on our own and with a coalition of other groups via the Heritage Task Force, which existed from 1984 to 1991. In 1984 Dennis Harris of Sonoma State led us in adopting the CCPH Standards of Professional Conduct and the Register of Professional Historians, which was released in 1985, revised in 1986, and a new edition of the register produced in 1990. I’ve lost track of later revisions, but it’s now available, as you probably know, on our website. In 1986 we began an awards program that’s been shepherded over the years by Bob Pavlik, Susan Douglass, and others. We’ve held workshops on running a consulting business, issues of liability insurance for historians, and local records programs. We’ve worked with OHP on a state heritage plan, with the Legislature on a variety of measures, and with the State Archives on projects such as local records and court records preservation. We worked to help revitalize the California Historical Society in the early 1990s. In 1989 we started a “mini-grants” program, shepherded by Theresa Hanley, Jackie Lowe, Ellen Calomiris, Meta Bunse, and others over the years, a program for which we were awarded a Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation in 1991. That same year, 1991, partly in recognition of our growth and development, we changed our name from “Committee” to “Council,” published the first *Directory of California Historical Organizations, Agencies, and Museums* (which became the foundation for the California Cultural Directory now found on the CHS website), and also started a “history museums interest group.” Two years later, in 1993, this subgroup worked with the California Council for the Humanities to form the California Exhibition Resource Alliance to support traveling exhibits to small history museums in California. 1994 saw us hold a joint conference with CHS in San Diego, and in that year I stepped down as Executive Secretary and CCPH left its “headquarters” at the California History Center at DeAnza College for a P.O. Box in Sacramento.

During the last half of the 1990s we languished a bit. Perhaps part of it was due to not having an institutional home after the California History Center cut us loose, but that wasn’t all of it. Advocacy had been our strong suit, but advocacy isn’t something you can do part-time, and, frankly, I think we all were a bit exhausted. We had our hands full maintaining a newsletter, putting on an annual conference, and doing our jobs in museums, and OHP, in other state and federal agencies, in consulting work, and so forth.

As the old guard moved on, a new generation of public historians began leading CCPH. In 1999 Jenan Saunders joined the board and emerged as a catalytic leader for CCPH. The following year, due to the hard work of then-president David Byrd, with help from board member Jim Newland, we found a new home with CSUS’ public history program, and graduate student interns (starting with Suzi Byrd, then Susan Hotchkiss, Courtney Chambers, Nicole Benamati, Heather McCummins, and now Jordan Biro) began maintaining the CCPH office, acting as recording secretary, and managing the CCPH website, which had been created in 1996 by Mitch Stone. These students gave essential administrative support, which had long been lacking, to the CCPH board and officers.

Under the guidance and hard work of presidents David Byrd, Scott Hudlow, Jenan Saunders, and now Paul Spitzerer, CCPH has continued doing what it started out to do:

- Influencing government’s impact on history and historical resources;
- Advocating and supporting quality history within government agencies;
- Demanding high standards in the practice of public history in California;
- Rewarding the best in public history in California;
- Encouraging underfunded history programs and organizations to do quality history; and
- Maintaining a network of public history professionals and historical organizations in California.

If I may, let me end by recognizing just a few people who have contributed so much to CCPH. The honest truth is that we stood on each other’s shoulders over the years to push our profession up inch by inch, and my thanks to every member of CCPH is truly deep and abiding.

CCPH Chairs (and now Presidents)

1981-1982	Al Hurtado
1982-1985	J. Williams (1985-1994 Executive Secretary)
1985-1986	Carroll Pursell
1986-1988	Alexandra Luberski

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1988-1990	Carola Rupert (-Enriquez)	2001-present	Jenan Saunders (who started in Spring 2001 and has the longest tenure of all)
1990-1992	Rand Herbert		
1992-1994	Sherry Hatch		
1994-1998	Michael Bennett		And just few of CCPH's long-time steering committee, and, now, board members: Ken Owens, Ray Starr, Larry deGraaf, Dennis Harris, Dave Cameron, Bill Burkhart, Julia Costello, Judy Cunningham, Richard Orsi, Chuck Wilson, Steve Wee Steve Mikesell, Leslie Fryman, Pam Conners, and so many more." ■
1998-2000	Teena Stern		
2000-2002	David Byrd		
2002-2004	Scott Hudlow		
2004-2006	Jenan Saunders		
2006-2008	Paul Spitzer		
2008-2010	Howard Miller (president-elect)		
<u>CCPH Newsletter Editors</u>			
1981	Al Hurtado		<i>Editor's Note:</i> Jim's list of names is by no means exhaustive, nor was it included just to "fill up space." Rather, the hope is that it helps convey the fact that CCPH exists not because of its programs or projects, not because it puts out this newsletter or takes up a little office space at CSUS, but because of the many people who have given of their time and energy to make it the organization it is today and the organization it will continue to be in the future. And, as Jim said during his talk, people get tired, can only give for so long—thus the reason that CCPH has to rely on "new blood" to continue to thrive as organization. Is your name ready to be added to the one of the lists above?
1982-1984	Tom Fuller		
1984-1986	J. Williams		
1986-1988	Rebecca Conard		
1988	Bob Pavlik and Vicki Kastner		
1989-1990	Martha Kendall Winnacker		
1990-1992	Chris Brewer		
1992	Christine Savage Palmer		
1992-1994	Greg King (with Doug Bryce doing production)		
1995-1997	Bill Helfman (with Doug Bryce doing production)		
1997-2000	Scott Hudlow (with Carol Bryce doing production)		

2006 Williams Award Acceptance Speech

by Jenan Saunders

"Thank you so much for this award—to Bob (Pavlik) for nominating me and to those who supported my nomination. I've spent quite a few years attending the annual CCPH awards luncheon, and I always seem to both enjoy myself and come away feeling so very refreshed and rejuvenated as a public historian. For these awards are so much more than a way to honor and thank a few individuals. Rather, from my very first awards luncheon, I always felt the inspiration behind these awards, behind the stories of those who receive these awards. And while the other two award categories that CCPH uses may help inspire introspection about our own careers and a continued striving to do more in them in order to be worthy of the Certificate of Meritorious Performance or the Award of Distinction, it's the Williams award that takes our role as public historians to the next step of looking to give back to our profession, to this organization.

And I know it sounds cliché, but I must say it anyway—CCPH has done so much for me and my career that giving back to this organization has been a natural reaction. Coming to these conferences feels like coming home for me. It's a chance to see old friends and comrades in arms, and a chance to meet new people—to extend the connections and conversations that help us thrive within our chosen profession. So helping CCPH to be all that it can be for the profession, and passion, of public history is a no-brainer. And while it does take time and energy on our parts to give back to CCPH, it's time well spent as far as I'm concerned.

So, with this award acceptance speech, I throw down the gauntlet to all of you, not to think about me and what I may have done in the past, but to think about yourselves. To consider what CCPH has done for you and what you, in turn, can do for this organization. We can all find ways to contribute, if we just take the time to consider it. Sometimes those contributions may seem large, and sometimes they may seem small, but together, collectively, they make this organization into something that has value to the public history community in California. All those contributions build upon one another, coming together to form something greater than the sum of their parts.

So think about it, folks. What can you do for CCPH? Maybe it's as simple as moving up to a higher membership level. Maybe it's writing an article or reviewing a book for the newsletter (hint, hint). Maybe it's taking on the role of acting as chair of one of CCPH's committees or serving as a liaison between us and another organization. Or maybe it's presenting a paper, leading a tour, or moderating a session at a future conference. For the hearty among us, how about serving on the board? Or as an officer?

The opportunities for service to CCPH are limited only by your imaginations. So I challenge you to let loose those imaginations and to consider what you can do. For my part, I'm happy to continue my service to this organization as the best way I can think of to truly show my thanks for this award." ■

Well-Known Historian J. S. Holliday Passes

J.S. Holliday, one of the most eminent historians of California and the West, died at his home in Carmel on August 31 at the age of 82. He had been suffering from pulmonary fibrosis. Holliday was the author of *The World Rushed In*, a history of the California Gold Rush that was a best-seller when it was published in 1981; it went through 13 printings, and a new edition was reissued recently by the University of Oklahoma Press. Kevin Starr, another noted historian of the West, called *The World Rushed In* "a classic."

Holliday was also the founding director of the Oakland Museum of California and executive director emeritus of the California Historical Society, taught history at San Francisco State University, and served for a time as assistant director of the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley. He also lectured, appeared on television and wrote articles on history. "No one writes better about California's irresistible past," said Ken Burns, the television documentary expert. "I am a huge fan." "He was a towering figure in California history," said Gary Kurutz, principal librarian for special collections at the California State Library. "His death is a real loss."

Holliday was born Jaquelin Smith Holliday II, June 10, 1924, in Indianapolis. His family was in the steel business, and young J.S. Holliday attended private schools. He seldom used his given name. His friends called him "Jim." Holliday attended midshipman school at Northwestern University during World War II and served in the U.S. Navy as an officer aboard an escort aircraft carrier in the Pacific. He attended Yale University and graduated with a degree in history in 1948.

At Yale one of his teachers brought to his attention letters and a diary written by a man named William Swain, who set out from Michigan in 1849 with a group of adventurers called the Wolverine Rangers to make his fortune in far-off California. In Swain, Holliday found his own mother lode. Swain's letters and diary—his adventures traveling across the Great Plains, down the dreary Humboldt River in Nevada, his trek across the Black Rock Desert, his life in the California Gold Country—

were the basis for *The World Rushed In*. Holliday often said that the story of the Gold Rush brought him to California. He moved West in 1949, the 100th anniversary of the Gold Rush. "I came here for gold and found other ways of seeking success in California," he said.

He got a doctorate in history from UC Berkeley in 1958 and a research fellowship at the Huntington Library, then worked at the Bancroft and taught at San Francisco State. By then he had a considerable reputation as a forceful and vigorous exponent of his views of history. "He was one of the most vital people I ever knew," said Joe Illick, who served with him on the faculty at San Francisco State. In 1967 he was named the founding director of what later became the much-praised Oakland Museum of California. However, he was so forceful and uncompromising in his views that he was fired just before the museum opened in 1969. He then became executive director of the California Historical Society and organized a series of major traveling exhibitions, including one about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. "It caused quite a stir," said David Crossen, the current executive director of the society. "People in historical societies didn't deal with issues like that back then."

Holliday served two terms in the top job at the California Historical Society. However, he always came back to the Gold Rush book. He felt the 1849 Gold Rush was a seminal event in the state's history that, in his words, "changed California, changed the whole West, and changed America's sense of itself." He wanted to present it in human terms, to make the lives of the long-dead '49ers come alive. It took him 30 years to write.

"He was such a careful writer that it sometimes took him a week to get two paragraphs right," said Kurutz. "He was as thorough as can be." The result was what Starr called "a masterly narrative." The book won the Silver Medal of the Commonwealth Club of California and the Oscar Lewis Award for Achievement in Western History from the Book Club of California. In 1999 Holliday wrote *Rush for Riches: Gold Fever and the Making of California*, which also received critical acclaim. ■

Dr. Kevin Starr Named to National Museum and Library Services Board

The U.S. Senate recently confirmed five presidential nominees to serve as members of the National Museum and Library Services Board. The board advises the Institute of Museum and Library Services, an independent federal agency that is the primary source of federal funds for the nation's museums and libraries. "The Institute enthusiastically welcomes these distinguished individuals to the National Museum and Library Services Board," said the Institute's Director Anne-Imelda M. Radice. "Our agency is committed to enhancing learning and innovation, sustaining cultural heritage, and giving libraries and museums the support they need to lead these efforts. We will benefit greatly from the wealth of knowledge and expertise the new board members will bring to the table." The appointees include Dr. Kevin Starr, Professor at the University of Southern California and California State Librarian Emeritus. The author of numerous newspaper and magazine articles, he has written ten books, six of which are part of his Americans and the California Dream series. Dr. Starr's writing has won him a Guggenheim Fellowship, membership in the Society of American Historians, and the Gold Medal of the Commonwealth Club of California.

Dr. Starr was also recently awarded the National Humanities Medal. Presented by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the medal honors individuals and organizations whose work has deepened the nation's understanding of the humanities, broadened citizens' engagement with the humanities, or helped preserve and expand America's access to important humanities resources. ■

Historic Preservation Professionals Sought

Applied EarthWorks, Inc., is seeking versatile, experienced, and well-qualified individuals to fill the following full-time positions: Senior Architectural Historian, Senior Historical Archaeologist, Staff Historical Archaeologist, Junior and Mid-level Project Manager, Laboratory Supervisor/Staff Archaeologist, Senior Geoarchaeologist, and GIS Specialist. Applied Earthworks is an established, mid-size, full-service cultural resources management firm with offices in Fresno, Hemet, and Lompoc, California. The company has a diverse client base and strong prehistoric and historical programs. Openings are available in multiple locations. Starting salary range is between \$41,000 and \$55,000. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, holidays, and professional development time as well as health, vision, and dental insurance. For position descriptions and additional details, visit www.appliedearthworks.com/employment.htm. ■

Free Educational Resources for K-12 Teachers

As part of its Save Our History initiative to support historic preservation and local history education in communities across the country, The History Channel is offering a new, four-part series of lesson plans commemorating the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for middle and high school teachers and educators at local history organizations. The first lesson plan in the series was created by the staff of Heritage Education Services at the National Park Service and can be found at www.saveourhistory.com/educators/monthly_lesson_plans.html. Future contributors will include the National Archives, the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. All activities are linked to National Standards and can serve as the basis for entries for the Save Our History National Honors Contests. For more information on the National Honors visit www.saveourhistory.com. ■

NCPH Code of Ethics and Professional Standards

A draft Code of Ethics and Professional Standards has been prepared and is currently under membership review for presentation to the National Council on Public History (NCPH) Board of Directors at their 2007 conference in Santa Fe. The Code of Ethics sets forth guidelines of professional conduct expected of all members of the National Council on Public History. Recognizing that public historians practice in a variety of specialized professional fields, this code incorporates reference to other codes and guidelines as appropriate. The purpose of this code is to articulate expectations of conscientious practice, not to set thresholds for certification, investigation, or adjudication. The code is divided into four sections: public historians' responsibility to the public; public historians' responsibility to clients and employers; public historians' responsibility to the profession and to colleagues; and public historians' self-responsibility. To view the draft code, visit www.ncph.org. ■

California Likely to Replace Statue in National Statuary Hall

National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol features statues of historic leaders from the 50 states, and since 1931 California has been represented by Father Junipero Serra and Thomas Starr King, who was an influential Unitarian minister, orator and advocate for preserving the Union. President Abraham Lincoln credited King with keeping California in the Union in the early days of the Civil War.

On August 31, the final day of California's legislative session, the Legislature approved Senate Joint Resolution (SJR) 3 to authorize removing the statue of Thomas Starr King from National Statuary Hall. On September 15 the Governor wrote to the Architect of the Capitol, urging him to remove the statue of Reverend Starr King once the money is raised for a new statue of Ronald Reagan through private foundations.

Historians from throughout California are protesting the Governor's decision on the basis that this is too important a decision to be relegated to the last day of a crowded legislative session where there was little or no opportunity for public input. To view the letters to the Governor, visit www.senate.ca.gov/bowen and click on "Articles." To contact Governor Schwarzenegger, write to State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. ■

Summer Jobs with HABS/HAER/HALS

The Heritage Documentation Programs (Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey), a division of the National Park Service, seeks applications from qualified individuals for summer employment documenting historic sites and structures of architectural, landscape and technological significance throughout the country. Duties involve on-site field work and preparation of measured and interpretive drawings and written historical reports. Projects last twelve weeks, beginning in May/June. Salaries range from approximately \$6,000 to approximately \$11,000 for the summer, depending on job responsibility, locality of the project, and level of experience. Applications are due January 15, 2007 (postmark date). Application forms and more information can be found at www.cr.nps.gov/hdp/jobs/summer.htm. Addi-

tionally the SKT Fellowship, a joint program of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) and the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), permits an architectural historian to conduct research on a 12-week HABS project during the summer of 2007. The award consists of a \$10,000 stipend. Applications are due January 15, 2007 (postmark date). For details, visit www.cr.nps.gov/hdp/jobs/tompkins.htm or contact Virginia B. Price at NPS_HABS@nps.gov or 202 354-2180. ■

Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities

The **California Association of Museums** will hold its conference in Long Beach, California, **February 21-23, 2007**. Visit www.calmuseums.org for more information.

The **Society for California Archaeology** will hold its annual meeting **March 23-25, 2007**, at the Doubletree Hotel in San Jose, California. For more information, visit www.scahome.org.

The **Organization of American Historians** will hold its 100th annual meeting **March 29-April 1, 2007**, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In addition to commemorating the centenary of the organization, the meeting is dedicated to the theme of "American Values, American Practices." For more information, visit www.oah.org.

The **National Council for History Education** will hold its annual conference **April 12-14, 2007**, in Williamsburg, Virginia. The theme of the conference is "Expanding Horizons: Individuals and Their Encounters with the New." For more information, visit www.nche.net.

The **National Council on Public History** will hold its annual meeting **April 12-15, 2007**, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. With the theme "Many Histories, Many Publics—Common Ground?," the conference will take place at the 1922 La Fonda Hotel. For more information, visit www.ncph.org.

The 10th **US/ICOMOS International Symposium** will take place **April 18-21, 2007**, in San Francisco. The theme of the symposium is "Balancing Culture, Conservation, and Economic Development: Heritage Tourism In and Around the Pacific Rim." For more information, visit www.icomos.org/usicomos.

The **Southwestern Oral History Association** will hold its annual conference **April 20-22, 2007**, at California State University, Fullerton. For more information, visit soha.fullerton.edu.

The **California Preservation Foundation's** 32nd annual California Preservation Conference will take place **May 3-6, 2007**, in Hollywood. The conference theme, "Preservation Goes Hollywood," is fitting with its location. For more information, and to view the call for papers when it is available, visit www.californiapreservation.org.

The **Western Association of Women Historians** will hold its annual conference **May 4-6, 2007**, at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice at the University of San Diego. The conference's keynote speaker will be Asuncion Lavrin who will speak on "Femininity and Masculinity Through the Prism of Religion: Mexico, 1550-1800." For more information, visit www.wawh.org.

The **American Association of Museums** will hold its Annual Meeting and MuseumExpo™ **May 13-17, 2007**, in Chicago, Illinois. The theme for the meeting is "Why Museums Matter." For more information, visit www.aam-us.org.

The **Society of California Archivists** will hold its annual general meeting **May 16-19, 2007**, in Long Beach, California. For more information, visit www.calarchivists.org.

The **Conference of California Historical Societies** will hold its annual meeting **June 21-25, 2007**, in Buelton in the Santa Ynez Valley. The meeting will feature a visit to a local historical museum and carriage house, a tour of an adobe home that was once a stagecoach stop, a picnic on a working cattle ranch, a real Western barbecue, and more. For more information, visit www.californiahistorian.com.

The **Society of American Archivists** will hold its 71st annual meeting **August 27-September 2, 2007**, in Chicago, Illinois. For more information, visit www.archivists.org.

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its annual meeting **September 5-8, 2007**, in Atlanta, Georgia. The theme for the meeting is "Relevance: The Bottom Line," which will emphasize the need to make historical societies relevant and important to the communities they serve. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

The **California Council for History Education** will hold its second annual conference **September 27-29, 2007**, at the Riverside Convention Center. For more information, visit www.csuchico.edu/cche.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** will hold its national preservation conference in St. Paul, Minnesota, **October 2-6, 2007**. For more information as it becomes available, visit www.nthp.org.

The 47th annual conference of the **Western History Association**, "Crossroads of the West: Meetings and Exchanges, Old and New," will take place **October 3-6, 2007**, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. For more information visit www.unm.edu/~wha.

The **Western Museums Association** will hold its annual conference **October 10-14, 2007**, in Oakland, California. With the theme "Shake It Up: Museums Activate and Innovate," the conference will take place the Oakland Marriott City Center hotel. For more information, visit www.westmuse.org.

The **Oral History Association** will hold its annual meeting **October 23-28, 2007**, in Oakland, California. The meeting will have the theme "The Revolutionary Ideal: Transforming Community through Oral History" and proposals for sessions and papers are being accepted through January 15, 2007. For more information, visit alpha.dickinson.edu/oha/.

The **National Association for Interpretation's** National Workshop will take place **November 6-10, 2007**, in Wichita, Kansas. The workshop has the theme, Broadening Horizons. For more information when it becomes available, visit www.interpnet.com. ■

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
- 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@parks.ca.gov
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)**
Steve Mikesell, smike@parks.ca.gov, 916 757-2521
- Society of California Archivists (SCA)**
Patricia Johnson, pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org
- Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)**
Susan Douglass Yates, syates@coh.org
- 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

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Executive Committee

Jordan Biro

Rick Moss

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Terms Expiring 12/31/07

Mark Bowen

Sacramento

Meta Bunse

Davis

Pam Conners

Sonora

Leslie Masunaga

San Jose

Abraham Shragge

San Diego

Terms Expiring 12/31/08

Patricia Ambacher

Sacramento

Leslie Fryman

Citrus Heights

Heather McCummins

Sacramento

Tory Swim

Sacramento

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

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Don't miss the next round of CCPH mini-grants. Applications are due March 10, 2007. Find the application on our website at www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

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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 more information contact 916 278-4295, ccph@csus.edu, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

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