

By Sonya Capek and Timothy Manns
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

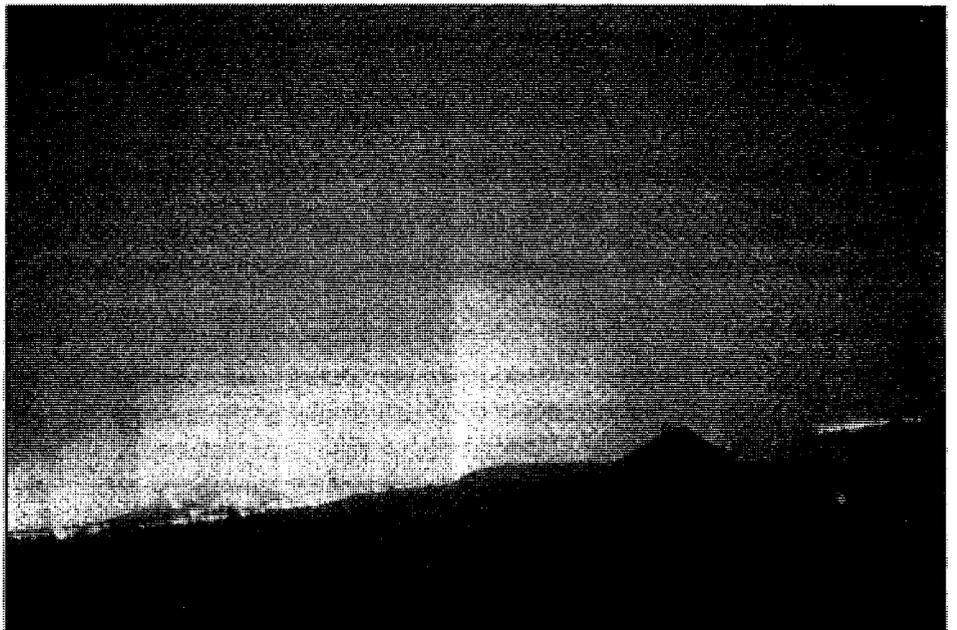
A natural phenomenon not experienced in Yellowstone National Park for several centuries took place during the summer of 1988. Extremely dry conditions, high winds, and old pine forests resulted in explosive fire conditions. Close to one million acres burned, creating a landscape that will rejuvenate itself and become ecologically diverse. However, natural resources were not the only things affected by wildfires. Yellowstone also holds a rich and abundant collection of cultural resources ranging from historic buildings and archeological and historic sites, to collections and archives.

Because the prime objective of fire managers was protecting life and property, historic buildings received special attention. Structural firefighters aided by military and interagency ground crews from across the nation protected hundreds of historically or architecturally significant buildings. Their timely and professional work prevented any damage to these structures. What follows are a few examples of the emphasis fire managers gave to protection of culturally significant buildings.

Fires threatened a network of thirty historic backcountry patrol cabins built in the 1920s and '30s scattered throughout Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres. These rustic log cabins still maintain their historic function of sheltering rangers who patrol

"The prime objective was protecting life and property"—

Yellowstone Firefighters Save All Historic Park Structures



the backcountry for wildlife poachers. A strict tradition, that of leaving each cabin ready for emergency use, has been preserved. A somewhat innovative procedure was used to protect these cabins. Arriving by helicopter, firefighters laid fire shelters over the outside of the entire cabin. Each cabin required about thirty shelters. These shelters are made of fiberglass fabric and aluminum foil bonded together in multiple layers. They are the same shelters every firefighter is required to carry for emergency protection in case he or she is overrun by fire.

Nowhere was the fire attack more dramatic and fierce than at Old Faithful on September 7. The North Fork Fire threatened the Old Faithful Inn, the famous seven story log and shingle lodge built in 1903-1904. Although the Inn sits in an open area, embers carried by the wind could land on the wood shingled roof and

ignite the buildings in seconds. Destruction of the Inn would mean the loss of a rustic architectural masterpiece, and a National Historic Landmark.

The Inn's exterior sprinkler system was activated as the fire approached, but even this could be ineffective on such a flammable structure. As the North Fork fire arrived, a firestorm roaring, there was a frightening yet impressive show of flames up to 200 feet tall across the pine-covered ridge to the southeast of the Old Faithful district. A sudden shift in wind sent clouds of black smoke and ash across the area. Flames shot through stands of pine to the south of the Inn and sparks ignited old cabins and storage buildings nearby. One smoking ember landed on the service area behind the Inn, but firefighters quickly extinguished it. Gusty winds propelled embers three quarters of

Volume 9, Number 3
Spring 1989

A Quarterly Publication of the National Council on Public History in cooperation with the College of Arts and Sciences and the Department of History, Northeastern University, Boston.

Theodore Karamanski, Chair
David Kyvig, Vice-chair
Barbara Howe, Past-chair
Michael Schene, Secretary-treasurer
Wayne Anderson, Executive Secretary

On Litigation Support—

Historians, Lawyers, and the Smoking Gun

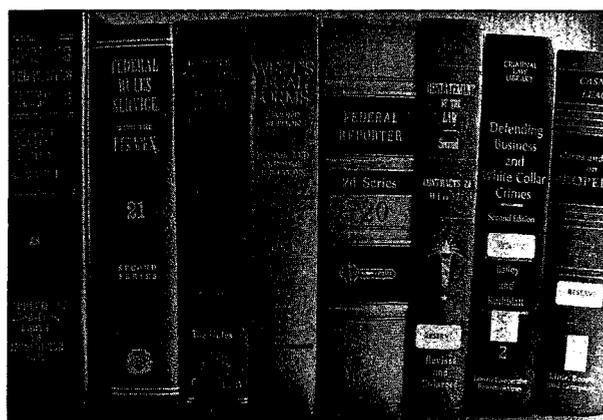
By Paul Soifer
The Bancroft Group

In the ongoing effort to sell public history, the experience of historians who have gone "from the classroom to the courtroom" are invariably pointed to as an example of the opportunities available. Their frequently cited articles, which have become a primer on what to expect from attorneys, share a common theme: Whom do you serve—Clio or the sharks? My own contribution to the literature suggested that the threat to our much vaunted objectivity was greatest during the early stages of litigation when the working relationship with the lawyers is extremely close and the combative atmosphere most seductive. A better appreciation of the "smoking gun" mentality has led me to revise that judgment.

The "smoking gun" is ideally that bit of evidence that utterly destroys the opposition's case. A major vendor of computer-based litigation support systems has advertised its ability to locate the one document that tripped up a key witness on cross-examination resulting in a favorable verdict. That the outcome of a lawsuit can hinge on a tell-tale memorandum may seem suspect to us. Historical inquiry moves forward by accretion, as Robin Winks observed, and the end result is often tentative. But its singularity aside, the concept of a "smoking gun" does impact the research environment when historians and attorneys meet in the arena of public history.

As a case begins or when litigation is only anticipated, lawyers concentrate on determining and gathering facts. Their need to know everything about the matter at hand sets the agenda of client interviews, examination of client records, depositions, interrogatories, and requests for production of documents from the other party. Document production is recommended as early as possible because the opposition may not have had time to review its records and may not realize what they contain, increasing the likeli-

hood of finding "a smoking gun or other gold." Fear of unwittingly turning over damaging evidence certainly drives the shredding machines in many corporate offices. But this very concern only underscores the importance to lawyers of shifting through the massive amounts of paper pulled together in a major litigation for a memo, correspondence, meeting notes, or contract draft that illuminate a central issue. The search for a "smoking gun," more often than not fruitless, does create a relatively open atmosphere for the historian.



(Photo courtesy of Northeastern University School of Law.)

The charge to the historian in a litigation support setting is to inform and not to necessarily prove anything. All information, for good or ill, must be collected and analyzed even though the attorney's ultimate job is to skillfully craft a piece of "law-office" history that will lead to a judgment in his or her client's favor. Any qualms about access to company files melt away. Practitioners are encouraged to follow the paper trail wherever it may lead, examine any source irrespective of its probative value in the judicial sense. In this phase research assignments are usually directed at very narrow factual issues either raised by counsel or in the interrogatories. With the body of relevant materials limited by the questions, it is not inconceivable for the historian to rush into the attorney's office, a yellow telegram in hand, shouting, "Eureka!" All is not lost even when our diligence turns up a trick pistol, more likely to go off

in the face of the attorney than anywhere else.

Lawyers have wide latitude in preparing their case. Freedom to develop facts without worrying that the information will inevitably become ammunition for the other side is central to the work-product doctrine as well as the attorney-client privilege. The former allows attorneys to seek out experts to evaluate the merits of the lawsuit with assurance that their opinions or conclusions will not be discoverable as long as they do not testify. Under the legal profession's own rules then, research conducted before trial is intended to be as unfettered as possible. The lawyer may not be pleased with what the historian uncovers. But uncomfortable facts or analyses can prompt a different strategy, make settlement more attractive, or the bad news can be completely ignored. The last option may bruise our egos and affect our bank accounts but does not affect sound history.

As Alice Kessler-Harris has noted in her reflections on the Sears sex discrimination case, attorneys distinguish "between learning the truth and constructing a case; between understanding and persuading." The quest for a "smoking gun" turns inward with the date of trial or submissions approaching; openness is replaced by a winnowing process that insures, hopefully, that the brief, exhibits, and planned testimony put the best gloss on the issues. Research done by the historian in now reevaluated by this standard. A study considered valuable in

trial preparation may never have its day in court if sources are cited that the attorney prefers not to disclose or make points that can conceivably provide an opportunity to the opposing party. A "warts and all" portrait of events may add credibility to the evidence but given the way judges themselves treat history, many lawyers would rather not take the risk.

The "smoking gun" mentality is not constant but changes focus and direction as counsel's responsibilities shift from digesting facts to arguing them before a court. It shows that attorneys are not always advocates who consistently demand the same dedication to the cause from historians. Any challenge to detachment usually comes late in the game, and is not something inherent in the relationship from day one. ■

On Litigation Support—

Historians, Specialization, and the Toxic Tort

by Shelley Bookspan
PHR Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Litigation support is a term I have used sparingly since PHR Associates rented an exhibit booth at the California State Bar Convention in September. While we were the only historical research exhibitors there, litigation supporters of all sorts nonetheless abounded. They were paralegal service companies, legal book publishers, construction failure experts, developers of accounting software packages, clipping services, and many other nonhistorians. Indeed, litigation support seemed so pervasive as a service description that we began to query attorneys to find what the term meant to them. While our survey cannot qualify as scientific, I came to understand that, if anything, litigation support implies to attorneys some kind of clerical or subprofessional service. It certainly did not imply expert services of any sort.

This was important news to me. On reflection, I had to admit that the very vagueness of the term in part accounted for my initial attraction to it. After all, I was peddling my ability to reconstruct whatever history was needed. I was afraid that I would restrict my potential market by fur-

ther definition. Litigation means dispute resolution in a court of law, and almost any kind of dispute has a history, and almost any kind of applicable legal principle also has a history. I wanted to do it all. Or, at least, I wanted not to rule out any of it. Ironically, the choice of this diffuse terminology probably meant that a number of potential clients passed me by. They did not understand what I had to offer, nor, probably, did I.

My newly incorporated business is PHR Environmental Consultants. Confessedly, I now worry that potential clients disputing a 50-year-old contract will not call or that an attorney needing to know the origins of a zoning law will look elsewhere. Worrying, however, comes quite naturally to me. More important is the reality that virtually none—in fact, none—of the litigation work I have ever done came from an attorney who picked up the yellow pages and looked under "Historical Research." It has all come from marketing, and most of it to date has come from marketing a specific kind of litigation research.

At one time, about three years ago, PHR Associates conducted a marketing campaign to peddle nonspecific litigation support services to a nonspecific set of about 200 attorneys. We chose the attorneys, we thought, in a logical way. They belonged to some of the largest firms in our target geographical area, and they appeared to be actively involved in some area of civil law. We offered them an attractive introduction to our services—a free online data search on the topic of their choice. We

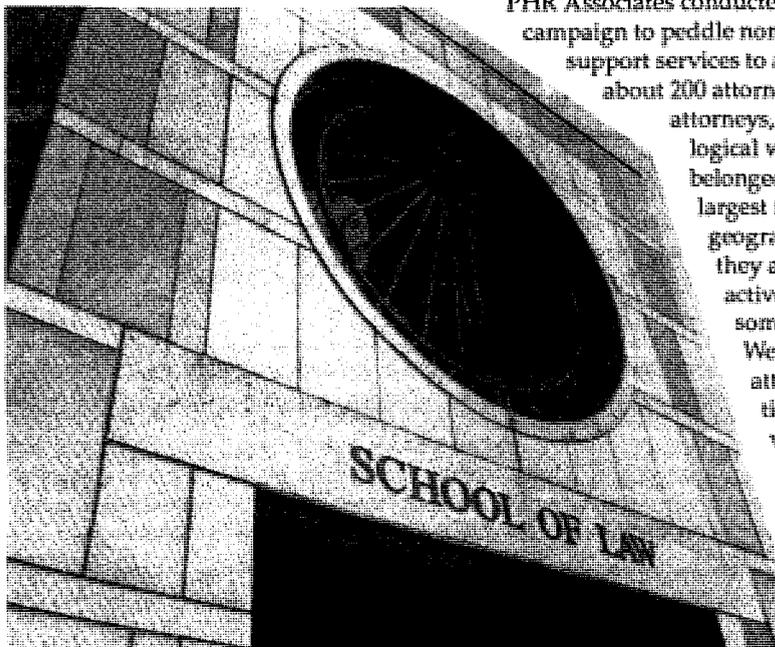
developed high-quality graphics for our direct mailings. With all of this intelligent effort, how could we fail to attract some good, new clients?

Well, fail we did. We got only one request for a free data search. We got no new clients. While we were not despondent, we were certainly discouraged. How could we get the message across to attorneys about our services?

I have since figured out that what we did wrong was assume that attorneys with cases rooted in the past would understand the utility of historical research without being told. We assumed that they only needed to know where to find the historians, not why to find them. As consulting historians, we may find some relief for our natural timidity in the thought that a client will initiate contact when he or she is ready, but such comfort will barely mitigate our hunger and certainly won't pay our rent.

PHR Environmental Consultants was born from a successful effort to define a set of legal issues that, as a historian, I could effectively address. Recent federal and state Superfund legislation helped hone the market. New laws have made the identification and remediation of toxic waste sites mandatory and have established schemes for the allocation of remediation responsibility among responsible parties. Many of these allocations are subject to dispute and mediation. Only detailed historical investigation can uncover some of the activities that went on at a site or facility in the past. By studying the requirements of the new laws, PHR Environmental has been able to instruct the appropriate attorneys as to what information they need to be in compliance with the laws or to proceed with a case, what information it is possible to obtain, and what we as historians can provide.

Environmental law is only one field where historical research services are applicable. In specializing in this area, PHR Environmental may be excluding other kinds of interesting work. But, since we are more than twice as busy as we were before specializing, it seems we are not missing out on much. The lesson here, however, is not that environmental law ought to be every consulting historian's specialty, but that precision opened opportunities for this consulting historian. At next year's Bar Convention, PHR Environmental will not offer litigation support, but instead will promote toxic tort strategy development and "Potentially Responsible Party" search activities. ■



(Photo courtesy of Wayne Anderson.)

COUNCIL UPDATE

From the Past-Chair—

Cooperation Is Key Ingredient In Making the Council a Success

By Barbara J. Howe
West Virginia University
Past-Chair, NCPH

Well, this is it! My last column to write for *Public History News*. It seems like I've been writing these forever, first as executive secretary, then as vice-chair, and now as chair. But, by the time you read this, I will have passed the reins over to Ted Karamanski, who, I'm sure, will do a superb job as chair. After all, he's been around NCPH even longer than I have and carried many responsibilities as vice-chair in the past year.

One can't help but wonder what to say in a last column. Has there been anything accomplished other than putting out brush fires? I certainly hope so. We've got a good publications program underway, I think,

and plans are going well for a "new and improved" version of "History Goes Public" that will take us into the "high tech" world of videotaped productions. We're hoping to have our first CRM Institute this summer. Plans for an oral history of the public history movement are being discussed. We can all look forward to the sunny warmth of a conference in San Diego next spring.

While the chair spends much of his/her time doing bureaucratic things like worrying about contracts for the journal and who will be editor of the journal, many others are out there actually working on more tangible products for the organization—I doubt it is fair to claim much, if any, credit for them, but it is nice to be able to think that something has been happening somewhere under your "administration." I hope I've been something of a facilitator in

getting these done—maybe more of a nagger or beggar. I think I can say that only a few people ever turned me down when asked to help over the past year—and I hope that spirit of cooperation will continue for Ted and his successors. It certainly is the key ingredient in making an organization such as ours a success. When dealing with an organization of incredibly busy people, it is hard to ask them to take on one more duty—and very gratifying when, after you've worked up the nerve to make that phone call and ask "I wonder if you would consider..." the answer comes back, "sure."

Well, enough reflecting. I've promised my secretary that the amount of mail I produce will soon drop dramatically and my office manager that my phone bills will, indeed, go down quickly. But we will see—the AHA and AASLH have been calling recently with requests that I represent public historians on their committees, so, if you all never told me "no," how can I tell them that?

In closing, all I can say is "thanks"—thanks for your confidence that I could do this job and thanks for all the help you gave me in doing it! ■

From the Chair—

NCPH's Goals Include Serving the Whole of Public History

By Theodore J. Karamanski
Loyola University of Chicago
Chair, NCPH

It has now been five years since the NCPH made the formal transition to a membership organization for professional public historians. Our progress as an organization during that time has been gratifying. Through the efforts of energetic and dedicated members, NCPH has been able to offer an ever increasing array of publications and professional services to the field of public history. Nonetheless, it is not always clear what is the NCPH's role in the diverse area of practice we call public history.

The NCPH is not the primary membership organization for many public his-

torians. The Society of American Archivists and numerous regional associations already specifically serve the archival constituency very well. Nor can we compete with services offered to museum specialists by the American Association of Museums. Similarly, the Society for History in the Federal Government directly responds to the needs of the agency historian in a way that the NCPH cannot. The challenge for the NCPH, if it is to continue to grow, is to articulate with greater clarity and with broader circulation our vision of a unified, integrated field of professional practice for historians.

Through our conferences, workshops, special publications, and perhaps most importantly through *The Public Historian*, we offer forums of exchange which are the medium for public historians to reach a

diverse array of colleagues. In the pages of our publications or in our program sessions, museum curators can share ideas about interpretation not only with other museum professionals but also with historic site specialists, archivists, and historical consultants. Our diversity can be our strength, if we continue to reach out to historians engaged in serving the public and private sectors.

With your help, I would like to dedicate my efforts over the next year to an appeal to the hundreds of historians who share our vision of a unified field of Public History, but who are not yet members of the NCPH. Their support, like your involvement over the years, can help us to better serve all sectors of public history. ■

Graham is New Editor of *The Public Historian*

Otis L. Graham Jr., a leading authority on 20th century American history, will become editor of *The Public Historian* July 1. At the same time he will be rejoining the History Department at the University of California at Santa Barbara after an absence of nine years. *The Public Historian* is sponsored jointly by UCSB and NCPH.

Graham is the author of a number of books that have become standard works for students of 20th century U.S. history, including *An Encore for Reform* and *The Great Campaigns*, both of which dealt with the Progressive Era, and *Toward a Planned Society*, which studied the rise of federal planning from Roosevelt to Nixon. Graham's latest book, *The Industrial Policy Debate*, is being published by the Twentieth Century Fund. Here, Graham analyzes the controversy that has kept the United States from developing a coherent strategy for competing on world markets and offers advice on the role history should play in such a debate.

At UCSB, Graham will succeed Robert Kelley as director of the graduate program in public history. ■



The National Council on Public History promotes the

application of historical scholarship outside the university in government, business, historical societies, preservation organizations, archives, libraries, professional associations, and public interest groups.

For details, contact NCPH Chair Ted Karamanski, History Dept., Loyola Univ., 6525 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 508-2221; Vice-chair David Kyvig, History Dept., Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; or Executive Secretary Wayne Anderson, History Dept., 403 Richards Hall, Northeastern Univ., Boston, MA 02115; (617) 437-2677.

For change of address, write UC Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to Wayne Anderson, Editor, at the address on the back of this newsletter. The deadline for the Summer 1989 issue is June 1.

NCPH to Publish Membership List

By Barbara Howe
West Virginia University
Past-chair, NCPH

The National Council on Public History is planning to publish its first membership roster—long past due, we think! To accomplish this in the easiest fashion on our first attempt, Ray Merritt and Brit Storey will simply be taking the ZIP-code-order mailing list for *The Public Historian* and setting it up in alphabetical order. This means that we will print whatever address we have for you, including whatever institutional affiliation may be a part of your address.

If for some reason you do not wish to be included in this directory, please contact Wayne Anderson at Northeastern University, at the address on the back of this newsletter, before June 1. If we do not hear from you by that date, you will be included in the roster.

We would like to make this an annual event, and will appreciate your comments when you see the final product. Thanks and, this time, we hope we don't hear from you! ■

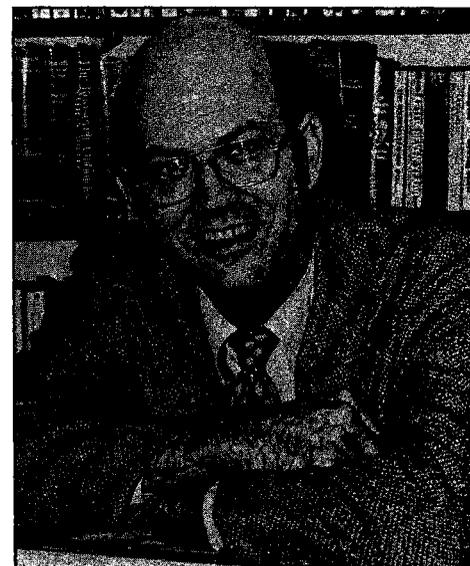
Garrow Wins Johnson Award for Best Article

David J. Garrow, of the City College of New York, has been awarded the National Council's G. Wesley Johnson Prize for the best article in *The Public Historian* last year. The article was "FBI Political Harassment and FBI Historiography: Analyzing Informants and Measuring the Effects." It appeared in the Fall 1988 issue.

The prize was presented at the 1989 NCPH annual meeting in St. Louis.

Garrow is also the author of *Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*, which won the 1987 Pulitzer Prize in biography. ■

Kyvig, Schene Elected to Top Council Offices



David Kyvig elected Vice-Chair. (Photo courtesy of University of Akron.)

David Kyvig of the University of Akron has been elected vice-chair of the NCPH for 1989-1990. He will automatically succeed Ted Karamanski of Loyola University of Chicago as chair at the conclusion of the 1990 annual meeting in San Diego.

The new secretary-treasurer is Michael Schene, regional historian in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service. He succeeds Brit Storey of the Bureau of Reclamation as secretary and Stanley Hordes of HMS Associates as treasurer, the two offices having been combined in recent by-laws changes.

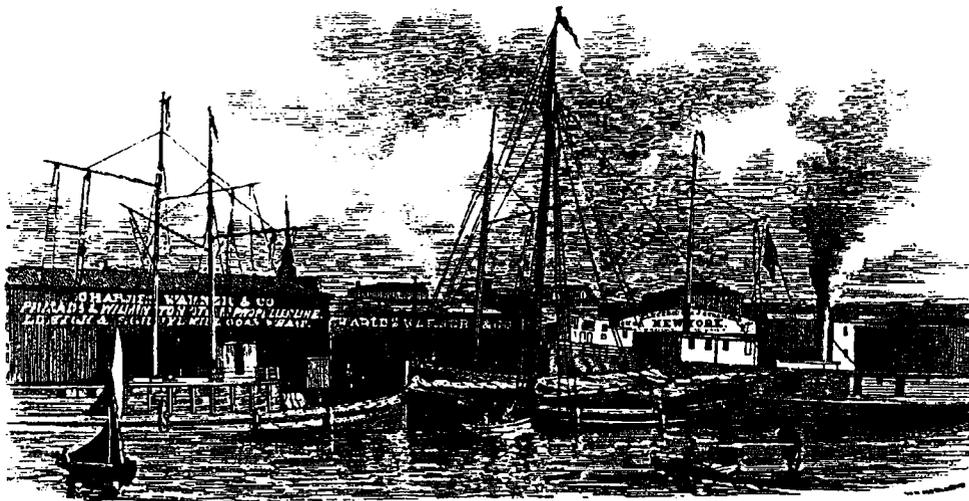
Elected to the Board of Directors were Philip Scarpino of Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis, George Mazuzan of the National Science Foundation, and Edith Mayo of the National Museum of American History. Marilyn Nickels of the National Park Service and Richard Baker of the Senate Historical Office are the new members of the Nominating Committee.

The election cycle will begin again in August. Please note that consideration for nomination requires a personal, rather than an institutional, membership.

Next year's ballots will be sent out much earlier and by first class—rather than bulk—mail (expensive, but wise!) ■

Voices of Authority, Sources of Learning —

Bringing More Academic Historians into the CRM Process



By Kenneth N. Owens
California State University, Sacramento

In an excellent article entitled "The Significance of Public History in the American West," which appeared recently in the *Western Historical Quarterly*, Albert L. Hurtado points to the long record of participation by many distinguished academic historians in public history and particularly in cultural resources studies. Herbert Eugene Bolton and Walter Prescott Webb, among prominent figures of an earlier generation, undertook historic site projects that today would be classified as public history. Among esteemed contemporary historians, W. Turrentine Jackson, Robert Kelley, and Iris H. W. Engstrand are a few of the best known western academicians who also travel comfortably along the high roads and by-roads of public history.

Hurtado, formerly a full-time CRM consultant, the first chair of the California Committee for the Promotion of History, and now a faculty member at Arizona State University, offers another example of a career that combines both types of historical practice. His prize-winning book, *Indian Survival on the California Frontier* (Yale University Press, 1988), is based in part on studies he carried out as a public historian.

At least in the western states, the perception of a wide gap between public and academic history is illusory in many specif-

ic cases. Yet the perception persists, reinforced too often by graduate degree programs that completely ignore public history's existence. Although numbers of their graduates may ultimately seek employment in public history positions, some very reputable history departments apparently are satisfied to keep even their best and brightest American history degree candidates ignorant of the field and innocent of knowledge, for example, about the very existence of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Can faculty members in these departments perhaps teach the young arrow how to shoot while hiding the target? Scant wonder, then, that so many of their newly feathered graduates misfire or go astray when they fly beyond the bounds of academe.

Central to this situation may be simply a lack of experience on the part of history's academic establishment, if such an entity exists, with the everyday world of public history activities. Not necessarily obtuse, and not inherently filled with spite and malevolence towards those who, for one reason or another, have not sought or become the beneficiaries of academic tenure, a good many professors perhaps need only an easy opportunity to learn about the way public history is done. They need a graceful, rewarding, non-threatening chance to improve their education by learning how the other half of their profession lives—of course without having in public to admit their prior ignorance. (Academic

egos, everyone understands, are somewhat like toothpaste: they come only in sizes large, jumbo, and enormo-splendiferous. It's an occupational hazard.)

Now we cut to the chase. It is my strong belief that CRM studies and the profession of CRM practitioners will greatly benefit by using substantial numbers of academic historians in certain well-defined, limited, yet very important roles. The first, most clearly needed role is an expanded peer review process that calls upon academic historians to read, evaluate, and comment upon CRM studies in the draft stage.

Academic peer review of CRM studies will tend to upgrade the field professionally, help it gain in visibility, and add to the credibility of history alongside other CRM disciplines. Without initially knowing anything about 36CFR100 or Section 106, most academic historians can read a report related to their field of study and render an intelligent, informed, practiced opinion in writing as to the quality of history it contains. They can, with a voice of authority and (one hopes) a high degree of impartiality, tell a non-historian resources manager whether his/her agency is getting good history and fair value for its CRM dollar. They can in the same way help a qualified historical consultant provide assurance to his/her clients that their money is well spent for a product that fills the bill—that their consultant's CRM report merits official approval and should gain project clearance.

Although the mechanism will vary in detail from place to place and case to case, academic historians can be enlisted as peer reviewers with few difficulties. In a best case scenario, academic peer review could become a necessary feature to be written into any substantial consulting contract by the contracting agency, the project licensing agency, the SHPO, or by any other supervisory authority under NHPA and NEPA. Peer review documents might be included as an appendix or addendum to a consultant's report, or they might become separate items to be considered by the appropriate officials during the review process.

The cost of implementing such a peer review process, let me suggest, would be relatively low. Academic historians have a long established habit of writing book reviews for no more than a copy of the book itself—a type of virtual volunteer work done mainly from a sense of professional obligation. Academic peer review of CRM projects should succeed with comparatively modest professional fees. A couple hundred dollars in most cases, we may anticipate,

Public-Private Partnership May Produce Largest Textile Museum

By Thomas W. Leavitt
Director, Museum of American Textile
History

In 1890, in anticipation of the Cotton Centennial, a group of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, businessmen proposed that the old Slater Mill should be converted from manufacturing to a museum commemorating the achievement of Samuel Slater, who launched America's first successful textile factory there late in 1790.

Although a number of key textile trade association executives endorsed the proposal, nothing more came of it for some 35 years. But the idea did not die; in the mid-1920s, the proposal was successfully resurrected and today Pawtucket can rightfully boast of being home to the carefully restored, preserved and interpreted Slater Mill Historic Site.

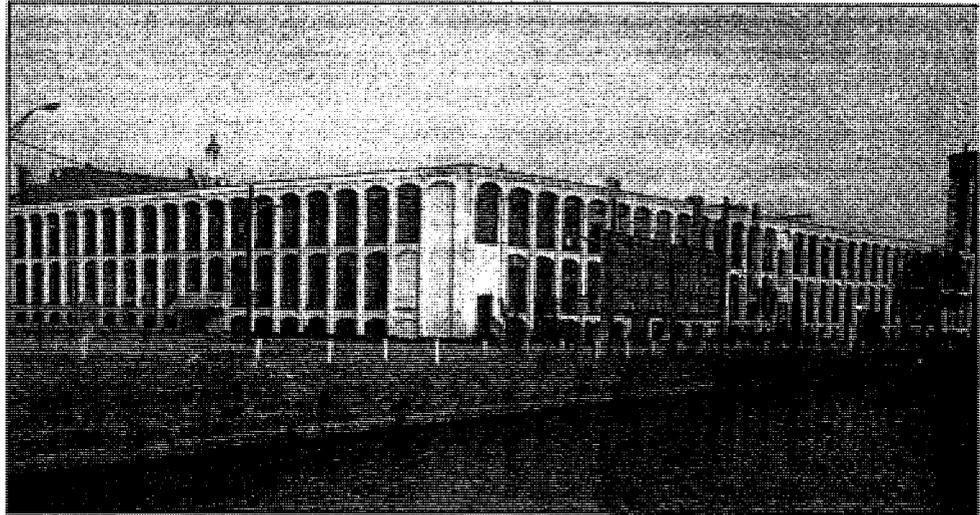
This year, as we approach the Bicentennial anniversary of the establishment of the American textile factory system, a coalition of some 50 leaders in the textile industry, corporate executives in Massachusetts' historic Merrimack Valley, academic experts, the descendants of a handful of famous textile families, community, civic and foundation officials have proposed to establish in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a major textile history museum that would be the world's largest devoted to that industry.

This proposal has evolved from the demonstrated need of the Museum of American Textile History—founded in North Andover, Massachusetts, in 1960 by members of the J.P. Stevens family—for significantly larger quarters in which to house its vast study collections and to mount a comprehensive exhibit outlining the evolution of the textile factory system in the United States.

The Museum's mission, recently reviewed and reaffirmed by a presidential committee, reads as follows:

"The Museum of American Textile History is dedicated to increasing the knowledge and the understanding of the historical significance in American society of fiber preparation, cloth making, cloth finishing and design.

"To that end, insofar as its resources permit, the Museum collects, preserves and interprets objects and informational mate-



This former Pacific Mills weaveshed on Canal Street in Lawrence, MA, is the proposed new location for the Museum of American Textile History. Built in 1895, the building is on the National Historic Register of Historic Places. (Photo courtesy of the museum.)

rials related to the causes and consequences of textile manufacturing in the United States from the seventeenth century to the present. These objects and informational materials are made available for study and enjoyment to the people of the United States as well as to interested students and visitors from abroad."

Now five years old, the proposal to expand the Museum by relocating to Lawrence, has raised a series of public policy questions, including finance, that yet have to be resolved.

The advent of the Museum in downtown Lawrence, surrounded by thousands of feet of empty mill space, dilapidated public housing, empty store fronts and a new immigrant population, is seen by the local political and business community as a positive development. The area where the Museum would be relocated has been renamed Museum Square, and endorsements for the move have come from the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. The local legislative delegation has gone on record time and time again as being in favor of the project. And the Governor has lent his personal and political support.

Moreover, nearly a million and a half dollars have been spent to date by the state in order to purchase the building and hire an architect to prepare preliminary schematic designs.

Unfortunately, after early promises of further municipal and state aid, it has

become clear in recent months that neither the Commonwealth of Massachusetts nor the City of Lawrence has in hand the several million dollars of capital that must be spent to successfully adapt the former weaveshed measuring 180,000 square feet into appropriate space for museum functions. So the Museum's trustees, as the designated developer of the building, are now looking for alternative ways to finance the project.

In 1890, a more modest agenda—to preserve a small wood-framed factory—proved to be beyond the imagination and the pocketbooks of those who agreed it was a good idea.

In 1990, we will know whether the successors to earlier generations have the will and the means to erect a fitting monument to America's most historic industry. For two hundred years that industry has played a significant role in shaping domestic and trade policy in the United States. Government has been a sometime ally; often it has been seen by the industry as the enemy. If a monumental museum is now to be the product that will mark the permanent importance of the industry, it will have to be the child of a successful marriage between the public and the private sectors.

BULLETIN

Edited by MaryAnn Campbell and
Stephen Perry
Northeastern University

• OPPORTUNITIES

Old Sturbridge Village announces its first annual research fellowship. Application deadline: *July 1, 1989*. Contact: Dr. John Worrell, Director of Research, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362, ext. 302.

The University of California, San Francisco, seeks an administrator for a permanent position in the Dept. of History of Health Sciences. Salary range \$33,900-50,900. Send vitae and statement of interest to: Susan Wright, Personnel, UCSF, 1350-7th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94143. Deadline: May 15, 1989.

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia announces the availability of grants for advanced research in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860. Applications will be accepted until *May 31, 1990*. For specific guidelines: Chairman, Peterson Fellowship Committee, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3794.

The Hagley Program in the History of Industrial America announces fellowships for graduate study beginning in the fall of 1989. For an application or additional information: Assoc. Coord., Hagley Graduate Program, Dept. of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 451-2371.

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites applications for projects to increase the availability of important research collections in all fields of the humanities. Application deadline: *September 1, 1989*. Contact: Access, Rm. 318, Div. of Research Programs, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20506.

The Newberry Library announces fellowships in the humanities for 1989-1990. Deadlines vary by program. Contact: Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Forest History Society has established the John M. Collier Award for Forest History Journalism. For more information: Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701.

The Society for the History of Technology announces the Joan Cahalin Robinson Prize competition for 1989. Papers

must be submitted one month before the *October 12-15, 1989*, meeting. For more info: Mark H. Rose, Chair, Program in STS, Michigan Tech, Houghton, MI 49931; (906) 487-2115.

The Department of the Navy announces the opening of the fifth annual competition for the U.S. Navy Prize in Naval History. Nominations for articles published during 1988 should be sent to: Director of Naval History, Naval Historical Center, Building 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.

• MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

The North American Labor History Conference will be held *October 19-21, 1989*, at Wayne State University, Detroit. Proposals welcome. Deadline: *June 1, 1989*. Contact: Philip P. Mason, Director, Walter P. Ruether Library, Wayne State University, 5401 Cass, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-4024.

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its annual meeting in Chicago. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers welcome. Deadline: *June 1, 1989*. Contact: Frederick E. Hoxie/Jay Miller, D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The American Studies Association and the Canadian Association for American Studies will hold a joint meeting on Nov. 2-5, 1989, in Toronto, Ontario. The theme for the convention will be "*America's 89: Five Centuries of Endings and Beginnings*." For information: The American Studies Association, 2140 Taliaferro Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The Indiana Humanities Council and Northern Indiana Historical Society are sponsoring a *Nearby History Symposium* on June 25-26, 1989, in South Bend, Indiana. For further information contact: Indiana Humanities Council, 1500 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 638-1500.

• EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Old Sturbridge Village will hold its first annual Summer Field School in Architectural History from *June 26-August 11, 1989*. For further information: Myron O. Stachiw or Nora Pat Small, Research Dept., Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362.

The University of Wisconsin—LaCrosse started a Public History Program in the fall of 1988. For more infor-

mation write: University of Wisconsin—LaCrosse, History Department, 401 North Hall, 1725 State St., La Crosse, WI 54601; (608) 785-8350.

The University of Hawaii offers a graduate certificate program in historic preservation. For more information: Department of American Studies, 1890 East-West Rd., University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 948-8570.

Oklahoma State University offers graduate training in the Public History emphasis of Historic Preservation and Museum Studies. Contact: Bill Bryans, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-0611; (405) 744-5678.

Vermont College will hold the Charles T. Morrissey Oral History Workshop on August 7-11, at Norwich University, Montpelier, Vermont. For information contact: Alan H. Weiss, Vermont College of Norwich University, Montpelier, VT 05602; (802) 223-8800.

• NOTES

The National Center for the Study of History has career charts on Business & History, Careers in Information Management, and Careers for Graduates in History. For more information and price list contact: National Center for the Study of History, R.R. #1, Box 678, Cornish, ME 04020.

History Associates, Inc. has been awarded contracts to research and write an illustrated narrative for Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

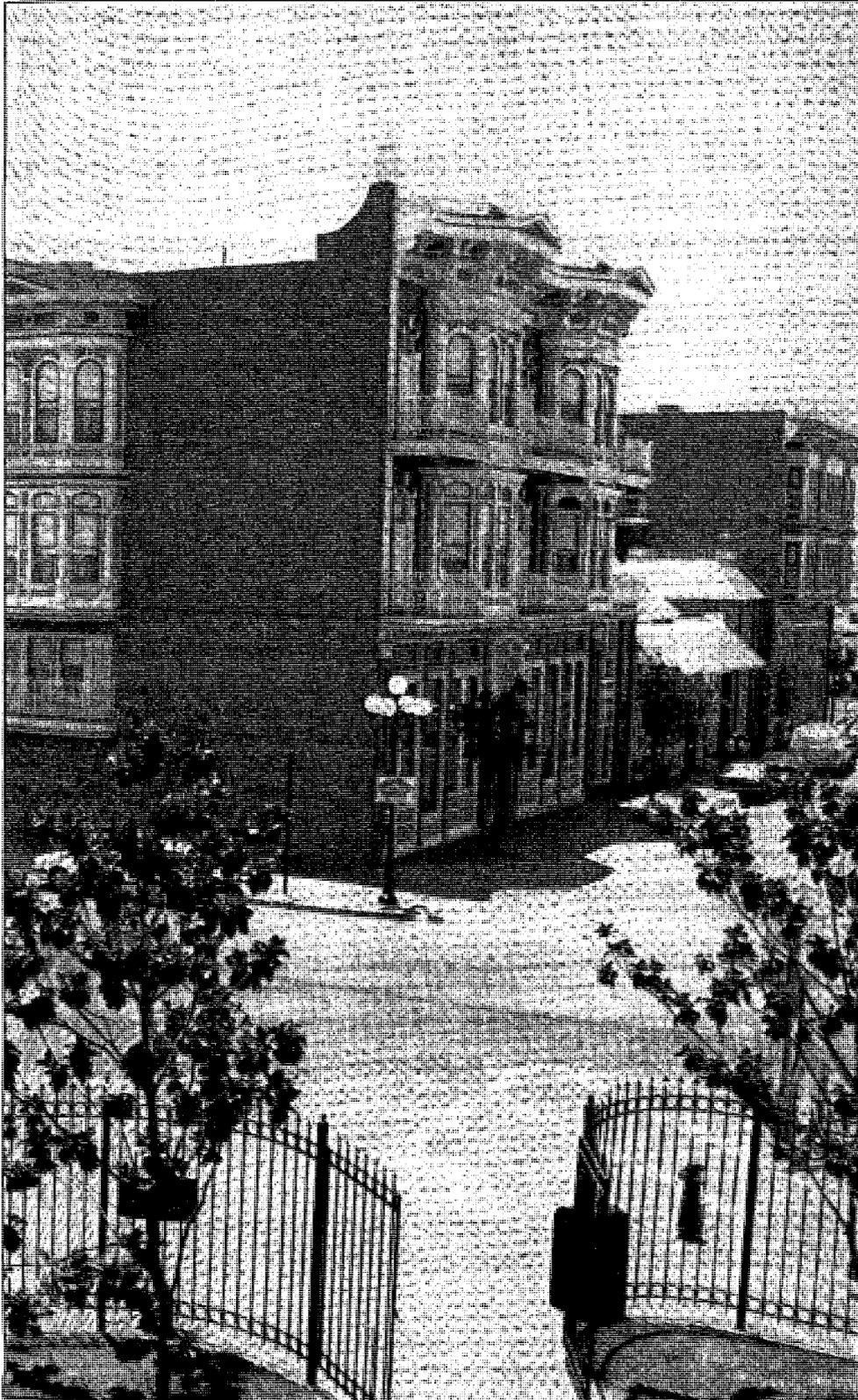
Hagley Museum and Library announces the publication of the latest *Hagley Paper*, "Historical Archaeological Museum Interpretation: An Exemplary Course." The booklet is free of charge. Write: Center for History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400.

• TRANSITIONS

Robert Hahn has been appointed Deputy Director for Operations at History Associates, Inc., Rockville, MD.

Jefferey K. Stine has joined the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History as a curator in the Division of Engineering and Technology. ■

Basic Plot Set for 1990 Annual Meeting in San Diego



By Murney Gerlach
University of San Diego
1990 Program Chair

The 1990 annual meeting of NCPH will be held in San Diego March 7-10, and plans are moving quickly forward. The central location for the meetings and sessions will be in the historic downtown area at the Horton Grand, a recently restored Victorian hotel. It is located on the trolley line to Tijuana and is three blocks from Seaport Village, with its shops and restaurants alongside the waterfront, and several blocks from Horton Plaza and the Grant Hotel.

The local arrangements committee is planning tours and workshops in different locations. Certainly, you will have the chance to visit some museums, the San Diego Historical Society's Museum of San Diego History, the zoo, and Cabrillo National Monument. Sunday, March 11, you will have to yourselves—to see other parts of San Diego, or to travel, if you are coming from the East.

The National Council on Public History will hold its annual meeting in San Diego jointly with the Southwest Oral History Association. The general program theme will be *History: Cities, Parks, and People*. Since 1990 is the 75th anniversary of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park, sessions are especially invited that address cities' or groups' efforts to plan museums, parks, exhibits, festivals, or broadly reaching public programs.

Certainly, we also want sessions on public history programs, historic preservation, and also oral history. We plan that the California Committee for the Promotion of History, the National Parks Service, the American Association for State and Local History, and various library and archives associations will be participating in various sessions or activities.

The deadline for proposals is soon—July 1, 1989—so send your ideas to Murney Gerlach, History Department, University of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110. Or call at 619-260-4600 ext. 4756. If you have ideas for local arrangements, call Ray Brandes, Dean, Graduate School, University of San Diego. We look forward to the 1990 annual meeting, and we welcome your participation. ■

The Horton Grand Hotel, site of NCPH's 1990 Annual Meeting in San Diego. (Photo courtesy of Horton Grand Hotel.)

WASHINGTON UPDATE



By Page Putnam Miller,
Director
National Coordinating
Committee for the Promotion
of History

Report from the User Community to the National Archives

After a year of gathering information, conducting interviews, and revising drafts, the NCC has published a forty-page report titled "Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report From the User Community to the National Archives." The report represents the views of friends of the National Archives, who are outside the Archives but nevertheless well acquainted with the many inside aspects of its operation, familiar with archival policies, and attuned to the needs of users. Goals for the future, not past and current constraints, are the focus of the study. Our intent is to convey to those who plan archival policy and to Congressional leaders our concerns about future directions for this important institution. Our assumption is that a vision of specific goals is a prerequisite for the pursuit of additional resources. Single copies of the report are available free by writing: Page Putnam Miller, NCC, 400 A St., SE, Washington, DC 20003. For bulk orders, the charge is 55 cents a copy.

Richard Jacobs To Serve A Two Year Term as Executive Director

for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. At its February meeting, the NHPRC Commission ratified the appointment of Richard Jacobs, the current Interim Executive Director, for a two year term. One of Jacobs' duties will be to facilitate the development of a search process for securing a new Executive Director, following his retirement.

Declassification of Thirty- year Old Documents

The NCC member organizations will seek in 1989 to bring attention to the inadequacies of the current federal declassifica-

tion policies and to suggest some short and long term solutions for addressing these problems. Federal documents thirty years or older should, with few and precisely delineated exceptions, be available for scholarly research. Decisions to continue classification beyond thirty years should be supported by a compelling rationale and agreed upon by the head of the agency concerned and the U.S. Archivist. For a briefing sheet on this issue, contact the NCC office.

Reclaiming Our Past: Landmark Sites of Women's History

The National Coordinating Committee, the Organization of American Historians, and the National Park Service have joined efforts in a project to increase awareness and appreciation of historic sites commemorating women's experiences, struggles, and accomplishments. Despite the fact that the National Historic Landmark Program is over twenty-five years old, only about three percent of the approximately two-thousand National Historic Landmarks focus on women. For several years this project has been stymied in the "initial stage" due to lack of funding. A special Congressional appropriation to study women's landmarks has finally gotten the project off the ground. The NCC Director will serve as the Washington coordinator for the project. Please contact the NCC office if you have specific recommendations of sites associated with women to be considered for nomination as a National Historic Landmark.

New Guides to Legislative Records Published

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of Congress, the Center for Legislative Archives of the National Archives has published two guides to legislative records at the National Archives. The "Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as House Document 100-245, and the "Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as Senate Document 100-42, are available in Federal Depository Libraries. These are much needed and extremely valuable tools for studying the Congress.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Administration has recommended \$153.25 million, an increase of \$250,000, for the NEH budget for FY '90. In December President Reagan made two recess appointments of one year terms to the National Council on the Humanities—Gary L. McDowell, a historian, and Jeanne J. Smoot, a member of the comparative literature faculty at North Carolina State University. President Bush has resubmitted their names for six year terms; however there are still three additional slots on the Council to be filled. The authorization legislation for NEH runs through FY '90, thus we can expect some action this summer, and more next spring, in the reauthorization process.

—Cultural Resources Management

will prove substantial enough pay (or honoraria, as they say in the ed. biz.) to interest our colleagues within ivy-covered walls. Could not most CRM projects bear this modest contract expenditure to help assure their professional credibility?

It is also quite likely, given the dynamics of professional discourse and discussion, that CRM historians might themselves gain useful information and insights through an established peer review process that draws upon academic historians. Encouraged to read the latest and best historical works in their field, academic historians enjoy relative freedom from payroll pressures and contract deadlines; they provide in the ideal a constantly refreshed source of learning. An academic peer review system can provide one convenient, ongoing means for public historians to tap that source and refresh their own knowledge and thinking.

Occasionally, in rhetorical moments, historians have been heard to speak about their place as citizens in a republic of letters. This noble concept is threatened by any system of professional caste or class division, such as the division that sometimes appears to separate fellow history practitioners into professors and non-professors. Let me hope that my colleagues, associates, and peers will not think me too simplistic for suggesting that an expanded academic peer review process in CRM, with its other benefits, can help members of our profession better realize the broad sense of collegiality that should characterize the republic of letters we all inhabit. ■

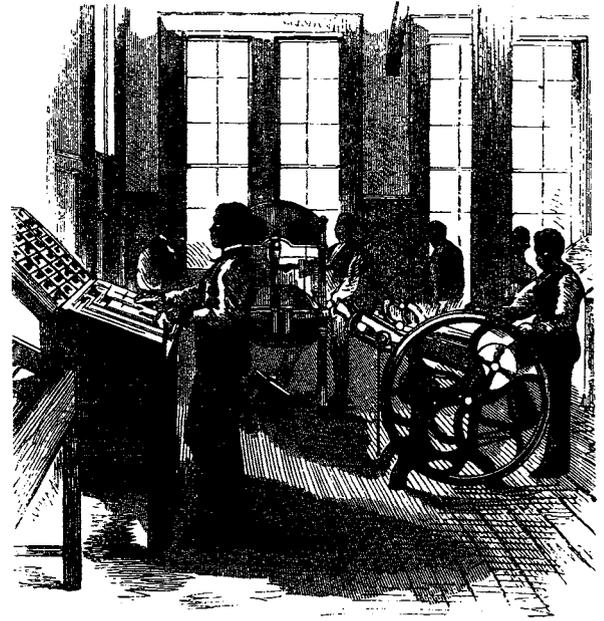
Preserving and Interpreting the Industrial Landscape:

A Workshop for Preservation Professionals
JUNE 23-30, 1989 • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Industrial Historic Preservation

Industrial history has become an increasingly important concern for cultural resource professionals. Thirty-eight national parks and numerous state facilities are already involved in interpreting technological and industrial history to the public. In the wake of Lowell National Historical Park, industrial heritage initiatives all across the country are being linked to economic development and tourism projects. The assessment, interpretation, and management of industrial sites, however, poses unique problems for the historian.

The workshop is designed to help the preservation professional deal with the challenges of factories, processing plants, mines, transportation systems, and the communities related to them.



Registration Form

Name _____

Address _____

Daytime Phone (____) _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

	Price	Quantity	Total
Double Occupancy Room with Meal Plan	\$280	_____	\$ _____
Registration Fee	\$250	_____	\$ _____
Check _____ Money Order _____		Total Enclosed	\$ _____

(U.S. Funds only, please.)

Registrations must be received by *May 31, 1989*. Checks/money orders should be made out to National Council on Public History and sent with registration form to:

Theodore J. Karamanski
Department of History
Loyola University
Chicago, IL 60626

For information call: (312) 508-2221

—Yellowstone Fires

a mile across the valley to ignite the hillside beyond Old Faithful geyser. Although unquestionably one of the more serious threats to park property during the summer of 1988, the Inn survived intact.

The Norris museum is an outstanding example of rustic park architecture built in 1929 on a scale less grandiose than the Old Faithful Inn. This building was protected from the same fire that passed over the Old Faithful district. The Norris museum sits in a rather tenuous location, a building isolated in lodgepole pine overlooking the Norris geyser basin. Firefighters maneuvered a fire engine down the path to the museum and watered down the original cedar-shingled roof. They then stood by with the fire hoses, ready to confront any flames that threatened the building. Though trees erupted into flames only a hundred yards away, the Norris museum remained unharmed.

The North Fork fire advanced to the northeast, making its path 47 miles long from the point of origin to the park headquarters community of Mammoth Hot Springs at the northeastern edge of the park. The North Fork fire again threatened significant historic buildings—this time Yellowstone's largest historic district. This

district comprises forty buildings that the army built from the early 1890s through 1913, "Fort Yellowstone," and a visitor service area including a hotel, stores, and associated buildings.

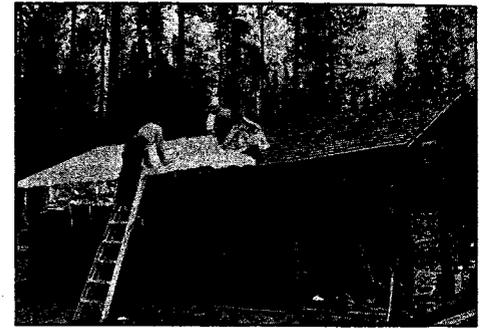
The area was already closed to visitors, and the nonessential employees and families were asked to leave Mammoth on September 10, so as not to hamper firefighting efforts or endanger themselves. Before residents left however, they were drawn out of their homes in the middle of the night to witness the fire cross over Bunsen Peak directly south of the Mammoth community. Bright orange flames crept down the mountain and residents could hear the roar and feel the heat as they watched the spectacle.

About 100 essential employees and 600 firefighters remained to protect the community. Mammoth occupies a relatively open area, but precautions were taken to guard against spot fires that winds could carry to susceptible roofs. Firefighters hosed or foamed buildings, set lawn sprinklers on top of roofs, and installed an irrigation system along the perimeter where forest or sagebrush meets the buildings. This day, something was different in the flourish of activity: the temperature was cooler and the humidity higher than it had been since

the beginning of the fire season months ago.

Although the North Fork fire passed around Mammoth to the east and west, and burned up to a housing area one mile south, the anticipated siege of Mammoth did not happen. Instead, the next morning, September 11 brought the first snow of the year. Weary firefighters, finally allowed to rest, were now able to attack the sleeping fire out in front. The long awaited turning point had finally come. The historic buildings of Yellowstone were soon blanketed in heavy snow.

Because of the hard work of firefighters and the cooperation of many, irreplaceable cultural resources illustrating the historical and architectural development of Yellowstone Park have survived. ■



Protecting an historic Yellowstone cabin with firefighters' shelters. (Photo courtesy of Yellowstone National Park.)

Public History News

Department of History
403 Richards Hall
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ISSN 0891-2610

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