

MINING HISTORY NEWS

Volume 6 • August 1995 • Number 3

Mother Lode Meeting

Over one hundred members of the Mining History Association met at the National Hotel in Nevada City, California for four days of festivities on the Mother Lode. The California State Parks staff were our hosts for the first event, a tour of the Malakoff Diggins State Park, well known for hydraulic mining and the controversy that arose between the miners in the hills and the farmers below.

June 2-3, Friday and Saturday were the heart of the conference, with paper sessions and an inspirational luncheon talk by president Duane Smith. Don Hardesty gave an educational banquet talk about the historical archeology work undertaken at White Pine district. A special treat was having W. Turrentine Jackson, author of *Treasure Hill*, a classic about the district, in the audience.

Saturday's sessions were followed by a pasty lunch at the Empire Mine State Park, and a stroll around the grounds of the Empire Mine and "cottage" of the owner. The living history guides were challenged by knowledgeable tour participants, but they rather enjoyed having a group that knew much about mining. The questions were therefore two-way.

The Nevada County Historical Society played an important role in offering visits to their historic properties as part of the tours and on an individual basis. The North Star Mine and its exceptional water wheel was toured as was the Nevada City museum, with its

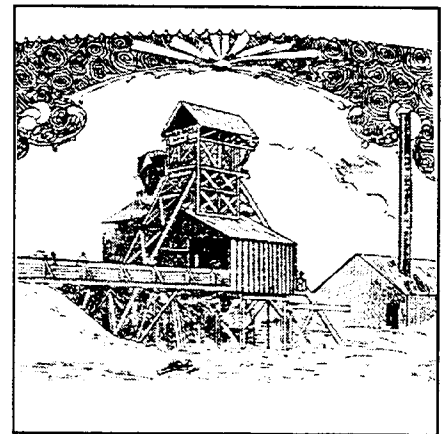
complete interior from a Chinese temple. An all day bus ride and underground tour of the original Sixteen to One mine in Allegheny ended the conference. Many individuals took advantage of the opportunity to explore the Mother Lode on their own, and those few who dared foray to the top of the Sierras in June were met by unseasonably cold weather and snow.

We can't thank Carmel Meisenbach of Tonto National Forest enough for coordinating local arrangements. She ensured we had buses at the right spot on time and receptions well stocked with California wines or locally brewed beer. Thanks to the staff of the local Chamber of Commerce for assisting with registration and tours. Nevada City was delightful and charming as expected. The ambience of the aged National Hotel was a perfect setting for the event.

Look Ahead to Rossland

The Mining History Association will hold its next annual meeting June 7-9, 1996 in Rossland, British Columbia, Canada, four hours north of Spokane, WA. The program committee, Jay Fell, chair, Lysa Wegman-French, and Jeremy Mouat is requesting that potential paper presenters consider papers on mining in Canada, comparative studies of Canada and the U. S., and on innovation in technology. For additional information write Dr. Jay Fell, Department of History, University of Colorado at Denver, Campus Box 182, P. O. Box 173364, Denver, CO 80217-3364.

The Australian Mining History Association has organized and sent its first newsletter. The newsletter is edited by Mel Davies, who many of you met in Golden last year. They will hold an annual conference (the first occurred at James University, Townsville, the first week of July -- Mel wrote that the weather was delightful along the Great Barrier Reef at that time of year). The newsletter includes information about archives, books, and tours. they also have a nascent organization for a proposed Prospector & Miners Hall of Fame (the tour to Leadville during last year's conference made an impression on our colleagues from down under). For more information write Mel at Department of Economics, UWA, Nedlands 6009, WA, Australia, call (09) 295-3265, or FAX (09) 380-1016, or Email: mdavies@ecel.uwa.edu.au



Organization Notes

At the business meeting held at Nevada City, June 2, 1995, president Duane Smith called the meeting to order. Nominating committee members Lysa Wegman-French and Liston Leyendecker were recognized and gave a report on nominations for the fall election. Chris Huggard and Charles Hughes followed with a report on the MHA journal scheduled for completion in September. Jeremy Mouat gave a report on the arrangements for the next meeting to be held in Rossland, B. C., June 7-9, 1996 at the Uplander Hotel and the Western Federation of Miners Local 38, Union Hall. He is working with local groups and COMINCO to host the best conference yet. Roger Burt of the University of Exeter presented information about e:mail for international mining history, which was described in a previous newsletter. Brad Burton of the University of Wyoming agreed to facilitate the transmittal of American mining history information through the e:mail network established at Laramie. Following the general meeting the MHA board met to discuss the location of the 1997 meeting and the funding of the journal.

Awards: At the annual banquet, president Duane Smith presented the Rodman Paul award to Stan Dempsey and Bob Spude for their contributions to mining history. The first John Townley Award was presented to Clark Spence for his essay "Alaska Gold Dredging." Editor Chris Huggard accepted for Dr. Spence.

Thank You

Bob Weldin, owner of Miner's Quest, West 3015 Weile, Spokane, WA 99208, donated to the Mining History Association a miners lamp for brightening up board meetings and other events. President Duane Smith has the lamp and, between board meetings, will use it to brighten his classes at Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado.

Conferences

MHA members lets gather at the Western History Association meeting in Denver. As part of the annual WHA meeting, the attending Mining History Association members and friends will convene for an annual breakfast. This year's event is at the Hyatt Regency, Denver, October 11-14. The mining history breakfast is scheduled for Thursday morning the 12th. Besides the breakfast there are several paper sessions and tours of interest to mining historians. For conference registration information contact the WHA at Mesa Vista 1080, UNM, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1181 or call 505-277-5234.

To get on the mailing list for the **Fourth International Mining History Conference** tentatively scheduled for Santiago, Chile in 1999 write Mr. Adolfo Ibanez Santa Maria, Director, Centro de Estudios 'Abate Molina', Casilla 78, Correo 55, Santiago de Chile, or Fax 2 236 1463.

Dr. Eugene Logunov, who many of you will remember from last years conference in Golden, is organizing an international meeting on "Russia and Western Europe: Interaction of Industrial Cultures, 1700-1950." The conference will include tours of the Urals. A call for papers has just been released for the event scheduled August 16-18, 1996. For additional information it is best to send your request via Fax 3432 297731 to Dr. Eugene Logunov, Institute of the History of Material Culture, P. O. Box 65, Ekaterinburg, B-109, Russia 620109.

Tours:

Interested in touring North Queensland? The National Trust of Queensland has organized a tour of "Miners and Their Towns" for August 19-September 3. The tour costs \$2,495 (Australian). For info about this and other tours write: Marty Hardeman, Gaia Discovery

Expeditions Pty. Ltd., University of Queensland, P. O. Box 3150, Rockhampton Shopping Fair, Rockhampton, Qld 4701, Australia.

Atalaya Tours has been running a series of mining history tours in Europe since 1988. The next tour itinerary is to England, Wales and Ireland from September 29th to October 11th. If you wish further details write: James Thorburn, Atalaya Tours, Ceinionfa, Capel Dewi, Aberystwyth, SY23 3HR, U. K. call 44-1970-828989 or Fax 44-1970-617290.

The **Arizona Mining Museum** offers tour to operating mines throughout the state, including underground tours, as well as mineral specimen collecting trips. For more information write Mason Coggins, Arizona Mining Museum, Phoenix.

Video

Bob Fox sent a flyer about the video "Quality Control -- From Ore to Finished Product," a film produced by the Calumet & Hecla of Michigan's copper country in the 1940s and has been put on video with introductory and concluding remarks by Jack Foster, former C&H employee. Copies are available for \$23.95 from Bob Fox at 1235 N. Westfield Street Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

The Mining History Association Newsletter Denver, Colorado

Distributed to association members; membership is open to all interested in the history of mining. Dues are \$25 per year. Please send dues to MHA, Post Office Box 150300, Denver, Colorado 80215.

Submissions for publication in the newsletter are welcome. Write to Robert L. Spude, Editor.

Mining History News

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This bibliography contains articles and dissertations published recently about the history of mining in North America.

- compiled by Lysa Wegman-French

Aiken, Katherine. "Not Long Ago a Smoking Chimney was a Sign of Prosperity': Corporate and Community Response to Pollution at the Bunker Hill Smelter in Kellogg, Idaho." Environmental History Review 18 (Summer 1994): 67-86.

Anderson, David Myrwin. "Such Contented Workers': Mine-Mill Organizers in the Ely, Nevada Copper District, 1920-1943." M.A. thesis, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1994.

Ansell, Martin. "Such is Luck: The Mining Career of Edward L. Doheny in New Mexico, 1880-1891." New Mexico Historical Review 70, no. 1 (January 1995): 47.

Badinelli, Don F. "Struggle in the Choctaw Nation: The Coal Miners Strike of 1894." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 72, no. 3 (Fall 1994): 292-311.

Boal, William M. "Estimates of Unionism in West Virginia Coal, 1900-1935." Labor History 35, no. 3 (Summer 1994): 429-441.

Buckstein, Jeff. "Gold Rush Banking at the Heart of the Klondike." Canadian Banker 100 (January-February 1993): 44-8.

Busch, Robert H. "On the Cariboo Gold Rush Road': The Long, Dangerous Journey to the Mother Lode." Beaver 74 (June/July 1994).

Camarillo Dunn, Jerry, Jr. "Preserving a Treasure." National Geographic Traveler 10, no. 6 (November/December 1993): 118. [Columbia State Historic Park as a mining town.]

Casner, Nicholas A. "Acid Water: A History of Coal Mine Pollution in Western Pennsylvania, 1880-1950." Ph.D. diss., Carnegie-Mellon University, 1994.

"Climax [Colorado]: The Mountain of Molybdenum." Compressed Air 98 (October/November 1993): 18-25.

Crozier, Ronald D. "Silver Processing in Spanish America: the Patio and the Buytron Processes." CIM Bulletin 86 (July/August 1993): 86-91.

Derickson, Alan. "Occupational Disease and Career Trajectory in Hard Coal, 1870-1930." Industrial Relations 32, no. 1 (Winter 1993): 94-110.

Dougherty, Jim. "The Struggle for an American Way of Life: Coal Miners and Operators in Central Pennsylvania, 1919-1933: A Videodocumentary and Curriculum Guide Approach to a Working Class History and Qualitative Treatment of Americanism." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York at Buffalo, 1994.

Dyck, H.M., W. D. Hausel, and G. Dyck. "The Sunrise [iron ore] Mine Near Hartville, Wyoming." Rocks & Minerals 69, no. 3 (1994): 163-8.

"Dying Miner's Farewell." American History 29, no. 4 (October 1994): 55-56. [A daguerreotype and 2 letters preserve the memory of a gold-rush tragedy.]

Ellis, George M. "Sheriff Jerome L. Ward and the Bisbee Massacre of 1883." Journal of Arizona History 35, no. 3 (Autumn 1994): 315-342.

Emmons, David M. "The Price of 'Freedom': Montana in the Late and Post-Anaconda Era." Montana 44, no. 4 (Autumn 1994): 66-73.

Erdmann, Andrew P. N. "Mining for the Corporatist Synthesis: Gold in American Foreign Economic Policy, 1931-1936." Diplomatic History 17, no. 2 (Spring 1993): 171-200.

Feldman, Glenn. "Labour Repression in the American South: Corporation, State, and Race in Alabama's Coal Fields, 1917-1921." The Historical Journal 37 (June 1994): 343-64.

Fernlund, Kevin J. "Mining the Atom: The Cold War Comes to the Colorado Plateau." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 345.

Foster, James C. "A True Blue Labor Organizer: Edward Crough and the Western Federation of Miners, 1907 - 1920." Labor's Heritage 6, no. 2 (Fall 1994): 4-21.

Mining History News

- Freudenburg, William R., and Scott Frickel. "Digging Deeper: Mining-dependent Regions in Historical Perspective." Rural Sociology 59 (Summer 1994): 266-88.
- Getz, Donald. "Mineral Hill and the Golden Fleece." Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly 93, no. 2 (1993): 66-72.
- Gomez, Arthur R. "Mining New Mexico: A Photographic Essay." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 357.
- Gonzales, Michael. "United States Copper Companies, the State, and Labour Conflict in Mexico, 1900-1910." Journal of Latin American Studies 26, pt. 3 (October 1994): 651-681.
- Green, Archie. "Labor Landmarks: Past and Present; What Is a Landmark? and National Park Service Theme Study of Labor Landmarks." Labor's Heritage 6, no. 4 (Spring 1995): 26-63.
- Gressley, Gene. "An Alpha and Omega of Twentieth-Century Mining History: A Review Essay." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 395.
- Gustaitis, Joseph. "Woman of Iron." American History (April 1995): 48-9. [Rebecca Lukens, iron mill owner and manager in the early 1830s.]
- Hall, Shawn R. "Spruce Mountain, Nevada." Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly (94-3).
- Hilliard, Tom. "Mine All Mine: The Great Mineral Grab." Progressive 58, no. 11 (November 1994): 22-24. [The General Mining Law of 1872.]
- Huggard, Christopher J. "Introduction: Southwestern Mining in the Twentieth Century." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 317.
- Huggard, Christopher J. "Mining and the Environment: The Clean Air Issue in New Mexico, 1960-1980." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 369.
- Huginnie, A. Yvette. "A New Hero Comes to Town: The Anglo Mining Engineer and 'Mexican Labor' as Contested Terrain in Southeastern Arizona, 1880-1920." New Mexico Historical Review 69, no. 4 (October 1994): 323.
- "In Memorium: John Mark Townley, Sr." Nevada Historical Society Quarterly 37, no. 4 (Winter 1994): 326-27.
- Jackson, Donald Dale. "Hot on the Cold Trail Left by Sir Martin Frobisher." Smithsonian 23, no. 10 (January 1993): 119-130. [Archeological dig at a 400-year-old mine near Hudson Bay.]
- James, Ronald M., Richard D. Atkins, and Rachel J. Hartigan. "Competition and Coexistence in the Laundry: A View of the Comstock." Western Historical Quarterly 25, no. 2 (Summer 1994): 164-84.
- James, Ronald. "Why No Chinamen are Found in Twin Falls." Idaho Yesterdays 36, no. 4 (1993): 14-24.
- Johnson, Susan. "Bulls, Bears, and Dancing Boys . . ." Radical History Review (December 1994).
- Kenny, Kevin Gerard. "Making Sense of the Molly Maguires." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1994.
- Korwin, Alan. "Desert Outpost." Lapidary Journal 47, no. 8 (November 1993): 51-56. [Robson's Arizona Mining World, a recreation of a ghost mining town, boasts the world's largest collection of mining equipment.]
- Lachman, Jill A. "Golden Promises, Abandoned Dreams: A Brief History and Portfolio of Photographs of Bodie, California." California History 73, no. 4 (Winter 1994/95): 309-21.
- Levenson, Rosaline. "California's Gold Country Jewish-Named Towns Live On: Hamburg, Bieber and Nubieber." Western States Jewish History 26, no. 4 (July 1994).
- Linnell, Pat. "Wickedest Town in the West." Trailer Life 54, no. 1 (January 1994): 82-86. [Jerome, Arizona.]
- Loen, Jeffrey S. "Origin of Placer Gold Nuggets and History of Formation of Glacial Gold Placers, Gold Creek, Granite County, Montana." Economic Geology and the Bulletin of Economic Geologists 89 (January/February 1994): 91-104.
- Lucier, Paul. "Scientists and Swindlers: Coal, Oil, and Scientific Consulting in the American Industrial Revolution, 1830-1870." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1994.
-

Mining History News

- Marty, J., M. C. Jensen, and A. C. Roberts. "Minerals of the Centennial Eureka Mine, Tintic District, Eureka, Utah." Rocks & Minerals 68, no. 6 (1993): 406-16. [Gold, silver, copper.]
- McCutcheon, S.R., J.M. Belland, and D.W. Rutledge. "The Birth of the Bathurst Mining Camp : P.W. Meahan and Events Leading to the Discovery of the Brunswick No. 6 Deposit." CIM Bulletin 86 (April 1993): 8-13.
- Miller, Daniel R. "The Frustrations of a Mexican Mine Under U.S. Ownership." Historian: A Journal of History 55, no. 3 (Spring 1993): 483-500. [Mississippi San Rafael Silver Mining Co. operated the Cedral Mine.]
- "Mining the Rockies in 6000 B.C." Discover 15 (March 1994): 18. [Quartzite mine unearthed in Colorado.]
- Monett, Mickey. "Hillsboro, New Mexico: A Town Neglected by Historians." Password 38, no. 1 (1993): 5-15.
- Morton, Jamie. "Jedway Town is Going to Boom': The Failure of Twentieth Century Settlement in the Southern Queen Charlotte Islands [British Columbia], 1899-1948." M.A. thesis, University of Victoria [Canada], 1993.
- Mulcahy, Richard. "Health Care in the Coal Fields: The Miners Memorial Hospital Association." Historian: A Journal of History 55, no. 4 (Summer 1993): 641-656.
- Negri, Sam. "Arizona Mining Museum." Arizona Highways 71, no. 3 (March 1995): 32-35.
- Noble, Bruce J., Jr. "A Frenchman in Wyoming: The South Pass Mining Misadventures of Emile Granier." Wyoming Annals 65 (Winter 1993): 48-61.
- O'Neill, Colleen. "Domesticity Deployed: Gender, Race and the Construction of Class Struggle in the Bisbee Deportation." Labor History 34 (Spring/Summer 1993): 256-73.
- Peck, Gunther. "Padrones and Protest: 'Old' Radicals and 'New' Immigrants in Bingham, Utah, 1905-1912." Western Historical Quarterly 24, no. 2 (May 1993): 157-178. [The Western Federation of Miners 1912 strike.]
- Peterson, Richard H. "The Original California Gold Rush." Persimmon Hill 22, no. 4 (Winter 1994): 18-20.
- Pipkin, Turk. "Shining City." Texas Monthly 21, no. 11 (November 1993), 74. [The silver mining town of Real de Catorce in the state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.]
- Pringle, Heather. "A Tale of Fraud and Frobisher's Gold." New Scientist 140, no. 1905-1906 (25 December 1993): 4. [Possibly the first North American mining scam, in the 16th century.]
- Richards, D. A. "The Rush Creek [zinc] District, Marion County, Arkansas." Mineralogical Record 24, no. 4 (1993): 285-99.
- Ripmeester, Michael. "Mines, Homes, and Halls: Place and Identity as a Gold Miner in Rossland, British Columbia, 1898-1901." Canadian Geographer 38, no. 2 (Summer 1994): 98-110.
- Rosemeyer, Tom. "Mining America: A Pictorial Postcard History." Rocks and Minerals 68, no. 3 (May 1993): 168-175.
- Sloto, Ronald A., and Lana L. Dickinson. "The French Creek Mine, St. Peters, Chester County, Pennsylvania." Mineralogical Record 25, no. 2 (March 1994): 105-120.
- Smith, Duane A. "130 Years Ago in Mining: Getting Rich Without Working." Mining Engineering 47 (February 1995): 120+
- Smith, Gene A. "Thomas O. Larkin's Paradise Lost." Journal of the West 33, no. 3 (July 1994):96. [Larkin's account of the gold discovery on the Sacramento River, and effect of the gold rush.]
- St. Clair, David J. "New Almaden and California Quicksilver in the Pacific Rim Economy." California History 73, no. 4 (Winter 1994/95): 278-95.
- Townley, John M. "Notes and Documents: The Walker River Rush, 1856-1861." Nevada Historical Society Quarterly 37, no. 4 (Winter 1994): 307-16.
- Trumbull, Thomas J. "A Single-Jacking Fool for a Dollar a Day: A Reminiscence." Colorado Heritage (Autumn 1994): 12-28. [1930's mining in the San Juan Mountains.]
- "Weber, Delano's Domain: A History of Warren Delano's Mining Towns; Snyder, Mifflinburg: A Bicentennial History." Pennsylvania History 61, no. 3 (July 1994): 373.
-

Mining History News

Weeks, James. "From Explosions to Black Lung: A History of Efforts to Control Coal Mine Dust." Occupational Medicine 8, no. 1 (January 1993): 1-18.

Winterton, Jonathon. "Social and Technological Characteristics of Coal-Face Work: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis." Human Relations 47, no. 1 (January 1994): 89-118.

Zanjani, Sally S. "Notes and Documents: The Josephine and George Scott Diaries: A 1914 Desert Journey." Nevada Historical Society Quarterly 38, no. 1 (Spring 1995): 37-44.

Zhu, Liping. "How the Other Half Lived: Chinese Daily Life in Boise Basin Mining Camps." Idaho Yesterdays 38, no. 4 (Winter 1995): 20-28.

Museums

The "Neverending Project" is done. On April 8, the Sterling Hill Mining Museum in Ogdensburg, New Jersey dedicated the **Edison Tunnel Complex**. Staff and volunteers spent over two years drilling and blasting a 633.5 foot tunnel, which is now open with tours and displays on historic mining techniques. Since most of the site's visitors are school children, the next project is a geology field trip and collection area, where the school kids can seek mineral for themselves. For more information write Sterling Hill Mining Museum, 30 Plant St., Ogdensburg, N. J. 07439.

The Central Nevada Historic Society sent copies of their poster of the **Tonopah Mining Park**, one a sunset view with headframes in the foreground and the city below. For copies write them at P. O. Box 326, Tonopah, NV 89049.

Congratulations to our friends at the **National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum, Leadville**. They have just completed an \$838,000 renovation of the museum thanks to the museums friends, community support and a grant from the Colorado Historical Fund (those sinful dollars earned from taxing the casinos of Colorado). The museum has a new facade, more compatible to the Victorian school building, and new lights, roof, and handicap access. The Boetcher Foundation helped fund the work on the entrance, which features mineral exhibits.

Historic Preservation.

Keep McCarthy Pedestrian! That is what preservationists in **McCarthy-Kennicott, Alaska** are demanding. They are asking friends to write in support of a pedestrian bridge into town, but in opposition to a vehicle bridge. The bush community is isolated at the base of Kennicott Glacier and is accessible in summer only by a hand-powered tram over the icy waters of the

Kennicott River. A pedestrian bridge will make access to the former copper camp and the supply town less risky. A vehicle bridge will overwhelm the place with Winnebagos. Write your opinion to Rodney R. Platze, P. E., Director of Design and Construction, Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709.

The government of Victoria has formed in Melbourne the **Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee** to identify mining sites worthy of inclusion on the National Register. So far 1400 sites have been reviewed and 50 have been recommended for inclusion. The goal is to compile a good history of the state as well as help residents understand the significance of mine ruins and sites. For more information contact James H. Whitehead via Fax at 03-9509-2258. Stan Dempsey, who sent the article about Mr. Whitehead's program, also sent a copy of "Mining Heritage Preservation" guidelines, a strong voice for protecting remains in Australia. As part of any mine closure, the government is recommended to include the comments of heritage and tourism organizations.

Ghost Towns

Ross Mainwaring sent a newspaper clip about the filming of the Don Johnson movie, "Fiddler's Green." The set: **Silverton**, a mining ghost town turned film mecca outside of Broken Hill, Australia. Look for the movie this fall.

Book Reviews

William G. Robbins. *Colony and Empire: The Capitalist Transformation of the American West*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Whatever else he may have achieved as a scholar, Thomas Kuhn made fashionable an important word, "paradigm," a word he defined as an accepted version or consensual view. His particular interest was in the way in

which scientific understanding could change. He argued that scientists upheld a particular paradigm until, dramatically, this shifted when a wealth of new evidence finally eroded faith in the acceptable view.

Over the last decade, "New Western" historians have struggled mightily to shift western history's paradigm, emphasizing new issues and down-playing significance of others. Robbins' book, *Colony and Empire*, is an impressive synthesis, one which not only draws together some of the critical insights of the new western school but also proposes an analytical framework, a context in which to situate this new work. It's an essential work for anyone wishing to understand the exciting new currents in the historiography of the West.

Robbins' account is not a neutral one. He welcomes the new work and discounts the traditional triumphalist Turnerian narrative. But his critique is a thoughtful one: engaging, judicious, erudite. His central point concerning the grand narrative is a simple one, though hard to refute. He argues that to view the history of the West as illustrative of the European march of progress does not really explain much; it's an inappropriate metaphor and makes for poor history. Robbins wants to replace the paradigm of the grand march, etc., with a focus on capitalism ("with neither apology nor regret"). Situating the western past within the extension, growth and consolidation of the international capitalist economy, he argues, is a far richer approach than continuing to view the course of European settlement through the lens of the frontier: "capitalism is the common factor essential to understanding power, influence, and change in the American West from the onset of the fur trade to the present."

The line of inquiry is scarcely news to mining historians, of course. Clark Spence's classic study of British investment in the west -- recently reprinted -- gestures to the central thrust of Robbins' thesis. And many of us will

appreciate his introduction's use of Herbert Hoover, the mining engineer ("the first true westerner to become president of the United States"). But if much of the historiography of the mining west implicitly endorses Robbins' approach, it rarely adopts it explicitly. Perhaps we can blame this on the paradigm, on the fact that up until relatively recently the frontiers approach was the accepted version, the road to the Western past. Robbins' book demonstrates that we can't use that excuse anymore. *Colony and Empire* should be required reading.

Jeremy Mouat
Athabasca University

Arthur R. Gómez. *Quest for the Golden Circle: the Four Corners and the Metropolitan West, 1945-1970*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. Illus., bibl., index. 252 pp. \$39.95.

Economic imperialism is a recurring theme in western American historiography. Over the last thirty years the idea of the West as a dependent colony has been explored extensively by a number of prominent regional specialists. While these efforts have done much to clarify interregional relationships, the lack of specialized studies of intra-regional colonialism led to this new study of four cities in the Four Corners states: Farmington, New Mexico; Durango, Colorado; Flagstaff, Arizona; and Moab, Utah--all relatively small, but all having important economic roles in regional and national development. Drawing on the work of Gerald Nash, Earl Pomeroy, Bernard DeVoto, Duane Smith and others, Arthur R. Gómez places the Four Corners region in the larger context of western growth and the relationship between metropolitan areas and remote hinterlands.

The author's primary focus is on the urbanization of these four modest but ambitious communities. During the first

two decades of the Cold War, federal funding did much to urbanize and modernize the Four Corners by triggering a uranium boom in both mining and processing, by constructing roads and highways that interlocked the region with the rest of the nation, by stimulating oil and gas development, and by promoting "See America First" tourism through the expansion of regional parks and recreation facilities. The subsequent reduction of federal funding, and the consequent dislocations in the regional economy after the 1970s, are issues outside the scope of this study.

A second level of intra-regional colonialism also covered in this book operated concurrently with the old interregional relationship. Within the West, San Francisco, Houston, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and other large metropolitan centers exploited the hinterlands with the encouragement of many of the political and economic leaders of interior towns, who promoted an export economy as the only way to keep up with the needs of a modern society. But as the economy shifted in the sixties and as federal money began to dry up, the region moved from extractive industrial development toward more of a service economy, largely in the form of support for tourism.

During the Kennedy years, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall helped generate the new thinking by proposing a "golden circle," an imaginary line around the Four Corners "linking national parks and monuments into single, comprehensive scenic area." While this idea was not fully implemented, it was indicative of the changes that eventually transformed the regional economy. By the late 1960s, as the author suggests, a new "codependency" relationship had been established between the interior hinterlands and the peripheral metropolises, the latter now supplying most of the tourists and the inflowing dollars. As part of the new relationship, interior towns in the Four Corners began to see more advantages in working together than in competing with each

other. Intra-regional cooperation thus offered a positive counterbalance to interregional colonialism.

This is a useful introduction to an important theme in regional history. Despite the complexity of the subject the prose flows smoothly, with frequent summaries and a photo section providing context and visual aids. A sequel covering the period from 1970 to present is the obvious next step in this young scholar's promising career.

Ronald H. Limbaugh
University of the Pacific

Jonathan D. Rosenblum. *Copper Crucible: How The Arizona Miners' Strike of 1983 Recast Labor-Management Relations in America*. Ithaca, New York: ILR Press, 1995, 256 pp., biblio. \$38.00

Jonathan Rosenblum has written a readable, engaging account of one of the most crucial, mine-metal union strikes in western mining history. Blending his journalistic background with his legal training and a discerning eye for character and forgoing the use of footnotes "For the sake of flow," Rosenblum has produced a fascinating description of the struggle for dominance and control in a small, isolated, mining town in Arizona between the local union, composed mostly of Mexican workers and Phelps Dodge Corporation. Although not a trained historian, Rosenblum's research into the background of the community, the company, and the personalities of the major participants was thorough and perceptive. Especially noteworthy was his use of oral history to provide information where formal documentation was unavailable.

Building on the symbolism of the naked figure of Bobby Andazola, arms outstretched, blocking entry to Morenci, Rosenblum vividly and sympathetically, traces the evolution and character of Morenci, Arizona, an isolated, mostly Mexican mining camp in the mountains

of extreme eastern Arizona: A mining camp whose roots go deep into the history of mining in the Southwest. From its beginning in the 1880's Morenci had been "a Mexican" camp and much of the account of the 1983 strike is the story of the long struggle of the miners to gain some degree of control over their working and living conditions.

Soon after the organizing of the Clifton-Morenci District, Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company, a New York corporation, began investing in the development of the camp. By the turn of the century PD had control of the camp. Locally led by Dr. James Douglas, PD and the Douglas family soon established a dynasty in Arizona, a dynasty that had no place for organized labor.

Following a brief early history Rosenblum skillfully identifies the conditions and personalities of the antagonists in 1983. Next he introduces most of the principals and their ideological positions. He sets the stage for an absorbing account of the confrontation of two giants; big business and big labor, each determined to win and each unmindful or uncaring of the consequences of that struggle on the community.

Since 1967 pattern bargaining, on a triennial schedule, was the accepted standard for union bargaining and contract renewal in the copper industry. It appeared that 1983 negotiations would follow that practice. By the end of June four of the "Big Five" copper corporations had signed union contracts. However, Phelps Dodge, using the depressed copper market as an excuse, was determined to both break the cycle and destroy the union. Led by Richard Moolick, who later said "I had decided to break the unions," Phelps Dodge refused to agree to union conditions already accepted by three other major copper corporations.

Moolick, guided by a study produced by the Wharton School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania, put his

plan into operation. On the union side negotiations were taken over by Frank McKee, a "hard-line, bread-and-butter unionist," as determined and certain of success as Moolick. In between were the miners and families of Clifton-Morenci, as incapable of altering the outcome as the ore being pulverized in the ball mills of the corporation. Rosenblum's account of the progress of the strike, while clearly sympathetic to the strikers, describes both the growing frustration of the Morenci miners and the effect of that frustration on the tight-knit community. On August 5th, 35 days into the strike, Moolick announced Phelps Dodge, in a surprising but legal move, would begin hiring replacement workers. Not only were replacement workers hired but they were assured that, regardless of the outcome of the strike, they would be retained by Phelps Dodge. The union's attempt to prove that Phelps Dodge, by not bargaining in good faith, was using illegal practices also met with failure. When the union protested to the western region National Labor relations Board that Phelps Dodge was using illegal tactics it again ran into unexpected opposition. Director of the western region NLRB was Milo Price, in that position as a result of being blocked for promotion by union leadership. His actions and decisions in the 1983 strike were clearly pro-Phelps Dodge.

The final straw came when Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt sent in the National Guard. The effect of that decision is depicted in the dramatic confrontation by Bobby Andazola, a non-striker, standing naked and defenseless against the military power of the state.

As the strike dragged on union solidarity began to erode. Slowly, reluctantly, employees returned to work. This was the ultimate outrage in this community in which social and family unity was so much a part of daily life. Bitter fights ensued; brother against brother, daughter against parents. On October 9, 1984, fifteen months after the strike began, voting to decertify the

union began. Phelps Dodge had won.

Rosenblum includes an extensive bibliography in which he identifies the sources that would normally be footnoted. Although extensive, it fails to include Vernon Jensen's *Heritage of Conflict*, which would have provided knowledge of the union activity in Morenci before World War II, the only weak area in the book.

This is an important, well-written, perceptive account that should be read by anyone interested in mining communities or organized labor.

James D. McBride
Arizona State University

Mike Foster. *Strange Genius: The Life of Ferdinand Vandever Hayden*. Niwot, Colorado: Robert Rinehart Publishers, 1994, 464 pp., notes, bib.

Considered a dilettante by some historians of science, Ferdinand Vandever Hayden (1828-1887) has remained somewhat enigmatic and under-appreciated. *Strange Genius* attempts to set the record straight as it places Hayden in a fascinating, seminal period in the history of western exploration and geological reporting/surveying. Author Mike Foster's philosophy that "The challenge for a biographer is to reassemble from dusty records and disparate clues a complete picture, a living picture, with all the virtues and warts well displayed" is readily seen in this exhaustive biography. Foster reveals Hayden's considerable strengths as a scientist and natural historian, and exposes Hayden's personal weaknesses. Through early family records, as well as other written correspondence and reports from the time, Foster enables the reader to better understand Hayden in many roles--including administrator, scientist, scholar, associate, and spouse.

As those who have read Hayden's early geology reports on the Yellowstone and Colorado will agree, Hayden was a brilliant observer and interpreter of the natural scene. It was Hayden's interest

in the popular interpretation of science that both led to his fame and his undoing. Foster reveals Hayden to be a complex individual, and interprets Hayden's philandering, and his difficulty in building and keeping long-term relationships and friendships, as part of a dynamic and flawed personality--a personality that contributed to his failure to head the U.S. Geological Survey and led to his untimely retirement. Foster's assertion that Hayden's death was a result of syphilis contracted in the field on one of Hayden's early journeys to the Great Northwest gives sobering immediacy to the list of hazards faced by explorers. By consulting records of the U.S. Geological Survey and other correspondence, Foster also helps uncover the motives of Hayden's associates and enemies, including John Wesley Powell, who is portrayed as undermining and destroying Hayden's reputation through professional intrigue.

Foster interprets Hayden's contributions to historical and economic geology with refreshing dispassion: Hayden was one of the foremost interpreters of the West's natural history (and less successfully, its cultural history); his reports on the geology of Wyoming, Colorado, and the western Great Plains were influential in opening up these lands for mineral development. Moreover, Hayden's reverence for western scenery also helped galvanize interest in conservation among the general public and helped lead to the preservation of Yellowstone.

For the mining historian, Foster's systematic biography also reveals the nearly complete intertwining of mining, railroad, and other developmental interests with scientific interests in the 19th century West. In *Strange Genius* Hayden emerges as a somewhat eccentric, brilliant, alienated, and absolutely driven scientist who forever left his mark on the scientific literature

and popular culture of the West. This book is highly recommended for students of biography, Western history, and geology.

Richard Francaviglia
University of Texas at Arlington

Book Note

The City of Cripple, Colorado has published Brian Levin's *Cripple Creek: City of Influence, An Excursion into the Historic Heart of Colorado's Greatest Gold Camp*. The book begins with a brief history and then includes extensive descriptions of the historic homes and businesses of the town as well as walking tour of the commercial core and driving tours of the residential districts of the gold camp. For copies send \$5.95 to Historic Preservation Department, City of Cripple Creek, P. O. Box 430, Cripple Creek, CO 80813.

Mining History Association
Post Office Box 150300
Denver, Colorado 80215

NON-PROFIT ORGN. U.S. POSTAGE PAID DENVER, CO PERMIT NO. 3999
