

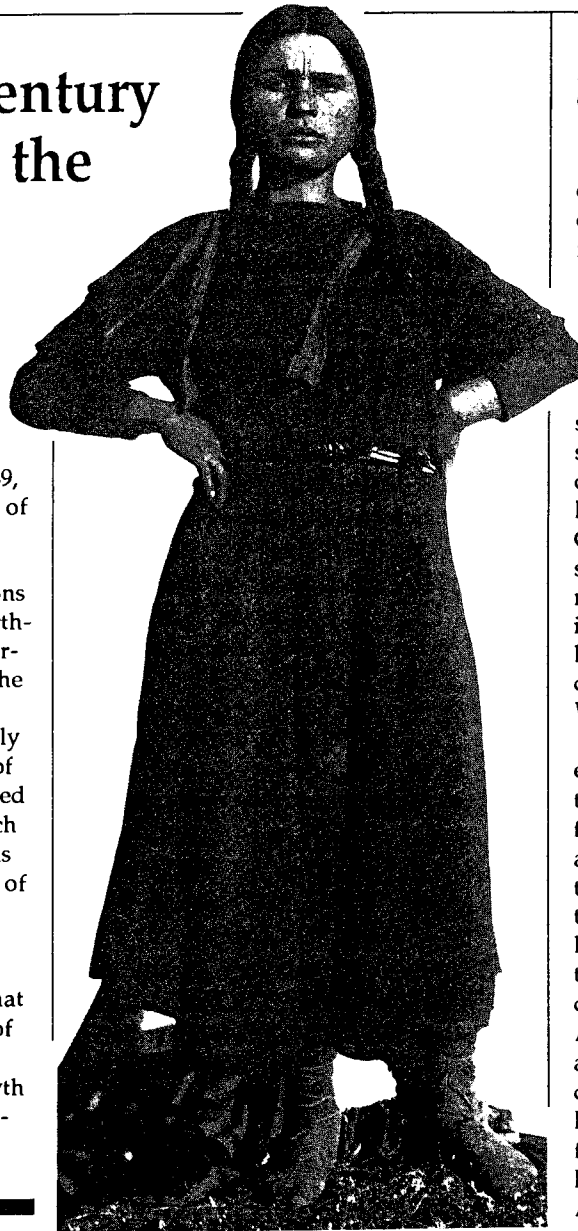
## Celebrating a Century of Statehood on the Northern Tier

by Margaret C. Kingland, Ph.D.,  
Executive Director, Montana  
Committee for the Humanities

During the summer and fall of 1989, the first celebrations of the Centennials of statehood took place in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington. The celebrations for the six "Omnibus" states in the Northwestern corner of America amused, startled, and surprised most of the rest of the nation.

Rich in resources but geographically remote, the states were the last corner of the continental United States to be settled by non-Indians. Most of the land, which was part of the Louisiana Purchase, was traversed by Lewis and Clark's "Corps of Discovery" in 1804-1806 and had not been mapped, explored or recorded by Euro-Americans.

Most Americans seem surprised that the Northern Tier exists at all, outside of our imaginations. It is the locus of the quintessential American myths: the myth of the cowboy, the myth of the independent "loner" and his relation with the



*Madeline St. Ignatius on the Flathead Reservation, Montana, 1910-1912. Photo: courtesy of the University of Montana*

new land. The names of its native people: the Sioux, the Mandan, the Cheyenne, the Crow, the Blackfeet, the Arapaho, the Nez Perce, evoke heroic images of the "Warriors of the Plains," bison, wagon trains, cavalry, and stockades. The names of its mountains and rivers are equally evocative, and echo in Americans' memories: the Rockies, the Cascades, the Yellow-

stone, the Missouri, the Red River, the Columbia, the Snake, "the River of No Return."

Throughout the region, citizens expressed a deep wish to celebrate their own and their families' experience in more than just historical reenactments of cattle drives and trail rides. (Though not shy of celebrating our past, we have had our share of attracting the TV cameras' eyes and the tourists' dollars). These sentiments were heard in state humanities councils, state historical societies, and museums, libraries, and other institutions which the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Chair Lynne Cheney termed, "the parallel school." The Centennial also gave rise to numerous other programs featuring work in the public humanities, and in particular, public history. Most focused on the compelling subjects of our relation to the Western myths and landscape.

Perhaps the residents are particularly enamored of their own history because these states are the focus of America's favorite myth. Local and regional historians and audiences delight in attempting to tease apart fact and flights of fancy in the records of each state. Oral historians have had a heyday, while much productive work with other primary sources continues during these Centennial years. And new information has been made available to the public as a result of the celebrations through Custer Battlefield's Park Service historian, Mardell Plainfeather's work on the last Crow uprising. Presentations on the experiences of Euro-American women by historians Sue Armitage at Washington State University, Mary Murphy at the University of Wyoming, and Paula Petrik, formerly at Montana State University now teaching at the University of Maine have also broadened public understanding of the northern territories' history.

Recognizing the importance and the persistence of the Western myth, the Montana Committee for the Humanities in 1983 decided to mark the State Centennial by encouraging thoughtful analyses and discussions of its origins, implica-

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## Society for History in the Federal Government Establishes New Cultural Resources Committee



By Bruce Craig,  
*National Parks and Conservation  
Association*

Federal historians are playing an increasingly important role in cultural resources management (CRM) activities, long considered primarily the domain of archeologists. More and more federal historians are now finding their expertise in demand, particularly as changes in law, regulation, and policy frequently require a multidisciplinary approach to the management of our nation's cultural heritage. Partly for that reason, several members of the Society for History in the Federal Government began informally meeting last year on a periodic basis at various individuals' homes to dine on bird and beast, sip wine, and discuss issues of common concern.

Indeed, our individual areas of expertise and job responsibilities varied. A few were research historians, several others were agency or bureau history program managers, one was a congressional staffer, and I was the dreaded "L-person," a "lob-  
byst" for federal cultural resources pro-

grams with a private non-profit organization. Several members of our group worked in administrating various aspects of the federal historic preservation program; others were primarily involved with research, archives, museums, or material culture. But we all shared a common concern that there was a need to raise the general level of participation by federal historians in the broad field of cultural resources management.

With the blessing and active support of the Society's Board and immediate past President, Dr. Martin Reuss, our group merged with the Society's Historic Preservation and Display Committee. Reconstituted as a new committee—the Historic Resources Committee—we began narrowing our focus to a few attainable objectives. These will serve as a starting point for the development of the committee's initial two-year work plan.

The most pressing concern expressed by committee members is the need to assess the federal historic preservation program in terms of the federal historian's role and function. The committee decided to explore the possibility of having the Society co-sponsor a conference in the Fall of 1991, the 25th anniversary of the Historic Preservation Act, with the National Park Service

and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. The proposed conference will facilitate an interchange of ideas and information among federal agency historians and other historic preservation professionals on major issues and problem areas in current historic preservation law and regulation.

A second Committee objective is to review and analyze the potential impact of pending federal legislation in terms of its effect on federal historians. Working in close cooperation with Dr. Page Miller and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, this subcommittee's immediate objective is to review Senator Wyche Fowler's sweeping historic preservation bill (S.1578) and to brainstorm legislation which could benefit the historian community.

A third objective of the committee is to explore ways to enhance communication between similar committees of other professional historical and CRM-related organizations. Various historical organizations, such as the National Council on Public History and the Organization of American Historians to name but two, have committees which share similar concerns and interests as ours. We hope to initiate contact with such organizations and examine opportunities for joint cooperation and action.

In addition, the committee hopes to develop recommendations for standardized qualifications for the job title "Cultural Resource Specialists." This would include a "positive education requirement" which is currently lacking in many federal personnel standards for individuals charged with CRM responsibilities.

Finally, the administration of the Society's "John Wesley Powell Award," which was the primary responsibility of the former Historic Preservation and Display Committee, will continue under the able leadership of Dr. Dwight Pitcaithley of the National Park Service. Criteria for this award which is designed to recognize outstanding efforts in historic preservation and displays (the award alternates between these two functional areas each year), will be refined. Subcommittee members will also formalize procedures for administering the award.

Historians who are interested in joining the new CRM committee, or care simply to share ideas and concerns, feel free to drop me a line at National Parks and Conservation Association, 1015 31st Street NW, Washington, DC 20007, or give me a call at (202) 944-8530. ■

By John P. McCarthy  
Principal Archeologist/Project Manager  
John Milner Associates, Inc.

## An Archeologist's Thoughts on History in Cultural Resources Management:

# Commonality of Concerns as a Professional Cooperation

As a historic archeologist and member of NCPH, I have, over the course of the last several years, read with a mixture of interest, concern, and yes, occasional chagrin the comments of cultural resources management historians presented in *Public History News*. Overall, however, I have been most impressed by the commonality of professional interests and concerns shared by archeologists and historians involved in cultural resources management and historic preservation. This common ground ought to be the basis for increased cooperation and joint action, which would be much more professionally effective and rewarding than unilateral calls for historians simply to demand greater involvement in cultural resources management.

It is true that the historical profession has endured a secondary role in the field of cultural resources management. In my view, this is due in large part to the widely held perception that cultural resources consist of the tangible remains of the past such as artifacts, objects, buildings, sites, and landscapes. Historians, of course, focus on the study of the past as documented in the written record. Conversely, archeologists are trained in anthropology departments to study culture, more specifically the histories of cultures based on the interpretation of the very material record that constitutes many of the nation's cultural resources. Other specialists, such as architectural historians, focus on the study of particular portions of the material record. In this sense, the study of the past does not belong to historians alone but to a wide range of scholars who attempt to document and interpret past human

activity relying on a wide range of source materials. In addition to archeologists and historians, this group includes practitioners of anthropology, folklore, geography, sociology, art and architectural history, landscape and historic architecture, and even economics.

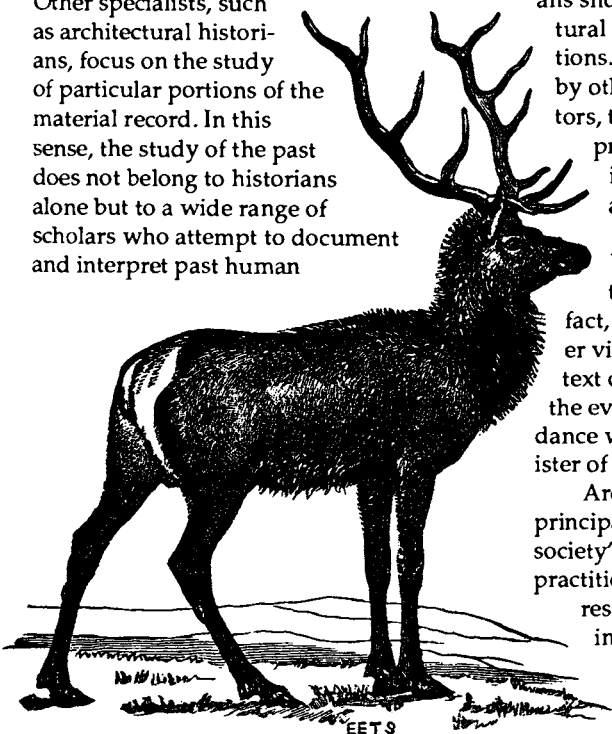
On the surface, and in a very oversimplified way, historians' complaints of their lack of a lead role in cultural resources management seem almost as inappropriate as archeologists complaining that they have insufficient involvement in the management of archives and libraries. I do not mean to say that the historical profession has no role in the management of cultural resources nor, for that matter, that archeologists cannot contribute meaningfully to the management of archives. To the contrary, I and many archeologists fully appreciate that historians have at their command sources, methods, and backgrounds extremely well-suited to the documentation and interpretation of many classes of cultural resources. The insights of historians are of considerable value, and indeed, historians should have greater involvement in cultural resource management investigations. As has been previously suggested by other *Public History News* commentators, the professional collection and interpretation of historical data is often critical to the proper identification of archeological sites and the meaningful interpretation of artifact assemblages. A historian's distance from the details of the material record, in fact, can provide a more objective, broader view of the historical and cultural context of cultural resources, so important to the evaluation of significance in accordance with the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

Archeologists and historians share a principal concern with the advancement of society's understanding of the past. As practitioners in the field of cultural resources management we are all involved in the identification, evaluation, and interpretation of the material manifestations of the past

so that they may be preserved for the future. We also both must occasionally contend with academically-based colleagues in each of our disciplines who are often critical of our research for no other reason than the source of its funding and its project-specific nature. These common concerns and problems should be the basis for cooperation, as reportedly it has been in the California Committee for the Promotion of History. Yet for the most part, relations between archeologists and historians have often been strained and cooperation elusive. Why, when we seem to have much in common?

The division of universities into increasingly more specialized departments through the course of this century has, to a considerable extent, hindered the cooperation among those of us who share essentially the same concerns and goals, but who approach our research using different data sets and applying different methods of analysis. In the course of our education, and subsequently in our professional careers, archeologists tend to read the work of other archeologists and historians tend to read the work of other historians. Few professionals have the inclination or time to read extensively outside of their own discipline, particularly given the ever increasing volume of books and journals being published. This presents a somewhat formidable obstacle to professional cooperation. Real professional cooperation can only be based on mutual understanding and interaction. When a member of one field finds him/herself saying "So what?" to the results of a carefully planned and well executed study in another field, there is insufficient understanding of the methods and goals of that field. Both archeologists and historians, of course, have been guilty of this kind of insensitivity. What can be done?

One easy answer would be to advocate interdisciplinary training of cultural resource practitioners, historians and archeologists alike. A second would be to recommend the routine fielding of multidisci-



## Reflections of "The End of History"

By Theodore J. Karamanski

Among the most interesting intellectual embroilments of the summer season was Francis Fukuyama's contention that we are currently witnessing the "End of History." The State Department planner argued that the dismantlement of Soviet socialism in Eastern Europe constituted not merely the end of the Cold War but "the endpoint of mankind's ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government." The self congratulatory tone of the article, its publication in the conservative journal *The National Interest*, as well as its broad ranging and perceptive analysis, ensured that the newsprint would flow freely in the wake of its publication.

For most commentators Fukuyama's "End of History" pronouncement was a springboard for refighting the Cold War or debating the true intentions of Mikhail Gorbachev. Harvey J. Kayne, writing in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, was among the few respondents to note the true significance of the debate for scholars. He asked what the essay revealed about the role of history in public culture.

The Fukuyama essay demonstrated the power of history to synthesize disparate events into a narrative that illuminates the broad trends of our age. Like Paul Kennedy's *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers* two years before, the "End of History" essay showed that *Clio* was still capable of taking center stage in the debate on public policy. Yet such occasions are the exception more than the rule, and more often than not it is non-historians such as Fukuyama who are making the connections between the past and present. The historical profession, as it has traditionally been defined, is only vaguely aware of the "crisis in history."

The more historians incorporated the values of the research university as the values of their profession, they became increasingly marginal to American intellectual life. This narrowly conceived notion degraded not only the historian as public servant, but it has, in the past twenty years, done the same for the image of the historian as teacher. A recent NEH study of core curriculum in America revealed the ineffectiveness in academic history, even at the vaulted college level. A full 38% of stu-

dents graduate from college without having ever taken a single history class. A staggering 71% never are exposed to Western Civilization, so it is unlikely that they would even understand the premise of Fukuyama's essay. The miniscule 2% of college students who major in history are the elite handful who are actually taught by the leading lights of academic history.

Fortunately the popular demand for history, in narrative non-fiction, novels, media, and museums has continued to increase. We in public history can congratulate ourselves as being part of the solution, not the problem. But we best not devote too much energy to patting ourselves on the back; the tasks before us are formidable. Inside the profession we need to fight the rising tide of self-satisfaction among academicians. Rather than fearing the "End of History," they are preparing to celebrate the end of the "job crisis." After more than ten years of an organized public history movement and nearly twenty years of state humanities council projects, links between academic humanists and the public are weak. At an October, 1989 Wingspread Conference on the public humanities, Victor R. Swenson of the Vermont Council on the Humanities complained, "The public demand for the humanities is there. The question is, how to supply it." Academicians at the meeting complained they were unsure how to work with exhibits and media, besides which such work was not rewarded during tenure and promotion reviews. Such depressing comments I had thought were anachronistic, rather they seem to be indicative of a sector of the profession moving not toward greater openness and flexibility, but one likely to turn its back on public history altogether.

The public history movement must respond creatively to our growing opportunities in the public area and to the threatened ossification of academia. We perhaps need to forge a closer relationship with the numerous non-historians, from anthropologists to urban planners, from film producers to records managers. We are, after all, not the only ones interested in the past nor the only ones skilled at presenting it to the public. Within the profession we must lay the foundation for a tradition of service to the public that is at least as strong as the research ethic, or we may really witness the end of history. ■

## NCPH Seeks New Host for Secretariat

The National Council on Public History (NCPH) has issued a request for proposals for an institution to host its central office. NCPH is an association of more than 1,200 individuals and institutions engaged in public history. It was founded in 1980 and is joint owner, with the University of California, Santa Barbara, of the journal *The Public Historian*. NCPH operates an annual meeting each spring and sponsors an expanding series of publications. The Secretariat's mission includes secretarial, financial and program responsibilities.

The host institution will sponsor a professional historian who will serve as the Executive Secretary of NCPH. The Executive Secretary and the host institution are central to the growing public history movement and provide continuity and good communication within NCPH. In addition to providing information for officers and members, the Executive Secretary often serves as liaison with the staff of other historical organizations such as the AHA and the OAH. The Secretariat Office carries out the daily bookkeeping activities of NCPH and provides quarterly financial reports to the Treasurer. The Executive Secretary also edits *Public History News*, the NCPH newsletter.

Institutions interested in preparing a proposal can obtain a solicitation packet or further information from Theodore J. Karamanski, Chair, NCPH, History Department, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626, (312) 508-2221. Proposals are due mid-February.



The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical scholarship

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

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

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

Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to Wayne Anderson, Editor, at the address above. Deadline for next issue is March 7, 1990.

## The San Diego Meeting: Program, Sessions, Workshops, Tours, and Events...History: Cities, Parks and People

By Murney Gerlach  
University of San Diego

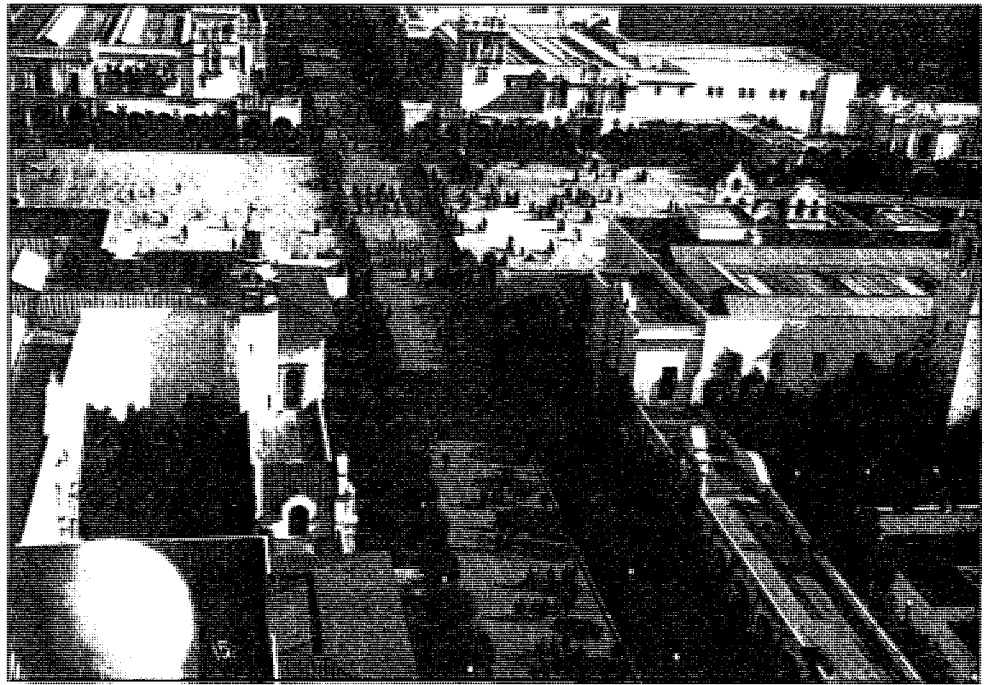
### Conference Overview

The March 1990 San Diego annual meeting of the membership of the National Council on Public History and the Southwest Oral History Association is fast approaching and all are invited! It certainly will be a most exciting four-day conference, coming at a time when San Diego is celebrating the 75th anniversary of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park and preparing for a number of other celebrations. A historic Victorian hotel, the Horton Grand, is the central location for the meetings. It is within easy walking distance to Seaport Village, shops, and the just-opened San Diego Convention Center on the waterfront.

The conference theme—"History: Cities, Parks, and People"—indicates that the program focuses on a variety of public and oral history's interests in urban and metropolitan communities. Sessions over traditional topics such as historic preservation, cultural resources management, archives and museums, public policy, media studies, and local records, as well as addressing cities' or groups' efforts to plan museums, parks, exhibits, festivals, or broadly-reaching public programs.

We are pleased to have a number of distinguished authorities join us from national organizations—the National Endowment for the Humanities, Smithsonian Institution, National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Park Service, National Committee for the Promotion of History, and Columbus 500 Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. We are also lucky to have historians, architects, city planners, graduate students, and individuals from many states, cities, and local organizations throughout the country participate in the conference. Several presenters will even join us from Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada. Papers also will cover urban and community history in France, Britain, and Europe.

The workshops have been announced elsewhere. The tours will include: a walking visit of Balboa Park and various museums such as the Museum of San Diego History; a walk about the downtown historic



*Historic Balboa Park, San Diego c.1915-16. Photo: courtesy of San Diego Historical Society Research Archives*

Gaslamp Quarter; and a tour of the Maritime Museum with a boat cruise on San Diego Bay.

The SOHA luncheon will feature an address by Lila Goff, President of the National Oral History Association.

The last evening, Saturday, will be the time to have a relaxed banquet at the Horton Grand with a trip to the Hotel del Coronado—which just celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1988.

**Conference programs already have been circulated broadly by NCPH and SOHA and a number of organizations in addition to NCPH and SOHA, who join in hosting and planning workshops, sessions and tours: the California Committee for the Promotion of History, San Diego Historical Society, Cabrillo National Monument and National Park Service, Balboa Park 75th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Committee, University of San Diego, and local history groups throughout Southern California. If you do not yet have your program, immediately call (619) 260-4579 or 4800 or (617) 437-2677. Registration forms are also available by calling these numbers or contacting the above organizations.**

Please come and join us in San Diego in early March! ■

### Call for Papers 1991 Annual Conference

The program committee of the National Council on Public History invites submissions for complete sessions, individual papers or panels for the annual meeting in Toledo, Ohio, on May 3-5, 1991. Proposals may relate to any aspect of public history, but the committee especially encourages those tied to the theme of the meeting: the audiences of public history. Their theme includes many issues, such as communication between the users and practitioners of public history; how the public learns history; the problems and needs of public history constituencies and the role of the public in public history.

*Deadline for proposals is June 1, 1990.*

Those received prior to March 1 will receive early consideration. Please provide a one to two page summary and a resume for each participant. Send 2 copies to the program chair: Diane Britton, Department of History, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606. ■

## Let's Quit Giving Away The Store

By Kenneth N. Owens

Director Capital Campus Public History Program  
California State University, Sacramento

Once upon a time, so the story goes, Goldilocks started a CRM field survey of the Big Forest Area of Proposed Effect (APE) for the Bureau of Underfunded Management (BUM). Unguided by a properly researched archaeological and historical overview for this undertaking, Ms. Locks blundered into a recently occupied Three Bears site, Old Bear Tradition (M. Goose 1978).

Although she had not filed an approved research design nor obtained prior environmental clearance, the investigator entered the site immediately. Intent upon making a determination whether any site-associated structures might be sufficiently intact and dated early enough to qualify for National Register consideration, she proceeded to initiate a random study of the premises.

The sequel is fully described in the oral tradition (Mom and Dad 1936). Ms. Locks soon destroyed the physical integrity of one of the site's chair artifacts. She collected an indiscriminately mixed sample of the Bears' porridge cache, and next initiated a haphazard trial of the site-associated sleeping quarters.

At this point the current site inhabitants returned from a mid-morning perambulation. While conducting their own damage assessment, they discovered Ms. Locks fast asleep in the bed of Baby Bear, the youngest member of the resident group. When aroused by the Three Bears, the investigator fled precipitously from the premises, abandoning her field notes and making no attempt to effectuate communication with this interesting relict population of the Big Forest APE.

Following her return to the BUM field office, Ms. Locks discussed her experiences with co-workers. But since the agency's CRM funding for the Big Forest project was already exhausted, she failed to carry out an artifact analysis or submit a written report. In time the artifact collection, totally undocumented, received curatorial storage on the back shelves of a basement lab at Faraway State University.

What can we deduce from the cautionary tale? Plainly, Goldilocks committed a series of blunders in methodology and procedure. Plainly, she lacked the training, the orientation, and the guidance necessary to

assume a responsible lead role in CRM studies. Plainly, she had not the slightest concept of proper professional conduct. Plainly, the BUM administrators did not place a high value on her expertise or her work skills and so failed to appreciate the importance of her chance discoveries in the Big Forest APE. Goldilocks, we can conclude, was probably a seasonal volunteer, working on the Big Forest project for nothing more than minimum daily expenses, lured by the promise that she would gain valuable experience and an added entry for her curriculum vita.

A reliance on volunteer professionals like Ms. Locks by government agencies and, to a lesser degree, by private consultants, has long been a feature of CRM work. The practice developed during a period of growing job opportunities, when employers held out the prospect of permanent work for entry-level professionals who would let themselves be exploited for a season or so as low-paid volunteers. During the past decade, with CRM budgets under extreme pressure in virtually every public agency with cultural resources obligations, even this poor justification has virtually disappeared. Yet the practice has continued, growing into a scandalous abuse on the part of too many agency administrators.

Volunteers who are inadequately trained, inexperienced, and poorly directed, like Goldilocks, usually do inferior work. Unpaid or poorly paid, they are not accountable for maintaining professional standards. Particularly in situations where no senior professional is present to guide their work, these people inevitably place the resources at some risk. They damage the image of CRM professionals; they harm the prospects that good work will be adequately funded for future projects.

Of course, many volunteer professionals do demonstrate more than adequate skills for their assigned tasks, and they do accomplish good work. Their performance as low-cost or no-cost help may be commendable from the agency's viewpoint and from the perspective of the budget makers. But their willingness to work for nothing—and especially the willingness of other CRM professionals already on agency payrolls to have them work for nothing—deeply injures the long-term interests of the profession they are hoping to enter. Surely it is no coincidence that those agencies with the record of heaviest dependence on volunteer professionals also

tend to pay their permanent CRM employees comparatively low wages for their levels of training and experience.

Abuse of the volunteer principle receives a curious defense from agency administrators. They claim volunteer professionals must work for the good of the cultural resources themselves, supposedly, often so sites can be recorded and studies before they are destroyed. Hence they expect archeologists and historians to forego their bread-and-butter concerns while donating their expertise to help expedite someone else's profit-making project.

But no one calls on the Georgia Pacific Corporation to cut National Forest timber only for minimum expenses, whether to benefit forest ecology by getting rid of those pesky spotted owls or to help the Japanese housing industry and the international balance of trade. No one asks ranchers to graze their cattle on BLM land without a prospect for profit, simply as a way to keep the grass at a nice length while the cowhands gain experience in the beef business.

Along with agency administrators, employed CRM professionals who condone or encourage a reliance on volunteers should rethink their position. Asking junior members of the profession—hopeful, perhaps naive, and certainly the most vulnerable element of the work force—to labor without pay is a short-sighted tactic, a self-injuring form of exploitation. It is the CRM equivalent of handing out all the store's inventory as free samples. This practice amounts to an inducement to scab on the profession. It keeps salaries depressed and devaluates standards of professional performance. In the end, it encourages the employment of persons with questionable qualifications at the lowest end of the professional pay scale. And certainly it is detrimental to any sense of common professional goals.

If the protection and proper management of significant cultural resources are important national priorities, as stated by the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Protection Act, then government agencies and private concerns should expect to pay a fair price to CRM experts who provide the necessary professional services. Give Goldilocks a reasonable living wage and perhaps she will be able to quit moonlighting in town as a barmaid (i.e. female barperson), stay awake during the next Big Forest field survey, and submit the resulting report as her graduate thesis at Faraway State University when the field season is over. ■



**Page Putnam Miller**  
 Director of the National  
 Coordinating Committee for  
 the Promotion of History.

### Women's History Landmark Project.

The Interior Appropriations legislation has for the second year included \$60,000 for the Women's National Historic Landmark study, a joint effort of the NCC, the Organization of American Historians, and the National Park Service. The project which began last February has thus far taken a broad analysis of potential sites for consideration and has coordinated the preparation of twenty-five nomination forms for properties to be designated for landmark status and the writing of seven essays on subthemes in women's history that incorporate the latest research in women's history with knowledge of historic sites.

### Court Case on National Security

**Council's Electronic Records.** On September 15 the U.S. District Court ruled on the lawsuit filed on January 18 by plaintiffs—National Security Archive, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Library Association, and the American Historical Association—versus defendants—President Reagan, President Bush and the National Security Council, and the U.S. Archivist. The plaintiffs sought to prevent the destruction of electronic messages contained on the tapes used in the Professional Office System (PROFS) used by the National Security Council Staff. Many of the messages retrieved from this system played an important role in the investigations of the Iran-Contra affair. The defendants argued that most of the PROFS messages are similar to telephone messages and should not be preserved and that procedures are in place to insure that messages of enduring value are printed and filed. Although the defendants sought dismissal of the case, Judge Charles R. Richey ruled that the case should not be dismissed and that private citizens can take the President of the United States to court to challenge the White House decision to destroy the PROFS computer tapes. "Under the Presidential Records Act," Judge Richey wrote "the President simply may not, for political reasons incident to the performance of his duties, decide not to retain documents that otherwise qualify as Presidential records." Richey expanded on this point by stressing that "the President's unilateral decision to 'flush' the PROFS system would appear to be an exercise of dis-

cretion that violates the Presidential Records Act's disposal provisions."

### Groundbreaking for Archives II.

Despite a pouring rain, on October 17 an enthusiastic crowd assembled under tents to applaud the end of the twenty year effort to find a site for the expansion of the National Archives. The six story building will have 1.7 million square feet and will be located on thirty-three acres adjacent to the University of Maryland. It will be finished in 1993 and opened in 1994.

**National Endowment for the Humanities.** In October NEH released a new report, *50 Hours: A Core Curricula for College Students*, which urges colleges and universities to revise curricula so that undergraduates study "basic landmarks of history and thought." Lynne Cheney, Chairman of the NEH, notes that many colleges and universities allow students to earn bachelor's degrees without taking courses in history, literature, science or mathematics. Thus she urges the adoption of a core curriculum of 50 semester hours which would include 18 hours of "Culture and Civilizations." NEH recommends that this be broken down into six one semester courses: one semester of the Origins of Civilization; two semesters of Western Civilization; one semester of American Civilization; and two semester hours of Other Civilizations. *50 Hours* — and the accompanying survey which documents the limited knowledge of college seniors—have sparked a lively debate in the press and the scholarly community over whether there is a clearly defined set of books or knowledge that a person should have. Single copies of *50 Hours* are available free from the Office of Publications and Public Affairs, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

**Congressional Hearing on Labor History Landmark Bill.** On September 28 the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, chaired by Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN), held a hearing to consider H.R. 2949, a bill that calls for the preparation of a National Historic Landmark Theme Study on American Labor History. Reported out of the Interior Committee on October 18, it now awaits a vote by the full House.

### House Passes Legislation to Foster a More Independent National Park Service.

The House has passed H.R. 1484, a National Park System Review Board bill, designed to curb the Interior Secretary's authority over the National Park Service. The legislation seeks to depoliticize the National Park Service and ensure that pro-

fessional judgment is preeminent.

**FY'90 Budget Finalized.** The day before Thanksgiving the first session of the 101 Congress ended with the passage of a budget reduction bill that extends the 5.3% Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts until the first week of February. There has been considerable criticism of the use of across-the-board cuts to reduce the budget for it allows Congress to avoid making hard choices about spending priorities. Since the 5.3% cut will be in effect only 130 days, this will result in an annual cut of approximately 2% for most federal agencies. For the National Archives this means that the appropriated amount for FY'90, \$126.6 million, will be reduced about \$2.4 million, leaving the National Archives with a budget that is still about \$2.4 million more than the \$121.9 million it had in 1989. Likewise the National Endowment for the Humanities, slated for \$159 million in FY'90, will have its budget reduced by approximately \$3 million, still leaving it ahead of its \$153 million level for this year. ■

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Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Please make checks payable to NCPH.)

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Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Department \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

NCPH member Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

# BULLETIN

Edited by Rosanne Currarino, Joanne Madden and Kevin McCarthy  
Northeastern University

## •MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) will hold its annual meeting in Boston, July 25 - July 28, 1990. Theme for meeting will be "Records in the Age of Technology."

The Institute of Early American History and Culture will offer a seminar. Plantation life in Virginia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries is the subject. Conference is planned for Charlottesville, Va., May 31-June 2, 1990. Contact: Stephen Innes, Corcoran Department of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

The third Old Sturbridge Village and New England Museum Association Museum Archives Institute will meet at Old Sturbridge Village on Apr. 20-21. The two day program, geared for the beginner, offers sessions in records management, appraisal, preservation, exhibits, a special program focused on photographs and more. Contact: Theresa Rini Percy, Director of Research Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362.

The Society for History of Technology seeks papers. The SHOT program committee calls for session and paper proposals for the annual meeting to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 18-21, 1990. Deadline: April 1, 1990. Contact: Lindy Biggs, Department of History, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849; (205) 844-6645.

The thirteenth annual Conference on Black History will be held in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on May 4-5, 1990. Contact: Robert Weible, Chief, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 11026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034.

The Tennessee Historical Society is sponsoring a symposium on Aug. 17, 1990. They seek the leading research currently being done on the struggle for female suffrage and the meaning for American society of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Participants will be asked to submit polished versions of their presentation for publication in the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. Contact: Ms Sheila Riley, Special Projects Director, The Tennessee Historical Society, War Memorial Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219; (615) 242-1796.

The Museum of New Mexico will hold its sixth International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture on Oct. 14-19, 1990. Themes will include history and tradition, current field research, problem of moisture, seismic mitigation, site preservation and more. Papers are invited. Deadline for full papers is Apr. 1, 1990. For information contact: Michael Taylor, Museum of New Mexico State Monuments, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504; (505) 827-8940.

North American Labor History Conference program committee is soliciting papers on labor history and related social and economic reform movements for October meeting at Wayne State University. Deadline for proposals is May 1, 1990. Contact: Prof. Stanley D. Solvick, Program Chair, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-6145 or 577-2525.

## •EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia announces the availability of grants for advanced research in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860. Grant runs from June 1, 1990 to May 31, 1991. Fellows must have distinguished record of scholarship. Deadline: March 1, 1990. Contact: Chairman, Peterson Fellowship Committee, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3794.

The 1990-91 Fullbright Junior Research Grants are being offered. Three awards for younger scholars who hold a recent Ph.D. in any field or who will have a Ph.D. by time award is to begin and who have not studied or conducted research in Israel, are available. Mathematicians and scientists are particularly encouraged. Contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, N.W. Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; Renee Taft (202)686-4010; Lilee Perera (202)686-4009.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission invites applicants for the 1990-91 Commission Fellowships in Archival Administration. Deadline: March 1, 1990. National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 523-5386.

The American Foundation for the Blind announces dissertation support awards. Send completed application form and letter confirming departmental acceptance of the proposal. Deadline: April 20, 1990. Contact: Katherine A. Nelson, Social

Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th St., New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2142.

The annual competition for Fullbright senior scholar awards is about to open. Opportunities for the 1990-1991 Fullbright awards include chairs in several Western European countries. Deadline: June 1, 1990. Contact: Dr. Steven Blodgett, Area Chief, Western Europe, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite M-500, 3400 International Drive, NW, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-66240.

Winterthur Museum and Garden will award both short and long term fellowships to encourage research in American history, art and design history and material culture. Deadline: February 28, 1990. Contact: Dr. Katherine Martinez, Visiting Research Fellowship Program, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4627.

The Naval Historical Center is offering fellowship, grant, and internship opportunities. The one-year senior fellowship-in-residence will involve work on a major monograph concerning U.S. naval history. Two postgraduate grants, a fellowship available to predoctoral candidates and internships are also available. Specialists in national security, foreign relations, science and technology, as well as, diplomatic, military and naval historians may apply for senior fellowship. Deadline: Feb. 28, 1990. Contact: Director, Naval Historical Center, Bldg. 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer three history fellowships in documentary publication. The fellows will receive a stipend of \$23,000. Ph.D. or all requirements for doctorate, except the dissertation, required. Deadline: March 15, 1990. Contact: NHPRC, National Archives Bldg., Washington, DC 20408; (202) 523-3092.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars is offering 12 long-term and 9 short-term awards for 1991-92 research in India. The application deadline is June 15, 1990. For information contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Attn: Indo-American Fellowship Program, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-4013.

Fellows in the Hagley Program at the University of Delaware will sponsor a one day seminar, *Selling History?: How and Why Corporations Interpret the Past* on Feb. 23, 1990. Contact: Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley



Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400.

The nineteenth annual **Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents** will be held June 17-28, 1990, in Madison Wisconsin. This includes theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Deadline: *March 15, 1990*. Contact: NHPRC, Rm 300, National Archives Bldg., Washington, DC 20408; (202) 523-3092.

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the General Services Administration** are offering a joint publication, *Fire Safety Retrofitting in Historic Buildings*. Included are recommendations with specific examples of methods. To order single copies without charge contact: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 786-0503.

**Northern Illinois University** announces a Master's degree program in history with an option in Historical Administration. The program emphasizes oral history, editing, and archival work. Assistantships available. Application deadline: *March 1990*. For more information contact: Professor Barbara M. Posadas, Director, M.A. Option in Historical Administration, Dept. of History, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Fellowships and Seminars** is offering Younger Scholar Awards. Secondary students and those below the level of college senior may apply. Deadline for the 1991 awards is *Nov. 1, 1990*. Contact: Younger Scholars Guidelines, Rm. 316, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** will offer an "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law" in 1990. The three-day course, offered 13 times in 12 cities is designed to teach the basics of the project review process or Section 106 review. Contact: John Hansley, GSA Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22215; (202)786-0505.

**Salem State College** to offer Local History Institute. A three day seminar, "Coming to America: the Immigrant Experience," will be offered Aug. 6-8. Qualified participants may earn credits. Contact: John J. Fox, LHI Director, Department of History, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

## •NOTES

**Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** announces the opening of the exhibit "Iron" at the State Museum of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg. The exhibit provides a comprehensive view of Pennsylvania's role in the industrial development of the U.S.. This exhibit will run through *May, 1990*. For further information, call (717) 787-4978.

The **Federal Judicial Center Historical Program** announces the publication of its newsletter, entitled *The Court Historian*. For mailing list info contact: FJCHP, Division of Special Education Services, Dolley Madison House, 1520 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

The **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** announces its approval of nine historical markers as part of the Philadelphia African-American Marker Project. No dates have been set for the dedication of these markers. Contact: George Beyer, Historical Marker Coordinator, (717) 783-9871.

The **Center for Oral History** at the University of Hawaii has completed a four-volume interview transcript entitled *Waikiki, 1900-1985: Oral Histories*. Contact: Warren S. Nishimoto, Center Director, Social Science Institute, 2424 Maile Way, Porteus Hall 724, Honolulu, HI 96822: (808) 948-6259.

**History Associates** will evaluate Department of Justice electronic records. Meyer Fishbein, former director of the Military Archives Division, National Archives, and specialist in automated record systems, will serve as principal investigator. History Associates was founded in 1981.

The **Museum of our National Heritage** has been accredited by the American Association of Museums. Of 6,000 museums nationwide only 680 have been accredited by the AAM. The museum is located at 33 Marrett Rd., Lexington, MA; (617)861-6559.

**West Virginia University** celebrates the centenary of women's education. WVU has published *WVU Women: The First Century* to inaugurate the celebration. The university is also developing exhibits, conferences and other events which will be taking place over the next two years. For information contact: Dr. Waugh, Women's Centenary Project, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (304) 293-7261.

## •TRANSITIONS

The **Strong Museum** announces the appointment of Scott G. Eberle, Ph.D., as Vice-President for Research and Interpreta-

tion. Eberle's most noted exhibitions are *Re: Collections* and *Yesterday's Tomorrow: Buffalo's Pan American Exposition 1901*. The Strong Museum is located in downtown Rochester, N.Y.

Don W. Wilson, Chairman of the **National Historical Publications and Records Commission** and Archivist of the U.S. has appointed David H. Hooper as Chairman of its newly appointed Records Committee. Also appointed to the committee are Warren M. Billings, Helen W. Samuels and Albert J. Ossman, Jr. Committee members are available to discuss the activities of the NHPRC. Contact: Dr. Nancy Sahli, Director of the Records Program, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Building, Washington DC 20408; (202) 523-5386.

The **American Association for State and Local History** has named Peter S. La Paglia as interim director. AASLH is an international professional organization serving those who practice and support history in the U.S. and Canada.

Rickey L. Hendricks has accepted a position in the **Dept. of History of Health and Sciences** at the University of California. Her book, *A Necessary Revolution: The Origins of the Kaiser Permanent Medical Care Program* will be published soon by Iowa State University Press.

James A. Glass will provide historic preservation services for **Greenhome & O'Mara, Inc.** a design and consulting firm. Glass holds a Ph.D. in architectural history and historic preservation planning from Cornell University.

## •AWARDS

The **Society of American Archivists** announces three new fellows. Richard Cox, Terry Eastwood, and Maygene Daniels received the Society's highest honor for their contributions to the archival profession.

**Margaret Hedstrom** of the State Archives and Records Commission has been awarded the first New York State Award for Excellence in Government Information Services.

Former U.S. Senator Thomas F. Eagleton received the first J. Franklin Jameson Award given by the **Society of American Archivists**. The award is given to individuals or organizations that promote greater public awareness of archival activities. ■

tions, and consequences. The result was *The Last Best Place* (1988) which was published by the Montana Historical Society Press and underwritten by the Montana Committee for the Humanities and the state legislature, with support from the Montana Arts Council for artwork. The anthology was the outgrowth of an interdisciplinary conference for scholars convened by the state humanities council in 1984. Western historians Bill Lang and Richard Roeder joined literature professors William Bevis and Mary Blew, and writers Bill Kittredge, James Welch, and Annick Smith, to select and edit the first comprehensive collection of writings about Montana.

In 1988 NEH funded an ambitious six-state history program organized by the Montana Historical Society under the leadership of Jennifer Jeffries Thompson, Curator of Education. "The Centennial West: Celebrations of the Northern Tier States Heritage," is a multi-phased project focusing on one hundred years of statehood of the six omnibus states. Historians, art historians, literary critics, folklorists, political theorists, Native American Studies and Women's Studies scholars, tribal and Park Service historians, and the general public gathered in Billings for a three-day symposium in June, 1989. The six states project also hosted eleven community forums during the fall of 1989. A short multi-media presentation and a booklet of interpretative essays written by historians, including Robert C. Carriker, Carlos A. Schwantes, Robert Swartout, Roy Jordon, and D. Jerome Tweton were also produced in conjunction with these programs.

The "living history" approach, popularized over the last ten years by the Great Plains Chautauqua programs organized by the Humanities Councils of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas, and Nebraska, has been in great demand during these Centennial years. North and South Dakota celebrated their Centennials in many towns by hosting "visits" from two powerful 1889 territorial politicians who took opposing positions on the question of statehood for Dakota Territory: Alexander "Boss" McKenzie of Bismarck (N.D.), and Arthur C. Mellette, the last Territorial Governor and first elected Governor of South Dakota. Played by historians D. Jerome Tweton and David Miller, respectively, the two men discussed their experiences, defended their views, and answered questions about territorial and

state history with audiences in small and large towns. "Governor Mellette" even made a special visit to the South Dakota state legislature.

Audiences enjoyed public history exhibits such as "Looking Backward: The World of 1889," sponsored by the North Dakota Humanities Council. The exhibit is a survey of the political, social, literary, artistic, and economic circumstances of Europe, America and the Dakotas in 1889, and places the statehood debate of that decade in its broader context.



*Sodbusting on the Northern Great Plains, c.1910-1915. Photo: courtesy of the University of Montana*

A major exhibit now in its planning phase will be of great importance to an understanding of the changes in Native American cultures engendered by the white exploration and settlement of the Northern Tier. The exhibit, "Sacred Encounters: Father DeSmet and the American Indians," will explore the consequences of Father Pierre De Smet's missions to the Indians of the inland Northwest in the 1840's. Coordinated by historian Jacqueline Peterson of Washington State University, in association with the Salish-Kootenai College in Montana, the project is also receiving additional funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the state humanities councils of the region. It will feature never-before-exhibited maps, drawings, tribal and other religious artifacts, and the sacred music developed by the tribes for use in Catholic religious worship. Assisted by tribal and academic historians, this exhibit promises to be of international importance in understanding the processes of the nineteenth century "colonizing" of native peoples by religious orders from the non-Indian world.

Exhibits are also the primary focus of the Centennial programming of the Wash-

ington Commission for the Humanities. "A Time of Gathering: Native Heritage in Washington State," was organized at the Burke Museum at the University of Washington and focuses on the more than thirty indigenous communities of the state. A touring exhibit, organized by Evergreen State College, is titled "Peoples of Washington" and explores the ethnic diversity of the forty-second state, including plateau and coastal Indians, African-Americans, Asian, Hispanic peoples, and Europeans.

Seminars in political and constitutional history will be the focus of the Idaho Humanities Council in celebration of the 1990 Centennial. "Two Constitutions and the Foundations of American Society" compares the U.S. Constitution with Idaho's 1890 Constitution and explores the political debates and consequences of the 1889 Constitutional Convention. Town meetings are being held in nine Idaho communities to discuss these issues. Teachers' workshops will also develop classroom workbooks on the subject. The Idaho statehood debates, with their focus on water rights, the rights of religious minorities (particularly the Mormons), agricultural issues, and questions related to states' rights, provide stimulating analogues to contemporary issues. Community forums on these issues have already drawn eager audiences to discussions with historians and legal scholars.

Debates of the 1890's and contemporary conditions of national life are being illuminated by historians and explored by citizens across the Northern Tier. In 1890, Wyoming's Territorial Legislature gave women the vote, and thereby Wyoming became the first government in the world to pass such progressive legislation. The Wyoming Humanities Council took the lead in identifying a cadre of scholars willing to assist community groups in planning Centennial activities. Many communities across the state have welcomed the resulting project, "Finding Our Past."

Throughout the Northern Tier, numerous reading and discussion programs and publications have been engendered by our Centennials of Statehood. North Dakota's four-volume set of general histories, developed with the assistance of the state humanities council, is finding avid readers; *Plain Folk* is now in its fourth printing. *The Last Best Place* is in its third printing, will be released in paperback in 1990, and has already spawned a video and a touring musical drama. The NEH funded a Centennial reading series entitled, "South Dakota and the American Experience" with citizens avidly participating. Selections

# What is a Public Historian?

In order to develop a profile of our membership, we have designed a questionnaire that will give us a better sense of who and what we are, and what talents we have to offer our organization.

Please fill out this questionnaire and return to the National Council on Public History, Department of History, 403 Richards Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. We will publish the results of this survey for your information.

## NCPH Questionnaire

1. To what other professional organizations do you belong ?

AHA     SHFG     WHA  
 OHA     OAH     SOHA  
 AASLH     SAA     MARHO  
 SHA     AAM     National Trust

2. What best describes your work situation? (Check more than one if applicable.)

Non-profit organization     Government agency  
 Corporation     Self-employed     Educational institution

3. Which areas of public history most directly relate to your work? (Check all that are appropriate.)

museums     historical administration     archives  
 oral history     media     curriculum and education  
 historic preservation     military history  
 corporate history     editing     site interpretation  
 archeology     other \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is your educational background?

B.A./ B.S. \_\_\_\_\_ M.A./M.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Ph.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are you engaged in or planning any historical work which might be the basis for an article in *The Public Historian*? If yes, describe briefly.

6. Would you be willing to serve as a manuscript reviewer for *The Public Historian*? \_\_\_\_\_

As a book reviewer? \_\_\_\_\_ As an exhibit reviewer? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Members answering "yes" to any of these questions are kindly asked to forward their resumes to Lindsey Reed, *The Public Historian*, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.)

7. Are there any topics you would like to see addressed in *The Public Historian* ?

8. Have you ever done expert witnessing or litigation support work?

9. What are the features that you most value in *The Public Historian*?

10. What do you wish the journal did differently?

( Optional )

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

Profession and title: \_\_\_\_\_

from works such as "The Journals of Lewis and Clark," Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," and other works which place the South Dakota experience in a broader context are explored in a series of discussion groups assisted by scholars.

In short, the Centennials of the Northwest quarter of the continent have stimulated the development of both humanities "products" and new humanities "markets" through a variety of formats. The public humanists of the region, and the nation, can take heart from these developments.

The public is eager to have the processes of the humanities—reading, reflection, critical inquiry, and dialogue—brought into the civic forums provided by museums, historical societies, libraries, state humanities councils, and other institutions outside the academy but within the growing parallel school. Twenty years ago, Robert Hutchins envisioned a "learning society" which would offer opportunities for education to all citizens, at every stage in their lives. Today, the Centennials are providing a focus for the kinds of connections between professional humanists and the rest of society which he envisioned. ■

### —Commonality of Concerns

plinary research teams, particularly for large complex projects. Although both of these approaches address certain aspects of the current situation, neither strikes to the center of the issue, which is in the minds of existing practitioners. True cooperation will not be simple to achieve. Members of both disciplines must become more familiar with the sources, methods, theory, and special insights of the other. Historians and archeologists must have greater professional interaction beyond the bounds of particular projects and recognize their common concerns. "Public history," writ large, is a well-suited rubric for many of our common interests and concerns, and the NCPH is an excellent forum for such joint interaction. After all, we are members of the National Council on Public History, not of Public Historians. Archeologists must be encouraged to join and participate in NCPH and historians should consider participation in such organizations as the Society for Historical Archeology. Most importantly, both professions must become more familiar with the other's work, listen to the other's positions, and take seriously the other's insights. Working together, there is little doubt that we can achieve much more than either discipline alone has so far achieved. ■

101st Congress  
1st Session

H.R. 2949

To authorize a study of nationally significant places in American Labor History.

*In the House of Representatives  
July 20, 1989*

Mr. McNulty (for himself and Mr. Vento) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

**A BILL**

To authorize a study of nationally significant places in American Labor History.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. THEME STUDY.**

Within 2 years after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a National Historic Landmark Theme Study on American Labor History (hereafter in this Act referred to as "the Theme Study"). The Theme Study shall be prepared in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and pursuant to the guidelines established by the advisory board appointed under section 2. The purpose of the Theme Study shall be to identify the key sites in American Labor History, including the history of workers and their work, of organizing, unions and strikes, of the impacts of industrial and technological change, and of the contributions of American labor to American history. The Theme Study shall identify, evaluate and nominate as National Historic Landmarks those districts, sites, buildings, and structures that best illustrate or commemorate American Labor History in its fullest variety. The Theme Study shall identify possible locations, components and features of new park units appropriate to this theme.

**SECTION 2. ADVISORY BOARD**

(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint an advisory board to provide policy guidelines for conducting the Theme Study and to provide technical assistance in the preparation of the Theme Study. The Board shall be comprised of the following labor unionists and historic preservationists appointed by the Secretary from among individual nominations by major established organizations:

- (1) 5 representatives from nominations from major established labor unions.
- (2) 3 representatives from nominations from major historic preservation organizations.
- (3) The Director of the National Park Service or his representative, ex-officio.
- (4) 1 State Historic Preservation Officer, ex-officio.

(b) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet 4 times.

(c) EXPENSES.—Members of the Advisory Board shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Board shall be designated by the Secretary.

(e) CHARTER.—The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776), are hereby waived with respect to this Advisory Board.

**SECTION 3. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**

The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into cooperative agreements with one or more major scholarly and public historic organizations knowledgeable of American Labor History to prepare the Theme Study and ensure that the Theme Study meets scholarly standards.

**SECTION 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 to carry out this Act.

Errata

Additions to Membership List —  
Individual Members

Martin Melosi  
Department of History  
University of Houston  
University Park  
Houston, TX 77004

Patricia M. Melvin  
Department of History  
Loyola University  
Chicago, IL 60626

Roy Lopata  
Director,  
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P.O. Box 390  
Newark, DE 19711

Rod Fisher  
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**Public History News**

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