If you missed the boat, you missed a great conference! With excellent speakers, thought-provoking sessions and fun-filled special events, the 2001 CCPH Annual Meeting aboard the Queen Mary in Long Beach was a resounding success!

Despite recent national and world events, more than 120 CCPH members, spouses, and session speakers gathered for the three-day meeting (21 new folks joined our ranks - welcome!). At the opening reception, honored guest and State Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Knox Mellon shared thoughts and perspectives on preservation in California, then joined us as we munched on fabulous appetizers and mingled with colleagues. The keynote address by Dr. Kevin Starr the next morning set the perfect tone for the meeting. Describing historical scholarship as a constant interweaving of local and State history, his far-reaching talk included a review of key historical works on California and mention of positive movements in the local history arena.

Both Lisa See and Matt Roth were inspiring. While refusing to call herself a historian, Ms. See's research on the Chinese was fascinating and showed evidence of solid scholarship. A delightful speaker, many of us were actually disappointed when she didn't continue talking into the night - a rare compliment after a long day and substantial dinner! Matt Roth was also delightful. Ruminating on his adventures in public history, he blended personal history and adventure with serious messages and lots of humor. For those who were there, they will never look at a banana in the same way again!

Conference workshops, trips, and events were also a hit. The Southwest Oral History Association sponsored a pre-conference workshop on oral history basics that attracted an interested group of graduate students, park service personnel, volunteers, and museum professionals. Those who spent the day at Catalina were treated to a special tour of the island's interior narrated by the Catalina Conservancy's education director. The boat ride out of Long Beach harbor aboard a replica 1850s schooner convinced attendees that sea travel was hard work. The captain put them all to work hoisting and trimming the sails, and a few intrepid souls even climbed the mast for a clear view of the horizon! The conference finale, a "hands-on" interpretive look at the history of beer, also illuminated a lot about our colleagues. We learned who are the best dancers and singers, and who can hold their drink! (Hint: Outgoing President Dave Byrd and incoming President Scott Hudlow are specialists in these methods of interpretation!)

(continued on page 6)
2001 CCPH Awards Honor Three Distinguished Members

A venerable group that included Nancy Mendez, David Byrd, Douglas Dodd, and Jim Newland presented the 2001 CCPH awards during a luncheon in the Queen Mary’s circus theme mural-filled Verandah Grill on Saturday, October 27. David Byrd, outgoing CCPH president, kicked off the luncheon program by introducing Awards Committee Chair Nancy Mendez. Nancy briefly discussed the awards program and the importance of the program before beginning the award presentations.

Douglas Dodd presented the Certificate of Meritorious Performance to JRP Historical Consulting Services, which was accepted by JRP principal Rand Herbert.

Founded in 1981, JRP is one of the oldest and most experienced public history consulting firms in the nation. JRP specializes in a variety of historical research services: Historic site and building survey and evaluation, National Register of Historic Places Section 106 and 110 compliance, evaluation of historic properties for the California Register of Historical Resources under CEQA, land use and water resources histories, and archival/database management. JRP also maintains a paid-internship and recruiting program with the University of California, Davis, and the California State University, Sacramento. Each of the two principals of JRP, Rand Herbert and Steve Wee, has over twenty years experience in the public history field, serving both private sector and government agencies. As a result of their backgrounds and contract management experience, the firm enjoys a fine reputation for performing high quality work.

Jim Newland then presented the CCPH Award of Distinction to Dr. Raymond G. Starr. Dr. Starr has been a professor of history at San Diego State University since 1964. A native of South Texas, Dr. Starr earned his Ph.D. in American History at the University of Texas. After retiring recently, he now holds the position of professor emeritus. A specialist and instructor in local history methods, and longtime promoter of applied history, he has been a great supporter and mentor for students, local historians, and historical organizations throughout San Diego and California. Dr. Starr has served on the editorial boards of several journals and has authored numerous books and scholarly articles on San Diego. He was a member of the original CCPH Steering Committee in 1977 and has been an ardent supporter of this organization.

Lastly, David Byrd returned to the podium to present the James C. Williams Award for Outstanding Service to Ellen Calomiris. Ellen has managed Rancho Los Cerritos since November, 1982, and prior to 1986 also administered Rancho Los Alamitos in Long Beach. In 1986 she initiated an internal examination of museum operations, facilities, programs, and goals which led to the development of a Historic Structures Report, creation of a Mayor’s Advisory Task Force, and a National Endowment for the Humanities self-study. In 1994 she helped form the Rancho Los Cerritos Foundation, a non-profit fundraising organization that supports restoration and enhancements for the site. The Foundation funded a comprehensive master plan, and Ellen served as staff coordinator of the two-year study; she also completed the interpretive plan component and is currently involved in fund-raising for master plan implementation. Calomiris has served on the board of CCPH since the early 1990s, also chairing the Southern California History Museums Roundtable and, most recently, the Mini Grants Committee.

Congratulations to JRP, Dr. Raymond Starr, and Ellen Calomiris on their well-deserved awards. And be thinking about folks to nominate for the 2002 awards; they’re just around the corner, after all!

CCPH Board of Directors Meets on the Queen Mary

On Sunday morning, after experiencing a wonderful conference, the board met in an abbreviated session in the Regent Room, with its beautiful pastoral mural, onboard the Queen Mary. The first topic discussed was the very successful conference that had just ended. Thanks and praise went to Ellen Calomiris and her committee for doing an excellent job. This brought on discussion of next year’s event which will be held in San Luis Obispo. Updates were received from all committee members and goodbyes said to Dave Byrd, as he turns the Presidency over to Scott Hudlow at the end of December, and Susan Hotchkiss, as she completes her year as intern/administrative assistant at the CSU Sacramento CCPH office. New board members Leslie Masunaga and Mark Bowen, in attendance, and Monte Kim and Paul Spitzten were congratulated on their election as were continuing board members Jim Newland and Pam Conners. A discussion of the Standards and Professional Register concluded with the decision to update the list. The next board meeting will be held on the CSUS campus on January 12, 2002.

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2001 Award Winners Rand Herbert (JRP Historical Consulting Services), Ellen Calomiris, and Dr. Raymond Starr
Conference Sessions Highlight Breadth of Member Interests

“Bringing History to Life” brought together five panelists to share their expertise in living history. Walter and Sheila Nelson, of Lively Arts History Association, discussed the importance of accurate costuming, behavior, and deportment for anyone embarking on re-creating period characters. They also explained how music, dance and games of chance can present important aspects of period history. Bruce Buonauro, a trained actor as well as professional reenactor (including Fr. Junipero Serra), emphasized the critical nature of extensive research into the life and times of a period and person. A reenactor should also consider the level of the audience: children often respond better to tactile methods than adults. Gene and Gail Dermody suggested ways to present the social aspects of past eras through short dramatic presentations and the effective use of participatory activities when working with school children. Common themes among the panelists included accuracy, authentic costuming and behavior, and employing humor as a means to communicate. They also addressed the differences between re-creating historical characters and creating composite roles.

Leslie Fryman chaired Beyond HABS/HAER: Mitigation in the 21st Century, a well-attended session that explored mitigation measures for historical resources that go beyond the traditional recordation/documentation approach. Jenan Saunders, of the California Office of Historic Preservation, started off the session by discussing her experiences working with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) program and some new types of mitigation measures emerging in the wake of changes that were made to the CEQA statute and Guidelines in 1993 and 1998, respectively (see story in the next issue of California History Action). These include relocation or moving of buildings, interpretation and educational programs, and mitigation banking, which has been used for some time for impacts on the natural environment but only recently has begun to be utilized for historical resources. Susan Lassell of Jones & Stokes Associates and Paul Johanesen of the Port of Los Angeles then followed Jenan by discussing a mitigation project for the demolition of some Port of Los Angeles resources that involved documentation followed by interpretation through a highly informational and interactive website (see feature story in next issue of California History Action).

“Mr. History’s Wild Ride: The Evolution of Historical Tourism in Southern California” focused on how Southern California’s top heritage tourism sites have balanced purity of vision with ticket sales. Jenny Senior, Knott’s Berry Farm Educator, told the history of California’s first themed amusement park. Walter Knott, the park’s eccentric founder, strove to bring history to the park’s patrons through attractions such as the brick-by-brick reproduction of Independence Hall. When Knott’s children took over, however “Walter’s dream began to die” as the scramble for profits and more rides buried original educational goals. Today the park features an entire educational wing that presents history and science programs to school children. The Queen Mary, represented by Lovetta Kramer, has had the challenge of interpreting over six decades worth of history. Kramer explained the innovative ways the staff has presented all parts of the ship’s colorful past, from the humble to the heroic to the haunted. Barry Braverman, chief

Join your fellow CCPH members in historic San Luis Obispo in October 2002!

To stay in the know, watch future issues of this newsletter, keep an eye on our website (www.csus.edu/org/ccph) or join the CCPH listserv (send an email to ListProc@csus.edu with SUBSCRIBE CCPH-L First Name Last Name as the message).
Randal Beeman of Bakersfield College has had his book, *A Green and Permanent Land: Ecology and Agriculture in the 20th Century*, published by the University of Kansas Press. The book has received some great reviews thus far and is a history, in part, of the organic farming movement. Congratulations to Randal! (Now if we could only get a copy to review for California History Action . . .)

The **California State Parks Interpretation and Education Division** has been given an award by the National Association for Interpretation for their publication, *Aiming for Excellence: An Evaluation Handbook for Interpretive Services in California State Parks*. The publication, which contains information on a wide range of program evaluation tools, was awarded a first place Interpretive Media Award as an Interpretive Skills Training Product and will soon be available on the State Parks website, www.parks.ca.gov.

**Janice Calpo** has joined the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as an Environmental Planner (Architectural History). Janice is holding the first of three positions that will be housed in the Office of Historic Preservation but funded by Caltrans, an innovative partnership involving an agency with available funding—Caltrans—opting to fund positions in an agency with limited funding—OHP—so that OHP staff will be able to review their projects in a more timely manner. Good luck to Janice in her new position!

Outgoing CCPH President, **David Byrd**, has accepted a position as an Architectural Historian III at Jones & Stokes Environmental Consulting in Sacramento. There he joins many CCPH members and directors. David says he is “looking forward to the challenges and opportunities ahead.”

**Larry de Graaf**, a longtime CCPH member, received the Southwest Oral History Association’s James V. Mink Award at the annual conference luncheon this past spring. Every year a committee of past presidents considers individuals working in the Southwest region who have made significant contributions to the field of oral history. As a faculty member of the history department at CSU Fullerton, now emeritus professor, Larry has long promoted both the practice of oral history and the field of public history through his teaching, scholarly work, and professional activities. His accomplishments include serving as director of the CSUF Oral History Program and helping to found SOHA.

**JRP Historical Consulting Services**, a longtime CCPH member firm, received a 2001 Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation for its work, done in conjunction with the Department of Defense, Office of Historic Preservation, and Foster-Wheeler Environmental Corporation, in “preparation of a statewide historic context study of themes and property types for military installations in California.” The report includes a history of the military in California from 1769 through 1989, analyzes the ways in which historical resources have been evaluated by the military, and provides a framework to guide future work.

**Jenan Saunders** moved to California State Parks Interpretation and Education Division at the end of October. In her new position, Jenan will be handling a variety of programs, including those that deal with the educational community, the evaluation of interpretive programming, and the need to make interpretive programming in state parks accessible to all visitors.

It’s CCPH Mini-Grant Application Time!

It’s time again to start thinking about applying for a CCPH mini-grant. While not a lot of money (usually somewhere between $250-750), CCPH funds can still help you upgrade your history project with professional assistance—and perhaps help you leverage other grants! Designed to promote quality history experiences for all Californians and to further the purpose of CCPH to foster the preservation, documentation, interpretation, and management of the State’s historical resources, the mini-grants program offers small but meaningful funding support.

The most recent grant-funded projects include the development of a language and etiquette manual for Old Sacramento to use for first-person interpretation, development of a history of Fair Oaks to improve walking and driving tours as well as docent education, and the restoration of several pieces of farm equipment at the Monterey County Agricultural and Rural Life Museum. The mini-grants program does not fund the purchase of equipment, scholarships or awards to individuals, receptions and long-distance trips, membership or fund raising activities, or projects substantially completed before the anticipated date of the grant award.

Applications are available by contacting Ellen Calomiris, Rancho Los Cerritos Historic Site, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach CA 90807; 562 570-1757; elcalom@ci.long-beach.ca.us. Applications must be postmarked by March 15, and recipients will be notified in June 2002.
Letters from Our Outgoing President and Administrative Assistant

Hi! I’m going to keep this one short, I think. Brevity and patience are two of the lessons I need to learn from this lifetime, and after 38 years I’m not so sure I’m getting passing marks.

For the last two years you have allowed me to be president of CCPH. For that I am profoundly grateful. It has been one of the most rewarding personal and professional experiences in my life. Thank you for allowing me the privilege.

The number of people who have helped me over the past two years are too many to list (especially if I want to keep this short), but I need to mention a few. I want to thank each of the members of the board of directors for putting up with me and for their energy, ideas, humor, and spirit. Susan Hotchkiss, our first administrative assistant at the office at CSUS, has set a benchmark for all subsequent interns. Thank you Susan. The efforts of Dick Orsi, Leslie Fryman, Ellen Calomiris, and their conference committees made Annual Conferences 2000 and 2001 two of best meetings that I can recall. My thanks to you all. There are more, but I’ll thank them personally.

Many have said that the world changed after September 11; some have said that the date marks the “end of history.” I’ve never quite known what that phrase means, but I do know that my personal priorities have changed. Family, home, and stability are most important now. Yet we cannot allow recent events to overshadow the power of history and the value of what we do. At the Annual Conference in October, incoming CCPH president Scott Hudlow said that our organization must be more visible. I cannot agree more. We can do this easily if we all participate in the effort by bringing in new members, by letting small historical societies and museums know about our mini-grants programs, by supporting Proposition 40 and other preservation legislation, by keeping active in our community of historians. I look forward to what the future holds for CCPH.

Wishing you all a very happy new year! --Dave

For the past year it has been my privilege to serve as the first Public History intern in the CCPH office located in the History Department at CSU Sacramento. This position not only has allowed for greater exposure of the organization in the academic setting but also has been a way for me to network with other public historians. It has also assisted me in deciding upon a career in cultural resources management. The encouragement I have received from board members and members-at-large has been invaluable to me.

Having the office at the university has brought many new members to CCPH. Many of the graduate students in the Public History Program at CSUS have joined. The History Department is an institutional member, and Dr. Robert Jones, Associate Dean of CSUS, has also joined. The Phi Alpha Theta Chapter of the History Honor Society has included CCPH in many meetings and hopes to sponsor an activity in the spring with us. The office has also become a place for Public History graduate students to come for reference and resource materials, such as newspaper articles and journals, as well as a place to talk about ongoing issues and classes.

Interning with CCPH at CSUS has been an excellent experience for me. As I finish up my last program course this semester, and move out into the world of earning a living at practicing history, I will continue to participate in CCPH and support the organization in its endeavors.

-Susan Hotchkiss

2001 Election Brings New Faces to CCPH Board

The 2001 CCPH election was highly successful with the general membership electing a vice president/president-elect and six new Board of Director members. Of the 260 ballots mailed, 109 were returned.

Jenan Saunders from the Department of Parks and Recreation in Sacramento won election as the vice president. Jenan will assume the position of president in January 2004 following the term of Scott Hudlow.

Seven members were offered as candidates for the Board. Two of these, Pam Conners and James Newland, were sitting board members, while the other five were running for the first time. Those elected were Mark Bowen (Jones and Stokes, Sacramento), Pam Conners (U.S. Forest Service, Sonora), Monte Kim (U.C. Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara), Leslie Masaunaga (City of San Jose, San Jose), James Newland (California State Parks, San Diego), and Paul Spittzeri (Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum, City of Industry).
Conference Sessions (continued from page 3)

Imagineer of Disney’s California Adventure, was interviewed earlier by session coordinator, Michelle Ferry. Braverman explained how Disney attempted to bring California history to life in an entertaining yet emotionally compelling fashion. Though Disney’s newest park has received mixed reviews, the company remains skilled at crafting ambiance and using snippets of the past to create magical worlds.

Two case studies were presented in the session “Can Our History Be Saved? Case Studies In Historic Preservation Advocacy”—the battle to save Saint Vibiana’s Cathedral in Los Angeles and the fight over the Long Beach Naval Station. Linda Dishman, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Conservancy, described the David-and-Goliath struggle to save the venerable Los Angeles cathedral, constructed in 1876, in which the Archdiocese of Los Angeles and the entire political establishment was lined up against the non-profit organization. While taking continuous blows from the media and the power elite, they continued their battle in the courts, winning time after time. The outcome was successful, with the Archdiocese selling the property to a preservation-minded developer and constructing a new large cathedral on another site provided by the City. The Long Beach Naval Station fight pitted preservationists against the political establishment and the Port of Long Beach. Roosevelt Base Historic District, a campus of buildings designed by renowned African-American architect Paul R. Williams in 1941, was on a Navy base to be de-commissioned. The site was intended by the City to be turned over to the Port to demolish all buildings for use as a container terminal. The battle also used legal tools and found a sympathetic TV reporter. The City and Port were forced to abide by historic preservation regulatory procedures, but ultimately the Port was given the property. Extensive mitigation for the loss of historic resources included a $4.5 million fund given by the Port for the future preservation of historic buildings, commemoration of the Navy, and honoring the work of Paul Williams. The fund is managed by a new nonprofit organization with historic preservation representatives on the Board of Trustees. Community volunteer and Long Beach Heritage founding Board member Nancy Latimer made the presentation.

The conference committee and session participants appreciated the many people who responded to requests to fill out the evaluations. However, remember in the future to look for both session evaluations and an overall conference evaluation in your registration packets (many folks missed the conference evaluation this year). Sessions got high marks, as did the conference in general. Some suggested session topics for future years included historic film-making, historic preservation case studies, and community outreach, as well as more in-depth analysis of some of the topics covered this year. Sounds like our membership is getting more and more sophisticated and wanting more pertinent and specific information to help them in the work they do. We’ll do our best to meet these evolving needs in future conference programs.

Conference Events (continued from page 1)

The Queen Mary was a perfect venue for the meeting. As a historic ship and hotel, it provided an intimate and unique historical setting for our group - as well as fabulous views of the Long Beach skyline and busy Long Beach port, and an opportunity to watch the filming of an episode for Extreme Fear TV!! Many thanks go out to the conference’s generous sponsors. For the opening reception, these included the RMS Queen Mary Foundation, which donated appetizers, Applied Earthworks, and Jones & Stokes. Friends of Rancho Los Cerritos, JRP Historical Consulting Services, and the Long Beach Historical Society helped underwrite the receptions for Lisa See, coffee at the keynote address, and the interpretive beer tasting finale. The Oral History Workshop was sponsored by the Southwest Oral History Association. Congratulations and thanks to all CCPH members, family, and friends who worked to put together this fabulous conference.
Following months of negotiation, on December 11, 2001, House and Senate conferees agreed to a far-reaching education bill that brings what some lawmakers considered “much-needed reforms” to a federal law that had “lost its focus and never met its promise.” The legislation seeks to expand choices for parents, gives states and local school districts new flexibility, streamlines federal education bureaucracy, and attempts to improve student achievement through testing. The “No Child Left Behind” bill (S.1/H.R.1) that up until September 11 had been the President’s top domestic priority, had stalled for months. Agreement by the conferees now clears the way for final action on the measure before Congress adjourns for the holiday break. On December 13, the bill passed the House 381 to 41; action in the Senate is pending.

In Title II Part C (subpart 4) one finds the “Teaching of Traditional American History” authorization included in the conference agreement. This provision will incorporate into law Senator Robert Byrd’s (D-WV) Senate amendment #402 to S.1 that authorizes “Such funds as may be necessary for fiscal year 2002 and each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years” for teaching of traditional American history grant program. Through the Department of Education, the grant program has already made available $50 million in federal grant money to local school districts; another $100 million is expected to be appropriated in the still pending Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations measure (H.R. 3061).

The conference agreement requires states to establish minimum levels of proficiency on exams in some subjects (math and English but not history) and seeks to bring all students to an acceptable knowledge level within 12 years. Schools that fail to make adequate educational progress would receive an influx of extra federal funding for a short time, then, if the schools continue to fail to progress adequately, they could have staff replaced, curriculum revamped, or be converted to charter schools. In addition, the measure authorizes an increase in spending under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by $3.7 billion - some 20%. There is also another 20% increase in funding for Title I programs, the federal government’s main education program for the disadvantaged. Sen. James Jeffords (I-VT), an original sponsor of the Senate version of the legislation (S. 1) stated, “The resources are not there to make this bill work” and ended up opposing the agreement.

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Primary Sources Workshops in American History

The Annenberg/CPB Channel has an enviable track record of providing quality professional development to teachers at no cost. The Channel is pleased to announce the availability of an eight-part workshop in social studies, “Primary Sources Workshops in American History,” targeted to high school history teachers. It is available through broadcast or videotape and is coordinated with the Channel’s popular series, “A Biography of America.” For additional information about the Channel and for specifics relating to the “Primary Sources” workshop, visit the Channel at www.learner.org/ or contact Joyce Gleason, Director of Outreach, The Annenberg/CPB Channel, 617 496-7684 / 800-228-8030, x 2; jgleason@cfa.harvard.edu.

September 11’s Repurcussions in Education

9/11 Online Teaching Resources

The Teaching Committee of H-NET (Humanities and Social Sciences Online), will publish recently submitted essays enabling teachers and scholars to place the events of Sept. 11 in historical perspective for American students. The essays will cover a wide range of topics, including: “The History of Western Involvement in the Middle East and Near East,” “The Treatment of Terrorism in Literature,” “The History of Alternatives to Military Action,” and “An Introduction to the History and Beliefs of Islam.” Refer to www2.h-net.msu.edu for more details.

To help teachers (primarily high school teachers) raise the issues surrounding the Sept. 11 attacks in a constructive context, the Choices for the 21st Century Education Project at Brown University’s Watson Institute for International Studies has posted curricular resources to its website at www.choices.edu/Sept11/top.html. The policy options presented in these materials are also incorporated into community discussion materials produced by the Study Circles Resource Center, which promotes community-based discussion. Visit www.studycircles.org/pages/americaresponds.html to join a discussion.

Textbook Authors Rush to Rewrite History

The October 9, 2001, issue of the Wall Street Journal contains a front-page article by Daniel Golden entitled, “Rewriting History: Attack Causes Panic for Textbook Authors.” The article states that on September 11, the newest edition of the top-selling history text “The American Nation” became obsolete, sending authors and editors “scrambling for nearly four weeks to place the proper historical perspective on a terrorist assault that has enveloped the country...” As a result, some topics that were previously ignored such as Islamic fundamentalism, are now being highlighted. But with the Bush Administration’s reluctance to share classified definitive evidence of Osama bin Laden’s complicity in planning and carrying out the attacks, editors are also in a quandary over whether to identify the Saudi exile as the “mastermind” behind the attacks (however, this concern may now be tempered by the December 13 release of the videotape discovered in a Jalalabad safe house). The article also points out that there is likely to be greater emphasis in this year’s revised history textbooks on the patriotic and community-service aspects of the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, rather than the attacks themselves.
Academy of Certified Archivists Accepting Applications for Certification Exam

The application packet for the 2002 archival certification examination is now available on the Academy’s web site (you will need the Adobe Acrobat reader to read and print the form). Persons who prefer may receive a printed copy by contacting the Academy of Certified Archivists, 48 Howard Street, Albany NY 12207; 518 463-8644; fax 518 463-8656; aca.caphill.com. In addition to the application form, the application packet includes information on how to qualify to take the examination, the 2002 test sites, an explanation of the Academy’s fees and dues structure, a discussion of how Certified Archivists maintain their certification, and more. The deadline for returning the form is March 15, 2002. For more information about archival certification or the Academy of Certified Archivists, please visit the Academy’s website at www.certifiedarchivists.org.

Two sample images that will be part of “Sacramento History Online”

Four Sacramento County institutions have been awarded a Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grant to fund “Sacramento History Online,” a collaborative, online digital library of documents relating to Sacramento area history. Funds totaling $166,182 have been awarded to the California State Railroad Museum Library on behalf of four project partners: the California History Room of the California State Library, the California State Railroad Museum Library, the Sacramento Archives & Museum Collection Center, and the Sacramento Room of the Sacramento Public Library. The Sacramento History Online website is expected to launch in summer 2002.

This project is fully funded by the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered in California by the State Librarian. Each year since 1957, the program has awarded grants on a competitive basis for locally initiated proposals. The LSTA supports projects involving the innovative use of technology, networking, and resource sharing, as well as the development of targeted library and information services.

“Sacramento History Online” will offer web access to primary source materials relating to the history of Sacramento. The history of transportation in Sacramento, from the mid-19th century through 1929, will be the first theme to be developed for the website. The project’s LSTA grant will also fund preparation of a narrative history of transportation in the Sacramento area and a curriculum guide to enhance the educational value of the online collections. Administration of the LSTA grant funds will be overseen by the California State Railroad Museum Foundation.

The four project partners each have extensive and unique holdings relating to Sacramento-area history. The California History Room of the California State Library, established by the first State Legislature in 1850, collected California materials for many years prior to the organization of the California Section in 1904. The California State Railroad Museum Library focuses on all aspects of railroads and railroading, with particular emphasis on topics pertaining to California and the West. The Sacramento Archives & Museum Collection Center is the repository and research center for Sacramento City and County historic collections. The Sacramento Room is the Sacramento Public Library’s repository for Sacramento and California history materials, as well as rare books.

From these rich and varied collections, the participants will select items relating to various modes of transportation (rail, bus, maritime, and other surface modes, as well as air). Different document formats will be scanned, including photographs, maps and engineering drawings, manuscript materials, posters and broadsides, promotional publications and ephemera. Each digital image will be linked to a database, allowing users to search for specific information. To supplement the LSTA grant funds, all four project partners will contribute a variety of in-kind services including sorting, selection, cataloging, and archiving of images, along with research, writing, and editing of the supporting narrative.

For more information about Sacramento History Online, contact the Sacramento Archives & Museum Collection Center at 916 264-7074. To learn more about the current collections and initiatives of this project’s partners, visit their individual websites: California History Room of the California State Library - www.library.ca.gov; California State Railroad Museum Library - www.californiastaterailroadmuseum.org; Sacramento Archives & Museum Collection Center - www.sacramentities.com; Sacramento Room of the Sacramento Public Library - www.saclib.org.

Capital City History Going Virtual: Local Libraries Awarded LSTA Grant

by Ellen Halteman

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Two sample images that will be part of “Sacramento History Online”
Donald W. Murphy Appointed as National Park Service Deputy Director

National Park Service Director Fran Mainella announced the appointment of Donald W. Murphy as the deputy director of the National Park Service (NPS). Murphy assumed his new responsibilities in October. He occupies the deputy slot vacated by Jackie Lowey in January. The Omnibus Park Act of 1996 provides for two deputy NPS directors. Murphy will assist in managing 385 national park units covering approximately 84 million acres, more than 23,000 employees and a total budget of over $2.4 billion.

“I am excited that Don has accepted the position of deputy director with the National Park Service,” said Mainella. “He is a proven manager whose leadership skills will be a great asset to the National Park Service and will quickly be appreciated for the abilities he brings to this position.”

Murphy was most recently the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation for the City of Sacramento, where he was responsible for managing the city’s park and recreation program. Within his first seven months at that position, he completed a three-year strategic plan and established a parks acquisition office. He successfully managed a $36 million budget, worked with the city council to prioritize park development programs, and managed the city’s $54 million capital improvement program for parks, including acquisition and development. From 1991 through 1997, Murphy served as the director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. In that position, he managed a $200 million budget, 2,700 full time employees, 2,000 seasonal employees, and approximately 14,000 volunteers.

“I am thrilled that the director, who I admire and respect, has asked me to come to Washington to serve an agency that has such a strong reputation for protecting places important to the American people,” said Murphy.

Murphy is no stranger to protecting places important to the American people. He has served as president of the Hearst Castle Preservation Foundation with responsibilities for fund-raising, strategic planning, and administration. He began his career in parks and recreation as a state park ranger and has served as the district superintendent in a number of state park districts. Murphy has spoken nationwide on the subject of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and co-founded Americans for our Heritage and Recreation, an organization dedicated to full funding for the fund. He is also an accomplished and published poet. He is a trustee of the Golden Gate National Park Association and the National Parks Conservation Association. Previously, Murphy was president of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers and president of the California State Park Rangers Association.

[Reprinted from the Arrowhead, Newsletter of the Employee and Alumni Association of the National Park Service, Fall 2001]

Historic Sites Included in Farm Bill

After passing the full agriculture committee in July, the Historic Sites amendment offered by Representative Leonard Boswell (D-IA) remains part of the final version of the Farm Bill H.R. 2646 passed by the House. The amendment makes historic buildings, structures, objects, and archeological sites on farmlands eligible for incentives provided in the Farmland Protection Program (FPP), a program to promote and reward good stewardship through easements for habitat and natural resource conservation. This amendment has been well received on the Senate side, and supporters hope a companion version will be offered in the Senate Farm Bill. During debate on the Farm Bill in October, the House rejected a substitute conservation title offered by Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) that would have allocated $19 billion towards environmental conservation over the next 10 years. The measure, defeated by a vote of 226-200, would have switched spending from commodity payments to conservation. This amendment also expanded the conservation titles allowing more farmers to qualify for stewardship and resource conservation programs. The administration has already signaled it cannot support the House bill arguing that it encourages overproduction, misses an opportunity to modernize innovative environmental programs, and fails to help farmers most in need. While the Senate appears in no rush to take up its own version, it and the President appear more willing to consider increased conservation spending.

Cesar Estrada Chavez Study Act

Rep. Hilda L. Solis (D-CA) has introduced legislation (H.R. 2966) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement to determine appropriate methods for preservation and interpretation. The measure was referred to the House Committee on Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands with a request for Executive Comment from the Department of the Interior. Chavez’s life as a labor organizer and founder of the National Farm Workers Association (later United Farm Workers of America) is well documented. The study will transcend Chavez’s life as the Secretary will assess the broader issue - the history of agricultural labor in the West. The legislation authorizes $300,000 for the special three-year study. The report is to evaluate sites for potential inclusion as units of the National Park System and to identify and determine the eligibility of sites for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or for listing as National Historic Landmarks.
The California Council for the Promotion of History established the Register of Professional Historians in 1986 as a list of professional historians interested in and qualified to work as public historians. CCPH recognized that historians and those with related training were increasingly used by government and industry to do research in support of litigation, environmental impact and cultural resources work, as well as toxic waste studies. Historians have served as expert witnesses, provided record management and archival services, and provided historic preservation and planning work. They have also contributed exhibit research and design services for businesses, museums, historic parks, and various other agencies. Until the CCPH Register of Professional Historians was established, there was no convenient way to contact professionals with experience in these fields. The Register provides that method of contact.

Those wishing to be included in the CCPH Register of Professional Historians must complete an application, submit a $30 registration fee (refundable if the application is not approved), and meet the following criteria:

1. Agree to abide by the CCPH Standards of Professional Conduct.
2. Hold an advanced degree in history, such as an M.A., Ph.D., or official A.B.D. from an accredited institution; or, provide evidence of substantial practical experience (a minimum of two years), plus a B.A. in history.
3. Have designed and executed a historical study as evidenced by a MA thesis or Ph.D. dissertation, or a report or series of reports equivalent in scope. The report(s) must indicate substantive historical analysis based upon an explicit theoretical orientation. Purely descriptive reports are not equivalent.

Each applicant applies for a listing in the Register by areas of specialization. The Register of Professional Historians recognizes the following areas of specialization: Archival Administration; Business History; Cultural Resources Management; Expert Witness Services; Family History and Genealogy; Historical Administration; Historical Archaeology; Historical Architecture; Historic Preservation; Museology; Regional and Community History. Listings in the Register reflect the registrant’s skill in history and emphasis in one of the above fields. Other listings or registers may recognize skills in related specialties or disciplines, using different criteria.

The Register of Professional Historians is available to everyone. It features professionals who have expertise and experience in the above-listed fields. Registrants may be requested by geographical area as well as by specialization. To apply, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph. For a listing of the registrants in your area, contact Leslie Fryman, Keeper of the Register, 916 737-3000 x 3451, leslief@jsanet.com.

Standards for Professional Conduct

History is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional responsibility, professional competence, and an adherence to professional principles on the part of each practitioner.

I. The Historian’s Responsibility to the Public:

1. The Historian shall:
   (a) Recognize a commitment to represent history and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
   (b) Actively support conservation of historical resources;
   (c) Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading or unwarranted statements about historical matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity.

2. The Historian shall not:
   (a) Engage in any illegal or unethical conduct involving historical matters or knowingly permit the use of his/her name in support of an illegal or unethical activity involving historical matters;
   (b) Give a professional opinion, make a public report or give legal testimony involving historical matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected;
   (c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about historical matters;
   (d) Undertake any research that affects historical resources from which he/she is not qualified.

II. The Historian’s Responsibility to his/her Colleagues:

2. The Historian shall:
   (a) Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
   (b) Stay informed and knowledgeable about developments in his/her field or fields of specialization;
   (c) Accurately prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results;
   (d) Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests;
   (e) Give due respect to colleagues’ interests in, and rights to, information where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
   (f) Know and comply with all laws applicable to his/her historical research, as well as with any relevant procedures promulgated by duly constituted professional organizations;
   (g) Report violations of these Standards to the proper authorities.

2.2 The Historian shall not:
   (a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another historian;
   (b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
   (c) Undertake research that affects historical resources unless prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected while respecting client confidentiality;
   (d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data while respecting client confidentiality;
   (e) Submit a false application for accreditation by or membership in any professional historical organization;
   (f) Remove archival material, artifacts, or other historical and cultural resources from their legal repositories without prior authorization.

2.3 Historians working in specialized subfields and appropriate professional contexts, including but not limited to oral history, museology, conservation and curatorial care,
serves a Variety of Disciplines

historic preservation, historic archaeology, archival and records management, shall:
(a) Perform their duties with respect and care for the material resources being studied and/or preserved;
(b) Exhibit respect, care and proper concern for the people, including informants, with whom they work;
(c) Subscribe and adhere to such additional codes or standards as have been adopted by the appropriate professional organization or association, understanding that subscription to the CCPH Standards shall not preclude nor substitute for similar codes or standards established by appropriate professional organizations.

III. The Historian’s Responsibility to Employers and Clients:

3.1 The Historian shall:
(a) Respect the interests of his/her employer or client, so far as is consistent with public welfare and these Standards;
(b) Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflicts with these Standards;
(c) Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other historians or other expert consultants upon encountering historical problems beyond his/her own competence;
(d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent his/her employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilized by him/her from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-historical nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would be likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

3.2 The Historian shall not:
(a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
(b) Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer;
(c) Use confidential information for the advantage of himself/herself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;
(d) Accept compensation for recommending the employment of another historian or other person, unless such compensation is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;
(e) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with these Standards.

IV. The Historian’s Research Responsibilities:

4.1 The Historian has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research. Before entering into any undertaking, the historian must:
(a) Assess the adequacy of his/her qualifications and when necessary acquire additional expertise, bring associates with the needed qualifications into the undertaking, and/or modify the scope of the undertaking while respecting the client’s needs;
(b) Inform himself/herself of relevant previous research;
(c) Develop a plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, and employs suitable methodology;
(d) Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities;
(e) Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining where appropriate all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;
(f) Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.

4.2 In conducting research the Historian must follow his/her plan or program of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.

4.3 The Historian shall meet where pertinent the following minimal research standards:
(a) All sites, structures, buildings, environmental and cultural features must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, including their location;
(b) All sources must be fully and accurately recorded including their location;
(c) The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described;
(d) All records shall be intelligible to other historians. Terms lacking commonly held referents, when used, shall be clearly defined;
(e) Research records resulting from a project must be deposited at an institution with permanent curatorial facilities and open to qualified professional historians, while respecting client confidentiality.

4.4 The Historian will meet the following minimal standards in accepting responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of his/her research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch:
(a) Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues;
(b) Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results should be honored, if consistent with the researcher’s prior right to publication and with his/her other professional responsibilities;
(c) Failure to complete a full scholarly report without prolonged delay after completion of research shall be construed as a waiver of an historian’s right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. In the event of such failure, the research data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication by other historians;
(d) Historians should seek to remove from agreements any terms that prohibit them from including their own interpretations or from having a continuing right to use the material after the undertaking has been completed;
(e) Historians have an obligation to accede to reasonable requests from the news media.

4.5 Historical research requires institutional facilities and support services for its successful conduct and for proper permanent maintenance of the resulting records. It is the responsibility of the historian to ensure that facilities and services are adequate to the scope of the project.
Legislation

Historical and Preservation Groups Unite in Support of Proposition 40!

by Dr. Kevin Starr

Historical and preservation groups, including the California Historical Society and the California Preservation Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation [and the California Council for the Promotion of History] have joined me in supporting Proposition 40, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection and Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond Act. Proposition 40 will appear on the March 2001 ballot.

Passage of the Proposition 40 will guarantee $267 million for appropriation by the legislature in grants for the acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of buildings, structures, sites, places and artifacts that preserve and demonstrate the story of California’s historical and cultural resources. In addition to promoting preservation and interpretation of historic sites, buildings and collections, Proposition 40 will improve the quality of life of all Californians by providing cleaner air and water, recreational opportunities, safe places for children to play, and new wildlife preserves.

California’s historical legacy requires active protection, restoration, and interpretation to preserve and pass on an understanding and appreciation of the diverse cultural influences and extraordinary human accomplishments that have contributed to the unique development of California. Your help is needed to pass this important bond act. To get more information, donate funds, or volunteer locally to help the campaign, please visit us online at www.voteyeson40.org or contact Bryan Blum, Yes on Proposition 40!, 926 J Street, Suite 612, Sacramento CA 95814; 916 313-4539; fax 916 448-1789; bblum@voteyeson40.org.

-Kevin Starr serves as State Librarian and is a member of the Yes on Proposition 40 Executive Committee

Proposition 40 Summary

Proposition 40 will improve the quality of life of all Californians by providing cleaner air and water, recreational opportunities, safe parks, and new wildlife preserves.

Proposition 40 is a well-balanced proposal. It will fund water quality and restoration projects in rivers, streams, lakes, and watersheds throughout the state. Proposition 40 will also improve air quality by providing funds for regional air districts and promoting tree planting throughout the state.

By protecting threatened coastal land, it will keep our beautiful coast accessible to the public and free from inappropriate development.

Proposition 40 also includes substantial funds for safe neighborhood parks, including programs to give youth safe recreational alternatives to gangs, drugs, and other harmful activities. It also includes funds for youth to participate in environmental education, outdoor recreation, and after school programs, and funds the conservation corps, which give youth opportunities to learn important job skills.

Our magnificent State Park System badly needs the funds Proposition 40 will provide to improve visitor facilities, protect old growth redwoods, build and maintain campsites, and make trails safer. Proposition 40 also safeguards California’s rich heritage by providing programs for conservation of wildlife, agricultural lands and historical and cultural resources. These programs will help promote the recovery of threatened species, preserve structures, sites and artifacts of great cultural and historical significance, and protect our important agricultural lands.

Programs included in Proposition 40 will benefit every neighborhood in California. Proposition 40 gives heavy emphasis to improving the quality of life in our cities and suburbs. Specific programs go to making neighborhood parks safer, providing new recreational opportunities, planting trees in urban areas, restoring rivers and streams in our cities, protecting open space, and protecting beaches and coastal waters.

All areas of California are treated fairly by Proposition 40. Many of the funds are allocated in proportion to population to ensure that bond money is spent where most Californians live, work and play. Small cities and rural counties will also benefit greatly from Proposition 40. The minimum grant provided by the per capita program is $220,000 for cities and $1.2 million for counties, enough funds to make a difference in meeting local priorities for acquisition and development of local parks.

Proposition 40 is the latest of a long line of park bond acts dating back to the 1920s. However, there has been only one park bond act in the past twelve years. California has added more than five million people since 1988, and must continue to invest in clean water, clean air, places to recreate, and places for children to play safely. Proposition 40 was placed on the ballot by the Legislature and the Governor to improve the quality of life in our state. Tremendous leadership was shown by Assembly Speaker Hertzberg, Speaker Pro Tem Keeley, and Senate President pro tem Burton.

Basques leaving the Old World for the New drew upon a centuries old migratory tradition. While America was not their sole destination, many came to the New World to rescue themselves from the disgrace of selling the family home, which signified the end of a lineage, or as young sons who could not inherit property. Once in the New World, they made extensive use of Basque boardinghouses to adjust to American life in the 19th and 20th centuries.

In *Home Away from Home* Jeronima Echeverria, skillfully challenges the image of a West won by the lone cowboy, or, in this case, sheepherder. The work, relying on the assumption that ethnic associations acted as incubators in American society to facilitate the assimilation of Basque sheepherders, uses meticulous research in city directories and archives, interviews with Basque immigrants, and personal reminiscences to produce a study that is truly Western in scope. Echeverria’s work places the California experience in context by describing Basque boardinghouses in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and New York City.

Echeverria demonstrates how Basque boardinghouses facilitated the transmutation of Old World customs. The boardinghouses, themselves a “New World institution,” transformed the concepts of Basque livelihood and mutual aid. Basques, unknown for shepherding in the Old World, became synonymous with it in the New World, and the boardinghouses became a central site for the recruitment of Basque sheepherders. The first neighbor tradition, a form of mutual aid, was similarly carried into and transformed in the New World. Instead of neighbors, hotelkeepers became the first line of mutual aid in the New World. In particular, female hoteleros, became the Basque immigrants’ second mothers. As second mothers the women also broke the mold of the refined lady, loyal helpmate, or bad woman characteristic of the West and helped provide the “elaborate support system” Basque shepherds and their families needed “in order to succeed.” (228-229)

In the world of boardinghouses, not all boardinghouses played the same role, and Echeverria skillfully discusses the roles various boardinghouses played in facilitating the entry, travel, settlement, and entertainment of Basques by region and function. Moreover, Echeverria sensitively describes the larger changes in opportunities, public sentiments, and immigration and land-use legislation that affected the flow of Basque immigrants to the American West. Echeverria effectively demonstrates the impact of each of these trends on the rise and fall of Basque boardinghouses from the zenith of the American West boardinghouse between 1890 and 1930 to their fall after 1950 and the transformation of their purpose from the early years of the twentieth-century to the mid-century.

At the same time the work does suffer from some weaknesses; mainly, that the case for cultural maintenance is more pronounced, and rather than telescoping the story of the boardinghouses, much repetition is produced by the focus in boardinghouses community by community. In particular, it is clearer how the boardinghouses maintained Basque identity than how the boardinghouses promoted assimilation. The strength and weaknesses of Echeverria’s argument about Basque cultural maintenance and assimilation are symbolized in the life-story of Lenxto Echanis, who arrived in America at the beginning of the 20th century and relied upon Basque boardinghouses to assimilate. Echanis’ story introduces the book. Echeverria tells us that the boardinghouses provided Echanis with various services and introduced him to his wife, with whom he continued to occasionally return or stay at boardinghouses for over sixty years to socialize.

Ironically Echanis’ adaptation does not equate to cultural assimilation. Echeverria notes that Echanis’ pivotal job is provided by the Bastanchury ranch. When Echanis “assimilates” at the ranch he becomes a foreman who speaks Spanish and English, but only after being asked by a Mexican, “What kind of a Spaniard are you that you can’t speak the language?”(10). Unnoted, moreover is the significant fact that the Bastanchurays are a Basque family and that many of the marriages noted in the book are to co-ethnics, despite the fact that Echeverria asserts that in America the Basques discarded the Old World practice of marrying within their group. The process of cultural assimilation actually appears more clearly with one of the later and less noted interviewees, Nicasio Beristain who states on p.175: “I learned to speak English talking to Vicki Letemendi’s children.” Beristain highlights the importance of stressing earlier the pivotal role that children more than mothers played as conduits to the larger American society, thus promoting cultural assimilation.

Anne Woo-Sam, Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University, *Introduction to Humanities Program*
Lawsuit Challenges Bush Executive Order

On November 28, Public Citizen (a Washington D.C. based nonprofit consumer advocacy organization) filed suit in a federal court in Washington, D.C. on behalf of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the National Security Archive, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Public Citizen, and eminent presidential historians Hugh Graham and Stanley Kutler, to overturn an executive order issued by President Bush (E.O. 13233) that limits access to the records of former presidents. The plaintiffs contend that the executive order violates the Presidential Records Act (PRA), which opens most presidential records to public access 12 years after a president leaves office. Filing the suit follows on the heels of a strategy meeting organized by the National Coordinating Council for the Promotion of History on November 9 in which interested parties decided that legal action was necessary.

Passed in 1978 in the wake of controversy over the control of documents and tape recordings of former President Richard Nixon, the PRA provides that records of presidents and vice-presidents are public property, and the National Archives must make them available to the public as quickly as practical after a president leaves office. Former presidents and vice-presidents can restrict access to some categories of records, including confidential communications with their advisers, for up to 12 years, but after the 12-year period is over, the act requires that such materials be made public. The act provides certain exceptions for classified materials that could damage national security.

The suit seeks to compel the National Archives to abide by the terms of the 1978 PRA and to release to the public some 68,000 pages of records of former President Ronald Reagan, that should have been released last January, 12 years after President Reagan left office. A copy of the complaint may be viewed at www.citizen.org. The new Executive Order is posted at www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/11/eo-pra.html.

The plaintiffs contend that the Bush executive order jeopardizes access to those records, and those of other former presidents, by allowing a former president to assert a claim of “executive privilege,” at any time thereby preventing the Archives from opening records to the public even if the claim of privilege is legally invalid.

Under the order, both a former president and incumbent president have an unlimited amount of time to review any documents the Archives proposes to release after the 12-year restriction period expires. If the former president objects to the release of any materials, the order provides that the incumbent president will concur with the former president’s wishes unless there are “compelling circumstances” that favor disclosure. But even if the sitting president finds that there are “compelling circumstances” and disagrees with the former president, the order requires that the Archives abide by the direction of the former president and keep the documents secret.

In effect, the executive order makes the release of records dependent on the good graces of the former president whereas the central point of the Presidential Records Act was to take control of access out of the hands of the former presidents. “Bush’s executive order violates not only the spirit but the letter of the law,” said Public Citizen President Joan Claybrook. “We will not stand by while the administration tramples on the people’s right to find out about their own government. The president should not have the ability to arbitrarily withhold public information to hide wrongdoing or avoid embarrassment.”

The recently issued executive order also raises barriers to vice-presidential records - including the vice-presidential records of President Bush’s father by providing for the first time that a vice-president may claim a vice presidential “executive privilege,” which the Archives is also required by the Bush executive order to honor. According to Public Citizen attorney Scott Nelson, “This concept lacks any foundation in American constitutional law.”

President Apptointments at NEH/NEA

On September 14, 2001, by unanimous consent, the United States Senate quietly approved the nomination of Bruce Cole to become the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Cole is a Distinguished Professor in the Henry Hope School of Fine Arts at Indiana University at Bloomington. During the administration of George H. Bush, Cole served on the National Council on the Humanities, the advisory board to the NEH. In a statement, Cole said, “I am eager to participate in the endowment’s vital work of the study, preservation, and dissemination of the humanities to all citizens.” In a related development, Lynne Munson, the former special assistant to the Chairman under Lynne V. Cheney, the Chairwoman of the NEH from 1986 to 1993, will serve as Deputy Chair under Cole.

The White House announced that it intends to nominate Michael Hammond, dean of Rice University’s school of music, as the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). Hammond, a composer, conductor, and scholar in medieval and Renaissance music as well as Indian music and culture, will succeed current NEA Chairman William Ivey who retires at the end of December.
The Forest Service Historical Archives Needs Your Help!!

by Linda Lux, USDA Forest Service

We want to make historical information available to the public! As one of its goals, the Forest Service historical archives in Vallejo, California, strives to preserve and make available the raw materials needed to research history of rural and wild land California. Its collection of approximately 5,000 documents and 20,000 photographs revolves around the use of forests and the conservation movement in California. The collection documents Forest Service activities, and also provides information on individuals, organizations, and associations involved in land use or natural resource issues. Due to the largely unpublished nature of the collection, much of this “gray” literature is unavailable to scholars. Also, the collection is not yet well organized; and, therefore, it is difficult to assess.

What we would like to do is organize and make the collection freely available online to the public, universities, government agencies, and researchers. The long-term goal is to add to this collection by incorporating materials from individual forests in California and from the public.

What are your needs? In order to help us plan this project, we would like your input on how we can best serve you or your organization. Things we would be interested in knowing: First, if you would use such a collection; you or your organization’s name (optional); if you would like to keep informed about the project and how we can get in touch with you (email preferred); your city, county, and state; your area(s) of specialization or interest (i.e., environmental history, mining history, railroad logging, land use history, cultural resources, wildlife management, ecosystems management, etc.); what other online archival sources you use and what features you find useful about them.

As a public agency, our management needs to know that if we invest in this collection, it will be useful to people. Also, this information will be used to design the project and to apply for grant funds. Please take a minute to send us an email or letter (by May 1, 2002 at the latest) to let us know your needs: Linda Lux, Historian, USDA Forest Service; 1323 Club Drive, Vallejo CA 94592; llux@fs.fed.us.

Legislative Setbacks Noted In Light Of Terrorist Attacks

As a result of September’s terrorist attacks, Congress has put on hold a number of legislative proposals that before September 11 were high on the domestic agenda. Among the bills are the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) of 2001 (H.R. 701), the National Monument Fairness Act (H.R. 2114), and the E-Government Act of 2001 (S. 803).

CARA, which sought to make changes to the use of funds derived from offshore oil and natural gas revenues and provides funding for state offices of historic preservation, cleared the House Resources Committee by a vote of 29-12, and had over 240 co-sponsors. The Senate was scheduled to consider two competing versions of the measure, one (S. 1328) introduced by Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA), the other (S. 1318) introduced by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK).

The Monuments bill sought to make sweeping changes to the 1906 Antiquities Act. Introduced by Rep. Mike Simpson (R-ID), the legislation, among other provisions, required consultation with governors and congressional delegations prior to presidential designation. Following contentious debate, the bill passed the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands in August.

The E-Government legislation sought to coordinate the way federal agencies made use of information technology. Introduced by Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT), the measure was to allocate $200 million a year to encourage the development of interagency e-government projects. The Administration wants to spend far less. Attempts to reconcile disagreements had not moved beyond low-level discussion by staff.

And on the brighter side . . .

President Bush has signed the Treasury/Postal appropriations legislation (P.S. 107-67), which provides funding for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The legislation provides the agency with a total budget of over $289 million, which includes over $6 million for competitive grants administered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). According to Archivist of the United States, John Carlin, “This budget . . . will allow us to continue the momentum we now have on key initiatives.” The budget includes $19 million for the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) and $28.5 million to build a new Southeast Regional Archives facility in Morrow, Georgia, just outside Atlanta. Some $450,000 is allocated for microfilming the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Funding provides for seven full-time employees to complete the staffing of the Clinton Presidential Library as well as $1,135,000 to build an interim repository to preserve and make available the Clinton White House electronic records. NARA also will receive almost $4 million for the development of an enhanced NARA website.
The Western Social Science Association Conference, will take place April 10-13, 2002 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. For information on the WSSA and the Albuquerque conference, (or to view abstracts of papers from previous conferences), please visit wssa.asu.edu.

“Vintage Sonoma County” is the venue for the 27th Annual California Preservation Conference, which will take place May 2-5, 2002. The conference will focus on the issues affecting the features and characteristics of California’s historic resources, from key statewide California issues that are currently hot on the preservation agenda to issues affecting resources in smaller communities as well as in cultural and agricultural landscapes. There will be special sessions on tile and stone masonry, and also a track on the ways you can make the development process work for preservation. For more information, visit the California Preservation Foundation’s website at www.californiapreservation.org.

The John Muir Center for Environmental Studies will hold a conference entitled, Artists’ Impressions of the California Landscape: Historical and Contemporary Views, May 2-5, 2002, at the University of the Pacific, in Stockton, California. The conference will explore themes and highlights of individual and collective artistic movements that brought the image of California into national and international prominence. An exhibition of contemporary landscape art will be mounted in conjunction with the conference. Proposals for sessions and papers are due by January 15, 2002. For more information, contact Artists’ Impressions Conference, John Muir Center, University of the Pacific, WPC 229, Stockton CA 95211; 209 946-2527; fax 209 946-2578.

Contingent on funding, the thirty-first annual Institute for the Editing of California History Action, will be held June 17-22, 2002, in Madison, Wisconsin. Sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and others, the Institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing and publication. Application to the Institute is competitive, with numerous applicants every year from all over the country. Further information and application forms are available from the NHPRC. The application deadline is March 15, 2002. For information, call 202 501-5610.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists (BCG) has a new website. The BCG is an independent organization whose mission is to foster public confidence in genealogy as a respected branch of history by promoting an attainable, uniform standard of competence and ethics among genealogical practitioners; and by publicly recognizing persons who meet that standard. One of the new features is a “test yourself” page where visitors are supplied with online copies of two documents similar to BCG test documents. One of the most popular features of the previous site was the series of “skillbuilding” articles, which has been continued and augmented in the new site. The site also contains a searchable database of certified persons.

The National Council on Public History invites proposals for panels, roundtables, posters, workshops, and papers for the 2003 Annual Meeting, which will take place in Houston, Texas, Spring 2003. The conference’s Program Committee requests that presentations focus on the theme “Beyond Boundaries: Diversity, Identity, and Public History” and address subjects such as diversity, or its absence, within the enterprise of public history; efforts to incorporate inclusive perspectives into public history projects; memory and the problematical past; geography and social identity. Because the events of September 11th are having a profound impact on the practice of public history that will likely continue into the foreseeable future, the Program Committee for the 2003 meeting wishes to invite proposals that address this subject from any and all angles. For more information, visit www.ncph.org. Deadline for submissions is March 1, 2002.
Job, Internship, and Fellowship Opportunities

AltaMira Press, the makers of PastPerfect Museum Software (the most popular collections management software available) needs a full time Software Marketing and Support person. Primary function is to provide product information and initial tech support by telephone to PastPerfect customers, who range from museum professionals to volunteers with a variety of skill levels and needs. Applicant should have endless patience, good phone skills, and a sense of humor. High comfort level with Windows, database programs, and MS Office necessary, background in computer networking or museum registration desirable. Will train in specifics of the program. Salary range $25-30K/yr; location in Walnut Creek (East San Francisco Bay area). EOE. Please send resume to PastPerfect Support, 1630 North Main St. #367, Walnut Creek CA 94596; fax 925 933-9720; explore@altamirapress.com; www.altamirapress.com.

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HABS/HAER/HALS), 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. Projects last approximately twelve weeks, beginning in May/June. Salaries range from $4,500 to approximately $8,500 for the summer, depending on job responsibility, project locality, and level of experience. Applications are due February 1, 2002 (postmark date). For more information and to download application forms, visit www.cr.nps.gov/habs/haer/jcocs/summerjobs.htm or contact Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER/HALS, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, NC300 Washington DC 20240, 202 343-9626/9618; robynbrooks@nps.gov.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is now accepting applications for the 2002-2003 academic year from archival professionals interested in applying for the NHPRC Fellowship in Archival Administration. The Commission views the fellowship as an opportunity for professional archivists with two to five years’ experience to gain new or additional experience with archival management and procedures and problems. The fellow will participate in a wide variety of archival administrative experiences, as well as formal management or supervisory training, during the nine to twelve months the fellow will be associated with the program. The fellow’s stipend is $35,000, with a benefit payment of $8,750. The host institution for the academic year 2002-2003 is the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati, Ohio. Applications from potential fellows are due by March 1, 2002. Application forms are available from: National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 111, 7th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington DC 20408; or www.nara.gov/nhprc. For further information, please contact Michael T. Meier of the Commission staff at 202 501-5610, x 252 or michael.meier@nara.gov.

History Associates Incorporated is looking for a qualified archivist who enjoys varied, interesting, and challenging work. This position is based in the scenic Hudson River Valley and offers the opportunity to work for a Fortune 500 company. The archivist will arrange and describe corporate records as part of a team located in Kingston, New York. Starting salary is $34,000.00, with an excellent benefits package. Candidates should have a master’s degree in library science, history, or related discipline with degree concentration in archival studies or supplemented by archival courses; one year experience appraising, arranging, and describing archival records; ability to collect, organize, research, and interpret records and submit written descriptions of record groups and collections; demonstrated, practical knowledge of archival policies and procedures; ability to work harmoniously and effectively with others; ability to work independently and to exercise discretion, initiative, and judgment; and familiarity with major word processing and database software packages. Send resume, sample finding aid, transcripts, and names and phone numbers of three references to Doris Miles, History Associates Incorporated, 5 Choke Cherry Road, Suite 280, Rockville MD 20850-4004; fax 301 670-2765. For more information about History Associates Incorporated, visit www.historyassociates.com.

The Jane Addams-Andrew Carnegie Fellowship advances interest in public service by engaging recent college graduates in ten months of intensive study, volunteer work, and professional development. Eligible candidates are recent graduates who will have their bachelor’s degree, or an equivalent degree from another country, in any academic field when the program begins. Students who already have committed to a program of graduate study or who have received graduate degrees are not eligible. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 15, 2002. For more information, visit www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/carnegie.htm.

Earthwatch Institute offers fellowships for K-12 educators to join their two-week field expeditions. Projects range from archeological digs in Peru, to habitat studies in Oregon, to running transects through reefs in the Bahamas. Earthwatch Institute aims to promote multidisciplinary science and social studies curriculum in schools nationwide as well as enrich teachers and enhance the academic experience of students. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis. To receive an application by mail, contact Matt Marino, Fellowships Assistant, 978 461-0081 or 800 776-0188, x 116 or mmarino@earthwatch.org. Applications are also available online at www.earthwatch.org/ed/fellowships.html.

The University of Minnesota Libraries and the Minneapolis Public Library recently were awarded a 2-year National Leadership grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, to digitize and make Internet-accessible 6,000 posters from World War I and II. The rich holdings of both libraries include posters produced by governmental, charitable, and corporate organizations. As part of this grant-funded project, the University of Minnesota invites applications for a two-year half-time Metadata Cataloging Specialist. This position will be a key to the success of the project. The job will involve hands-on work with this exciting and interesting collection of visual materials. Applicants should possess solid experience in non-bibliographic cataloging, should have some knowledge of one or more metadata schema commonly employed in libraries, and must be able to maintain attention to details throughout the course of an ambitious digitization and cataloging project. More specific information on job qualifications and application procedures may be found at www1.umn.edu/ohr/jobs/R113339.html.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is accepting applications for one fellowship in historical documentary editing. The Fellowship in Historical Documentary Editing is designed to give participants hands-on experience in historical documentary editing including documentary collection, document selection, transcription, annotation, proofreading, and indexing. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1, 2002. This year’s host institution project is the Lincoln Legal Papers centered in Springfield, Illinois. The fellow will begin in the late summer or early fall of 2002. A stipend of $35,000 with a benefit payment of $8,750 is available. Applications and related forms may be found at www.nara.gov/nhprc or by calling Michael Meier at 202 501-5610, x252.
California History Action

Editorial Information

Editorial Board
Ken Earle
Alan Stein
Nicholas Winebrenner

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

Issues will be produced quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Deadlines are the first of the month of publication. This late deadline is designed to provide information to the membership in the most timely manner.

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

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

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

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CCHP Liaisons

The following is a list of CCHP liaisons with state and national heritage organizations. This list of representatives has been established so that liaisons can supply important information to the CCHP 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 CCHP liaison? Contact us at ccph@csus.edu or 916 278-4296.

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Open

American Assoc. for State and Local History (AASLH)
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Northwest Oral History Association (NOHA)
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Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
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Western Museums Association (WMA)
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California History Action
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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 further information contact 916 278-4295, ccph@csus.edu, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

Winter 2001

Give us your feedback!

We’re always trying to improve this publication, and we’d be happy to hear what you think about this or any issue of California History Action.

Please send us your feedback by email to kandjsaunders@hotmail.com or by regular mail to 1640 37th Street Sacramento CA 95816

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Contact the CHA editor for details.

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