NO PUBLIC HISTORY NEWS

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Summer 1993

Annual Report 1992-1993

NCPH has survived another year, and is beginning to reach institutional middle age. This suggests that the anticipation and uncertainty that marked its formative years is being replaced by a quiet confidence, but also a realization that to stand still is to wither. The last year has been part of this transition time, and is marked by reassessment on several fronts.

Revised By-laws

Among the necessary housekeeping activities of the board for 1992-93 was the revision of the by-laws. This is as mundane a task as any organization undertakes, but the exercise proved valuable in bringing our written document in line with actual practice. Few will notice the changes, but officers in NCPH will be able to carry out their responsibilities more easily and to devote more time to substantive issues instead of trying to work their way through several cumbersome and unnecessary obstacles. Under the new bylaws, the "Executive Secretary" became the "Executive Director"--not simply in recognition for the good work which Liz Monroe has done (including the informative newsletter) but as groundwork for considering an expanded role for the Executive Director. Strong organizations have a permanent directorate to provide continuity, stability, and leadership. This is a goal we need to work toward.

Volume 13, Number 4 Summer 1993

A Quarterly Publication of the National Council on Public History in cooperation with the Department of History, Indiana University at Indianapolis.

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Contracts

In preparation for contract negotiations with the University of California Press over the publication of The Public Historian, Wendy Wolff's ad hoc Committee on Contracts has been gathering data on publishing costs with a variety of presses. The committee also examined NCPH's relationship with UC Santa Barbara--the home of TPH's editorial offices-and IUPUI--the base of the executive offices. This fact-gathering activity is meant to provide NCPH with solid knowledge about its rights, responsibilities, and requirements in new contractual relationships. Hopefully, the hard work of the ad hoc committee will provide a smooth process for negotiations and a better understanding of the needs of the organization in a future relationship with Cal Press.

Membership Database

Under the direction of Alan Newell, we also began the centrally important task of developing a membership database. Such a database not only will store names and addresses of members, but also will provide a wide range of professional information necessary to understand our constituencies and to guide us in cultivating other constituencies. Since the University of California Press collects our membership dues, a part of which is the subscription rate for The Public Historian, its records reflect "subscribers" as opposed to "members". The membership database will translate the UC Press list into a workable membership list.

The Public Historian

There are several tasks that are ongoing for our organization not the least of which are making sure that The Public Historian reaches your desk and that substantive and enjoyable national meetings are developed. Otis Graham, Lindsey Reed, and the whole staff of The Public Historian are making our professional journal among the most informative and innovative in the country. The Public Historian responds effectively to its readership, and successfully confronts issues central to the membership of NCPH and the larger historical community. The recent emphasis on reviewing gray literature goes a long way to defining the work product of our field, especially for those who have a superficial understanding of how public historians translate their expertise into research activities.

Annual Meetings

The national meeting just ended in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, represents a concerted effort to integrate local historical resources into the program. Attendees were treated to an array of activities in Valley Forge and Philadelphia-efforts to move our discussions about many public history topics out of the formal sessions and into the community. If our national gatherings are to reflect our interests as public historians, they cannot simply mirror traditional academic meetings. Joan Dutcher and Jeff Brown did an excellent job making that very point. In 1994 we will meet in Sacramento, and this meeting proves to carry on in the spirit of Valley Forge. What is unique about the Sacramento meeting is its theme: "Public History and the Environment." It was apparent at the sessions at Valley Forge and in Columbia, South Carolina that environmental issues and projects have gained broad appeal among public historians. This then, and the rich local historical resources in the California capital, should make 1994 a memorable year. Plans also are being made for our joint meeting with the Organization of American Historians in Washington, D.C. in 1995.

Coordination with Other Professional Organizations

NCPH remains active in supporting lobbying efforts in Washington on behalf of historians and historical projects. The activities of Page Putnam Miller and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) are essential. NCPH provides financial support for NCC, and various members have participated in lobbying and letter-writing efforts. Our CRM committee, for example, monitors the work of the National Park — See Annual pg. 3

History and Fiction

by Christopher C. Gibbs

Historical novels enjoy tremendous popularity today. Steamy romance novels set in some remote, romantic past, probably form the largest category, but there are others. Think of *Lonesome Dove*, *Burr*, *Confessions of Nat Turner*. Clearly, writers of fiction find fertile ground; and their audiences agree. What is the relation between history and the work of historical novelists? What role does history, grounded as it is in facts, play in the making of fiction?

l write detective novels. They take place in the past, but that's secondary. Ellis Peters writes about the remote late middle ages (early Renaissance?), but she's a detective novelist, not a historical novelist. Michael Crichton's *The Great Train Robbery* takes place in the early nineteenth century, *Eaters of the Dead* in the tenth, but both are thrillers. The history is just background.

I went through a difficult process in changing over from writing history most of the time to writing fiction most of the time. Obviously lots of people move back and forth with ease. But *Red Scare Murders* is my first novel. I began it about the time I was finishing *The Great Silent Majority*, a work of history which deals with Missouri's response to World War I. In many ways the detective novel, which deals with the aftermath of the war, is a continuation of the historical monograph. I found that I had more to say about the period, but that I wanted to say it to a different, wider audience, and in a significantly more



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.

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

Submissions to Public History News should be sent to Elizabeth Monroe, Editor, at the address above. profitable form. I have always liked detective stories, so I decided on that medium.

To smooth the way, I relied on history with which I was familiar, and if I ran into trouble, I just consulted my own book.

But the history in *Red Scare Murders* was background. I had to fill in the foreground with a fictional (though plausible and based in reality) place and fictional (though plausible, three-dimensional, and reality-based also) people. It was hard. There were no note cards. I couldn't look up stuff — I had to invent it. I had to create characters and dialogue and scenes, all of it out of my imagination. And I had never done that before (contrary to what some reviewers of my historical work claim).

Anyway, I finally finished the novel, got an agent, and we are in search of a publisher. Now I am working on a sequel. It takes place in 1920. The fiction is a little easier, but I have discovered that I don't know much about the period. Further, it is a period that is largely neglected. It's kind of an interstice between the War and "the Twenties." Most people concentrate on the League fight and Wilson's illness, but they seem mainly to be using that to segue into the fun stuff that comes after Harding's inauguration. So I have to do some research.

Why? Why not just make it up? (Robert Parker growls that he never does research. That's an overstatement, but typically Parker.) I do research out of respect for my audience. Detective novel readers are pretty well educated, and they catch mistakes. And, though they are a nonviolent lot, they seek revenge: they don't buy your books. But mainly I don't make it up because the real stuff that happened in the past influences my fictional characters. And in some cases, my characters are not fictional at all, but extremely, famously, real. I sometimes play games with where real people were and what they were doing, but perhaps because of that I want to make sure that my background facts are accurate. If they are, then the lies I tell about the historical figures will at least appear plausible.

But it goes beyond that. When I was writing history, I was analyzing past phenomena for an audience interested in that. I wanted people who already knew something about World War One to consider it from a new angle. When I write detective fiction, I am trying to entertain a wide audience. I don't want to explain the Red Scare or 1920 to them. I'm not sure I even want my readers to think consciously about the historical context because I am comfortable working in portions of America's past. I have been doing it for a long time. But, of course, once that commitment is made — to write in a historical context — then I feel an

obligation to get the context right so it doesn't distract. And so it will help the reader see. Conrad says somewhere that is what he is trying to do: to make the reader see. And he was so successful because the characters he made up were so well delineated, so beautifully created, externally and internally, that they remain imprinted on the reader's mind. But his context was perfect, too. Life in the humid backwaters of Africa and Asia, a storm at sea, conditions aboard sailing ships and steamers. Dick Francis succeeds as a detective novelist, not because he created interesting and memorable characters: they're all the same cardboard cutouts. But he can do action and dialogue, and his command of his context is superior. I happen to find most of Asimov boring, but his alien worlds live. Even Robert Parker's Boston is real, and based on years of familiarity.

So what, as Dave Thelen used to say, is the point? A writer of fiction creates a universe. No matter how real it may look, that universe is not real; it is a product of the writer's imagination. The writer then invites the reader into that universe. If the writer has been successful in creating the universe, the reader spends some time there, exploring, sharing experiences with the inhabitants, and then leaves the universe. If the writer is pretty good, the reader will have a pleasant and diverting few hours. If the writer is really good, the reader's life will have been changed. But the whole universe has to be carefully created, both population and environment. The environment can be a remote galaxy or the world of horse racing, but it has to be created in a way that the reader sees it. Would Jane Austen's characters be as memorable if she didn't have complete command of English country life? Or Hardy's, of an entirely different English country life? The historical context that 1 create is as alien to most readers as the racing world of Dick Francis, the galactic empire of Asimov, the jungles of Conrad. I have to get it right so that the fictional characters who live in that context and interact with it can have dimension and reality thereby. Consequently, I do my research, and I try to get the history right, but that's not really what I am writing about at all.

Thus the relationship between fiction and history is rather tenuous, and, for most novelists, the past is simply one among many other possible settings against which to tell the story.

Christopher Gibbs is History Programs Coordinator of the Division of Parks and Recreation of Union County, New Jersey.

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Service in implementing new amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. NCPH also supports the promotion of history through modest financial commitment to the National History Education Network and History Day.

Committees

But what about the future of NCPH? Middle age for our organization does not mean planning for retirement; but meeting the needs of our constituencies and drawing more constituencies into the fold. Although we flatter ourselves with our name–National Council on Public History– we are not as expansive an umbrella organization as we think or as we wish.

During 1992-1993 we laid the groundwork for wide-ranging activities to broaden our base and to provide more "deliverables" to our membership. The Long Range Planning Committee, chaired by Brit Storey, prepared a substantive list of short-, intermediate-, and long-term goals for NCPH. The next task will be placing those goals in an action plan. James Huhta's Professional Standards Committee completed an analysis of academic programs in public history and drafted guidelines on program standards. In March, 1992 Jim's Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University published "Analysis of the

1990-1991 Survey of Academic Programs in Public History." The Outreach Committee chaired by Shelley Bookspan, has been developing an exhibit booth proposal for NCPH which can travel to various professional meetings and be utilized to spread the word about our organization. This direct promotion of NCPH has received the board's endorsement, and we are currently seeking ways to underwrite the cost of the project. Through the efforts of a revived Membership Committee, Phil Scarpino has contacted public historians in many venues. The result is a healthy increase in membership for 1993 to almost 1,300.

Innovations

The most innovative activity of the year revolved around the establishment of the Consultants Working Group and the Public History Directors' meeting held at Valley Forge. The Consultants Working Group has the advantage of giving historical consultants a voice in NCPH which directly addresses the needs and interests of this important constituency. In return, the group offers expertise to members of NCPH interested in consultant activities or the research they conduct. Meetings of the group at Valley Forge were well attended and enthusiastic, and promise to result in some important projects, including a consultants hotline.

Under the auspices of Bill Bryan's Curriculum and Training Committee, a gathering of more than twenty public history directors and assistant directors met at Valley Forge for one full day to address a wide range of curricular, financial, and organizational issues peculiar to the maintenance of on-going Public History programs. While this group will not likely take on the formal structure of the Consultants Working Group, it will provide a basis for discussion of common problems and issues.

A working group of government historians may also emerge as a result of the precedent established by the consultants and public history directors. Far from fragmenting NCPH, such activities address the needs of the members in new and more direct ways.

NCPH is on firm footing. It will not cease to be the most central organization for public historians as long as it attempts to respond to the needs of its members and seeks to attract more members and new constituencies. The potential value of public history to the larger community, however, has yet to be realized. The next goal of NCPH must be to turn outward beyond the history profession and beyond the venues in which we work to demonstrate the utility of history to people in our communities not so familiar with us.

- Martin V. Melosi

OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting 1995: Call for Papers

The Program Committee for the 1995 annual meeting to be held in Washington, DC, March 30-April 2, invites proposals for sessions, panels, workshops and papers. The deadline for receipt of proposals is February 1, 1994.

The OAH in 1995 will be meeting jointly with the National Council on Public History, on the theme "American History as Public Discourse." The joint program committee seeks proposals that explore how the scholarship of American history informs, is informed by, and has come to constitute cultural and political discourse in many areas of public life. Among the dimensions we hope the meeting might examine are history in mass media and popular culture; in curricular debates at various educational levels; in museum exhibits, historic preservation, public commemoration, and cultural resource management; in formal political life and policy formation; and in institutional life from the corporate sector to community organizations.

Session and paper proposals need not necessarily be directed to the theme. Be-

cause the committee hopes to craft a balanced program reflecting the best current scholarly practice, we encourage proposals in all areas, periods, fields, and approaches to American history.

At the same time, we expect that the congruence between our theme of public discourse and the opportunities offered by Washington, D.C. will shape the program more than usual. We especially encourage off-site session proposals utilizing the institutional or community resources of the area, and we invite innovative proposals combining field explorations, hands-on workshops, or tours with reflective discussion sessions. Our theme also lends itself to a wider range of activities in the convention hotel, and we seek proposals or preliminary explorations for larger plenary events, demonstrations, screenings, performances, exhibits with associated discussion or linked research-oriented panels, or other formats.

We are particularly interested in introducing a format as the "poster session." These large sessions, quite common in the sciences and some social sciences, take place in a ballroom or hall in which anywhere from forty to one hundred or more programdesignated presenters, perhaps grouped by theme or area, display their work-traditionally on large 4' x 6' posters accompanied by the presenter, perhaps with handouts and/ or table-top slide presentations; the "audience" browses the posters and tables much as at the book exhibits. In other fields, such large sessions offer valuable opportunities for direct contact and focused discussion between presenters and those interested in their work, and we wish to see if the format can work similarly for historians.

Because we hope to encourage greater interaction between historians of every career stage and type, we want to stress that we will treat the poster session as a primary format, NOT as a consolation prize for unaccepted panels or unplaceable individual paper proposals. We urge everyone interested in participating in this (for historians) experimental format to submit individual or project poster proposals, in any area of American history.

--- See OAH/NCPH pg. 4

CONSULTANTS' CORNER

Report from Annual Meeting

by William A. Babcock

The Consultants' Working Group (CWG) took major strides over the last few months in continuing ongoing projects and in defining new ones to address over the next year. At the NCPH conference at Valley Forge questionnaires were distributed to conference participants to expand the computerized membership data base list. The Consultants' Working Group also conducted two meetings at Valley Forge to identify CWG members, define new projects for the next year, and select chairpersons and committees for these projects.

Over 30 consultants with expertise in a number of areas, including cultural resources, environmental planning and litigation, water rights, business history, and museum administration, attended the morning and evening sessions. Stanley M. Hordes of HMS Associates of Sante Fe, New Mexico, and Jill Miserow of Chicago were appointed as chairpersons, replacing Alan Newell of Historical Research Associates of Missoula, Montana. The CWG discussed a number of topics including definitions of a historical consultant and membership fees. The projects the CWG

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Although the committee prefers, in the traditional formats, fully packaged proposals for sessions, panels, or workshops, we will give full consideration to individual paper proposals, which we will combine into useful sessions.

Fair evaluation of all proposals requires a standard submission format. Each proposal must include the following:

- Names, addresses, phones, and (if available) FAX and E-Mail for all proposed participants
- A precis no longer than 500 words (one page single-spaced, in the interest of copying and mailing economy) stating the focus, thesis, methodology, and significance of the session, panel, workshop, paper, or poster
- A one page prospectus of each paper/ presentation within a proposed group session, panel, or workshop
- A short summary vita for each proposed participant.

IMPORTANT: spiraling costs mandate that these be single page summaries, not entire cvs.

It is an OAH policy, and within NCPH guidelines, that the Program Committee

selected for the next year include a consultants' directory, a speakers' bureau, a consultants' hotline, and group insurance coverage.

The CWG determined the directory as its first priority and discussed the merits of on-line and hard copy formats to improve contact between consultants needing technical or regional expertise and to market consultants' services to potential clients. Distribution of the directory also was discussed. The CWG considered a speakers' bureau to promote applied historical research in a number of areas, including appearances before professional associations of environmental consultants, attorneys, architects, planners, businessmen, and public and not-for-profit administrators. The CWG also discussed a consultants' hotline as a means of providing professional advice to historical consultants on such subjects as business startup, contract negotiations, professional liability, and conflicts of interest. Finally, group insurance coverage was defined as an issue worth investigating to offset the prohibitive costs of insurance for small

actively seek to avoid gender-segregated sessions; the joint committee urges proposers of sessions to include members of both sexes whenever possible.

The joint committee likewise will work to follow the OAH policy and NCPH guidelines of having the program as a whole, and individual sessions to the extent possible, represent the full diversity of OAH and NCPH membership. We strongly urge proposers of sessions to include ethnic and racial minorities, as well as junior academics, independent scholars, public historians, and American historians from outside the U.S., whenever possible.

Please note, finally, that because this is a joint meeting all program participants who specialize in American history-practicing American historians, whether in academic or in other settings--are required to be members of the OAH or the NCPH.

All proposals should be submitted to the Chair of the joint program committee:

Michael H. Frisch Department of History Park Hall, SUNY-Buffalo Buffalo, NY 14260 Tel: (716)645-5954 FAX: (716)645-5954 E-Mail HISMIKEF@UBVM.BITNET.

Pre-proposal inquiries, especially about

businesses. The CWG hopes to make presentations on these subjects in Sacramento next year.

Chairpersons for committees are Judith Dulberger, American History Partnership of Youngstown, Ohio, for the consultants' directory; Jane Mork Gibson of Philadelphia for the speakers' bureau; Gary D. Williams and William A. Babcock, Heritage Research Center, Ltd. of Missoula for the consultants' hotline; and Catherine Brennan of Tempe, Arizona, for the insurance coverage.

Those interested in working on any of these committees or in obtaining more information about the Consultants' Working Group should contact:

Stanley M. Hordes HMS Associates, Inc. P. O. Box 4543 Sante Fe, NM 87502 (505)983-6564 FAX (505)983-1509

Jill Miserow 414 Green Park Court Deerfield, IL 60015 (708)405-9164

ideas for innovative formats or off-site sessions, are encouraged, and may be explored with the Chair or with any member of the Program Committee. The members are:

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Exhibitions in the Corporate Environment

by Phil Mooney

In August 1990 the Coca-Cola Company opened the World of Coca-Cola at a site in downtown Atlanta near the revitalized shopping-entertainment district known as Underground Atlanta. This 45,000 square-foot facility spread out over three floors combines many of the elements found in typical museum presentations with contemporary technologies and entertainment modules that have made it the city's most popular attraction. In its first two years of operation, almost a million visitors per year have visited the World of Coca-Cola, many of whom have waited over an hour during peak times to learn about the history of a commercial product.

The historical collections maintained by the Archives Department of the Coca-Cola Company are the foundation upon which this attraction was developed. Over 1200 artifacts and documents provide the historical overview to the marketing of a product that had its origins in an Atlanta drugstore in 1886, but which now is sold in over 190 countries. Included in the displays are documents and letters from the founders; photographs, sound recordings, films, and commercials; the entire range of advertising materials from calendars, posters and magazine inserts to such novelty items as toys, educational materials,

Original prototype bottle for Coca-Cola which evolved into the famous $6^{1/2}$ ounce contour package. Produced in 1915, it is considered the most priceless artifact in the pavilion.





The World of Coca-Cola, adjacent to Underground Atlanta.

games and trays; the cartons, coolers, dispensers and packaging that helped to sell Coke; and the array of international promotional pieces that made Coca-Cola a successful global product.

The World of Coca-Cola project is the most visible and most successful public programming effort that relies on archival materials as a core element, but it is only one of an ongoing series of exhibitions that the Archives has either developed or supported. Since the establishment of the Archives in 1969, there have always been one or more displays of advertising materials at our headquarters complex. Archives staff have developed smaller displays for the boardroom and for various executive suites, and they have restored the office of company patriarch Robert Woodruff as a permanent memorial to his enduring memory. Additionally, original oil paintings commissioned for advertising are used as decorative pieces throughout our public spaces. The continual exposure of employees, suppliers, and business guests to the company's heritage is a key element in the creation of a corporate culture that builds on the strengths of our system.

Special events such as anniversaries or historic milestones can create unique opportunities to develop exhibits for both internal and external audiences. In 1986, when Coca-Cola celebrated its centennial, over 20,000 associates gathered in Atlanta for a system convention that included major presentations on corporate history and extensive displays of advertising and promotional materials. Simultaneously, our London office requested assistance in the development of a special exhibition on commercial design that would use Coca-Cola as a case study. The result was a travelling show that opened at the Boilerhouse at the Victoria & Albert Museum and toured for over two years in Western Europe and Australia. In 1992, at the centennial meeting of shareowners, the Archives again produced a special display to mark the event.

From 1931-1966, a commercial artist named Haddon Sundblom created Christmas advertising for Coca-Cola, and his interpretation of Santa Claus has become the most popular view of Santa today. As part of the archival collection, Sundblom's original oil paintings constitute an exhibit that is timeless and that has clear connections with popular culture. For several years we have loaned this exhibit to museums like the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago and the Royal Ontario museum in Toronto. In 1992, the show went to Japan, and this year it will travel to Norway and Sweden.

In addition to generating exhibition programs that are self-contained, we actively participate as partners in the programs of other institutions. Prominent cultural agencies such as the Hoover Presidential Library, the United States Information Agency, the International Design Center in Berlin, and the Walker Art Gallery have borrowed materials from the corporate collection as have regional art centers, area businesses, and schools. All of these activities help to enhance the im-*See Corporate pg. 6*

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The following sponsors have demonstrated their commitment to NCPH by providing additional funds to help carry out our programs. Their generosity has subsidized our publications, helped produce our new membership database, and sustained our operating budget. We greatly appreciate their continued support.

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age of the company and help to educate the public about the role of advertising and marketing in society.

Currently, a number of new initiatives have been launched with great success. In New York, the opening of a retail store to sell Coca-Cola branded merchandise included the installation of permanent historical exhibits to attract shoppers and to provide an ambience that would mark the store as a destination point. In Italy customized exhibit traced the history of Coca-Cola, combining elements from the Archives with the private holdings of collectors. Opening in Padua, it has toured Rome this spring and is headed to Naples in the fall. A similar program is under development as part of Israel's 25th anniversary program.

Archival programs in the corporate world need strong public programming organization. The utilization of archival materials in public and private exhibitions is one way of achieving high visibility for a history collection. As the Coca-Cola Company, the exhibits we have sponsored have received positive press coverage, have generated impressive public attendance figures, and have enhanced the general perception of archival work. They will remain an integral part of our departmental mission for the future.

Phil Mooney, archivist, The Coca-Cola Company, inside Barnes Soda Fountain



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Public History Program Directors Meeting

by Bill Bryans

At the conclusion of the Valley Forge annual meeting, twenty-six directors and representatives of academic public history programs gathered under the sponsorship of the Curriculum and Training Committee for what Barb Howe later aptly named "the Sunday Marathon Discussion." For nearly seven hours, the attendees grappled with the question of how established public history programs and their directors maintain their vitality and viability. The often freewheeling discussion was loosely organized around four sessions offering general answers to that query: by training students in a meaningful way that enhances employability; by providing directors with professional recognition and opportunities for advancement; by addressing successfully the many external and internal issues affecting a program; and by incorporating the program into the larger mission of the university and the profession.

The first session consumed much of the morning. Connie Schulz and Robert Weyeneth reviewed the evolution of the Applied History program at the University of South Carolina from a generalist to a specialized format emphasizing archives, museums, and historic preservation. They also shared current plans to revise their curriculum through a cooperative venture utilizing an advisory committee consisting of public history practitioners and a university vice-president, along with a survey of graduates and a team of outside evaluators, the latter possibly coming through an exchange of program reviews with another institution.

South Carolina's plan to revise its public history curriculum comes partially in response to accreditation standards, both existing and proposed, by the professional organizations within the specialties of public history. Connie Schulz again contributed to the discussion by recounting the Society of American Archivists' movement toward certifying archivists and its proposed Master of Archival Science degree. Bill Bryans of Oklahoma State University shared the National Council on Preservation Education's standards for historic preservation programs. Standards and guidelines such as these pose potential problems for academic public history programs. They tend to focus coursework on narrowly defined professional training, something that in reality can be difficult to accomplish in a traditional academic environment. This situation also engendered a lively discussion related to the larger role of the discipline in public history, and vice versa.

Barb Howe of West Virginia University closed the opening session by providing her perspective on the placement of students once they completed their degrees. She stressed the importance of providing students with a variety of experiences in and out of the classroom. In addition to internships and practicums, this experience includes such practical matters as preparing a vita, practicing for a job interview, filing a federal job application form, writing a grant proposal, and nurturing a sense of professionalism by attending professional meetings. Howe also urged directors to be open-minded both in defining public history and in allowing students to follow their own paths.

Phil Scarpino of Indiana University at Indianapolis facilitated the second session, which dealt with professional recognition and advancement for program directors. He elaborated upon his recent *Public Historian* article on defining, evaluating, and rewarding public history, especially as it relates to the promotion and tenure process. Scarpino re-emphasized that guidelines for evaluation should be written for public history generally rather than for individual public historians. In the past, — See Meeting pg. 11

Mooney-Melvin Elected NCPH Vice-President

Patricia Mooney-Melvin, Director of Loyola University's Public History Program, has been elected Vice-President of the NCPH for 1993-1994. She will succeed Philip V. Scarpino as President after the 1994 annual meeting in Sacramento, California. Mooney-Melvin has been active in the NCPH since 1982 in a variety of waysas secretary, board member, committee member, conference program committee chair, and conference participant.

Mooney-Melvin received her Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1978. She has directed the Public History Program at Loyola since 1990. Prior to that she worked at the Ohio Historical Society, taught at the College of Wooster, and directed the Public History Program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

An urban historian by training, Mooney-Melvin is the author of a study of urban definition and community organization during the Progressive Era, coauthor with Zane L. Miller of an urban history textbook, and editor of a historical dictionary on community organizations. She is currently working on a study of the role played by neighborhood organizations in city planning decisions before World War I.

She has participated in or directed a number of public history projects. Mooney-Melvin served as a faculty member for the Teaching Public History Institute sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities at Arizona State University in 1984. She currently directs the East Rogers Park Neighborhood History Project and the Department of Defense Legacy Management Project on a guidebook about DoD-related sites and museums associated with World War II.

As director of Loyola's Public History Program, Mooney-Melvin heads a program that combines solid historical training and skill development in applied research. The Program's internship requirement helps students integrate their theoretical knowledge and applied skills. Recent interns have worked for the Adler Planetarium, the American Public Works Association, the Chicago Historical Society, the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation, Kraft General Foods, the National Park Service, and the Newberry Library.



Patricia Mooney-Melvin

- Meeting continued from pg. 10

many departments enacted what amounted to ad-hoc, highly individualized guidelines for the person occupying the public history position. Doing this discounts public history as a legitimate field within the discipline, and leaves uncertain the fate of a successor should the director one day leave.

At this point, the discussion also turned, with the help of Noel Stowe of Arizona State University, to changing the definition of scholarship to include service and teaching. Such changes will benefit public historians in the academic evaluation process as they give new and greater weight to the many public and non-traditional activities in which public historians must engage to be successful.

Running late, the third session turned to the myriad external and internal issues

faced by public history programs and their directors. Marty Melosi of the University of Houston shared his experiences on the necessity of interacting with the larger historical community, the challenges of fund raising, and cooperative opportunities both on- and off-campus. Along with the satisfaction, he also shared some of the frustrations attending such activities, including the difficulties of operating within a university bureaucracy. Jeff Brown of New Mexico State University drew upon his considerable experience to address internal issues. Stressing creativity above all else, he suggested drawing upon faculty from other departments and university-wide programs. Brown also found that co-opting colleagues into a project afforded them a greater understanding and appreciation for the public historian's craft. Finally, Hal Rothman lent his unique

perspective on the issue of "burn-out". Unable to attend the meeting, he provided a letter relating how the many demands that routinely were a part of his directorship at Wichita State University--including fund raising, establishing internships, serving on boards, and attending a seemingly endless array of meetings--helped make a more traditional academic position at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas more appealing than it might have been otherwise.

Noel Stowe opened the final session by examining how public history fits into the larger trends within higher education and the discipline. He urged directors to reevaluate their programs constantly, keeping in mind what they are, what they do, and how they do it. Directors should also be aware of the administrative environ-

- See Meeting pg. 15



by Page Putnam Miller

Update on Presidential Appointments. In April President Clinton selected Sheldon Hackney, a historian and President of the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, to head the National Endowment for the Humanities. Official paper work on this nomination has not yet been forwarded to the Senate, thus it is unlikely that the confirmation hearing will occur soon. On May 21 President Clinton appointed Roger Kennedy, who served for the past 13 years as the director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, as Director of the National Park Service. Senate confirmation is not required for this position and Kennedy has already assumed his new post. There is no new word on the selection of the U. S. Archivist beyond the news in April that Stanley Katz, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, had been interviewed for the five-member review board to oversee the release of the JFK assassination records.

Government Held in Contempt in PROFS Case. In a civil contempt order, Judge Charles R. Richey ruled on May 21 that in the case of Armstrong V. Executive Office of the President that the government had violated the Federal Records Act. This case originated in 1989 when a group of plaintiffs, including the American Historical Association and the American Library Association, charged the Administration with destroying historically significant computer records, frequently called PROFS because the electronic mail system used by the National Security Council was IBM's Professional Office System (PROFS). Two times in January Judge Richey ordered the preservation of these records, calling for the Archives to issue new preservation guidelines and to take immediate steps to preserve those tapes that were deteriorating or had been damaged. Judge Richey has given the White House and the National Archives 30 days to promulgate new guidelines and to take all necessary steps for preserving the over 5,000 tapes involved. The contempt order states that there will be a fine of \$50,000 a day for the first week after his deadline, \$100,000 a day for the second week and \$200,000 a day for the third week. The Appeals Court will hear oral arguments on the merits of this case and on the contempt order.

National Historical Publication and **Records Commission (NHPRC) Reau**thorization. In February Rep. Philip Sharp (D-IN) and Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD), members of the NHPRC Commission, introduced HR1063 and S314 calling for a six-year reauthorization of the NHPRC grants program with authorization ceilings increasing over the period from \$12 million in 1994 to \$18 million in 1999. On May 18, however, Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA), the new Chair of the House Subcommittee on Government Information, which has oversight responsibility for the National Archives and the NHPRC, introduced HR2139, which authorizes NHPRC for only 5 years with "such amounts as may be necessary." In the Senate there are plans to amend S314 to have only 2-year authorization at the current authorization level of \$10 million. Because NHPRC grants have only been authorized through FY'93 it is important for the FY'94 appropriation for NHPRC that legislation be passed soon. If the House and Senate proceed on their current tracks, a conference committee will need to reconcile the bills.

Revision of Thematic Framework. At the end of 1990 legislation was passed that requires the revision of the National Park Service's thematic framework. The Iaw calls on the National Park Service, in coordination with major scholarly and professional organizations, to undertake a complete revision of the current framework to reflect current scholarship and research and the full diversity of American history and prehistory. Last month the National Park Service and the Organization of American Historians signed a cooperative agreement to revise the framework. Major work on the revision will begin this summer when a group of fifteen scholars and a dozen National Park Service staff gather in Washington for a working meeting.

Hearing to Be Held on Closed Stacks at the Library of Congress. Last spring the Library of Congress closed the stacks to all scholars. Although the scholarly community recognizes that some additional security measures are needed, there is a strong sense that the effectiveness of the Library of Congress as a center for scholarly research has been diminished by the rigidity of restrictions on stack access. Many of the major historical organizations have passed resolutions opposing the current policy. On June 15 the Joint Committee on the Library, chaired by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-NC), held a hearing on the Library's security system and closed stack policy. Grace Palladino testified on how this policy has affected the research and production of the Samuel Gomper's Papers Project. Eric Foner, the President of the OAH, testified on behalf of the historical profession.

Declassification. April 26 President Clinton issued a directive ordering the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) to head a task force aimed at drafting a revision of the government's classification/declassification system. The directive stated that such a revision was necessary to take account of the altered security situation of the post Cold War era. While applauding this important step, some historical organizations have written the President to express concern that the task force contains those with a vested interest in continued secrecy and that the views of others familiar with the failings of the current system should also be heard.

American Collections. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has included in the Department of State, USIA, and Related Agencies Authorization Act for FY'94 and FY'95 a section on American Collections which calls for the U.S. Information Agency to provide a collection of books composing the core of recent American Studies scholarship to foreign universities with American Studies programs. This legislation provides a total of \$4.5 million for 65 universities. This initiative began two years ago and was spearheaded by Joyce Appleby, who was then President of the OAH.

Congress Passes Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act of 1993. On March 24 the Senate passed S564, the GPO Access bill, known in the last Congress as the GPO WINDO legislation. The House passed S564 on May 25, and it is currently awaiting the President's signature. The purpose of this legislation is to establish in the Government Printing Office (GPO) a means of enhancing public access to a wide range of federal electronic information. The bill provides for online access to the Congressional Record and the Federal Register, other appropriate publications distributed by the GPO, and the establishment of an electronic directory of federal public information stored electronically.

BULLETIN

Awards and Fellowships

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applicants for its 1994-1995 scholars-in-residence program. This program provides support for fulltime research and study at any of the facilities maintained by the Commission for a period of 4 to 12 consecutive weeks between May 1, 1994 and April 30, 1995, at the rate of \$1200 per month. The program is open to college and university affiliated scholars, including graduate students; independent researchers; public sector professionals in history-related disciplines; writers; and others. The application deadline is January 24, 1994.

The scholars-in-residence program aims to promote the interpretation of Pennsylvania history, to encourage research drawing upon the Commission's documentary and material resources, and to develop collegial relationships between scholars and Commission staff. Applicants are encouraged to conceive of research topics as broadly as possible, and it is not required that research be limited to materials in PHMC archival or museum collections. Particular consideration will be given to proposals that address topics relevant to interpretive themes addressed by the Commission's programs, including but not limited to Pennsylvania's tradition of religious and political toleration, colonial life, rural and agricultural life, military history, the development of ethnic communities and ethnic relations within the state, the history of communal societies, architectural history, and the history of public policy. Proposals that address the agency's current programmatic initiatives in African-American history, industrial history, and social history broadly defined are especially encouraged. Projects that are likely to result in widespread dissemination of research through publications, public lectures, and other means will also be given particular consideration. For further information and an application form, contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717)787-3034.

The California Heritage Preservation Commission established the Archivist Award of Excellence in 1989 to honor individuals who have done superior work in archives and records management within California. Projects as diverse as developing a major outreach program, conducting conservation projects, creating model programs, overcoming obstacles in program development, providing significant financial support, or recruiting community support may be considered. The application deadline is September 15, 1993. For more information contact: California State Archives, 201 N. Sunrise Ave., Roseville, CA 95661, or Joe Samora at (916)773-3000.

Conferences and Seminars

The American Association for State and Local History's 53rd Annual Meeting will take place September 8-11 in Columbus, Ohio. The theme of the meeting is "Aspirations and Challenges." Highlights will be the Annual Awards Banquet and the keynote address by Robert C. Wilburn, president and CEO of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. For registration information call the AASLH offices at (615)255-2971 or write AASLH, 530 Church St., Ste. 600, Nashville, TN 37219.

The California Historical Society will hold its 1993 annual conference September 30-October 3 in Pasadena. "Paradox in Paradise" will examine the American ideals and images--real, mythical, and mystical--embodied in California's history and culture. An opening reception at historic El Molino Viejo, excursions to historic sites, and a film screening and keynote presentation complete the program. For more information contact the California Historical Society, 2099 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas will sponsor a conference on "Vietnam: The Early Decisions" from October 15-17, 1993. Focusing on the years 1961-64, the conference will examine the early decision on Vietnam against the general background of the Cold War and the immediate pressure of both the turmoil in Vietnam and the Presidential transition in the United States. Speakers will include Larry Berman, Larry Cable, Robert Divine, William Duiker, William Gibbons, George Herring, Andrew Krepinevich, John Newman, Brian VanDeMark and Lloyd Gardner. Registration is free and includes a reception and two lunches. For more information and a registration form, please contact Ted Gottinger at the Johnson Library, 2313 Red River St., Austin, TX 78705. (512)482-5137.

The Washington Seminar on American History and Culture, an unaffiliated, self-supporting, post-doctoral seminar, meets monthly from October to May to discuss works-in-progress and completed scholarship. Papers are circulated in advance. Membership is \$15. Historians in and visiting the Washington area in 1993-94 are encouraged to join and to notify the seminar director of their interest in presenting papers. Contact James M. Banner, Jr., James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, Suite 303, 2000 K St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

The School of Architecture of the University of Virginia will sponsor a symposium on Thomas Jefferson, Architect, consisting of presentations by leading scholars. The conference will be held November 5-6, 1993 in Charlottesville, VA. For information call (804)924-1428.

The Texas Historical Commission and the Winedale Historical Center, University of Texas announce the Winedale Museum Seminar, November 8-19, 1993. This seminar is designed to improve the quality and promote the continuing development of community and regional history museums, historical organizations, and other cultural institutions. The program is fashioned to meet the needs of mid- to upper-level museum administrators, curators, educators, exhibits specialists, and other staff members as well as the lone professional and experienced volunteer. The seminar consists of sessions including grant writing, fund raising, financial planning, trustee relations and board development, staff relations, volunteer managment, marketing, ethics, and political survival. Classes include lectures, discussions, group problem solving, practical exercises, participant presentations, and hands-on activities. A field trip to San Antonio museums is also part of the curriculum. Applicants must be professional staff members or experienced volunteers in museums or historical organizations. Enrollment is limited to 20. To receive an application, contact the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276, (512)463-5756. A registration fee of \$300 is due upon arrival at the seminar; cost of room and board (dormitory style) is \$180. Deadline for applications is September 21, 1993.

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts will be offered January 16-February 4, 1994. The course, "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early America, 1640-1860," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and the use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in workshop and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, research in the library and access to the garden.

The Winter Institute, originally designed as an in-house training program for Winterthur staff, is open to museum and university professionals, members, and students of American material culture with intermediate level knowledge. The application deadline is August 6, 1993. Tuition is \$1295. Discounts and partial scholarships are available. For applications and housing information call or write Bente Jacobsen, Education and Public Programs, Winterthur, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302)888-4643.

Calls for Papers

The "Cemeteries and Gravemarkers" Permanent Section of the American Culture Association is seeking proposals for its paper sessions scheduled for the ACA's 1994 Annual Meeting, to be held April 6-9 in Chicago, IL. Topics are solicited from any appropriate disciplinary perspective. Those interested are encouraged to send a 250-word abstract or proposal by September 1, 1993 to the section chair: Richard E. Meyer, English Department, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, Oregon 97361, (503)838-8362.

The New England Historical Association announces its call for papers or panels on any historical topic or time period for possible presentation at its Spring meeting on April 23, 1994 at Bentley College in Waltham, MA. Proposals should be submitted by January 15, 1994. Contact the NEHA Executive Secretary, Peter Holloran, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617)731-7066.

The North American Labor History Conference invites paper and panel proposals for a conference on the international and comparative dimensions of labor history, to be held October 13-15, 1994, at Wayne State University in Detroit.

We are particularly interested in constructing sessions around the substantive and methodological issues of what we might call the "internationalization" of the division of labor and working class organization. We would like to provide a forum for comparative historical work on the working class, working class political organization, and labor movements. We also encourage the presentation of findings of comparative and collaborative projects in round table or panel format. Topics for sessions might include (but are not restricted to) slavery and forced labor, migration of labor and capital, international labor/working class organization, labor unions and foreign policy, working class nationalism and internationalism, the uses of the state in controlling labor-in particular where national citizenship and

boundaries are concerned-and regional comparisons within specific countries. In addition, papers and panels concerning the race, gender, and class identities of the working classes are encouraged, particularly where we can construct cross-cultural comparisons or where such identities intersect or collide with national allegiances. To the extent possible, single paper/country proposals will be organized into comparative panels.

Please submit panel and paper proposals (including a 1-2 page precis and cvs for all participants) by March 1, 1994, to Professor Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313)577-6986

Winterthur solicits paper proposals for the 34th annual Winterthur Conference, "Perceptions of a Past: Private Collections; Public Collections," October 6-8, 1994. This Conference seeks to examine the formation of early private collections of art, decorative arts, and ephemera in America; to identify the impact of these collections on popular and scholarly perceptions of art and artifact; and to explore the roles museums assume in preserving, presenting; and interpreting such collections for the public.

Proceedings are published, and speakers will receive an honorarium upon acceptance of a publishable paper. Winterthur will also contribute to the speaker's expenses.

Proposals of not more than 500 words must be postmarked by December 31, 1993, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae. Each proposal must specify the title of the presentation, its theme and relevance to this conference, and whether slides, video, or other visuals will be used.

Proposals should be sent to the Thirtyfourth Annual Winterthur Conference, % Patricia D. Elliott, Conference Registrar, Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. Speakers will receive notification by March 1, 1994.

Positions

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking qualified candidates for the positions of Chief Agency Historian and Assistant Historian. The position will be located at EPA headquarters in Washington, DC. A Ph.D. in history is preferred, but an M.A. with appropriate background will be considered. All candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of 20th-century U.S. history. In addition, candidates should

have substantial backgrounds in either environmental, conservation, natural resources, science and technology, or public policy history. Highly qualified applicants will have extensive publications experience, as well as demonstrated skill in managing historical programs for government agencies. The Chief Historian position will be filled at the GM-14 level (\$56,627-\$73,619); the Assistant Historian will be filled at the GS11/12 level (GS11 \$33,623-\$43,712; GS12 \$40,298-\$52,385) with potential to the GS13 level. For a copy of the vacancy announcements, which contain application procedures, deadlines, and selection criteria, contact: Sonia Ruiz-Carasco, Management and Organization Division, (PM-213), 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460, or phone (202)260-5017.

The College of Charleston invites applications and nominations for Director of the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture and Director of the African American Studies Program. The Avery Research Center, an archives and museum established seven years ago, functions to preserve and make public the heritage of the African Americans of the Low Country of South Carolina. The purpose of the Research Center is accomplished through continuing collection development, conferences, fora, exhibits and community outreach. The main focus of the African American Studies Program, established in 1992, is an undergraduate minor in African American Studies. The College of Charleston has approximately 9000 students and 300 faculty members. Applicants must have appropriate graduate degrees for an appointment in an academic department of the College of Charleston. Specialty area is open although evidence of scholarship, teaching or other work experience in African American studies is required. The review of applications will begin on September 1, 1993, although applications will continue to be received until the position is filled. An appointment may be made as early as January 1, 1994. Rank and salary are open. Salary from \$50,000. Please send the names of three references and a curriculum vita to Dr. David Cohen, Dean of Libraries, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424.

Grants

The National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) announces the availability of grants for the Conservation Assessment Program (CAP), contingent on congressional appropriations for FY 1994. CAP is funded by the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) and

coordinated by NIC. Application materials for the program will be mailed to prospective applicants (who must be on the CAP mailing list) the second week of October, 1993. Interested organizations are advised to submit their names to NIC before September 30. Applicants from last year's waiting list will automatically receive an application. CAP grants are awarded to eligible institutions on a non-competitive, first-come, first served basis. CAP provides funds for an independent, professional conservation assessment of a museum's collections and environmental conditions and, where appropriate, historic structures. The assessor's resulting report will identify conservation priorities to assist the museum in developing a longterm plan for collections care and management. CAP grants are one-time awards that support a two-day site visit by a conservation professional. For museums located in historic structures, the grant will also support a two-day site visit by an architectural assessor. The final date for application receipt is December 3, 1993. To request an application or receive further information contact: CAP, National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, 3299 K St., NW, Ste. 403, Washington, DC 20007. (202)625-1495.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) announces new grant guidelines and application materials. The single booklet supersedes previous, separate versions of the NHPRC guidelines for records and publications grants. It took effect June 1, 1993. Previous versions of the guidelines and application forms are no longer valid. The new guidelines reflect the goals and objectives set forth in the Commission's 1992 long-range plan, as well as consolidation of the former Records and Publications programs into a single grant

- Meeting continued from pg. 11

ment in which they operate and the reporting lines within their respective institutions. Stowe also pointed out that public history programs bring benefits to their institutions, especially in the current climate of downsizing and accountability in higher education. These benefits include outreach to the general public, partnerships with the private sector, interdisciplinary projects, and the attraction of quality students. Within the history profession changes potentially beneficial to public history program directors are occurring, such as the changing definition of scholarship, but the reception of these changes may not always be favorable. Therefore, public history directors need to decide

program. The guidelines provide information to applicants and grantees regarding eligibility, proposal development, review procedures and grant administration. Application forms are included in the guidelines booklet. Submission deadlines for applications will remain June 1, October 1, and February 1. However, the types of proposals that will be eligible for submission against each deadline have changed. Applicants should consult the guidelines for further information. In addition to the general program guidelines booklet, separate special guidelines have been prepared for certain types of applications. Applicants should request these as indicated in the general booklet. To obtain copies of the new guidelines, please write or call the NHPRC, National Archives Building, Room 607, Washington, DC 20408; (202)501-5610.

Publications

Media Log: A Guide to Film, Television, and Radio Programs Supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities describes more than 800 programs that lend insight into American culture and intellectual inheritance. Distinguished in the form of film, video, or audio cassette, these programs can be used effectively by schools, civic groups, and individuals in small discussion settings or in larger program efforts. Programs are grouped into eight sections to include: Children's and Family Programming; U.S. History and American Studies; History, Theology, and Criticism of the Arts; Literature and Language; World Culture and History; Archaeology and Anthropology; Philosophy, Religion, and Ethics; and Humanities. Media Log also provides a synopsis of each program's content, format, and length, as well as the names, addresses, and phone numbers of distrib-

whether to be on the main line or at the margin of the evolving debate.

Not surprisingly, the entire meeting raised more questions than it answered. Still, it proved a rewarding experience, primarily because the participants communicated rather than commiserated. Ideas, experiences, literature, and even frustrations were all shared. Everyone left knowing that they are a part of a large community of directors facing similar challenges and problems.

There were also some direct benefits. As a result of the meeting, the Curriculum and Training Committee will seek a session on the 1994 Sacramento program dealing with issues surrounding standards uting agents.

To order Media Log: A Guide to Film, Television, and Radio Sponsored by the National Endowment of the Humanities, indicate stock number 036-000-00054-6, send check or money order for \$10.00 per copy, or send your VISA or Mastercard number and expiration date to: Superintendent of Documents, P. O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15220-7954.

The Regional History Center of the University of Southern California and the Los Angeles City Historical Society, is building a Regional History Information Network through which researchers and repositories can exchange information. The History Computerization Project, a part of the overall program, now offers free workshops and a printed tutorial on the use of computer database management for historical research, writing, and cataloging. Those unable to attend the workshops can still obtain the 80-page workshop tutorial by mail. The workshops and tutorial give organizations and researchers a chance to see how easy it can be to build an historical database, at no cost or obligation. No prior computer experience is required.

The Los Angeles Bibliography Project has created a database of source materials, and a directory of historical repositories. Both projects employ the History Database program, running on IBM PC compatible computers. The computer classroom includes 10 IBM PCs connected to a shared database. The course textbook, Database Design: Applications of Library Cataloging Techniques, by David L. Clark, is published by TAB division of McGraw-Hill. For a current workshop schedule and a free copy of the tutorial contact: History Computerization Project, 24851 Piuma Road, Malibu, CA 90265; (818)HISTORY, (818)591-9371.

and guidelines for professional training in archives, historic preservation, and museums. Also, the Committee will compile tenure and promotion criteria from departments having public history programs and will serve as a clearinghouse for such information. Finally, all agreed that there remains enough left to discuss that a similar, although shorter, meeting should be scheduled for Sacramento.

Anyone interested in further details about this meeting, or any other activities of the Curriculum and Training Committee may contact its chair: Bill Bryans, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-0611, or call (405)744-8183.

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