

Throughout the country the reformist enthusiasm of the New Deal was waning. The number of liberal Democrats in Congress was sharply reduced in the 1938 elections, and as war clouds gathered in Europe and Asia, President Roosevelt turned most of his attention to the problems of foreign affairs and national defense. Olson's chance of bringing a New Deal to California was both too little and too late.

## Selected Bibliography

General surveys of the period are in Kevin Starr, *Endangered Dreams: The Great Depression in California* (1995); Leonard Leader, *Los Angeles and the Great Depression* (1991); and William H. Mullins, *The Depression and the Urban West Coast* (1991). Richard Lowitt, *The New Deal and the West* (1984), describes the effects of federal policy.

Gubernatorial administrations during the depression are described in Jackson K. Putnam, *Modern California Politics* (1980), and H. Brett Melendy and Benjamin F. Gilbert, *The Governors of California* (1965). Brian McGinty, "Shadows in St. James Park," *California History*, LVII (Winter 1978–79), pp. 290–307, describes the lynching in San Jose. For a recent reappraisal, see James Worthen, *Governor James Rolph and the Great Depression in California* (2006).

William E. Akin, *Technocracy and the American Dream* (1977), is a thorough analysis. Biographies of Aimee Semple McPherson are by Nancy Barr Mavity (1931) and Lately Thomas (1959, 1970). On the Townsend Plan, see Abraham Holtzman, *The Townsend Movement* (1963).

For the resurgence of nativism in the 1930s, see Francisco E. Balderrama and Raymond Rodríguez, *Decade of Betrayal* (1995); Camille Guerin-Gonzales, *Mexican Workers and American Dreams* (1994); Albert Camarillo, *Chicanos in California* (1984); Douglas Monroy, *Rebirth* (1999); and Yen Le Espiritu, *Home Bound: Filipino American Lives* (2003).

On the agricultural labor strikes, see Eiichiro Azuma, "Racial Struggle, Immigrant Nationalism, and Ethnic Identity," *Pacific Historical Review*, LXVII (May 1998), pp. 163–200; Devra Weber, *Dark Sweat, White Gold* (1995); Vicki Ruiz, *Cannery Women, Cannery Lives* (1987); and Glenna Matthews, "Fruit Workers of the Santa Clara Valley," *Pacific Historical Review*, LIV (February 1985), pp. 51–70. On the 1934 strike, see David F. Selvin, *A Terrible Anger* (1996); Otilie Markholt, *Maritime Solidarity* (1998); and Bruce Nelson, *Workers on the Waterfront* (1988). On Harry Bridges, see Harvey Schwartz, "Harry Bridges and the Scholars," *California History*, LIX (Spring 1980), pp. 66–79, and Charles P. Larrowe, *Harry Bridges* (1972).

Upton Sinclair's temporary capture of the Democratic party is described in Gregg Mitchell, *The Campaign of the Century* (1992), and Judson A. Grenier, "Upton Sinclair: A Remembrance," *California Historical Society Quarterly*, XLVIII (June 1969), pp. 165–169. See also the broader context, masterfully rendered, in Lauren Coodley, *The Land of Orange Groves and Jails: Upton Sinclair's California* (2004).

An informal history of the Ham 'n' Eggs movement is Winston Moore and Marian Moore, *Out of the Frying Pan* (1939); more substantial is Jackson K. Putnam, *Old-Age Politics in California* (1970). An excellent study of the Olson administration is Robert E. Burke, *Olson's New Deal for California* (1953).

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