

California History Action

CCPH Salutes 2010 Public History Award Winners

CCPH recognized three outstanding contributors to public history at this year's awards Luncheon, held at Columbia's City Hotel restaurant during the 2010 Annual Meeting.

Dorene Clement and Sharon Marovich each received our Award of Distinction, which recognizes long-term outstanding contributions, lifetime achievements, or dedication to career duties that promote history. Rand Herbert, a founder of JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, received the James C. Williams Award for his many contributions to CCPH and to the promotion of history.



Award winners Dorene Clement, Rand Herbert, and Sharon Marovich
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Rand Herbert earned a Master's degree in history at UC Davis in 1977 and founded JRP Historical Consulting in 1981 together with Stephen Wee and W. Turrentine Jackson. Rand met Steve in graduate school, where their professor, "Turpie" Jackson, hired them to research water rights. JRP now has four partners and a staff of 18 and researches areas as diverse as historical architecture, land use history, riparian water rights claims and historic navigation on inland waterways. As a consulting public historian Rand has worked as a federally-qualified architectural historian, researcher, writer, project manager, and expert witness. Rand was a founding member of CCPH, and in 1990 he was elected chair. He also served as one of CCPH's representatives on the Historic Preservation Task Force. He served on the California Steering Committee for the National Cultural Alliance's Cultural Awareness Campaign, and is currently a member of the City of Davis Historic Resources Management Commission.

Dorene Clement became a historian for California State Parks in 1977. She worked on interpretative materials for The Immigration Station museum on Angel Island. At the State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, she earned a reputation for prompt and accurate reviews of the impact of projects on historic landscapes. Those who worked with her remember her skill at research, analysis, problem solving and writing, her always helpful and constructive reviews, and her sense of humor. In 1992 she became a historian for Caltrans, where she evaluated landscapes, districts, trails, roads, retaining walls, and buildings. Several agencies have used the guidelines she wrote for identifying and evaluating historic landscapes. Typically she asked to take on this substantial, much-needed project because she thought it would be fun. She became supervisor of Caltrans's Historical Archaeology branch. During her 30-year career she befriended and mentored many young public history professionals.

Sharon Marovich came to Tuolumne County in 1969 after earning an economics degree at Mills College, anticipating that she would report news briefly for the Union-Democrat, but she married and stayed in Sonora. She became, she says, a professional gadfly, working to preserve Tuolumne County's rich historical heritage. She continues as a charter member of the Tuolumne County Historic Preservation Review Commission and is co-founder and chair of the Tuolumne Heritage Committee. She served for a time on the Sonora City Council. Currently she edits Chispa, the Tuolumne County Historical Society Quarterly, and chairs the Society's Publications Committee. At the statewide level Sharon has served for six years on the California Preservation Foundation Board of Directors, and she researched and wrote at least six nominations for the National Register of Historic Places. She is a tireless writer with a long list of publications and documents to her credit.

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

A Weekend in Sonora

Speakers and Events in the Sierra Foothills Make Our 2010 Conference Memorable



CCPH Members ride the rails during the opening reception.
© Sara M. Skinner, 2010*

Picturesque Sonora is a walker's town, and many of us found time to go exploring, but our **Opening Reception** on Thursday evening was a few miles away at Jamestown, where an up-scale buffet of hors d'oeuvres catered by Columbia College Hospitality Management and a complimentary wine bar provided by Gianelli Vineyards and Hovey Vineyards awaited us in the historic Railtown depot. The California State Railroad Museum acquired Railtown from the Sierra Railroad in 1982. The Sierra still operates as a modern diesel-powered freight carrier with a mainline connection at Oakdale in the San Joaquin Valley. Its tracks still extend beyond Sonora to Tuolumne City, though the eastern part of the line is largely inactive. Railtown offers tours of the operating roundhouse, turntable and machine shop. The facility is still used to maintain Railtown's steam locomotives. The machine shop has equipment driven by belts from an overhead shaft, a way of distributing power mechanically before individual electric motors were available. Railtown's bookstore and gift shop remained open for us too, but the highlight of the evening was a ride behind newly-restored steam locomotive number 3, built in 1891 and gleaming in paint and polished brass. The return trip was uphill, and the sharp barks of the hard-working locomotive's exhaust and the deep quaver of its whistle were nostalgic for some of us. Railtown steam locomotives see frequent use in television and movies, and monitors in the depot showed us clips of some of them, including Petticoat Junction and High Noon.

As always, simultaneous sessions in different places on Friday and Saturday required often difficult decisions about which to attend, which brought lamentations from some of us who wished we could be in two places at once. Most of the sessions are summarized in this newsletter, in case you want to know something about what you missed. Below are summaries of two of the Conference's special events. (The **Awards Luncheon** is covered separately on pages 1 and 3 of this issue).

The Dead History Tour, officially Session 5, was a tour of Columbia's cemetery by costumed re-enactors portraying the departed, often with emotional impact: a woman who died young urged her husband to find love again, a Chinese man lamented that Chinese bones were all mixed together in a common grave so that he couldn't identify them for return to China; a disappointed miner told how he had bungled his first suicide attempt but succeeded later; parents grieved for the children who had predeceased them.

Friday night we attended our **Annual Banquet**, held in Faith Hall of the Church of the Forty-Niner in Columbia State Historic Park, where we enjoyed a buffet-style banquet prepared by Lila and Sage Catering in nearby Murphy's. After dinner we applauded *The Stephen Hill Affair*, a one-act monologue written and introduced by playwright Rick Foster and performed by veteran actor Thomas Maguire. While Maguire's opportunistic lawyer character Cornelius Beckett is fictional, the situation is not: Stephen Spenser Hill was an African-American man who had been brought to California in 1849 by his owner to mine gold. Claiming to have been freed when his owner left in 1853, Hill

continued to mine, bought land, and became a prosperous rancher at Gold Springs, near Columbia. But in 1854 Owen Rozier, a friend of Hill's former owner, had Hill jailed on the ground that he was a runaway slave and took legal steps to gain control of Hill's property. Unable to produce his freedom papers, faced with an unsympathetic judge and legally barred from testifying on his own behalf, Hill faced deportation to Arkansas. However, Hill's white friends harvested his crops and removed his possessions beyond Rozier's grasp. A neighbor who held a note on Hill's property foreclosed so that Rozier couldn't seize it. Rozier took Hill as far as Stockton, where Rozier drank and played cards with men he had just met, and who were actually Hill's friends. Rozier intended to book passage on a steamboat for San Francisco, but he found the room where he had locked Hill empty. Rozier now had no money to pursue his quarry. Presumably Hill used the proceeds from the sale of his land and property to finance a fresh start, probably in Canada. In dialog reminiscent of Twain, Maguire's lawyer relates with droll amazement that his fee has vanished as well. The story of Stephen Hill is included in Sylvia Alden Roberts' *Mining for Freedom* (2008), a project of the Mother Lode Black Heritage Foundation. Questions from the CCPH audience focused on Foster and Maguire's experiences performing similar history-themed monologues for K-12 classes.



Rick Walters brings cemetery history to life.
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CCPH 2010 Conference Stipend Winners Recognized

At our Annual Conference Awards Luncheon CCPH recognized eight conference stipend winners: **Tyler G. Cline, Heather Lavezzo Downey, Jennifer Janes, Sarah McCormick, Garth Milam, Peter Parra, Oliver A. Rosales, and Chelsea K. Vaughn.** Stipends are awarded to public history students and to public history professionals who have been in the field for fewer than three years. The stipends are funded by CCPH and through a grant from the California Office of Historic Preservation. The stipends include a year's CCPH membership, paid conference and awards luncheon fees, and up to \$350. Priority is given to applicants who present papers at the conference, and all recipients volunteer for at least four hours during the conference.



Stipend Winners: In back, left to right XXX, Tyler Cline, Heather Lavezzo Downey, Jennifer Janes, Oliver Rosales, and XX. In front, Garth Milam and Peter Parra
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- **Tyler Cline** is in his second year at CSU Sacramento in the Public History Master's Program and works at the California State Archives.
- **Heather Lavezzo Downey**, who was formerly our CCPH Administrative Aide and is a recent graduate of the Public History Program at CSU Sacramento, currently works as a contracted historian for the Sacramento Old City Association
- **Jennifer Janes** is the current CCPH Administrative Aide and was recently accepted into the CSU Sacramento Public History Program. She has worked as a collections intern and as an interpretive aide.
- **Sarah McCormick's** Master's thesis focused on Latinos in museums and her dissertation will center on Indio's Date Festival and American perceptions of ethnic interactions.
- **Garth Milam** is attending CSU Bakersfield and presented a paper based on his work for his Master's thesis titled "The Spanish Influenza in Bakersfield: The Lost Winter of 1918."
- **Peter Parra** is two-thirds of his way through the History Masters Program at CSU Sacramento and is a Social Studies teacher at Highland High School in Bakersfield.
- **Oliver Rosales** is completing his doctorate at UC Santa Barbara and lectures at CSU Bakersfield and at Bakersfield College.
- **Chelsea Vaughn** has completed her MA in History at UC Riverside .

Thank you to Meta Bunse, Pam Conners, and Jennifer Janes for their assistance with the stipend program, and to Sara M. Skinner, who reviewed the applications.

The Mother Lode Black Heritage Foundation Wins 2010 CCPH Mini Grant

CCPH is pleased to announce that the Mother Lode Black Heritage Foundation is the recipient of a CCPH Mini Grant for \$850 for expansion of its Manumission Exhibit project. The Foundation is partnered with Columbia College, the National Park Service, the Tuolumne County Superintendent of Schools Office, and Columbia State Historic Park, and the grant will help fund additional exhibit panels related to Manumission as part of the partnership's larger Westward Quest for Freedom exhibit. The original Manumission Exhibit included six panels of photographs and narratives of African American Gold Rush pioneers in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The CCPH Mini Grant will be used to produce an additional five panels displaying the manumission documents, or freedom papers, of ten individuals, along with other documents and photographs. This interesting project meets the program goals of promoting quality history experiences and presentations for all Californians and will be made available to 4th through 12th grade educational programs and other public uses throughout the region.

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Session 1: The E Clampus Vitus – Past and Present



Mark Hall-Patton and **Phil Brigandi** appeared in their *E Clampus Vitus* regalia of red shirts and vests to explain how what began as a Gold Rush spoof of then-ubiquitous fraternal orders was revived in 1931 by historian Carl Wheat and others to celebrate good fun and western history. They characterize it as a group based in both fun and fraternity, outlandish but still active in the 21st century, promoting and preserving western history with commemorative plaques such as the one we saw on the Sonora Inn. ECV also sponsors charitable work and maintains a yearly scholarship fund for Sonora schools. "The story of the ECV has more twists and turns than a vein of gold through the hardrock,"

The Session 1 Speakers in their ECV Regalia.
Photo by Betty & Joe Sparagna

Session 2: California Missions, Real and Imagined

Costuming Colonial California: Playing Dress-Up at the California Missions

UC Riverside graduate student **Sarah McCormick** discussed costuming as a way of creating California's imagined Spanish past of kindly padres, dashing dons and sultry señoritas, as typified annually by the Ramona Pageant and Santa Barbara's Old Spanish Days Fiesta. Native Americans, she noted, are usually represented in incongruous Plains Indian costume if they appear at all. Often, she thinks, the goal is to put a white face on the mission past. She then contrasted this fantasy dress-up with living history portrayals at the missions. Often the intent is educational: a costumed docent explains life at the missions to an audience. But re-enactments are also intended as entertainments, and often the actors portray elite figures such as Padre Serra or Juan Bandini because those are the persons whose voices have been preserved. Indians and Mestizos are often omitted, or nearly so. For today's Indians and Latinos re-enacting the historical roles of their races can be disheartening, and having Anglos portray them sometimes offends. While McCormick feels there are no easy answers, missions need to include Native voices in their living history programs.

California Was a Lady: The Use of Allegory in Early Performances of Conquest

Chelsea Vaughn described the allegorical significance of popular early 20th century pageants such as the Mission Play, the Mission Pageant of San Juan Capistrano, and Ramona. These performances offered a romanticized vision of race, gender and nation in Hispanic California that still captures the popular imagination. A common story line involves Franciscan missionaries trying to protect a beautiful, vulnerable young woman often one with some Anglo ancestry and features, from lecherous and greedy Hispanic soldiers and officials. The young woman serves as an allegorical representation of the contested territory of California. Her ultimate rescue is sometimes by an Anglo man whose eventual marriage to the woman symbolically validates the United States conquest of California. Historical accuracy is unimportant here, and costuming is often incongruous: Mission Indians appear in Plains Indian costume, for example.

Mission Stories

Archaeologist **Julia Costello** enthusiastically described the rich decorative paintings originally executed on the walls of mission buildings. Artists sent to California from Mexico taught the Indians how to execute the colorful designs that covered the white-washed adobe walls. Most motifs are neoclassical, but some are Indian-inspired designs, such as the hunting and vineyard scenes at Mission San Fernando. The palette contained colors from local sources as well as hues requested from Mexico. Most of these decorations had been whitewashed over years before and forgotten, or destroyed with the ruined buildings. Only the church at Mission San Miguel retains all of its original decorative art. In 1936, re-discovery of rich wall paintings at the *convento* at Mission San Fernando led to a WPA project to reproduce this mission art in watercolor renderings. This was part of the Index of American Design project documenting United States material culture, which resulted in over 18,000 project renderings now in the collection of the National Gallery of Art.

Municipal Spuds: How the City of Ventura Parlayed Potatoes into Park Improvements

Jill Dolan, who is working on her doctorate in the UC Santa Barbara/CSU-Sacramento joint public history program, told us that in the days before parks and public works departments, public spaces were maintained on an ad hoc basis by interested citizens and civic organizations. Despite earlier beautification efforts, the disarray of Ventura's highly visible Plaza Park was a civic embarrassment, especially to the booster-minded local press. After much haranguing, the Town Trustees finally approved the removal of the park's unsightly cypress trees and salt grass, a laborious task simplified at one point by the use of dynamite. To completely eradicate the salt grass and raise money for replacement landscaping, the city planted the park with potatoes. The crop yielded three hundred sacks of municipal spuds, which citizens purchased by subscription or from the town clerk. While the potato campaign netted only \$262.50, it was deemed a success: the offending trees and salt grass were gone, and the town had a clean slate on which to design a more pleasing park. Soon they planted star pines and palm trees, some of which remain today, as does a Moreton Bay fig tree from 1874.

Colma: City of Souls

Pat Hatfield, Michael Rocchetta and **Richard Rocchetta** from the Colma Historical Society gave us an illustrated tour of Colma, a city south of San Francisco that was created to house cemeteries after a San Francisco law evicted them from valuable urban real estate in 1912. Colma was incorporated in 1924, as Lawndale; today Colma has about 1,700 living residents but 1.5 million deceased ones, many of them prominent historical figures, including San Francisco's mad Emperor Norton, Joe DiMaggio, Wyatt Earp, pioneer aviator Lincoln Beachey, banker A. P. Giannini, and Levi Strauss; the Hearsts have a colonnaded mausoleum. Today Colma has 18 cemeteries, including specialized cemeteries for Jewish, Greek Orthodox, Italian, Serbian, Japanese, and Chinese people, and a pet cemetery where an ostrich and a cheetah are interred.

Session 6: Out of the Box:

Two Archivists on the Humorous Side of Archives and Archivists

Bay Area archivists **Lynn Downey** and **Alison Moore** took turns giving us a light-hearted look at the zanier moments in their careers. Here are a few of the unusual and amusing stories they related. Lynn Downey, who has been archivist for Levi Strauss and Company since 1990, told us about the company history that she discovered while crawling underneath the company's historic San Francisco factory. Alison Moore, who is reference librarian for the California Historical Society and a consulting archivist for the San Francisco Water Department and for San Francisco Symphony Music Director Michael Tilson Thomas, replied with a story of retrieving water company records from the Nut House--a building in Sunol where walnuts grown on Water Department land were processed and stored. Lynn told about her moment of fame on Oprah, when she had Oprah Winfrey don white gloves before handling Levi's oldest jeans. Alison told us of such odd finds as cremated remains in one collection and mustache clippings in another. Lynn told us of helping forensic investigators determine the death dates of bodies found wearing Levi's clothing.

James Williams Recalls His Years with CCPH

James C. Williams has helped guide and shape CCPH from its beginnings, serving as chair of the steering committee, president, and executive secretary. Looking back, he writes, "We did great things to promote history and public history in California: mini-grants, recognitions through awards, conferences in conjunction with local and other statewide groups, through our landmark Register of Professional Historians, and so many other things. ... It turns out we had a bigger impact than we expected and it seems a rather sustained one. ... Serving CCPH was one of the most rewarding experiences in my life."

After teaching at Gavilan College and directing the History Center and Foundation at de Anza College, Professor Williams retired to Florida, where he enjoys sailing. Our annual James C. Williams Award recognizes outstanding service to CCPH. "It's not a memorial award," he writes. "I'm alive and kicking!" His recent donation of \$1,000 to help CCPH carry out its work shows his continued interest. "I'm sorry that I'm not in California anymore to be able to attend meetings and serve in whatever capacity I might be useful," he says.

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Session 7: Fab Prefab and Other Stories from California's Historic Built Environment

What's So funny about the History of California's Oldest Courthouse

Calaveras County history researcher **Wally Motloch** described and illustrated his discovery and restoration of a building that was prefabricated in China in 1849, shipped in 103 packages to San Francisco, forwarded by steamboat to Stockton, and by freight wagon to Double Springs, which was then the seat of Calaveras County. Erected there in 1850, it served briefly as the Calaveras County Courthouse and post office. Thereafter it survived unremarked, eventually serving as a chicken coop. The building measured 26 feet by 13 feet and fitted together with interlocking joints that made nails unnecessary. Multi-paned doors at each corner of the building provided the only windows. The camphorwood panels and posts repelled insects, but much of the wood decayed with time, and only about half of the building could be repaired for display in the Calaveras County Historical Museum. Some of the original Chinese assembly instructions are on display there. The Museum is at 30 North Main Street in San Andreas; turn east onto Main from Highway 49.

Funny Thing about Walls

JRP Historical consultant **Cheryl Brookshear** described her research into the significance of detached dry-laid walls in rural Solano County. At first historians assumed that they were the work of Chinese agricultural laborers who built similar walls near Suisun, but documents connected with strife over the Suscol land grant established that the walls existed by 1862, and the Chinese community in the Solano Valley dates only from 1871, when they played a key role in developing local orchards. This illustrates the point that similar things don't always have similar histories. Instead these rock walls may have been constructed as dubious improvements to help men establish title to disputed parcels of the invalidated Suscol Mexican-era land grant. They argued that inasmuch as they had purchased parcels in good faith they should be entitled to retain them, even though squatters had sought to preempt quarter sections of the grant under the Homestead Act of 1860. Federal courts sided with the good-faith purchasers against squatters, and the resulting Suscol Principle affected land ownership claims statewide.

Sacramento's Street-Raising Saga

Heather Lavezzo Downey, an interpretative specialist for the Historic Old Sacramento Foundation, used historic, vivid, and often amusing first-person accounts and slides to describe how seasonal flooding overwhelmed Sacramento's early levees, and how Sacramento responded by mandating raised streets, sidewalks and buildings, starting in 1863. Because adjacent property owners bore the costs of the decade-long project, construction proceeded piecemeal. Crude, dangerous stairways and ramps gave pedestrians access to buildings and sidewalks at different grades, and buildings teetered precariously atop the batteries of jack screws that slowly raised them. The original grade persists in Old Town alleys, which weren't raised, and underground tours reveal construction details. While not entirely successful in solving the flooding problem, the project did fulfill Sacramento residents' goal to promote the commercial and political growth of their city in the face of uncooperative nature.

Session 8: Spinning Yarns, Weaving Stories - Humor as Interpretive Technique, A Demonstration

Two presenters caught the theme of our Conference by recreating the humorous storytelling style of the Gold Rush era. These stories provide life, color, flavor and humor that often lies outside the historical narrative found in history textbooks.

Linda Clark's character, **Hardluck Lin**, exemplified the California Argonauts who once sat about campfires "warming hands, drying britches, and telling stories." Lin's stories included Stinky Sievers finding gold on Turnback Creek by doing his personals, a cook in Columbia who had such accomplished culinary skill that he lost his restaurant business and all because of a cat, and stagecoach whip Charlie Parkhurst whose valiant daring-do became the stuff of which legends are made and whose disguised identity was revealed only after death.

Pat Kaunert accurately and sympathetically imitated **Mark Twain** for us, demonstrating his own familiarity with Twain's ironic, witty personality, and with Twain's brief career in the Gold Country. Pat retold some of Twain's early California tales for us, including "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" which first brought Twain national attention.



Linda Clark as Hardluck Lin
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Session 10: Public Education and Public Health, Views from Interior California

A New Battleground for Civil Rights: the Desegregation of the Bakersfield City School District, 1969-1984

Oliver Rosales, who lectures at UC Bakersfield and at Bakersfield College and is completing his PhD in history at UC Santa Barbara, described the campaign to desegregate the Bakersfield City School District. The Justice Department brought legal action against more than 500 school districts, including the Bakersfield City School district, in the ten years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Bakersfield's large Mexican-American and immigrant population complicated the structure of de facto segregation there, and a coalition of Mexican-Americans, blacks, and white liberals worked for desegregation. Oliver has gathered oral histories recounting the "intense, circus-like" atmosphere of an HEW investigation in the 1970s, the longest in HEW history. There were tensions within the desegregation movement, too: civil rights leaders nationally and locally in Bakersfield were critical of magnet schools, which offer specialized curricula to draw students from across normal boundaries and thereby assist desegregation. In 1984 the Bakersfield City School District negotiated a consent decree which, without admitting guilt, agreed to voluntary desegregation; it became the Reagan administration's blueprint for handling other desegregation cases.

The Spanish Influenza in Bakersfield: The Lost Winter of 1918-1919

Garth Milam, firefighter and history Master's candidate, described the effect of the 1918-19 influenza pandemic on Kern County. The death toll was unusually high among young men in the oil boomtowns, and Kern's 274 verified deaths dwarfed the county's other epidemics. Nationally the 'flu was twice as deadly as the World War, killing perhaps five per cent of people in their 20s to 40s. Worldwide it killed between 50 and 80 million people, or about three per cent of the world's population. It became one of the destabilizing factors shaping the 20th century. But Kern County newspapers under-reported the epidemic, fearing panic, and people tried to laugh about the compulsory gauze masks, quipping that the women can't talk and the men can't smoke. Some women playfully decorated their masks with ribbons. Historians ignored the Spanish Influenza for over fifty years. So did novelists; a rare exception is Katherine Ann Porter's novella "Pale Horse, Pale Rider" which reflects Porter's own life-changing bout with the disease.

A School, a Sign, and a Word Called "Survivance": The Sherman Indian High School Experience

Peter Parra, who teaches social studies at Bakersfield's Highland High School and is in the Master's program at CSU Bakersfield, told the dynamic story of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Sherman Institute in Riverside. It opened in 1903 as a tool for assimilating Native American children into mainstream American society, but after 1968 it became Sherman Indian High School, an institution more sensitive to Native American communities and their cultures. The change came after a visit by Senator Robert F. Kennedy and a report, authored by his brother Ted, that lamented the Institute's lack of vision. A new superintendent appointed a Native American principal. In contrast to early-day photos of uniformed, dead-pan students, by the 1970s yearbook photos looked like photos of students everywhere. Administrators are protective of the school, and gaining access is difficult. Happily there is an on-campus museum and research facility open to the public and housed in the only remaining example of the school's original mission-revival architecture. Regrettably, the school is chronically under-funded and under-maintained.

Session 11: That's Entertainment, Visitor Activities in California State Parks from 1902 through WWII

State Park Interpreter **Carolyn Schimandle** began by describing the kinds of activities that California State Parks offered visitors between 1902 and 1948. The built environment of some California State Parks then included swimming pools, dance floors and tennis courts, and animal feeding, skits, dancing, music, and Hollywood movies entertained visitors.

Next, Julie Sidel, who is now lead interpreter at Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, showed photos and described activities at Big Basin Redwoods State Park in the Santa Cruz Mountains before WWII, focusing on Petey Weaver, the first uniformed woman California State Park ranger, one of whose favorite campfire stories she shared with us.

Kim Baker, who is now Supervisor of the Railtown 1897 State Historic Park, formerly worked at Big Basin. She described the methodology of a 2002 oral history interview program she and Julie developed there. They trained volunteer interviewers and arranged for park aides to identify visitors who had visited the park or worked there years ago. They obtained a grant to transcribe the resulting interviews professionally, including interviews that had been done years earlier.

Carolyn is a graduate student in public history at CSU Sacramento, where her thesis is a history of interpretation at California State Parks. She told us about the shift in visitor activities after 1948, when educational guided walks, videos, and campfire lectures replaced the earlier focus on entertainments. She attributed this shift to the overwhelming increase in park visitors after wartime gas rationing ended, the postwar influx of new California residents who wanted to learn more about California's natural world, and management's philosophical shift away from non-resource related development, especially in sensitive natural areas, such as Big Basin's old-growth redwoods.

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Session 12: Californians of Many Talents

George Derby: Mapmaker with a Sense of Humor

Blaine Lamb, California State Parks, told us about George Horatio Derby, an officer in the elite Army Topographical Engineers who voyaged around Cape Horn to California during the Gold Rush. He served on Military Governor Bennett Riley's staff and energetically surveyed Pacheco Pass to the Gold Country, returning via Carquinez Strait, the Sacramento Valley, the Tulare Valley, and the mouth of the Colorado River. Posted to San Diego Bay, newly-married Derby devised a dike that diverted the unruly San Diego River to Mission Bay. But Derby was also a humorist who could not resist enlivening his well-written reports with impish and ironic observations. (Blaine read some of these to us.) Derby also wrote humorous stories that mixed fact with fancy and he poked iconoclastic fun at pretentiousness. Mark Twain would later praise Derby's pioneering use of tall tales.

Sally Stanford: A Madam's Secrets for Business and Political Success

Historian **Eileen Keremetsis** traced the often tumultuous career of prominent San Francisco madam Sally Stanford, who was a convicted felon at age 17, became a successful bootlegger in Santa Barbara in the 1920s, and used the proceeds to open a high-class brothel in San Francisco in 1925. Eileen showed slides of Stanford's various houses, which looked ordinary enough from the street. Frank Lloyd Wright supposedly wanted to design her something more suitable. Eventually Stanford opened her successful Valhalla restaurant in Sausalito, where she eventually was elected Councilwoman and, in 1976, Mayor. Eileen summarized Stanford's business philosophy as accumulate capital, control the quality of your brand, be persistent, satisfy the customer, and enjoy the ride. She was a prudent businesswoman who accumulated millions, charged people for everything, sued deadbeats, and never trusted anyone with her money. She thought it important to play by the rules where she could: she cleared her name and obtained a liquor license, for example, and when burglars struck her brothel, she called the police. Married seven times, she never trusted men.

A Cherokee Cowboy in California: Will Rogers and His timely messages, Jestful Appraisals and Jocular Writings

Historians **George Cartter** and **Ty Smith** think that Will Rogers' wry political humor and commentary exemplifies an American tradition of kidding the powerful, and ourselves, with well-turned epigrams rather than arguments, quipping, for example, that "nothing prevents success except human nature." He was a humorist but not a comic. A part-Cherokee Oklahoma cowboy, he first acted in vaudeville, where he was famous for his skilful rope tricks, then moved to silent films and eventually talkies, becoming perhaps the most highly paid movie actor of the time. He became a humorous print columnist, but his quotable remarks and droll delivery made him successful as a political columnist and radio personality. Rogers brought a non-Anglo perspective to his remarks but distanced himself from Indian stereotypes, joking that he had "just enough white blood to make my honesty questionable." He campaigned for FDR, but he also kidded him, along with gangsters, prohibition, politicians, and government programs. His remarks were never just cheap shots, and he seems never to have offended anyone. On the contrary, Rogers' down-to-earth manner seemed to be a link to a more stable past. To finish up, our presenters played recordings of Rogers' conversation for us.

A Visit to the Tuolumne County Archive

On our Conference tour of Tuolumne County's up-to-date, climate-controlled and user-friendly Carlo M. De Ferrari Archive, we learned that the Archive has two missions: preservation and public access. In the interests of preservation, Archivist Charlie Dyer is reluctant to scan fragile documents and mail copies: "Intense light damages them, and besides, we want people to come here," he says. On the user-friendly side, Charlie wants to build the Archive's database--it currently contains over 150,000 entries--using fields based on clients' interests, of which genealogy and land titles are the most common. He wants search fields to include wild card entries: "Some entries in old record books are partly illegible or erroneous, so people need to have more options available in their searches," he says.

The Archive includes court records, assessment records that document land use and personal property, vital records, and newspapers. Paper records are stored in acid-free boxes, but because of newsprint's high acid content, newspapers are best preserved on microfilm. Charlie showed us how brittle, folded paper records are first re-humidified in a vapor chamber so that they can be opened up for re-filing.

Downstairs is about 6,000 square feet of floor space where the County Records Center earns about 35% of its revenue by storing records for other agencies. "We can store about anything," Charlie said, "but we don't accept plant material or anything flammable." The law mandates both retention of the records for a period, and, for most, eventual destruction.

Upstairs, restored oak furnishings from the 1899 courthouse provide workspace, and the walls display a variety of historical maps. A hollow square of bookshelves and an oak card-catalog frames office space for retired Tuolumne

Continued on Page 9

Museums & Archives

Tuolumne County Archive (cont'd)

County Clerk-Auditor and prominent local historian Carlo De Ferrari. The shelves hold his personal library of about 4,000 books, and his cross-indexed card file holds over 200,000 entries, which are being entered into the Archive's database. He says that his mother, Mary Florene Sweaney De Ferrari, who was also his grade-school teacher, first gave him a love of local history. He was one of the original founders of the Tuolumne County Historical Society. The Tuolumne County Museum and History Center now occupies the former County Jail, where some of the former cells house the impressive historical gun collection that Mr. De Ferrari recently donated.

"Capture and Release": Digital Cameras in the Reading Room

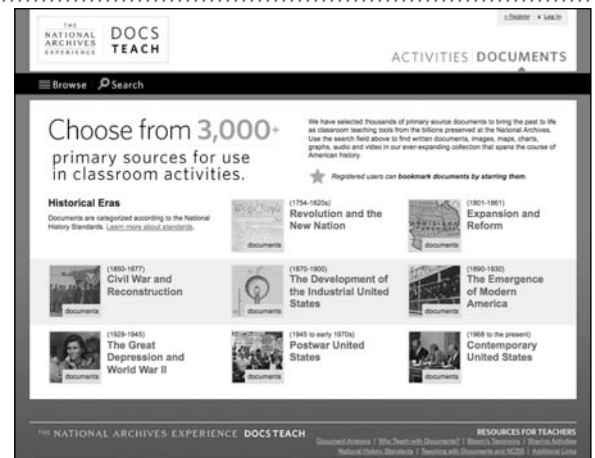
Adapted from Online Computer Library Center, www.oclc.org

A survey of 35 repositories across the country by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) found that many of them allow the use of digital cameras instead of photocopiers. The cameras are less damaging to often fragile collections than the handling and light-exposure stress of photocopying. "The next generation of archivists, librarians and curators will view digital cameras the way we currently view photocopy machines, as essential components of our reference system," the OCLC study stated. "The benefits to researchers, repositories, and collection materials are undeniable." Digital cameras also increase researcher satisfaction, reduce repository workload, enhance security, save reading room checkout time, and save paper and photocopy toner. Digital cameras also reduce libraries' liability for copyright infringement. To view the report, visit the OCLC Web site: <http://www.oclc.org>.

National Archives Announces "DocsTeach" Online Tool for Teachers

Adapted from the National Coalition for History, historycoalition.org

The National Archives recently launched DocsTeach.org, a new online tool for teaching with documents. DocsTeach combines primary source content with the interactive capabilities of the Internet. "DocsTeach.org is a significant and welcome addition to our popular education programs," said Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero. "It will engage teachers and students in new ways and stir their interest in history through the use of original documents in the National Archives. It is also consistent with our goals to make as much of our holdings available to the public as easily as possible." The site allows educators to explore thousands of documents in a variety of media from the holdings of the National Archives and combine these materials using tools to create activities that students can access online. Users can browse or search for documents and activities, customize any activity to fit their needs, create a brand new activity with its own Web address from scratch (using one of seven distinctive tools), and save and organize activities in an account to share with students and others. The site also allows students to submit their work to their teacher via e-mail.



Screenshot from www.docsteach.org

How Do Museums Use Technology to Engage Audiences?



CCPH reaches out with Facebook

Colleen Dilenschneider, who is pursuing a graduate degree at the University of Southern California in the management of non-profit organizations, has compiled a list of 41 examples of museums using technology to engage their patrons more fully with what the museum has to offer. "Technology is a powerful tool for cultivating community, and the merging of social [communication] and tech[nology] in museums is occurring more and more frequently," she says. Her top five are: 1) Twitter (with more than 870 museums on twitter); 2) Facebook (even CCPH has a page!); 3) YouTube (many museums allow people to access talks and other events after they've happened); 4) Flickr (a valuable photo sharing resource and a way to communicate with visitors); 5) Websites.

To view all 41 tools, go to <http://colleendilen.com/2010/10/18/41-ways-museums-are-merging-social-and-tech-to-engage-audiences/>

Legislative News

Voters Reject Prop 21

Adapted from California Association of Museums, www.calmuseums.org

In November's election, California voters rejected Proposition 21, which would have provided California's 278 state parks with a guaranteed income stream and created a State Parks and Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund. The income stream would have been funded through an \$18 annual surcharge on most California vehicles. Proposition 21 won the support of more than 700 organizations representing a wide range of interests, as well as the endorsement of major newspapers throughout California. Although disappointed in the results, the leaders of the Yes on Proposition 21 campaign predict the widespread and diverse coalition that rallied around the measure will strengthen the parks and conservation movement in the state. "With the coalition Proposition 21 created, our movement will be re-invigorated as it seeks to protect our state parks, conserve our precious resources and preserve these vital legacies for future generations," said Graham Chisholm, executive director of Audubon California. For more information about the campaign and its 700+ supporters, see www.yesforstateparks.com.

New Law Protects Archaeological and Historic Resources

Adapted from California Association of Museums, www.calmuseums.org

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed SB 1034 into law in September 2010, making theft of archaeological resources punishable by as much as one year in jail and a fine of up to \$10,000, which additional penalty assessments could increase to \$38,000. The goal of this stricter law is to ensure that California remains a responsible steward of our precious archaeological heritage.

Dr. Matthew Wasniewski Is New House Historian

Adapted from the National Coalition for History, historycoalition.org

Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi appointed Dr. Matthew Wasniewski the new Historian of the House of Representatives after he received the unanimous recommendation of the House Historian Search Committee. Dr. Wasniewski previously served as the historian in the House Clerk's Office of History and Preservation. "Dr. Wasniewski brings enormous experience and energy to the job of House Historian," Pelosi said. "His knowledge of congressional history and his familiarity with cutting edge research and archival techniques make him the perfect candidate for this position." The Search Committee also recommended the consolidation of the existing Office of the Historian with the Office of History and Preservation, which is located in the office of the House Clerk, Lorraine Miller. Speaker Pelosi had asked the Committee to consider the consolidation of the two offices in order to reduce duplication, improve efficiency, and cut costs.

Library of Congress Study Shows Dire State of Sound Recording Preservation and Access

Adapted from the National Coalition for History, historycoalition.org

The Library of Congress National Recording Preservation Board (NRPB) has released a major report, "The State of Recorded Sound Preservation in the United States: A National Legacy at Risk in the Digital Age." The report outlines the issues that threaten the long-term survival of sound-recording history in the US. It found that digital technology alone will not ensure the preservation and survival of sound recordings. The study attributes the low survival rate of pre-1972 recordings in part to differences between federal and state law. Only an estimated 14 per cent of pre-1965 commercially-released recordings are currently available from rights-holders, and of music released in the United States in the 1930s, only about 10 per cent of it can now be readily accessed by the public. The report also concludes that the advent of digital technologies and distribution platforms has made the issues surrounding the preservation of sound recordings and access to them inseparable. The Library of Congress Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation has already begun initiatives to solve some of the problems identified during preparation of the report. For example, the Recorded Sound Section of the Packard Campus has obtained a license to stream acoustical recordings controlled by the Sony Music Entertainment for the Library of Congress National Jukebox, which will debut later in 2010. To view the report, go to www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub148abst.html

Conferences and Calls for Papers

Politics & the Media, which takes place **January, 9-14, 2011** in Washington, DC, is a program for college students and faculty on the impact of the media on political behavior and public policy following the 2010 congressional elections and prior to the start of the 2012 presidential campaign. www.twc.edu/insidewashington.

Proposals for papers and panels are being accepted through **February 1, 2011** for the **NCPH 2012 Annual Meeting**, co-sponsored by the Organization of American Historians, in Milwaukee from **April 19 to 22, 2012**. The sponsors welcome panels that address the shaping role of evolving market systems, class relations, and migrations over the long chronological sweep of American history, or that explore the frontiers of social imagination and/or territorial encounters that have altered understandings of other peoples and traditions. www.ncph.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2012-Call-for-Proposals-FINAL.pdf.

The **Association for African American Historical Research and Preservation 2011 Biennial Black History Conference**, "Black History at Home and Abroad: Uncovering the Past," will take place **February 5, 2011** in Seattle. www.aahrp.org.

The Indian National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is organizing an **International Conference on the Convergence of Libraries, Archives, and Museums (ICLAM)** in association with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Art Libraries Section. The theme of the conference is "User Empowerment through Digital Technologies." The conference will take place in New Delhi, India, **February 15-17, 2011**. www.nift.ac.in/ICLAM_2011/index.htm.

The **International Society for the Social Studies Annual Conference** will be held **February 24-25, 2011** in Orlando, FL. www.TheISSS.org.

The **California Association of Museums Conference**, "Powerful Practice in Challenging Times," will take place **March 2-4, 2011** in Pasadena, CA. The conference will include workshops at a variety of venues and tours of Los Angeles area museums. www.calmuseums.org.

The **Interdisciplinary Conference in Women's and Gender Studies** will take place **March 24-26, 2011** in Murfreesboro, TN. www.mtsu.edu/womenstu/conference.

The Graduate Student History Association (GSHA) of **Claremont Graduate University's third annual spring conference**, "Nostalgia and Amnesia: Avenues of Remembering and Forgetting," will take place **March 25-26, 2011** at the Claremont Graduate University campus in Claremont, CA. **Paper abstracts of 250 words or less must be submitted by email to gsha@cgu.edu by January 1st, 2011.** www.cgu.edu/pages/8624.asp.

The **76th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)** will take place **March 30-April 3, 2011** in Sacramento. The preliminary program will be posted on the Web site by mid-December. www.saa.org.

The next **National Council for History Education Conference**, "The Causes and Consequences of Civil Wars," will take place **March 31-April 2, 2011** in Charleston, SC. For more information, see www.nche.net/index.html.

The **National Council on Public History (NCPH) 2011 Annual Meeting**, "Crossing Borders/Building Communities – Real and Imagined," will be held **April 6-10, 2011** at Historic Pensacola Village and Crowne Plaza Pensacola Grand Hotel in Pensacola, FL. www.ncph.org.

A public history conference exploring the nineteenth-century international Underground Railroad resistance movement, **Abolishing Slavery in the Atlantic World: the 'Underground Railroad' in the Americas, Africa, and Europe**, will take place **April 8-10, 2011** in Troy, NY. ugrworkshop.com/?page_id=483.

The **PCA/ACA & Southwest/Texas Popular Culture and American Culture Associations Joint Conference** seeks Paper and Panel Proposals for the Collecting, Collectibles, Collectors, and Collections Area. The conference, **April 20-23, 2011**, will be held in San Antonio, TX. www.swtxpca.org.

The **Origin Stories: Narratives of North American Diversity** conference hosted by the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University will focus on the material record documenting the active transformation of indigenous, African American, and colonial identities and the new political economies of 1400-1700. The conference will take place April 22-23, 2011 in Carbondale, IL. www.cai.siuc.edu/vsprogram.html.

The **Society of California Archivist Annual General Meeting** is set for **April 28-30, 2011** in San Jose, CA. On-line registration will be available early in 2011. www.calarchivists.org.

"The Museum of the Future" is the theme for the **105th American Association of Museums Annual Meeting & MuseumExpo** to be held **May 22-25, 2011** in Houston. www.aam-us.org.

The **Autry Institute for the Study of the American West** is now accepting applications for the **2011 Research Fellowship Program**. Fellowships are open to PhD students, post-doctoral researchers, and independent scholars, and are of varying duration and stipend amount. Applications are due by December 31, 2010.

Consideration for all fellowships requires only a single application including a cover letter, CV, a two- or three-page description of your project including its relevance to the collections of the Braun Research Library, the Southwest Museum, the Autry Library, and/or the Museum of the West. (These collections may be viewed online via the Autry National Center's **library catalog** and digital database **Collections Online**. Fellows will be expected to be in residence weekdays and complete their research before December 16, 2011.

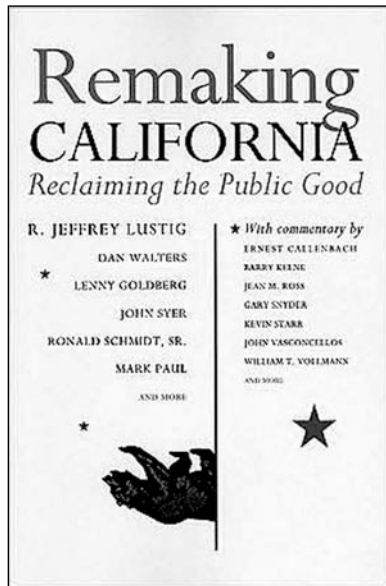
For fellowship descriptions and detailed application information visit the website at theautry.org/research/fellowships.

Book Reviews

Remaking California: Reclaiming the Public Good

Edited by R. Jeffrey Lustig

Berkeley, CA; Heyday Books, 2010. pp. 22 + 271, maps, charts, notes, index. \$16.95, paper.



This timely, readable, highly detailed and thought-provoking anthology explores three themes: why California's state government doesn't work right anymore, how it got that way, and what we ought to do about it.

The book covers a wide range of material. Capitol political columnist Dan Walters describes key political and socioeconomic milestones in the decline of California's government. Political scientist Christopher Witko finds the causes of decline in gerrymandered districts, term limits, supermajority vote requirements, and economic and demographic changes. Lenny Goldberg focuses on the unintended bad consequences of property tax limitation. Political scientist John Syer explains the confused lines of responsibility and power among today's various state-level elective offices, most of which he argues ought to be abolished.

Education administrator John Burns argues that the multi-layered structure of educational responsibility in California makes it hard to hold officials accountable, and that what was to have been a floor in educational funding has become a ceiling. He calls for more transparency in both areas.

Attorney Osha Meserve and ecologist Erik Ringelberg outline California's water management problems. California's water laws are a tangle of appropriative and riparian rights combined with a vague "reasonable use" requirement. There is no general water infrastructure plan and the state's 25 water resource agencies sometimes work at cross purposes. The authors urge a new appropriation-based water law that would take groundwater into account and that would

include sustainability criteria and plans for California's predictable periodic droughts, as well as putting ecosystem requirements on an equal footing with human needs. It would also price water at its true market value to encourage more efficient irrigation methods and crop selection.

Political scientist Richard Schmidt examines economic and cultural effects of California's changing demographics, the political effects of a demographically-skewed electorate, and Californians' unfriendly political response toward immigrants, especially undocumented ones. In an engagingly personal chapter, political organizer José Arias explores East Los Angeles's demographically complex and densely populated barrio and endorses the movement to incorporate it as a city. Asserting that Los Angeles-area industries are nowadays low-tech, labor-intensive and polluting, Arias proposes a state government public works program that would replace factories with urban green spaces and parks.

Arias's attitude toward industry is typical of the book. When these authors mention business at all, they always characterize it as a private interest inimical to the public good, something that should be heavily regulated and taxed. None propose a changed regulatory framework that would encourage commerce and entrepreneurship in California.

Some of the authors propose radical constitutional changes. Lustig thinks that the present federal system of structural checks and balances is inappropriate for California's government. He concurs with researchers Mark Paul and Micah Weinberg in urging a greatly enlarged and unicameral assembly, and proportional representation to ensure that all points of view have a voice in government. Lustig also thinks that replacing the governor with a parliamentary government would promote efficiency. Arias thinks that the constitution should allow undocumented immigrants to vote in local elections on the ground that they too have a stake in how California is governed.

Not all the contributors are so enthusiastic about radical change. Consultant Jean Ross thinks that a constitutional convention might lack the wisdom to deal constructively with California's problems. Instead Ross favors piecemeal reforms such as ending term limits, allowing the budget and tax increases to be passed by simple majorities, and restricting what initiative measures can do. Historian Kevin Starr thinks that re-establishing cross-filing would select centrist candidates more willing to work together to solve the state's problems, the way they used to.

Some of the articles contain historical errors. Here are just two examples: Editor Jeffrey Lustig asserts the long-discredited claim that General Motors, Firestone Tire, and Standard Oil conspired to destroy Los Angeles's interurban rail transit system. And public interest advocate Lenny Goldberg says that Governor Reagan tried to end state income tax withholding in the late 1960s when in fact state withholding didn't exist until Reagan, faced with a deficit, reluctantly signed it into law in 1971.

This review has only highlighted the book's main topics, and regrettably ignores several of its interesting epilogue sections. Evaluating the book's various provocative proposals is of course left to its readers.

A. C. W. Bethel is professor emeritus at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo.

Wherever There's a Fight: How Runaway Slaves, Suffragists, Immigrants, Strikers, and Poets Shaped Civil Liberties in California

By Elaine Elinson and Stan Yogi

Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2009. xi + 498 pp.; maps, illus., biblio, index

Elaine Elinson and Stan Yogi have created an entirely new, unique and readable approach to California history. They trace the fight for specific civil liberties through the activities of affected individuals: victims, defendants, plaintiffs, judges, and legislators. These largely unknown people, often identified in an accompanying photograph, take stands which eventually affect all of California's citizens. Each reader seeking someone or something to relate to will find a connection here.

Chronologically, this work covers the period from the Gold Rush to the early 21st century. Of the book's twelve chapters, only the first, "Staking Our Claim: the Law in Early California," is organized chronologically. The next nine chapters flit rapidly back and forth through time as they chronicle fights for the rights of immigrants and workers; of women, of gays, lesbians and transgender people, and people with disabilities, and the struggles for racial equality, for; the rights to dissent, to exercise free expression, and to practice one's religion.. The last two chapters critically examine criminal justice procedures and the World War II removal and incarceration of selected populations. Finally, an epilogue concentrates on California's post-9/11 conundrums.

This organizational structure constructing chapters from personalized vignettes is both the book's strength and its weakness. Choosing which stories to include, as well as putting them in order, must have presented quite a challenge. Sometimes the selected order of vignettes seems inexplicable – such as describing the Zoot Suit Riots before the Sleepy Lagoon murders – but these lapses are few. The approach will appeal to anyone seeking to follow the case law of a particular set of liberties, tracing as it does the passage of legislation, judicial interpretation, and enforcement of legal codes. From a historian's perspective, however, this organization is frustrating. Aren't most immigrants also workers (chapters 2 and 3)? Of course, lesbians are women (chapters 5 and 9). Readers seeking to interpret the chronological development of rights in California will be challenged to mine several chapters to decide, for example: how progressive was Progressive-Era California? Or what was the effect of the Great Depression on civil liberties? Or of World War II? Such historical interpretation will have to await another work.

This book's strengths, however, far outweigh its weaknesses. Impressive research supports this work, including over forty interviews, as well as books, articles, court cases, film and videos, which, after initial entries, are listed for each chapter (instead of using footnotes). Illustrations also include posters, newspaper headlines, and political cartoons. A fine index leads the reader to names of persons and places mentioned. Given the huge scope of this project, these leads will enable future writers to develop more fully the histories sketched here.

In sum, this book needed to be written. It tells California history from the perspective of the underdog, or of anyone who is (or was, or might be) fighting for human rights. Everyone can find something here of personal significance. Despite its sometimes fragmented feel, this book is truly greater than the sum of its parts.

Nancy Taniguchi, California State University, Stanislaus

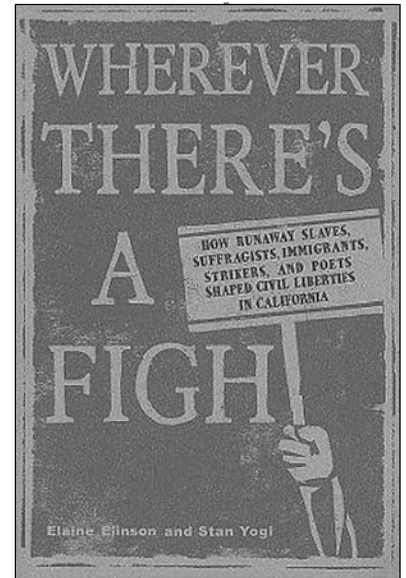
Santa Clara County Archivist Michael Griffith Retires

Adapted from the Santa Clara County Archive Newsletter

Santa Clara County Archivist and long-time CCPH member Dr. Michael Griffith retired on July 29. Ever since the Archive opened in 2006 Dr. Griffith had worked to make it a center for research and for information about Santa Clara County government. In retirement Dr. Griffith looks forward to researching the early history of Oakland and its controversial first mayor, Horace Carpentier.

California History Action Needs A New Layout & Production Editor

CHA is currently looking for a new layout and production editor to start for the spring 2011 issue published in March. The layout and production editor will work closely with the newsletter co-editors Walt Bethel and Paul Sandul who will submit proofed copy material for inclusion that is subject to space limitations. The layout editor will have sole responsibility for page makeup, including graphics, and must be familiar with the relevant programs, such as, but not limited to, SwiftPublisher. and/or Adobe InDesign If you have experience and are interested in helping with layout and publishing for CHA, please contact Paul Sandul at paulsandul@gmail.com. Please include a brief statement of qualifications, a CV, and any other relevant information.



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CHA Editorial Information

California History Action is the official publication of the California Council for the Promotion of History. Its purpose is to disseminate news to the membership. The organization's numerous committee chairs provide much of the information herein. It is the responsibility of the general membership to provide input to the newsletter. This sharing of information is critical to the well-being of the organization.

Issues will be produced quarterly, with submission deadlines at the first of the month of March, June, September, and December. Material must be received prior to the deadline to be printed in the current issue and should be submitted directly to the editors at the address below.

It is preferred that articles and other material be submitted electronically by email (either in the text of the message or as an attachment). However, typewritten printed material is also accepted by mail. Please send book review submissions to Walt Bethel at acwbethel@sbcglobal.net. All other submissions may be sent to Paul Sandul at sandulpj@sfasu.edu, or

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Views expressed herein are solely those of their authors. Their publication does not constitute an endorsement by CCPH.

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We're all interested in bringing California's ongoing story to the community, so come share your research interests with the rest of us. We're always looking for interesting articles and book reviews. You can send us a short paragraph or two, or a 700-word essay. We'll work with you on shaping it up, too, and you don't have to be a Ph.D. or a prof.

Interested? Send an email to Co-Editor Paul Sandul at sandulpj@sfasu.edu

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 will be credited to the next year.

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Your donation to help support salary costs for CCPH's administrative assistant is gratefully received \$ _____

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, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

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For rates and submission guidelines, contact the CCPH Publications Committee at californiahistoryaction@yahoo.com.

Volunteer Opportunity

California History Action Needs A New Layout & Production Editor

CHA is currently looking for a new layout and production editor to start with the Spring 2011 issue published in March. More details on Page 13.



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Winter 2010