The California Council for the Promotion of History will hold its annual meeting at the Embassy Suites in San Luis Obispo, Thursday, October 24 though Saturday, October 26, 2002. The conference theme, “Public History on the Central Coast,” will address California history while highlighting regional themes and issues. Panels will address historic preservation, environmental, and recreational issues; including recent local historic initiatives in San Luis Obispo County, preservation of Central Coast missions, and cultural resources management at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The conference will also include special events and tours, such as an “insider’s” tour of Hearst Castle and other local field trips.

CCPH members will soon receive a call for papers. All members (and non-members) are urged to share their new work by presenting it as part of a panel at the conference.

Contact Douglas Dodd at ddodd@csub.edu with paper or panel proposals.

Conference registration materials are expected to be available after August 1. For more information contact Scott Hudlow at shudlow@aol.com.

San Luis Obispo is a region filled with rich history. The culture of the earliest residents of the county is unknown, but by 1585, the people of two distinct cultures were living in the area. The Salinan Indians inhabited the area north of the Cuesta Grade, and the Chumash lived south of the Grade and along the coast. These cultures were part of the Hokan language family. The Chumash were noted for their plank canoes, which were caulked with asphaltum, also called pizmo.

(continued on page 4)
CCPH Board Meets in Sacramento

**Date:** January 12, 2002  
**Location:** Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA  
**Present:** Scott Hudlow, Mike Bennett, Jim Newland, Pam Conners, Dave Byrd, Mark Bowen, Madeline Lanz, Jeff Crawford, Jenan Saunders, Leslie Masunaga, Doug Dodd, Monte Kim, Richard Orsi, Courtney Chambers.

**2002 Conference** - Scott Hudlow: The 2002 conference will be held in San Luis Obispo, October 24-26 at the Embassy Suites on Madonna Road. Scott reported on possible conference sessions, themes, and day trips. Monte Kim agreed to find student volunteers at UC Santa Barbara to help with the conference or lead sessions.

**2003 Conference** - Palm Springs was decided on as the first-choice site as CCPH has never held a conference there. San Diego is another possible option.

**2004 Conference** - Pam Conners: Eureka is a possible location, with the only drawback its remote location. Chico will also be researched if Eureka does not work out.

**Future Conferences** - The board discussed the Bay Area and the Eastern Sierra as potential locations for future conferences.

**Legislative Action Committee** - Jenan Saunders: Jenan reported that California Senate Bill 1247 was introduced. The bill would create a California Trust for Historic Preservation and move the Office of Historic Preservation out of California State Parks to the control of the State Library. The board decided to watch the bill before supporting or opposing it.

**Membership** - Jim Newland: CCPH currently has approximately 300 members and aims for 500 by the end of the year. An outreach push is planned for February. The board discussed various incentives to encourage members to bump up their membership levels.

**Nominations** - Jim Newland: Elections will be held this year. Jim Newland is seeking candidates for the Board of Directors.

**Public Sector/CRM** - Doug Dodd: Doug participated in commenting on the general plan for the Giant Sequoia National Monument. He suggested CCPH write a letter to California State Parks regarding that agency's decision to allow a cell phone tower on the Hearst Castle grounds. Jim Newland abstained from the discussion.

**Publications** - Mark Bowen discussed the issue of updating the 1991 Directory of Historical Organizations, Agencies, and Museums, which is now included on the California Historical Society's web site. Instead of producing a hard copy, which will be expensive and quickly outdated, CCPH will provide a link to this directory from our website. Jenan announced that the switch to a new printer has paid off as CCPH saved 30% printing the Winter newsletter. She also distributed the new California History Action advertising policy, which the board accepted unanimously.

**New Business:** Scott Hudlow suggested CCPH ought to create some sort of presentation to introduce other organizations to CCPH. He agreed to meet with past president Dave Byrd to act on a motion passed October 28, 2001, creating an outreach committee.
The Important Role of CCPH Liaisons

Does the box to the right look familiar to you? It should. It’s graced the pages of California History Action, in one form or another, for years now. Being relatively new to CCPH, I can’t say I know exactly why the role of Liaison was created, but I can guess . . . CCPH’s most significant benefit for history professionals is as a source of information and contacts that bridge the various disciplines we each work within. A bridging organization, like CCPH, provides the context we need to understand our work within a wider arena. Through our membership we stay informed about legislation, resources, and news; learn of educational and job opportunities; and maintain friendships and contacts with others in the professional historical community as a whole.

However, CCPH would be nothing if not for the time and energy put into our organization by our members. Why do we invest these resources, which are so precious in this, or any, age? The answer isn’t simple, but it does come down to a simple premise: Because we recognize we are enriched by our membership and must “give back” in order to maintain the value of this organization, for ourselves and others. One way in which many members choose to “give back” is to become a CCPH Liaison, to act as a conduit for information from and to another organization or agency.

It’s a simple premise. Liaisons act as our representatives to other history organizations and agencies. As such, they do what they can to: 1) Disseminate important information about and from that organization to our membership; and 2) Channel information about and from CCPH to that organization and its members.

Liaisons join the CCPH listserve and the listerves of the organizations to which they are our representatives (of the discipline the organization serves). Liaisons make contact with the staff and/or leadership of those organizations and learn how to submit information for inclusion in newsletters and on websites. Liaisons monitor the CCPH listserve, are contacted by CCPH committee chairs, and will be sent special text versions of the newsletter so they can disseminate information of interest to the members of these outside organizations, either through broadcast over a listserve or publishing in a newsletter or on a website. Liaisons scan the newsletters and listerves of these outside organizations and periodically check their websites, sending information out to CCPH members either through the listserve, newsletter, committee chairs, or website. Liaisons may also choose to work on such projects as joint mailings and mailing list trades, suggesting and submitting CCPH website content, coordinating conference sessions and/or themes, and just about anything else they can dream up. As you can see, the job can be as involved as the liaison chooses. Liaisons act on a floating scale. Giving what time they can, when they can.

So, why my long diatribe on the issue of liaisons? Because I want to push this idea to the next level. I would like an email address on file for every liaison, and I’d like each committee chair and board member to have those addresses on hand for easy reference. I’d like every liaison to join the CCPH listserve (send a message with a blank subject line and the message SUBSCRIBE CCPH-L Yourfirstname Yourlastname to ListProc@csus.edu). I’d like to start a Liaison Spotlight column in the newsletter where we regularly highlight one of our liaisons and the organization to which they represent CCPH.

Are you a member of an organization, or staff an agency, that deals with history-related issues and would like to be a CCPH liaison to that entity? (And feel free to think beyond that list to the right.) Send your name, phone number, email address, and relationship to the organization to me at kandjsaunders@hotmail.com. Are you already listed as a liaison in the box to the right? Then please send me your email address if one isn’t listed or let me know if you’d like to discontinue your role as liaison (we all know that saying no sometimes is essential to our sanity).

I can’t emphasis enough my belief that CCPH Liaisons are integral to the health and strength of our organization. Let’s make it the program it can be, providing our members with valuable information and resources and getting CCPH news (and the CCPH name) out there among our fellow history professionals.

Your editor,

Jenan Saunders
The earliest European explorers to land in San Luis Obispo County were Pedro de Unamuno in 1587 and Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595. Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, the fifth in California’s chain of missions, was established by Father Junípero Serra on September 1, 1772. The mission prospered, with an assistancia, or assistant mission rancho, established at Santa Margarita in the 1790s. Another granary and chapel were constructed near present-day Avila Beach in 1808. Twenty-five years later, on July 25, 1797, Mission San Miguel Arcángel was founded.

During the Rancho Period, nearly one-half million acres previously controlled by the two Missions were distributed to Mexican citizens. Hides and tallow from cattle herds generated large amounts of money, ushering in a period of unprecedented prosperity. The lifestyle of the Mexican Californios prevailed into the early 1860s, when a severe drought destroyed the cattle herds on the ranchos. Families such as the Picos and the Estradas sold much of their land to Anglo newcomers, including the Steele brothers, George Hearst, and Patrick Murphy, who transformed the hide-and-tallow industry into beef-and-dairy-cattle production.

The founding of the San Luis Obispo Tribune in 1869 by Walter Murray signaled the beginning of U.S. consolidation within the County. New buildings went up, with clapboards milled in Northern California, sandstone from the Los Berros area in the southern part of the County, granite from Bishop’s Peak, and brick fired in the brickyards of Chinese-born labor contractor Ah Louis. Dairy cattle were first raised in the Edna Valley by the Steele brothers in the late 1860s. The Piedras Blancas Lighthouse was built north of San Simeon to help protect seagoing commerce and the shore whaling industry.

Land transportation improved in the 1870s. Chinese labor gangs under the direction of Ah Louis and others constructed county roads north over the Cuesta Grade and south to Los Osos. Captain Harford began construction of the Pacific Coast Railway in 1872, eventually running a line from his wharf to the city of San Luis Obispo and then south. The success of the Pacific Coast Railway and rumors of the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad sparked a land boom in the 1880s; at about the same time, the discovery of gold in the La Panza district in the eastern part of the County brought a rush of miners to the area. San Luis Obispo continued to prosper with the founding in 1901 of the vocationally-oriented California Polytechnic School.

In the South County area, thousands of residents of the San Joaquin Valley escaped the heat of the summers in the early 1900s by camping in semi-permanent tent houses at Pismo Beach. Agriculture flourished in the Arroyo Grande Valley and the Oso Flaco region. Port Harford was renamed Port San Luis and became an important oil-shipping port.

During World War I, many County farmers turned to the production of navy beans, since these were subsidized by the War Relief Administration. When peace brought an end to government subsidies, there was an increase in dairy, seed, and truck farming. San Luis Obispo County became a leading dairy and produce center. Hollywood discovered the County during the 1920s, when such movies as The Sheik, The Ten Commandments, and Diamond Jim Brady were filmed here.

In 1920, Mission San Luis Obispo suffered a major fire. To raise funds for the restoration of the Mission, Father Daniel Keenan established the community celebration of La Fiesta de las Flores in 1925. This event became a tradition that lasted until 1995.

The County’s agricultural diversity shielded it from the worst of the Great Depression of the 1930s. There were difficult times, however, for many of those who came from other areas looking for work. It was near a migrant camp in Nipomo that photographer Dorothea Lange, working for the Farm Security Administration, took her famous photograph entitled “Migrant Mother.”

With the onset of World War II, the County’s transportation links and open land areas were deemed useful by the U.S. War Department, which located training camps in the area. These camps brought into the County nearly 100,000 military personnel, some with their families.

The County grew rapidly after World War II, with military personnel training for the Korean War helping to maintain the boom in the early 1950s. Growth during the World War II era had shown the need for more water. Santa Margarita Dam was built in the 1940s, followed by the building of the Nacimiento, San Antonio, and Lopez Dams in the 1950s and 60s.

Although tourism was part of the County’s economy from the late 19th century on, the numbers of visitors to the area grew steadily with such attractions as clam digging in the Pismo Beach area, the opening of Hearst Castle as a State Park in 1958, and the surge in the number of local wineries. Cal Poly grew dramatically, becoming a part of the State University system in 1972, and Cuesta College moved to a campus adjacent to its former quarters at Camp San Luis.

This short snapshot is a beginning, but don’t stop there. Come experience the rich history of San Luis Obispo first hand with CCPH, October 24-26, 2002. We’ll see you there!
Put on Your Thinking Caps . . .
CCPH Invites Nominations for 2002 Awards

All right, we know you're probably well aware of CCPH's annual awards program. And here is your annual reminder to consider your colleagues and nominate some worthy individuals for recognition. Need a refresher on the program? CCPH grants awards in three categories: The Certificate of Meritorious Performance and Promise award is given to an individual, organization, or agency accomplishing an outstanding contribution to the promotion of history; the Award of Distinction is granted to an individual, organization, or agency accomplishing long-term outstanding contributions, lifetime achievements, or dedication of career duties to promote history; and the James C. Williams Award for Outstanding Service is a special commendation given to an individual, organization, or agency member of CCPH demonstrating professional excellence and long-term commitment to this organization. Please take the time to complete the nomination form for someone you believe should be recognized by CCPH. Nominations are due July 31. Contact Nancy Mendez, Awards Committee Chair, at nmendez@parks.ca.gov with questions. Download a nomination form from www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

Member News

Board Member Douglas W. Dodd has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of History at California State University, Bakersfield. He will teach Public History, American West, and Environmental History. CCPH knows Doug will be a real asset to the CSUB History Department.

Ray McDevitt, a partner in a San Francisco law firm and CCPH member, edited Courthouses of California: An Illustrated History, recently published by the California Historical Society and Heyday Books. The book is the first panoramic survey of the courthouses built in California from 1849 through 2000. It features a foreword by California Chief Justice Ronald M. George, essays by historian John Burns and architectural historian Michael Corbett, and well over 600 photographs of courthouses in all 58 counties. Ray extends his thanks to the many “dedicated and friendly” historians, archivists, and librarians who helped during the four years the book was in preparation.

Member Joseph McDowell and his wife, Jamie, are proud new parents to twin boys. Born Friday, January 18, the boys were smaller than their projected weights, but 6 lb. 10 oz. and 7 lb. 4 oz. are still a lot of baby. James Patrick was the heavier one and measured 20.5 inches; Jacob Owen was 19.75 inches. The boys came home on the 20th, and by the 22nd Joseph had sent word to his co-workers at the Office of Historic Preservation that he’d “already become a diaper changing pro.” CCPH congratulates Joseph and Jamie and sends our best wishes James and Jacob.

Doyce B. Nunis celebrates an important anniversary in 2002, which marks his fortieth year serving as a pro bono editor of the Southern California Quarterly. A CCPH member and award recipient, Doyce took over as editor in 1962 and has spent untold hours of his time making and keeping the publication at the top level nationally as a regional journal of history. As The Southern Californian so aptly put it, “If you counted the number of authors who have published articles, and book reviews in the Quarterly, the number of authors who have had their books reviewed, the total would be amazing, reflecting one person’s outreach and influence on the scholarship of history.”

Stasia Wolfe, California History Day Committee Chair, is at the Huntington for a one-year grant project, funded by the Haynes Foundation. The project is to organize the papers (466 cubic feet!!!) of now retired LA County Supervisor Ed Edelman. The size of the collection is rather daunting. Stasia’s task is to give it some overall structure, which, save for about one fifth of the collection, it doesn’t have right now. Edelman served on the Board of Supervisors from 1974 to 1994, so the collection provides a rather in-depth picture of certain themes in recent LA history; in particular, public health and children’s issues. The collection also shows how much support Edelman got from his deputies—their memos and notes to the Supervisor on policy matters seem to make up about one-third of the collection. It is impossible to look at the collection and not realize how much an elected official must rely on the abilities of his or her staff. Stasia says she is enjoying learning about recent LA, taking walks on the beautiful grounds of the Huntington, and seeing her fiancé more often (he’s at UCLA).
My name is Susan Douglass Yates and I have served on the CCPH board since 1998. Like many other board members, I first joined CCPH in 1990 during my first year in the public history program at California State University, Sacramento. Director Ken Owens encouraged us to become active in professional organizations, especially CCPH. Before joining the board I was involved in a number of CCPH activities including serving as the chair of the Awards Committee and as a member of the planning efforts for the conferences at Nevada City, Los Angeles, and Long Beach.

History interested me at a young age, and I focused on American history and politics as an undergraduate, completing my B.A. at the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1983. Like many graduates, I wasn’t sure whether I wanted to continue studies at the graduate level since teaching didn’t interest me and I didn’t know what other options existed in the history field. So in the fall of 1983 I moved to San Francisco and began working for a publishing company. Although interesting, I was primarily an administrator and I knew I wanted something more. Seeking a change after a few years I quit my job and moved to Minneapolis.

In Minnesota I rediscovered my love of history and politics. First, Jim Fogerty of the Minnesota Historical Society hired me to work on the Minnesota Environmental Issues Oral History Project. This led to work on another oral history project, 20th Century Radicalism in Minnesota. Following these projects I joined the Minnesota State Senate’s publications office during the 1989 legislative session, where I covered and wrote about committee hearings. Given a taste of what public history work was like and wanting to return to California, I headed for Sacramento in 1990. Ken Owens accepted me into the Capital Campus Public History Program at Sacramento State mid-year and I joined the first group of students to be part of this new program.

As a graduate student I worked at the California State Archives in a number of capacities. The State Archives hired me to develop an exhibit on the California mining town of Bodie and this became my master’s thesis. With master’s degree in hand by 1992, I worked as an independent historian on a number of projects. Some of my work I started in graduate school I carried on as a consultant, such as conducting oral history interviews for the University of California, Davis. I did this until 1995 when I joined the staff of the UCLA Oral History Program. During my time at the Oral History Program I’ve conducted interviews for the State Archives State Government Oral History Program, focusing on legislators who represented Southern California.

In addition to my work at UCLA, I’ve been involved in a number of professional organizations besides CCPH, particularly the Southwest Oral History Association, by serving in several capacities including president. I’ve also been involved in committee work for both the Oral History Association and the National Council on Public History. I encourage anyone who is interested to become involved in these types of associations. It broadens your scope of understanding, exposes you to different activities, and lets you develop new friendships outside of your world of work.

My name is Courtney Chambers, and I’m happy to serve as CCPH’s new administrative assistant, replacing Susan Hotchkiss here in the office at CSUS. I am in my second semester in the Capital Campus Public History Program at Cal State Sacramento. I came to CSUS last fall after graduating with a BA in History from UC Santa Barbara in 1999. Following graduation, I had the opportunity to work as a project assistant at PHR Environmental Consultants in Santa Barbara as well as volunteer and serve on the Board of Directors of the Goleta Valley Historical Society. Both were great learning experiences. In fact, it was my mentor at the Goleta Valley Historical Society, CCPH member Bev Schwartzberg, who suggested I study public history. I took the undergraduate public history course at UCSB, and here I am today!

Prior to college, I grew up on a ranch in Happy Camp, Siskiyou County, California, at the far northern end of the state. As much as I miss Santa Barbara, it is nice to be closer to home. Because my boyfriend, Matt, still lives in Santa Barbara, I get to visit often. I’m not often home on weekends! When I am in Sacramento, I’m busy acquainting myself with the city’s museums and historic districts and exploring the area beyond the city limits.

I look forward to meeting each of you, either over the phone or in person. Please stop by when you’re on campus. I’m in the office all day on Tuesdays and from 8 am until 1:30 or so on Thursdays.
America’s Heritage to Receive Check-Up

The “Heritage Health Index,” which will for the first time measure the condition of the nation’s collections, is being launched by Heritage Preservation, Inc. This survey is being developed by Heritage Preservation in partnership with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and with major funding from the Getty Grant Program.

Through the Heritage Health Index, the condition of collections in the nation’s museums, libraries, archives, and historical societies will be measured every four years. Currently no national survey is conducted regularly to produce credible statistics regarding the condition of the nation’s artistic, historical, and scientific collections.

Heritage Preservation president Lawrence L. Reger explains, “Just as the quality of our nation’s educational system, health care, and environment are routinely surveyed, we must have similar comprehensive data about the collections that comprise our national heritage. If we are to succeed in preserving our collective past, we must first understand the national picture.”

Heritage Preservation is a national organization dedicated to preserving our nation’s heritage. It’s members include libraries, museums, archives, historic preservation organizations, historical societies, conservation organizations, and other professional groups concerned with saving the past for the future.

For additional information on the Heritage Health Index, contact Kristen Overbeck, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K St NW, Ste 566, Washington DC 20006; 202 634-0033; koverbeck@heritagepreservation.org.

[Reprinted from Interpnews, a publication of the National Association for Interpretation]

American Association Of Museums Issues Business Support Guidelines

The country’s largest museum organization issued guidelines urging members to disclose all agreements between an institution and its private and corporate donors. “Guidelines for Museums on Developing and Managing Business Support” by the American Association of Museums (AAM) comes on the heels of a number of controversial donations to the Smithsonian Institution. At the Smithsonian, as well as at museums across the country, concern has recently been voiced over the degree of control individuals who donate large sums of money to a museum seem to have over exhibitions.

While the AAM guideline gives broad latitude with respect to handling sensitive issues including the development of criteria for the use of names and logos and the creation of conflicts of interest policy statements, the organization issued a strict guideline on exhibition content and control: “The museum community recognizes and encourages appropriate collaborations with a variety of stakeholders including a museum’s national, regional, and local funders. A museum’s careful examination and control of content and integrity of programs, exhibitions, and activities is essential to its public trust responsibility.”

Regarding disclosure of donor agreements, the guideline states, “A museum should take reasonable steps to make its action transparent and understandable to the public, especially where lack of transparency may reasonably lead to an appearance of a conflict of interest.” According to AAM President Edward H. Able Jr., “It is terribly important that we maintain the public trust by being absolutely transparent. There are times the transparency might be compromised by the wishes of a donor, but if that presents a real conflict, the agreement should be reconsidered.”

The new voluntary guidelines may be accessed at www.aam-us.org/business_support.htm.

WMA Director’s Chair Award Nominations Sought

The Western Museums Association is accepting nominations for the 2002 Director’s Chair Award, which recognizes an individual who has had a significant and lasting impact on museum practices or the museum profession in the Western Region. For a nomination form, visit www.westmuse.org/awarddirector.htm. Deadline is May 1, 2002.
American Institute of Physics’ Center for the History of Physics Grants

The Center for the History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, is pleased to announce its 2002 Grants to Archives program. The deadline for applications is July 1, 2002. The grants are intended to make accessible records, papers, and other primary sources that document the history of modern physics and allied fields (such as astronomy, geophysics, and optics). Grants may be up to $10,000 each and can be used to cover direct expenses connected with preserving, inventorying, arranging, describing, or cataloging appropriate collections.

The AIP History Center’s mission is to help preserve and make known the history of modern physics, astronomy, and allied fields, and the grant program is intended to help support significant work to make original sources accessible to researchers. Preference will accordingly be given to medium size or larger projects for which the grant will be matched by the parent organization or by other funding sources. For grant guidelines check the Center’s website at www.aip.org/history/grntgde.htm or call 301 209-3165. Inquiries are welcome, and sample proposals are available on request. A list of previous recipients is on the website.

The first issue of the Journal of Archival Organization is now making its way through production. This new Haworth Press publication is an international journal encompassing all aspects of the arrangement, description, and provision of access to all formats of archival materials. Emphasis will be on emerging technologies, applications, and standards ranging from Encoded Archival Description (EAD) and methods of organizing archival collections for access on the World Wide Web to issues connected with the digitization and display of archival materials. Relevant topics include management and staffing issues relating to archival organizational functions, specifically arrangement and description of historical records; innovative approaches to methods of intellectual and physical access and retrieval of historical records and information; reviews of projects and procedures, standards, and issues in organizing archival collections for storage and onsite use and availability through the Internet.

SAA Issues Guidelines for a Graduate Program in Archival Education

On January 12, the Society of American Archivist’s Council approved Guidelines for a Graduate Program in Archival Education, as developed by the Committee on Education and Professional Development and numerous other members of the Society. The guidelines can be viewed at the SAA website www.archivists.org/prof-education/ed_guidelines.html.

New Journal of Archival Organization

The journal also aims to provide reviews of publications and archival websites and news from the field. All aspects of the organization of and provision of access to archival resources are in the scope of this journal, which brings to the forefront issues connected with these increasingly important and visible unique materials and their international audience.

Haworth Press welcomes your contribution to this new publishing venture. Conference presentations (national, international, regional, local) and graduate student research papers submitted for consideration will be reviewed by members of our editorial board. The publishers also would like to consider thematic issues with guest editors. Your ideas, suggestions, and article contributions will make this journal representative of the archival profession.


For more information, contact Thomas Frusciano, University Archivist, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, 169 College Ave, New Brunswick NJ 08901-1163; 732 932-7006; 732 932-7012 fax; fruscian@rci.rutgers.edu.
CCPH questions State Parks Policy Regarding Cell Towers

CCPH has written to California State Parks Director Rusty Areias questioning the agency’s recent decision to approve the construction of a cellular telephone tower on the grounds of Hearst Castle State Historic Park, a National Historic Landmark.

In his letter to Director Areias, CCPH President Scott Hudlow wrote: “A cellular telephone tower seems to be an inappropriate land use, incompatible with a state park property, especially one that is also a National Historic Landmark. Accordingly, we are writing to request copies of the environmental planning documents prepared for the Hearst Castle cell tower. With the rapid expansion of cellular telephone networks and other electronic communications systems, we are concerned about the future encroachment of such structures on state parks lands. Therefore, we further request a copy of your department’s policy regarding the siting of cell towers and other electronic communications facilities on state park lands.” CCPH will continue to monitor this issue and looks forward to a response and statement of policy from State Parks.

In February 2002, Nextel Communications removed a 250-foot cell tower from the Fowlers Mill Historic District, near Cleveland. The tower, which had been erected in July 2000, was the subject of a lawsuit brought by the Fowlers Mill Historical Preservation Association. The association argued that the tower diminished the historical integrity of the National Register Historic District and that Nextel had not conducted an environmental review process before constructing it. Nextel decided to remove the tower to avoid continued costly litigation.

BLM/State Parks to Open Historic Lighthouse to Public

The Piedras Blancas lighthouse, near San Simeon, will be opened to the public for tours, according to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field office in Bakersfield. Public access will be provided as under a cooperative agreement between BLM and California State Parks’ San Simeon District.

In October, the U.S. Coast Guard abandoned the 1875 lighthouse, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. In response to concern by local citizens and Congresswoman Lois Capps (D-Santa Barbara), the BLM agreed to take over administration of the facility and develop a plan for preservation, interpretation, and public access. BLM expects that the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse will become an important part of the agency’s recently designated California Coastal National Monument.

Navy Nixes Increased Bombing at Fort Hunter Liggett

The Navy has abandoned its plans to expand the use of bombing ranges at Fort Hunter Liggett, near Big Sur in Monterey County. The Army closed the base in 1995, but the Navy and the California National Guard continue to use it for training. The National Park Service has been engaged in studying several options for the future management of the area, including its preservation as a unit of the state or national park systems. Fort Hunter Liggett contains a wealth of Native American cultural resources, the Julia Morgan-designed Hearst Hacienda, and the Mission San Antonio de Padua.

Citing a $3-million cost savings in jet fuel, the Navy had planned to increase the use of Fort Hunter Liggett rather than more distant ranges in Nevada and the southern California desert. But the Navy backed down in the face of opposition from the Salinan Indian tribe and the National Park Service. Navy F-18s based at Naval Air Station–Lemoore, in the Central Valley, will continue to use Hunter Liggett for 200-300 bombing runs per year, but that number is far below the estimated 3,000 missions that contemplated in the expansion plan.

Judge Upholds New National Monuments

In November, a federal judge, rejected the claims of the Mountain States Legal Defense Fund and upheld President Clinton’s use of the 1906 Antiquities Act to designate new national monuments. The plaintiffs had claimed that Clinton overstepped the bounds of the Act and exceeded his authority in establishing the large, new monuments and argued that the Antiquities Act itself was unconstitutional, despite a well-established body of judicial opinion to the contrary. The Antiquities Act’s long tradition—reaching back to Theodore Roosevelt—no doubt contributed to the court’s speedy rejection of the complaint. An environmental attorney involved in the case summed it up: “The courts have always upheld the Antiquities Act and will continue to do so in the future.” The Mountain States Legal Defense Fund intends to appeal. Although the case did not address the monuments Clinton established in California, another judge recently dismissed a suit to reverse the designation of Giant Sequoia National Monument.

Interim Plan for Crystal Cove Approved

The California Coastal Commission approved an interim plan for the cottages that comprise a National Register Historic District at Crystal Cove State Park. The plan calls for the conversion of an art studio into a park interpretive center, as well as the adaptive reuse of other cottages as state park employee housing. The plan would also repair 46 cottages at the park. Long-term planning for Crystal Cove is currently underway.

Visitor Center to be Constructed at Manzanar

Manzanar National Historic Site, located in the Owens Valley, will receive a visitor center, according to the National Park Service. The center will orient visitors to the site and interpret the story of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. The visitor center will be located in the former auditorium building of the Manzanar Relocation Center, one of the few structures remaining from the original camp. The opening of the visitor center, expected in 2003, will be a major milestone in the development of this decade-old unit of the national park system.

CRM Committee Solicits Your Ideas and Contributions

Please send ideas, news, and information on CRM issues to Department of History, CSU Bakersfield, 9001 Stockdale Hwy, Bakersfield CA 93311-1099; ddodd@csub.edu.
The Port of Los Angeles (POLA) is one of the busiest ports in the nation and is one of the premier gateways in the United States for international trade and commerce. POLA is planning and implementing major capital development projects to accommodate an anticipated doubling of cargo by 2020. This includes a $600 million dollar capital development program encompassing 24 separate, but related, projects. This is the largest capital improvement undertaking of any United States port and is POLA's most ambitious program since its founding in 1907.

At the same time, the California Coastal Commission has directed California ports to handle these cargo increases within existing port boundaries, without expanding into adjacent lands. As landlord, POLA must therefore redevelop outdated berths to accommodate increased volume as well as changes in the type of facilities and operations needed to meet the needs of Los Angeles citizens and POLA tenants. As part of these developments, POLA is planning projects that would involve removing historically significant structures associated with a former banana importing terminal, two marine oil trans-shipment terminals, and the former Bethlehem Steel terminal. As part of POLA's responsibilities under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), POLA contracted Jones & Stokes to perform an architectural survey and evaluation of these facilities, and to develop mitigation for environmental impacts.

The web-based program is a virtual tour of the Port that combines text, animated graphics, historic film footage, modern oral history video interviews, current and historic photos, and panoramic images in a format that is both visually appealing and intensely informative. The site - www.laporthistory.org - provides a dynamic experience of the sights, sounds, and stories of the Port from its early history to the present day. Although not considered to mitigate the loss of resources to a level of less than significant, the web site provides an innovative approach to educational outreach and interpretive programs. In this way, the program meets the intent of mitigation, which is to compensate for the loss of the resource.

The berths included in the virtual tour were primarily significant under the first criterion of the California Register of Historical Resources for the roles they played in the history of Los Angeles and California. The majority of these facilities have never been open to the public, so very few people experience their heritage in the traditional sense of walking past and absorbing the sense of a time gone by. Whether by chance when surfing the web, or by design when directed by their school-teacher, thousands of children and adults will stumble through the Port of Los Angeles's history, listening to the stories of the people who worked there, scrutinizing diagrams of how the terminals functioned, or charting the geographic distribution of goods and influence of the Port of Los Angeles.

The POLA web site has several different audiences. Initially, the site was developed in English. During the next phase of build-out, a text-only version that meets Americans with Disabilities Act requirements and a Spanish-language version will be added. In addition to the language needs of the various audiences, we identified which types of people would be interested in the site, so that we could cater the design and content to their needs and expectations. The primary audiences of the Virtual Tour include people and agencies concerned with mitigation, traditional museum visitors, researchers, general public, school-age children, POLA staff, POLA marketing and public relations.

The site will inspire the user to visualize the port's history as a dynamic story composed of a number of individually distinctive chapters, or "stops" on the tour. The theme of each stop is the basic message intended for the user to come away with, and is conveyed through a set of narrative facts, anecdotes, and images. Each stop on the tour is structured the same way, with an introduction page and links to pages about the People, Products, and Trends that make up its heritage. The tour stops include:
Virtual History Tour

Lassell

♦ **General Port History:** The City of Los Angeles owes a great deal of its commercial and civic success to the establishment of the Port of Los Angeles in San Pedro in 1909. The development of the Port of Los Angeles at San Pedro is directly related to the transition of the small former pueblo of Los Angeles into the international city that it is today.

♦ **Berth 147 The United Fruit Company:** The “banana terminal” was built in 1936, was the first place in the western United States to import bananas directly from Central America, and helped turn bananas from an exotic novelty food into an everyday snack. Oral history clips of former employees can be found on the People page.

♦ **Berth 240 Bethlehem Steel:** World War II brought new life and distinction to San Pedro because it was one of the major American ports closest to the fighting in the Pacific Ocean. Between 1941 and 1945, ship and aircraft production facilities in the harbor area worked day and night to manufacture more than 15 million tons of war equipment. On the Product page is an animated diagram that tells step by step how the terminal functioned and what each building or structure’s purpose was.

♦ **Berth 150-151 Union Oil Tank Farm:** By the end of the 1920s, California had firmly established itself as a major supplier of crude oil and the center of America’s petroleum industry. Overproduction became a problem in the 1920s, and by 1930, California’s oil wells were putting out an unprecedented amount of crude. This led many of the major oil companies to draft plans to increase their storage in the southern portion of the state. The Union Oil terminal, built in 1920, was one of the earliest “tank farms” at the Port. 360-degree panoramas such as the one on the second introduction page, allow the viewer to virtually turn in circles on the wharf, zoom in to inspect details or zoom out to enjoy a broad overview.

♦ **Berth 171-173 California Petroleum Company:** Built in the early 1920s, this terminal is the single surviving, and relatively intact, example of an oil terminal constructed by one of the many smaller, independent oil companies from the 1920s. The Trend page highlights the role of each terminal in the larger political, economic, or cultural trends of the region and country. The map graphic on this page shows the transport trends of oil nation-wide in the 1920s and the dominant role played by the Port of Los Angeles.

The virtual history tour is expandable to allow for a complete history of the Port of Los Angeles to be told. Based upon the public relations and marketing benefits, POLA plans to expand the site to include resources that are not slated for removal, but are integral chapters in the story. Capturing media for the website included medium-format, archival photo-documentation, in recognition of the value of traditional mitigation techniques. Researchers will continue to benefit from the compilation of historical documentation, through the site’s photo archive and search function. The program can also be used as a stand-alone kiosk, an option currently being explored by the Los Angeles Maritime Museum.

The truly innovative part of the program, however, is that it achieves a new level of accessibility that previous mitigation measures lack. In the past, documentation of historically significant buildings were archived and made available almost exclusively to researchers. But with this new approach to mitigation, the web-based interpretive program will be available to residents in the community and beyond, including school children, preservationists, and your average maritime history enthusiast. The versatility, accessibility, and creativity of the site will bring the heritage of the Port of Los Angeles alive to thousands of people. This web site establishes a new standard for public awareness and interpretation programs and an alternative to traditional environmental mitigation measures.

[Editor’s Note: This past October at the CCPH conference, I had the pleasure of participating in a session during which the website discussed above was presented by Susan Lassell of Jones & Stokes Associates and Paul Johansen of the Port of Los Angeles as an example of new ideas being applied to the question of how to mitigate impacts to historical resources. After hearing about the site, I thought the subject would make for a good feature story, not only intended to highlight the interesting information available on the site but also to spark ideas and debate on the continuing search for alternative mitigation measures for historical resources impacts.]
President Bush Signs Education Authorization Bill

On January 8, 2002 President Bush signed into law legislation that dramatically overhauls the nation’s education system. After months of arduous negotiation between the White House and Congressional leaders, the measure sailed through the Senate 87 to 10 less than a week after the House passed the legislation by a vote of 381 to 41.

The bill authorizes $26.5 billion in federal spending on elementary and secondary education in the 2002 budget year - about $8 billion more than in 2001. It’s $4 billion more than Bush requested, but nearly $6 billion less than many Senate Democrats wanted. The bill allocates nearly a billion dollars over six years toward reading initiatives and requires annual math and reading tests for millions of students in an effort to boost classroom performance. Failing schools would receive increased funds for a period of time. In general, the bill has enjoyed good bipartisan support. Sen. James Jeffords (I-VT), however, stated that the $26.5 billion plan falls short by not giving enough money to schools. The bill was also opposed by school board and superintendents’ groups, who say state and local education budgets will be strained by its demands.

In Title II Part C (subpart 4) of the bill one finds a provision entitled, Teaching of Traditional American History which incorporates into law Senator Robert Byrd’s (D-WV) Senate amendment #402 (passed in the Senate May 10, 2001) to S.1. The language authorizes funds for the teaching of traditional American history grant program. To this end, the House and Senate have also concluded their conference on the FY 2002 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill (H.R. 3061). Included in the conference report is a specific allocation of $100 million for the second year of the Teaching American History initiative. Now that the conference report is approved, that measure goes to the President for his signature.

Labor History Week

This bill (AB 1900), introduced by Assemblyman George Nakano (D-53rd), would deem the first week of April to be Labor History Week and would encourage school districts to commemorate the week with appropriate educational exercises that make pupils aware of the role the labor movement has played in shaping California and the United States. The bill would appropriate $150,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation to school districts to enable school districts to purchase textbooks that correspond to the curriculum and lesson plans pertaining to California labor history. This bill was scheduled for a hearing in the Assembly Committee on Education on March 20.

History Curriculum Advisory Commission

Introduced on February 22 by Assemblyman Mark Wyland (R-74th), this bill (AB 2709) would require the State Board of Education to appoint a 17 member commission, to be known as the History Curriculum Advisory Commission to review the adequacy of state content standards pertaining to United States and world history during the period immediately before and during World War II and the influence of World War II on international relations during the period since the end of World War II. The bill would require the commission to develop recommendations for any needed changes to those state content standards, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by September 30, 2003. On March 11 this bill was referred to the Assembly Committee on Education.

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

- Washington Update, compiled from information provided by Bruce Craig, director of the National Coordinating Council for the Promotion of History (rcreag3@juno.com). The full text of archived Washington Updates can be found at www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/
- Weekly Legislative Update for SHPOs, provided by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Prepared by Preservation Action, fax 202 659-0189, preservationaction@worldnet.att.net, www.preservationaction.org

Dust Mop Ranch in Yuba County, site of the Wheatland Hop Riots of 1913, is a significant part of the labor history of California.
Veteran’s Oral History Project

There are 19 million war veterans living in the United States today, but every day we lose 1,500 of them. Motivated by the urgent need to collect the stories and experiences of war veterans while they are still among us, the United States Congress created the Veterans History Project. Public Law 106-380 calls upon the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to collect and preserve audio- and video-taped oral histories, along with documentary materials such as letters, diaries, maps, photographs, and home movies, of America’s war veterans and those who served in support of them.

The Veterans History Project covers World War I, World War II, and the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars. It includes all participants of those wars--men and women, civilian and military. It documents the contributions of civilian volunteers, support staff, and war industry workers as well as the experiences of military personnel from all ranks and all branches of service.

How You Can Participate
All Americans are encouraged to participate. By interviewing a veteran or war worker as part of the Veterans History Project, you honor those who served our nation during difficult and dangerous periods in our past. You are participating in a national project initiated by Congress to promote public learning and to encourage discussion across the generations about our nation’s wartime activities. Interviewers might be veterans comparing their experiences with fellow veterans who fought in previous wars. They may be students talking with veterans and home front supporters within their local communities as part of school projects. Or they may be grandparents and granddaughters coaxing grandparents to share their memories of America at war.

Sharing stories and gathering reminiscences will have an immediate impact on both you and the narrators who participate in your interviews. Veterans and war workers will take away a sense of pride in their contributions to America’s war efforts. They will gain the satisfaction of knowing that they are passing on to you firsthand knowledge about the realities of war and the everyday acts of sacrifice and heroism that accompany it. You and others who conduct the interviews will also be enriched. You will leave with a better understanding of our nation’s past and a respect for the men and women who served their nation during wartime.

Please Help Preserve the Nation’s Memory
The immediate personal benefits of interviewing a war veteran should not be underestimated. But don’t let your involvement end there. It is essential to recognize, as Congress did, the importance of preserving a permanent record of your interviews for future generations of Americans to consult. Please follow carefully the instructions in the Project Kit to ensure that your recording lasts and will be accessible to researchers and the public, both now and in the future. Plan to donate your interview to the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress or to one of our partner institutions in your area who will help us preserve the National Veterans History Collection. Your cooperation will greatly assist the Library of Congress and the American Folklife Center in organizing and making publicly available this large and important collection.

The Library of Congress will create a catalog of all oral histories and other documentation collected as a result of the Veterans History Project, including those items preserved at other sites by participating partners. The names of all veterans and civilians who are interviewed or whose letters, diaries, and other documents are donated to the National Veterans History Collection will appear on the internet in the future. The Library will also develop online presentations of selected portions of the collection for its popular American Memory Web site as an educational resource for the American people.

Become An Official Partner
Groups are also encouraged to participate in the Veterans History Project. Libraries, museums, and civic groups can start their own local projects. Veterans associations, military and history organizations, institutions of higher education, and ongoing veterans oral history projects can become Official Partners of the Veterans History Project, at which point their names and addresses are added to the List of Official Partners. Teachers and students, participants in after-school programs, and youth groups may become Official Youth Partners. Please see the Partner Information Form and Youth Partner Information Form for further details.

Contact Information
For more information, contact 202 707-4916 or 888 371-5848 vohp@loc.gov www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/.
National Museum Of African American History And Culture Commission Signed Into Law

In December, President Bush signed legislation (P.L.107-106) to establish a Presidential Commission to develop a plan of action for the establishment of a National Museum of African American Culture in Washington D.C. The bill, which sailed through both houses of Congress and landed on the President’s desk in less than one month was introduced in the House by Representative John Lewis (D-GA). Without benefit of any hearings, the measure was introduced and then agreed to by a voice vote of the House in the same day. A day later, the bill was received in the Senate where it promptly passed without amendment. The President signed it into law on the 28th.

The law establishes a Commission consisting of 23 members to be chosen from professional associations and institutions committed to the study of African American life, art, and culture.

The Commission has an ambitious task, especially if their work is to be completed in nine months as mandated by the legislation. The Commission is to be administratively staffed by the Secretary of the Interior (who has delegated day-to-day operations to the National Park Service). An appropriation of $2 million was included in the FY 2002 appropriations for the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS): the NPS plans to establish an agreement with the IMLS to enable the Park Service to tap these funds.

One of the first tasks for the Commission is to convene a national conference comprised of individuals committed to the advancement of African American history and culture. The Commission is then to develop a fund raising plan for the National Museum and to prepare a plan of action for the establishment and maintenance of the museum in Washington D.C. The Commission’s report to the President and Congress is to address collection management issues; assess the impact this museum will have on other African American museums; suggest possible locations on or adjacent to the National Mall; set parameters for governance and organization of museum operations; and address other issues.

While the bill did pass Congress in almost record time, it is not without controversy. Some Hill critics wonder whether the creation of an African American Museum signals new efforts by other ethnic groups to have their own “national” museums. Others believe the story of the African American experience should not be separated out but rather be more prominently integrated into exhibitions at the National Museum of American History.

House Passes Cold War Study Act

In December, the House of Representatives passed legislation (H.R. 107) introduced by Representative Joel Hefley (R-CO) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States associated with the Cold War (1946-1989) and to recommend sites for commemorating and interpreting Cold War history. The Interior Secretary will study sites and resources associated with the Cold War (1946-1989) and to recommend sites for commemorating and interpreting Cold War history. The Interior Secretary will study sites and resources associated with the Cold War and assess such sites with an eye toward designation as National Historic Landmarks and/or National Park units. Cold War related sites are currently under-represented in the National Park System. The legislation directs the Secretary to publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War and to disseminate information gathered through the study.

Having passed the House, the bill is now pending before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources where a hearing has yet to be scheduled. Legislation (S. 1257) similar to H.R. 107 was introduced in the Senate by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) in July 2001, but hearings on this measure have also yet to be scheduled. Senate action is expected in coming months.

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

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

California Indian Museum and Cultural Center Commission
This bill (SB 2063), introduced by State Senator James Brulte (R-31st) would establish the California Indian Museum and Cultural Center Commission in state government for the purpose of developing a California Indian Museum and Cultural Center in the region of the State Capitol. That’s all the bill says at this point, with no specifics as to where this commission would be located administratively or who would be responsible for appointments to it. On March 12 this bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.

California History Action
California Mission Preservation Fund

This bill (SB 2084) would create the California Mission Preservation Fund in the State Treasury and would require that moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used by the Department of Parks and Recreation, in consultation with the California Missions Foundation, for specified purposes relating to the preservation, restoration, and protection of California’s 21 missions. These include “structural repairs, restoration, retrofitting and deferred maintenance of the 21 California missions, and the preservation of priceless artworks and artifacts, statues, songbooks, and manuscripts contained therein.” While California State Parks does own and manage some of the missions, many are still owned by religious institutions. Although most of us would surely agree that maintenance and restoration of the missions is a worthwhile project, an unavoidable question that arises in analysis of this bill is the appropriateness (and constitutionality) of using public moneys to fund improvement of property owned by religious institutions. This bill, introduced by State Senator Bruce McPherson (R-15th), was referred to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife.

California Museum Month

Introduced by State Senator Dede Alpert (D-39th), this measure (SCR 65) would proclaim May 2002 as California Museum Month “in recognition of the important role that museums have in the State of California.” This resolution is being supported by the California Association of Museums (CAM), which intends for this month to be a time when “museums will celebrate the diversity of community services they provide by hosting an eclectic array of public programming.” CCPH members can take part in the month’s events by attending programs at their local museums or, better yet, by volunteering to help. This resolution was unanimously passed by the Senate Rules Committee on March 11. By publishing of this newsletter the bill should have had its vote on the Senate consent calendar.

California Trust for Historic Preservation

This bill (SB 1247), co-introduced by State Senators John Burton (D-3rd), Wesley Chesbro (D-2nd), and Tom Torlakson (D-7th), seeks to create a California Trust for Historic Preservation and, more significantly, place it and the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), now located in the Department of Parks and Recreation, under the auspices of the State Library. The California Trust for Historic Preservation would have responsibility for administering grant funds in the California Heritage Fund (a fund that received an influx of $10 million from the passage of Proposition 12 two years ago and should receive even more as a result of the passage of Proposition 40 during the March primary). Currently the California Heritage Fund is administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation and the State Historical Resources Commission.

The California Trust for Historic Preservation would be made up of seven members, including the State Librarian, Secretary of the Resources Agency, President of the University of California, and four members appointed by the Governor, the Senate Committee on Rules, and the Speaker of the Assembly—a California historian, historic preservationist, expert on California’s native peoples, and architectural historian. It has not gone without notice that missing from this list of Trust members are the State Historic Preservation Officer and a representative from the State Historical Resources Commission.

More surprising than the creation of the Trust, however, is the fact that the bill seeks to move the OHP out of State Parks. In doing so, all laws that relate to OHP would be moved from the Public Resources Code to the Education Code. Because OHP deals with issues of land use regulation and environmental policy, to place their enabling legislation in the Education Code is viewed as inappropriate by many.

Perhaps the strangest issue in relation to this bill is the nature of its creation. No organization, agency, or individual is openly taking credit for having lobbied for its sponsorship. For all purposes, one would be led to believe it just leapt out of nowhere into the minds of some Senators or Senate staff members.

The last activity on this bill was at the end of January, when it was referred to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife.

Native American Historic Resource Protection Act

This bill (SB 1816) would mark a dramatic increase in penalties for looting a Native American burial, historical, or cultural site. It would also, apparently, extend the penalties to cover looting on private land, presumably by the landowner as well as non-owners. Existing law prohibits looting and defacing of such sites by a public agency or a private party using, occupying, or operating on public property. This bill would “prohibit a person from knowingly and willfully excavating upon, removing, destroying, injuring, or defacing” Native American sites “situated on private land or within any public park or place.” Conviction for such a crime could entail imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year or in state up to two years and civil penalties up to $50,000 per violation. On March 12 this bill, introduced by State Senator Wesley Chesbro (D-2nd), was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Safety.
Conferences and Educational Opportunities

The Sierra Pacific Regional Chapter of the National Association for Interpretation will host a Spring workshop entitled Partnering for Interpretation in Yosemite National Park April 12-14. Questions? Contact Bob Roney at Bob_Roney@nps.gov or Julie Miller at jmiller@dninc.com.

The Fifth Annual United States Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (USICOMOS) International Symposium will be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, April 17-20. For more information, call 202-842-1866 or visit www.icomos.org/usicomos/.

The Society of California Archivists will hold its 31st Annual General Meeting, April 18-20, at the Mission Valley Marriott in San Diego, California. For more information about the meeting, please contact Richard Crawford, San Diego Public Library, 619-236-5807; rcrawford@sandiego.gov.

The Southwest Oral History Association is holding its annual meeting, *Adobes to High Rises: Memory in Time and Place*, April 20-21, at El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument. For more information contact Joyce Hanson at 909-880-5437; jhanson@csusb.edu; or Wendy Elliott-Scheinberg at 714-278-3660; welliot@sandiego.gov.

The 2002 joint annual conference of *Northwest Archivists* and the *Northwest Oral History Association* will be held at Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon, April 25-27, with the theme: *The Environment of the Northwest: An Archival View*. More information is available at conferences.orst.edu/online_regs.htm. The deadline for early registration is March 25th. Direct questions to Elizabeth Nielsen at 541-737-0543; elizabeth.nielsen@oregonstate.edu.

UC Berkeley will host an All-UC Conference on University History on April 25 and 26 at the Townsend Center for the Humanities. For more information, contact Sally Thomas, Associate Director/Digital Librarian, UC History Digital Archives, 510 643-0116; stthomas@library.berkeley.edu.

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The California Preservation Foundation will hold its annual meeting in Santa Rosa May 2-5. The conference theme is *Vintage Sonoma County*. In conjunction with the conference, the Foundation will sponsor a workshop on *Historic Landscapes Preservation* on May 2. To view the conference brochure, visit www.californiapreservation.org/2002brochure.pdf.

The *Association for Recorded Sound Collections* will hold its annual meeting in Santa Barbara, May 8-11. For more information, visit nico.library.ucsb.edu/arsc/.

The Department of History and the Department of English at California State University, Bakersfield will host *Images of the San Joaquin Valley: A Conference on its History and Literature*, Saturday, May 11, at CSUB. More information is available at www.csusb.edu/~jmaynard/conference_001.htm.

San Francisco Performing Arts Library & Museum and LEGACY Oral History Project present the 7th Annual Oral History Training Workshop for the Performing Arts, July 10-14. Formerly focused on oral history for dance, this summer’s workshop expands its outreach to music, theater, and all performing arts disciplines. The workshop offers training in oral history methods as they apply directly to documenting the performing arts. Training includes project design, equipment and supplies, interviewing techniques, transcription and editing, and completing the oral history document. Participation is limited. Tuition before May 1 is $300, plus $25 materials fee. Accommodations are available for four nights at a group discount rate at a nearby pensione-style accommodation in San Francisco. For more information, contact Alyson Belcher at 415-255-4800 x823; alysonb@sfpalm.org.

The 16th Western Archives Institute will be held at the University of Redlands, July 14-July 26. The intensive, two-week program provides integrated instruction in basic archival practices to individuals with a variety of goals. The program will feature site visits to historical records repositories and a diverse curriculum that includes history of the profession, theory and terminology, records management, appraisal, arrangement, description, acquisition, photographs, automation, legal issues, outreach programs, administration, and managing archival programs and institutions. Tuition for the program is $550 and includes a selection of archival publications. Enrollment is limited. Applications are due April 1. For information, contact Administrator, Western Archives Institute 1020 O Street, Sacramento CA 95814; 916 653-7715, 916 653-7134 fax; ArchivesWeb@cs.ca.gov. An additional Western Archives Institute will be held at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City August 4-16, 2002.

The *Society of American Archivists* annual meeting will be held in Birmingham, Alabama, August 19-25. The meeting theme is *Archival Roots: Our Foundation and Our Future*. The program theme is purposefully broad, inviting annual meeting participants and attendees to reflect on the principles and traditions of the archival profession, how well they have served the profession in the past, and how they are relevant as we move into the increasingly complex information world of the 21st century. The opening plenary session will feature a distinguished scholar of slavery and the struggle of African Americans in shaping the American identity. New to the profession? Need to brush up on your skills in one or two areas? The 2002 Annual Meeting in Birmingham will feature “Archives Unplugged,” an archival basics track that may just be the thing for you! For more information, visit www.archivists.org.

The American Heritage Center, a manuscript repository at the University of Wyoming (UW), in association with the UW American Studies Program, will host the Center’s Eleventh Annual Symposium, *Owen Wister and the Wild West*, September 18-20, at the University of Wyoming, Laramie. The year 2002 is the centennial of the publication of Owen Wister’s famous western novel, *The Virginian*, and is also the 50th anniversary of the American Studies Program at the University of Wyoming. The American Heritage Center holds many manuscript collections related to the American West and 20th Century American Culture including the papers of Owen Wister. The AHC provides travel grants up to $500 to scholars and students who wish to use our collections. Travel grant applications are due by April 15. Please contact the AHC for an application form or see the AHC’s Web site at www.uwyo.edu/ahc.

The *Society for Commercial Archeology* (SCA) is coming way out west again (well almost way out). Their annual conference, with the theme *Reno or Bust: Sin and the American Roadside*, will be held September 25-28 at the Siena Hotel & the National Automobile Museum in Reno, Nevada. Keynote speaker will be Alan Hess, author of *Goochie: Fifties Coffee Shop Architecture* and *Viva Las Vegas*. Come see: Virginia City! The Ponderosa Ranch! The Lincoln Highway! Google Coffee shops! Vintage motels! Perhaps even take a tour of the world’s most famous (and now closed) legal brothel! For details as they develop, tune in to www.sca-roadside.org.
Job, Internship, and Fellowship Opportunities

The University of California, San Francisco seeks a **Project Manager** for the Tobacco Control Digital Library to provide leadership in digital library services, content and projects for tobacco control. The Project Manager serves as a leader in the development of content and services and in promoting Tobacco Control Digital Library resources to others. As a member of a project team the incumbent conceptualizes, develops and co-manages new projects that support and enhance access to digital resources in the field. Requirements: MLS or equivalent; library experience; knowledge of Web and digital library technologies; excellent oral and written communication skills; project management and supervisory experience; demonstrated analytical skills. Preferred: website management; work in an academic environments; grant writing; and user interface design. Appointment to the Academic Coordinator I series (salary range $41,352 - $78,732 per year). Address questions to Nanette Grimm, Human Resources Coordinator, UCSF Library/CKM, University of California, San Francisco CA 94143-0840.

Placer County is looking for a **Museums Programs Manager** to plan, organize, manage, and coordinate the administrative functions as well as programmatic responsibilities of the Museums Department. To direct, manage, and supervise the work of professional, technical, and clerical staff as well as volunteers; to serve as a member of the department’s management team; and to participate in collaborative activities with other departments, counties agencies, and community organizations. Minimum qualifications include two years of increasingly responsible administrative experience in budgeting, accounting, and fiscal control and analysis including supervision of staff and volunteers and equivalent to a bachelor’s degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in museum studies, public history, public or business administration, education, government accounting or a related field. Salary range from $3,524 to $4,284 per month with an excellent CalPERS benefit package. For more information, visit www placer.ca.gov/jobs or contact Placer County Personnel Department, 175 Fulweiler Ave, Rm 505, Auburn CA 95603, 530 889-4060, 530 889-4070 job line.

The Eastman Kodak Company and the Association of Moving Image Archivists have announced plans to award the third annual Kodak Fellowship in Film Preservation in 2002. Presented each year to a student of merit who intends to pursue a career as a moving image archivist, the Kodak Fellowship offers a unique package of educational benefits and training opportunities: $4,000 scholarship; complementary registration to the AMIA Conference in Boston, November 18-23 (reimbursements for travel, accommodations, and other reasonable costs); six-week internship at Kodak and other film restoration facilities (transportation and housing will be provided, and the student will be paid an hourly wage). The curriculum of the internship will include film handling, inspection and repair techniques and both photochemical and digital restoration. Students must be enrolled in a graduate-level program in moving image studies or production, library or information services, or a related discipline, have a good academic record, strong organizational and interpersonal skills, a demonstrated interest in pursuing a career in the moving image archival field, and must be at least 21 years of age and possess a valid drivers license. Applications must be postmarked by April 15, 2002.

The California State Office of Historic Preservation is seeking applicants for the **Restoration Architect Examination**. Applications must be postmarked by April 2, 2002 - Interviews in May 2002. Salary range $4635-5632. Duties include inspecting and evaluating proposed rehabilitation and preservation projects; reviewing preservation grant applications, and preparing plans and specifications for historic projects. Qualifications include being a registered California or NCARB architect; college graduate with major in architecture, and four years of professional architectural experience with at least two years on historical restoration and/or preservation projects. For full job description and application contact the Department of Parks and Recreation at Personnel Examination Unit, 1416 9th Street, Room 1018, Sacramento, CA 95814; or visit www.parks.ca.gov (Jobs, Current Listings, then Restoration Architect) or www.spb.ca.gov. To request a fax of announcement, email name and fax number to ltbarn@ohp.parks.ca.gov.

DreamWorks, SKG Archive, in Glendale is seeking two **Archive Interns** to assist in processing Studio and Feature Animation collections. The interns are responsible for sorting, arranging, weeding, and describing assets related to studio collections. Main duties include imaging, cataloging, and storage. Applicants must be currently enrolled in a graduate program in Archive Studies, Library and Information Sciences, Art History, or History and preferably have completed an introductory archival processing course. Basic office computer skills are necessary. Dreamworks is offering two paid, 20 hour per week positions for the summer (June-August). There is no allowance for housing or transportation available for this internship. Applicants should submit a letter describing their interest in the archival profession along with their resume. Please fax or mail your resume to ensure it is received before May 1. For more information, contact Randal Luckow, 818 635-3277; 818 695-4320 fax; rluckow@dreamworks.com.

Garcia and Associates, a natural and cultural resources consulting firm, has a full- or part-time position available for a **Preservation Planner/Architectural Historian** in the cultural resources division. For more information on the firm visit www.garciaandassociates.com. Seeking a preservation planner/architectural historian to manage projects, supervise and mentor staff, maintain and develop client relationships, and provide technical expertise. An advanced understanding of CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, and other environmental laws is essential. This position can be based in any of Garcia and Associates California or Nevada offices. The successful candidate will have a master’s degree in architectural history, historic preservation, or a directly related field with no less than one year of experience managing cultural resources compliance projects. Experience preparing environmental documents in California is required. For more information, contact Dr. Christopher Dore, Cultural Resources Manager, cdore@garciaandassociates.com.
Websites of Interest

www.personalhistorians.org
The Association of Personal Historians is an organization whose members are dedicated to helping others preserve their personal histories and life stories. The website has organizational information, a great resource through their membership directory, and links to organizations and news and email listserves. You can also find tips on the many different ways you can capture your own memories in the Coaching Corner. There are also links to regional news and email listserves.

www.preservationdirectory.com
A new public research tool for historic and cultural resource preservation has just been launched online. PreservationDirectory.com is a research tool and resource for preservation organizations, restoration professionals and the general public. The website currently offers such sections as Listings of Upcoming Preservation Events, Conferences and Seminars; Comprehensive Directory of Online Preservation Organizations; Listings of Historic Preservation Educational Programs; Directory of Historic Properties for Sale; Extensive Mailing Lists of Cultural Resource Programs, Sites, and Businesses; Directory of Businesses and Services; and more.

If you would like to receive the text of this publication via email as a large print electronic file, please send us an email message at ccph@csus.edu.

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

Issues will be produced quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Deadlines are the first of the month of publication. This late deadline is designed to provide 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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Spring 2002

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If you haven’t yet done so, please renew your membership for 2002.

Hey, and while you’re at it . . . why not think about upgrading to a higher membership category?

Thank you for your continuing support.

Advertising

California History Action accepts advertising for heritage-related services and products. (Bulletin Board items are listed free of charge, but may be edited for length.) Contact the CHA editor for a copy of our new Advertising Policy.
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