



PUBLIC HISTORY NEWS

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Summer 1992

Annual Report 1991-92

The 1992 annual meeting of the National Council in Columbia, South Carolina, culminated a busy year for the organization. The work of the Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Constance Schulz of the University of South Carolina and of the Program Committee chaired by Dwight Pitcaithley of the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. resulted in the quality meeting our members have come to expect over the years. With some 200 registrants, many on-site tours of public history facilities, interesting receptions, a South Carolina barbecue, and the post-meeting tour to Charleston, there is little more that we might have asked—and, after all, good guests do not, in any case, request the impossible.

The annual meeting next year will be at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on April 29 to May 2. With the rich public history work of that area we are confident that the meeting will live up to the high, interesting, and rich standards of its predecessors.

Finances and Membership

The National Council is not a wealthy organization, but we continue to actively function in the black. We are able to support projects useful to public historians. One of the obvious facts of NCPH's existence, however, is that there are many hundreds of historians active in the public history arena who are neither active in nor

members of the National Council on Public History. The National Council board recognizes a need to reach out to those constituencies and is equally aware of the ironies involved in its membership situation. The size of an organization directly determines the budget available to provide multiple services for a diverse and expanding membership. Without a broad range of expanding services it is difficult to attract members while, on the other hand, membership must expand to support the expenses of expanded services and reduce the cost per copy of *The Public Historian*. The board continues to grapple with our deadlocked membership, and it implemented several measures during the year:

- established a fact-finding committee (chaired by J.D. Britton of the Ohio Historical Society) to identify constituencies for the National Council to approach;
- concurred in establishment of a Consultants' Working Group (chaired by Alan Newell of HRA in Missoula, Montana) to explore the way in which the National Council may effectively serve that constituency;
- charged the Long Range Planning Committee with development of a detailed plan for increased membership and budget for the organization; and
- continued the Outreach Committee in efforts to reach constituencies outside the field of history.

A proposed symposium on the status of public history occupied the time of several members during the year. From that work it became obvious that quite diverse opinions on the organization and objectives of the proposed symposium existed. At the annual meeting in Columbia that diversity of sentiment was clear. Because of lack of unanimity in the organization about what the symposium should be, the board determined it most appropriate to table the symposium and divert reserved funds from the symposium to the Long Range Planning Committee's work during the coming year.

The endowment of the National Council, by policy of the board, is to receive annually 10% of the total annual income of

the NCPH. The endowment is relatively small, but it is growing.

Coordination with Other Professional Organizations

Both the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians met in Chicago this year. The National Council co-sponsored a session at the AHA, and past-president David Kyvig graciously hosted a luncheon and spoke on "Digging into the Archives: Is Public History Different?" (*Public History News* subsequently published Dr. Kyvig's speech in Volume 12, Number 2.) NCPH also sponsored a reception at the OAH.

The Federal Preservation Forum, an organization interested in the federal preservation program, co-sponsored a reception at the Columbia Zoo before the barbecue during our annual meeting.

NCPH continues to co-sponsor the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Public history is well represented on Capitol Hill by Page Putnam Miller who continues to provide Washington, DC, updates to the membership through her column in *Public History News*.

The Public Historian

The Public Historian is clearly a focal point of the public history community, and our entire membership as well as over 600 libraries and other institutional subscribers receive it. The journal continues in the capable hands of Otis Graham, Lindsey Reedy, Randy Bergstrom, Beverly Bastian and editorial assistants at the University of California in Santa Barbara. Several volunteer special editors contribute their efforts as does an active editorial board which continues to be chaired by Jannelle Warren-Findley (who moves from her consulting work this fall to a teaching position at Arizona State University in Tempe). The editorial direction of the journal makes it much more diverse than traditional history journals, and that difference is particularly well illustrated in the wide range of reviews of non-traditional nature.

NCPH appreciates the tremendous support for *The Public Historian* received

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Martin V. Melosi, President

Philip V. Scarpino, Vice-president

Brit Allan Storey, Past-president

Ruth A. Dudgeon, Secretary-treasurer

Elizabeth B. Monroe, Executive Secretary

from the History Department at Santa Barbara and from the Regents of the University of California. In addition, the University of California Press at Berkeley publishes our journal and is an important contributor to its success.

After considerable discussion and attendance at the board meeting in Columbia of Sandra Whisler, the journals editor of the University of California Press, the Board agreed to a modest increase in NCPH dues in order to offset increased printing and mailing costs for the journal. Those increases will show up in next year's billing for memberships and subscriptions.

Public History News

Executive Secretary Elizabeth Monroe continues to ably assemble and edit NCPH's newsletter. *PHN* is a key means of quick communication within the public history community.

Secretariat

The Secretariat is in place and functioning well in Indianapolis. NCPH is grateful to the Secretariat and its host, the Indiana University at Indianapolis History Department.

Committees

Much of the work of the NCPH is carried out by some 100 dedicated members of the organization. This work is not spotlighted sufficiently, but is vitally im-

portant to the health of an organization such as the National Council. To mention specifically one of the volunteer committees appointed by the president would slight the others, but it is important to recognize that there are some thirteen of them, that they are spending considerable time and energy on their assignments, and that they are working on a wide range of topics from finances to long-range planning to cultural resources management to professional standards.

The Nominating Committee is elected by the membership and charged with selecting the slate of candidates for elected office. Because of the early date of the annual meeting in March and the constitutional requirements placed on it, the Nominating Committee had very short deadlines this past year. Under the guidance of chair Robert Weible the work of the Nominating Committee was both able and timely.

Archives

During the year the Western Historical Collection at the University of Colorado notified the Board that it could not continue to house the archives of the NCPH. The Board is in the process of finding a new home for the archives.

Wingspread Conference

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the Johnson Foundation, and others spon-

sored a Wingspread conference on how to count community service (which is much of what public historians do) toward tenure and promotion in academic institutions. While no resolution was reached, Noel Stowe representing NCPH, Phil Scarpino representing the Organization of American Historians, and Jim Gardner representing the American Historical Association clearly raised issues which some academics had never considered. This should be a good start toward a higher profile for these issues and moving toward their resolution.

Federal Ethics Regulations

The federal government during the year proposed regulations which, inappropriately interpreted, effectively could have prevented federal employees from participating in professional organizations—either as officers or as attendees of meetings. The president of the NCPH wrote to the Office of Ethics protesting the new regulations and added our concerns to those of many other professional organizations. So many organizations expressed strong concerns that processing of the proposed new regulations has been suspended for months.

The National Council continues as a major professional history organization in the United States which is both healthy and looking toward growth in membership and budget. With increased membership and budget, NCPH anticipates increased service to the public history community.

Brit Allan Storey



The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical

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

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

Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to Elizabeth Monroe, Editor, at the address above.

Native American Graves Protection And Repatriation Review Panel Appointed

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced the appointment of six private citizens as members of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. Lujan said in making the appointments, "among their duties, they must advise me on regulations needed to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and they will assist in the resolution of disputes caused by its requirements."

The appointees are: Ms. Rachel Craig, an Inupiaq Native from Kotzebue, Alaska; Dan Monroe, President of the Oregon Art Institute in Portland; Ms. Tessie Naranjo, a Santa Clara Pueblo from Espanola, NM; Dr. Martin Sullivan, Director of the Heard Museum in Phoenix, AZ; William Tallbull,

of Lame Deer, MT; Dr. Philip Walker, a physical anthropologist in the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara.

The committee will monitor, review, and assist in implementation of certain requirements of the 1990 law. The statute requires that federal agencies and museums that receive federal funds inventory Native American remains and funerary objects in their collections and offer to repatriate those items to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The law also provides additional protection for Native American graves on federal or tribal lands, and it includes a means for repatriating human remains or funerary objects recovered from such lands since November 1990.

Federal and State Shipwreck Management

by Michele C. Aubry

This article first appeared in *CRM*, published by the National Park Service. An earlier version of the paper was presented at the Tenth Annual Conference of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Adelaide, South Australia in 1991.

No one knows how many shipwrecks lie in the waters of the United States, but the total number is thought to be more than 50,000. Of this number, some five to ten percent are thought to be of historical significance. Some shipwrecks date from the earliest periods of exploration and colonization of North America. A preponderance of the wrecked vessels were used in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to transport passengers and cargo to ports throughout the United States. Some are wrecks of military vessels that were sunk in battles during the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, World War I, and World War II.

Legal Basis

Nineteen hundred and eighty-eight was a good year for shipwrecks abandoned in U.S. waters. In that year, Congress enacted and the President signed into law a new federal statute, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act (43 U.S.C. 2101). The primary purposes of the act are to establish government ownership over some (but not all) abandoned shipwrecks and to establish a framework within which these

shipwrecks will be managed and made accessible to the public.

Federal legislation was necessary because, prior to 1988, historic shipwrecks generally were treated under principles of admiralty law, where federal courts could assert jurisdiction. More often than not, the courts treated historic shipwrecks as commodities lost at sea that were in marine peril and should be salvaged and returned to commerce. Salvage awards often disregarded a shipwreck's historical value, with the resultant loss of important historical and archaeological information. On occasion, a federal or a state government agency would be successful in claiming title to and management authority over an abandoned shipwreck in its waters, but there was great inconsistency from court to court and from state to state.

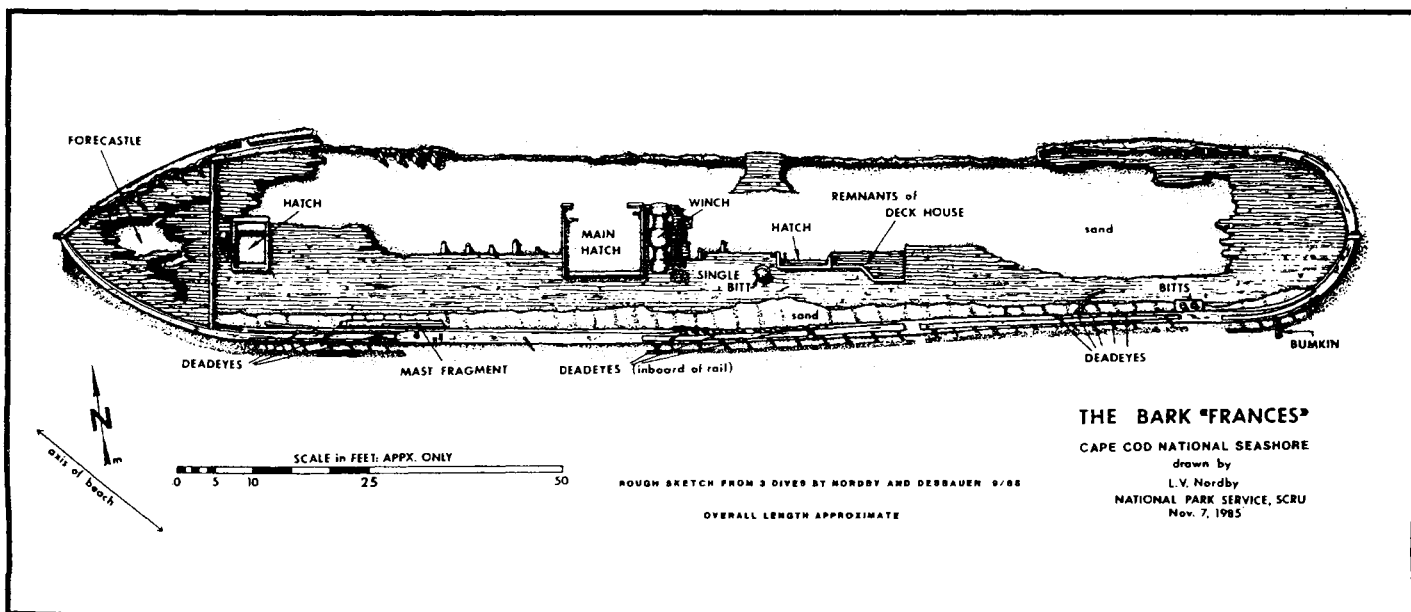
The Abandoned Shipwreck Act addresses these problems by asserting federal title to the majority of abandoned shipwrecks located within three nautical miles of the U.S. coastline or in the internal navigable waters of the United States. The federal government then transferred its title to most of those shipwrecks to the respective states to manage. The federal government retained title to and manages shipwrecks on federal lands and shipwrecks entitled to U.S. sovereign immunity (generally those located on Indian lands).

One of the act's most important provisions, from an historic preservation perspective, specifies that the law of salvage and the law of finds do not apply to the

abandoned shipwrecks to which title has been asserted under the act. This provision removes those shipwrecks from the jurisdiction of federal admiralty courts.

The act identifies shipwrecks as resources having multiple values and uses, and says that shipwrecks are not to be set aside for any one purpose or interest group. Instead, the act requires a comprehensive and balanced management approach that includes protection of important values and wise use of shipwrecks and shipwreck sites. Specifically, the act says that the states are to manage the shipwrecks to which they now hold title under the act as multiple-use resources by:

- providing reasonable access by the public;
- protecting natural resources and habitat areas;
- guaranteeing recreational exploration of shipwreck sites;
- creating underwater parks or areas to provide additional protection for shipwrecks;
- making funds available from Historic Preservation Fund grants for the study, interpretation, protection, and preservation of historic shipwrecks; and
- allowing for appropriate public and private recovery of shipwrecks consistent with the protection of historical values and environmental integrity of the shipwrecks and sites.



The act allows individual states to wrestle with these seemingly conflicting objectives. Decisions regarding the management of shipwrecks are made on a case-by-case basis by balancing the values and uses a particular shipwreck may have, the potential benefits to be derived from the proposed use, and the potential adverse effects caused by the proposed use. For example, a decision to allow commercial salvage or souvenir collecting at a particular shipwreck must consider the shipwreck's historical values. If the shipwreck is historically significant, the decision also must consider whether the loss of those values is acceptable and in the best interest of the public.

Federal and State Programs

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act does not require that federal and state agency shipwreck management programs be identical. However, it does say that programs should be consistent with the act and with advisory guidelines developed by the National Park Service. Thus, the federal statute takes into account the right of states to operate independently but, at the same time, expects some minimum level of uniformity from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Federal Programs

At the federal level there is no single agency that has jurisdiction over shipwrecks. Each federal agency that manages submerged lands is responsible for managing any shipwrecks that may be located on those lands. In addition, each federal agency that has authority over sunken U.S. warships and other vessels entitled to U.S. sovereignty is responsible for managing those shipwrecks, no matter where the vessels are located in the world.

On occasion, two or more federal agencies may have limited jurisdiction over the same submerged lands or shipwrecks. This would be the case, for example, in a national park that also is a national marine sanctuary, or in a national park that contains a sunken U.S. warship. Federal and state agencies also may have limited jurisdiction over the same submerged lands or shipwrecks. Multiple jurisdiction requires close communication and cooperation among the different agencies. Multiple jurisdiction also complicates management of shipwrecks, requiring the federal land manager to be fully cognizant of the various federal and state statutes and regulations that may apply.

Shipwrecks that are at least 100 years old and located on federally owned lands generally are considered to be archaeological resources. These shipwrecks receive the most complete protection afforded under federal law (see Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [16 U.S.C. 470]). Shipwrecks that are between

50 and 100 years old and located on federally owned or managed lands also generally are considered to be archaeological resources and are protected under federal law (see Antiquities Act of 1906 [16 U.S.C. 431]). Shipwrecks that are less than 50 years old generally are not considered to be cultural resources and are not protected under federal historic preservation laws. However, federally owned shipwrecks would be protected under government property laws. It is the policy of federal agencies to prohibit commercial salvage, treasure hunting, and souvenir collecting at federally owned historic shipwrecks.

Federal laws and regulations set forth the historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies (see the acts of 1906 and 1979 mentioned above and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [16 U.S.C. 470]). These responsibilities clearly relate to both nonsubmerged and submerged historic properties, including shipwrecks. Key provisions require federal agencies to:

- conduct surveys to identify and evaluate historic properties under their control or jurisdiction;
- nominate historically significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- issue permits for scientific research at historic properties;
- establish comprehensive historic preservation plans to protect historic properties; and
- consider the effects of proposed undertakings on historic properties that are listed or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Of all the federal agencies having responsibility for submerged historic properties, the National Park Service is the furthest along in conducting surveys to identify and evaluate historic shipwrecks. In fact, the National Park Service is the only federal agency that has established an office—the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit—that is responsible for carrying out this work in units of the national park system. Two other federal agencies that also have taken an active interest in historic shipwrecks include the U.S. Navy, which is responsible for the majority of sunken warships, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce, which oversees the national marine sanctuary program.

State Programs

In 1988, following enactment of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, the National

Park Service contacted the states, the District of Columbia, and five territories and possessions (hereafter collectively referred to as the states) to collection information on their shipwreck management programs. Forty-seven states responded. At that time, 27 states said they were authorized to establish shipwreck management programs, but only 20 had actually done so. Although there are tremendous differences among state programs, there are some underlying commonalities regarding jurisdiction, historic preservation activities, public access, and commercial salvage.

In many states several government agencies have jurisdiction over shipwrecks. Agencies that have jurisdiction over shipwrecks often include those that also are responsible for the historic preservation, natural resources, submerged lands, environmental protection, parks and recreation, and fisheries programs. More often than not, the state's historic preservation office functions as an advisor or consultant to the state agency that holds title to and has day-to-day management control over shipwrecks.

Most states have included consideration of historic shipwrecks in their historic preservation programs. Under these programs many states:

- employ underwater archaeologists to locate and evaluate historic shipwrecks located in state waters;
- nominate historically significant shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places;
- issue permits for scientific research; and
- if the state regulates the commercial salvage of shipwrecks, review the salvor's request for a salvage permit.

Most states provide public access to shipwreck sites for recreational exploration by sport divers, although only five states have established and maintain underwater parks or trails. Most states prohibit sport divers from removing any artifacts or other items from historic shipwrecks. About a dozen states also restrict public access to shipwreck sites when the site is being excavated or salvaged, when human remains are present, or when there is a health or safety danger. Many states encourage and use sport diver volunteers to conduct archaeological surveys and excavations at historic shipwreck sites. In fact, many states would not be able to fulfill their shipwreck management responsibilities without the assistance of sport diver volunteers.

Of the 28 states that regulate the commercial salvage of abandoned shipwrecks, only 5 states prohibit the salvage of historic shipwrecks. States that allow the commercial salvage of historic shipwrecks generally place conditions upon the salvor

— See *Shipwreck Management* pg. 5

Important Discovery for Lincoln Legals

In an old courthouse in Carlinville, Illinois the searchers struck wealth. Stashed away was a legal document concerning a case of fraud by railroad financiers in Macoupin County before the Civil War. The document, all 43 pages of it, was in the hand of the lawyer representing the railroad interests—Abraham Lincoln. Written sometime after 1855, this court paper is the longest document known to exist in Lincoln's handwriting.

The honor of finding and unfolding the manuscript belongs to Susan Krause, who, along with fellow researchers Dennis Suttles and Jonn Lupton, were making a blanket search across Illinois. The members of the search team are from the Lincoln Legals Papers, a project of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency at the Old State Capitol in Springfield. Directed by historian Dr. Cullum Davis, the project seeks to fill the final, large gap in docu-

menting Lincoln's life and work—to gather the corpus of the legal documents and papers reflecting his 24-year law practice. According to Dr. Davis, the 43-page document "tells us a lot about Lincoln's mind and skills. His writing is a reflection of his lucid thinking in a complex case."

The exhaustive search in county courthouses, regional archives, and other collections of papers has already uncovered enough new and exciting material to reshape the contours of Lincoln scholarship and to add significant detail on midwestern, antebellum social and intellectual history and on frontier jurisprudence. Davis and his colleagues already have collected over 32,000 documents of the 100,000 they expect to find, documents which involve nearly 5,000 cases on which Lincoln worked.

The documents uncovered thus far have shown Lincoln to have had a much

larger law practice than previously thought, certainly one of the largest appellate practices in Illinois. They have shown a tenacious litigator, a master of civil and criminal procedure, a man who developed extensive affiliations with other lawyers around the state, affiliations which brought not only legal standing but also political power. This was not the simple, prairie man of myth and legend, but a skilled, astute professional lawyer.

Supported by funds and other assistance from the State of Illinois, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Abraham Lincoln Association, Sangamon State University, the Illinois Bar Foundation, Encyclopedia Britannica, and other private donors, the project plans a comprehensive microform or optical disk edition of the materials as well as a 4-5 volume book series.

— *Shipwreck Management from pg. 4*

in an effort to protect the shipwreck's historical values. For example, salvors often are required to:

- prepare a research design acceptable to the state;
- use archaeological methods to excavate the shipwreck;
- employ qualified underwater archaeologists and conservators;
- preserve the artifacts and materials recovered from the shipwreck site; and
- prepare a professional archaeological report.

Twelve states retain title to all artifacts and materials recovered, while 16 states award a portion to the salvor.

Advisory Guidelines

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act directed the National Park Service to issue guidelines to assist the states and federal agencies in developing legislation and regulations to carry out their responsibilities under the statute. The act further specified that the guidelines were to:

- maximize the enhancement of cultural resources;
- foster a partnership among sport divers, fishermen, archaeologists, salvors, and others interested in the management of federal and state shipwrecks;
- facilitate access and use of shipwrecks by recreational interests; and
- recognize the interests of individuals and groups engaged in shipwreck discovery and salvage.

The National Park Service solicited and received considerable input from the public, especially from sport divers, during development of the guidelines. The final guidelines were issued on December 4, 1990 (55 FR 50116). These guidelines provide state and federal agencies with advice on:

- establishing management programs;
- funding shipwreck programs and projects;
- surveying, identifying, documenting, and evaluating shipwreck sites;
- providing for public and private recovery of shipwrecks;
- providing public access to shipwrecks;
- interpreting shipwreck sites;
- establishing volunteer programs; and
- creating and operating underwater parks or preserves.

Two threads of advice are woven throughout the guidelines—one relating to public involvement and the other to inter-agency cooperation and collaboration.

The Future

What does the future hold for shipwreck management? Federal and state shipwreck management programs are still evolving. Many state and federal agencies are in the process of establishing programs to carry out their responsibilities. Others are improving existing programs to make them consistent with the federal statute and advisory guidelines.

Virtually every state and federal agency that has responsibility for sub-

merged lands needs to conduct systematic surveys to inventory the resource base—to locate and identify shipwrecks under their jurisdiction or control and to evaluate and document them. In addition, most agencies need to ensure that they have the wherewithal to adequately protect historically significant shipwrecks. Most agencies also need to build and expand public education programs and strengthen the partnership that exists between state and federal levels of government.

Unfortunately, federal and state shipwreck management programs also are being challenged by outside forces. At least two court cases, filed in federal admiralty court, are examining the constitutionality of the federal statute. In addition, a 1908 treaty on wrecking and salvage in certain U.S. and Canadian waters may make federal and state shipwreck management programs ineffectual in waters near this border.

In the future, there may be additional federal shipwreck legislation to extend federal and state jurisdiction over shipwrecks beyond the current three-mile limit. Federal laws also might reexamine the issue of commercial salvage and place additional restrictions on salvage activities at historically significant shipwrecks. Any new legislation, however, will have to wait until the questions about constitutionality are settled and until the states and federal agencies have had an opportunity to establish and maintain shipwreck management programs.

Michele C. Aubry is a senior archaeologist in the Anthropology Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC. She is the author of the NPS's Abandoned Shipwreck Act Guidelines.

History Making in Public Places: Working as a Folklorist-Historian in Lima, Ohio

by Hans Houshower

I remember my first day of work as Folklorist-Historian in Lima, Ohio with mixed emotions. The oversized caboose key in my hand hinted at the special nature of the job of serving as the community's scholar-in-residence, and I climbed the steps of the restored B. and O. caboose in Lima's half-empty Town Square with great anticipation. Beginning in 1987, the shanty would be my office and a place build the Memory Engines oral history collection around the area's traditions in railroading and steam locomotive building. Yet even as I arranged railroad photographs and artifacts along the walls, the heavy slap of a wrecking ball began to take down a nearby building. The demolition soon necessitated the removal of the caboose for the inexorable advance of surface parking.

Lima is a city of 49,000, its decaying urban center a familiar site in many "Rust Belt" communities. Earlier in this century it was the junction for five major rail lines and the home of Lima Locomotive Works, the nation's third largest manufacturer of steam locomotives. Dubbed "the Loco" by thousands who labored in its twenty-six acres of shops, the firm existed as a visible symbol of Lima's economic and social vitality from 1880 to 1950 when the last of over 7,700 steam locomotives was built. Nearly two-thirds of Lima's population were employed in railroad-related occupations during the 1920s. These workers carried with them a rich variety of ethnic and cultural traditions. African-Americans, eastern Europeans, Irishmen, and Italians had settled in Lima to work in railroad-related occupations.

Since "the Loco's" closing, Lima has struggled to make the transition from an economy and social fabric wedded to transportation and railroad occupations. American House, Inc., a non-profit agency, was formed in 1985 to preserve and develop community culture and history as an important element in economic and community revitalization.

Still, many people ask, "Why should we be interested in learning about the past at all?" American House has chosen to answer this challenge with an ambitious agenda of public programs that involve people in the activity of recovering the past through oral history and through participation in hundreds of public events under the popular banner of "Train Town."

In 1986 the first of these programs located the blue caboose in the Town Square and undertook a Memory Engines oral history project. Of course, the caboose also hosted Santa Claus and a variety of community events and served as the development office for a series of 1988 exhibits titled "High Iron Through Lima: The Railroad Right-of-Way Shapes a Community." The "High Iron" theme referred to the special rail lines that stopped in Lima and brought with them passengers, goods, and new ideas. With this in mind, the first Train Town exhibits were staged in settings that linked the community's history to its contemporary life. For example, "The Trolley and Interurban Connection" was placed in Lima's downtown municipal building, formerly the central terminal for one of the nation's first electric street railway and interurban systems. Few members of Lima's younger generations made this historical connection before the staging of a Train Town exhibit in that public space.

During 1989 American House sponsored a music folklorist who explored local music traditions of different ethnic groups in the area. His results were presented in a concert series titled "Music Making in a Railroad Town." The concerts were staged to overflow crowds in locations that helped convey the ethnic heritage story: Irish music and dancing at Saint Rose's School in the heart of Lima's "Irishtown" and Italian choral music at Saint John's Cathedral within walking distance of the Loco and Erie Junction railroad yards.

During 1991 American House sponsored "Telling the African American Story in Lima, Ohio," to portray local African American experience as part of the Train Town story and to share that story with an audience largely unaware of its significance. Although African Americans were denied employment at the Lima Locomotive Works, they were the primary labor force of the adjacent Ohio Steel Foundry, an important manufacturer of railroad castings. The project combined oral history, a play by an African American playwright, and the design of a temporary exhibit around the theme "Hats, Handkerchiefs, and Fans: Symbols of African American Experience." The play was performed in February, 1991 and broadcast on public television. A video documentary was also created and is now finding its way into local schools.

In addition to major projects, American House sponsors a variety of occasional program events. These have included: bus tours of a railroad town in which the interpreter emphasizes the relationship between physical structures and the human stories of the past; a workshop on industrial photography at the former locomotive works; the creation of a railroad sound sculpture in downtown Lima; slide presentations to community organizations; and three Railroaders Picnics in a city park. The last festival event drew more than 5,000 people to listen to traditional music, participate in a spike driving contest, and tour the last steam locomotive built in Lima. All events are free of charge.

During 1990 and 1991 American House, in partnership with the City of Lima, sponsored a year of public planning to determine the viability of the Train Town concept as a major visitor attraction. A professional planning firm worked with representatives of the community in a series of public meetings to consider alternative scenarios for such an attraction. No one plan was chosen, but community input served as the primary catalyst which shaped a blended plan. The Locomotive Works masterplan that resulted features a downtown Visitors Center linked to the Lima Locomotive Works by a recreated interurban trolley.

Presently, the future of this ambitious plan is not clear. American House is moving ahead to develop an early action visitor center in a portion of an historic downtown building. The Metropolitan Block, a 102-year-old property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is currently being rehabilitated by American House as a demonstration project in historic preservation. Exhibits and activities are being developed for a Metropolitan Place Visitor Center under the banner of LOCOMOTION. Plans include: a Memory Engines exhibit that tells the story of railroad work through the voices of oral history; a multi-media experience of the building of superpower locomotives; and an original play developed by a national theater company. These programs will offer a public demonstration of elements of the proposed railroad heritage center while serving students and visitors interested in regional history or historic preservation.

— See *Public Places* on pg. 7

WASHINGTON UPDATE



By Page Putnam Miller

Library of Congress Institutes New Regulations and Hours.

As a result of increased security concerns, the Library of Congress has closed the stacks to all researchers and to many of its staff. The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) has argued that instead of an absolute ban on stack passes, a new screening procedure should be established to limit access to those scholars who can demonstrate their need for access and can submit verifiable proof of their research projects. For some types of research stack passes are not just a convenience but an essential research strategy for identifying sources that cannot be located through finding aids. Regarding new hours, on May 16 the Library began closing the Manuscript Reading Room on Saturdays. This new policy will be a hardship for both out-of-town and local scholars for whom Saturdays are often their only opportunity to use the manuscript collection. Historians have proposed that the Library of Congress follow the procedures of the

National Archives, in which records used on Saturday must be ordered during the preceding work week. Such a compromise would enable staff to maintain a level of surveillance comparable to that of weekdays. To comment on these changes write to: Dr. James Billington, The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

National Archives and Records Administration Realignments.

On July 1 the National Archives memo on "Organizational Realignments" signed by Don Wilson instituted several major changes. Most of the realignment involves taking the Regional Archives System, the Center for Legislative Archives, and the Center for Electronic Records from the Office of the National Archives and putting them under a newly created Office of Special and Regional Archives. The key explanation for the changes is that the Office of the National Archives will then be able to concentrate on the move to Archives II.

Update on FY'93 Appropriations Process.

The President requested small increases for FY '93 for most cultural agencies; however, in many cases the House

appropriations subcommittees have trimmed the President's requests. In the wake of the defeat of the balanced budget amendment, there is pressure in Congress to reduce spending. Thus although the President requested a \$15 million increase for the National Archives, the House cut the increase to \$13 million. For the National Endowment for the Humanities, the President recommended a \$11 million increase, but the House voted for only a \$3 million increase for NEH for FY'93. For historic preservation the President's recommendation was \$40.913 million but the House amount was \$37 million.

The American Folklife Center.

In an unexpected move the House recommended zero funding in FY'93 for the Folklife Center, located within the Library of Congress. Also in the House the Center's reauthorization legislation appears to be in jeopardy. However, there is support in the Senate for reauthorization. This relatively small program, funded at about one million dollars annually, was established in 1976 to preserve and present American folklife. Its Archive of Folk Culture is the national repository for folk cultural documentation and is a comprehensive and unique collection.

—Public Places from pg. 6

History becomes most meaningful when it is given public life in the form of community programs and events. Certainly, the experience of American House offers compelling evidence for this conclusion. Whether the Lima story of railroad-ing, steam locomotive building, and community life is told through a major visitor attraction or through public school curricula and community programs, the rediscovery of Lima's sense of place has already had the transforming effect envisioned by those who formed American House in 1985. The vision of linking past, present, and community renewal through a public history project has resulted in initiatives to accomplish that vision on a much larger scale than originally imagined. History has become part of contemporary civic life in Lima.

National Archives Returns Polish Records in White House Ceremony

In a ceremony at the White House Vice President Dan Quayle signed an agreement with Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland Jan Olszewski to return to Poland records of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1918 to 1940. Archivist Don W. Wilson participated in the signing ceremony. Approximately 50,000 pages of records were captured by the Germans after the conquest of Poland in 1939. Following Allied liberation in 1945, the records were taken by the U.S. Army and transferred to the Department of State,

where they were held until 1949. The National Archives has maintained physical, but not legal, custody of the records on behalf of the U.S. since 1949. The records cover a wide variety of Polish foreign policy interests but are especially strong in the areas of Polish-Soviet relations and internal affairs in the Soviet Union during the 1920s and 1930s. The National Archives has microfilmed the records so that they will continue to be available to researchers at the National Archives in Washington, DC.



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The Mission of the National Council on Public History

The following mission statement was prepared by the Long Range Planning Committee and approved by the Board at the March 14, 1992 Board meeting in Columbia, South Carolina. The Long Range Planning Committee defined goals in consultation with members and officers of the NCPH. The Committee identified past areas of organizational interest as well as future avenues of endeavor. The Long Range Planning Committee and the Board will use this mission statement as a guide to specific plans for NCPH activities in the future. Both the Board and the Committee welcome members' comments.

The public need for the best obtainable historical information and analysis moti-

vates every undertaking of the National Council on Public History. The study of the past provides a sound basis for making intelligent choices on how to resolve the problems of the present.

Public historians pursue a wide array of tasks: researching and writing community, government, and corporate histories; establishing and operating archives, records management systems, museums, and historical agencies; conducting historic site interpretation and preservation endeavors; editing historical manuscripts; engaging in media projects; conducting oral history interviews; preparing genealogies; and participating in policy analysis and planning.

The National Council on Public History has a two-fold mission. First, it aspires to make the public aware of the value, uses, and pleasures of history. Second, it seeks to serve the historical community by: (1) advising historians about their public responsibilities; (2) helping students prepare for careers in public history; and (3) providing a forum and a haven for historians engaged in historical activities in the public realm.

The NCPH's quarterly journal, *The Public Historian*; its newsletter, *Public History News*; its annual conferences; as well as its other publications, meetings, and activities have been established to pursue these important goals.

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The National Council on Public History is in the midst of a membership drive and is offering fifteen months for the price of twelve for new institutional and sponsoring members.

First-time institutional members that sign up for calendar year 1993 at \$49 also receive the fall 1992 issue of the NCPH's newsletter, *Public History News*. In addition, they may select an extra issue of *The Public Historian*, either Summer 1992, which focuses on museums and public history, or Fall 1992, which examines the Columbus Quincentenary.

First-time sponsoring members that sign up for calendar year 1993 at \$136 also receive the fall 1992 issue of NCPH's newsletter, *Public History News*, and a copy of the special "Public History Today" Newsletter. Sponsors may also select an extra issue of *The Public Historian*, either Summer 1992, which focuses on museums and public history, or Fall 1992, which examines the Columbus Quincentenary. Sponsor names listed in *Public History News* and in the program for the annual meeting.

For further information contact:

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Calls for Papers

The Society for Military History solicits proposals for papers addressing the theme "Allies and Alliances" for their annual meeting to be held 21-24 May 1993 at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario. Abstracts of no more than 200 words may be sent to Dr. W.A.B. Douglas, Director of History, National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0K2; (613)998-7044; fax (613)990-8579. Deadline: 15 December 1992.

Hofstra University has announced a conference on March 19 and 20, 1993 entitled "Contested Terrain: Power, Politics, and Participation in Suburbia" which will examine the political sphere in suburbia, with special consideration of the mature suburbs of the industrialized northeastern regions such as Long Island. Papers should contribute to an understanding of political structure and process, issue formation, sources of political power and influence, or patterns of participation in the suburban context generally, or with relevance to Long Island. Deadlines for proposal and C.V. (in duplicate) is October 1, 1992. Selected papers will be published. For more information contact: Mary Frances Klerk, Conference Coordinator, Hofstra Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11550-1090; (516)463-5041.

The *Journal of American Ethnic History* will publish a special issue on the African-American experience. Those interested in submitting articles should do so by the end of May, 1993. Send articles to Ronald H. Bayor, Editor, School of History, Technology, and Society, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332.

The Winterthur Museum seeks papers for a conference on "American Material Culture: The Shape of the Field." The goals of the conference are to assess the

current state of scholarship, explore directions for promising research, and share multidisciplinary approaches to American material culture. Participation is invited from museum professionals and academics who wish to share perspectives on theory, methodology, and interpretation from a variety of disciplines (including, but not limited to): American Studies, Archeology, Art History, Family Studies, and Women's Studies. Conference proceedings will be published and speakers will receive an honorarium upon submission of their papers. The conference will be October 7-9, 1993 at the Winterthur Museum. To participate, send a 250-word proposal and a c.v. postmarked by December 31, 1992, specifying the paper's subject and its relevance to the conference. Speakers will receive notification by February 28, 1993. Send proposals to: Professors Ann Smart Martin and J. Ritchie Garrison, Advanced Studies Section, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, Winterthur, DE 19735.

The annual Midwest Journalism History Conference calls for papers on any communication history topic for its meeting April 23-24, 1993 at the University of Iowa. The deadline for proposals is February 1, 1993. Special themes of the conference will be World War II-era women journalists and the federal FOI Act. For information contact: Jeffery A. Smith, 209 Communications Center, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319)335-5826.

The Social Science History Association calls for papers or panels for its annual meeting to be held November 4-7, 1993 in Baltimore, Maryland. The annual conference provides a forum for historians, economists, sociologists, anthropolo-

gists, political scientists, demographers, and geographers. Graduate students are especially encouraged to participate as panelists. Those interested in organizing a panel or presenting a paper should send a proposal to the program co-chairs. The proposal should outline the topic, briefly describe the format (including tentative paper titles), and provide names, departments and institutional affiliations, addresses, and phone numbers of all participants. Panel organizers should include FAX numbers and BITNET addresses if available. Proposals must be received no later than 15 February, 1993. Organizers are encouraged to submit preliminary proposals earlier. Submit proposals to: Eileen L. McDonagh, Department of Political Science, Meserve Hall 303, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617)495-8140; FAX 495-8422; BitnetEMCD@NUHUB or Philip J. Etherington, Department of History, Boston University, 226 Bay State Rd., Boston, MA 02215; (617)353-2551; FAX 353-2556.

Conferences

Technology and Conservation Magazine and the MIT Museum have announced an international conference, "Disaster Prevention, Response, and Recovery: Principles and Procedures for Protecting and Preserving Historical and Cultural Properties and Collections to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, MA on October 24-25, 1992. The Conference will provide an historical overview of past disasters and the lessons learned from these occurrences and will then cover recent research in hazards prediction, object and building response to a disaster, and mitigation of loss through new protective materials, innovations in exhibit case design, and

Oral History Archives for Chicago Latinas

On 22 April 1992, Loyola University of Chicago's Latin American Studies Program inaugurated an Oral History Archive for Chicago Latinas with a presentation by City Treasurer Miriam Santos who spoke on "Professionalism and Chicago Latinas."

Traditionally, Latina women infrequently attend colleges or universities. Of those that do, few graduate. Loyola University-Chicago's intention is to encourage young Latina women by creating a

forum of exchange, identifying successful Hispanic role models, and developing positive and realistic goals toward professionalism.

The Oral History Archive will serve as a data base to study such issues as: push-pull factors bringing Hispanic women to Chicago, what keeps them in Chicago, culture accommodation and continuity in Chicago, ties to family and friends in the mother country, and what must be forsaken to stay in Chicago.

It is anticipated that a monograph will eventually be written as a result of the archive and the expanding data base. All materials will be housed in the Loyola University Archives, Cudahy Library. For more information contact Susan Schroeder, Director, Latin American Studies Program (312)508-2999.

changes in storage space design. Developments in fire suppression methods, with special focus on Halon substitutes and on fire sprinkler systems will be examined. How building codes can be accommodated while preserving the historic integrity of buildings when upgrading fire safety and environmental controls will be described. Attention also will be given to advances in techniques for treating artistic and historic works subjected to adverse environmental conditions. Additional discussions will deal with formulating an appropriate disaster action strategy, insurance and appraisal considerations, resources available to assist in emergency situations, and other aspects of risk management. A special additional session, which will be held Saturday evening, October 24, will address the hazards to heritage properties posed by civic unrest or upheavals. The featured talk will discuss the Kuwaiti National Museum of Islamic Art's works of art and the museum building, and will present the conservator's eyewitness account of how the artistic patrimony and architectural landmark were impacted by the Persian Gulf conflict. The basic conference registration fee is \$290 and an additional \$45 for the special optional Saturday evening program and dinner. For further information contact: Susan Schur, Conference Co-Organizer, Technology and Conservation, One Emerson Place, 16M, Boston, MA 02114 (617)227-8581 or Robert Hauser, Conference Co-Organizer, The New Bedford Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill, New Bedford, MA 02740 (508)997-0046.

Loyola University of Chicago, Department of History will hold an international symposium on "Agents of Change: The Jesuits and the Encounters of Two Worlds" on October 8-11, 1992. For more information contact the Department of History, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (312)508-2221.

The Strong Museum in Rochester, New York announces a national symposium, "Altered States: Alcohol and Other Drugs in America," November 13-14, 1992. Prominent scholars will offer historical perspectives on centuries of drug use in America. Sessions will focus on the shifting social attitudes, medical approaches, and legal policies concerning drugs and alcohol. Strong Museum professionals will give practical advice about tackling controversial social issues in exhibitions and opening doors to community participation. The symposium will be held in conjunction with a major exhibition at the Strong Museum exploring two centuries of drug use and its effects on American life. The exhibition, with the same title as

the conference, opens to the public on October 24. Reduced registration fees for the symposium are made possible in part by a generous grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The Strong Museum in downtown Rochester, New York, explores American life since 1820 through interpretive exhibits and a collection of more than 500,000 artifacts. For more information and to register call (716)263-2700 x202.

Old Sturbridge Village announces a workshop on safeguarding ephemera and works of art on paper on October 3, 1992. This workshop includes a free verbal appraisal of the value and conservation cost for three items brought by the participants. The Program is cosponsored by the Northeast Document Conservation Center, Old Sturbridge Village and Skinner, Inc., Auctioneers and Appraisers. Registration is \$20.00 and the deadline for registration is September 21. For a brochure and additional information contact: Special Events Office, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508)347-3362.

The Washington Seminar on American History and Culture, an unaffiliated, self-supporting, post-doctoral seminar, meets monthly from October through May to discuss works-in-progress and completed scholarship. Papers are circulated in advance. Contributions of \$15 are required for membership. Historians in and visiting the Washington area in 1992-93 are encouraged to join and to notify the seminar director of their interest in presenting papers. Contact James M. Banner, Jr., James Madison Fellowship Foundation, Suite 303, 2000 K Street NW, Washington D.C. 20006; (202)653-8700.

The California Historical Society's 1992 Annual Conference will be held in Sacramento from September 17 to 19. Entitled "The Making of Californians: Experiences of a World Community" the meeting will examine how the cultural influences of California's diverse inhabitants have created a community which is a microcosm of the world's population. For more information contact: The California Historical Society, 2099 Pacific Ave, San Francisco, CA 94109, Attn: Annual Conference; or call (415)567-1848.

Awards and Fellowships

The Society of California Archivists presented Diane S. Nixon the 1992 Archivist Award of Excellence for her work on the directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California (3rd ed.). Nixon is the Regional Director of the National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region in Laguna Niguel.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is initiating a scholars-in-residence program, beginning in May, 1993, to promote the interpretation of Pennsylvania history, to encourage research drawing upon the Commission's documentary and material resources, and to develop relationships between scholars and Commission staff. Awards will be made for a period of 4 to 12 consecutive weeks, between May 1, 1993 and April 30, 1994, at the rate of \$1200 per month. Scholars selected will be in residence at one of the PHMC facilities that corresponds to their own research interests and needs. While the terms of residency are negotiable, it is expected that scholars will engage in collegial relationships with agency staff and share their research as appropriate. Applicants are encouraged to conceive broad research topics, and it is not required that research be limited to materials in PHMC archival or museum collections. Particular consideration, however, will be given to proposals that address topics relevant to the broad, interpretative themes addressed by the Commission's programs. Projects that are likely to result in widespread dissemination of research through publications, public lectures, and other means will also be given particular consideration. The program is open to college and university affiliated scholars, including graduate students who have completed all degree requirements except the dissertation; independent researchers; and public history professionals. The application deadline is January 25, 1993. For further information and an application form contact Division of History, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717)787-3034.

The Winterthur Library will award a number of fellowships to encourage research in America's artistic, cultural, intellectual, and social history. Scholars pursuing advanced research are eligible to apply for fellowships with stipends up to \$30,000 for six to twelve months' work. Short-term fellowships with stipends ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per month are available to academic, museum, and independent scholars, and to support dissertation research. Resources include a library of approximately one-half million imprints, manuscripts, visual materials, and printed ephemera supporting interdisciplinary study of American life into the early twentieth century. Furnished rental housing is available on the grounds. The deadline for applying is December 1, 1992. For an application packet please write to Dr. Katharine Martinez, Winterthur Library, Winterthur, DE 19735 or call (302)888-4649.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is offering two fellowships for 1993-94 in archival administration. NHPRC is currently accepting applications from archival repositories interested in serving as host institutions for the two fellows to be selected. Not-for-profit organizations and institutions, state and local government agencies, and federally acknowledged or state recognized Native American tribes or groups are eligible to apply. The fellowships will focus on hands-on experience in administration and management. Sponsorship application deadline is Sept. 1, 1992. The fellowship program is an opportunity for professional archivists with two to five years of work experience to gain new or additional experience with administrative procedures and problems. The fellowship stipend is \$35,000 with a benefit payment of \$7,000. Host institutions will be chosen by December 1, 1992. At that time, application forms for prospective individual fellows will be made available. Individual applications are due March 1, 1993. The fellowships will begin in late summer or early fall 1993. Application forms for prospective institutions are available from the NHPRC-NP, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Positions

North Carolina State University has an opening for a US/Public Historian. The position requires a Ph.D. and strong research and publication record in at least one of the following: U.S. Urban, Labor, Ethnicity, Colonial, Native American. Must have public history experience and

ability to teach graduate courses in at least one of the following: Historic Preservation, Museum Studies, Historical Archaeology, Cultural Resource Management. Assistant Professor rank; tenure-track, initial 4-year contract beginning August 1993. As an AA/EOE, we encourage applications from women and minorities. Applications with three letters of reference must arrive by December 10, 1992 to Dr. Joseph P. Hobbs, Chair, US/Public History Search Committee, History Department, Box 8101, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695.

Grants

The Collaborative Projects Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for projects that entail the collaboration of two or more scholars for periods of 1 to 3 years, and that cannot be accomplished through individual one-year fellowships. All topics in the humanities are eligible, and projects are expected to lead to significant scholarly publications. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to \$150,000. The deadline is October 15, 1992 for projects beginning no earlier than July of the next year. For applications write: Collaborative Projects/Interpretive Research Programs, Division of Research Programs—Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202)786-0210.

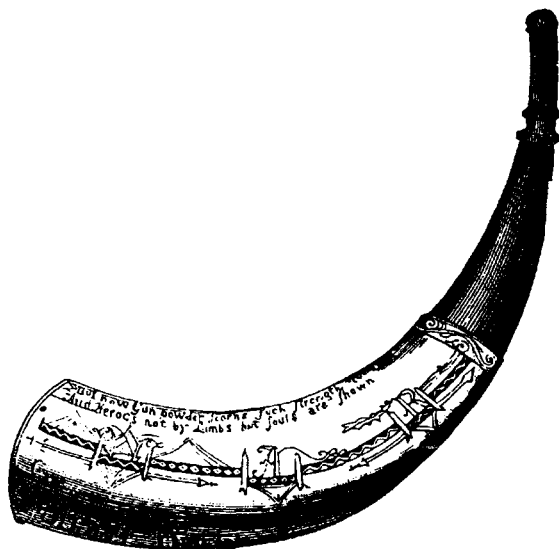
Publications

The National Archives has announced a new guide, *American Women and the U.S. Armed Forces: A Guide to the*

Records of Military Agencies in the National Archives relating to American Women, which describes records in the Archives and Presidential libraries. Covering the last two centuries, the records highlighted in this volume discuss women as wives and mothers of soldiers, suppliers of military goods and services, and participants in and victims of war. A comprehensive name and subject index and four appendixes are included. Researchers will find the guide an excellent starting point in the study of the role of the U.S. government in the lives of American women. 360pp. hardcover, \$25, plus \$3 shipping and handling. ISBN 0-911333-90-8. Available after July from the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384.

The Navy Department Library is commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of World War II with the publication of a series of ten bibliographies detailing the Navy's role in shaping the events of the war. The first two bibliographies, published in December 1991 and February 1992, cover the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Wake Island and include both books and articles on those topics. Copies of the bibliographies can be obtained from the Navy Department Library, Building 44, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571.

A Guide to the Naval Historical Center describes the programs, resources, and related activities of the Navy historical offices. Free copies can be requested from the Editor, Naval Historical Center, Building 57, Washington Naval Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571.



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