Thus begins the editors' introduction to *The Literature of California: Writings from the Golden State*. It seems a fitting way to start this issue's feature story on the literature of California, in honor of this year's theme for California History Month. Rather than attempt to write something new on the history of writings about our Golden State (and probably still fail to do this vast subject justice), your editor has seen fit to have a little fun with this article.

Quality writings often have one thing in common, despite what their subjects may be, and that common element is a great beginning—a hook, as it were. An effective start to a novel, or short story, or piece of poetry, sets the tone, evokes a mood, and generally pulls you in; makes you want to read more, to know more. So, to entice you, or just to challenge your knowledge of California literature, what follows herein are the first few lines of a wide variety of writings about California. Some of the quotes and/or sources you're bound to know; others are more obscure. And, to make this really fun, none of the quotes is listed with its source. If you need a little, or a lot, of help, on page 13 is a listing of the sources for the quotes (in no particular order) and then on page 16 is a second list that indicates which quote belongs with which source.

And, in true bookend-like fashion, this article closes with the final paragraph of the editors' introduction to *The Literature of California: Writings from the Golden State*. If you want to dig deeper into the topic of California literature, pick up a copy, and then consider supplementing it with some other recent anthologies, such as *Surviving Through the Days: A California Indian Reader*, edited by Herbert W. Luthin; *Gold Rush: A Literary Exploration*, edited by Michael Kowaleski; and *Highway 99: A Literary Journey Through California’s Great Central Valley*, edited by Stan Yogi.

*Jack Hicks, James D. Houston, Maxine Hong Kingston, and Al Young, editors, *The Literature of California: Writings from the Golden State, Volume 1, Native American Beginnings to 1945* (Berkeley: UC Press, 2000), 1.

(continued on page 10)
Four of our members recently graduated from the CSU Sacramento Capital Campus Public History program:

Ken Earle has completed his coursework and thesis project. His thesis, “Placerville, California: A Lost Preservation Opportunity,” discusses the history and preservation, or lack thereof, of several blocks along Main Street in the El Dorado County town of Placerville.

Joseph McDole has also finished his coursework and thesis. His thesis, entitled “Highway History: Historic Records Survey of California Department of Transportation District 3,” describes historic sites located on land on or near roadways (and planned roads) and will be used by Caltrans to identify historic sites and mitigate for impacts to resources, if necessary.

Jennifer Rudolph has finished her coursework and now begins work in earnest on her thesis, “A Case Study of Preservation Politics Using the Stanford Mansion.” The paper will focus mainly on the period of time the Stanford Mansion has been under the stewardship of California State Parks, and the controversies surrounding the current renovation work is sure to be a topic of interest.

Nicholas Winebrenner has also completed his coursework and now will focus on his thesis topic, which also deals with a State Parks property, the State Railroad Museum. Entitled “A History of the California State Railroad Museum,” Nicholas’ paper will explore the history of the museum and its impact on the Sacramento community.

Mary Helmich, of California State Parks’ Interpretation and Education Division, was recently honored as the recipient of this year’s State Parks Olmsted Award for Leadership and Vision. The award nomination application, prepared by her supervisor, Donna Pozzi, who also happens to be a CCPH member, aptly sums up Mary’s worthiness for the award: “She is a visionary and planner who clearly understands and effectively interprets the importance of the State Park System. Mary Helmich has repeatedly demonstrated extraordinary creativity, dedication, and determination, leaving the parks and the citizenry better for her efforts.”

After more than 31 years of State service, Pat Morris in the Museum Services Section of the Cultural Resources Division of California State Parks is retiring. Early in her career Pat was scheduling secretary to then Secretary of State Jerry Brown and continued to work for him when he became Governor. When the administration ended, she was secretary to State Librarian Gary E. Strong. Since 1991, Pat has worked for State Parks, first as a State Park Interpreter Assistant, then as a Museum Technician, and most recently as an Editorial Assistant. She served as editor of the Department’s Museum Directory and Museum Collections Management Handbook. But she will tell you that the two most satisfying projects were serving as text writer for the visitor center exhibit at Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park and helping inventory museum objects at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park. Reflecting on her years at State Parks, Pat commends her co-workers: “I admire the intelligence and commitment that so many State Parks’ employees devote to their jobs.” Pat’s retirement plans include becoming “a bohemian copyeditor and world traveler.”

In April the Petaluma Historical Library and Museum, a CCPH institutional member, joined the Internet ranks of museums great and small when it flipped the switch on its brand-new website: www.petalumamuseum.com. The site offers a new way to connect to Museum events and exhibits. One special feature of the site is a different photo vignette appearing on each website page. Many of the photographs represent lighthearted glimpses into the 1920s during Petaluma’s Butter & Egg Day celebrations.
The Acronym Connection:
CCPH to Meet in SLO

You’re invited to CCPH’s 2002 Annual Conference in San Luis Obispo! Join us for an exploration of “Public History on the Central Coast.” We have a lineup of panels, speakers, and events that will illuminate both the history of, and the practice of history in, this beautiful section of the Golden State. Our plenary session will feature John Walton, Professor of Sociology at UC Davis, who will open the conference with his talk, “Storied Land: Community and Memory in Monterey,” the subject of his recent book from UC Press. Bill Blackbeard, a scholar of American comic art, will address the awards luncheon with his presentation on “William Randolph Hearst and the Yellow Kid.” The Friday evening banquet will feature Cal Poly Geography Professor William Preston examining the role of Native Californians in shaping the environment and the importance of that legacy for environmental restoration projects. On Saturday, we’ll take a special, behind-the-scenes tour of Hearst Castle with California State Parks historians. The conference will close with an illustrated talk on “The Very Public History of San Simeon,” with historian and author Victoria Kastner, followed by a special dessert reception.

To encourage the development of future professionals in the fields of public history and historic preservation, CCPH will offer up to 10 conference fellowship grants to public history students and new public history professionals (in the field fewer than five years). Conference fellowships include registration and a $400 stipend to support travel costs. Priority will be given to applicants who are on the conference program or who are willing to volunteer at least four hours during the conference. Applicants should send a letter of application describing their educational and work experience and stating how they expect to benefit from attending the conference to Monte Kim, CCPH Fellowship Coordinator, 1135 Bath Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101, (for questions, email montek@impulse.net). Applications must be postmarked by October 1.

You can view the conference program and registration form at the CCPH website, www.csus.edu/org/ccph. So come join CCPH in San Luis Obispo, see old friends and make new ones, and enjoy this beautiful and historic region. See you there!

Meet the Board
(a continuing series)

Hi, I’m Scott Hudlow, and I’m the new president of CCPH. What do you want to know about me? Not much to tell really ... My primary occupation is as a cultural resource consultant in Bakersfield, where I have lived for nine years. I worked for the College of William and Mary after finishing graduate school at George Washington University, where I got a masters degree in American Studies in 1993. I received a B.A. in History and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Berkeley in 1987. After working for the College of William and Mary as an architectural historian, I moved back to California. My family is from California; however, everyone lives in the Sacramento area now. I arrived in Bakersfield due to the presence of my girlfriend, now wife. I worked at Edwards AFB upon arriving in California, doing cultural resource work for Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC). I worked for CSC for 2½ years before starting my own company, Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates, which I have run for over six years now. I also teach part-time at Bakersfield College, where I have been now for six years. My association with CCPH began in 1997, when I was asked to edit *California History Action*, which I did for three years. In the year 2000, Dave Byrd, our former president, asked me to be his vice-president and president-elect, which I accepted. My wife and I are currently expecting our second child.
Legislation

Three State Parks-Related Bills Sent to Joint Legislative Conference Committee

Toward the end of August, three bills that have been the subject of much interest in the history community were sent to a joint conference committee, made up of three Senators and three Assemblypersons, for review. SB 1247, which has been covered in the last two issues of California History Action, would create a California Trust for Cultural and Historic Preservation and possibly administratively move the State Office of Historic Preservation. AB 716 is a somewhat competing bill, introduced back in February 2001, that seeks to create a largely figurehead, judging by the wording in the legislation, California Historical and Cultural Resources Conservancy, which would “promote cultural awareness and education and the contributions of all ethnic groups in the state.” Finally, SB 1088 would create within the Department of Parks and Recreation an Office of California Museums to “assist the state’s museums by providing grants, developing and implementing policy . . . and collaborating with other public agencies to recognize the public service that museums can provide.” As of the end of the legislative session, there has been no word as to the conference committee’s deliberations or possible outcomes.

Pick a Rush, Any Rush: Bodie to be California’s Official Gold Rush Ghost Town?

After much wrangling about which of the ghost towns of Bodie or Calico was more deserving of being designated our first official State Ghost Town, it appears that the Legislature, in its Solomon-like wisdom has chosen to split the baby down the middle yet again. However, unlike Solomon’s outcome, the parties in this action agreed that half a baby was better than none. Thus, instead of one town or the other being “the” State’s Ghost Town, one will be the Official Gold Rush Ghost Town and, we assume, the other the Official Silver Rush Ghost Town, a quirky enough solution that it was dubbed “The Great Ghost Town Compromise of 2002” by Senator Deborah Bowen. Legislation (AB 1757) naming Bodie as the official Gold Rush Ghost Town was passed by the Legislature and at the time of this writing awaits the Governor’s signature. At some point in the next Legislative session, we’re sure to see a similar bill sail through for Calico; giving California yet another first, with not one but two official State Ghost Towns.

California Indian Cultural Center and Museum One Step Closer to Reality

Legislation to create a task force to explore the development of a California Indian Cultural Center and Museum (SB 2063) was signed into law by Governor Davis in late August. The bill passed unanimously in both the State Assembly and Senate, with an urgency clause that allows it to take effect immediately. The task force will consist of nine members including the Director of California State Parks, Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission, State Librarian, Secretary for the Resources Agency, and five appointed members. The task force’s first duty, due within one year of convening, is to make recommendations to the Department of Parks and Recreation on possible sites for the facility. State Parks has a long history of exploring options for creating a museum focusing on the history of California’s indigenous peoples, some of which is reflected in the bill’s language. We hope to bring you a more in-depth examination of this subject in a future issue of California History Action.
Assembly Education Bills Await Governor’s Signature

Two State bills that relate to history education, which we’ve covered in the last two issues of California History Action, have both been approved by the Legislature and await Governor Davis’ signature.

The History Curriculum Advisory bill (AB 2709) will, if enacted, require that social studies curriculum in grades seven through twelve include instruction on World War II and the American role in that war. It may seem a little surprising that the Legislature felt it needed to reiterate what many of us would just assume would be included in social studies instruction, but one aspect of the legislation that should be of interest to public historians is its focus on the use of oral history testimony as part of the instruction.

As of this writing, the Labor History Week bill (AB 1900) has been enrolled and went to the Governor on August 30. If signed, the legislation designates the first week of April as Labor History Week and encourages schools “to commemorate this week with appropriate educational exercises that make pupils aware of the role the labor movement has played in shaping California and the United States.” Additionally, the bill states, “It is the intent of the Legislature that California labor history, from the Spanish colonial period to the present day, be considered in the next cycle in which the history/social science curriculum framework and . . . instructional materials are adopted.”

Both these bills unfortunately had key items removed before being passed, and so neither has the impact it might have had if left as initially introduced. AB 2709 would have created a commission to explore how the history surrounding World War II is currently covered in curricula and make recommendations for future legislation. AB 1900 had initially sought $150,000 to supply schools with labor history materials, but that appropriations language was removed and therefore the legislation can only “encourage” the study of labor history rather than require it (because “requiring” means the State needs to supply funds to do so).

Native American Historic Resource Protection Act Amended to Alleviate Private Property Rights Concerns

After covering the various permutations of this legislation (SB 1816) in the previous two issues of California History Action, this should be our last update on this bill, unless the governor surprises everyone and uses his veto power to kill this measure. This legislation would impose much stiffer penalties than are currently in place for destruction of Native American historical resources. The bill language initially was so vague that professionally conducted excavations authorized through either the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review processes could have been considered illegal. Other concerns centered around the legislation’s blanket inclusion of resources on privately owned property, even if the work was conducted by or under the auspices of the property owner. Amendments to the bill have now exempted “any act taken in accordance with” CEQA, NEPA, the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, agreements under specified sections of the Public Resources Code, and conservation easements meeting certain requirements. They have also specified that the act doesn’t apply to actions undertaken by or on behalf of a private property owner on his or her own property, specifying, “Legislation is needed to provide additional legal protection for Native American historical and cultural sites . . . if that protection . . . on private lands is consistent with constitutionally protected property rights.” The amended bill, passed unanimously through the State Assembly and Senate, now awaits the governor’s signature.

CCPH thanks the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History for its Washington Update, which provided many of the government news and legislative items reprinted in this newsletter, for more information, visit, www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/
The Disappearing History Term Paper
by Jeff Jacoby

[Editor’s Note: This article first appeared in the May 5, 2002, issue of The Boston Globe and is reprinted here with permission of the author. I happened across it while reading the National Council for History Education’s History Matters! newsletter of June, 2002. I thought this subject a fitting tie-in to this year’s theme for California History Month, since it is our youth who will be creating California’s literature in the future. Additionally, the article brought to mind the problems that CCPH unfortunately encounters at times in finding high-quality papers worthy of the special award we give each year at History Day in California. And, in addition to, as Mr. Jacoby opines, teachers needing to hold students to a higher standard, it behooves all of us who call ourselves professional historians to help the next generation rise to their full potential and do justice to the study and writing of history.]

This is what passes for high-quality student writing about history these days: “Mesopotamia. The Renaissance. Christopher Columbus. The Constitution. Civil War. Normandy. Martin Luther King Jr. Sputnik. Vietnam. History is more than a series of events; it’s more than just stories and pictures; it’s more than just people. History is a unique combination of people, places, events, and circumstances that come together to reveal the character of the peoples, nations, and worlds of the past. Thus, when I look at history, a variety of thoughts and interpretations come to mind. Without the past, there would be no present.”

That is the opening of high school junior Sarah E. Lee’s 1999 grand prize-winning entry in Prentice Hall’s nationwide “What History Means To Me” writing competition. In announcing the award - a $2,500 scholarship - Prentice Hall, the well-known textbook publisher, pronounced Lee’s essay “excellent.” I would pronounce it flabby, trite, and somewhat dull. It reflects no real intellectual effort. It incorporates little research. It discusses not history but Lee herself (“How have Sputnik and other satellites influenced my character and personality by what I see and hear every day?”) And it’s short: The whole thing is just four paragraphs long.

Lee’s entry was not atypical. The 2000 grand prize-winner, Julija Zubac, wrote about how “as a little girl in faraway Europe, I easily recognized a historic place when I saw one. There was something so incredibly fascinating about walking along old streets or crossing a bridge that had been crossed for hundreds of years.” Andrew Goodman-Bacon concluded last year’s winning essay with “My personal values and many of my wonderful opportunities are because of history - to me, history means me.”

Is this really the best history writing that high school students can produce? No, but it is typical of what they are expected to produce - soft little compositions based on feelings and impressions, not research and evidence. In far too many schools, Will Fitzhugh writes in a bracing commentary for Education Week, the rigorous history term paper “is now an endangered species.” It is being killed off by “a focus on creative writing, fear of plagiarism, fascination with PowerPoint presentations, and lack of time to meet with students to plan papers (and to read them carefully when they are turned in).”

High school students are capable of far more difficult work than their teachers seem to think. No one knows that better than Fitzhugh, the editor of The Concord Review, a journal of serious essays on historical topics by high school students throughout the English-speaking world. (Full disclosure: I am a member of the journal’s board.) Unlike Prentice Hall, which asks students to write no more than 750 words on their feelings about history, The Concord Review invites essays of 4,000 to 6,000 words - plus endnotes and bibliography.

Students who undertake such essays may not win $2,500 scholarships. They are rewarded instead with a great sense of accomplishment, enhanced research and writing skills, and considerable knowledge of the subject they studied. For their readers, the reward is likewise great: the pleasure of reading good history. For proof, just open the latest issue of The Concord Review (or visit www.tcr.org).

Here, for example, is Kimon Ioannides on the Civil War naval battle of Hampton Roads: “On March 8, 1862, in the midst of the American Civil War, the CSS Virginia steamed out of Norfolk, Va., and headed for Hampton Roads, an estuary that empties into the Chesapeake Bay. She was 263 feet long, and her decks extended fore
Stone Soup Communications Launches Free Online Resource for Interpreters

[Reprinted from Westwinds, newsletter of Region 9 of the National Association for Interpretation]

The subhead of The Stone Soup Storyteller, a new online resource for interpreters, reads “Making Connections and Building Awareness,” and that is exactly what the quarterly e-zine seeks to do. Recently launched by National Association for Interpretation (NAI) member and interpretive marketing company Stone Soup Communications (SSC), the free publication strives to foster networking and communication between interpreters.

According to SSC’s Director of Communications, Julia Liljegren, “In addition to helping interpreters connect with and learn from their peers, The Stone Soup Storyteller’s goals are to inspire interpreters, to educate them about interpretive marketing, and to provide tools that will benefit interpreters personally as well as the sites they serve.”

Developed as an online resource to expand availability of the publication with little to no impact on the environment, each chapter of The Stone Soup Storyteller contains feature articles on a variety of topics, interviews with individuals associated with the interpretive field, resources and departments wherein readers can find answers to their questions, share their experience with colleagues, and gain a deeper appreciation for the interpretive community of which they are a part. So as to best meet the needs of interpreters, the content is largely determined by its readership and is ad-free.

To read the inaugural issue of The Stone Soup Storyteller, or to subscribe, visit www.jorn.com.

NEH Offers Grants for Exemplary Education Projects

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports school teachers and college faculty in the United States who wish to strengthen the teaching and learning of history, literature, foreign languages and cultures, philosophy, religion, and other areas of the humanities. The Division of Education Programs announces the next deadline for the Exemplary Education Projects grant program.

The Exemplary Education Projects grant program provides support for projects to improve the teaching and learning of all disciplines in the humanities. Projects may include faculty and curriculum development, materials development, and dissemination efforts. The NEH staff encourages consultation with program staff prior to submitting an application.

Application Receipt deadline is October 15, 2002. Funding available: Up to $250,000 for projects lasting up to three years. Guidelines and application forms are available via the NEH website: www.neh.gov.

The Disappearing History Term Paper

(continued from previous page)

and aft of a 172-foot box along the waterline. Her builders armed her with 10 guns of various sizes and, strangely, a ram. More importantly, they also covered the box with three inches of flattened railroad irons. Though the Virginia must have looked unusual among the other ships of her time, her armor made her almost invincible."

And Catherine Roche on early 20th-century labor abuses: “The average age of those killed in mines was 32 years old. Open flames used for light to see by often ignited the toxic fumes circulating in the poorly ventilated mine shafts. Explosions spread fires, crumbled the mine’s infrastructure, and consumed the miners’ oxygen. In some cases, the entire work force of a mine would be killed as the result of a single explosion.”

And Emily Taylor on the Bonus Army of 1932: “Veterans from across the country made their way to Washington. They came by foot, in automobiles, hitchhiking, and riding the rails. They came with their wives and families, and their travels were full of hardship.”

That is the kind of work high school kids can produce. But today fewer and fewer of them do. And until teachers once again expect and require it, fewer and fewer of them will.
Longtime Cal State LA University Librarian Morris Polan Passes

On March 23, 2002, the history and library communities lost a well-known and well-regarded figure when Morris Polan succumbed to heart failure at the age of 78. For 23 years, Polan served as university librarian at California State University at Los Angeles. While in this capacity, Polan not only oversaw the building of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library but also tripled the size of its collections. Polan was born in East St. Louis, Illinois and earned his bachelor’s degree in political science from UCLA, then later a masters degree in library science from USC. After retirement, he served, until his death, as the public affairs coordinator for the Edmund G. “Pat” Brown Institute of Public Affairs, a nonprofit group he helped move onto the Cal State LA campus. The Los Angeles Times called him “in addition to being a librarian, a political junkie, bon vivant, aggressive defender of the English language and sartorial wonder.” State Librarian Kevin Starr remembers him as a man with an attitude of “let’s change the world through librarianship, through reading, through intellectual life . . . He had an extraordinary joyousness that made him a leader in our profession.”

Bakersfield College, Archives Project

Bakersfield College, founded in 1913, is one of the oldest community colleges in the nation and a true source of upward mobility for generations of students in Kern County. In order to preserve this history of the college, an Archives Project, led by two former presidents of the college, obtained seed funding from the Bakersfield College Foundation and established a charter and business plan under the direction of history professor and CCPH member Dr. Randal Beeman. The archives will house the records and memorabilia of the school, and will involve students in an ongoing series of oral history interviews, creating an on-line history, and learning the process of archival preservation. The archives facility will be open to the public and scholars by October 1, and invites you to visit their website (www2.bakersfieldcollege.edu/archives) and to donate any materials related to the history of the community college movement in California. For more information, contact Randal Beeman, Professor of History, Bakersfield College, 1801 Panorama Drive, Bakersfield CA 93305, 661 395-4028, rbeeman@bc.cc.ca.us.

NARA Electronic Records Archives Project Seeks Private Sector Input

According to an article that appeared in “Federal Computer Week” (“NARA Seeks Ideas for E-Records Archive” by William Matthews; August 19, 2002), the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is asking private companies to submit ideas for a workable way to save electronic records. The tone of the article suggests that the electronic archives project may be stymied and that there is a need for an influx of ideas if NARA is to meet its five-year target to build a state-of-the-art Electronic Records Archive (ERA). In fact, the requirement for seeking private sector input does not originate with NARA, rather it is mandated by Congress.

To date, NARA has spent over $20 million over a three-year period to build some of the basic components of an ERA. The ERA is envisioned to be a comprehensive, systematic, and dynamic means for preserving any kind of electronic records, free from dependence on any specific hardware or software. To this end, NARA faces at least two major obstacles: first, electronic files created just a few years ago quickly become obsolete because of fast-changing technology, and information may no longer be retrievable; second, the sheer volume of e-records--36.5 billion a year in e-mail messages alone--is daunting.

Though, according to Deputy Archivist Lew Bellardo, NARA is already involved in “a number of research activities and prototypes” for long-term e-records storage systems, this does “not necessarily translate into a commitment to those technologies and architectures.” Instead, says Bellardo, “We want to get as many creative ideas coming forth as possible” and do “not want to constrain the responses we might get” by listing system requirements specific to the prototypes NARA has already developed.

For more on the ERA, visit www.archives.gov/electronic_records_archives. For the RFI (Issued August 14, 2002; Reference number: NAMA-02-R-ERA) tap into the Federal Business Opportunities web site at eps.gov.
New Commemorative Seals Added to West Steps of State Capitol

The idea of recognizing California’s history prior to statehood originated with Larry Myers, the Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission. With State Librarian Kevin Starr, Secretary Myers approached Assemblyman Robert M. Hertzberg, who supported the idea and carried legislation making the vision a reality.

The six-foot diameter bronze seals, inset on either side of the Great Seal of California on the west steps of the State Capitol, honor California Indians and California’s Spanish-Mexican heritage. A special dedication of the seals on May 28, 2002, included groups from each of the cultures representing their customs and ceremonies.

Artist Robert Freeman, a Luiseno Indian born on the Rincon Indian Reservation in San Diego County, designed the California Indian seal, commemorating the contributions, history, and continuing sovereignty of generations of California Indians. Artists Donna Billick and Susan Shelton, who was born in Mexico City, designed the Spanish-Mexican seal, with symbols portraying the dynamic Spanish and Mexican traditions that continue in California today.

Through November 22, 2002, California State Parks, in collaboration with the Native American Heritage Commission and the California Latino Legislative Caucus, is hosting a special exhibit in the second floor of the Capitol’s historic rotunda. Artifacts from the museum collections of the State Museum Resource Center are featured, reflecting the designs of the seals themselves. The California Indian exhibit includes baskets, hunting and cooking implements, regalia, an elk hide that represents an important source of food and clothing, and a tribal map of California. The Spanish-Mexican exhibit includes a charro costume, a United Farm Workers flag, an unusual mission roof tile, pottery, basketry, and a rare antique blanket. Photographic murals depict the continuing traditions and celebrations of the California Indian and Spanish-Mexican cultures in California. For more information, visit www.parks.ca.gov.

NPS Plans Major Reorganization

Effective October 1, the National Park Service (NPS) will implement a reorganization of the offices of the Director and various associate directors. The reorganization comes from recommendations culled out of a report of the National Park System Advisory Board entitled, “Rethinking the National Parks for the 21st Century.” The objective of the reorganization is “to improve service to NPS employees, agency partners, and the public while strengthening management of natural and cultural resources.”

After conducting a review of NPS’ 120-plus wide-ranging programs, Director Fran Mainella and the National Leadership Council proposed a major “functional realignment.” Of particular interest to history and cultural resource professionals is the realignment of certain programs currently under the purview of Associate Director Kate Stevenson. Under the plan, partnerships and outdoor recreation programs will be transferred from Stevenson’s oversight to an “Associate Director for Partnerships, Volunteers and Outdoor Recreation.” The original reorganization called for interpretive and education programs to be placed under Stevenson, who would assume a new job title, “Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Interpretation and Education.” In meetings last week, however, Stevenson and other members of the National Leadership Council argued that the educational and interpretive component of NPS is of such importance that it deserves a separate associate director.

For the short term, however, it was decided that Stevenson will oversee the interpretive and education functions, and by December 31, 2002, a working group will recommend which program components should be the purview of an Associate Director for Interpretation and Education.

FirstGov Search Engine

The General Services Administration has launched its new search engine for its FirstGov.gov portal. President Bush states in his letter introducing the page, “FirstGov is a one-stop, easy-to-use web portal to all government online services. This means that you can click onto this web site and quickly find and conduct business without needing to know which department or agency provides it. FirstGov helps you cut through governmental red tape to find online services that matter to you.” The site now has capabilities such as searching Adobe PDF or Microsoft Word documents. Users can also access documents in PDF, Word, and Excel, as well as HTML.
Great Beginnings: Test Your Knowledge

1. To the struggling advocates of Woman's Rights, it may seem a hopeful sign of the times that one of their sex should put forth a book claiming to be in any degree descriptive of farming, especially when they make the delightful discovery that the writer speaks in a great measure from personal experience in the business. But it must not be forgotten that life in California is altogether anomalous, and that it is no more extraordinary for a woman to plough, dig, an hoe with her own hands, if she have the will and strength to do so, than for men to do all their household labor for months, never seeing the face nor hearing the voice of a woman during that time.

2. In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler, and inquired after my friend's friend, Leonidas W. Smiley, as requested to do, and I hereunto append the result. I have a lurking suspicion that Leonidas W. Smiley is a myth; that my friend never knew such a personage, and that he only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him, it would remind him of his infamous Jim Smiley, and he would go to work and bore me to death with some exasperating reminiscence of him as long and as tedious as it should be useless to me.

3. Sun, when it shines on traffic, has a look / Of loaded radiance that might explode, / Yet keeps its kindle like a meaning known / Only to motors on the city road.

4. It was about eleven o'clock in the morning, mid October, with the sun not shining and a look of hard wet rain in the clearness of the foothills. I was wearing my powder-blue suit, with dark blue shirt, tie and display handkerchief, black brogues, black wool socks with dark blue clocks on them. I was neat, clean, shaved and sober, and I didn't care who knew it. I was everything the well-dressed private detective ought to be.

5. I do not think that we ever knew his real name. Our ignorance of it certainly never gave us any social inconvenience, for at Sandy Bar in 1854 most men were christened anew.

6. On that first weekend in December there must have been twenty or twenty-five boats getting ready to leave. I had just turned seven. I remember it was Sunday because I was out of school, which meant I could go down to the wharf and watch. In those days—1941—there was no smog around Long Beach. The water was clean, the sky a sharp Sunday blue, with all the engines of that white sardine fleet putting up into it, and a lot of yelling, especially around Papa’s boat.

7. I can easily imagine, dear M—, the look of large wonder, which gleams from your astonished eyes, when they fall upon the date of this letter. I can figure to myself your whole surprised attitude, as you exclaim, “What in the name of all that is restless, has sent ‘Dame Shirley’ to Rich Bar?”

8. Fong Dun Shung hoisted his Gold Mountain bag onto his shoulder and nodded one last time to his wife, daughter, and Number One and Number Four sons. He turned, and began the half-day’s walk to Fatsan, where he would board a sampan and float east through the Pearl River delta to the big city of Canton, then south to Hong Kong, where he would board a ship for Gam Saan, the Gold Mountain.

9. Just after passing Caraher’s saloon, on the County Road that ran south from Bonneville and that divided the Broderson ranch from that of Los Muertos, Presley was suddenly aware of the faint and prolonged blowing of a steam whistle that he knew must come from the railroad shops near the depot at Bonneville.

10. May 6th, 1849. We left a dead man by the name of Middleton on the levee at St. Louis, and thought that we had left all the cholera with him. We were grievously disappointed, however.

11. A man could walk four or five miles in any direction from the heart of our city and see our streets dwindle to land and weeds. In many places the land would be vineyard and orchard land, but in most places it would be desert land; the weeds would be the strong dry weeds of desert.

12. Grandma lit the stove. / Morning sunlight / Lengthened in spears / Across the linoleum floor. / Wrapped in a shawl, / Her eyes small / With sleep, / She sliced papas, / Pounded chiles / With a stone / Brought from Guadalajara.

13. The hooded cart rolled hub-deep through muck and gravel, the ponies plunging ahead now, with earnestness, as if they were suddenly aware that so weary a road must end with rest and a stable.

14. The mudslide crashed downhill towards the Wellses’ split-level. Lightning flashed, catching in stop action the tumble of its boulders. There were orange trees in it, and marble headstones, and caskets.

15. Montrose was born in California, which still puts him in a minority out west.

16. The fourteenth of August was the day fixed upon for the sailing of the brig Pilgrim, on her voyage from Boston, round Cape Horn, to the western coast of North America.

17. The territory of Alta California, a network of scattered settlements on the lower edge of an empty American West, had a number of visitors during the Spanish and Mexican period. They came by sea from France and England, from the American Republic, and from Russian colonies in the Far North. In 1826 American trappers beat their way across the Southwest, opening California to overland travel. As they visited this northernmost outpost of Latin America, travelers knew they were witnessing a
unique society and an incomparable natural setting. Returning to
the ships' cabins or to campfires, they wrote of what they saw.
Their letters, reports, journals, diaries, and memoirs expressed
patterns of experience which would in time be the founding
elements of a new identity. Writing of Old California, they
anticipated the New.

18. On the last day of April, 1849 we began our journey to Cali-
ifornia. Our out-fit consisted of a covered wagon, well loaded
with provisions and such preparations for sleeping, cooking etc., as
we had been able to furnish, guided only by the light of Fremont's
Travels, and the suggestions of the many who, like ourselves,
utter strangers to camping life, were setting out for the “Golden
Gate.”

19. With California noisily celebrating three centennials--the discovery
of gold (1848); the adoption of the first state constitution (1849);
and admission to the Union (1850)--a question first raised a
hundred years ago and never really answered has acquired a
new urgency: Is there really a state called California or is all this
boastful talk?

20. East away from the Sierras, south from Panamint and Amargosa,
east and south many an uncounted mile, is the Country of Lost
Borders.

21. Modern residents would hardly recognize the Bay Area as it was
in the days of Ohlones. Tall, sometimes shoulder-high stands of
native bunch-grasses (now almost entirely replaced by the
shorter European annuals) covered the vast meadowlands and
the tree-dotted savannahs. Marshes that spread out for
thousands of acres fringed the shores of the Bay.

22. Though I haven’t ever been on the screen I was brought up in
pictures. Rudolph Valentino came to my fifth birthday party--or so
I was told.

23. A sailing ship with two great side wheels went splashing out
of Boston harbor on a voyage around the Horn to San Francisco.
Below decks, in the creaking darkness of her cargo hold, there
sat eighteen barrels of potatoes. Inside two barrels, side by side,
there squatted two stowaways.

“California is an intricate mosaic of subcultures, subregions and microclimates, easy to locate yet hard to find, it seems, in part
because there are so many layers and so many ways of seeing it. There is the California of the evening news, with the
emphasis on catastrophe and urban mayhem. There is the California of the guidebooks, where a thousand opportunities are
listed for recreation, nightlife, and travel. There is the California of polls and statistics (it leads the nation in Nobel Prize winners,
cars per capita, uninsured motorists, border guards). There is the mythical California still referred to in magazines and in
Sunday feature headlines as a ‘Paradise’ that has somehow been ‘lost.’ Meanwhile, it has been the role of literature to give us
something else, to go behind the headlines and underneath the numbers, to provide a window into the hearts and visions and
obsessions and quirks and passions of a people—in this case, of the many peoples who have inhabited a state that continues
to be both a region of the earth and a region of the mind.”

The California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) announced the recipients of the First Cycle California Heritage Fund Grants. First Cycle Grants, totaling $4 million, give local government, qualified non-profit organizations, and Federally-recognized California Indian tribes much needed funding opportunities for acquisition, rehabilitation, restoration, and interpretation of qualified California historic resources. The OHP administers the grant program under the Park Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 12).

First Cycle Grants have been awarded to:

- **Georgetown Divide Recreation District**: $140,000 for Phase I stabilization of the Bayley House.
- **City of Benicia**: $100,000 for rehabilitation of the Benicia Clock Tower Fortress and $300,000 for restoration of the Commandant’s Residence.
- **Landmark Heritage Foundation**: $50,000 for Berkeley City Club restoration of leaded glass windows and door panels.
- **Isleton Brannan-Andrus Historical Society**: $110,650 for rehabilitation and restoration of the Bing King Tong Building.
- **Breed Street Shul Project, Inc.**: $150,000 for Breed Street Shul restoration of stained glass windows.
- **Monterey County Redevelopment Agency**: $134,452 for rehabilitation of the Castroville Japanese Schoolhouse.
- **City of Pacific Grove**: $50,000 for rehabilitation of Chautauqua Hall.
- **City of San Jacinto**: $50,000 for interior restoration of the Estudillo Mansion.
- **City of Pomona**: $300,000 for restoration of the Fox Theater.
- **University of Southern California, School of Architecture**: $200,000 for rehabilitation of the Gamble House.
- **City of Campbell**: $250,000 for restoration of the Heritage Theatre.
- **City of Half Moon Bay**: $40,000 for rehabilitation of the Johnston House.
- **Hayward Area Recreation and Park District**: $125,000 for restoration of the Meek Mansion.
- **City of Inglewood, Department of Parks and Recreation**: $200,000 for restoration of the “History of Transportation” mural by Helen Lundeberg.
- **Napa Valley Opera House, Inc.**: $177,740 for the rehabilitation of the Napa Valley Opera House.
- **Pardoo Home Museum**: $30,158 for the Pardoo Home Museum disability access project.
- **City of Pasadena**: $100,000 for rehabilitation of the exterior of Pasadena City Hall.
- **City of Oakland, Department of Public Works**: $100,000 for the Peralta Hacienda Historical Park interpretation project.
- **Pescadero Foundation**: $50,000 for the Pescadero Community Church Historical Resource Restoration.
- **Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District**: $50,000 for seismic upgrade of the Picchetti Ranch Winery Building.
- **City of Santa Cruz, Department of Parks and Recreation**: $200,000 for rehabilitation of the Pogonip Clubhouse.
- **County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation**: $10,000 for the Rancho Penasquitos artifacts exhibit.
- **City of Ventura/San Buenaventura**: $400,000 for San Buenaventura City Hall terra cotta restoration.
- **City of Fresno, Public Works Department**: $100,000 for acquisition of the Santa Fe Depot.
- **Tulare Joint Union High School District Foundation**: $200,000 for rehabilitation of the Tulare Community Auditorium.
- **City of Riverside**: $75,000 for historic restoration of Victoria Avenue.
- **City of San Dimas**: $50,000 for restoration of the Walker House.
- **Yurok Tribe**: $57,000 for rehabilitation of the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest Ranger Station.

Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer, stated, “The California Heritage Fund Grant Program provides the first opportunity in 14 years to distribute grant funds for archeological and historical resource preservation projects throughout California.” Additional information about First Cycle awards and the CHF Grant Program is available on-line at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.
Two New Members Appointed to State Historical Resources Commission

Governor Davis has appointed two new members to the State Historical Resources Commission:

♦ Claire W. Bogaard, of Pasadena, served as Executive Director of Pasadena Heritage for 12 years. She is Vice President of Heritage Housing Partners, a committee of Pasadena Heritage that buys and rehabilitates single family homes. Ms. Bogaard is also a member of the California Historical Society and the Los Angeles Conservancy.

♦ Luis G. Hoyos, of Los Angeles, is an architect with more than 25 years experience who teaches Architecture and Urban Design at Cal Poly. He has worked on a multitude of architectural projects ranging from community centers, sports facilities, and mass transit to schools, parks, and housing. Mr. Hoyos has been instructing at Cal Poly Pomona since 2001 and previous taught in the Joint Architecture/Development Studio at UCLA.

The two were sworn in as commissioners on September 4 by Sacramento Mayor Heather Fargo. They replace Sue Schechter and John Henderson, the last two appointees of Governor Wilson on the commission. Thanks go out to Ms. Schechter and Mr. Henderson for the time and energy they devoted during their tenure on the commission. And best wishes to Ms. Bogaard and Mr. Hoyos for a fruitful term on this most auspicious body.

Sources for Quotes on Pages 10 and 11

Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," from The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County: And Other Sketches, 1867.
Raymond Chandler, The Big Sleep, 1939.
Bret Harte, “Tennessee’s Partner,” from The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches, 1899.
John Muir, The Mountains of California, 1901.
Helen Hunt Jackson, Ramona, 1884.
Carey McWilliams, California: The Great Exception, 1949.
Louise A. K. S. Clappe (Dame Shirley), The Shirley Letters, first published in The Pioneer, 1854 and 1855.
Chester Himes, If He Hollers Let Him Go, 1945.
Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Two Years Before the Mast, 1840.
Idwal Jones, The Vineyard, 1942.
Frank Norris, The Octopus, 1901.
Sarah Royce, A Frontier Lady, 1932.
Mary Austin, The Land of Little Rain, 1903.
F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Love of the Last Tycoon, 1940.
Sid Fleischman, By the Great Horn Spoon, 1963.
Upton Sinclair, Oil!, 1927.
Eliza W. B. Farnham, California In-Doors and Out: Or How We Farm, Mine and Live Generally in the Gold State, 1856.
Scott O’Dell, Island of the Blue Dolphins, 1960.

Water is an important aspect of history for any state in the West, and California is no exception. In fact, California has often furnished the precedent for water usage and law throughout the West. In this revised edition of The Great Thirst, Californians and Water: A History, Norris Hundley, Jr., provides historians of both California and the West with a broad foundation for understanding how water history has been a key factor in California’s evolution and describes how California’s water issues and solutions have been important to the entire American West.

California’s Native Americans saw water as an important factor in their symbiotic relationship with the earth. They saw water as a fundamental reality of nature, a factor to live with in harmony rather than control. In most regions of the state they used water in its naturally occurring locations, but the Paiute of the Owens Valley and tribes of the lower Colorado devised ways of using water to irrigate crops. Even these manipulations of water were done in a sense of borrowing the naturally occurring substance, and conflicts over water were rare or unknown.

Hispanic domination of California brought settlements that depended on the subjugation and control of water for their survival. A document imported from Mexico, the Plan of Pitic, provided the basis for water apportionment on a fair and just basis. This plan accorded the local community the power to create a structure for allocation of water, which was seen as a communal resource. Members of a community shared the water, often through a central irrigation ditch known as the zanja madre, and those members had an obligation to provide labor and care for community water projects such as the communal lavanderia that provided water for washing crops. The locally appointed zanjero oversaw the community’s irrigation system. Conflict arose only when two communities, most often pueblos versus missions, shared the same water supply, and the burdensome and often conflicting Spanish legal systems tried to arbitrate the matter.

From these often vague and poorly documented decisions and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a concept arose that was used under American occupation to gain municipal control over water systems, the so-called pueblo right. The City of Los Angeles established the pueblo right early in the American period of California history. Under this right the city, or pueblo, could control the water it needed to survive.

Although ostensibly based on Spanish legal precedence, this codification reflected a shift from the concept of water as a communal resource to water as an owned commodity. Los Angeles and San Francisco provide case studies of California cities that established ownership over vast water resources, using the pueblo right and other legal means, which Hundley justifiably refers to as “urban imperialism.”

An equally important thirst in California’s history has been the thirst for irrigation water, which resulted from an application of the American concept of individual rights to the water rights issue. The landmark Lux vs. Haggin State Supreme Court decision established the California Doctrine, adopted by eight other western states, blending doctrines of riparian water rights and rights of prior appropriation in a way that established timing as the key issue in determining who owned the water right.

During the Progressive Era and the Depression, government became increasingly involved in the Western water issue. The federal Boulder Canyon and Central Valley Projects helped change the face of California by re-distributing water. The State Water Project furthered the reallocation process of moving water from the northern part of the state to the south. These projects moved water around, but have often been more politically than functionally motivated.

Subsequent federal, state, and regional programs of water reallocation have resulted in water becoming a valuable economic item in and of itself, allowing entities such as Southern California’s Metropolitan Water District to make huge profits on water they bought cheaply thanks to taxpayer subsidies. Profiteering by such agencies has promoted the degradation of natural resources in other areas, for example, aquifers in the San Joaquin valley have been depleted, and the land above those aquifers has collapsed.

Water history in California provides the foundation for much of the state’s political, agricultural, municipal, and economic history. No California historian can afford to be ignorant of this aspect of the state’s past. The Great Thirst provides an excellent survey of water history in California and is a good starting point for any historian wanting to understand California history and the role water has played in that history. In addition, Hundley’s extensive notes and bibliography provide a valuable resource for the researcher interested in further exploring the Golden State’s water history. The Great Thirst definitely belongs in the bibliography of any future book on the history of California.

Gary Brown, of Grass Valley, is a graduate student in the Capital Campus Public History Program at CSU Sacramento.

For many Californians, Inyo and Mono Counties are often referred to as “The East Side,” as in east of the Sierran crest. It’s a funny reference, if you think about it, because there’s still a lot of California between Mount Whitney and the state boundary. Perhaps it’s the high and dry nature of the region, or its lack of a major population center. It has long been a land of resources and recreational opportunities, and its remoteness has given rise to the creation of numerous myths and legends. A land apart.

Owens Valley, in particular, is a land between, as Rebecca Fish Ewan so gracefully illustrates. It lies between the towering Sierra Nevada to the west, and the White Mountains and the Inyo Range to the east, nearly as tall as their granitic counterparts across the valley. It is a land of change and stasis, displacement and the home of the displaced, alternately cataclysmic and quiet.

It’s amazing how many people have a story about the East Side. Dave Alvin of the Blasters fame has written poems about his trips to Owens Valley. Generations of Angelenos have traveled up Highways 14 and 395 to fish the rivers, streams, and lakes, to hike into the backcountry in summer, and ski at Mammoth Mountain over the long winter months.

The author has a few favorite Owens Valley stories, too, along with a retelling of some of the region’s most famous historical events. The book is divided into three parts: “A Land Between,” which focuses on the physical geography and natural history of the basin; “Dwelling Before,” detailing the occupation of the Valley by the Numu (also known as Owens Valley Paiute) and early pioneers up until the watershed year 1913; and from 1913 until the present, the Valley as the scene of pitched battles fought over water, citizenship (specifically the internment of Japanese-Americans at Manzanar), and make-believe shootouts captured on celluloid by the Hollywood movie makers.

It’s a story well told, interwoven with the author’s personal history and some fictional accounts based on the lives of those who struggled to wrest a living out of the high desert. For the knowledgeable reader there’s not a lot of new historical information here, but it does contain fresh insights and perspectives that a landscape architect brings to the subject. The book is dotted with black-and-white photographs, historic and contemporary, some of which are quite beautiful. There is a nice bibliographic essay at the end, which includes a filmography related to the Valley. And, the book is a nice size to carry along with you as you create your own memories of a land between.

Robert Pavlik is an Associate Environmental Planner and Historian with the California Department of Transportation in San Luis Obispo.


*RIO LA* is a beautifully written and illustrated volume on that once lost resource, the Los Angeles River. It is, by turns, informative and accessible and should find a wide and appreciative audience. It tells the story of the city and the stream, its enclosure in concrete, its residents, and its renewal. There is a charming chapter on the magnificent bridges that span the usually dry chasm, with a nod to Steve Mikesell for his pioneering work on their history. The book lacks a bibliography, but not sensitivity and enthusiasm. As Morrison says, “I’m hopeful the book will help to sound reveille for the river—a nifty phrase I’ve used in a couple of interviews already and which I hope will catch on. It’s too vital to waste.” The LA River needs more friends like *Los Angeles Times* columnist and NPR commentator Patt Morrison and photographer Mark Lamonica.

Robert Pavlik is an Associate Environmental Planner and Historian with the California Department of Transportation in San Luis Obispo.
Professional Standards Follow-Up

For those of you who read the article on page two of the Summer 2002 issue of California History Action, you may have noticed, as one trustworthy reader was kind enough to inform us, that we neglected to include a very important organization in our list of groups that put forth professional standards for historians: CCPH! This editor has no excuse for such an oversight, especially in light of the fact that we printed CCPH’s Standards for Professional Conduct in their entirety in our Winter 2001 issue. But don’t go trying to dig up that old newsletter if you’re looking for the Standards, just log onto the CCPH website (www.csus.edu/org/ccph) where our capable Administrative Assistant, Courtney Chambers, has placed the Standards (in Adobe Acrobat format) as well as information about CCPH’s Professional Register. If the topic of professional standards intrigues you, take a look at Jim Williams’ essay on the topic, “Standards of Professional Conduct in California,” in Ethics and Public History: An Anthology, edited by Theodore J. Karamanski, 1990.

Corporate History Listserv

[Excerpted from the American Association for State and Local History’s Dispatch, September 2002.]

Have you looked for a way to correspond with your peers working in corporate history? Do you recognize that you are probably not the first person working in a corporate history program to encounter that latest obstacle that is keeping you from moving forward with your work? Would you like to be able to pose questions, share responses, and receive answers from your peers without waiting for a face-to-face meeting? Well now is your chance; AASLH has established an email listserv to assist people working in corporate history do all of the above. To join the listserv, visit the website groups.yahoo.com. Then, under the search field, enter the name “corporate history” (without the apostrophes). When the group name appears, click on the line with that name. A summary of the group’s statistics will appear. The click the “Join Now” button in the upper right-hand corner and follow the step-by-step instructions for registering with Yahoo! Groups. Then enjoy the discussion!

Sources of Quotes on pages 10 and 11

1. Eliza W. B. Farnham, California In-Doors and Out: Or How We Farm, Mine and Live Generally in the Gold State, 1856.
2. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County,” from The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County: And Other Sketches, 1867.
16. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Two Years Before the Mast, 1840.
20. Mary Austin, The Land of Little Rain, 1903.
23. Sid Fleischman, By the Great Horn Spoon, 1963.
25. Upton Sinclair, Oil!, 1927.
27. Helen Hunt Jackson, Ramona, 1884.
28. Helen Hunt Jackson, Ramona, 1884.
Conferences and Educational Opportunities

The **Western History Association** will hold its annual conference, with the theme **Western Roots and Migrations**, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 16-19. For more information, visit www.unm.edu/~wha.

The **California Council for the Promotion of History** will hold its annual conference October 24-26 in San Luis Obispo. The conference theme is **Public History on the Central Coast**. For more information, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

The **Oral History Association** will hold its 2002 annual meeting October 23-27 in San Diego. The theme of the meeting is **Global Linkages: The Internationalization of Everyday Life**. For more information, visit www.dickinson.edu/oha.

The **Sixth Annual Graduate Student History and Theory Conference** will take place at UC Irvine, November 2-3. For more information, visit www.hnet.uci.edu/hgsa/HNT.htm or email historyandtheory@hotmail.com.

The **Film and History League** will hold a conference entitled **The American West(s) in Film, TV and History** in Kansas City, Missouri, November 7-10. For more information, visit www.filmandhistory.org or email rollinspc@aol.com.

The **National Association for Interpretation**’s National Interpreters Workshop will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia, November 12-16. The annual workshop’s theme this year is **Where Time and Tides Converge**. For more information, visit www.interpnet.com.

From November 14-16, Penn State will host a conference on **Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices**. Information can be found at LewisAndClark.outreach.psu.edu/ or by emailing conferenceinfo1@outreach.psu.edu.

The **Society of California Archivists** has announced that its 2003 Annual General Meeting will be held in conjunction with the **Northwest Archivists**. Details on the meeting, which will take place in Sacramento, April 9-12 at the Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn, should be forthcoming in the next few months. For more information, visit www.calarchivists.org.

**Calls for Papers and Proposals**

The **American Association for State and Local History** has issued a call for proposals for its 2003 Annual Meeting, to be held September 17-20 in Providence, Rhode Island. The theme of the meeting, **Responses to Change**, is timely given the economic, social, and political changes we are seeing all around us. The Program Committee is seeking proposals that:

1. Provide models for responding to the multitude of changes historical organizations are confronting,
2. Discuss examples of innovative partnerships,
3. Provide examples of lessons learned, both successful or unsuccessful,
4. Illustrate best practices in addressing museum education, collections management, museum administration, technology, revenue generation, tourism, and staff/volunteer recruitment, retention and reward; and
5. Bring current scholarship to meeting participants. Proposals are due by November 15, 2002. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

The 2004 **Organization of American Historians** conference will take place March 25-28, in Boston, Massachusetts. The convention program will have the theme of **American Revolutions**. The program co-chairs expect the program to explore a wide variety of political, social, cultural, intellectual, economic, diplomatic, military, technological, and environmental transformations in American history—as well as movements that sought and failed to bring about such transformations. In addition to proposals that explore the conference theme, they welcome submissions that explore other issues and themes in American history. All proposals for papers and sessions must be postmarked by January 15, 2003. For more information, visit www.oah.org.

The **California Preservation Foundation** (CPF) is now accepting proposals from organizations wishing to co-sponsor their **29th Annual California Preservation Conference**, to be held the Spring of 2004. Co-sponsoring the Annual Conference has been a benefit to many communities and historic preservation organizations throughout the State, often providing the impetus for establishing valuable local preservation programs, and has highlighted the success of historic preservation projects, fostering increased awareness and support in the area. Proposals are due by November 18, 2002. For more information, visit www.californiapreservation.org.

Websites of Interest

**www.CultureCalifornia.com**

This website is part of the Cultural Tourism effort spearheaded by California State Parks, the California Arts Council, and the California Travel and Tourism Commission. The site allows users to search for cultural destinations and special events in California by subject, date, location, and other criteria. The “Heritage” section of the website highlights this year’s theme, which is Latino culture.

**www.cr.nps.gov/history/books**

The National Park Service’s website now contains online books, providing the text of out-of-print publications. Subject headings include: History of the National Park Service, Park Science and Natural Resources Management, Administrative and Park History Studies, Historic Structure Reports, Historic Resource Studies, and National Historic Landmark Theme Studies.
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.

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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CCPH Liaisons

The following is a list of CCPH liaisons with state and national heritage organizations. This list of representatives has been established so that liaisons can supply important information to the CCPH membership and so members will have an appropriate contact should the need arise. Are you a member of a state or national association and want to serve as a CCPH liaison? Contact us at ccph@csus.edu or 916 278-4296.

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If you would like to receive the text of this publication via email in large print, please send us an email message at ccph@csus.edu.
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Join the California Council for the Promotion of History

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

Name_____________________ Affiliation__________________ Position_________________

Address________________________ City__________________ State_____ Zip_________

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Fall 2002

All right, one last pitch -

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

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