



Stipend winners, from left to right: Annie McCausland, Russell MacKenzie Fehr, Leslie Trew, Jennifer Thornton, Garth Milam, and Amanda Tewes. (Jennifer Janes, not pictured.)

Heather Downey

## 2011 Fall Conference Notes

### Stipend Winners

To encourage development of promising future professionals in the fields of public history and historic preservation, CCPH awarded conference stipends to seven deserving individuals at this year's Fall Conference in Riverside.

**Annie McCausland** is a recent graduate from Chapman University, is a California State Parks volunteer, and is currently applying to public history master's programs for the fall.

**Russell MacKenzie Fehr** is a doctoral student in history at University of California, Riverside. He presented his paper, *Campus Politics: The University of California Riverside from Citrus Experiment Station to General Campus*, describing the internal and external forces that shaped UCR's growth.

**Leslie Trew** is enrolled in the public history program at California State University, Sacramento, and is an intern at the California Office of Historic Preservation.

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### Awards Ceremony

As part of the Fall Conference program, CCPH recognized two outstanding individuals and two outstanding historical societies at this year's Awards Luncheon, held at a nearby restaurant, *Phood on Main*.

- **Paul Spitzzeri** received the **James C. Williams Award** for Outstanding Service, which recognizes demonstrated professional excellence and long-term commitment to CCPH.
- **Larry Burgess** received the **Award of Distinction**, which recognizes outstanding long-term contributions, lifetime achievements, or career dedication to promote history.
- The **Idyllwild Area Historical Society** and the **Marin History Museum**, received **Certificates of Meritorious Performance and Promise** for their outstanding contributions to the promotion of history.

**Paul Spitzzeri** is assistant director at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum, a historic site in the City of Industry where he has worked since 1988; previously he was their collections manager. He earned a bachelor's and master's in history from California State Uni-

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## Annual Awards Ceremony

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versity, Fullerton, and has published on *California* citizenship in the 19th century, railroad development and regulation, women and crime, in *Journal of the West* and *Southern California Quarterly* and in an anthology, *Law in the Western United States*. He authored *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930* (2008). He is a past president of CCPH and its current treasurer.

The inscription on his commemorative polished nugget pan acknowledges his wide-ranging contributions including his leadership as president and his savvy, rigor, and vision toward securing the financial stability of CCPH.

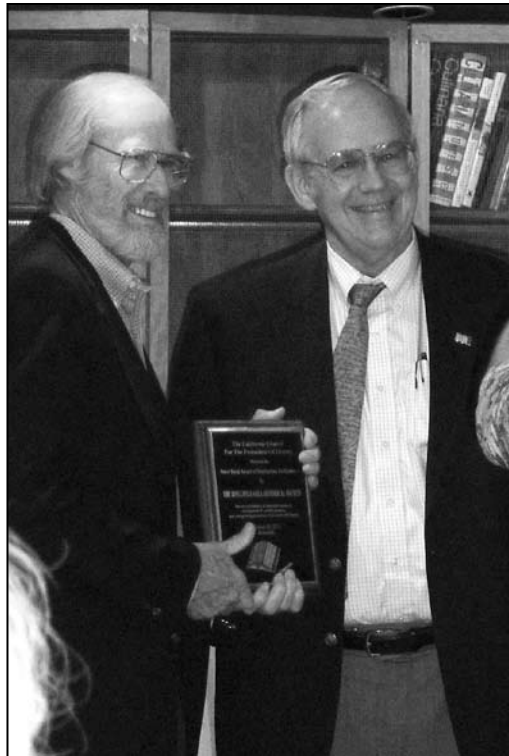
**Larry Burgess** has been director of the A. K. Smiley Public Library in Redlands since 1986 and was its founding archivist and head of special collections. He has also served as curator of the library's sister institution, the Lincoln Memorial Shrine Museum. He presents between 50 and 60 programs a year on a variety of subjects relating to the history of Southern California, the West, and Lincoln and the Civil War. He is author and co-author of several history books, most recently *Faithfully and Liberally Sustained: A History of Philanthropy in Redlands* (Esri, 2010), with Nathan Gonzales.

Burgess earned a bachelor's in history from the University of Redlands and an master's and doctorate degree in history from Claremont Graduate University. He is adjunct professor in the Graduate Department of History at University of California, Riverside, and at the University of Redlands. Burgess has long served on the boards of many regional organizations, and is a past president of the Zamorano Club of Los Angeles, a rare book society.

The inscription on his commemorative framed original painting of the Smiley Library praises his lifelong dedication and myriad contributions to preserving and promoting California History.

**Idyllwild Area Historical Society** Treasurer Bob Smith accepted the award plaque on behalf of the society. The Awards Committee praised the society for gathering and protecting a substantial collection of archival materials and artifacts to preserve the history of Idyllwild and neighboring communities in the San Jacinto Mountains, for aspiring to professional standards of operation, and for reaching out to residents and visitors through its museum, publications, and special events. The museum, housed in a 1930's summer cabin, contains exhibits celebrating camping, hiking, ranching, logging, and the early years of settlement.

The society continues to build its collection of documents, photographs, and artifacts of the Idyllwild area from the early days to the present, and in 2010 it dedicated a high-quality



Bob Smith (left), treasurer of the Idyllwild Area Historical Society, accepts the CCPH award for Meritorious Performance and Promise from CCPH Director Chuck Wilson. The Marin History Museum also won the award

—Meta Bunse

podcast series to inform the public about the people, places, and events that shaped Marin County History. To learn more, visit <http://www.marinhistory.org/about.html>.

Thanks to Donna Harris for providing much of the information for this article.

archival facility to conserve them. In 2010 the California Society of Archivists recognized the society with its annual Archive Appreciation Award. The CCPH Awards Committee also noted that the society has maintained a strong financial position that helps it to achieve its goals, thanks to its large and loyal membership. For more information visit <http://www.idyllwildhistory.org/>.

**The Marin History Museum**, founded in 1935, is dedicated to collecting, preserving and exhibiting the unique artifacts and stories that characterize Marin County and to celebrating the traditions of innovation and creativity of the people of Marin County through exhibitions and educational programs. The museum seeks to inspire people to honor the past, understand the present, and imagine the future.

The museum is located in the beautifully maintained 1879 Italianate gatehouse on the former Boyd Estate in San Rafael. Its decor includes fine woodwork, elegant plaster ceiling medallions, elaborate brass hinges and doorknobs, and marble fireplaces. The award plaque praises the museum for its innovative use of

technology in creating a free, entertaining podcast series to inform the public about the people, places, and events that shaped Marin County History. To learn more, visit <http://www.marinhistory.org/about.html>.

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## 2011 Fall Conference Recap

### Plenary Session: Bridging Divides: Crafting a New Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California

At this year's plenary session *Bridging the Divides: Crafting a New Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California*, Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) staff **Jenan Saunders**, **Ronald Parsons**, and **Amanda Blosser** invited the audience to help in crafting cross-disciplinary insights to resolve four open-ended questions about California's historical sites:

- How do we counteract Californians' general lack of awareness about preservation?
- What are the most critical threats to the preservation of historical resources in California, and why?
- What are the most effective tools for preserving historical resources and why?
- What improvements could we make to improve services provided by OHP and regional information centers?

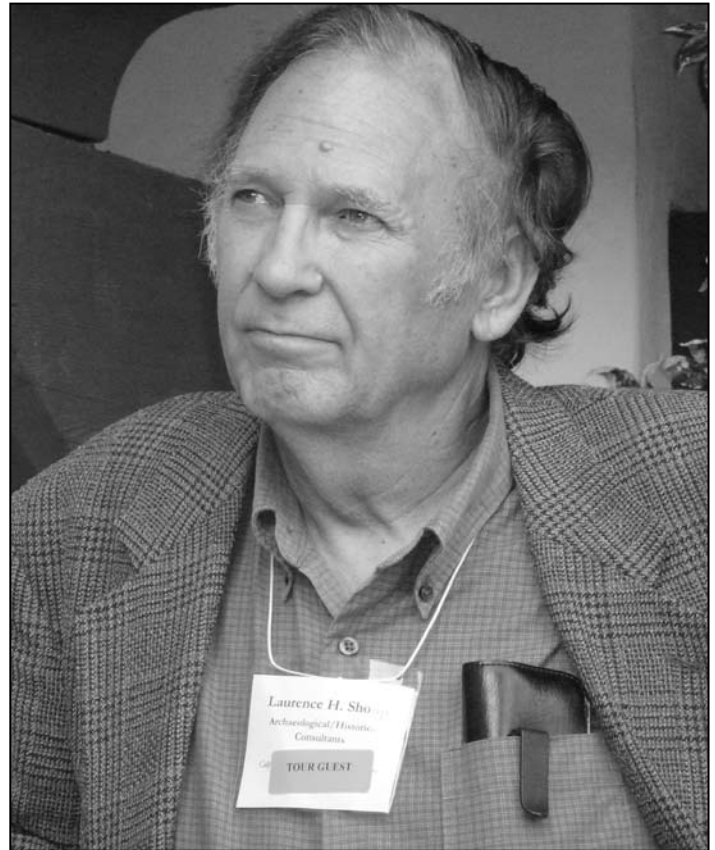
Panelists talked about the need to find new ways to connect with the passions and interests of new generations of Californians and make historic places special to them. This session gave attendees an opportunity to participate as well as listen: CCPH, the panelists said, bridges divides. For more about OHP, visit [ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov).

### Session 1: Divisions of Race, Economy and Labor

CCPH Immediate Past President **Pam Conners** moderated our Friday morning session, which paired two seemingly dissimilar topics: **Kashia Arnold**, California State University, Northridge, told us about Alexander Del Mar, an eccentric late 19th-century free-market economist, and historian and consultant **Lawrence Shoup** analyzed San Francisco's 1901 general strike in terms of economic class struggle.

**Kashia Arnold's** presentation, *Alexander Del Mar: California and the Other Side of the Chinese Question*, examined Del Mar's arguments that engagement with California's Chinese immigrants and free trade with China would benefit all concerned, economically and socially. Del Mar's argument for a free market and a global economy sounds familiar today, but it was contrary to prevailing 19th-century xenophobic sentiment and was denounced and ridiculed at the time. Del Mar was an important, if unpopular, voice, though now largely forgotten. He often wrote under pen names, including Kwang Chang Ling.

**Lawrence Shoup's** *Class Struggle on the Waterfront, 1901: The Other San Francisco General Strike*, found the economic origins of San Francisco's first general strike in unionized workers' discontent at steeply declining wages during a period of economic stagnation amid growing capital investment. In 1901 the City Front Federation consolidated the sailors', teamsters' and longshoremen's unions, hoping to win better wages and working conditions. In response, merchants and manufacturers organized the Employers' Association to defend the open shop. A strike called by the City Front Federation on July 30 closed down San Francisco's busy waterfront during the crucial harvest season and paralyzed 60 percent of the city's business until Governor Gage persuaded union representatives to end the strike on October 2 in what historians widely regard as a victory for organized labor.



Lawrence Shoup, Archaeological/Historical Consultants.

Discussion of the presentations was lively, while in the street outside, "Occupy Riverside" demonstrators exemplified some of the same disruptive reactions to perceived economic injustice that our presenters' identified.

### Session 2: The Fox Riverside Theater Tour

A councilman and the theater manager gave us a well-informed tour of the newly-restored 1929 Spanish Colonial Revival Fox Riverside theater, which reopened in January 2010 as the publicly-owned Fox Performing Arts Center. Our tour began in a reception area in a building that originally housed shops and offices set back from the street behind deep arcades. An ornamental tower at the building's corner creates a dramatic focal point.

This building wraps around a freestanding reinforced concrete building that contains the auditorium and stage. Our tour guides explained that as part of the remodel, removal of the projection booth enlarged the auditorium's capacity to 1,600 seats, and extensive structural changes enlarged the stage, which has a new spring-cushioned floor. The theater's pipe organ is long gone, but the orchestra pit remains. Our tour guides also pointed out the careful attention to detail and the quality of craftsmanship in the restoration of the lobby and the auditorium's decorative ceiling. New seats and lighting and improved amenities now enhance the facility's user-friendliness.

Special thanks to Stephanie George, whose perseverance brought our tour plans to fruition.

*(Continued on next page)*

# Fall Conference Notes

(Continued from page 3)

## Session 3: Presenting History to the Public

CCPH Vice-President and California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), Archivist for Oral and Public History **Stephanie George** introduced CSUF master's students **Amanda Tewes**, **Bethany Girod** and **Michelle Antenesse**.

**Amanda Tewes** began by showing slides of museum displays that contrasted different aspects of Victorian gender roles. Putting a fainting couch next to a waffle iron, for example, or putting a delicately decorated chamber pot next to a table setting shows that while Victorians may have perceived the home as a woman's sphere, her household work was demanding and at times unpleasant. Men's and women's spheres of activity could and did overlap, too: doctors often practiced in their homes, and some men played musical instruments in the parlor.

Tewes cautioned that while unconventional museum displays like these can offer visitors opportunities for reflection, it's important to avoid antagonizing the museum staff, who have a sense of ownership and investment in how their artifacts portray history.

**Bethany Girod** and **Michelle Antenesse** then described how students created the *New Birth of Freedom* exhibit commemorating the Civil War sesquicentennial and the 50th anniversary of the civil rights Freedom Rides. Girod and Antenesse were associate curators of the exhibit. The exhibit includes thematic links between the two commemorations, and many of the displays have an emotional impact on the visitors. The exhibit will remain open at the Fullerton Arboretum's Orange County Agricultural and Nikkei Heritage Museum through February 2012. For more information visit <http://fullertonarboretum.org>.

## Session 4: Bridging the Divide in Local History

Professor **Linda Ivey** began the session by outlining the successful partnership between the California State University, East Bay (CSUEB), Public History Program and the Hayward Area Historical Society (HAHS). This partnership gives students real work experience as researchers in public history institutions, and the students' expertise benefits the institutions. The students are also effective CSUEB ambassadors to the larger community.

**Ivey** then summarized a problem facing HAHS: its collections have

little material about the community's ethnic diversity, especially those peoples who have migrated there most recently. Society Curator and Archivist **Diane Curry** expanded on HAHS's need to recognize diversity through community outreach programs, and explained how a recent oral history partnership between HAHS and CSUEB's Public History program has begun to address this need. master's candidates **John Christian** and **Matt Riley** described their highly positive experiences conducting community oral histories as part of this program.

In subsequent discussion, the audience responded creatively with reflections on the issues of diversifying local collections in times of constrained budgets, on building a shared community identity through public history exhibitions, and on enlarging the perceived presence of historical societies in the community. Ivey called it "a wonderfully successful panel!"

## Session 5: Mission Inn Tour

The Mission Inn evolved over time in a variety of related architectural styles, and its decor reflects the eclecticism of its imaginative founder, Frank Miller. After narrowly escaping demolition in the 1980s, the renovated inn reopened in 1992, and well-trained docents now give informative and anecdotal tours through its labyrinthine staircases and corridors. Architect Arthur Benton's early U-shaped wing combines comfortable Mission Revival and Craftsman themes; his later Cloister wing features flying buttresses and a lavish music room appropriate to a destination hotel and a facade modeled on Carmel Mission, though on a much larger scale. Architect Myron Hunt's frescoed and tiled Spanish Wing encloses a patio dining area, and the final rotunda wing by architect O. Stanley Wilson includes the St. Francis Chapel with Tiffany windows and a gold-leaf altar piece, as well as an Asian-themed courtyard. Artifacts Miller collected on his travels are displayed throughout.

## Session 6: Selling the California Dream

Moderator **Heather Downey**, Center for Sacramento History, introduced presenters who contrasted two different approaches to marketing Southern California to tourists.

In *Westward Ho! Visualizing the Frontier in Santa Monica, California*, **Shana Klein**, a doctoral candidate in American art history at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, showed 19th-century photographs from the Santa Monica Public Library's collections to illustrate how photographers intentionally captured images of the

## Stipend Winners

(Continued from page 1)

**Jennifer Thornton** is a second-year doctoral student studying public history at University of California, Riverside. Thornton presented *Pricing Paradise: Consumer Culture, Civil Rights and Community in Black Los Angeles*, describing the empowering function of mid-twentieth-century guidebooks for black tourists in Los Angeles.

**Garth Milam** is a student at California State University, Bakersfield working toward a master's in history. Milam presented his paper, *Plague in the Boom Towns*, which recounted the devastating loss of life caused by the Spanish Influenza among young men in the oil towns of Kern County.

**Amanda Tewes** holds a master's in history from California State

University, Fullerton. She presented her paper, *The Politics of Preservation, Victorian Nostalgia and Public History*, describing unorthodox and startling ways of arranging exhibit materials.

**Jennifer Janes** is completing her master's in public history at California State University, Sacramento, and served as the administrative assistant for CCPH.

Each stipend winner received a cash award to help offset conference expenses, as well as a one-year complimentary CCPH membership. Thank you to all who support CCPH, as this important program would not be possible without you.

*Thanks to Heather Downey for providing the photo and notes for this article.*

natural landscape and of the expanding railroad network to sustain mythologized images of the far West.

In *Pricing Paradise: Consumer Culture, Civil Rights, and Community in Black Los Angeles*, **Jennifer Thornton**, a doctoral student at University of California, Riverside, described mid-20th-century travel guide books that helped middle-class black tourists find their way through Los Angeles's unlabeled but covertly discriminatory racial spaces. By identifying black-oriented businesses, these guide books helped black tourists choose where they would spend their money and thereby empowered them as consumers. Thus consumer equality antedated political equality for blacks.

## Session 7: Boundaries, Battles and Boodle: The Formation of Orange and Riverside Counties

**Stephanie George**, CCPH vice president and CSUF archivist for oral and public history, introduced former Orange County Archivist **Phil Brigandi** and Riverside Historical Society President **Steve Lech**, who also led our early-bird architectural walking tour of downtown Riverside Friday morning.

**Phil Brigandi** explained how residents in the Santa Ana Valley in the southeast corner of what was then Los Angeles County chafed at the inconvenience of a remote county seat, and resented seeing few improvements for their tax dollars while the City of Los Angeles monopolized county offices. Valley residents urged legislation to create a separate county as early as 1869, and five more attempts followed over the next two decades, but political maneuvering and petty squabbles in the legislature squelched them all. Meanwhile Santa Ana grew rapidly to become a more populous and influential city than the earlier Anaheim, where the movement for separation had begun, and by 1889 Santa Ana businessmen had enough influence in the state legislature to overcome sustained opposition by Los Angeles, amid cries of boodle.

**Steve Lech** then outlined the discontents that led to the creation of Riverside County. Fast-growing Riverside elected only one San Bernardino County supervisor, and most of the tax revenue that its high-value citrus-based economy generated seemed to benefit the county seat. There was also a clash of cultures: staid, temperance-minded Riverside residents were appalled by San Bernardino's saloons and brothels. Riverside residents formed a committee which worked with disaffected northern San Diego County towns that were remote from their county seat. Various alternative proposals for new county boundaries, some of which would have excluded Riverside, all failed in the legislature—Mr Lech illustrated these with fascinating maps—but in 1893 a united effort succeeded. Almost all of Riverside County's land came from thinly-populated northern San Diego County; a narrow wedge of land taken from southwestern San Bernardino County included Riverside city and nearly half of San Bernardino County's assessed valuation.

## Session 8: Plagues and Peoples in the Central Valley

Professor **Doug Dodd**, California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB), introduced CSUB master's candidate and firefighter **Garth Milam**,

and University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) History doctoral candidate and CCPH Board Member **Oliver Rosales**.

**Garth Milam's** *Plague in Boomtowns: The Spanish Influenza in the Oil Towns of Kern County*, described the impact of the 1918 Spanish influenza epidemic on western Kern County's highly mobile, densely-populated oil towns that by 1918 housed perhaps a third of the county's population, many of them in tents. Most inhabitants were rowdy young men following a violent, dangerous occupation. Because the deadly, virulent influenza epidemic hit strong young people hardest, oil town victims were a higher percentage of the Kern County total. As many as 1,000 oil town workers crowded Taft-Maricopa's five hospitals, though there was little that the staff could do to help them, and the dead filled graveyards.

Many of the survivors suffered from heart, neurological and psychiatric problems later in life. The larger community responded by closing schools, and restricting rail travel. Historian Alfred W. Crosby's *America's Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918* (2003) is an accessible account of an epidemic that killed at least 675,000 Americans and 100 million people worldwide, but today the epidemic is largely forgotten, perhaps because world wars have made us indifferent to its casualties.

**Oliver Rosales's** presentation, *Hoo-ray Gonzales: Black-Brown Relations, Civil Rights, and Chicano Politics in Bakersfield, California, 1968-1974*, described the multi-racial coalition-building efforts of legislator Ray Gonzales who served in the California State Assembly from 1972 until 1974, the first Hispanic elected from the San Joaquin Valley. Gonzales was long active in the ACLU and in efforts to unite Hispanics, blacks and white liberals to challenge racial segregation and discrimination in

housing and employment.

Gonzales was a founding member of the State Assembly's Hispanic Caucus, formed in 1973, but the caucus supported the United Farm Workers' (UFW) efforts to legalize secondary boycotts, which the union saw as a powerful weapon to use against growers, while Gonzales wanted to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, which includes the Taft-Hartley amendment outlawing secondary boycotts. Thus Gonzales found himself at odds with the Hispanic Caucus, and with the UFW, who did not support his re-election bid. His former long-time friend Bill Thomas defeated him in 1974 after a campaign that reportedly still leaves Gonzales bitter. The California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, adopted in 1975, established California farm workers' right to collective bargaining. Gonzales continued to be active in state and national politics, earned a doctorate in Latin American studies at University of Southern California, and taught political science at California State University, Monterey Bay, from 1997 until he retired in 2004.

## Session 9: North State Divisions in Culture and Class

**Paul Spitzzeri**, assistant director at the Workman-Temple Family Homestead Museum in the City of Industry, introduced **Tony Platt**, professor emeritus in the Division of Social Work at California State

*(Continued on the next page.)*

# Fall Conference Notes

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University, Sacramento (CSUS), and historian and consultant **Lawrence Shoup**. These presenters critically examined different aspects of contentious and divisive relations of power in California.

**Tony Platt's** presentation, *Facing the Past: Legacies of Genocide, Grave Looting, and Culture Wars in Northwest California*, decried the systematic and institutionalized past excavation of Native Americans' grave sites for the purposes of science and education, arguing that many of the reasons given for these projects were unjustified and the goals unfulfilled. He develops this theme further in his book, *Grave Matters: Excavating California's Buried Past*.

Next **Laurence Shoup's** presentation, *Racialization and Rebellion in Civil War California*, discussed labor strife and social conflict in Civil War-era California, comparing slave, wage, and free labor systems and the treatment of Chinese, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Shoup sees slave and bonded debt peonage, Indian warfare, and Indian removal as central issues in the 1850s and 1860s.

**Session 10: Growing Pains of a Campus and a Municipality**  
CCPH Board Member Walt Bethel introduced University of California, Riverside (UCR), Doctoral Candidate **Russell MacKenzie Fehr** and University of San Diego Professor **Theodore "Andy" Strathman**, who spoke about aspects of institutional growth and change.

**Russell Fehr's** presentation, *Campus Politics: The University of California, Riverside, from Citrus Experiment Station to General Campus*, argued that both external and internal factors shaped the development of the university. In 1907, the state created the Citrus Station in response to the needs of the citrus industry, and it found a permanent home at the present site of UCR in 1918, where it added a graduate student program and broadened its scope to include other orchard crops. In 1947 a new state higher-education plan recommended adding a liberal arts program at Riverside, but it was opposed by established colleges that didn't want to compete with the UC system and civic organizations concerned about zoning, alcohol and commerce. When UCR did open in 1954 it didn't include the Citrus Station. Internal decisions created a broad, liberal arts undergraduate curriculum using team-taught interdisciplinary courses, but external system-wide forces have shaped UCR's development since the late 1950s, when baby boomers' demand for higher education strained the UC system's capacity, and a new provost emphasized graduate programs.

## Annual Banquet Features Dramatic Readings

After an enjoyable buffet, Fall Conference attendees were entertained by Fullerton College Mendez Prize students reading selected dramatic passages of pre-trial testimony from *Gonzalo Mendez, et al., vs. Westminster School District of Orange County, et al.*, edited by playwright Erica Bennett, who has also created a short documentary about the landmark 1945-47 lawsuit.

The ultimately successful lawsuit challenged the segregation of Hispanic students into separate schools based on their ethnicity and bolstered by claims that they were therefore mentally slow, physically unclean, and, perhaps, diseased.



An early, undated image of the state Citrus Station established in Riverside in 1918.

—Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record  
Library of Congress

**Andy Strathman's** presentation, *Diverting Water and Dividing the Region: The Struggle over the San Diego River*, focused on the political struggle between competing demands for a limited resource: the city wanted water for municipal growth and for military installations, prominent developer Ed Fletcher wanted water for his subdivisions, and agriculturists wanted cheap water for their orchards and crops. These different groups advocated alternative locations for a dam on the San Diego River that would best serve their interests, and while the city was successful, court decisions required that it share the water resources with other users. This slowed water development in the 1920s and 1930s and led to San Diego seeking inclusion in the Metropolitan Water District that diverted water from the distant Colorado River to San Diego after World War II.

**Session 11: Japanese Internment: Divided by Force**  
California State University, East Bay (CSUEB) Professor Emeritus **Richard Orsi** moderated the last session, introducing three stimulating presenters: retired California State Parks Historian **Alexa Clausen**, California State Parks Regional Interpretative Specialist **Blythe Liles**, and Independent Historian **Stephen M. Payne**.

**Alexa Clausen** and **Blythe Liles** joined in the first presentation, *A Brief Prosperity: Japanese Farming Families in Coastal Orange County*, examining oral histories of Japanese-Americans who were farm children along the Orange County coast from Corona del Mar south to Laguna Beach before the World War II internment. Clausen reviewed the first-hand oral testimonies she took, in which now-elderly Japanese-Americans recounted their little-known childhood circumstances and farm conditions. Liles reviewed the many Japanese-American historical resources in the Orange Coast District of California State Parks and described the ways that oral histories like Clausen's were incorporated into exhibits at state parks, especially Crystal Cove.

The final presentation was by **Stephen Payne**, whose paper, based on extensive research in government documents, traced long-range planning for a possible future war of the Pacific with Japan from the early twentieth century to 1941, describing how these plans evolved in a climate of cultural misunderstanding and racism. These plans were put into effect immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack and shaped the internment camps that imprisoned Japanese-Americans.

Breaking the "curse" of last sessions at a conference, all seats were filled and remained so for the entire session and beyond.

*Special thanks to Pam Conners, Heather Lavezzo Downey, Stephanie George, Jennifer Janes, Richard Orsi, and Paul Spitzzeri for providing notes for these summaries.*

On October 1, four archives in Sacramento—the California State Archives, the Sacramento Room of the Central Library, the California State Library, and the Center for Sacramento History—invited us to browse among displays of their materials and talk with their staffs. Representatives of many other archives staffed tables at these four venues as well: University of California, Davis; California State University, Sacramento; El Dorado County; a Sacramento genealogical society amusingly called the Root Cellar, a society that inventories Sacramento's cemeteries, for example.

Some of the materials in the Central Library's rare book room are rare indeed: a map showing California as an island, for example, a surprisingly accurate map showing the presidial districts of Spanish California, and a folding map of the Gold Country that a miner might have carried. The Sacramento Room invited us to browse less startling but still wonderful items, such as a copy of the oversize California Water Atlas, which famously has wonderful graphics.

The California State Archives and the Center for Sacramento History gave us tours of their vaults. The state archives include extensive legislative records, and our guide appropriately has a law degree as well as being a certified archivist. The archives can't index all of its legislative records, our guide told us—there is just too much of it. So, if you want to find out about what happened to a particular bill in committee, staff will find you a box with a range of numbered bills in it, and the rest is up to you. Other records include materials as various as San Quentin mug books and railroad maps.

The state archive also preserves electronic materials that they currently lack the equipment to access, such as oversize pre-war transcription discs of radio broadcasts. The vaults are four stories deep, and in different rooms temperature and humidity controls maintain different climates suited to different kinds of fragile materials. "Don't store your old VHS tapes in the attic," cautioned our guide.

## California Digital Newspaper Collection Implements User Text Correction

Adapted from Brian Geiger, Director, Center for Bibliographic Studies and Research

The six year old California Digital Newspaper Collection (CDNC) is the largest freely-accessible archive of digitally scanned California newspapers. It contains nearly 475,000 pages dated from 1846 to the present and is still growing. The project is hosted by the Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research at the University of California, Riverside, and is available for searching at [www.cdnc.ucr.edu](http://www.cdnc.ucr.edu).

User Text Correction (UTC) now allows individual users of the collection to correct the often imperfect text generated by optical character recognition software, making more of the text searchable by other users. Users have already corrected thousands of lines of text. For more information see the help section of the CDNC. The collection is the first archive to make UTC available.

The project has been supported in part by the National Digital Newspaper Program, a joint effort by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress, and by the Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered in California by the State Librarian. The CDNC has also worked with local institutions around the state to digitize their newspapers, and has started a project to collect current PDFs from California publishers. Please go to [cbsrinfo@ucr.edu](mailto:cbsrinfo@ucr.edu) for more information about both projects.

## New Law Gives Nonprofits a Role in Keeping State Parks Open

Assembly Bill 42, sponsored by the California State Parks Foundation and signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown, allows California's State Parks to "benefit from support, care and stewardship by nonprofit organizations in these difficult times," said foundation President Elizabeth Goldstein.

The new law comes at the same time that the Department of Parks and Recreation is beginning service reductions in 70 of California's 278 state parks; reductions that probably will become permanent closures on July 1, 2012. Goldstein recognizes that there are no easy solutions but avers that "in the coming months we will be working to encourage qualified nonprofit organizations to pursue agreements under the provisions of AB 42, and we remain committed to helping organizations, businesses, agencies, and Californians identify ways they can help work to save our state parks."

The statewide independent nonprofit foundation has about 120,000 members. For more information about the foundation's ongoing grassroots Save Our State Parks (SOS) campaign visit <http://saveourstateparks.org>. To learn more about California's State Parks visit <http://calparks.org>.

# News and Events

## Pigeon Point Lighthouse Restoration Begins

Skilled specialists have begun renovating the badly deteriorated 1871 Pigeon Point lighthouse on the coast south of San Francisco by disassembling its ten-foot tall first-order Fresnel lens, a complex arrangement of 1,008 glass prisms built in France in 1860. After cleaning and reassembly, the lens will be on display in a nearby building until it can be reinstalled.

The lens's 2,000-pound weight was accelerating the decay of the 115-foot tall brick tower. Falling pieces of corroded iron and brick moved the California State Park Service to close the tower to visitors in 2001. Plans call for the removal of the top third of the tower, strengthening it with steel bands, then rebuilding it with the original bricks.

State financing is limited but so far the nonprofit California State Parks Foundation has raised about \$860,000 of the \$11 million estimated cost of the entire renovation project, and they continue to work with potential donors despite the recession.

For more information visit [www.calparks.org/programs/resources/pigeon-point-lighthouse.html](http://www.calparks.org/programs/resources/pigeon-point-lighthouse.html)



Pigeon Point Lighthouse's Fresnel lens is being cleaned.

—Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record  
Library of Congress

## Obituary: Shifra Goldman

Adapted from Elaine Woo, *Los Angeles Times*, September 19, 2011.

A noted authority on Los Angeles's Mexican-American murals, Shifra Goldman has died at age 85, of Alzheimer's disease. Daughter of Polish and Russian Jewish immigrants, she moved to Los Angeles from New York in the 1940s, learned Spanish while living in East Los Angeles, married and divorced twice, and was active in left-wing political causes for which the House Un-American Activities Committee subpoenaed her in 1959. (She refused to testify.)

Goldman returned to UCLA to complete her degree in her 30s, earning a doctorate in art history there in 1977. She taught at several colleges in the Los Angeles area until 1992. Her book, *Contemporary Mexican Painting in a Time of Change* (1981), and the bibliography *Arte Chicano* (1985) that she and Tomás Ybarra Frausto coauthored, helped make her an important figure in promoting the study of Mexican-American art history and placing it in the context of the larger art world.

Goldman was an early champion of Mexican painter David Alfaro Siqueiros and worked for decades to restore his 1931 *América Tropical* mural on Olvera Street. Painted over in 1932 because of its politically controversial depiction of a crucified Mexican Indian beneath an American eagle, it is now undergoing restoration by the Getty Conservation Institute in collaboration with the City of Los Angeles, in large part because of Goldman's efforts.

## Obituary: Doris Walker-Smith

Adapted from *Laguna Niguel Patch*, November 2, 2011.

Noted Orange County historian Doris Walker-Smith has died at age 78 from injuries sustained in a two-alarm fire in her home that also killed her husband, Jack Pierson Smith, a retired Marine Corps major. Firefighters reported that her extensive, well-organized but flammable library and collections hampered their efforts.

Doris Walker Smith earned a bachelor's degree in English and journalism, and did graduate work in the latter. She said that her lifelong fascination with foreign languages stimulated her interest in California's multi-cultural history, which she celebrated in more than a dozen books about Orange County's history and natural history, writing as Doris Walker. She served on the Orange County Historical Commission and was a co-founder of the Dana Point Historical Society. She was always interested in how children look at nature, and planned to write about that as well.

A newsletter for history advocacy published by the  
**California Council for the Promotion of History**  
*Bridging the Past, Present, and Future*



# Conferences and Papers

## Conference Commemorates Civil Rights Anniversary

Fifty years ago a group of students from the Friendship Junior College embarked on a sit-in at the McCrory's lunch counter in Rock Hill, South Carolina. That event led nine men to choose to serve 30 days in jail to protest segregation in South Carolina and the nation. Their historic "Jail, No Bail" stand against discrimination was a hallmark of the Civil Rights conflict and their strategy was emulated throughout the South.

The National Council of History Education will mark the 50th anniversary of the Friendship Nine's stand with a conference featuring the remaining members of the Friendship Nine as well as United States Congressman James Clyburn and other Civil Right leaders. The conference will be held February 23–24 at the campus of South Carolina State University in Orangeburg, South Carolina. For more information and a registration form visit the website at <http://www.nche.net/>.

## Journal of the History of Collections Available On-line

Tables of contents, abstracts, and full texts of articles published in *The Journal of the History of Collections* since 1989 can now be searched online at <http://jhc.oxfordjournals.org>. (Full texts of articles published prior to 2005 are available in PDF format only.) The current issue, volume 23, number 2 (November 2011), now available, is a special issue devoted to inventories of early modern collections. Titles include, for example, Allesandra Russo, "Cortés's Objects and the Idea of New Spain: Inventories as Spatial Narratives" and Toubha Ghadessi, "Inventoried Monsters: Dwarves and Hirsutes at Court."

## Museum Journal Articles Available Online

Articles from recent issues of all Left Coast Press journals in museum practice are now available for viewing through DeepDyve. DeepDyve is the largest electronic pay-per-view system for viewing scholarly articles, providing access to literally millions of articles from hundreds of publishers. Left Coast's journal articles are available for \$2.99 each and can be viewed an unlimited number of times from multiple machines for 24 hours, though downloading and printing are not available. You can preview an abstract and the first page of each article without charge.

This service provides a way for researchers, scholars, professionals, and students to access journals that aren't available to them electronically through a library subscription service. Left Coast journals, including *Journal of Museum Education*, *Museum History Journal*, *Museums & Social Issues*, and *Heritage & Society* can be found on the DeepDyve site at <https://www.deepdyve.com/browse/publishers/left-coast-press>

## Call for Papers: American Society for Legal History

The 2012 meeting of the American Society for Legal History will take place in St. Louis, Missouri, November 8–11, 2012. The ASLH invites proposals on any facet or period of legal history, anywhere in the world. In selecting presenters, the program committee will give preference to those who did not present at last year's meeting. Limited financial assistance will be available for presenters in need, with special priority given to graduate students, post-docs, and scholars traveling from abroad.

The program committee welcomes proposals for both full panels and individual papers, though they prefer panels. The committee encourages the submission of a variety of different types of panel proposals, including panels of four or more papers, three-paper panels, and two-paper panels which the committee will try to complete with at least one more paper. These panels must also include a separate commentator and chair. The committee also accepts author-meets-reader panels and roundtable discussions. It welcomes thematic panels that range across traditional chronological or geographical fields.

All panel proposals should include a 300-word description of the panel and vita for each presenter, including complete contact information. Proposals for paper-based panels should include a 300-word abstract of each paper. Individual paper proposals should include vita for each presenter, including complete contact information, and a 300-word abstract of each paper.

The deadline for submitting proposals is February 29, 2012. Proposals should be sent as email attachments to Kaitlin Burroughs at [kburroughs@law.harvard.edu](mailto:kburroughs@law.harvard.edu). Substantive questions should be directed to Michael Willrich ([willrich@brandeis.edu](mailto:willrich@brandeis.edu)) or Adriaan Lanni ([adlanni@law.harvard.edu](mailto:adlanni@law.harvard.edu)). Alternatively you may mail hard copies to 2012 ASLH Program Committee, c/o Adriaan Lanni, Harvard Law School, 1525 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. You can visit the website at <http://www.legalhistorian.org>.

# Conferences and Papers

## Communal Studies Grant

The Center for Communal Studies at the University of Southern Indiana invites applications for a travel grant to fund research at the Communal Studies Collection at USI's David L. Rice Library. The Communal Studies Collection's rich archival materials contain information on more than 600 historic and contemporary communal societies, utopias, and intentional communities. For a complete listing of communities go to <http://www.usi.edu/library/communalstudies.asp>. Particular strengths include the Harmonists, The Farm, Shakers, Twin Oaks, and Amana, but the collection covers American communalism much more broadly. The University of Southern Indiana ([www.usi.edu](http://www.usi.edu)) is located in Evansville, 25 miles from the historic communal town of New Harmony, Indiana.

The research grant will fund up to \$2,000 to be used from July 1 to June 30 annually. Applicants may be graduate students or established scholars from any discipline that involves the study of communalism, such as history, English, anthropology, sociology, psychology, etc. The application deadline is May 1 annually.

Send a letter detailing your project and its significance for communal studies, a proposed budget, and your vita to [communalcenter@usi.edu](mailto:communalcenter@usi.edu) or by surface mail to Marilyn Thielman, Administrative Assistant, Center for Communal Studies, University of Southern Indiana, 8600 University Boulevard, Evansville, IN, 47712. Her office telephone is (812) 465-1656; fax: (812) 465-7152.

## LACMA Symposium: California Design at Midcentury

On February 24-25, 2012, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art will hold a two-day symposium in conjunction with the current exhibit, "California Design, 1930-1965: Living in a Modern Way."

Internationally renowned scholars will examine the exhibit's themes by presenting detailed case studies and new narratives. The symposium will also include session co-sponsored by the College Art Association exploring the interconnected networks of architecture and design in mid-century Los Angeles

The symposium will also include a session co-sponsored by the College Art Association exploring the interconnected networks of architecture and design in mid-century Los Angeles, and an evening keynote panel will consider the impact and legacy of modern California design on contemporary practice.

For more about the exhibit visit [https://tx1.lacma.org/tt\\_show\\_list\\_by\\_category.asp](https://tx1.lacma.org/tt_show_list_by_category.asp); to make a reservation click on "Programs" or call (323) 857-6010. Seating is limited; general admission to the symposium is \$25 and \$15 for LACMA members; students are admitted free with ID. The keynote panel is free to the public.

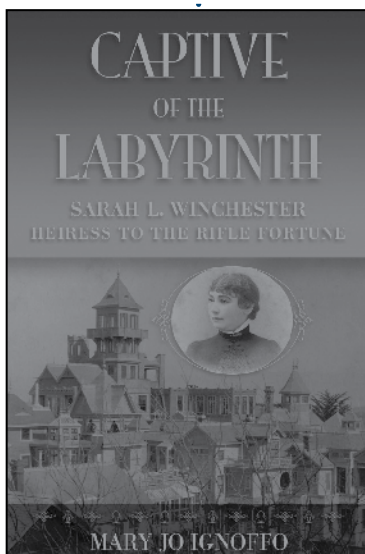
# Book Reviews

## *Captive of the Labyrinth: Sarah L. Winchester, Heiress to the Rifle Fortune.*

By Mary Jo Ignoffo

Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2010, xx+280 pp.; illus., notes, bibliography, index.

\$29.95 hardback.



When I grew up in the Bay Area the elaborate Queen Anne style Winchester Mystery House in San Jose, with its ghost stories and doors and stairs leading to nowhere, was simply one item on a list of tourist destinations to show visiting relatives. Sarah Winchester was supposedly a reclusive eccentric given to spiritualism and séances, haunted by guilt because the Winchester repeating rifle had killed so many people, and driven to keep building onto her house as a psychic told her she would die when the house was finished.

Mary Jo Ignoffo argues that Sarah Winchester built the house not out of guilt or superstition, but as a creative way to deal with her heartbreak at the loss of her husband, who died in Connecticut in 1881 from tuberculosis. Four years after William's death she relocated to California and soon began her construction project, which she named Llanado Villa. She also memorialized her husband with a large donation of money that enabled the construction of the William Wirt Winchester Hospital for tubercular patients in Connecticut.

Ignoffo attributes rumors that Winchester was an eccentric to contemporary sensationalist journalism. She suggests Winchester's reputation for reclusiveness was likely due to debilitating arthritis. Llanado Villa's now famous functionless chimneys and stairs to missing floors were a result not of superstition, but of sealed off-damage following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. By that time she rarely inhabited the home, moving instead among others she owned in Atherton and Burlingame.

After her death in 1922 the house narrowly escaped demolition but was purchased by amusement park ride inventor John H. Brown, who massaged the story and physical architecture of the building in order to make it more attractive to tourists.

Ignoffo takes time to put Sarah Winchester's life story into a broader historical context, as when she notes Winchester's exceptionalism among her contemporaries as a single woman running her own household. Despite the importance of such context for her argument, these explanations often detour too far from the main narrative. At times the volume of names and dates appears overwhelming, though they also attest to Ignoffo's diligent research and the extra evidence required to combat a popularly accepted historical narrative. *Captive of the Labyrinth* does a fine job of rescuing Winchester's reputation by giving her philanthropic contributions the emphasis they deserve.

—Mallory Furnier is Project Archivist for the Roy Rogers and Dale Evans Archive at the Autry National Center in Los Angeles.

## *The Sutter Creek Chronicles: A Love Story.*

By JoAnn Levy.

N.p.: N.p., 2011, 275 pp.;

\$14.95, paperback.

Noted historian JoAnn Levy has written a tight, complex, moving and whimsical novel, set in recent times, that contains another, dark and tragic novel of the 1850s Gold Rush as an integral part of its story line. Both are page-turners, and by moving back and forth between them, Levy makes sure that neither story ever drags. It's an intimate book, and a visit to the Gold Country and a knowledge of Gold Rush history will enhance the reader's appreciation.

Levy obviously loves the Gold Country, and describes its landscape, its seasons, its built environment and its people evocatively: the crowded Chatterbox Cafe (whose demise she laments in an afterword); a town meeting in which developers, incongruous in their city suits, propose a subdivision; a couple of hometown parades; a county fair; the annual rubber-ducky races.

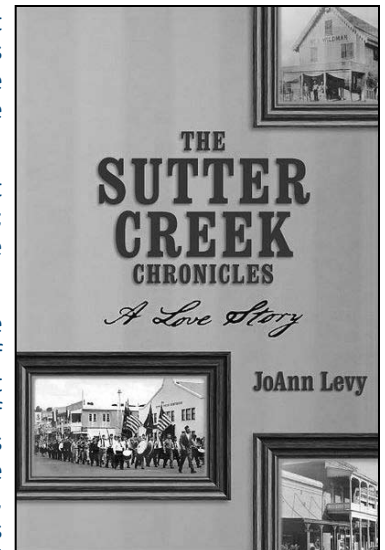
All the main characters in the contemporary part of the novel are likeable and engaging, even if some of them seem little batty and larger-than-life. Sandra, the narrator, introduces the historical novel of the Gold Rush that sad but likeable Rachael has been writing as a way of dealing with her still-recent bereavement. (Levy's dedication page adds poignancy to this.) Rachel has constructed the novel as if it were an old manuscript she had found, and the way that her characters look at life and speak seems true to the idiom of their time, full of idealism, naïveté, hope, despair, and racial antagonisms. Some of its characters cause trouble: Zeke, an emotionally battered, hard-boiled Mexican War veteran, responds violently to some miners' low-down, vicious behavior and thereby brings tragedy to his likeable and newly-married younger brother Jim, Jim's bride Susan, Susan's work-worn, bereaved mother Margaret, and himself. You can see the tragedy looming even while you read about how the characters' lives seem to be sorting out in happy ways. Seeing it coming doesn't make it any less heartbreaking.

The novel contains mysterious coincidences, some of them involving Tarot cards and a New Orleans psychic. Events in the historical novel, which Rachael insists is purely her own invention, have curious parallels with the present. After Julia, a software engineer from San Jose, bought a dilapidated 1920s Sutter Creek house on impulse, her renovations revealed that the house consists in additions to a log cabin, a cabin remarkably similar to Margaret's, for example. The skeptical reader will need to relax and accept the novel on its own terms.

The larger novel has a happy ending with a double wedding by the creek that runs behind Julia's house, and Sandra, whose historical research parallels Levy's own, reflects hauntingly on mortality, reincarnation and destiny. But near the end Levy provides us with a final chuckle: something grim-sounding that the psychic had foretold comes true, but with an unexpected and lighthearted twist.

This is a well-crafted novel, warm despite the Gold-Rush tragedy, and one that adds a new dimension to Levy's already impressive credits.

—A. C. W. Bethel is Professor (Emeritus) at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo.

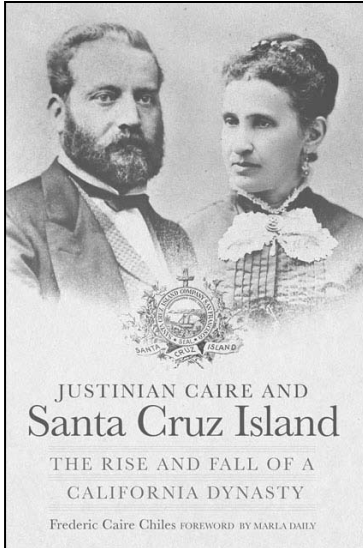


# Book Reviews

## *Justinian Caire and Santa Cruz Island: The Rise and Fall of a California Dynasty.*

By Frederic Caire Chiles. Foreword by Marla Daily.

Norman, OK: Arthur H. Clark, 2011. 240 pp.; illus., map, appendices, notes, references, index; \$34.95 hardback.



This well-written book tells the history of the largest of California's little-noticed offshore islands, focusing on the more than fifty years when the entire island was the ranching property of Justinian Caire and his descendants.

French-born Justinian Caire learned business methods while working for cousins in Genoa, Italy. In 1851, while still in his twenties, he sailed to San Francisco where he achieved commercial success dealing in mining and viticulture supplies and equipment. In 1855 he returned to Genoa in order to marry Albina Molfino, whom he had courted earlier. French and Italian always would remain languages of family conversation and even business correspondence. Albina bore Justinian nine children, of whom six would live long—though sometimes tumultuous—lives.

In 1869 Justinian and other investors purchased Santa Cruz Island—it lies about twenty-five miles south of the Santa Barbara coast—and formed the Santa Cruz Island Company to operate a sheep ranch there. (A chapter traces the island's earlier history from the Chumash presence through the confirmation of a Mexican land grant and early Anglo ownership.) The investment nearly proved to be Justinian's financial undoing when a Ponzi-type swindle left him liable for large personal loans. The author explains these and other complex financial dealings with admirable clarity.

A man of integrity, Justinian repaid the notes, though at considerable sacrifice, and by 1886 he was the island's sole proprietor. As early as 1880 he had begun making the Island into a productive ranch and winery, and a manorial family estate. The author devotes five chapters to the island enterprise, its development and its workings. The voluminous correspondence and reports generated by the family's close, hands-on management style provided the author with primary source materials that enabled him to create a detailed and engaging picture of life and work there.

Justinian died in 1897, but he said explicitly that he wanted the island estate he had created to be passed down intact through subsequent generations. His wishes were frustrated by litigation begun by unsympathetic sons-in-law who wanted the island enterprises liquidated and the proceeds divided. The resulting conflict between strong personalities permanently estranged two daughters from their mother, to her grief. Here the author's access to family papers—he is Justinian Caire's great-grandson—aids his accuracy. For example, an earlier writer, relying on the word of son-in-law Goffredo Capuccio Sr., describes him as a close personal friend of Justinian's. But Chiles, citing Justinian's son Arthur's diary, says that Justinian repeatedly spoke of Capuccio as "a dirty little toad."

Ruinously expensive litigation continued for twenty years. Meanwhile in 1925 court-appointed surveyors had divided the island between the two contending factions of the Caire descendants. The litigious Gherinis got the smaller but more productive eastern ten percent of the island. To show potential investors the economic possibilities of their land the Gherinis developed elaborate plans for a resort and marina, though environmental concerns would have blocked their implementation. The last of the Gherini heirs sold his portion to the National Park Service in 1997. The style of ranching that had served the island economy well in the 19th century had long since become uncompetitive, but ironically the sale brought the him \$12.9 million.

In 1937 the Caires sold their western ninety percent of the island to Los Angeles businessman and outdoorsman Ed Stanton. He and his son Carey continued a marginally-profitable cattle-ranching operation, helped by military leases. Carey welcomed scientific research as well, created the Santa Cruz Island Foundation to help preserve the island's history, and granted an easement, and future ownership, to the private-sector Nature Conservancy. But he also arranged for hunting parties to help control feral pigs and sheep, an arrangement which generated an important income stream but clashed with the Nature Conservancy's goals. After Carey's death in 1987 the Nature Conservancy removed the cattle, destroyed the last of the feral animals, and partnered with the National Park Service, the University of California, the Santa Cruz Island Foundation, and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History to begin restoring the island's ecosystem.

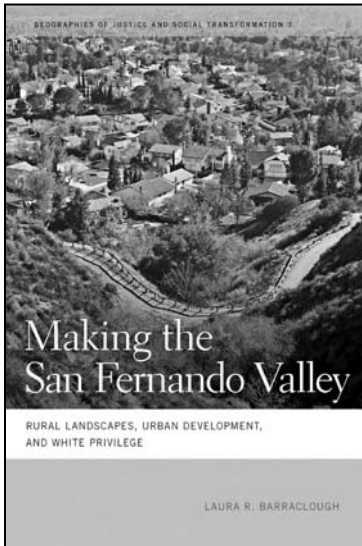
The author's special combination of professional historical training and access to private family documents and interviews enhances his book. Obviously the family feud still rankles the descendants, but the author treats often partisan sources with admirable objectivity. The book is a page-turner, and the author writes so engagingly that this reviewer found himself hoping, impossibly, for a happy ending. Like all books from Arthur H. Clark, it is beautifully produced.

—A. C. W. Bethel is Professor (Emeritus) at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo.

## *Making the San Fernando Valley: Rural Landscapes, Urban Development, and White Privilege*

By Laura R. Barraclough

Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 316 pages, photos, notes, bibliography, index, : \$24.95 paper.



The San Fernando Valley has a complex history and a diverse social and political structure, and today one-third of all Los Angeles residents live there. Former Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan confessed “The San Fernando Valley—It’s an enigma to me.” This book is perhaps intended to dispel the enigma with what the publishers claim is the first full-length scholarly study of the valley, and sociology professor Barraclough’s research, which she outlines in the introduction, seems extensive. The result, however, is tendentious.

Barraclough thinks that ideologies about rural land use have greatly influenced urban planning in Los Angeles generally and that privileged white valley residents have manipulated these ideologies to gain more than their fair share of resources, to the detriment of poor and minority valley residents. She thinks that whites don’t intend to employ racial categories in their decision making about land use; on the contrary, their prevailing ideology is obviously color-blind. But she contends that this just hides our society’s racialized structural inequalities. The problem she says, lies in “macro-scale structural forces that systematically privilege white people and disadvantage people of color, the poor, immigrants, and indigenous communities.”

Barraclough takes this explanatory framework as a premise rather than as a conclusion to be argued for. It is hard to imagine what possible evidence someone would have to produce to get Barraclough to say, “Oops, I was wrong; the structure of our society isn’t systematically racialized and oppressive after all.” It is also a moralistic explanatory framework, loaded with assessments of oppression and unfairness.

Here’s an example: Barraclough devotes several pages to analyzing the Santa Susana Mountain Park Association (SSMPA) as an example of a privileged white community unfairly acquiring more than its fair share (determined how, one wonders) of public funds and services to privatize public parkland for their exclusive use and enjoyment.

But how about a simpler explanation that covers all the same facts: people who lived there wanted to preserve a corner of open space in a rapidly industrializing part of the valley. One of us remembers that when he was a boy in the San Fernando Valley both his parents worked hard in order to support a very modest way of life, and that he willingly bicycled miles through heat and smog to enjoy clambering around the landscape that the SSMPA worked so hard to preserve. Where is white privilege in this picture? It is in Barraclough’s ideological commitment.

Other things being equal, simpler explanations are better. If we can explain the patterns of development in the San Fernando Valley in common-sensical ways that don’t presuppose Barraclough’s radical explanatory framework, then why adopt it? Finally, because it explains everything and is therefore irrefutable, her explanatory framework is also untestable and hence not an empirical discovery at all.

Anyone wanting an historical overview of the San Fernando Valley would do better to read Kevin Roderick, *The San Fernando Valley: America’s Suburb* (Los Angeles, CA; Los Angeles Times, 2001).

—Robert Pavlik is an adopted son of the San Fernando Valley, a product (and former employee) of Los Angeles Unified School District, a graduate of California State University, Northridge, and a life member of the Santa Susana Mountain Park Association.

—A. C. W. Bethel is professor (emeritus) of philosophy at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. He, too, came from the San Fernando Valley.

### New CHA Issue Numbering System

You may have noticed that the Winter 2012, issue of *California History Action* is numbered as volume 30, number 1, instead of volume 29, number 4. For clarity, we’ve jumped the numbering ahead an issue so that all four numbers of the same volume will appear in the same calendar year.

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## California History Action Editorial Information

California History Action (*CHA*) is the official publication of the California Council for the Promotion of History (CCPH). *CHA*'s purpose is to disseminate news to CCPH members. The views expressed in *CHA* are solely those of their authors; their publication in *CHA* does not constitute an endorsement by CCPH.

Sharing information is an essential part of CCPH's mission, and the editor invites input from the general membership as well as committee chairs. We prefer that articles and other materials be submitted by e-mail, either in the text of the message or

as an attachment. However we also accept printed or typewritten material submitted by post.

Please send all submissions to Walt Bethel, Editor, at acwbethel@sbcglobal.net or at 776 Cardinal Court, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-1305.

CCPH publishes *CHA* quarterly, in March, June, September and January. Deadlines for submitting material to *CHA* are February 1, May 1, August 1, and December 1 respectively.

## CCPH Liaisons

The following is a list of CCPH liaisons with state and national heritage organizations. This list of representatives has been established so that liaisons can supply important information to the CCPH membership and so members will have an appropriate contact should the need arise. Are you a member of a state or national association and want to serve as a CCPH liaison? Contact us at [ccph@csus.edu](mailto:ccph@csus.edu) or (916) 798-5099.

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Open

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## Join the California Council for the Promotion of History

All members receive issues of California History Action, the CCPH newsletter for history advocacy; notices of CCPH conferences and workshops; and other CCPH publications. Corporate and institutional members also receive membership rates for two individuals at conferences and other events.

Annual dues are due January 1; those received from new members after August 1 are credited to the next year.

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\*Current documentation of student status is required. \*\* For members 65 years of age and older.

All dues and contributions are tax-deductible. Send this form and payment to CCPH, CSU Sacramento, Department of History, 6000 J St., Sacramento, CA 95819-6059. For more information contact (916) 798-5099, [ccph@csus.edu](mailto:ccph@csus.edu), or visit <http://www.ccphhistoryaction.org/>.

## CCPH Mission Statement

The purpose of CCPH is to foster, facilitate, and coordinate efforts which enhance appreciation of historical heritage, application of history skills in the public and private sectors, and ensure the preservation, interpretation, and management of California's historical resources.

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