CCPH Protests Recently Proposed State Parks Closings

On behalf of the Board of Directors CCPH President Howard S. (Dick) Miller has written to state officials urging them to continue funding California’s state parks.

Historically, one of California’s glories has been its investment in cultural infrastructure. Policymakers have understood that heritage matters. They have appreciated the value of publicly-accessible, affordable, well-interpreted historical, cultural, and natural sites, many of them state parks, historic parks, reserves, beaches, and recreation areas. These resources enrich the lives of California’s residents, as well as those of visitors attracted here annually from around the world.

The recent proposal to close forty-eight state parks is the inevitable result of repeatedly short-changing state parks budgets over the years. The people who will pay most heavily for this budgetary quick-fix are those who need these resources the most: citizens of limited means who otherwise have limited access to California’s natural and cultural treasures, and especially the state’s roughly six million K-12 schoolchildren mandated by State curriculum to study California history.

Children often approach the past best through the tangible. Historic places, structures, and relics nail history to the ground in ways textbooks cannot. CCPH heartily endorses the California Department of Education’s K-12 History-Social Science Framework, whose objective is to help students "learn to distinguish the important from the unimportant, to recognize vital connections between the present and the past, and to appreciate universal historical themes and dilemmas."

To learn such concepts, and information to fulfill specific content standards, schoolchildren come to such parks as Sutter’s Fort, the Governor’s Mansion, La Purísima Mission, Petaluma Adobe, the State Indian Museum, and California Citrus State Historic Park, all of which are on the closure list. That is why CCPH believes that under-funding state historical sites until they face the dire prospect of closure is poor public policy that cramps historical learning statewide, and thereby erodes the cultural foundations of citizenship. To view the complete list of parks scheduled for closure, visit www.calparks.org, where you can also find information about helping the California State Parks Foundation advocate for our state parks during this budget season.

To register your opposition to the closure of state parks (many of which are significant historical sites) and demand that funding be included in the State’s budget to ensure these parks remain open, contact your assemblyperson, state senator, and Governor Schwarzenegger. Be sure to mention that a fee increase for our parks should not be an option—history shows this only leads to a decrease in visitation and denying access to the very people who most need affordable recreational and educational opportunities.

But also be aware this is just a stop-gap advocacy attempt. Until the state parks budget is derived from a more stable source of funding, the interpretation, preservation, accessibility, and affordability of our state parks will always be held hostage to the whims of the State’s general fund.
Library of Congress, Microsoft Announce Agreement to Support New Interactive Experience for Visitors

The Library of Congress and Microsoft Corp. have signed a cooperative agreement that will change the way Library visitors experience history. The joint technology initiative will electronically deliver the Library’s immense collection of historical artifacts to patrons visiting its Thomas Jefferson Building in Washington DC and will allow unparalleled and immersive interactive experiences that will bring the institution’s vast historical collections and exhibits to life—on-site and online—through the upcoming myloc.gov website. Through Microsoft’s investment of funding, software, technological expertise, training and support services, the Library will deliver a new experience to its visitors through interactive kiosks within the Jefferson Building as well as through rich Internet applications delivered through a robust web infrastructure.

New interactive galleries will bring to life the world’s largest collection of knowledge, culture and creativity, with virtual hands-on interaction with such items as the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, the Gutenberg Bible, the 1507 Waldseemüller World Map that first used the word “America,” and original volumes from Thomas Jefferson’s personal library. Key to these experiences will be interactive presentation software for kiosks using Microsoft technologies that will offer incredible fidelity between the on-site and online experiences. A new “Passport to Knowledge,” with a unique barcode linked to an online account, will allow visitors to “bookmark” areas of interest that can later be accessed and explored in-depth at the upcoming myloc.gov website. “Knowledge Quest,” a game-based learning activity, will send visitors on-site and online searching for clues in the art and artifacts of the Library. Teachers will also have access to new educational resources. The new experience for visitors, both on-site and online, will be powered by Microsoft web and content-management software.

The agreement is part of a larger effort to transform the public spaces of the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building into an experience that combines unique artifacts with cutting-edge technology and invites visitors to explore the collections in engaging new ways. The Library’s new exhibition “Exploring the Early Americas,” which opened Dec. 13, offers a sampling of the new experience. More exhibits and enhancements, including personalized websites at myloc.gov, are scheduled to debut later in 2008. “This spring, when we open the bronze doors of the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building, we will unleash new ways to tap into the knowledge housed here,” said Library of Congress Chief Operating Officer Jo Ann Jenkins. “Through this new experience, a wealth of information will be accessible as never before.” Founded in 1800, the Library of Congress, the nation’s oldest federal cultural institution, seeks to further human understanding and wisdom by providing access to knowledge through its vast collections of books, manuscripts, films, and art objects from all over the globe. The Library’s website is www.loc.gov.

Library of Congress and IMLS Collaborate on Preservation

Millions of objects in museums and libraries across the country are at risk and will need immediate preservation attention in the next several years. The Library of Congress and the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) are working together to address these concerns.

The Preservation Directorate of the Library of Congress has announced that Karen Motylewski from IMLS will serve a one-year detail at the Library as special projects liaison. She will help both agencies advance shared goals for preservation and conservation awareness and action throughout the nation. She will assist the Library in meetings, in training sessions and in developing emergency plans. By collaborating on their outreach efforts, these key federal agencies can realize their goals more swiftly and effectively. Motylewski served as an evaluation officer at IMLS. She has experience in preservation and conservation planning; academic and public preservation education and outreach; evaluation; and grantsmanship.

“Without immediate attention, some 190 million objects nationwide may be lost in a few short years,” said Anne-Imelda Radice, director of IMLS. “Sixty-five percent of collecting institutions report damage to collections due to improper storage. Eighty percent do not have an emergency plan for their collections and staff trained to carry it out. And 40 percent have no funds in their annual budgets for the fundamental care of their collections.”
A Message from CCPH’s New Legislative Action Committee Chair

by Jordan Biro

It is my privilege to serve as the Legislative Action Committee Chair for CCPH. First and foremost, I’d like to thank Jenan Saunders for her six years of service as this committee’s chair. Jenan set a high benchmark for all subsequent chairs, and I hope to follow in that tradition. For the past three years, I’ve worked as a legislative assistant for Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliott, LLP. I also assisted the Executive Director of the Association for California High Speed Trains (ACHST) in educating and informing the public, business community, and government officials about the benefits of high-speed rail for all Californians. I’m currently a graduate student at California State University, Sacramento, in the Public History M.A. Program. My background in both California government and public history gives me a unique perspective to help in my goal of enhancing CCPH’s advocacy role. I would like to see CCPH increase its role within the capitol community by expanding awareness of public history issues and working towards securing more consistent federal and state funding for historical sites and resources. Recent issues like the Governor’s budget proposal to close 48 state parks, reducing the parks budget by $13.3 million and eliminating 136 permanent positions, needs our immediate attention (see article on cover). Historical sites are often short-changed to appease budget constraints, but not investing in state parks now is a disservice to Californians, a danger to the California landscape, and a threat to California’s heritage and historic preservation. I encourage CCPH members’ interested in legislative issues to join the Legislative Action Committee. Please contact me if you would like to take a more active role in federal or state legislative issues. Together, our voices can make a difference. I can be reached at jbiro@nossaman.com.

National Trust Creates Center for State and Local Policy

To help preservationists and their supporters influence policy makers through coordinated and sustained efforts in their own communities, the National Trust has created the Center for State and Local Policy. The Center provides educational materials focused on the specific needs and issues confronting preservation interests. For example, the Model Public Policies series provides an analysis of specific preservation policies and examples of best practices at the state and local level. The Center also offers a preservation advocacy training program, and its Advocacy Training Manual provides information on shaping public policy to preservation groups and Main Street organizations. The Center hopes to hold interactive network forums that address current hot topics and provide up-to-the-minute information about grassroots advocacy. For more information, visit www.nationaltrust.org/advocacy/publicpolicy/index.html.

Human Remains: Commercial Display (AB 1519)

by Jordan Biro

AB 1519 was introduced by Assemblywoman Fiona Ma in response to the “Body Revealed” exhibit currently being displayed in Sacramento until March 16, 2008. The exhibit uses real human bodies preserved through a process called “plastination,” which extracts bodily fluids from cadavers and replaces them with silicon rubber and epoxy. The skin is then peeled from the bodies to show organs, muscles and other parts and the bodies placed in various poses for display. This bill would prohibit the commercial profit and public display of human bodies or remains without the documented informed consent of the deceased or next-of-kin and a county permit. The penalty for not obtaining the proper documentation would be a civil violation of $10,000. Accredited public or nonprofit museums are exempt from AB 1519 unless the museum facility paid or offered other considerations to an exhibitor to display the remains. AB 1519 received bipartisan support and passed 7-0 out of the Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media Committee. The bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee where it has no scheduled hearing date at this time. CCPH does not have a position on this bill.
Governor’s Historic Preservation Award Nominations Sought

Every spring since 1988, the California Office of Historic Preservation has solicited nominations for the Governor’s Historic Preservation awards for achievements in preserving the heritage of California. Last year, awards recognized fifteen entities, ranging from the mighty Searles Valley Historical Society to the many-faceted Rosie the Riveter project to San Francisco’s Western Neighborhoods Project for their restored 1906 earthquake refugee shacks. A few general rules govern the nominations: Any group, organization, or local, state, or federal agency involved in historic preservation may be nominated; individuals are not eligible. Nominees should have completed the project (or a substantial portion of a large-scale, multiple activity project) within the last three years, not later than January 31, 2008. Deadlines and additional information will be available soon at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.

Preservation’s Essential Role in Combating Climate Change

Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, has pointed to historic preservation’s “essential role” in fighting climate change, in a speech following his receipt of the National Building Museum’s prestigious 2007 Vincent Scully Prize.

Construction and operation of buildings, Moe noted, contributes almost half of America’s greenhouse gases—nearly double that of cars, trucks, trains and airplanes—and even construction of the greenest new building contributes to climate change. Despite that, Moe said, the most talked-about solution to the problem is building new, greener buildings, often destroying an old one in the process. “We can’t build our way out of our environmental problems. We have to conserve our way out. That means we have to make better, wiser use of what we’ve already built.”

To illustrate the breadth of the issue, Moe presented the following statistics: Building a new 50,000-square-foot building releases as much carbon into the atmosphere as driving a car 2.8 million miles; demolishing a 50,000-square-foot commercial building creates more than 4,000 tons of waste—enough to fill 26 railroad boxcars, a train one-quarter mile long; a report from the Brookings Institution projects that over the next 23 years nearly one-third of our existing buildings—82 billion square feet—will be demolished. Absent any recycling, that will create 5.5 billion tons of waste—enough to fill 2,500 football stadiums. The energy to demolish and replace those buildings could power the state of California for ten years.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has been invited to work with the U.S. Green Building Council to develop guidelines within their Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system to recognize the value of preservation. Under the current LEED ratings system, reusing 75 percent of an existing building core and shell is assigned the same value as merely using environmentally-friendly carpet. Additionally, sprawl development buildings can still receive the highest, Platinum LEED certification. New guidelines would give more weight to preservation and other anti-sprawl factors.

Moe announced that the National Trust has launched a sustainability initiative to advocate for new policies and gather data on rehabilitation and reuse of buildings. The National Trust is also integrating environmentally-sound practices in the operation of its historic sites, such as the LEED-certified Robert H. Smith Visitors Education Center at President Lincoln’s Cot.

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CCPH Mini-Grant Applications Due March 10

The CCPH Mini-Grants Committee is now accepting applications for the 2007-2008 grant cycle—applications are due March 10. Our mini-grants range from $250 to $750 and are available to nonprofit organizations, and state, county or local government agencies. If you have a project that will foster the preservation, documentation, interpretation or management of California’s historical resources, please consider applying for a grant.

Although modest in size, these funds can really make a difference, as evidenced by recent awardees the Petaluma Museum Association, who used their CCPH Mini-Grant project as part of the required match in their application for a California Cultural and Historical Endowment grant, which they just won in the amount of $15,000!

So, please visit the CCPH Mini-Grants website, www.csus.edu/org/ccph/Mini-grants/, where you can find more information and the current application. Your applications will help us continue to further the purposes of the CCPH by making these small but meaningful grants to heritage organizations throughout California.

New Grants Guide for Preserving Historical and Cultural Collections

Foundation Grants for Preservation in Libraries, Archives, and Museums is a collaborative project of the Library of Congress and the Foundation Center. This publication lists 1,725 grants of $5,000 or more awarded by 474 foundations from 2003 through 2007. It covers grants to public, academic, research, school, and special libraries, and to archives and museums for activities related to conservation and preservation. The publication includes:

Oral History Crisis Grants

Oral history research includes valuable projects that address current crisis situations in both the United States and internationally, including wars, natural disasters, political and economic/ethnic repression, and other current events of crisis proportions. Scholars conducting oral history research on these types of projects often begin interviewing informants within weeks or months of the crisis or even while the crisis event is unfolding. Obtaining funding for such research is generally difficult because of the extended application time schedule of most funding organizations.

The Oral History Association announces a grant of up to $3,000 to undertake oral history research in situations of crisis research in the United States and internationally. These funds may be applied to travel, per diem, or transcription costs for research in places and situations in which a longer application time schedule may be problematic. Such crisis situations include but are not limited to wars, natural disasters, political and or economic/ethnic repression, or other currently emerging events of crisis proportions.

The Research Fund is designed to provide a more expedient source of funding for these meaningful projects through an application process that is brief and that has a quick turnaround between the time of application and a decision on the receipt of funding. Applications are due by May 1, 2008. For more information, visit alpha.dickinson.edu/oha.

To read the full text of the speech, visit www.nationaltrust.org/news/2007/20071213_scully.html.
California Cultural Data Project Gets Underway

The California Cultural Data Project (California CDP) was launched in early January and is the most ambitious and comprehensive effort to gather and analyze information about the contributions of the cultural sector to California’s economy and quality of life. Applicants to many California grant programs will be asked to participate in the California CDP as a means of gathering this data. Free training sessions are being offered to show grantees how to enter data into the California CDP and use its powerful reporting features. For details and scheduled sessions, visit www.caculturaldata.org. To get started with the California CDP, visit www.caculturaldata.org and create an account by clicking on New User Registration. Review the online training and start your profile. To read an informative article written by the James Irvine Foundation, “Arts Funders Launch Statewide Collaboration to Simplify Applications, Collect Better Data” (Irvine Quarterly, Winter 2008), see www.irvine.org/publications/iq/arts.shtml.

Participants Sought for Hearings on Museum Funding

Avid museum goers, community leaders, museum professionals, and individuals who have encountered barriers to museum going are encouraged to make their views known at one of three public hearings on the use of public funds for museums. The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is particularly interested in testimony from school coordinators, older people, special needs groups, and directors of cultural tours. IMLS would also like to hear from leaders who can speak about the use of public funds for cultural purposes based on their understanding of county, state, and federal budgets and their experiences with any and all kinds of museums, including art, history, natural history, children’s museums, as well as planetariums, science centers, gardens, and zoos. One of the three hearings will be held March 14, 2008, at the Oakland Museum of California.

With the testifiers’ permission, testimony will be recorded and used as part of a report on the public funding of museums that will be released in the summer of 2008. The public hearings are the last in a series of IMLS’s information-gathering efforts designed to determine the sources and uses of public funds for museums. Also part of the effort is a rigorous examination by The Urban Institute, which, in a cooperative agreement with IMLS, has gathered information about public funding for museums through a national survey as well as through individual interviews with museum professionals and museum funders in selected states, in order to compare the impact of different funding mechanisms. All the information gathered, including the perspectives from the public, will be part of the IMLS report.

To participate in the public hearings or provide written testimony, contact Mamie Bittner at mbittner@imls.gov or Celeste Colgan at celestecolgan@comcast.net. For more information, visit www.imls.gov.

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- An introduction that explains the book’s coverage, arrangement, entries, and how to research using the volume (Note: The file contains hotlinks to free online grant writing tutorials and introductions to foundations offered by the Foundation Center as well as to some other widely used non-profit guidance on preservation grants found on the conservation online website);
- A statistical analysis of grant funding in the area of preservation by foundation, recipient location, subject, recipient type (e.g., library), grant size, and foundation generosity nationwide;
- State-by-state descriptions of projects funded in preservation nationwide including the foundation’s name, limitations on giving, focus for giving, recipient(s), size of grant, and purpose of the grant described (Note: This section is hot linked in the pdf version directly to more detailed descriptions of the foundations);
- Indices by recipient, geographic area of the recipient, and subject (Note: If you do not find what you are looking for in the indices, use the find feature to search the text for your term); and
- A list of all foundations that have donated to preservation, with their contact information and limitations.

“The Library of Congress has a long history of helping cultural stewards preserve the nation’s collections,” said Deanna Marcum, associate librarian for Library Services at the Library of Congress. “We are delighted to partner on this guide, which will lead people to funding sources that can support their preservation efforts.”

To create the guide, the Library of Congress and the Foundation Center consulted with the Heritage Preservation, a nonprofit group serving libraries, archives and other groups. For more information, visit www.loc.gov/preserv/foundtn-grants.html.
Digital Preservation Program Adds New Partners

Twenty-one states, working in four demonstration projects, have joined the Library of Congress’s National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) in an initiative to catalyze collaborative efforts to preserve important state government information in digital form. States face formidable challenges in caring for digital records with long-term legal and historical value. A series of Library-sponsored workshops held in 2005 and involving all states revealed that the large majority of states lack the resources to ensure the information they produce in digital form only, such as legislative records, court case files and executive agency records, is preserved for long-term access. The workshops made clear that much state government digital information—including content useful to Congress and other policymakers—is at risk of loss if it is not saved now.

“The records of state government are of keen interest to Congress as well as to the states themselves, and it is critical that we work with state archives and libraries in their efforts to ensure that this information remains available and accessible,” said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. These new partnerships expand the NDIIPP network to include state government agencies. In August the network added partners from the private sector in an initiative called Preserving Creative America. With these new partners, the NDIIPP network now comprises well over 100 members, including government agencies, educational institutions, research laboratories and commercial entities.

The projects will collect several significant categories of digital information such as geospatial data, legislative records, court case files, web-based publications and executive agency records. Each project will also work to share tools, services and best practices to help every state make progress in managing its digital heritage.

California will be participating in two of the four new projects as described below (for information on the other projects, visit www.digitalpreservation.gov):

● “Model Technological and Social Architecture for the Preservation of State Government Digital Information”—Led by the Minnesota Historical Society, the project will work with legislatures in several states to explore enhanced access to legislative digital records. This will involve implementing a trustworthy information management system and testing the capacity of different states to adopt the system for their own use. Content will include bills, committee reports, floor proceedings and other legislative materials. States working in this project are Minnesota, California, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois and Vermont.

● “Multistate Preservation Consortium”—The Washington State Archives will use its digital archives framework to implement a centralized regional repository for state and local digital information. Outcomes will include establishment of a cost-effective interstate archiving system, as well as efforts to capture and make available larger amounts of at-risk digital information. Content will include vital records, land ownership and use documentation, court records and state and local government reports. States working in this project are Washington, Colorado, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, California and Louisiana.

Survey Challenges Assumption that Internet Reduces Library Use

Although the Internet is increasingly important as a source of information for a majority of Americans, most adults still use libraries, according to a new survey by the Pew Internet & American Life Project and the University of Illinois—“Information Searches That Solve Problems: How People Use the Internet, Government Agencies, and Libraries When They Need Help.”

The survey of 2,796 Americans looked at overall library use and library use for solving problems related to subjects such as health care, education, taxes, and job searches, etc. More than half of American adults said they had visited a local public library in the past 12 months. Public library users tend to be younger adults, with higher incomes, who have attended college. Among respondents in Generation Y (18-30), 62 percent visited a library in the past year, and among respondents in Generation X (31 to 42), 59 percent visited a library in the past year. Of those with incomes more than $40,000 a year, 59 percent had visited a library compared to 48 percent of those with incomes less than $40,000. The greater one’s level of education achievement, the more likely one is to go to the library, according to the survey. For example, 68 percent of those with a college degree had been to the library in the past year compared to 44 percent of those with a high school diploma and 57 percent who attended college but did not get a degree. Among the most frequent library users were young families; 63 percent of parents with children visited the library, compared to 48 percent of those without children at home.

Libraries’ potential customers skew towards younger people. The highest rate of use of those who visited libraries for help solving problems were among young people with low incomes because they are still in school or starting out in lower paid jobs, according to the survey. Among Gen Y (18-30), 40 percent said they are very likely or somewhat likely to visit a library in the future when faced with a problem compared to 25 percent of Gen X (31-41). A key challenge for libraries is to make sure that those who consider the library as a potential problem-solving resource recognize libraries offer not only Internet access but a host of other assets. For a copy of the report, visit www.pewInternet.org/PPF/it/231/report_display.asp

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IMLS to Study Benefits of LSTA Grants to States

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) has launched a study of the economic, social, educational, and cultural value of its largest grant program, Library Grants to States, in order to better understand the impact and direction of this federally-funded program. Grants are awarded to State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAAs) in each of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the freely associated territories and are the single largest source of federal funding for the nation’s libraries. In December IMLS selected Himmel & Wilson, a library consulting firm, to conduct a trends analysis of the Library Grants to States program from 2002 to 2006. During that period IMLS distributed nearly $800 million in federal grants to the states and territories. Ethel Himmel and Bill Wilson, who have completed nearly 200 projects with libraries, library systems, and state library agencies in 34 states, will review the SLAAs’ five-year plans, annual reports, and five-year evaluation reports. The consultants will also examine audiences reached, trends in library services, and the outcomes and impact of library programs. Specifically the analysis will: Report on the achievements, impact, and future need for the Library Grants to States program; identify and analyze five to ten thematic profiles on services that are of particular value or interest such as health information networks, academic support of K-12 students in public libraries, early childhood education, teen programs, economic development, services to new immigrants, or libraries as centers of civic engagement; and provide a summary profile of the impact of the Library Grants to States Program nationally as well as in each state.

The study was launched January 15 with a meeting of an expert panel at the American Library Association’s midwinter meeting. Members of the task force, who will assist on the analysis and validate conclusions and the final report, include California State Librarian Susan Hildreth.

Working Group on Biblio Control Releases Report

The Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control has released its report on the future of bibliographic description in light of advances in search engine technology, the popularity of the Internet and the influx of electronic information resources. In November 2006 the Library of Congress convened a group made up of representatives of several organizations and vendors to examine the role of bibliographic control and other descriptive practices in the evolving information and technology environment, and to make recommendations to the Library of Congress and to the larger library community.

The group’s recommendations, available at www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/, emphasized the role of the Library of Congress not as a sole supplier, but rather as an important leader in the cataloging world. “We recognize that you do not have the resources to do everything,” said Olivia Madison, representing ARL. “These recommendations are not for the Library of Congress alone but are intended for the entire library and library vendor communities.”

- Increase the efficiency of bibliographic production for all libraries through cooperation and sharing of bibliographic records and through use of data produced in the overall supply chain.
- Transfer effort into high-value activity. In particular, provide greater value for knowledge creation by leveraging access for unique materials held by libraries that are currently hidden and underused.
- Position technology by recognizing that the Internet is libraries’ technology platform as well as the appropriate platform for standards. Recognize that users are not only people but also applications that interact with library data.
- Prepare the library community by adding evaluative, qualitative and quantitative analyses of resources. Work to realize the potential of the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) framework.
- Strengthen the library and information science profession through education and development of metrics that will inform decision-making now and in the future.

3D Scanner May Save Vanishing Languages

Fragile field recordings of American Indian speech and song gathered in the early 1900s may be saved for future generations through research and development of a 3D optical scanner at the Department of Energy’s Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). Through a grant of more than $500,000, the 2,700 delicate wax cylinder recordings held by the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley will be saved using this breakthrough technology. Nationwide, there are approximately 20,000 Native American fieldwork recordings on fragile wax cylinders, the earliest method of recording and reproducing sound.

Other rare recordings that would benefit from the technology include: Field recordings of linguistic, cultural, and anthropological materials, such as early 20th century Mexican-American folk recordings from southern California and Hawaiian folk

Archives and Libraries
Free Connecting to Collections Bookshelf

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), in cooperation with the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), has extended the deadline for applying for the IMLS Connecting to Collections Bookshelf, a core set of books, online resources, and a user’s guide that are essential for the care of collections. The bookshelf has received support from the Getty Foundation, the Henry Luce Foundation, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. A simple electronic application for the free IMLS Bookshelf is available at www.aaslh.org/Bookshelf.

The IMLS Bookshelf focuses on collections typically found in art or history museums and in libraries’ special collections, with an added selection of texts for zoos, aquaria, public gardens, and nature centers. It addresses such topics as the philosophy and ethics of collecting, collections management and planning, emergency preparedness, and culturally-specific conservation issues. Recipients of the Bookshelf will also receive a guide with answers to common questions about collections care that can be answered by the Bookshelf. A guide to online resources on collections care has also been prepared by Heritage Preservation (HP), a national non-profit organization working to preserve America’s collective heritage. Both documents are available at www.imls.gov/collections.

Two panels of experts, convened by HP, made recommendations to IMLS on the contents of the bookshelf.

Among the publications selected were The National Trust Manual of Housekeeping (published by the British National Trust in 2005), the Field Guide to Emergency Response (published by Heritage Preservation in 2006), and Essentials of Conservation Biology (published by Primack in 2006).

The IMLS Bookshelf will be awarded free in this last application period March 1 to April 30, 2008, with recipients announced in July 2008. Instructions, qualifications, and the content of the IMLS Bookshelf, along with the online application, can be found at www.aaslh.org/Bookshelf. Priority will be given to smaller institutions, but large museums and libraries with special collections are also eligible to apply. Federally-operated institutions, for-profit institutions, and libraries that do not hold special collections are not eligible to receive the Bookshelf. For more information on the IMLS Bookshelf, email Terry Jackson at jackson@aaslh.org, or call 615 320-3203.

The Bookshelf is part of Connecting to Collections: A Call to Action, a multi-year initiative to help improve the care of our nation’s collections. IMLS began the initiative in response to A Public Trust at Risk: The Heritage Health Index Report on the State of America’s Collections, a 2005 Heritage Preservation study supported by IMLS, which documented the dire state of the nation’s collections. See www.imls.gov/collections for more information.

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music recordings; field recordings of American and European folk music, including those recorded and collected by John Lomax; and speeches of historical figures such as Thomas Edison, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Alfred Lord Tennyson, and P.T. Barnum.

The new 3D system builds on a 2D system also developed by the Berkeley Lab called IRENE (Image, Reconstruct, Erase Noise, Etc.), which gathers digital sound from grooved discs (flat recordings such as traditional 78 rpm shellac disc records) by illuminating the record surface with a narrow beam of light. The flat bottoms of the groove—and the spaces between tracks—appear white, while the sloped sides of the groove, scratches, and dirt appear black. The computer turns this information into a digital sound file, corrects areas, and then “plays” the file with a virtual needle.

IMLS is funding the next stage of the project: development of the 3D imaging sound player that can read foil, wax, plastic cylinders (which preceded the development of flat records), plastic dictation belts, and discs. The 3D technology is required to read cylinders because the sound is held in vertical movements of the groove. The 3D device is based upon a type of confocal microscope. White light directed at the surface of a cylinder or disc passes through a special lens, creating a spectrum. Each color of the spectrum comes into focus at a different depth so the color of the reflected light reveals the height of the scanned point. A computer assembles these points into profiles for each groove and translates the data into a sound file. The 3D scan would extract information based on 20-30 points—compared to IRENE’s 2-4 points—also offering the possibility of higher quality sound files. Tinfoil and wax cylinders were developed in the late 1870s and 1880s, and cylinders remained in use until 1929, when commercial production for these music recordings ceased. However, cylinder technology continued to be used for dictation recordings for office use into the early 1950s.

The grant is funding development of two 3D prototype machines: one will be evaluated at Berkeley, the other at the Library of Congress. Both systems could be available to the national community of museums and libraries. The prototype’s open design will enable improvements to the hardware and software as more experience is acquired.

This work by a UCLA professor emeritus of German is a thorough examination of the works of prominent German modernists in a variety of artistic fields in 1930s and 1940s Los Angeles, including philosophers of art and culture Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer; poet and playwright Bertholt Brecht, including his collaboration with film director Fritz Lang; architects Richard Neutra and Rudolph Schindler; novelists Alfred Döblin, Franz Werfel, and Thomas Mann; and composer Arnold Schoenberg. For Bahr there was a common linkage among these men in that they were dealing with a “crisis of modernism” resulting from the rise of fascism in Europe that led them to form distinctive responses in their sojourns in Los Angeles. In detailed, rigorous examinations of works produced entirely or mainly in this “Weimar on the Pacific,” Bahr claims that it was Los Angeles, rather than New York, that was the true nexus of “German exile culture.” Finally, the author asserts that the “influence and staying power” of this culture and its response to the fascist era was integral “to meet the challenges of the period between 1933 and 1958.” Indeed, Bahr takes pains to point out those examples in recent years, in which the works of the German modernists have been commemorated in Los Angeles to demonstrate that “the Weimar legacy of Los Angeles is to a large degree hidden, but it is not difficult to trace.”

There is no doubting Bahr’s deep knowledge, powers of observation, and trenchant analysis of the major artistic and intellectual figures in this book. For those interested in high culture and art, there is plenty of satisfying material here, especially in Bahr’s chapters on the collaboration between Brecht and Lang in their work on the seminal film *Hangmen Also Die*, a film noir drama addressing Nazi Germany; the mixed results and legacy of literary giant Thomas Mann’s *Doctor Faustus*; and his assessment of the works of Schindler and Neutra, titans of modern architecture in Los Angeles. His discussion of the somewhat lesser-known Döblin and Werfel has many compelling elements (although the latter’s sentimental homage to his conversion from Judaism to Catholicism, *Song of Bernadette*, was, thanks to its 1943 film version, the one work of all of these figures that truly reached the masses and, ironically, seemed the very antithesis of modernist aesthetics, at least as expressed by Adorno), particularly concerning the tendency of artists with seemingly intractable youthful political and artistic principles to radically alter their approaches in later years.

The (intentionally?) technically difficult, abstruse, and polemical philosophy of Horkheimer and Adorno is a genuine work of labor by the reader, but there are aspects of their work that are well worth the effort, including Adorno’s concept that modernist art was a resistance to a society exploding in commercialized mass media, whether one believes that modernists were successful in personally practicing what they professionally preached. For those inclined to music, it is interesting to read about Schoenberg’s relationship with Mann and how the latter’s appropriation of ideas from the former and from Adorno and his alleged basing of the main character in *Doctor Faustus*, his novel completed in Los Angeles, created a rift between the two.

Still, *Weimar on the Pacific* is a set of case studies searching diligently, if unsuccessfully, for a unifying theme, the topic of which is German exiles creating a unique response to modernism in crisis. It seems glaringly obvious, for example, that, while Bahr is trying to establish a “German exile culture” in Los Angeles, the architects Neutra and Schindler are completely out of place in this schema. Both men came to the United States in the 1920s not as political, ethnic, or religious exiles, but willingly to work for Frank Lloyd Wright. Even the attempt to show that their work had a response of a crisis within modernism seems a reach. Undoubtedly, the public sector work of Neutra and Schindler met roadblocks in the conservative 1950s, but whether this was the same or a comparable type of crisis confronted by the exiles twenty years earlier is problematic. Besides, their modernist aesthetic continues to have great influence, as in, for example, post-and-beam and other modern styles of architecture that continue to be valued and prized. It appears as if Bahr felt compelled to include the two in his study because their legacy and relevance for modern Los Angeles is far more visible than for the other modernists in his book.

Then there is the matter of the role of Los Angeles in all of this. Bahr considers his book to be “a sketch of the state of exile studies as they affect the history of Los Angeles” and “a significant chapter in the cultural history of Los Angeles.” The problem is that the reader never really learns much about the give-and-take between Los Angeles and these modernist philosophers and artists, as either a geographical place (the occasional reference to an “idyllic paradise” disturbing some of the modernists aside) or as an idea. Indeed, when Bahr writes that the book “intends to make the crisis of modernism its focus because it was an international crisis that found a specific German answer in Los Angeles” the text never really reveals whether the city had any particular influence on the work of these men or just happened to be a pleasant (irritatingly so, to some) setting for exile. Certainly, one wonders what would have happened if these exiles, instead of living and working in the more privileged environments of westside Los Angeles, including UCLA, art galleries, serious theater, Hollywood film studios, and salons, had spent any time at all in downtown, the east side, and south Los Angeles and whether their “specific German answer” would have been any different.

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Native plant enthusiasts have long known of Lester Rowntree (1879–1979), but many gardeners are newly aware of the pleasures involved in cultivating California natives. This new edition of the 1936 classic is bound to inspire and delight a new generation of California gardeners and naturalists. Hardy Californians is part memoir, part garden book, and part travelogue, in which Rowntree writes of her yearly spring-through-fall wanderings up and down the state, from the desert to the foothills to the mountains, where she observed, studied and photographed native plants. Often called a female John Muir, Rowntree was a pioneer in the field of native California flora, an environmentalist before the word was in common usage, and a wonderful, disarmingly candid writer.

The book’s subtitle is new to the expanded edition, and, as the editor—a grandson of the author—writes, was added to provide “a clue to the very personal dimension of Lester’s chronicle.” The new edition also includes an updated species list, 64 of Rowntree’s field photographs, reproduced from the original negatives, and an endearing biographical sketch illustrated by family photographs.

A new introductory essay, “Lester Rowntree’s Horticultural Legacy,” by native plantswoman Judith Larner Lowry gives context to the remarkable story. Lowry observes that “Rowntree’s early description of some now greatly changed areas may make us sigh for the lost beauty of an earlier time, while providing important clues for foothill and montane gardening and restoration activities . . . Lester knew plants in two ways, from observation in the wild and from growing them.”

Rowntree is insightful and funny, modest and straightforward, as she describes her journey: “On my way down to the desert I will get glimpses, even from the straight and stupid highway, of Yellow Pansies mingled with Baby-Blue-Eyes.” She writes of the people she occasionally met (the majority of whom apparently had a hard time understanding her occupation: “When they learn that I have no particular destination they are filled with dismay.”), and of the birds and beasts “the enlightening doings [of which] is one of the by-products of collecting.”

There are entire chapters on groups of certain natives—buckwheats, pentstemon, lupins, violas, bulbs—and a final chapter that deals with “How to Grow Them.” It is this last that is most akin to other familiar gardening manuals, full of practical advice on cultivation with examples from her Carmel Highlands garden. Oft emphasized is the “casual frame of mind” needed to grow most natives. This Rowntree illustrates with the story of a man who appeared at her door asking for work. “He said he could garden. ‘Have you gardened?’ I asked him firmly. ‘No,’ he admitted, but added brightly as a persuasive afterthought, ‘but I’ve worked on the railroad. I took him on and he made an excellent worker with wild flowers.”

Rowntree asserts, “This is not ‘another garden book.’ Nor is it a handbook of California wild flowers. What I have tried to do is to convey to those who garden, as well as to those who don’t, something of the loveliness and the garden possibilities of certain less familiar hardy native plants of California.”

She has been most successful in this characteristically simple mission, and, while sharing her adventures in the far-reaching wilds of the California of 70 years ago, has provided knowledge and perspective that will please anyone who is moved by the cultural and natural history of this remarkably diverse state.

Ginny MacKenzie Magan is with the Tomales Regional History Center in Marin County, California.

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Finally, Bahr’s assertion that the work of these German exiles (Neutra and Schindler notwithstanding) had influence and staying power and, most importantly, for whom, is problematic. While Bahr makes fleeting reference in his introduction to the “other” German exiles (trade unionists, political refugees and “individuals from various professions”) and while he claims, without documentation, that it was important “that there was a large German-speaking community in Southern California, a critical mass that enable Weimar culture to continue and even thrive in exile,” there is virtually no connection made between the elite intellectual and artistic individual “Weimar culture” in this book and the majority of those who constituted the exile community.

Similarly, outside of the high art references of the occasional concert performance or symposia at UCLA or exhibition at a high-end museum (and, again, leaving aside the surviving works of Neutra and Schindler, which, with some notable exceptions, more often served the elite), we have no sense at all of whether there was any significant broader societal impact of the exiles in Los Angeles.

For those interested in modernist art, Weimar on the Pacific is a book worth reading for Bahr’s analysis and insights into these individual intellectuals and artists, though it is one in which the parts are more noteworthy than the sum. For those readers seeking to learn more about 1930s and 1940s era Los Angeles, the rewards may be considerably less.

Paul Spitzzeri is Collections Manager at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum in City of Industry.
Using Oral History in Community History Projects

The Oral History Association is offering an updated edition of Using Oral History in Community History Projects by Laurie Mercier and Madeline Buckendorf. This useful book offers concrete suggestions for planning, organizing, and undertaking oral history in community settings. It provides a guide to project planning and establishing objectives, with suggestions about identifying resources and funding. The authors address common problems encountered in executing such projects, and present a series of case studies of successful community oral history projects. The pamphlet also includes a basic bibliography. For more information and to find out how to order this or other books offered by OHA, visit alpha.dickinson.edu/oha/pub_ps.html.

Document Imaging and Management Course from CAM Enews

The University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) is offering a 3-day extension course, “Document Imaging and Document Management,” June 6-8. This course is designed to assist managers to be more effective in bringing the benefits of document imaging and document management to their organizations and to their organizations’ clients, customers, and constituents. Students will gain an understanding of how document imaging can be used and managed in both small and large-scale organizations. All of the printed class materials are available free online for those who cannot attend the class; see www.archivebuilders.com/whitepapers/index.html. For detailed course description and how to register, see www.archivebuilders.com/abcourses.html.

Coming Soon: History Education Clearinghouse

The Center for History and New Media (CHNM) has received a $7 million contract from the U.S. Department of Education to develop and maintain a National History Education Clearinghouse over the next five years in collaboration with the History Education group led by Sam Wineburg at Stanford University, the American Historical Association, and the National History Center. Centered on K-12 history education, the project will aim to integrate major developments in order to advance history teaching and learning. The emergence of the Internet has made an unprecedented number of historical documents and resources available to teachers and students alike, while the Department of Education’s Teaching American History program has devoted over $700 million to improve history education. The Clearinghouse project will consolidate the most informative online history content as well as provide a digital support center for American history teachers at all levels and in all locations. More specifically, the website will focus on seven features: history education news, history content, teaching materials, best practices, policy and research, professional development, and Teaching American History grants. Adding to this web-based resource will be off-line support for teachers, such as an annual two-day conference, a biannual newsletter, an annual report on the state of history education, and workshops around the country. For more information, visit chnm.gmu.edu.

ARL Publishes Celebrating Research

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) has published, Celebrating Research: Rare and Special Collections from the Membership of the Association of Research Libraries, a book and website profiling selected rare and special collections in major research libraries of North America. The compendium is a sampling of the abundance and variety of collections in these libraries. The compilation is rich with examples of how research libraries are engaging different communities to deliver library services and encourage the use of such distinctive collections. Also included is an introductory essay by British rare book expert Nicolas Barker and an appendix that provides a broad description of each library’s special collection holdings and pertinent contact information. The book contains a detailed index; the website provides a search engine. The content of Celebrating Research, including image previews, is freely available at www.celebratingresearch.org.

AAM Online Workshops

The American Association of Museums is offering two online workshops that may be of interest to a variety of public history professionals. “Board Development 101,” anticipated to take five to ten hours to complete, will be offered April 21 to May 23 and November 3 to December 5. The workshop will discuss the characteristics of a good board and good board members, including the day-to-day management and legal, ethical and financial responsibilities of a board. Methods and techniques for training, engaging and rewarding board members for their service will also be discussed.

“The Basics of Archives” workshop, anticipated to take 15 to 20 hours to complete, will be offered March 10 to April 11 and June 2 to July 7. Participants proceed at their own pace through this online workshop that covers the basics of archives management and practices including acquiring collections, processing, housing and preservation, and providing access. Each workshop costs $85 for AAM members, $95 for non-members. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org/workshop.htm.

California History Action
Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities

The **Society for Applied Anthropology** will hold its 68th annual meeting, “The Public Sphere and Engaged Scholarship: Challenges and Opportunities for Applied Anthropology,” in Memphis, Tennessee, **March 25-29, 2008**. For more information, visit www.sfaa.net.

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.” For more information, visit www.oah.org/meetings.

The **National Council for History Education** will hold its national conference, with the theme “Leadership in History,” **April 3-5, 2008**, in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, visit www.ncche.net.

The Los Angeles Conservancy is hosting a workshop entitled “Spanning History: The Bridges of the Los Angeles River” **April 10-13, 2008**. Learn about the bridges’ rich past and potential future, and explore them up close. For more information, visit www.laconservancy.org/bridges/index.php.

The **National Council on Public History** will hold its annual meeting, with the theme “Public Histories of Union and Disunion,” in Louisville, Kentucky, **April 10-13, 2008**. For more information, visit www.ncph.org.

The **Northwest Oral History Association** will hold its annual conference jointly with the Annual Pacific Northwest History Conference in Corvallis, Oregon, **April 17-19, 2008**. For more information, visit www.his.state.mt.us/findase/noha.asp.

The **Society for California Archaeology**’s annual meeting will take place at the Marriott Burbank Airport Hotel and Convention Center in Burbank, **April 17-20, 2008**. For more information, visit www.scahome.org.

The **Southwest Oral History Association** will hold its annual conference **April 18-20, 2008**, in Tempe, Arizona. For more information, visit www.southwestoralhistory.org.

The **California Preservation Conference** will take place in Tulsa, Okalahoma, **October 22-25, 2008**. For more information, visit www.canova.org.

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its annual meeting, “ARCHIVES 2008: Archival R/Evolution & Identities,” **August 26-31, 2008**, in San Francisco. For more information, visit www.archivists.org.

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its annual meeting, “Discovering the Power of Transformation,” **September 9-12, 2008**, in Rochester, New York. For more information, visit www.aashh.org.

The **California Council for History Education** will hold its third annual conference, **September 25-27, 2008**, in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Santa Clara. For more information, visit www.csuchico.edu/cche/

Loyola Marymount University (LMU) will hold a conference on water and politics in southern California, “Water and Politics in Southern California: A Retrospective on the Centennial of the Los Angeles Aqueduct,” **October 4, 2008**, at LMU. For more information, visit shotnews.net/?p=181.

The **Oral History Association** will hold its annual meeting, “A Convergence of Interests: Oral History in the Digital Age,” **October 15-19, 2008**, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have issued a call for presentations for an Oral History Digital Showcase, with proposals due March 15. For more information, visit alpha.dickinson.edu/oha/.

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The **National Trust for Historic Preservation’s National Preservation Conference** will take place in Tulsa, Oklahoma, **October 21-25, 2008**. For more information, visit www.nthpconference.org.

On **October 22-25, 2008**, the **Western History Association** will gather in Salt Lake City for its 48th annual conference. For more information, visit www.umsl.edu/~wha/.

The **California Council for the Promotion of History** will hold its annual conference in late **October 2008** in San Luis Obispo. For more information, visit www.csus.edu/org/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.

American Association of Museums (AAM)
  Open
American Assoc. for State and Local History (AASLH)
  Mike Bennett
California Association of Museums (CAM)
  Carola Rupert Enriquez, 805 861-2132
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California Historical Society (CHS)
  Dick Orsi, rorsi@csushayward.edu
California Preservation Foundation (CPF)
  Anthea Hartig, 909 683-1573
Conference of California Historical Societies (CCHS)
  Nan Hauser Cotton, 916 644-2610
National Council on Public History (NCPH)
  David Byrd, dbyrd@parks.ca.gov
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
  Steve Mikesell, smike@parks.ca.gov, 916 757-2521
Society of California Archivists (SCA)
  Patricia Johnson, ppjohnson@cityofsacramento.org
Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)
  Susan Douglass Yates, syates@coh.org
State Historical Resources Commission
  Rick Moss, rmoss@oaklandlibrary.org
Western History Association (WHA)
  Ken Owens, owensk@csus.edu
Western Museums Association (WMA)
  Rebecca Carruthers, rebus2000@surewest.net

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  Jordan Biro  Folsom
  Meta Bunse  Davis
  Jim Hofer  Riverside
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The National Interpreters’ Workshop, with the theme “Sustaining the Circle,” will take place November 11-15, 2008, in Portland, Oregon. Deadline for session proposals is March 31. For more information, visit interpret.net/2008/.

The American Historical Association will hold its annual conference, with the theme “Globalizing Historiography,” January 2-5, 2009, in New York City. For more information, visit www.historians.org.

The California Association of Museums will hold its annual conference in San Francisco, February 25-27, 2009 at the Hotel Kabuki. This conference will bring together a diverse group of museum professionals from across California for a stimulating and enjoyable exchange of ideas, perspectives and resources. The deadline for Session proposals will be mid-June 2008. For more information, visit www.calmuseums.org.

The Organization of American Historians will hold its annual meeting March 26-29, 2009, in Seattle, Washington. With the theme of “History Without Boundaries,” the 2009 Organization of American Historians program committee seeks an eclectic program that will highlight the creative use of history in research, education, the media, and public presentations. For more information, visit http://www.oah.org/.

The 2009 California Preservation Conference will take place April 30-May 3, 2009, in Palm Springs. For more information as it becomes available, visit www.californiapreservation.org.

CCPH Committees

Awards
Donna Harris (harrisd@earthlink.net)

California History Day
Chair Open

Standing Conference Committee
Chuck Wilson (cwilson@library.ucla.edu)

Conference 2008 - San Luis Obispo
Program: Pam Conners (wendypam@pacbell.net)
Local Arrangements: Ty Smith (tysmith@parks.ca.gov)

Legislative Action
Jordan Biro (jbiro@nossaman.com)

Membership
Heather McCummins (irishlass_99@hotmail.com)
and Tory Swim (tinkerswim@yahoo.com)

Mini-Grants
Meta Bunse (mbunse@jrphistorical.com)

Nominations
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and Ty Smith (tysmith@parks.ca.gov)

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Publications/Newsletter
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Standards and Professional Register
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Keeper of the Register
Leslie Fryman (archaeo44@yahoo.com)

Website
Heather McCummins (irishlass_99@hotmail.com)

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__________

Phone (h)________________ (w)__________________ Email_______________________

Areas of Historical Interest __________________________________________________

Membership Categories:  ____ Patron/Corporate $100     ____ Colleague $75

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

*Include copy of current student ID.

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Quick CCPH News . . .

Membership Renewals in the Mail

Annual membership renewals (for those who haven’t renewed already, such as with your conference registration) were mailed in late January. Please keep an eye on your mailbox and return your renewal promptly to ensure inclusion in, and timely production of, this year’s Membership Directory, which we’re hoping to mail with the next issue of the newsletter.

CCPH to Meet in San Luis Obispo

This year’s annual conference will take place in San Luis Obispo. Energized conference committees are working to plan for an exciting and enlightening program and special activities. A call for papers and specific conference dates will be forthcoming. If you’re interested in helping in any way, feel free to contact Ty Smith (tysmith@parks.ca.gov) regarding local arrangements and tours or Pam Conners (wendypam@pacbell.net) regarding program speakers and sessions.