The following is excerpted from a Baldwin advertising brochure for the San Gabriel Valley, ca. 1891. We hope it whets your appetite for a visit to this region of our great state, just as it sought to entice farmers more than a century ago with its idyllic descriptions. Much has changed in the past ten decades, so join CCPH in Arcadia in October and see for yourself.

"The San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles County, Southern California, has an area of about 350,000 acres of arable land; the valley, beginning seven miles due east of Los Angeles and extending eastward, is reached and traversed by the Santa Fe Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad, Rapid Transit Railroad and Terminal Railroad; and is wholly surrounded by mountains and hills. Pasadena, Lamanda, Monrovia, San Gabriel, Alhambra, Santa Anita, Arcadia Duarte, Sierra Madre, Ramona, Sunny Slope, El Monte, Azusa, Covina, Puente, Glendora, Citrus and Alosta are the principal localities.

The Sierra Madre Mountains on the north rise 6,000 and 7,000 feet above sea level; on the east, west, and south are hills from 500 to 500 feet above the valley, shutting out all objectionable winds.

The land on the southern slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains is the best adapted in every way for citrus fruit (oranges and lemons) that can possible be found, is free from frost, fruit ripens earlier and keeps longer than any other, the soil is of unlimited depth, holding moisture well, and sufficiently porous to prevent any water standing on the surface, The water supply from artesian wells 100 to 400 feet in depth, and from mountain streams, is inexhaustible.

This land, including water, in 5 to 20 acre tracts, clear and ready for the plow, $250 to $400 per acre. Must be planted to citrus fruits (oranges or lemons) within one year, No improved pieces for sale. Such land, four to five years from planting, now pays 10 per cent per annum on $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, and products increase yearly as trees become older.

The land in middle of valley, in different localities, being clay, black vegetable and sandy loam and decomposed granite and quartz, all rich and productive, no rocks or boulders, can nearly all be plowed at any season of the year, wet or dry, and is adapted, above all other land, for prunes, peaches, pears, apricots, English walnuts, olives, and in some sections oranges and lemons, and all ordinary farming with or without irrigation. The north slope of the hills on south side of valley is similar as to soil and products.

The bottom land of the valley, about 20,000 acres, is always moist, and produces all kinds of deciduous fruits and berries, vegetables, corn, potatoes, small grain and like products, hay being made from alfalfa eight to nine times a year, averaging 8 to 12 tons to the acre, and lasts for years without replanting; corn yields from 80 to 140 bushels to the acre; potatoes 400 to 800 bushels, etc., all without irrigation.

The orange, lemon, prune, and English walnut are the chief horticultural crop. San Gabriel Valley oranges always bring top price in the market on account of their superior keeping qualities, arising from the absence of extreme changes in temperature, the average temperature being more nearly equal, winter and summer, than almost any other locality.

Among other horticultural crops raised here are: Olives, figs, chestnuts, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, cherries, blackberries, etc. Small fruits and other crops can be raised between orchard trees while they are growing. Among general farming crops raised are: Wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, beans, alfalfa, peanuts, hops, tobacco, potatoes, castor beans, flax, etc. Wheat yields from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre; barley, 20 to 60; oats, 10 to 70; corn, 80 to 140, without irriga-

(continued on next page)
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CCPH News

(continued from previous page)

- tion. Green peas, string beans, tomatoes and other tender
  vegetables are shipped in winter to the North and East from
  frostless localities along the foothills.
  For stock and dairy purposes the valley is unrivaled.
  Poultry raising is profitable with less care and attention than
  is possible elsewhere. Chickens sell at from $5 to $9 a doz-
  en; eggs average 25 cents a dozen; turkeys 16 to 20 cents a
  pound, and are always in demand in the market.

The San Gabriel Valley differs from other sections in
having a more even temperature and more sunny days. Rain
falls between November and April, but seldom for more than
three or four days at a time and then principally at night, the
days being warm and sunny, nights are never excessively
hot or uncomfortable in any way. The average rainfall for
the year is twenty-one inches. Epidemic diseases, poisonous in-
sects, tornadoes, cyclones, earthquakes, and thunderstorms
are practically unknown.

All production of Eastern and Northern States can be
grown here, besides those of semi-tropical countries. Or-
amental plants, trees, vines, flowers, etc. are in profusion.

The many beautiful grounds surrounding country residences
show what can be done in a short time.

There is a great difference between the soil and climate
of the valley bottom and foothills, the soil in both is deep
and almost inexhaustible, but of a different character; in the
bottom the winter temperature is several degrees lower and
summer several degrees higher than in the foothills.

All crops except citrus fruits are successfully grown
without irrigation, although many do better with it according
to character of soil and location. Water is obtained for irriga-
tion from artesian wells, valley and mountain streams, and
from large storage reservoirs, dams, and pipe systems. E. J.
Baldwin having in operation many miles of irrigation pipes
of large size, numerous reservoirs and a complete system in
pressure pipes for domestic use.

The average wages are: Farm hands, $20 to $30 a
month and board; ordinary laborers, $1.50 and $1.75 per
day; skilled labor (carpenters, brick-masons, etc.), $2.50 to
$4.50 per day; domestic servants, $15 to $40 per month.

Rates of living are about the same as in the Eastern and
Middle States. Fuel is plenty. Farmers plant the eucalyptus,
or Australian gum, tree, and after two or three years have all
the fuel they need from trimmings.

An average of more than three hundred sunny days
makes it possible to work in the open air the greater part of
the year, and be out of doors any day in the year without
injury to health. Stock and produce need very little protection
from the weather. Plowing and seeding for small grain be-
gins in October and lasts until March; harvesting from May
until September. Oranges and lemons may be planted at
any time from January to October; deciduous trees January,
February and March.

A comfortable house, hard finished, of four to six rooms
can be built for $600 or $700; a limited number can be rent-
ed at from $5 to $15 per month. Rough lumber is worth from
$20 to $25 a 1,000 feet. On account of the mild climate very
little provision is necessary for heating residences. State,
county and road taxes for 1891 were $1.30 on the $100;
valuations are generally low for assessment purposes.

Los Angeles is the principal city in Southern California,
and its commercial metropolis; present population about
65,000; situated between sea and mountains about 15
miles from each. Eleven railroads center at Los Angeles, of
which two are competing trans-continental lines. The ports
of the county are San Pedro, Redondo, and Santa Monica.
The merchants do a large jobbing and wholesale trade. The
development of the surrounding country is more than keep-
ing pace with that of the city. All the varieties of produce find
a ready market, dairy products especially, much butter and
cheese being still imported.

San Gabriel Valley has many attractive resorts, com-
fortable hotels and mountain camps, filled with health and
pleasure seekers from all parts of the world. The valley,
with its orange groves and fine homes at foot of mountains,
snowcapped in winter, the Pacific Ocean in view from the
foothills, about 20 miles distant, is generally con-
ceded to be one of the most beau-
tiful valleys in the world.

CCPH Awards at
California History Day

CCPH was proud to once again present to awards at California History Day. The
awards of $100 cash were presented to:

Yanran Lu from Maria Carrillo High School in Santa Rosa for a Senior Division
used excellent primary sources, including archival material from local historical soci-
eties and museums, and oral histories. The paper was focused primarily on experi-
ences of Chinese immigrants in Sonoma County.

Taryn Zank, Sandie Chen, and Todd Wellenkamp from Riverside Poly High School
in Riverside for their Senior Division Website entitled “From Tragedy to Triumph:
Japanese Internment Camps.” Like the paper, this entry also used very good pri-
mary resources and conducted oral histories themselves.

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CCPH News
Legislation to Halt Proposed Development Near Allensworth State Historic Park

Legislation placing a 1.5-mile dairy-free buffer zone around Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park passed the Assembly in early June. The bill, AB 576, removes landowners’ rights to construct dairies within the buffer zone. It was introduced in direct response to a specific landowner’s request to construct dairies on land he owns adjacent to the park. That project was approved by the Tulare County Board of Supervisors after going through what project opponents claim was a flawed environmental review process.

Allensworth, which was the subject of a tour during the 2005 CCPH conference in Visalia, is the only California town to be founded, financed and governed by African Americans. The small farming community was founded in 1908 by Colonel Allen Allensworth and a group of others dedicated to improving the economic and social status of African Americans. Uncontrollable circumstances, including a drop in the area’s water table, resulted in the town’s demise. The viewshed of Allensworth is important to maintaining its historic integrity, and being located in a dry lake bed, the town is obviously surrounded by a wide, flat expanse, with the little development being small houses and businesses. While other types of agriculture could be considered in keeping with the historic uses of the land here, the large-scale development that a modern dairy would require would obviously have an impact on the viewshed—the dairies could be located as close as 200 yards from the town.

Newspapers have reported that California State Parks is also in talks with the landowner to look at purchasing the property or the development rights to the property—and if this legislation were to pass, the value of the property would drop in terms of those negotiations. The State Attorney General’s office has also filed a lawsuit questioning the validity of the Environmental Impact Report prepared by the County.

Although the bill is supported by individuals and organizations interested in protecting the integrity of the park, it is opposed by local governments who view it as the State meddling in what should be a local land use decision. Others question its specificity—in other words, if it’s such a good idea to protect viewsheds and other issues related to the ambiance of a park or historic site, then why limit it to just this park? At this point, the negotiations with the landowner, and the Attorney General’s lawsuit, are still moving forward as this legislation goes on to the State Senate. The bill is expected to pass the Senate. The governor, however, has not indicated whether he would sign the bill.

Archaeological Resources in Old Sacramento Still Under Threat from New Assembly Bill

Those who thought the gold rush-era archaeological resources in Old Sacramento had been saved last legislative session, due to an Assembly bill that had threatened them dying in committee, were sorely disappointed when an almost identical bill was once again introduced this year. Like last year’s bill, AB 1219 would allow California State Parks to enter into an agreement with a non-profit organization to construct a children’s museum on the 1849 Scene in Old Sacramento. The site specified in the bill is an open space area that has significant historic archaeological resources, as they date back to the original founding of Sacramento during the early gold rush era, and the open space site was intentionally created as way to protect the resources from pot hunters and other damage. State Parks has long had a plan in place to use the site to interpret gold rush-era history, and this legislation completely disregards that plan. As a result, many public historians take umbrage at a particular passage in this year’s bill (which wasn’t part of last year’s bill) that states: “The site is not suitable for any other facility that would address core mission of the state, and therefore its use for a children’s museum would not deprive the state of land that could be used to address core state functions.” Last we heard, educating the people of California about the history of this state was part of a core State mission. There are rumors that the bill is part of a larger land swap involving the downtown railyards, the State, and the City of Sacramento, and for this reason it’s very likely to pass despite opposition to it from the history community.

Chavez Study Act

The Cesar Estrada Chavez Study Act (HR 359 and S 327) is working its way through its respective committees in both the House and Senate. The legislation authorizes a resource study to determine appropriate methods for preserving and interpreting sites that are significant to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement in the western United States and to determine whether any of the sites meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The House bill was amended on May 2 by the Committee on Natural Resources. The Senate version of the bill is awaiting a hearing in the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
NEH Announces $17.5 Million in Grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has announced that 118 successful applicants will receive a total of $17.5 million in grants and offers of matching funds for projects designed to advance humanities research and prepare scholarly editions, provide high quality public programming on television and in libraries, support projects in U.S. history and culture offered by state humanities councils, preserve and stabilize significant humanities collections, and support long-term plans for strengthening humanities programming at cultural institutions. Seventy-nine of the successful grants are designated as We the People projects, a special recognition by the NEH for model projects that advance the study, teaching, and understanding of American history and culture. NEH grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Throughout the year, humanities experts outside of the Endowment and members of the National Council on the Humanities consider all applications and advise NEH on the quality and significance of each proposed project. “Put simply, the humanities teach us what it means to be human—and today’s NEH grant recipients are illuminating the human condition through rigorous scholarly research, vital efforts to preserve our cultural heritage, and innovative public programs that engage our minds and deepen our understanding of human history,” said NEH Chairman Bruce Cole. “With these grants, NEH continues its support of wide-ranging and substantial projects that explore the great ideas and great events of both our own culture and other cultures throughout the world.”

The 118 new NEH grants and matching offers come from six of the Endowment’s major program areas—challenge grants; education programs; federal/state partnership; preservation and access; public programs; and research programs: NEH Challenge Grants are offered only when NEH funds will make a significant improvement in humanities programs, help institutions carry out long-term plans for strengthening their basic resources and activities in the humanities, and enhance financial stability through increased nonfederal support; Education Programs, as part of the agency’s new Digital Humanities Initiative, made the first two awards for Digital Humanities Workshops for School Teachers, which are designed to offer K-12 teachers intensive professional development workshops where they can deepen their knowledge, understanding, and skill in using digital resources in their humanities classrooms; Federal/State Partnership Awards include 20 We the People projects, each sponsored by a state humanities council to explore significant events and themes in American history and culture; Preservation and Access Stabilization Grants assist cultural institutions in their efforts to preserve significant humanities collections by supporting improved housing and storage, environmental conditions, security, lighting, and fire protection; Public Programs Awards promote lifelong learning in the humanities for broad public audiences and support projects that go beyond the presentation of factual information to encourage thought and conversation about humanities ideas and questions; Research Awards include NEH grants and offers for collaborative research projects and scholarly editions. Collaborative research encompasses a variety of activities, including research conferences, translation of humanities documents and textual materials into English, and field archaeology.

Grant recipients in California include: University of California, Berkeley—$400,000 for the Bancroft Pictorial Collection Stabilization Project, which will allow for the purchase and installation of a climate control system, storage furniture, and cold and sub-zero storage for photograph collections and related materials on the American West; California Institute of Technology—$150,000 for the preparation for publication of volumes 11, 12, and 13 of the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein and expansion of the The Einstein Archives Online Website; University of California, Riverside—$400,000 for phase two of the California Digital Newspaper Project, which will digitize 100,000 pages on California newspapers, dating from 1880 to 1910; California Council for the Humanities—$356,340 to support programs for youth and others that use the disciplines of the humanities to examine and reveal contemporary issues and experiences of concern to California youth, families, and others; and California State University, San Marcos—$70,000 for preparation for publication of the diary of Ah Quin, a 19th-century Chinese immigrant to the West Coast of the U.S.

Save America’s Treasures Grants Announced

The President’s Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, National Park Service, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, and Institute of Museum and Library Services jointly announced the awarding of $7.6 million in federal Save America’s Treasures (SAT) grants. With these funds, 42 organizations and agencies will act to conserve some of America’s most significant cultural treasures, which illustrate, interpret, and embody the great events, ideas, and individuals that contribute to our nation’s history and culture. Through the congressionally-appropriated SAT program, awards were made to 23 historic properties and sites and 19 nationally significant collections of artifacts, documents and artistic works.

Save America’s Treasures competitive awards preserve the nation’s most significant endangered intellectual and cultural artifacts, historic structures and historic sites. The range of this year’s awards covers the breadth of American history and culture. SAT grants announced for California go to: Alcatraz Island Gardens, Golden Gate National Park Conservancy, San Francisco Bay—$250,048 to restore structural elements of the gardens and rehabilitate plantings at this National Historic Landmark; and, Hearst Metrotone Newsreel Collection, UCLA Film and Television Archive, Hollywood—$200,000 to conserve and repackage segments of the collection that are on nitrate or acetate film stock.
Shaping Outcomes, an online course on outcomes-based planning and evaluation, will be available free to museum and library professionals this summer and fall. The instructor-mediated course, which will help participants improve program designs and evaluations, was developed through a cooperative agreement between the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) and Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis (IUPUI).

Through the approximately five-week course, participants will work at their own pace to learn outcomes-based planning and evaluation concepts and apply the concepts to a program or a project at their own institutions. A special course for those interested in teaching Shaping Outcomes or incorporating it into their own curricula will be offered in October 2007. The course itself is being evaluated for users’ learning and satisfaction. IMLS will share the results when they are available.

Those interested in learning more about Shaping Outcomes or registering for one of the courses should visit www.shapingoutcomes.org or email outcomes@iupui.edu.

IMLS Announces Grants for Critical Conservation at Nation’s Museums

The U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) recently announced the 65 museum recipients of the 2007 Conservation Project Support (CPS) grants totaling $4.9 million. The grant program, which began in 1984, helps museums identify conservation needs and priorities and perform activities to ensure the safekeeping of its collections. That same day, Heritage Preservation also announced participants of their IMLS-supported Conservation Assessment Program (CAP). “The Conservation Project Support awards help museums develop comprehensive strategies for the care of their collections, safeguarding pieces of our nation’s story, now and for future generations,” said IMLS Director Anne-Imelda M. Radice, Ph.D.

A 2005 report conducted by IMLS and Heritage Preservation found that immediate action is needed to prevent the loss of millions of irreplaceable artifacts held by archives, historical societies, libraries, museums, and scientific organizations. In addition to its ongoing support of conservation through grants, the Institute has launched Connecting to Collections: A Call to Action. This multi-year conservation initiative aims to increase public awareness of the importance of collections care. The initiative will begin in Washington, DC, with a June meeting of library and museum representatives from every state.

This year, the IMLS received 172 applications for a wide range of projects, including conservation treatment, training, and surveys. Eighteen of the 65 grant recipients are first-time CPS grantees. Ten of the recipients won additional funding for a public education component to their conservation project. Museums nationwide of all disciplines, from art to zoo, are among the most recent recipients. Grant recipients, for history-related projects, in California are: Ruth Chandler Williamson Gallery, Scripps College, Claremont—$108,676 (Matching Amount: $108,676) for the conservation of ten important Chinese paintings in its collections, and development of an exhibition discussing traditional methods of conserving Asian art as practiced in Japan; Oakland Museum of California—$150,000 (Matching Amount: $204,152) for purchase and installation of new storage cabinets and conservation supplies to rehouse its collection of more than 2,500 Native American baskets; San Diego Museum of Art—$89,760 (Matching Amount: $92,872) for treatment of the 1976 outdoor sculpture, Night Presence II, by Louise Nevelson, an anchor to the museum’s outdoor sculpture area; and, de Saisset Museum, Santa Clara University—$44,045 (Matching Amount: $80,201) for conducting a detailed conservation study of more than 5,000 works of art on paper, ranging from Renaissance and Baroque prints to contemporary prints and photographs.

CAM Conference Presentations Now Online

In an effort to make the resources and information shared at the 2007 California Association of Museum’s (CAM) Conference in Long Beach accessible to all museum professionals, they are now available on CAM’s website. The 2007 CAM Conference webpage includes a summary of the conference, the schedule, the sponsors and committee members, and any resources made available with the presenters’ permission. Some of the sessions that have presentations available online are: Open or Closed Doors? A Dialogue About Museums, Culture, and Diversity; Collaborative Online Learning Resources; Evaluating Fundraising Events – Are They Worth the Time and Effort?; See/Hear: Cross Disciplinary Approaches to Exhibiting Collections; Up and Coming: New Research in Collections Management; What You Need to Know About What School Children Need to Know: The Latest in Pre K-12 California Curriculum Standards; Interpretation for the iPod® Generation: How Podcasts and Downloadable Tours Help Reach New Audiences; and, How to Work with Government. To view the presentations and resources from the 2007 CAM conference, visit www.calmuseums.org/conferences_and_workshops/2007overview.html.
America’s elementary school students have made significant gains in U.S. history and civics, according to results from The Nation’s Report Card™, continuing a trend shown in other academic subjects. Two reports released in mid-May—The Nation’s Report Card: U.S. History 2006 and The Nation’s Report Card: Civics 2006—offer new data on the achievement of America’s fourth-, eighth- and 12th-graders on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in U.S. history, which was last assessed in 2001, and civics, last assessed in 1998. Overall achievement has improved significantly at all grade levels in U.S. history, and at the fourth-grade level in civics. Meanwhile, civics achievement for eighth- and 12th-graders has not changed significantly since 1998. Gains at the fourth-grade follow a pattern of higher achievement on recent NAEP assessments in reading, mathematics, and science that is in contrast to the mixed performance reported at higher grade levels. Among 12th-graders the improvement in U.S. history shown in today’s report marks the first time since 1998 that high school students have had a significant increase in achievement on a NAEP assessment. On all NAEP assessments since then—in reading, math, science, and civics—results have indicated flat or declining performance. “While there is need for additional improvement, the achievement of American elementary school students in history and civics is important and encouraging,” said Darvin M. Winick, chair of the National Assessment Governing Board. “It is especially good news that gains have been made by the lowest-performing students, and achievement gaps are closing.”

The reports are published by the National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education. The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, where the bill is currently awaiting a hearing, passed a similar bill late last year. S 1414, the American History and Civics Achievement Act, would amend the NAEP Authorization Act to direct the Commissioner for Education Statistics to make it a high priority to conduct national assessments of student achievement in U.S. history at least once every four years in grades four, eight, and twelve. Currently the history assessment is given only every five to seven years. The bill would also require the Commissioner for Education Statistics to conduct trial assessments in at least ten geographically diverse states and authorizes $7 million for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to conduct the trial assessments.

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On January 31 Steven Lawrence of the Foundation Center and James M. Ferris of the Center on Philanthropy and Public Policy at USC presented “California Foundations: An Examination of Recent Trends and Future Prospects.” In a panel discussion that followed, Martha Campbell of the James Irvine Foundation and Dianne Yamashiro-Omi of the California Endowment offered their perspectives on the outlook for the California foundation community and emerging issues for the state’s grantmakers. To listen to the program or for more information, visit foundationcenter.org/sanfrancisco/ca_found_jan31.html.

Audio Now Available of Panel Discussion on Foundations
from the California Association of Museums’ Enews

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Nonprofit Planning Publications Now Available Free Online
from the California Association of Museums’ Enews

Nonprofit Directions has made available online two new publications. Get Ready, Get Set! defines the key characteristics of nonprofits, the legal framework of maintaining a nonprofit status, and provides resources for nonprofit startup information. This publication can be downloaded at www.cnmsocal.org/Services/p_grgs.html or in Spanish at www.cnmsocal.org/Services/p_grgs_spanish.html. Legal Responsibilities of Your Nonprofit Corporation: An Informational Brochure and Checklist for Managing Your Nonprofit Corporation addresses the legal responsibilities that nonprofits face and gives suggestions on how a nonprofit can maintain its corporate identity. This publication can be downloaded at www.cnmsocal.org/Services/p_legalresponsibilities.html.

Value of Volunteer Time Increased to $18.77 Per Hour
from the California Association of Museums’ Enews

According to Independent Sector (IS), the value of a volunteer hour in 2006 reached $18.77 per hour, up from $18.04, or 4 percent, in 2005. The estimate, which is updated annually, is based on the average hourly wage (plus 12 percent, to allow for fringe benefits) for all non-management, non-agriculture workers as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For more information on IS, visit www.independentsector.org/.

IRS Announces New Policy for Small Nonprofits
from the California Association of Museums’ Enews

Starting in 2007, nonprofit groups with $25,000 or less in revenue will be required to file annually with the Internal Revenue Service, The Chronicle of Philanthropy reports. The Form 990-N (also known as the e-Postcard) must be filed electronically and will cover activity beginning after December 31, 2006. The IRS’s announcement also outlines exceptions to the reporting requirement. To read the full report, visit www.irs.gov/charities/article/0,,id=169250,00.html.

Nonprofit Resources

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grade, though the gaps have remained relatively unchanged since 2001. Similar gaps at eighth- and 12th-grade levels have not changed significantly since 1994. In civics, White and Hispanic students at grades four and eight have increased achievement since 1998, along with Black students in fourth-grade. Performance for Black eighth-graders was not significantly different, and no student group has improved at the 12th-grade level. Meanwhile, the White-Hispanic achievement gap in fourth-grade narrowed to 26 points in 2006 from 35 points in 1998. Other White-Black and White-Hispanic achievement gaps at grades eight and 12 were not significantly different since 1998.

The 2006 NAEP assessment in U.S. history was administered by the National Center for Education Statistics to a nationally representative sample of 29,000 students at grades four, eight, and 12. The 2006 NAEP assessment in civics was administered to a nationally representative sample of more than 25,000 students at grades four, eight, and 12. Copies of The Nation’s Report Card: U.S. History 2006 and The Nation’s Report Card: Civics 2006, and additional data from the 2006 NAEP assessments, are available online at nationsreportcard.gov.
Funding Available for Scholars to Develop Community-based Humanities Projects

Are you a scholar working on or interested in creating a community-based humanities project? If so, you may be interested in the California Story Fund, a grant line of the California Council for the Humanities. The Council offers twice yearly grants of $10,000 under the California Story Fund for humanities projects that bring to light little-known California stories. This year, the Council is particularly interested in supporting projects created and developed by humanities scholars. Projects can include community-based oral histories or ethnographic studies or other types of documentary research.

The Guidelines and application for the California Story Fund are now available on the Council’s website at www.californiastories.org. The application deadline is July 2, 2007. To discuss your project ideas or to obtain more information, contact the program manager nearest your region. To view previously-funded California Story Fund projects, visit www.www.calhum.org/programs/story_intro.htm.

The California Story Fund is part of the Council’s multiyear California Stories initiative designed to strengthen communities by bringing people together to tell the story of California today. The California Council for the Humanities is an independent, nonprofit state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Council has supported and created programs that bring people together around their history and culture for more than 25 years. For information on the Council and its programs, visit www.californiastories.org/ or call the Council’s offices at 415 391-1474.

AASLH Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse

Are you looking to plan your future exhibition schedule? Do you want a traveling exhibit you can incorporate with a local exhibit or program you’ve developed? AASLH has created the Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse so its members can search easily for exhibits to bring to their community.

Are you an exhibit design firm wanting to get the word out about what you have available? Has your museum or historical society created an exciting exhibit that’s ready for travel? AASLH’s Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse is a great way to announce what new and exciting history exhibits you have to offer.

Too often, history organizations have a hard time finding good history-based traveling exhibits to bring to their museum. The Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse was developed by AASLH to help members find history-related traveling exhibits or market ones they have created. Although access to the database is a benefit of membership, any organization or company can post their exhibits in the database.

Exhibits can be searched in a variety of ways to help you find just what you are looking for. The Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse is a venue to allow anyone to post history-based exhibits. All exhibits must be history-based and appropriate for history organizations and museums. Posting of exhibits in the Traveling Exhibits Clearinghouse is subject to approval from AASLH. Listing of exhibits in the database is not considered an endorsement from AASLH and AASLH is not involved in the actual transaction between owners and renters. They offer this service solely as a benefit of membership. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

Heritage Discovery Center Educates about Spanish Colonial Horses

The Heritage Discovery Center, a non-profit 501(c)3 corporation founded in 1992, is an educational institution focused on the preservation and conservation of the history and resources of our Western Colonial Period. The mission of the organization, and its Rancho del Sueño, is to provide interpretive programs to educate the public about our diverse Western Colonial heritage and the significance of the Spanish Horses. The ‘living history museum’ was conceived with very direct purpose—to foster an understanding and wise stewardship of California’s history and resources, which will develop a greater depth of knowledge to ensure that people are empowered to make better decisions for the future. “The Colonial Spanish Horses are of great historic importance in the New World,” stated Dr. D.P. Sponeenberg. “They descended from horses introduced from Spain during the age of conquest of the New World. They are a direct remnant of the horses of the Golden Age of Spain and that type is mostly or wholly extinct now in Spain. Our Colonial Spanish horses are therefore a treasure chest of genetic wealth from a time long gone. The Spanish horse of the time of the conquest had a major impact on most European light horse types (this was before breeds were developed so type is a more accurate word). The Spanish type subsequently became rare and is now itself in need of conservation. The result is that the New World remnants are very important to overall conservation since the New World varieties are closer in type to the historic horse of the Golden Age of Spain than are the current horses of Iberia.”

For more information on the Heritage Discovery Center, visit www.knxu.com/~HDC.

When I removed this book from its padded envelope, I stared at the cover and wondered what I had gotten myself into. Staring back at me from a hand-tinted black-and-white photograph was a middle-aged man wearing a rabbit-skin loincloth, surrounded by desert vegetation and with a low structure perched on the hill behind him. Below his feet are the words, "The complete collection of his writings from Desert Magazine." I am pleased to report that what I found inside the book turned out to be as colorful as the cover.

Born Roy Bennett Richards, Marshall South was an Australian native who found a plot of land in the Anza Borrego desert, where he carved out a homestead and relocated his family from balmy San Diego to the beautiful but blistering badlands, where they lived a “natural” style long before such was in vogue. A prolific writer, he penned a very popular monthly column for his friend, Randall Henderson of Desert Magazine. His well-written articles and poems appeared in over 100 issues of the magazine, most of which detailed his family’s life at what he called Yaquitepec. In addition to his writing, South and family made and sold pottery and other handicrafts. Life wasn’t easy in the desert. Aside from the summer heat, the winter wind, and the isolation, the family had to haul all of their firewood, meager store purchases, building supplies, and at times even water from great distances.

The articles South wrote are interesting and lyrical, and for desert aficionados, they retain their interest and charm. What I found most compelling was the foreword, written by CCPH member Diana Lindsay, and the Introduction, penned by Rider and Lucile South. These provide a foundation and a framework to understand the South family, their unconventional lifestyle, and the aftermath of their “experiment in primitive living.” The reminiscences of Rider South and his wife, in particular, are honest and compelling and add an important dimension to the story.

Diana Lindsay well knows the Colorado Desert and the Anza-Borrego region. She researched and wrote her M.A. thesis on Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, and along with her husband has published numerous books and articles on California desert lands. This volume is an important contribution to desert literature, and will prove to be a boon to visitors and residents alike. The book includes two appendices, along with a list of Marshal South’s published and unpublished works that did not appear in Desert Magazine. Detailed notes and an extensive bibliography round out the work. Lindsay states that “this was a challenging research project.” Indeed, she details the work that was entailed in compiling this volume; its worthwhile reading for anyone contemplating a similar endeavor.

Robert Pavlik is an environmental planner and historian with the California Department of Transportation in San Luis Obispo.


Although having a strong interest in California’s early naturalists, their perception of nature, and the face of the landscape they found, I did not look forward to reading this book. It seemed unlikely that it could be truly engaging. How wrong I was! Richard Beidleman’s volume is a delight for many reasons. Perhaps the most significant is that the author conscientiously provides an engaging multi-dimensional context to each of his characters, eras, and topics. He brings our subjects to life by discussing each naturalist’s origins and ultimate fate, and by providing detailed insights into their personalities and physical abilities and motivations. He explains the historic and contemporary scientific context of each of the naturalists’ findings—be it conceptual or individual species or particular localities. This makes their findings meaningful and fun to read.

For example, the author does us the great courtesy of enlivening the history of species collection by selectively providing such tantalizing modern-day tidbits as comments on current endangered species or a species’ present-day range of distribution. He quietly challenges some popular beliefs about whether certain particular species are indeed exotics or natives. He also seems to have carefully threaded the pathways between common and scientific names, both historic and contemporary, in such a way as to address every level of reader respectfully.

Natural and social California went through vast changes in the span of 1786 to 1891 covered by this book. By passing through this period, we consequently see amazing changes in the lives of the collectors and the meanings of their findings. Beidleman explains these in a lively and engaging style. He provides fascinating descriptive details related to the various aspects of explorations, including weather, personal conflicts and affections, the difficulties of financing research, logistics, landscapes, collaboration and opposition, accidents, bureaucracies, social settings, transportation, crime and rebellion—aspects from across the scope of history. The illustrations and California Landmarks map are very helpful.

As a fourth-generation Californian with a strong background in natural sciences, I encountered many familiar persons in this saga and enjoyed every moment of reading about their lives. Many individuals also came to life for me from an (continued on next page)
Reviews


In this well-documented study, Lorena Oropeza, Professor of History at the University of California at Davis, explores the Mexican American search for social justice and cultural identity within the larger American society during the Viet Nam War era. Oropeza juxtaposes the growing antiwar movement of the late 1960s with the emerging Chicano movement to illustrate the political radicalization and mobilization of a diverse group whose members had long struggled for social equality with America’s white majority. Seeing their elders saddled with the status of second-class citizenship after returning home from the battlefields of World War II, the younger generation of Mexican Americans forming the Chicano movement struggled for inclusion into the predominately white, middle-class antiwar movement. Oropeza shows how Chicanos from diverse class backgrounds helped to shape a distinct, if not ultimately successful, role in the antiwar movement. As a result, Oropeza argues, the Chicano movement’s cultural nationalism provided an opening that permitted new ideas about culture, race, and gender to emerge, while promoting a sense of liberation among participants as well as a heightened political awareness about ethnic Mexicans beyond the movement.

Oropeza draws on a wide array of primary sources to illustrate the changing role of Chicanos in regards to attitudes about military service, the antiwar movement, and a redefinition of Chicano identity. Oropeza uses oral histories, personal letters and papers, Latino newsletters, newspapers, speeches, and government documents to reveal a history that until now has been largely unexplored or misunderstood. The interviews with Delia Alvarez—whose brother Everett, a Navy pilot, was shot down in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and remained a prisoner of war for eight-and-a-half years—clearly illustrates a shifting stance about the conflict as part of a larger political evolution. Initially uncritical about the involvement of the United States in Viet Nam, Delia’s involvement with the Chicano movement had done more than anything else to, in her words, “open my eyes to things as they really are” (1). With the use of such interviews, the author convincingly argues that “the war in Viet Nam fundamentally shaped the Chicano movement’s challenge to long-held assumptions about the history of Mexican-origin people and their role within American society” (5). While Delia Alvarez protested the war, her brother proudly considered his military service a “Hispanic tradition” (5). Joining the military provided Mexican Americans with a refuge from anti-Mexican discrimination. It also pointed to a traditional conception that tied patriotism and military service to whiteness and masculinity. In contrast, Chicano movement participants contested the goal and the cost of such assimilation. They opposed the conflict in Viet Nam because they believed the central struggle for Chicanos was the struggle for social justice that their own people faced at home. As the war dragged on, they began to sympathize and identify with the Vietnamese people—and to make connections that were popular with other racial minority groups in the country. Oropeza argues that the advent of minority group movements paralleled the emergence of massive war opposition (6). Like Blacks, Mexican Americans protested the disproportionate casualty rates of those who had historically been excluded from higher education, and were consequently drafted in much higher numbers.

Finally, the author examines the National Chicano Moratorium Committee’s attempts to move the antiwar protests to the Chicano movement’s center stage. This examination also addresses the failure of Chicano cultural nationalism. The application of cultural nationalism failed to acknowledge that unanimity of interests did not exist among Chicano movement participants, and much less to Mexican Americans in general. While many opposed the war, there were many who remained proud of their military patriotism. Nevertheless, the Chicano Moratorium organized the largest antiwar demonstration in the history of the movement on August 29, 1970. The ensuing violence that killed three people and which destroyed the moratorium committee was, in Oropeza’s view, the beginning of a larger struggle that continues to this day. In the book’s epilogue, Oropeza catches up with some of the original Chicano movement participants. Many remain politically committed and have carved out careers as writers, professors, union leaders, social-welfare advocates, and elected officials. Some continue to protest U.S. intervention abroad, and to work to improve the lives of everyday people at home. In the end, argues Oropeza, the Chicano movement instigated for many participants a wider political awareness, and a “hunger for social justice that indeed included all of la raza humana” (200).

Lisa C. Prince is a graduate student in the Capital Campus Public History Program at CSU Sacramento. She is completing her Masters Thesis/Project on the legislative legacy of John E. Moss, the late U.S. Congressman from Sacramento.

(continued from previous page)

oral history I had conducted years ago for The Bancroft Library in which Emeritus Professor Herbert Mason, from the Jepson Herbarium at Cal, affectionately reminisced about his botanical heroes and heroines.

The only criticism I have is a feeling that the story of John Muir seems abbreviated, although certainly his contributions were acknowledged. Perhaps the author felt that other biographies cover him … and they do. But I missed the depth of description I had come to anticipate with each new chapter. Finally, and this is not meant as a criticism, it sure would be wonderful to have a detailed map showing the wanderings of these intrepid travelers.

I have recommended this engaging volume to many colleagues from across the natural sciences and history. Consequently I recommend it to the reader; I doubt if you will be disappointed.

Daniel O. Holmes is a geographer and librarian providing consulting services and research on environmental and library issues. He is on the board of the Orinda Historical Society and is a fourth-generation Californian.
Public History Community Mourns the Passing of Walter P. Gray III

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of Walter P. Gray III, a historian, preservationist and unabashed train buff who helped establish the California State Railroad Museum as a world-class celebration of the locomotive and its influence on the Golden State. He was 54 when he died on May 8, 2007, after a yearlong battle with liver cancer.

Mr. Gray was an international expert on railroad history and museum operations who spent more than two decades at the California State Railroad Museum. He served as archivist, launched the Sacramento Southern Railroad excursion line and brought the national Railfair exhibition to Old Sacramento before becoming director in 1990. He emphasized interpretive displays about people who built, owned and traveled on trains to illustrate the railroad’s importance in shaping California and linking it to the rest of the country.

In 1998 Mr. Gray was appointed California State Archivist. He oversaw the opening of the former Golden State Museum and led efforts to catalog and make historical records available through the Internet. “Walt never had a bad day,” said former Secretary of State Bill Jones, who appointed him to head the State Archives. “He was always looking for professional ways to solve problems. He’s an amazing individual, and California will miss him.” In 2004 Mr. Gray joined California State Parks as chief of the Archaeology, History and Museums Division, with a plan to make cultural artifacts more accessible to the public and safer from damage in flooding or other natural disasters, Director Ruth Coleman said.

Mr. Gray had a lifelong fascination with trains, family and friends said. He was born in 1952 in San Francisco to an Air Force pilot and homemaker and grew up in Falmouth, Massachusetts. His family lived briefly in Southern California before moving to Sacramento by 1970. He briefly attended Sacramento City College before leaving to work as a firefighter on a tourist rail line near Santa Cruz. He earned a bachelor’s degree in history from California State University, Sacramento, and joined the California State Railroad Museum in 1977. He also graduated from a museum management program at the University of Virginia in 1993.

Mr. Gray was a warm, witty and soft-spoken man who gladly shared his enthusiasm for railroads and history, family and friends said. Colleagues recalled an upbeat, optimistic leader who went out of his way to support and mentor employees. He enjoyed working on antique cars and restoring a 1912 Craftsman bungalow he shared with his wife, Mary Helmich, whom he married in 1980. He also enjoyed cooking, photography and traveling—especially by train. “A lot of people hear a lonesome train whistle, and they feel sad,” Mary Helmich said. “But not Walter. He loved it.”

A Celebration of Life for Mr. Gray was held on June 2 in the California State Railroad Museum. The event drew hundreds of people and was hosted by the California State Railroad Museum Foundation. From the half-dozen or so speakers that evening, one particular quote really stuck home for the public historians in attendance. It was Gary Kurutz, Principal Librarian for Special Collections at the California State Library and long-time CCPH member, who at the end of his remarks left the attendees with these poetic thoughts: “Walter is now in Clio’s realm. He is one of the jewels in her crown.”

Some thoughts from CCPHers on the loss of Walter Gray:

Walter has been a guide and a mentor to legions of popular and scholarly railroad historians. Personally, he welcomed me as one of the earliest and most frequently present scholars using the museum’s archives, and I could never thank him enough for the many, many critical contributions he made to my work over two and one-half decades. Few persons have had such a remarkable impact on the practice and celebration of history in this state. I will greatly miss, and we will all be worse off without, his comprehensive knowledge, good will, and wit.
—Richard Orsi

I remember Walt as unfailingly friendly, polite, and helpful. He also always seemed willing to help those who were getting underway in the profession. I always admired the way he moved up through the profession—although being head of the RR Museum seemed like an accomplishment, he managed to top it several times. He will be missed.
—Rand Herbert

Walt was State Archivist during the period I worked at the archives in the graduate intern program. He was a people person and was always easy to talk to. Walt had a charismatic personality and an infectious smile. He was always encouraging about going into the field of Public History, and while working at the archives I always had the sense that he really cared about his work and was passionate about it. As an eager grad student, I really appreciated his enthusiasm.
—Katie Haley

I think the amazing thing about Walter was his uncanny ability to talk to anyone about anything. He was both a listener as well as a communicator—the two go hand-in-hand.
—Victor Walsh

Walter loved life and enjoyed people. His interests were encyclopedic. Walt was the kind of man that never met anyone he did not like and could find common ground in conversation on about any topic. We are all better for having had Walter in our lives.
—Mary Helmich
New Online Catalog of Historic Documentary Treasures

In mid-May Secretary of State Debra Bowen unveiled a unique online catalog that gives researchers and history buffs around the world access to information about the acclaimed collections preserved in the California State Archives. The online catalog, named “Minerva,” gives descriptive details of all types of records stored in the State Archives, from maps and court cases to legislative papers and photographs. Minerva replaces a paper-based recordkeeping system and is updated almost daily with the latest information about the Archives' collections. “Minerva is a dynamic goldmine for historians, journalists, students and anyone else who just loves California history,” said Secretary of State Bowen. “Minerva offers a real-time listing of everything we have on hand in the California State Archives, whether it’s a videotape we've just received or an old map we’ve been storing for decades.”

Several years in the making, Minerva is the result of expert input from dozens of archivists and information technology professionals. Minerva integrates all internal State Archives functions for appraising, accessioning, processing and other workflow management. It also offers the public the ability to search or track collections from any computer with Internet access, and connects users to the Archives' reference desk for more information. The new website is minerva.sos.ca.gov.

“Until now, people had to come to Sacramento if they wanted to find an up-to-date listing of everything available in the State Archives,” continued Bowen. “Minerva is tailored to meet the high-tech needs of modern-day Archives users. It makes government records more accessible to the general public and makes research more efficient for professionals.”

Secretary of State Bowen is charged with securing and preserving the historical records of state government and providing access to those records. Located in Sacramento, the California State Archives facility houses the original California Constitutions, the State Seal, all official acts by the Legislature, many case files of the California Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court as well as records of numerous Executive Branch agencies. The California State Archives holds approximately 232 million pages of records. Minerva, the Roman mythological goddess of wisdom, is prominently featured on the official California State Seal.

Feasibility Assessment Manual for Reusing Historic Buildings

A new publication from best-selling author Don Rypkema, the Feasibility Assessment Manual for Reusing Historic Buildings is a step-by-step process to help preservationists determine whether or not a building project is feasible. The book comes with a CD with Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. For more information, visit www.preservation-books.org.

New Historic Preservation Learning Portal

The National Park Service has launched its new Historic Preservation Learning Portal, fpi.historicpreservation.gov, where you can discover the information and training opportunities you need to quickly and easily address problems, projects, and issues in the broad field of historic preservation.” The portal assists with searches for information on a variety of historic preservation websites and allows for saving searches. Websites include those dealing with laws and regulations, policies, articles and literature, news, case studies and best practices, colleagues with specific expertise, and training opportunities. You can search the portal without being a registered user, but Federal employees are asked to register in order to access all functions of the portal. One of these functions is the Federal Preservation Institute, a virtual academy of education and training opportunities in historic preservation for use by Federal agencies carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act and other related public laws.

Newspaper Archives Now Online

In late March the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities announced that “Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers” is being released, with more than 226,000 pages of public domain newspapers from California, Florida, Kentucky, New York, Utah, Virginia and the District of Columbia published between 1900 and 1910. The text of the newspapers is fully searchable, and search terms can be limited to a particular state, a specific newspaper, and year or years and even months of publication. The new site is at www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/.

“Chronicling America” is produced by the National Digital Newspaper Program, a partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Library of Congress. This long-term effort is intended to develop an Internet-based, searchable database of U.S. newspapers with select digitization of historic pages as well as information about newspapers from 1690 to the present. Supported by the NEH’s “We the People” program and Digital Humanities Initiative, this rich digital resource will continue to be developed and maintained at the Library of Congress.
Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities


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

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

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

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

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

The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting October 23-28, 2007, in Oakland, California. The meeting will have the theme “The Revolutionary Ideal: Transforming Community through Oral History.” For more information, visit alpha.dickinson.edu/oha.

The California Council for the Promotion of History’s 27th annual conference will take place October 25-27, 2007, in Arcadia. The conference’s theme is “History and Community in California.” For more information about the conference, visit www.csus.edu/org.cphf.

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

The 71st annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists will take place August 28 to September 2, 2007. For ARCHIVES / CHICAGO 2007, the Program Committee has selected a collection of wonderful sessions that cover the spectrum of archival activities. Whether you’re a new archivist or a mid-level or senior archivist, whether you’re starting a repository or seeking ways to improve your more established archives, whether you want to brush up on the basics or challenge yourself with advanced information—they’ve got you covered. For more information, visit www.archivists.org.

The next annual conference of the California Association of Museums will take place February 25-27, 2008, in Fresno. Join CAM in the heart of California to share strategies and ideas for strengthening the future of museums. Proposals for sessions and workshops are being accepted until June 15, 2007. For more information, visit www.calmuseums.org.

The Organization of American Historians will hold its annual meeting in New York City March 28-31, 2008. The theme of the 2008 meeting will be “Bringing Us All Together: The One-Hundred First Meeting of OAH,” and the meeting’s call for papers emphasizes that they will talk across lines, addressing larger issues as they manifest themselves in our sub-fields. No more fragmentation for now: rather, an attempt of synthesis and unity. For more information, visit www.oah.org/meetings.

The National Council for History Education will hold its national conference April 3-5, 2008, in Louisville, Kentucky. The conference, with the theme “Leadership in History,” will take place in the heart of downtown Louisville. Proposals for sessions are being accepted until October 1, 2007. For more information, visit www.ncph.org.

The National Council on Public History invites proposals for sessions, presentations, panels, roundtables, poster sessions, and workshops for its annual meeting to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 10-13, 2008. The theme of the meeting will be “Public Histories of Union and Disunion,” and for this election-year conference, the Program Committee invites proposals for presentations that explore the role(s) public history has played in North American civic life, and particularly ways in which public history has been harnessed to foster unity, provoke division, or make sense of controversy. Proposals are due by September 4, 2007. For more information, visit www.ncph.org.

The California Association of Museums’ Committee for Advanced Annual Meeting Planning has contracts in place for their next annual meeting to take place in Burbank, at the Hilton Burbank Airport and Convention Center, April 17 to 20, 2008. For more information, visit www.calmuseums.org.

The American Association of Museums will hold its annual meeting in Denver, Colorado, April 27 to May 1, 2008. For more information, visit www.aam-us.org.

The Vernacular Architecture Forum invites paper proposals for its Annual Meeting in Fresno, California, May 7-10, 2008. The conference theme is “In the Garden of the Sun: California’s San Joaquin Valley.” Also encouraged are proposals for complete thematic sessions, roundtable discussions, and any innovative means that facilitate scholarly discourse. Proposals are due by October 1, 2007. For more information, visit vernaculararchitectureforum.org.
CCPH encourages the reprinting of articles published in this newsletter. To do so, use the credit line - Reprinted from *California History Action*, the newsletter of the California Council for the Promotion of History. To inquire about using photographs, contact the CHA editor.

*California History Action* Editorial Information

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

Issues will be produced quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Deadlines are the first of the month of publication. This late deadline is designed to provide information to the membership in the most timely manner. Material must be received prior to the deadline to be printed in the current issue and should be submitted directly to the editor at the address below.

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

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

Jenan Saunders, Editor
PO Box 160293, Sacramento CA 95816-0293
californiahistoryaction@hotmail.com

CCPH Liaisons

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

American Association of Museums (AAM)
Open
American Assoc. for State and Local History (AASLH)
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Dick Orsi, rorsi@csuhayward.edu
California Mission Studies Association (CMSA)
Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394
California Preservation Foundation (CPF)
Anthea Hartig, 909 683-1573
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Nan Hauser Cotton, 916 644-2610
National Council on Public History (NCPH)
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Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
Steve Mikesell, smike@parks.ca.gov, 916 757-2521
Society of California Archivists (SCA)
Patricia Johnson, pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org
Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)
Susan Douglass Yates, syates@coh.org
Southwest Mission Research Center (SMRC)
Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394
Western History Association (WHA)
Ken Owens, owensk@csus.edu
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Heather McCummins  Sacramento
Tory Swim  Sacramento

Terms Expiring 12/31/09
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Rick Moss  Oakland
Richard Orsi  Fremont
Ty Smith  Sacramento
Chuck Wilson  Riverside
**BEFORE IT’S TOO LATE!!!**

The deadline for CCPH award nominations is coming up on August 15, 2007. So be thinking about those deserving individuals and get in those nominations. For more information, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

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**CCPH Committees**

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Conference 2007 - Arcadia  
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Legislative Action  
Jenan Saunders (jsaunders@parks.ca.gov)

**Membership**  
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**Mini-Grants**  
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**Nominations**  
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**Publications/Newsletter**  
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**Standards and Professional Register**  
Chuck Wilson (cwilson@library.ucla.edu)

**Website**  
Heather McCummins (irishlass_99@hotmail.com)

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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_______________  
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Areas of Historical Interest __________________________________________________  
Membership Categories: _____ Patron $100 _____ Colleague/Corporate $50  
 _____ Institutional $40 _____ Individual $30 _____ Student $15  

All dues and contributions are tax-deductible. Send this form and payment to CCPH, CSU Sacramento, Department of History, 6000 J St, Sacramento CA 95819-6059. For more information contact 916 278-4295, ccph@csus.edu, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.
Welcome New Members!

Julie Bartolotto, Long Beach
Marilyn Bauriedel, Palo Alto
Gary Bell, Placentia
Cameron Binkley, Roswell GA
Frank Binney, Woodacre
Julianne Burton-Carvajal, Monterey
Ruth Craft, National City
San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park Library
Jim Yoppolo, Van Nuys

To: