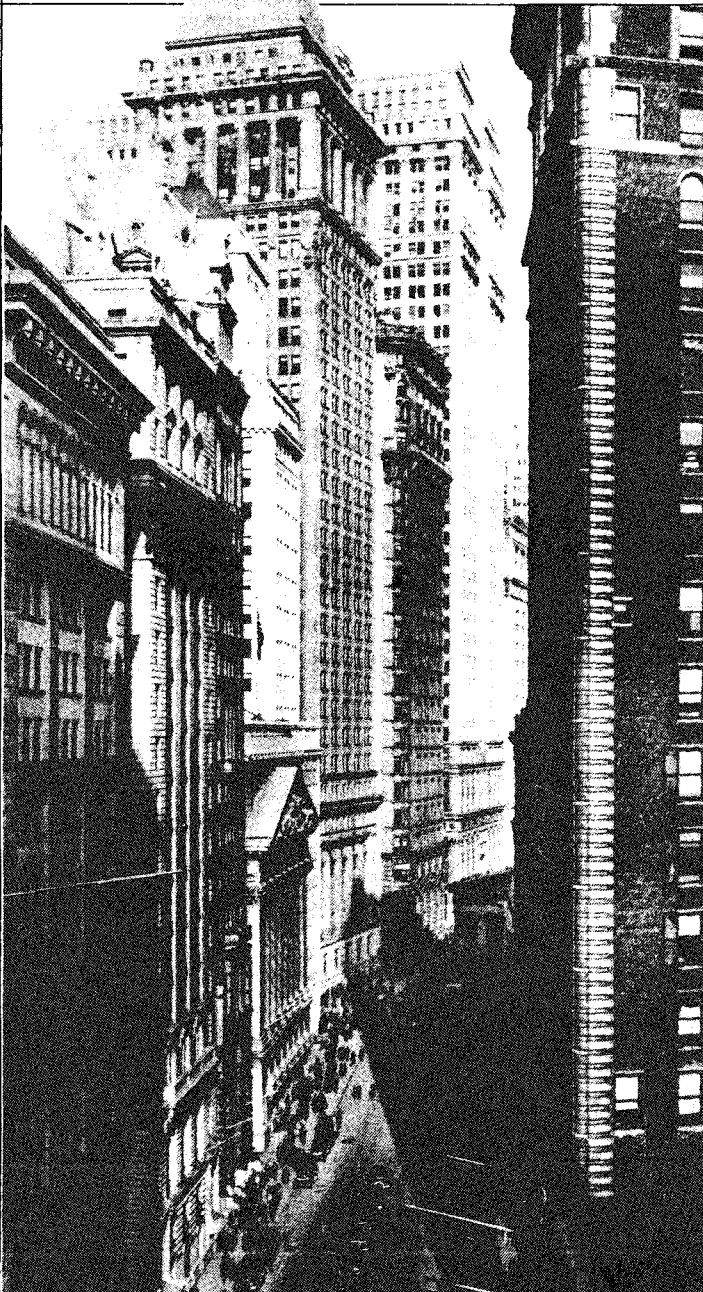


NCPH NEWS

Quarterly Publication
of the
National Council on Public History

Volume 6, Number 3 Spring 1986



Historians meet in New York. NCPH is hosting its annual convention in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians at the New York Penta Hotel, April 10-13. A pre-conference workshop will introduce the field of public history on Wednesday, April 9th and Thursday, April 10th. Other public history functions include business meetings, walking tours, and sessions on material culture, urban infrastructure, policy history, and curriculum. NCPH will host a reception at 6 p.m. on Friday, April 11, and a luncheon at noon on Saturday, April 12. Photo courtesy of the New York Stock Exchange Archives.

Deficit Takes Toll

by Page Putnam Miller

General confusion reigns as federal agencies face the grim uncertainties of federal budget reductions. Since the constitutionality of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is in question, the status of many appropriations is unknown. Nevertheless, the impact of deficit reduction measures is already being felt on national historic publications and grants, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, state preservation assistance, and other public history programs.

The President's FY'87 budget once again recommends zero funding for the grants program of National Historical Publications and Records Commission. A representative of the National Coordinating Committee will be testifying at the spring appropriations hearings to present NHPRC's outstanding record for using federal funds to stimulate private contributions for records preservation and historical documentary editing projects. Although it would be useful if all members of Congress could be alerted to the accomplishments of the NHPRC grants program, it is most important for members of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees to receive mail on this small but valuable program.

See DEFICIT, p. 12

Preservation Law Committee Eyes Proposals for Change

by Stanley M. Hordes

At the 1986 meeting in Phoenix the National Council for Public History formed a new committee on cultural resources management to address some of the challenges faced by historians in the field of historic preservation. The Committee will hold its next meeting at the NCPH New York Meeting on Saturday, April 12, at 3 PM in the Cornell room of the Penta Hotel. All interested parties are invited to attend and participate.

Initially the Committee will focus on two major issues. The first deals with the question of the proposed changes in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. As proposed, the new regulations water down the process through which federal agencies comply with the Act, and, in effect, make compliance optional rather than mandatory. For example, agencies will be able to exclude the Advisory Council from the consultation process, and deal with only the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs).

See PRESERVATION, p. 9

Historians and the Freedom of Information Act

by Dan Greer

Historians who pursue documents through the Freedom of Information Act should be mindful of how they approach that task—they could end up at odds with the source agency, possibly involving litigation and certainly prolonging their research. That message comes from a federal historian who is often on the receiving end of Freedom of Information requests.

Jack M. Holl, Chief Historian for the Department of Energy in Washington, D.C., shares that advice to inform historians how to make the most of their FOIA requests and avoid the potentially adversarial relationship that could result from an ill-defined request.

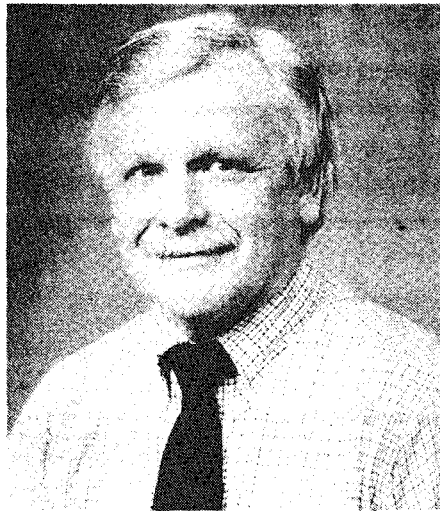
The Freedom of Information Act was passed in 1966 to provide the public right of access to federal documents. It is not even necessary to be a U.S. citizen in order to use it, according to Holl, but there's a catch—the document must exist before it can be retrieved through the act. The government is not required to create documents for the requesting party. Requests that are too broad or unspecific may be denied, he says. "I have had requests which in effect have asked, 'give us everything you have on nuclear reactor safety'...That's thousands of documents, and it would take the agency hundreds of hours and cost many thousands of dollars to answer it. Consequently, you go back to the requester and say, 'we're sorry, but your request is unreasonable and ill-defined.'"

Instead, Holl says, historians should make their FOIA requests efficient by doing the research legwork first: researching what's available and open to the public; talking to historians who might hold pertinent documents; then looking for hints and clues about further information that might be available by reading the public record. "By incremental steps historians should work their way through available information until they get to that level where they can ask for information that has not been released to the public, which might not be released except through the FOIA.

"I think every historian should see the Freedom of Information Act as a court of last resort rather than a law of first entry into the record," Holl recommends.

"One of the problems of the Freedom

of Information Act is that it puts the requester potentially into an adversarial and litigious relationship with the government historian or archivist," warns Holl. The government archivist who responds to the request must base their response on the law. If the specific documents requested are not available, then the requester may appeal. But this may put the historical researcher and the archivist in a difficult relationship. Holl says, "when every request is a potential lawsuit, and every denial has to be couched in legal language which justifies each denial while defining the rights of the requester, it can be a long and drawn-out process to get any research done." The FOIA should not be used as a shortcut for traditional research.



The Freedom of Information Act is the historian's court of last resort, according to Jack M. Holl, Chief Historian, U.S. Department of Energy.

Lawyers and journalists account for most FOIA requests, and over the years they have learned to make their requests effective, Holl says. But historians, who use it less often, may still need to learn that they can request documents in the traditional manner without sacrificing their FOIA rights.

Historians should also be concerned about the "chilling effect" the FOIA has had on the creation of government documents. "There's just no doubt in my mind that the FOIA is inhibiting documentation of policy making at the very highest levels of government.

There was a very striking incident some years ago when a Secretary of

Energy had been on board for just a couple of months, and a journalist requested, under the FOIA, all of the Secretary's correspondence from the time the Secretary had taken office. You can imagine the horror that was created among the Secretary and other staff members. The solution to the Secretary's problem was not to keep official files. Now for historians," says Holl, "that's a serious problem created by the mechanism of this law."

Oral history programs have suffered a "chilling effect" as well. Because federal historians are not exempt from the FOIA, they cannot offer their respondents the same kind of protection given by their private sector colleagues.

"Personally, I feel that there should be a five-year rule in governing access to government files," Holl says. "That exclusion would cover a presidential administration plus one year. On the other hand, I can't imagine that such an amendment to the present law could ever be adopted.

With the protection of a five-year rule, Holl believes officials "would create memoirs, diaries and letters that they won't create when they fear that these might have to be made available to the public immediately, or within ten days, as the act calls for."

On the balance, Holl says, "I think it's a good law...it provides an effective, *ad hoc* way of reviewing and releasing information that people want." Some documents, such as old classified material, may be obtainable only by using the FOIA. Declassifying documents can be costly, but effective FOIA requests can expedite their release by getting the material into the classification review system.

Some agencies will not release information except through the FOIA. Holl says, "occasionally, not often...it turns out to be the best way to go. But," he reminds, "as a general rule, I would start with a non-FOIA request and use the act as the weapon of last resort rather than first resort.

For assistance in effectively using the FOIA, Holl recommends a guide published by the Organization of American Historians, written by Anders, Trask and Baehler, titled *User's Guide to the Freedom of Information Act*. □

COUNCIL UPDATE

Changing the Guard

by Barb Howe, Executive Secretary

By the time you read this, our annual elections will be over, and we will know the officers and board members for the coming year. We do know, however, that Michael Scardaville, director of the Applied History Program at the University of South Carolina, will be our new chair for 1986-87 and that Arnita Jones will be our new vice-chair. Jones is a Senior Historian and Director of Marketing for History Associates, Inc., a history business based in Washington, D.C. In addition to previous stints as a vice-chair and board member of NCPH, Jones served as Program Officer for Planning and Assessment Studies at the National Endowment for the Humanities and as Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. We welcome Arnita Jones back to the board and leadership of NCPH and wish both Mike and Arnita a good year ahead! The results of the balloting for the other positions will be announced in our summer newsletter.

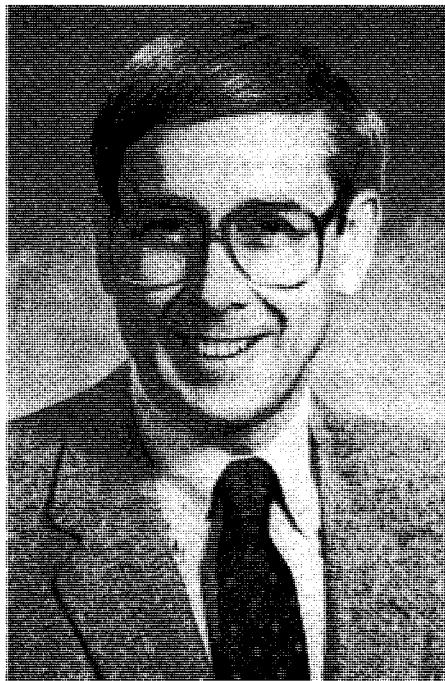
Our directory of public history programs has been renamed *Public History Education in America: A Guide* and is due out by the OAH/NCPH convention. Order blanks were mailed to all members, and anyone else interested in receiving a copy should contact me at the Department of History, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506. Copies are \$7.50 for NCPH

See *CHANGES*, p. 11

NCPH NEWS

is published quarterly by the National Council on Public History in cooperation with the School of Social Science and Public Affairs and the History Department, Boise State University. All matters of an editorial nature should be addressed to Todd Shallat, History Department, Boise State University, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725, or call (208) 385-3701. Copy for the summer issue must be received by May 27.

The National Council on Public History became a membership organization in 1984 to allow broader participation by all those interested in public history and its myriad forms. Historians employed by government, archives, museums, preservation organizations, corporations, and private consulting firms, as well as public historians teaching at universities and colleges, are members of NCPH. For details contact the NCPH Secretariat, Department of History, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.



Noel Stowe, outgoing chair

Year in Review

by Noel J. Stowe, Chair

Over the past several months Council activity moved into several new areas. I am happy to report that this work is the result of the labors of a wide group of members who have given increased amounts of time to the Council. In this brief report as outgoing chair, I would like to review some of this work and tell you what you can expect in coming months.

In large measure the Executive Committee helped to spur along NCPH work by providing encouragement and direction. Executive Committee meetings in May and October were marked by debate, brainstorming, and intense discussion about the nature of the Council and its future. As a result, the Council issued a statement of goals and objectives which were published in the last newsletter. Articulating these statements was an important effort; it gave Executive Committee members a sense of where the work of each committee fit into the scheme of NCPH activity and the activities for the NCPH agenda. Ultimately, each committee will receive clearer directions and responses from officers and the NCPH Board.

Some committees or officers are establishing better links between the Council and other constituencies, e.g., the Cultural Resources Management

See *YEAR*, p. 11

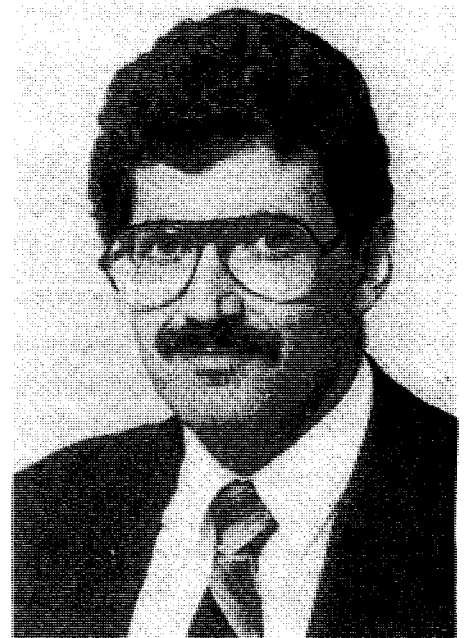
A Look to the Future

by Michael Scardaville, Vice Chair

As I am about to assume the responsibility of serving as Chair of NCPH, I would like to pause to reflect on the self-examination of the organization in which I had the opportunity to participate. There was no doubt that the Council had made major strides since its early days, but as of several years ago it was becoming increasingly clear that it had to respond to changes that were occurring both in the public historical community and within professional historical organizations. The Council form of governance, for instance, was not found acceptable by many supporters of the organization. They clamored for a grassroots body, a membership organization which would facilitate involvement and encourage a broader range of activities. It was with this in mind that in 1984 the then incoming Chair, Jack Holl, asked me to lead a thorough review and assessment of NCPH.

With the input of Shelly Bookspan, Robert Pomeroy, Glenda Riley, and Michael Schene, the newly-constituted Long-Range Planning Committee embarked on a two-year effort to critique the Council and recommend changes in the structure and programming of the organization. It was an enlightening process. Through questionnaires and discussions, we learned a great deal about

See *FUTURE*, p. 8



Michael Scardaville, incoming chair



BICENTENNIAL DAYBOOK

The historians at Independence National Historical Park have been engaged in researching and writing the Constitutional Bicentennial Daybook for two and one-half years. They have gathered materials from local and national repositories, private collections, and paper publishing projects on delegates to the Constitutional Convention. In the process, the staff has gathered thousands of documents—from the well-known letters of George Washington to biographical data on the elusive William Houstoun (a delegate from Georgia).

The staff conducted extensive research because of the ambitious nature of the daybook project. For each day in 1787 there will be four or five entries including an essay. From January 1 through May 14 the entries will include "Philadelphia Today", the "Confederation Today", the "Delegates Today", and the essay which will be entitled "Looking Back." For the period of the convention (May 14 through September 17) the "Convention Today" section will be added; and for the remainder of the year a section entitled "Ratification Today" will replace the convention entries.

At the beginning of each of the three segments a short essay will set the stage or explain the transition. Throughout the year appropriate graphics will illustrate the events. In some cases the pictures will be contemporary and in others they will be modern photographs. Each day's entry will range from three to five pages (double-spaced type). The history staff will thoroughly edit the entire daybook to assure accuracy and consistency.

The authors are all employees at Independence National Historical Park. David C. G. Dutcher is Chief of the History and Historical Architecture Division. Mr. Dutcher has been a historian in the park for ten years, and during this period has worked on the Revolutionary Bicentennial as well as the up-coming Bicentennial of the Constitution. He has been a

historian in the National Park Service for over twenty years.

David A. Kimball has returned to the park after an absence of some twenty years. While he was away, however, Mr. Kimball served as Chief of Planning for the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Park Service where he was responsible for the development of many of our eastern parks. In his earlier tour of duty (1956 to 1961) Mr. Kimball conducted extensive research that led to the development of Independence Park.

Robert K. Sutton is the western representative on the staff. Dr. Sutton, a native of Oregon, claims that he is responsible for making his colleagues aware that there is life beyond the Susquehanna River. He came to the park from the Cultural Programs Division of the National Park Service and before that he was a historian with Oregon State Parks and the Oregon Historical Society.

Anna Coxe Toogood is the only Philadelphia native on the staff. Before coming to the park, Ms. Toogood worked in the Eastern Service Center in Washington, D.C., and the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service, where she wrote historical research reports on national parks around the country.

The park intends to make the daybook available in two forms: 1) as a book publication for the general public, schools, visitors to the park, and anyone interested in following Bicentennial events; and 2) as a source for the print and broadcast media that will be made available through the Associated Press wire service. Each form will be edited for its particular purpose. The wire service entries will stand alone for each day—i.e., there will be some repetition to identify individuals that may be unfamiliar to the general public. The published version will flow more evenly with little repetition and will read more like a story. □

(see excerpt below)

Monday, July 9, 1787

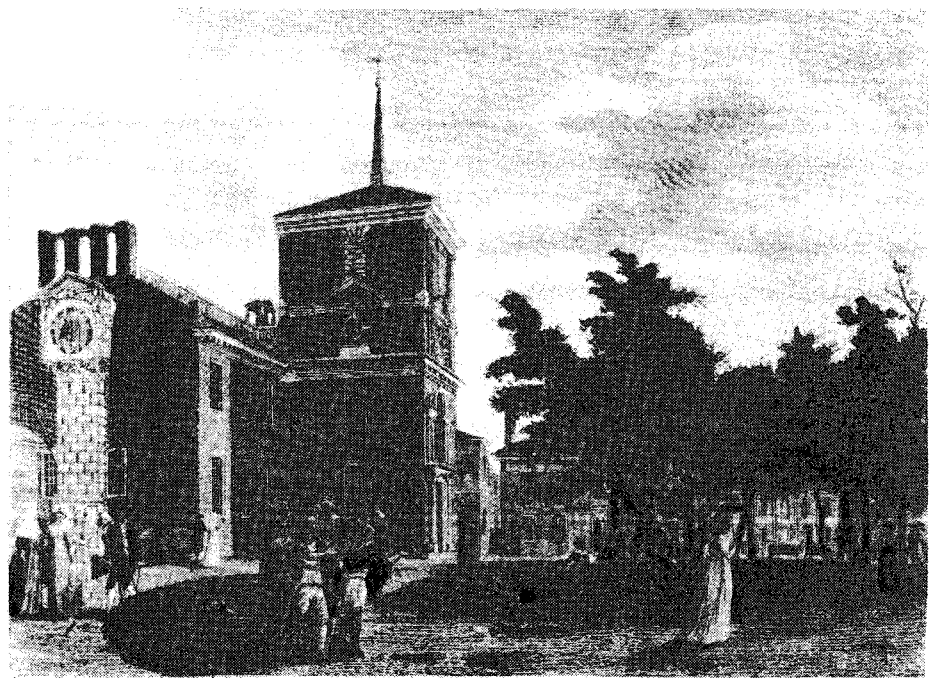
Philadelphia Today

Tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, and the best pickled sturgeon were some of the items advertised on the front page of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* during the week. Despite a post Revolutionary War depression, Philadelphia remained a thriving center of commerce where the stores were stocked with fine teas, linens, wines, and other goods from all over the world.

Confederation Today

NEW YORK — Congress did not convene today, lacking a quorum. But that didn't stop Manasseh Cutler, lobbyist from Massachusetts, from doing business. Cutler, who wanted to buy over a million acres of Ohio land for the Ohio Company he represented, met with the Congressional committee appointed to decide the fate of the Northwest Territory. No agreement was reached.

See MONDAY, p. 11



BACK of the STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Independence Hall prior to restoration in 1828. Photo courtesy of Independence National Historic Park and the Philadelphia Free Library.

Museums Use Actors to Recreate Historic Settings

Living History

by Howard Rosen

"LOOK ALIVE BALTIMORE" is a living history program in which actors present themselves using the words and dress of historical characters representing different eras and aspects of Baltimore's past. Developed by the Baltimore Council of Historic Sites, a consortium of local museums, historic sites and religious institutions, each museum was responsible for selecting and developing their own character in the program. This program has proven to be a very effective means of reaching a wide public audience. With the support of a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, eight historical figures have travelled the state, performing in all sorts of facilities before audiences of all ages. Nancy Andryszak Fenton, Curator of the Baltimore Public Works Museum, enthusiastically recommends this sort of program for public historians in other communities.

Living History is usually found in historic restorations or in natural settings, where the characters relate to a particular fixed site. According to Fenton, the value of the program developed in Baltimore is that it demonstrates the possibility of using characters alone—provided with adequate and accurate historical background—to recreate an entire historic setting. Once the prejudices of the classroom historians are overcome that this is not "serious" history, the use of real people to represent historical figures can be a particularly effective way of presenting local history. Such programs are much more flexible than other forms of exhibits.

They can be moved without props to an audience and adapted for each setting.

To be successful, a living history program requires the effective cooperation between the historian and the actor. The historian has the responsibility of providing the actor with the preparation of his character and placing the character into historical context. The actor is responsible for providing the theatrical



Public Works as Public History. Actor Barry Meiners portrays the engineer-architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe in the city-wide program "Look Alive, Baltimore." Photo courtesy of the Baltimore Public Works Museum.

interpretation based upon the historian's work. When both parts are present, the historical and the theatrical, you can have a program that teaches as well as entertains.

Benjamin Henry Latrobe was the character developed by the Baltimore Public Works Museum to represent the public works dimension of Baltimore's history. Part of the success enjoyed by this character was the ability to engage the audience in dialogue. Unlike some programs in which the character remains within the period, Latrobe was permitted to respond to questions regarding contemporary Baltimore. Using history as a frame of reference, he looked at the city of today and could say, "if they only had taken my advice" regarding plans for municipal improvements you wouldn't have such problems now. For the audience to benefit fully from and participate in such a program, they too need to be prepared. The actor has to prompt them and present ideas that will draw questions from them.

Getting the audience is one of the most important jobs of the organizer of a living history program. While the actor and the historian work together on the presentation itself, the organizer, who in this case was also the historian, Nancy Fenton, was preparing promotional materials of many kinds. She was particularly gratified that public works topics were accepted by the public as a natural and valuable part of the city's historical heritage when included in this sort of program.

For more on the living history project contact Nancy Andryszak Fenton, Curator, Baltimore Public Works Museum, 701 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21202; (301) 396-5565. □

Public Works Book Award

Books published in 1986 on subjects in the field of public works will be eligible to receive a \$1,000 award from the Public Works Historical Society. This new award has been established in order to encourage historical research and publication on the development of public works structures, facilities, technologies and services which have played a significant role in the transformation of modern society. The Abel Wolman Award, named in honor of one of the leading public works figures in the twentieth century, will be presented to the author who has made the most outstanding contribution to the history of public works.

Authors or their publishers may submit a book for consideration. Historical publications on water resources, transportation, solid waste, planning, engineering, and administration, public buildings and grounds, or public works equipment will be eligible. Applications and information

regarding the Abel Wolman Award may be obtained from the Public Works Historical Society, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. (312) 667-2200.

The Public Works Historical Society is a non-profit organization composed of public works professionals and historians dedicated to increasing the understanding of appreciation of public works history. Since its founding in 1975, the Society has actively encouraged programs and publications in the field of public works. It publishes a quarterly newsletter, monthly articles, "People in Public Works" in the *APWA Reporter*, a regular series, "Essays in Public Works History", and annual oral histories.

The Society has helped establish public works as a legitimate field for historical investigation. It has authored two large reference works: *History of Public Works in the United States: 1776-1976* and *Public Works History in the United States: A Guide to the Literature*. □

BULLETIN

JOBS

• The department of history at Indiana University—Indianapolis seeks an historian with public history experience to serve as coordinator for a developing M.A. program in public history. Applicants with a background in museums or historic preservation are especially welcome. The successful applicant will teach graduate level courses in public history and administer an internship program for degree candidates in public history. A teaching field in one of the following areas is desirable: recent U.S., American legal and constitutional history, American west, environmental history. Ph.D. required. Appointment will be made at the rank of assistant professor. Salary highly competitive and dependent on qualifications. Letter of application, curriculum vita, and letters of reference should be sent to Bernard Friedman, Chair, Department of History, Indiana University, 425 Agnes St., Indianapolis, IN 46202. To ensure consideration, applications must be received by April 20th, 1986. Representatives of Indiana University—Indianapolis will be available for interviews at the NCPH meeting in New York. Applicants should contact Bernard Friedman or Al Hurtado at the New York Penta Hotel.

• The University of Massachusetts at Amherst invites application for a new tenure track position at the level of assistant professor. Candidates should be able to teach in an area of U.S. history, and should possess training and or experience in one or more of the following fields: historical editing, archives, museums, material culture, local and regional history, oral history, public policy analysis, or other areas of non-traditional historical practice. Candidates should also be ready to play an active role in developing the University's new public history program. Contact Professor Roland Sarti, History Department, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

• The American Association for State and Local History will select its fifth annual William T. Alderson Intern in April, 1986. AASLH offers a \$1500 stipend plus \$500 for transportation. Applicants must be currently enrolled in a graduate program in history, historical agency administration, or a related field. Applications received after April 15 will not be considered. Contact James B. Gardner, Director of Education and Special Programs, AASLH, 172 Second Ave. North, Suite 102, Nashville, TN 37201, or call (615) 255-2971.

• Upper division and M.A. program emphasizing public history/new social history is looking for a person concentrating on early to mid 19th century U.S. willing to develop teaching qualifications in one other period, method or area. Ph.D. or ABD to be completed by 1987. Send letter, vita and three references to Dr. Nina S. Adams, 407 Brookens, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708.

PROGRAMS

• The Campbell Center For Historic Preservation Studies announces 21 summer workshops from June 16 through July 23. Courses include Care of Museum Collections, Furniture Conservation, Architectural Preservation, and some Interdisciplinary. For further information contact the Campbell Center, P.O. Box 66, Mt. Carroll, IL 61053, or call (815) 244-1173.

• The GSA Training Center and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are jointly sponsoring a two-day introduction to federal projects and historic preservation law. Upcoming courses will be offered in Nashville, Boston, Kansas City, Washington, D.C., and Seattle. For registration information, call the GSA Training Center at (703) 557-0986.

• One-day seminars on Newsletter Editing, Design and Production are available at various locations across the country until June 12, 1986. Inquiries should address Promotional Perspectives, 450 S. Main St./P.O. Box 8029, Ann Arbor, MI 48107, or call (313) 994-0007.

• Application deadlines for Fulbright Scholar Awards range from June 15, 1986, through February 1, 1987, for the 1987-88 competition. Grants in research or university lecturing may range from three months to a full academic year. There are openings in more than 100 countries. For more information and applications, call or write to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-1257. Telephone (202) 939-5401.

• Applications for Advanced Research Fellowships in India for 1987-88 are being received until June 15, 1986. Scholars and professionals with limited or no prior experience in India are especially encouraged to apply. Contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Attention: Indo-American Fellowship Program, Eleven Dupont Circle, Suite 300, Washington, D.C.

20036-1257. Telephone (202) 939-5469.

• Master's programs in Museum Studies are available through the State University of New York's Fashion Institute of Technology (F.I.T.). For information call (212) 760-7714, or write to the Office of Graduate Studies, The Fashion Institute of Technology, Room E315, 227 West 27th Street, New York, NY 10001.

• The University of London's Institute of Archaeology is offering summer schools in archaeology and conservation during July and August, 1986. For complete details call or write to Professor Patricia Rice, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506. Telephone (304) 293-5801.

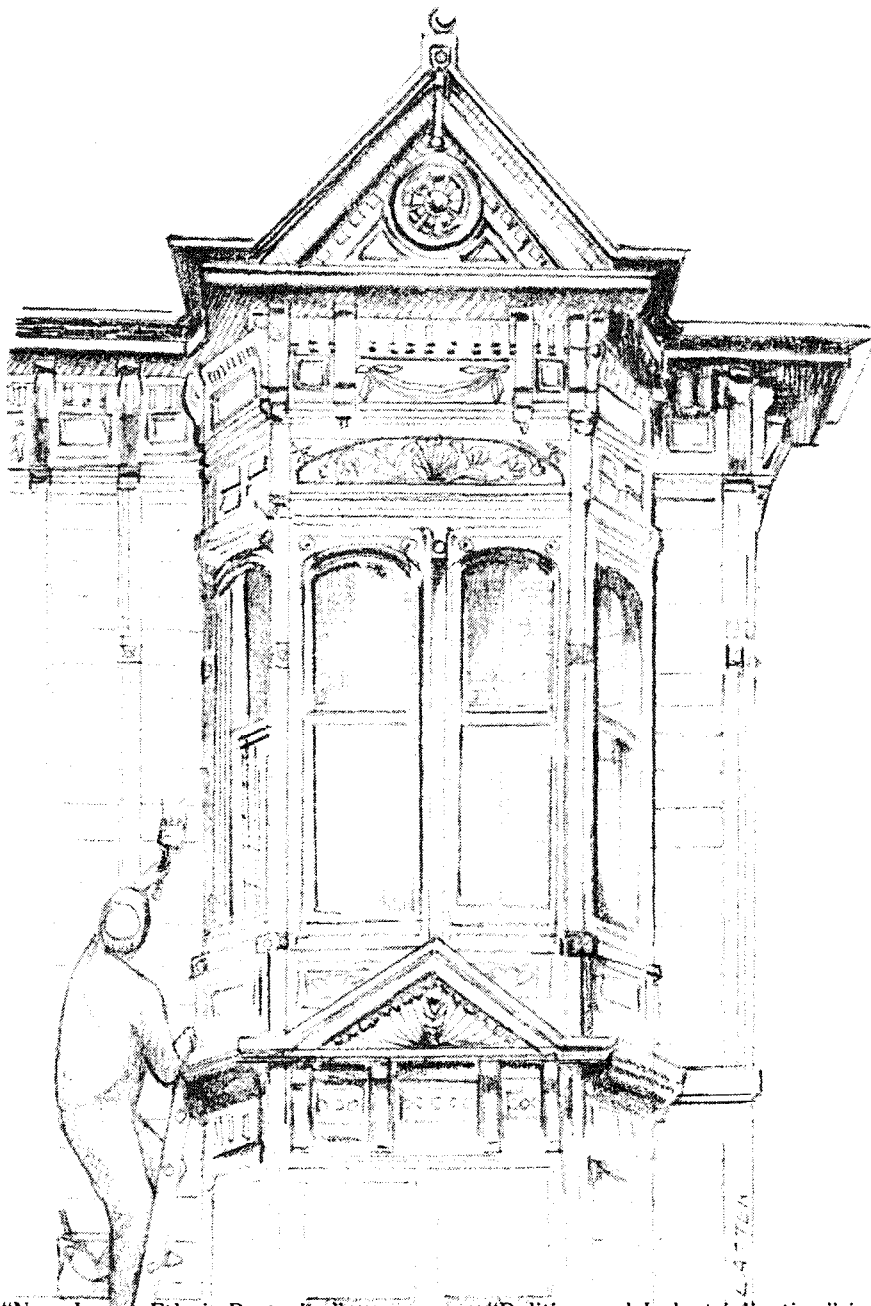
• Salem State College will offer a three-day "Institute on the Study of Local History," August 4-6, 1986. Three graduate or undergraduate credits may be earned by participants who are qualified and complete a research project or develop a curriculum unit. For more information write to Professor John J. Fox, Director, Institute on the Study of Local History, Dept. of History, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970, or call (617) 745-0556 ext. 2369.

• The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) programs employ students during the summer to document historic buildings. In many cases this is the student's first professional experience, and can provide invaluable knowledge regarding historic architecture and technology. For information regarding employment or site nomination contact Robert J. Kapsch, Chief HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20012-7127.

MEETINGS

• The annual meeting of the Oral History Association will be held October 23 - 26, 1986, on board the Hotel Queen Mary in Long Beach Harbor, California. For further information and registration forms contact the Association at Baylor University CSB Box 401, Waco, TX 76798.

• Interested in cutting the cost of your lodging while attending regional, national or international conferences? Convention Concepts has organized a new service to do just that by coordinating a shared-accommodations service. For further information contact Convention Concepts, 3917 Winfield Court, Fort Wayne, IN 46815, or call (219) 485-7980.



• "New Jersey Ethnic Portraits," an exhibition in honor of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, is showing at the Morris Museum through May 11, 1986. The thirty photographs are accompanied by excerpts from their oral histories. The museum is located at 6 Normandy Heights Rd., Morristown, New Jersey. For information call Peggy Lewis, New Jersey Historical Commission, (609) 984-3459.

• The Neighborhood Development and Conservation Center (NDCC) of Oklahoma City invites old house lovers to attend the Third Annual Old House Fair, May 17 - 18, 1986. The show features the latest information, products and services available for older home renovation, restoration and repair. It will be held at the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds. For more information contact the Old House Fair Committee, NDCC, 1236 N.W. 36th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

• "Politics and Industrialization" is the theme of the seventh annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History, to be held October 30, through November 1, 1986, at Lowell, Massachusetts. The conference should be of particular interest to anyone concerned with the history of labor, business, the city, and technology. Questions should be directed to Robert Weible at (617) 459-1027.

TRANSITIONS

• Robert R. Garvey, Jr., executive director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation since its creation in 1967, has retired. John M. Fowler has been appointed as acting executive director by Council Chairman, Cynthia Grassby Baker. Garvey was instrumental in integrating historic preservation values into the basic mission and policies of federal agencies. Prior to Garvey's role in the ACHP, he served as executive director of the National Trust for Historic

Preservation, and before that, as executive director of Old Salem, Inc. His distinctions include a Presidential Rank Award from President Reagan, the Government of Poland Award for international preservation accomplishments, and the North Carolina Award for Public Service. He has also received the Distinguished Flying Cross from his accomplishments as a major in the Marine Corps Reserve.

• U.S. Archivist Robert Warner's replacement has not yet been named. Warner announced his intent to resign about a year and a half ago. In January, the *New York Times* suggested that Herman Viola, Director of the National Anthropological Archives for the Smithsonian Institution, and Don Whitman Wilson, Director of the Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum, were among the front runners.

• The Society for History in the Federal Government reports that Air Force historian Fred Beck has been appointed associate editor of *The Federalist*. Edward Berkowitz of George Washington University is the new SHFG representative to NCPH.

NOTES

• The Academy of Independent Scholars was founded in 1979 to assist retired persons, or those no longer affiliated with academia, to continue their contributions in their field of study. For information about membership and functions contact the Academy at P.O. Box 3247, Boulder, CO 80307, or call (303) 497-0215.

• *Federal Historic Preservation Case Law* is the title of a new, "easy to use" reference report from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. To order the 88-page document (cost \$3.25), write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

• ScholarNet, an electronic networking service, provides electronic dissemination of bibliographies and newsletters, as well as facilitating communication between officers and members of organizations, using any microcomputer and modem. Richard W. Slatta of North Carolina State University, ScholarNet director, can provide more information. Telephone (919) 781-3181 or 737-7908.

• *Oral History and the Law*, by John A. Neuenschwander, is the first volume of the Oral History Association's Pamphlet Series. It addresses such legal subjects as defamation, copyright and contracts. Future pamphlets will deal with funding of oral history projects, new equipment, and teaching oral history. To find out more, contact the Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, P.O. Box 926, University Station, Lexington, KY □

New Publications on Public History

Public History: An Introduction is due to be published this spring by Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co. Edited by Barbara J. Howe and Emory L. Kemp, the book is a "one-step" guide to public history careers, with approximately 30 essays contributed by public historians around the country on topics related to government, historic preservation and cultural resources management, archives, oral history, historical editing, the National Park Service, museums, historic sites, libraries and community history projects. Several of the contributors and the three consulting editors are members of NCPH.

In addition to the essays, there is a directory of organizations and resources in public history and a bibliographic essay on reference works for public historians. The book is designed for classroom use in public history courses and is also designed to answer the question most public historians are frequently asked: "What can I read to learn more about public history?"

To order your copy of *Public History: An Introduction*, write to the publisher at P. O. Box 9542, Melbourne, Florida 32902-9542 or phone (305) 724-9542. Krieger will have a desk at the OAH/NCPH convention if you care to order your copy then.

Presenting the Past: Essays on History and the Public is to be published this spring by Temple University Press. This volume of 18 essays is edited by Susan Porter Benson, Steven Brier, and Roy Rosenzweig. The essay deals with topics such as television docudramas, history museums, and grassroots community history projects.

To order your copy of *Presenting the Past*, contact the publisher at Broad and Oxford Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122. Temple University Press will also have a booth at the OAH/NCPH convention for your convenience.

Since both of these books are due out this spring, both advertise themselves as the "first collection of essays on public history." Together, they will supplement *The Craft of Public History*, a bibliography edited by Robert Pomeroy and David Trask, and published for NCPH by Greenwood Press. Perhaps these three volumes, along with *The Public Historian* will, someday, be seen as the beginning of the "new historiography of public history." □



Training Grows

by Albert L. Hurtado

The *Directory of Public History Programs*, to be published this spring, will list more than eighty schools that responded to the NCPH questionnaire. Some of the respondents have fully developed graduate programs, others offer undergraduate training, and a few merely provide a course or two. Several schools indicated that although they did not currently offer public history they planned to do so in the future.

Universities that have initiated course work since 1983 include North Carolina State University, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, Indiana State University, Sangamon State University, Northern Kentucky University, California State University at Sacramento, New Mexico State University, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, New Mexico Highlands University, San Jose State University, West Liberty State College, Bellevue College, St. Cloud State University, and University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh.

Schools that intend to offer public history in the future are University of Miami, Boise State University, University of Vermont, Marist College, University of Texas at Tyler, Tennessee State University, Texas A & M University, Pennsylvania State University, and Biola University. The continued growth of programs surely indicates that public history is well established. Indeed, it may now be said with confidence that public history has become a standard part of the history curriculum in the United States. □

● Future

NCPH and its members, and we came to appreciate the true potential of the organization.

The results of this process were made public at last year's annual meeting in Phoenix, the December Executive Board meeting in New York, and various issues of the newsletter. The initial report of the Long-Range Planning Committee, approved in April 1985, represented a detailed assessment which found the Council lacking in such key areas as membership size, activities, governance and funding. Recommendations, some of which have already been implemented, included promoting history through workshops and other activities, offering more tangible services, sponsoring a membership drive, restructuring the newsletter, abolishing Board dues, and reorganizing the committee system.

Moreover, the Board approved bylaws changes at the recent meeting in New York, changes aimed at addressing a variety of structural problems in the organization and encouraging the active involvement of the membership in the affairs of the Council.

A final step in the planning process was to develop well-defined goals and objectives that could provide a sense of purpose and cohesion. Under the able guidance of Page Putnam Miller, the Executive Committee in May 1985 identified five goals: (1) raise public awareness of the utility of history; (2) increase and improve the use of history in all sectors of society; (3) support and speak for public history interests; (4) strengthen and expand the professional development of public historians; and (5) build a strong NCPH to achieve

the above goals. For the first time, the Council has a roadmap to guide its programming and activities, an essential first step in any effort to increase membership and raise money.

It is time to continue building on the most recent accomplishments of the NCPH. Evidence of this is most clearly seen in the joint meeting of OAH and NCPH. A strong and integrated program and an innovative workshop should remind us all of the role the Council can play in the historical profession. Yet we should not stop there. We have yet to seriously look beyond the comfortable confines of the historical profession to the world that embraces history on the one hand while remaining skeptical of its utility. This is the challenge NCPH, indeed the professional as a whole, must face. Won't you join us? □

NCPH Liaison

by Patricia Mooney Melvin

Over the past six months NCPH has begun to establish a liaison network. Liaisons serve as conduits of information between NCPH and a variety of other historical organizations. Joining the network is easy. Each quarter liaisons report on organizational activities by completing a simple form. The information is then compiled for publication in *NCPH News*. NCPH hopes that by sharing information, we will move a bit closer to an integrated historical profession.

Six organizations have appointed liaison officers and three have reported to date. The **Western History Association** will begin its three-day annual meeting in Billings, Montana, on October 15th. WHA members now receive *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, instead of *The American West*. Members also receive *Western Historical Quarterly*.

This year the **Southern Historical Association** has launched a campaign to reach historians who work outside the university. Now is the time for public historians to present their concerns to the SHA and broaden the perspective of the society's scholarly publication, *Journal of Southern History*.

The **Society for History in the Federal Government** reports an increase in membership. SHFG is planning an update of the *Directory of Federal Historical Programs and Activities* and a publication on the role of historians in federal agencies. In addition to its book and article awards, SHFG will issue two new awards—one for historic preservation, and another for historical displays. The annual meeting will be held in the Quincy-Mumford Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., on April 18th.

If you are interested in becoming a liaison, contact Patricia Mooney Melvin, Public History Program, Department of History, UALR, Little Rock, AR 72204. Telephone (501) 569-3235. □

The Consultant's Dilemma

by Shelly Bookspan

Before I entered the history business full force, four years ago as a principal in PHR Associates, I had a glimmer of the many uses for which I could see historical services. I could see two broad categories for entrepreneurial pursuit, and together they seemed endlessly promising: I could sell my historian skills of analysis, research, and interpretation, or I could sell history. I use the conjunc-

tion "or," not because I endorse a disintegration of the process of history from the product, but because the two are distinct in today's markets.

Since then, I have found that we public historians are, at best, suspect in those markets where our analytical skills could command enormous respect. As analytical skill mongers, we can theoretically insinuate multiple consulting markets, but to do so as "historians" usually requires an exhausting (and expensive) sales pitch as prelude. Attorneys, planners, and assorted policy-makers all have need for verbalists, and some are even daring enough to hire a strange but promising new breed of consultant. How much easier it is, though (if not as easy as it looks), to tap the limited, but substantial market for history: historic resource identification and evaluation, sections of cultural resource studies, and corporate, federal, and other commissioned histories.

Some business and policy people have maintained that public historians would have more credibility were we to call ourselves "research specialists" or "retrospective analysts." I am loath to cop out thus. NCPH, having gained legitimacy within the profession and having established itself as a watchdog for history and historical resources, needs also to promote historical skills. Pave the way with PR, please. □

● Preservation

If they feel that negotiations are not going well with the SHPO, the agency heads could immediately break off the contact, and pursue the matter with the Advisory Council. The proposed regulations also contain vague and imprecise language that would allow agencies to avoid complying with the letter of the law. A letter expressing the National Council's concern has been sent by Council Chair, Noel Stowe, joining those of other concerned individuals and organizations across the country. At the April meeting of the NCPH in New York we will discuss the progress of the campaign to forestall the implementation of these regulations, and how best to proceed from here.

The second issue to be addressed by the Committee on Cultural Resources Management concerns increasing the role of the historian in the federal CRM process. Historians have long been concerned over the fact that little attention has been paid to historical research in the development of scopes of work prepared by cultural resource specialists (mostly archaeologists) employed by federal agencies. The resulting studies have proven to be inadequate from our perspective. Since no historical work is requested by the agency, no work is prepared by the contractor. Many historians feel that this is a cycle that must be broken, both for the sake of better research and for the enhancement of greater opportunities for historians in the field. Since the National Historic Preservation Act will soon be considered for reauthorization, it might well be timely for us to suggest some amendments that address these concerns.

Chaired by Stanley Hordes, consulting historian in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Committee includes John Kern, State Historic Preservation Officer for Delaware, Beth Grosvenor, Historian for the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C., and Page Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. □



Proposed changes in federal regulations may compromise preservation law. Pictured: Arts Center on the Strand in Galveston, Texas, courtesy of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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Street cleaning and municipal sanitation are topics discussed in Keating, et. al., Infrastructure and Urban Growth in the Nineteenth Century. Photo courtesy of the Public Works Historical Society.

● Monday

His business plans in limbo, Cutler took time to describe the impressive chambers of Congress on the second floor of New York's Congress Hall. The quarters boasted a silk canopy over the President's chair, red damask curtains, mahogany desks, and morroco leather chairs for the delegates. Portraits of General Washington, other continental generals, and life-sized likenesses of the King and Queen of France hung on the walls.

The Convention

Today, and for the rest of the week, the convention wrestled with the thorny issue of how to choose representatives for Congress. Pennsylvania Gouverneur Morris, as the chairman of the Committee of Five, presented a report recommending that the first house should consist of 56 members. In the committee's formula, Virginia, the largest state, would have 9 representatives, and Rhode Island and Delaware, the smallest states, would have 1. The legislature would regulate future representation based on wealth and population. One representative would be elected for every 40,000 inhabitants.

The delegates accepted the portion giving the legislature the power to regulate the number of representatives. But the section specifying the number of representatives from each state and limiting the total membership to only 56 was not satisfactory to many delegates.

● Changes

members and \$9.00 for non-members. In addition to the programs directory, we continue to provide syllabi and the "History Goes Public" slide tape show to anyone interested in support material for teaching public history. Also, the final issue of the *Teaching Public History Newsletter* has come out. NCPH decided over a year ago to stop publishing a separate teaching newsletter because time and copy were scarce. We still owed our subscribers one more issue, and I have finally been able to take time away from answering NCPH correspondence and phone calls to get that out to everyone. We want to continue to print items of interest to those teaching public history, but they will now appear in the *NCPH News* instead. Please send Todd Shallat any contributions for that part of the newsletter.

We'll look forward to seeing you in New York at our Public History Plenary April 11th and at our reception follow-



Peal's mezzotint of Washington courtesy of Independence National Historic Park.

Delegates Today

In the morning, Washington posed for the popular local artist, Charles Willson Peale. In the evening, he dined at the home of Robert Morris, a leading Philadelphia merchant, and accompanied Mrs. Morris to the home of Dr. John Redman, a prominent physician, for tea. He also wrote a letter to Hector St. John De Crevecoeur, a Frenchman who had just arrived in the country. He thanked him for his offer to transmit letters to the Marquis de Lafayette, whom Washington called his "good and much esteemed friend." □

ing the plenary. Also, we welcome you to our "round table" discussion sessions at lunch on Saturday, April 12th. □



Arnita Jones, Vice Chair

● Year

Committee and the Secretary's liaison work. Other committees are at work on major projects for the Council. For example, the Committee on Ethics and Professional Standards is developing a booklet on contracts and contract writing. This upcoming Council publication will be of interest to all members doing contract research. A Public Information Committee is defining an outreach project to support the Council's overall goal of promoting history among various professional groups. The Curriculum Committee took up the work initiated last year by the Executive Secretary to survey curriculum programs and publish the results in booklet form. That project is now coming to a close.

This past year witnessed the implementation of the contract governing *The Public Historian*. Journal editor, G. Wesley Johnson, the Publications Committee, and the Executive Committee prepared provisions governing the work of the Editorial Board, the Publications Committee, and the editor. A Public Information Committee is supporting the Council's effort to promote history among various professional groups.

Particular appreciation is due to co-chairs and members of this year's Program Committee. They labored long hours with the OAH Program Committee to develop an integrated program of activities and to include public historians and public history issues and subjects throughout the program.

Of significant importance is the continuing work of the Long-Range Planning Committee. Their suggestions for major bylaw changes were adopted at the December Board meeting. These new bylaw provisions changed the Council from an organization exclusively directed by a Board to a membership organization in which officers and Board members are elected by the membership. The recent ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee for officers and Nominating Committee members implemented those changes.

Of special importance to me as NCPH Chair has been the willingness of so many people to work on committees and Council projects. I am particularly grateful for the support I have received from members, officers, Executive Secretary, and Board members during the past year. Many opportunities lie ahead for NCPH. To fulfill our goals will require consistent work, but it's apparent that officers and many members stand prepared to do this work. Our task is to work together and support them. □

The results of the Professional Activities Survey will be published in the summer issue of NCPH News.

For FY'87 the President has requested approximately a 10% cut for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Although the proposed budget calls for relatively small cuts for most NEH divisions, a 25% cut is slated for the State Programs with a reduction from \$21.086 million in FY'86 to \$16.63 million in FY'87. And a 20% cut is recommended for General Programs which includes media, museums and libraries. The proposed appropriation for the National Archives represents approximately level funding for operating expenses. However, it should be noted that as a newly established independent agency, the National Archives has much "catch-up" to do to make up for the years in which it was literally starved while under the General Services Administration. The proposed National Archives budget includes no money for NHPRC grants, no money for dealing with the acute space shortage, and very little money for a much needed preservation program, for development of the optical scanning disk program, and for the pressing need for work on finding aids.

The task for the Library of Congress of absorbing a \$18.3 million cut has not been easy. To meet this goal, the Library is reducing hours of service in the general reading rooms from 77½ hours to 54½ hours per week, reducing by 16.4% the budget for the preservation of library materials, cutting by 13.3% the amount budgeted for the purchase of books and publications, and cutting by 14% the budget for the cataloging divisions, a step which will mean that approximately 25,000 books will be passed over for cataloging. This reduction in cataloging will affect the Congressional Research Service as well as libraries throughout the world that subscribe to the Library of Congress' cataloging data in card, book and machine-readable form. Of special concern to scholars visiting from out of town is the elimination, beginning on March 9, of Sunday hours and weekday evening hours, with the exception of Wednesday evening. Three hundred Library employees have already received notices that their jobs will be terminated in March. Daniel Boorstin, the Librarian of the Library of Congress, has described the effect of the cuts as "disastrous," but Congress also needs to hear from the scholarly community on this issue.

As a part of the President's announcement of his FY'87 budget recommendations, he announced the rescission of 79% of the \$21 million appropriated in the 1986 budget for the state historic preservation program. Congress must act to approve the rescinded funds. Although the money to the states is frequently called "grants," federal programs such as the National Register of Historic Places and the tax incentive program for the rehabilitation of historic buildings depend on the staff assistance of State Historic Preservation Offices. Compliance with federal historic preservation regulations will be severely hampered by the elimination of federal funds. Half of the funds for the state offices come from state funds, thus many states have indicated that they will only have staff to undertake specific state projects and will not be able to provide the assistance needed for the federal programs unless the federal appropriation is forthcoming. □

NCPH Expands Services

Take advantage of newly expanded services and activities as the National Council on Public History moves toward a membership organization in 1986. NCPH now offers every subscriber of *The Public Historian* the opportunity to become a full member of the Council. Both individuals and institutions can now join the Council and be direct supporters of its activities.

What are the benefits of membership? It includes your subscription to *The Public Historian*; provides you with a subscription to the Council's newsletter, *NCPH News*; and enables you to vote directly for the NCPH board, officers, and nominating committees. Members also receive discounts on Council publications and all Council mailings including the program of the annual conference. Membership brings you in contact with the active and growing world of public history—in sum, it allows you to participate in the wide public interests supported by the Council.

Much good, active work lies ahead on the Council's agenda. Won't you join us? Please complete the coupon on page 11 and return it to the University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

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