



# Newsletter

Volume 37, Number 1 • February 2009

## Footnotes to Fiction

Jane Kamensky and Jill Lepore

What happens when historians write fiction? We decided to find out. *Blindspot*, our novel, is set in 1764, in Boston, a city reeling from the economic downturn following the French and Indian War, and beginning to simmer with the fires of liberty. The book tells the story of Stewart Jameson, a Scottish portrait painter fleeing debtor's prison, and Fanny Easton, the fallen daughter of one of Boston's richest merchants, who poses as a boy to gain a situation as Jameson's apprentice. Their lives take a turn when Samuel Bradstreet, Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, is murdered the day Jameson and Easton are to paint him.

We invented these characters and their story is fiction. But we meant it to be a kind of history, too. In ways small and large, *Blindspot* engages with the real world of the late eighteenth century, and with the struggles of scholars to understand that world. Fanny Easton bears more than a passing resemblance to the young, striving John Singleton Copley, for example. And our Samuel Bradstreet is closely based on James Otis, Jr., who insisted that Boston patriots consider the contradiction between their cries for liberty and the owning of slaves. More broadly, the novel engages with the century-long debate over the ideological versus the economic origins of the American Revolution (a debate whose contributors include everyone from Charles Beard to Bernard Bailyn, Alfred Young, Gary Nash, and Gordon Wood). The characters in our fictional Boston wrestle with both, as people at the time surely experienced the growing conflict with Britain.

In the pages of the novel, we try to wear our expertise as historians lightly. But a close look at a scene suggests what lies behind the fiction. Here, Fanny Easton has returned to Jameson's house on Queen Street after attending Bradstreet's funeral, to find her employer's long-lost friend, Ignatius Alexander, in the house. Alexander, an African-born and Oxford-trained physician, had been sold

into chattel slavery in Virginia. He has run away to Boston, where he has read in the *Boston Gazette* the story of Bradstreet's murder. When Alexander appears unmoved by Bradstreet's fate, Easton pleads with him to be sympathetic. She begins,

"A good man has died."

"A good, slave-owning man, was he? I only wish my hand had stirred the fatal dose into his tea. As Defoe—one of our friend Jameson's favorite writers, though I find him over-rated—once explained, 'there is sugar at the bottom of every cup of misery.'"

With that, he raised an imaginary cup to his lips.

"The case is as plain as cause and consequence," Defoe wrote. 'No African trade, no negroes; no negroes, no sugar; no sugar, no islands; no islands, no continent; no continent, no trade.' You see, 'tis but one chain that spans the globe. Let us call it the great chain of un-being."

"A chain, sir?" I whispered, dazzled by his tale and dazzled by his intellect.

"A chain that holds us all, though it binds us differently. Some feel its shackles daily," he said, revealing to me the freshly bathed scars 'neath his cuffs. "Ah yes, I can see it in your face:

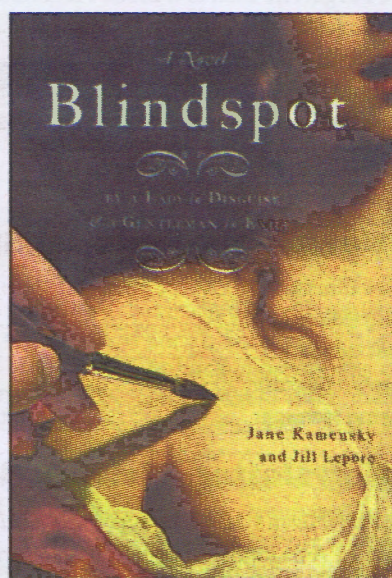
my wounds are *indelicate*. They are not pretty, these stigmata of the Indies trade, are they?"

Before I could answer, he ceased his orbit round the parlor, coming to stand before me, his face mere inches from mine.

"Show me your wrists, boy," he demanded, taking my hands in his. "Ah, fine hands. Yet you, too, hold the chains, and they you. And though the links of your portion are more lightly borne, they are always, always about you."

"But I don't take sugar in my tea."

"You read, don't you? Take your precious *Gazette*. Do you notice the rewards posted there for runaway slaves,



From the Executive Director

## Meet Me in Seattle

Lee W. Formwalt

As I sit down at my computer to invite you to meet with us for our annual meeting in Seattle at the end of March, I am distracted by the snow flurries furiously being whipped up by the gusts of Arctic air blowing around Raintree House. It is below zero here in Bloomington, Indiana, in mid-January, and the thought of late March in the Pacific Northwest is refreshing. As I think about my last OAH convention as executive director, my mind wanders back nine years to my first convention in St. Louis. At that time, in 2000, we were deeply mired in the Adam's Mark imbroglio. The U.S. Justice Department was suing Adam's Mark for racial discrimination. We were not sure how to proceed—should we cancel our contract with the hotel at a cost to OAH of \$425,000? Should we honor the contract, but hold a protest convention at the hotel? One thing we did decide early on was that we could not cancel the meeting. No matter what action we took regarding the hotel, we would still hold our annual convention and we would hold it in St. Louis. OAH President David Montgomery, in concluding his column in the February 2000 OAH Newsletter, said, "Let us hold a splendid convention in St. Louis and repudiate any revival of discrimination in the year 2000."

See FORMWALT / 11 ►



THURSDAY, MARCH 26—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 2009  
Preregister online: [www.oah.org/2009](http://www.oah.org/2009)

See FICTION / 10 ►



## Join the Organization of American Historians

**Individual Membership**—receive four issues each of the *Journal of American History* and the *OAH Newsletter* as well as a copy of the Annual Meeting Program in print and online, along with online access to the *OAH Magazine of History* and *Recent Scholarship Online*. Rates are based on annual income.

**History Educator Membership**—receive four issues each of the *OAH Magazine of History* and *OAH Newsletter* as well as a copy of the Annual Meeting Program in print and online.

**Student Membership**—choose either four issues of the *OAH Magazine of History* or the *Journal of American History*. Also, receive four issues of the *OAH Newsletter* and a copy of the Annual Meeting Program, as well as online access to *Recent Scholarship Online* and all OAH publications.

**OAH Magazine of History Subscription**—receive four issues per year.

### Individual Membership

- ☐ \$ 40 income under \$20,000
- ☐ \$ 55 income \$20,000 – 29,999
- ☐ \$ 75 income \$30,000 – 39,999
- ☐ \$ 85 income \$40,000 – 49,999
- ☐ \$105 income \$50,000 – 59,999
- ☐ \$115 income \$60,000 – 69,999
- ☐ \$130 income \$70,000 – 79,999
- ☐ \$150 income \$80,000 – 99,999
- ☐ \$190 income over \$100,000
- ☐ \$250 contributing member
- ☐ \$ 50 emeritus
- ☐ \$ 55 associate
- ☐ +\$40 dual [select income category, and add \$40 to share one copy of the *Journal of American History*]
- ☐ \$ 45 fifty-year [for members who have been with the OAH for fifty or more years]

### History Educator Membership

- ☐ \$ 50

### Student Membership

- ☐ \$ 35 ☐ OAH Magazine of History, or ☐ Journal of American History

### OAH Magazine of History subscription

- ☐ \$ 15 per year for students
- ☐ \$ 20 per year for members
- ☐ \$ 30 per year for nonmembers

### Additional charges

- ☐ \$ 20 for postage outside the U.S.

Visit [www.oah.org/members/mbrinfo.html](http://www.oah.org/members/mbrinfo.html) for additional information on benefits and institutional subscriptions.



To Join, visit [www.oah.org](http://www.oah.org) or call 812.855.7311.



# OAH Newsletter

VOL XXXVII, No 1 • FEBRUARY 2009

## Contents

### Footnotes to Fiction

- Jane Kamensky and Jill Lepore..... 1
- Meet Me in Seattle
- Lee W. Formwalt..... 1
- Transitions
- Pete Daniel..... 3
- Capitol Commentary
- Lee White..... 7
- OAH Treasurer's Report, Fiscal Year 2008
- Robert Griffith..... 8

### 2009 OAH Annual Meeting Supplement ..... A1

### Doing What I Do

- James A. Percoco..... 13
- Presidential Debates in Russia
- Allan J. Lichtman..... 14
- The Idea of a Black President
- Roy E. Finkenbine..... 15
- Some New Roles, Directions for NHPRC
- Adrienne Thomas..... 16
- Lest We Forget The Idea of a Black President
- Ted Engelmann..... 17
- In Memoriam..... 18
- Professional Opportunities..... 19
- News for the Profession..... 19

## OAH Newsletter Editorial Staff

- Executive Director..... LEE W. FORMWALT
- Managing Editor..... MICHAEL REGOLI
- Assistant Editor..... BENJAMIN ALOE
- Membership Director..... GINGER L. FOUTZ
- Advertising Manager..... TERRY GOVAN

## OAH Newsletter Advisory Board

- CLYDE A. MILNER II, *Arkansas State University, chair*
- KRISTIN L. AHLBERG, *Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State*
- JOAN C. BROWNING, *Independent Scholar, Lewisburg, West Virginia*
- STEPHEN L. VAUGHN, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*
- SHIRLEY TERESA WAJDA, *Kent State University*

Copyright © 2009 • Organization of American Historians. All rights reserved.

The *OAH Newsletter* (ISSN 1059-1125) is published each February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Avenue, P.O. Box 5457, Bloomington, IN 47407-5457. Telephone (812) 855-7311; Fax (812) 855-0696; <<http://www.oah.org/pubs/nl/>>. ¶ The *OAH Newsletter* encourages submissions of articles (1,000 words or less), announcements, obituaries (400 words or less) and brief letters to the editor (300 words or less) related to the interests of our members. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format, with all notes integrated into the text. The *OAH Newsletter* reserves the right to reject articles, announcements, letters, advertisements, and other items that are not consonant with the goals and purposes of the organization. Copy may be condensed or rejected because of length or style. The OAH disclaims responsibility for statements made by contributors. ¶ Deadlines for receipt of all copy are as follows: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November. Full-, half-, and quarter-page display advertisements and job announcement advertisements ("Professional Opportunities") are available. Contact the advertising manager <[advertising@oah.org](mailto:advertising@oah.org)> for rates; charges for "Professional Opportunities" announcements are as follows: \$80 for fewer than 101 words; \$120 for 101-150 words (announcements of more than 150 words will be edited). Job application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears and job announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Send advertisement inquiries and "Professional Opportunities" announcements to the attention of the advertising manager. Recent back issues of the *OAH Newsletter* are available for \$5.00 each. For more information contact the membership director at <<http://www.oah.org/about/contact.php>>.

## OAH Executive Board

### Officers and Past Presidents

- PETE DANIEL, National Museum of American History, President \*
- ELAINE TYLER MAY, University of Minnesota, President-Elect \*
- LEE W. FORMWALT, OAH Executive Director \*
- ROBERT GRIFFITH, *American University*, Treasurer \*
- NELL IRVIN PAINTER, Princeton University, Immediate Past President \*
- VICKI L. RUIZ, *University of California, Irvine*, Past President
- RICHARD WHITE, *Stanford University*, Past President
- EDWARD LINENTHAL, Editor, *Journal of American History* \*

\* DESIGNATES MEMBERS OF THE OAH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Elected Members

- LINDA SHOPES, *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, retired*
- DAVID S. TRASK, *Guilford Technical Community College, retired*
- DAVID J. WEBER, *Southern Methodist University*  
(Terms Expire in Spring 2009)
- PHILIP DELORIA, *University of Michigan*
- KIMBERLY IBACH, *Natrona County (WY) School District One*
- MARTHA A. SANDWEISS, *Amherst College*  
(Terms Expire in Spring 2010)
- WILLIAM CRONON, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*
- JAMES GROSSMAN, *The Newberry Library*
- THEDA PERDUE, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*  
(Terms Expire in Spring 2011)

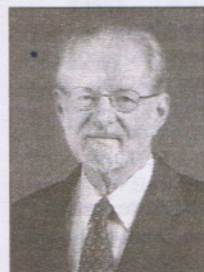
(Board composition updated May 1, 2008)

The Organization of American Historians promotes excellence in the scholarship, teaching, and presentation of American history, and encourages wide discussion of historical questions and equitable treatment of all practitioners of history.



## Transitions

Pete Daniel



Daniel

**W**riting my last column as OAH president has been difficult, for although we have had a good year, many initiatives remain incomplete. The strategic plan is taking shape, the search for an executive director to replace retiring Lee Formwalt moves ahead, and we eagerly anticipate the convention in Seattle. Given the state of the national economy—automobile plants closing

for months, the stock market sagging, foreclosures, bailouts—the OAH is holding its own. The economic collapse, federal intrusion to stabilize financial institutions, President Barack Obama's economic initiatives, and the human suffering that has accompanied the recession, will provoke historical scholarship much as did the Great Depression and the New Deal.

While sources for the 1930s are primarily paper documents, photographs, and recordings, future historians will

increasingly rely upon digital sources, which, as we have learned, can disappear. White House e-mails relating to fired attorneys were routed through e-mail campaign accounts and were lost, or at least have not been found. Even some paper records are endangered. Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) won a preliminary injunction instructing Vice President Dick Cheney to preserve all official documents. The OAH was one of several associations and individuals who joined this lawsuit as plaintiffs. Such incidents underline the importance of President Obama's appointment of the next Archivist of the United States to replace recently retired Allan Weinstein. The OAH, other learned societies, and the National Coalition for History are in the loop to ensure that the next archivist supports the interests of historians.

Executive Director Lee Formwalt will be retiring this summer after a decade of dedicated OAH leadership. Lee guided us through the Adam's Mark/St. Louis and San Francisco/San Jose convention crises and has implemented a long list of programs. He has encouraged membership among public historians, K-12 teachers, and community college professors and worked tirelessly to raise funds for OAH initiatives. In addition to his more visible achievements, Lee has always been generous to me with information and insights into how the organization functions. I owe him a note of personal gratitude for guiding me during my term as president.

On Christmas Eve I had breakfast with my daughter, Lisa Carbaugh, at Southside, our favorite coffee shop in Lompoc, CA, where Lisa teaches eighth-grade English. Although she did not grow up in the digital world, she teaches kids who are immersed in it. She assigned her students an essay featuring a slave who escapes from a slave state and flees to Canada. Her students, Lisa discovered, were unsure of the location of slave and free states; one wrote of a slave escaping from Maine. They had studied the subject in history class, but maps in the history text did not sink in. What she needed, Lisa

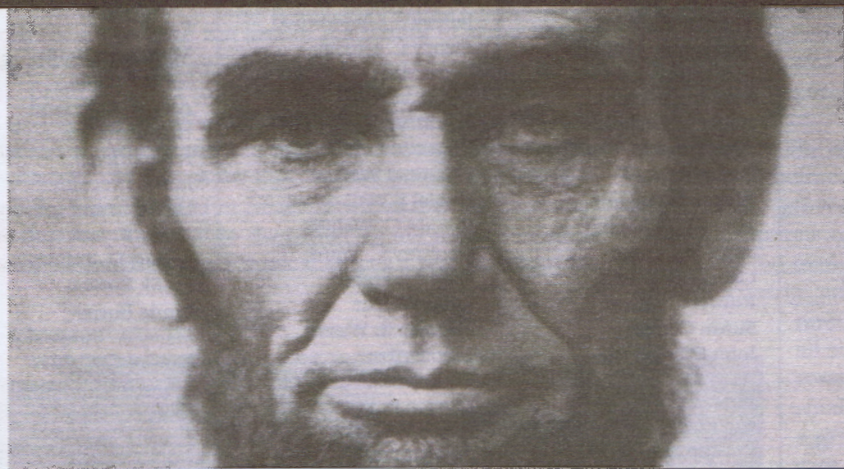
stressed, was a map such as John King used on CNN to explain political data on election night. Transforming King's versatile political map into one programmed with geographical, historical, and literary data, she argued, would capture students' attention more than a textbook map. We have to teach the students we have in the classroom, she observed, not those we might prefer. These students are texting, playing video games, watching TV, and are wired for the digital revolution. Whether in an eighth-grade classroom, a university seminar, a museum, a national park, an archive, or a federal history office in Washington, the digital revolution raises serious questions about our future as historians.

One of the major tasks that will face the incoming executive director is implementing the strategic plan, and clearly one of the most important parts of the plan deals with the way scholarship is produced and disseminated. Already the *Journal of American History* has created imaginative and significant web projects and podcasts. Treasurer Robert Griffith and I have explored some options for the OAH website with the staff of the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University. I learned how little I know about the blizzard of new digital operations and also that many of these innovative ways of communicating have great potential for historians. When we discussed allowing members to have their own webpage on the OAH site, I admitted my ignorance of Facebook as a template. After a spirited discussion of the OAH's potential to attract young members, encourage digital communities, and provide historical scholarship, I went home and joined Facebook. I was surprised at how many historians were there, plus a daughter and grandson. Like many of you, I have resisted abandoning the printed word, but many younger scholars abhor paper as much as we like it. The implications of this shift are enormous, and we cannot ignore the digital revolution that is sweeping across the globe. If there are members who have suggestions on how we make the transition to a more digital friendly website, please let me know at <petedaniel@oah.org>. A session at the convention will allow open discussion of all elements of the emerging strategic plan.

Finally, I want to thank over a hundred members who enthusiastically accepted when I asked them to serve on committees. Because of the constitutional change, I am the last president to make such appointments; a committee on committees now does the job. I cannot think of a person who declined, except when there were pressing obligations that made it impossible for them to serve. This commitment to service is one of the most important aspects of our OAH culture, and so long as we preserve this spirit we will remain strong.

I am looking forward to the convention in Seattle in late March. The program this year reflects the idea of history without boundaries and is inclusive of our membership. I plan to arrive early and stay late, and I hope to see you there. □

### Speaking of Lincoln



## OAH DISTINGUISHED LECTURESHIP PROGRAM

Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's bicentennial in 2009 with a program featuring an OAH Distinguished Lecturer. Created by OAH president Gerda Lerner over twenty-five years ago, the OAH Distinguished Lecture Program features a number of experienced lecturers who study and speak on our sixteenth president—his life, times, and enduring presence. Visit [www.oah.org/lectures](http://www.oah.org/lectures) for more information.





# The OAH gratefully acknowledges the gifts and contributions of the following

## Founders Society (\$25,000 and over)

Albert E. and  
Stephanie G. Wolf  
Gilder Lehrman  
Institute of American  
History  
Merck and Co., Inc.  
The History Channel

## Frederick Jackson Turner Society (\$10,000 to \$24,999)

Jay S. Goodgold  
Northwestern University  
Paul S. Sperry and  
Beatrice Mitchell

## Two Thousand and Seven Associates (\$2,000 to \$4,999)

Darrel Bigham  
Lee W. Formwalt  
Mary Beth Norton  
Donald A. Ritchie  
Michael J. Spector  
Robert L. Tree  
Deborah Gray White

## Millennial Club (\$1,000 to \$1,999)

American Institute for  
History Education,  
LLC  
Association of Black  
Women Historians  
Richard A. Baker  
Ira Berlin  
Michael A. Bernstein  
Charles L. Booth  
David Brody  
William H. Chafe  
William D. Cohan  
Pete Daniel  
Vincent P. DeSantis  
Laura J. Feller  
Richard A. Gerber  
Robert W. Griffith  
Evelyn Brooks  
Higginbotham  
David Hollinger  
Daniel Horowitz  
Helen Lefkowitz  
Horowitz  
R. Douglas Hurt  
Kenneth T. Jackson  
Stanley N. Katz  
Elizabeth A. Kessel  
Mark E. Mitchell  
Gary B. Nash  
James T. Patterson  
Elisabeth and  
Lewis C. Perry  
Marcus Rediker  
Robert C. Ritchie  
Daun van Be  
Richard White  
Paul Martin Wolff  
James E. Wright

## Mississippi Valley Club (\$500 to \$999)

Neal Baker  
Emily Bingham  
Joan C. Browning  
Linda Burton  
Robert B. Carey  
Elizabeth Cohen  
Nancy F. Cott  
Robert A. Divine  
Melvyn Dubofsky  
Eric Foner  
John Hope Franklin  
Thomas M. Gaskin  
Thavolia Glymph  
Glennon Graham  
Sara S. Gronim  
Barton C. Hacker  
William M. and Lilla  
Hammond  
Tera W. Hunter  
Amalie M. Kass  
Linda K. Kerber  
Steven F. Lawson  
Karen Lessenberry  
Gerald Markowitz  
James M. McPherson  
John M. Murrin  
Claire Perry  
Dwight T. Pitcaithley  
Susan Reverby  
Vicki L. Ruiz  
John E. Saffell  
Sterling Stuckey  
Jeffrey L. Sturchio  
Mark Tushnet  
Susan W. Ware  
Francille Rusan Wilson

## Centennial Club (\$100 to \$499)

Elaine S. Abelson  
Anne Aby  
Michele L. Aldrich  
Fred W. Anderson  
Susan M. Armeny  
Susan H. Armitage  
Douglas M. Arnold  
Tadashi Aruga  
Annette Atkins  
Arthur H. Auten  
Eva S. Baham  
Beth Bailey  
James M. Banner  
Lois W. Banner  
Elliott Barkan  
Elsa Barkley Brown  
Betty Allen Barnouw  
Keith W. Baum  
Robert L. Beisner  
Thomas Bender  
Michael Les Benedict  
Robert F. Berkhofer  
George Berndt  
Alan Berolzheimer  
Mary F. Berry  
C.J. Bibus  
Susan Bickley  
Allida M. Black  
Marilyn S. Blackwell  
Maxwell Bloomfield  
Beth M. Bolland

W. Jeffrey Bolster  
Rochelle Bookspan  
Elizabeth K. Borgwardt  
Gabor S. Boritt  
Elizabeth Bouvier  
Anne M. Boylan  
James Boylan  
Allan Brandt  
Jeff Broadwater  
John J. Broesamle  
Darla S. Brown  
Victoria Bissell Brown  
Cecelia Bucki  
John D. Bunker  
Paul E. Bushnell  
Bruce I. Bustard  
Peter M. Buzanski  
Kevin B. Byrne  
Albert Camarillo  
Mark C. Carnes  
Louise Cather  
Linda A. Causey  
Thomas L. Charlton  
William Cheek  
John E. Clark  
Malcolm C. Clark  
Paul G.E. Clemens  
Bruce S. Cohen  
William Coleman  
James R. Connor  
Blanche Wiesen Cook  
George B. Cotkin  
Caroline Cox  
Hamilton Cravens  
William J. Cronon  
Daniel Czitrom  
Calvin D. Davis  
Cullom Davis  
David Brion Davis  
Rebecca L. Davis  
Peter R. Decker  
Philip Deloria  
Marion Deshmukh  
Michael J. Devine  
John R. Dichtl  
Merton L. Dillon  
Hasia R. Diner  
John Dittmer  
Jacob H. Dorn  
Michael Doyen  
Frederick D. Drake  
Arthur P. Dudden  
Ann Patricia Duffy  
Doris D. Dwyer  
Dean Eberly  
Laura Edwards  
Robin L. Einhorn  
Carroll Engelhardt  
Emory G. Evans  
Joyce Mason Evans  
Nora Faires  
Ena L. Farley  
Drew Gilpin Faust  
Roger J. Fechner  
John M. Findlay  
Leon Fink  
Arthur M. Fish  
Deborah Fitzgerald  
John J. Fitzgerald  
Thomas Fleming  
Marvin E. Fletcher  
Natalie M. Fousekis  
Barbara Franco  
V.P. Franklin  
Estelle B. Freedman  
Michael H. Frisch

Mary O. Furner  
Cheryl R. Ganz  
Lloyd Gardner  
Rochelle Gatlin  
Edwin S. Gaustad  
Alice L. George  
Timothy J. Gilfoyle  
Glenda E. Gilmore  
Myra C. Glenn  
Kenneth W. Goings  
Sarah Barringer Gordon  
Kenneth Graham  
Edward Gray  
Kenneth Greenberg  
Victor R. Greene  
James R. Grossman  
Joshua B. Guild  
Carl V. Hallberg  
Mark H. Haller  
Karen Halttunen  
Ellen M. Hampton  
Klaus J. Hansen  
Sharon Harley  
Kristine Harper  
Carmen Harris  
Susan M. Hartmann  
Laurence M. Hauptman  
John B. Hench  
Wanda A. Hendricks  
Nancy A. Hewitt  
Cheryl D. Hicks  
James W. Hilty  
James A. Hodges  
William P. Holowesko  
James and Lois E.  
Horton  
Judith Hueneke  
Carol Sue Humphrey  
Reed Hutner  
John C. Inscow  
Thomas Jablonsky  
David T. Jacobosky  
Julie R. Jeffrey  
Christopher Jespersen  
Lu Ann Jones  
Robert H. Jones  
Carla M. Joy  
Jacob Judd  
Michael G. Kammen  
John F. Kasson  
Joy S. Kasson  
Lesley Kawaguchi  
Kathleen C. Kean  
Marguerite P. Kelly  
David M. Kennedy  
William H. Kenney  
Alice Kessler-Harris  
Daniel Kevles  
Richard S. Kirkendall  
Michael J. Klarman  
June Klees  
Jonas Klein  
John T. Kneebone  
Dale T. Knobel  
William A. Koelsch  
Sally Gregory Kohlstedt  
Gary J. Kornblith  
Peter A. Kraemer  
Mary Elizabeth  
Krzywicki  
Judy Kutulas  
Diane Laffin  
Suzanne Lebsack  
Mark H. Leff  
William E.  
Leuchtenburg

Cornelia Levine  
David Levering Lewis  
Lance Lewis  
William D. Liddle  
Richard K. Lieberman  
Krisite Lindemeyer  
Edward T. Linenthal  
Valinda W. Littlefield  
Loretta Sullivan Lobes  
James J. Lorence  
Richard Lowitt  
Jonathan and  
Maxine N. Lurie  
Mark Lytle  
Gloria L. Main  
Nancy Malkiel  
Kent L. Mann  
Natalie Marine-Street  
Margaret S. Marsh  
April F. Masten  
Glenna Matthews  
Stuart I. Mayer  
Edith P. Mayo  
Charles H. McCormick  
Michael McGiffert  
Linda McKinstry  
Samuel T. McSeveney  
Edna Greene Medford  
Ajay K. Mehrotra  
Annette Melville  
Steve Messer  
Warren Metzger  
Anthony Meyer  
Joanne J. Meyerowitz  
Char Miller  
Randall M. Miller  
Clyde A. Milner II  
Shirley Ann Moore  
Thomas A. Moore  
Suzanne E. Moranian  
Edmund S. Morgan  
Marjorie Morgan  
Roger L. Nichols  
Alexandra M. Nickliss  
David P. Nord  
Walter T. Nugent  
James P. O'Brien  
Alice O'Connor  
George B. Oliver  
Robert C. Olson  
Susan Ostroff  
John O'Sullivan  
Alan M. Osur  
Phyllis Palmer  
Sue C. Patrick  
Mary Pattillo  
George F. Pearce  
Melissa Pearson  
Kathy Peiss  
Bradford Perkins  
Paula E. Petrik  
Guenter Kurt Piehler  
Robert A. Pratt  
Edward A. Purcell  
Gail Radford  
Jack N. Rakove  
Ann K. Rawley  
Debra A. Reid  
Joseph P. Reidy  
David M. Reimers  
William C. Reuter  
Jo Ann O. Robinson  
George L. Robson  
Ricardo Romo  
Donald M. Roper  
Mark H. Rose

Ruth E. Rosen  
Dorothy Ross  
Leslie Rowland  
John W. Ryan  
Martha A. Sandweiss  
Jonathan D. Sarna  
Harry N. Scheiber  
Loren L. Schweninger  
Thomas A. Scott  
Stephanie J. Shaw  
Michael S. Sherry  
Linda Shopes  
Stanley A. Skalski  
William Slayman  
Mark M. Smith  
Merritt Roe Smith  
Pamela A. Smoot  
John Snetsinger  
Nicholas A. Spilatro  
Darwin H. Stapleton  
Kathleen Anderson  
Steeves  
Landon R. Storrs  
Cynthia Stout  
Susan Strasser  
Marian E. Strobel  
Judy Tachibana  
Thad W. Tate  
Melanie Temmer  
Richard H. Thomas  
George Thornton  
J. Mills Thornton  
Timothy Thurber  
Barbara L. Tischler  
Eckard V. Toy  
David S. Trask  
Allen W. Trelease  
William M. Tuttle  
Jeffery S. Underwood  
Nancy C. Unger  
Betty Miller Unterberger  
Diane Vecchio  
David Vigilante  
Clarence E. Walker  
J. Samuel Walker  
Daniel J. Walkowitz  
Ronald G. Walters  
Geoffrey C. Ward  
David J. Weber  
Lynn Weiner  
Thomas R. Wessel  
Elliott West  
Timothy C. Westcott  
Mervin B. Whealy  
Shane White  
James H. Williams  
Daniel J. Wilson  
Allan M. Winkler  
Cary D. Wintz  
Sharon Wood  
Harold D. Woodman  
Ralph A. Wooster  
Conrad E. Wright  
Gavin Wright  
Bertram Wyatt-Brown  
John Yarbrough  
Mary Yeager  
Arthur P. Young  
Mary Young  
Joanna Schneider  
Zangrando  
Robert L. Zangrando  
Joan Zenzen  
Paul and Charlotte  
Zietlow

## Friends of OAH (Up to \$99)

Kevin J. Adams  
Kristin L. Ahlberg  
John H. Akers  
Akin Akinli  
Deborah J. Alexander  
Keith J. Alexander  
Ruth M. Alexander  
Kenneth G. Alfors  
Henry Allen  
Catherine Allgor  
Sharon Ammen  
Darlene Antezana  
Jeff Appelquist  
Bettina Aptheker  
Vicki Arndt-Helgesen  
George M. Arnerich  
Chuck Arning  
Edward L. Ayers  
Carolyn P. Banulis  
Robert G. Barrows  
John F. Bauman  
Douglas C. Baynton  
DeAnna E. Beachley  
Stefanie Beninato  
Shannon Bennett  
Alan Bickley  
Kersten Jacobson Biehn  
Frederick M. Binder  
Janice Black  
Avital Bloch  
Natalie Blum-Ross  
George Bohlert  
Brian C. Boland  
Philip S. Bolger  
Marianne Bonner  
Paul Boyer  
Mary Ann Brady  
Sema Brainin  
Alan V. Briceland  
Howard Brick  
Kaye Briegel  
Janice Brockley  
David Brundage  
Leroy Bryant  
Robert D. Bulkley  
Frank Bunten  
Linda Burns  
Harry A. Butowsky  
Lendol G. Calder  
Stuart W. Campbell  
Margot Canaday  
James Cannoy  
David Carlyon  
William D. Carrigan  
Dana Carrillo  
Edward V. Carroll  
Rosemary F. Carroll  
Virginia P. Caruso  
Andrew R. Cayton  
John Cimprich  
Robert Cohen  
Thomas B. Colbert  
Mary Connor  
Erin Cook  
Lisa Connolly Cook  
Nicholas J. Cords  
Alastair T. Crawford  
Paul Jerome Croce  
Prudence D.  
Cumberbatch  
William H. Cumberland  
William W. Cutler  
Kathleen M. Dalton



# donors during the period of January 1 through December 31, 2008.

Jon Thares Davidann  
Rebecca K. Davis  
Sabrina Dawson  
Cornelia H. Dayton  
Ted Demura-Devore  
Jay Driskell  
Ellen Carol DuBois  
Joseph Earley  
Michael H. Ebner  
R. David Edmunds  
Rebecca Edwards  
Mark Elliott  
Donald Faugno  
Carolyn Ferrucci  
Anna Leah Fidelis T.  
Castaneda  
Monica Fitzgerald  
Wendy Fitzhenry  
Monika Fleming  
Robert Forrant  
Kristine Forsgard  
Jere Fox  
Joseph Fugolo  
Patrick J. Furlong  
Larry Gara  
Brett J. Gary  
Alexander Gigante  
Brent D. Glass  
Christina Gold  
Julie A. Golia  
Fon Gordon  
Harvey J. Graff  
Gael Graham  
Kayla Graham  
Lynne Graziano  
Brian Greenberg  
Cheryl Greenberg  
Ira D. Gruber  
Will Guzman  
Wolfgang Haase  
Jerry Harder  
Alexandra Harmon  
J. William Harris  
Margaret Harris  
William D. Harshaw  
Geraldine Hastings  
Elizabeth Haven Hawley  
Geraldine Hayes  
Julian Hayter  
Paul Herbert  
Britta Hiester  
Libra Hilde  
Sally Hilgendorff  
Gretchen Hogg O'Brian  
Mike Honey  
Michael S. Hood  
Katherine Hoover  
Richard Houston  
William T. Howell  
Dan Hudson  
Ellen Hughes  
Joseph Hughes  
Hillary Jenks  
Howard Johannssen  
Howard B. Johnson  
Michael P. Johnson  
Stephen G. Johnson  
Thekla Joiner

Peniel E. Joseph  
Steph Josey  
Donald D. Kaiper  
Bradley Keefer  
Patricia Kelly Hall  
M. Ruth Kelly  
Michael Kenney  
Thomas J. Kiffmeyer  
Catherine B. Kleiner  
Susan E. Klepp  
Jeffrey Kolnick  
Nancy Tystad Koupal  
William Kraebel  
Lori Kuechler  
Rebecca Kugel  
David E. Kyvig  
Mary Landahl  
V.A. Lapomarda  
Elaine Lechtreck  
Sarah Lederman  
Carroll Leggett  
Jesse Lemisch  
Alan Lessoff  
Mary Ellen Leuver  
Gene D. Lewis  
Susan Lewis  
James M. Lindgren  
Karen Linkletter  
Robert E. Long  
Barbara Loomis  
John W.W. Loose  
Michael Lundy  
Richard Lyman  
Mary Constance Lynn  
Judson MacLaury  
Rachel P. Maines  
Sarah S. Malino  
Frank Mann  
Stephen Mark  
Carol A. Marsh  
Kevin Marsh  
Bonnie Maria Martin  
Robert Maydwell  
Joseph A. McCartin  
Robert McColey  
John J. McCusker  
Dennis K. McDaniel  
J. Kenneth McDonald  
Eugene McGraw  
Jana McKelroy  
Jacquelyn A. McLeod  
Cyd McMullen  
Betsy Mendelsohn  
Erin Miller  
Patrick B. Miller  
Gloria E. Miranda  
Franklin D. Mitchell  
Ruby Mochidome  
Natalia Molina  
David Moltke-Hansen  
Rusty L. Monhollon  
William E. Montgomery  
Deborah Dash Moore  
Regina A. Morantz-Sanchez  
Michele Gates Moresi  
Stephanie A. Morris  
Kathleen Mullins

Paul Muskett  
Charles L. Newhall  
Carl H. Nightingale  
Stephen Nissenbaum  
Gregory H. Nobles  
Elizabeth I. Nybakken  
James W. Oberly  
Gail W. O'Brien  
Lawrence E. O'Brien  
Susan E. O'Donovan  
Patrick O'Neill  
Thomas J. Osborne  
Eduardo Obregon Pagan  
Elaine Pascu  
L.V. Patenaude  
Pamela E. Pennock  
Dorothy Perkins  
Peter L. Petersen  
Jon A. Peterson  
Christopher Phelps  
Patricia and  
Anthony Pizzo  
Rebecca Jo Plant  
Edward J. Pluth  
David R. Potthast  
Leslie Powner  
Louis Pyster  
Julia Rabig  
James R. Ralph  
Robert Reeder  
Gary W. Reichard  
Victoria C. Resnick  
Joseph Rodriguez  
Alicia I. Rodriguez  
David Rogers  
Donald W. Rogers  
Roberta Rorke  
Stanley Rosen  
Joshua D. Rothman  
Cynthia E. Russett  
Sara Rzeszutek  
George J. Sanchez  
John E. Sauer  
Kirk Savage  
Todd L. Savitt  
Ronald Schaffer  
Pam Schaffer  
Constance B. Schulz  
Janice Scolforo  
Morton Scott  
John Servis  
Chernoh M. Sesay  
Lee Ann Shamblin  
Herbert Shapiro  
M. Rebecca Sharpless  
Mary Sheehan  
Terry Shoptaugh  
David P. Shriver  
Julia M. Siebel  
Edward M. Silbert  
Paul L. Silver  
Stephen Simons  
Judith E. Smith  
Larry L. Smith  
Leslie Smith  
George Smithson  
Canada Snyder  
Katherine Spada-Basto

Nita R. Spangler  
Robyn C. Spencer  
Robert Sperry  
Judith M. Stanley  
John W. Steiger  
Kalya Stephens  
John T. Stephenson  
John C. Stoner  
David W. Stowe  
Margaret Strobel  
Marcia G. Synnott  
John Tarver  
Mary Thompson  
Wayne Thurman  
Ralph R. Tingley  
Linda M. Tulloss  
I. Bruce Turner  
Melvin I. Urofsky  
Daniel H. Usner  
Lara Vapnek  
Uma Venkateswaran  
Charles Vincent  
Gardiner Vinnedge  
David J. Voelker  
Tom Vorenberg  
Mary Jo Wainwright  
James A. Walsh  
John Warner  
Barbara Weaver  
Richard Weichert  
Penny Welbourne  
John Welckle  
David Wheat  
Matthew Whitaker  
Stanley B. Winters  
Bill Wittenbreer  
Craig Wollner  
Mark A. Wright  
David M. Wrobel  
Donald Yacovone  
Kinya Yamakawa  
Hilary Yewlett  
Paul C. Young  
Charles A. Zappia  
Rebecca Zurier

## Millennium Ten Society (\$10,000 over a ten-year period)

Darrel E. Bigham  
Lee W. Formwalt  
George Fredrickson  
Jay Goodgold  
R. Douglas Hurt  
Paul S. Sperry and  
Beatrice Mitchell  
Albert E. and  
Stephanie G. Wolf

## OAH Distinguished Lectures

Please join us in thanking the following individuals who have contributed to OAH their honoraria for lectures given during 2008.

Fred Anderson  
Eric Arnesen  
Stephen Aron  
Robert Bain  
Gail Bederman  
Carol Berkin  
Allida M. Black  
Richard J. M. Blackett  
David W. Blight  
Elizabeth K. Borgwardt  
Kevin Boyle  
John H. Bracey Jr.  
Barry Bradford  
T. H. Breen  
Fitzhugh Brundage  
Paul M. Buhle  
Jon Butler  
Richard Carwardine  
Bettye Collier-Thomas  
Edward Countryman  
Kathleen Dalton  
Roger Daniels  
Sarah Deutsch  
William Deverell  
Tom Dublin  
Lynn Dumenil  
Laura F. Edwards  
John Ferling  
Paul Finkelman  
Joanne B. Freeman  
Donna Gabaccia  
Elliott J. Gorn  
James N. Gregory  
Robert Gross  
Ronald Hoffman  
Kristin Hoganson  
Michael F. Holt  
Woody Holton  
David Jaffee  
Peniel E. Joseph  
Stanley N. Katz  
William Howland  
Kenney  
Linda K. Kerber  
Wilma King  
Michael J. Klarman  
Jon Kukla  
Peter Kuznick  
Nancy Langston  
Chana Kai Lee  
Allan J. Lichtman  
James W. Loewen  
Waldo E. Martin Jr.  
Edith P. Mayo  
Jeff McClurken  
Stephanie McCurry

Sally G. McMillen  
Joanne Pope Melish  
Marla R. Miller  
Clyde A. Milner II  
Gregory H. Nobles  
Lisa Norling  
Mary Beth Norton  
Barbara B. Oberg  
Carol A. O'Connor  
David M. Oshinsky  
Elisabeth I. Perry  
Kimberley L. Phillips  
Jack N. Rakove  
Daniel T. Rodgers  
Clara E. Rodriguez  
David R. Roediger  
Vicki L. Ruiz  
Neal Salisbury  
Virginia Scharff  
Bruce J. Schulman  
Bryant Simon  
Manisha Sinha  
Merritt Roe Smith  
Marjorie Spruill  
Christine Stansell  
James Brewer Stewart  
Thomas J. Sugrue  
Jeremi Suri  
William G. Thomas III  
Robert Brent Toplin  
Elliott West  
Frank J. Williams  
Michael Willrich  
David M. Wrobel

## Tribute Gifts to OAH In Memory Of

Erik Barnow  
Stephen W. Botein  
Francis and  
Katherine Carroll  
James A. Cords  
Merle Curti  
Angie Debo  
Merton Dillon  
Norman Ford  
George M. Fredrickson  
Fred Harvey Harrington  
Nadine Ishitani Hata  
Velma G. Hendricks  
R. Don Higginbotham  
John Higham  
Reuben Jamitz  
Irving Katz  
K. Thomas Kawaguchi  
Barbara and  
Joseph Kehoe  
Lawrence W. Levine  
Ric Masten  
August Meier  
Stow Persons  
Armin Rappaport  
James A. Rawley  
Roy Rosenzweig  
William Shorrock  
Jules Tygiel

Rudy Vecoli  
Marvin Wachman  
Russell Weigley  
Robert Wiebe  
Harvey Wish  
Carl Wittke

## In Honor Of

Daniel Aaron  
David Amidon  
Herman Belz  
Michael Bernstein  
Robert Bruce  
William Chafe  
Robert Cherny  
Marsha Chandler  
John Milton Cooper  
Scott Cowen  
Constance Curry  
Pete Daniel  
Edmund Lee Drago  
Lee W. Formwalt  
Heath Fox  
Jay Goodgold  
Carole Haber  
Bonnie and Mattie  
Harris-Lowe  
Darlene Clark Hine  
Jonathan Jasper Wright  
Institute  
Juli Jones  
Jerry Katzin  
Howard Lamar  
Susan McGrath  
Marie Tyler-McGraw  
Ronald U. Moore  
Gary B. Nash  
Northwestern University  
History Department  
Susan E. O'Donovan  
Otto Olsen  
John Rains  
Hans Rothfels  
Marc Schukit MD  
Virginia Shadron  
Paul Sperry  
Susie Strasser  
Joel A. Tarr  
J. David Valaik  
Richard White  
Ryo Yokoyama  
Bob Zellner

We encourage you to consider making a financial gift to the organization to support advocacy for the profession, increase its many outreach efforts, and improve our services to historians. There are many ways to support the Organization of American Historians. For more information, please visit us online at <<https://www.oah.org/giving/>>.

The OAH is a 501(c)(3) not for profit organization. All gifts are tax deductible as allowed by law.





## Pivotal Pennsylvania

Presidential Politics from FDR to the Twenty-First Century



G. Terry Madonna

### NEW!

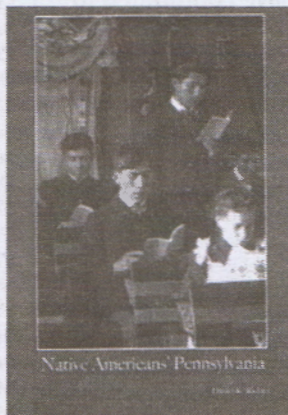
## Pivotal Pennsylvania: Presidential Politics from FDR to the Twenty-First Century

By G. Terry Madonna  
Franklin & Marshall College

Each Presidential election year, it has become common to hear Pennsylvania described as a "battleground state." How and why did such competitive politics take shape? When did Pennsylvania become so pivotal in electing the President of the United States? In this volume, one of the state's leading political analysts answers these questions by taking readers behind the scenes of convention dramas and onto the campaign trail as national candidates and favorite sons vie for support. This authoritative, richly detailed history by G. Terry Madonna traces the evolution of presidential politics in Pennsylvania from FDR to the twenty-first century.

\$14.95

# Pennsylvania Historical Association



Cover: Cumberland Historical Society

## Back in print Native Americans' Pennsylvania

By Daniel K. Richter, University of Pennsylvania

This ambitious history recounts the story of Native Americans in the Keystone State. The author pays significant attention to the full span of Native American history, from the millennia before European contact through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Well written, carefully researched, and infused with concern for telling the Native American story in all its complexity, this volume provides a lively and thought-provoking survey of the history of the original people of Pennsylvania. 100 pages, illustrations, maps, and suggestions for further reading.

\$12.95

The Pennsylvania Historical Association promotes interest in Pennsylvania and Mid-Atlantic history for scholars, museum and historical society and site professionals, and members of the public. We publish an acclaimed journal, **Pennsylvania History**, as well as the **Pennsylvania History Studies Series**, which covers a range of fascinating topics in Pennsylvania's history. The **Pennsylvania History Studies Series** offers teachers and students concise, illustrated volumes that span the history of the Commonwealth. For more information or to order, visit: [www.pa-history.org/pahistory](http://www.pa-history.org/pahistory) or [www.ushistory.org](http://www.ushistory.org).

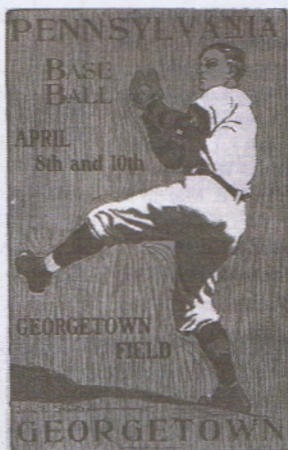
### OTHER TITLES:

Pennsylvania Cities  
Ethnic Series

Industry  
Movers and Shakers

Women's History

- *Philadelphia: A Brief History*, by Roger Simon
- *The Black Presence in Pennsylvania*, by Emma Lapsansky
- *The Irish in Pennsylvania*, by Dennis Clark
- *Jewish Life in Pennsylvania*, by Dianne Ashton
- *The Pennsylvania Germans*, by Charles Glatfelter
- *Scotch-Irish Presence in Pennsylvania*, by James H. Smylie
- *The Iron Industry in Pennsylvania*, by Gerald Eggert
- *Pennsylvania Kingmakers*, ed. Robert Crist
- *Pennsylvania Reformers*, by Ira Brown
- *Women of Industry and Reform*, by Marion W. Roydhouse



Library of Congress (1905)

## New! Sports in Pennsylvania

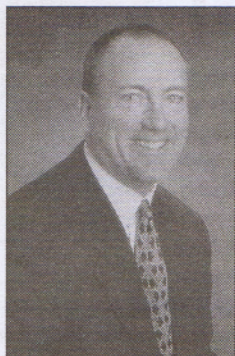
By Karen Guenther, Mansfield University

In this wide-ranging history of sports in Pennsylvania, Karen Guenther leads readers from precolonial contests among Native American tribes to the big business of modern professional sports. From amateur competition, to colleges, to the pros, readers will relive championship seasons and struggles with defeat and along the way, follow the important role of sports in social, cultural, and economic life. The volume also provides a guide to Pennsylvania sports in the movies, in museums, and at historic sites, giving readers the opportunity to follow their favorite teams beyond the stadiums and playing fields. This concise, authoritative survey serves a gateway for general readers who wish to explore the rich variety of sporting life in Pennsylvania.

\$12.95



### Lee White National Coalition for History



White

#### President Obama Issues in New Era of Transparency

On January 21, 2009, stating, "My Administration is committed to creating an unprecedented level of openness in Government," President Barack Obama announced a sweeping series of transparency reforms. Symbolically, in one of his first official acts, President Barack Obama revoked the Bush administration's Executive Order 13233 that severely limited access by the public to presidential records.

In addition to revoking President Bush's executive order on presidential records, the president issued a Presidential Memorandum on Transparency and Open Government, and a Presidential Memorandum on the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), directing all members of his administration to operate under principles of openness and transparency.

In his remarks made while issuing the new transparency policies, President Obama said, "for a long time now there's been too much secrecy in this city. The old rules said that if there was a defensible argument for not disclosing something to the American people, then it should not be disclosed. That era is now over. Starting today, every agency and department should know that this administration stands on the side not of those who seek to withhold information, but those who seek to make it known."

The issuance of the Obama presidential records executive order ends a nearly eight-year effort by historians, archivists, political scientists, and other stakeholders in federal courts and on Capitol Hill to have the Bush executive order revoked on legal grounds or by statute.

The language in the Obama executive order is similar to Executive Order 12667 issued by President Reagan in 1989 which remained in effect during the presidencies of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton. The Reagan executive order was revoked when President Bush issued EO 13233 in November 2001.

The Obama executive order restores the presumption that the incumbent president, not former presidents, their heirs or designees, should be the one asserting claims of executive privilege. The executive order states that only living former presidents can make claims of executive privilege. This removed one of the most egregious sections of the Bush executive order that allowed heirs or designees to make claims of executive privilege for an indefinite period after the death of a former president.

In addition, the provisions in the Bush executive order allowing former vice presidents to assert executive privilege are gone. In fact, the Obama executive order makes it clear that vice presidential records are to be included under the definition of "presidential records."

President Obama's executive order also restores the function of the Archivist of the United States as an independent arbiter of initial claims of executive privilege. The executive order assumes the archivist may release records

thirty days after notifying the incumbent and former presidents unless a claim of executive privilege is made.

In the memorandum to the heads of the executive branch and agencies on FOIA, the president stated, "The Freedom of Information Act should be administered with a clear presumption: In the face of doubt, openness prevails." President Obama went on to say, "The presumption of disclosure also means that agencies should take affirmative steps to make information public. They should not wait for specific requests from the public." The president directed the attorney general to issue new guidelines governing the FOIA reaffirming the commitment to accountability and transparency, and to publish such guidelines in the Federal Register.

By contrast, the Bush administration's policy towards FOIA was exemplified by the "Ashcroft Memorandum" which was issued on October 12, 2001, in response to the 9/11 attacks. The Ashcroft FOIA memorandum established a "sound legal basis" standard in making determinations whether to release information. Under this standard, agencies are required to reach the judgment that their use of a FOIA exemption is on sound footing, both factually and legally, whenever they withhold requested information. However, the Ashcroft memo also made it clear that the attorney general's office would err on the side of nondisclosure. It stated, "when you carefully consider FOIA requests and decide to withhold records, in whole or in part, you can be assured that the Department of Justice will defend your decisions unless they lack a sound legal basis or present an unwarranted risk of adverse impact on the ability of other agencies to protect other important records."

In his Memorandum on Transparency and Open Government, President Obama said, "Government should be transparent. Transparency promotes accountability and provides information for citizens about what their Government is doing. Information maintained by the Federal Government is a national asset. My Administration will take appropriate action, consistent with law and policy, to disclose information rapidly in forms that the public can readily find and use." The memo went on to talk of promoting ways that government agencies could make information more readily available online and to give "Americans increased opportunities to participate in policymaking."

#### Archivist of the United State Allen Weinstein Resigns

On December 7, historian Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States, submitted his resignation to the president, effective December 19, 2008. Professor Weinstein, who has Parkinson's disease, cited health reasons for his decision. Deputy Archivist of the United States, Adrienne Thomas, will serve as acting archivist until a new archivist is appointed.

On December 19, 2008, the major archival groups, the National Coalition for History (NCH), and several individual NCH member organizations sent a letter to President-elect Obama's transition team setting forth the qualifications that should be considered in selecting a new Archivist of the United States. In mid-January representatives of the NCH and archival groups met personally with senior

members of the Obama transition team to discuss priorities for the national archives in the new administration.

There is currently no public timetable for filling the position.

#### Federal Court Upholds Cheney in Records Case

On January 19, 2009, Federal District Court Judge Colleen Kollar Kotelly accepted Vice President Cheney's claim that he was complying with the Presidential Records Act (PRA), thus denying efforts by historians and archivists to ensure that the full body of Cheney's records would be preserved. The PRA requires presidential and vice presidential records to be turned over to the National Archives at the end of an administration.

Last year, Citizen's for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) filed suit in federal court to determine whether Vice President Cheney's executive branch records were being properly preserved. Joining CREW as plaintiffs were the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, the Society of American Archivists, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and historians Stanley I. Kutler and Martin J. Sherwin.

Over the past few years, Vice President Cheney and the Office of the Vice President have stated at different times and in different venues that they were not part of the executive branch, and it is such claims that precipitated the lawsuit. For example, on June 26, 2008, the vice president's chief of staff, David Addington, testified before the House Judiciary Committee that the vice president belongs to neither branch but is attached by the Constitution to Congress. At other times claims were made by Cheney's office that the vice president was part of the legislative branch given his constitutionally assigned role as president of the Senate.

The petitioners argued that without judicial intervention on January 20, 2009, a vast majority of Vice President Cheney's records would not be transferred to NARA, as required by Presidential Records Act (PRA), for eventual release to the public, but instead would remain under the vice president's custody and control.

The court granted discovery in the case to allow clarification regarding whether the defendants were, in fact, complying with the Presidential Records Act. CREW attorneys deposed Claire M. O'Donnell, deputy chief of staff to the vice president, who testified that the vice president and the Office of the Vice President were fully complying with their obligations under the Presidential Records Act.

The judge ultimately ruled that, "Plaintiffs were unable to rebut this representation through their discovery. The Court therefore has no basis on which to award Plaintiffs relief against the Vice President and the Office of the Vice President."



# Treasurer's Report, Fiscal Year 2008

Robert Griffith



Griffith

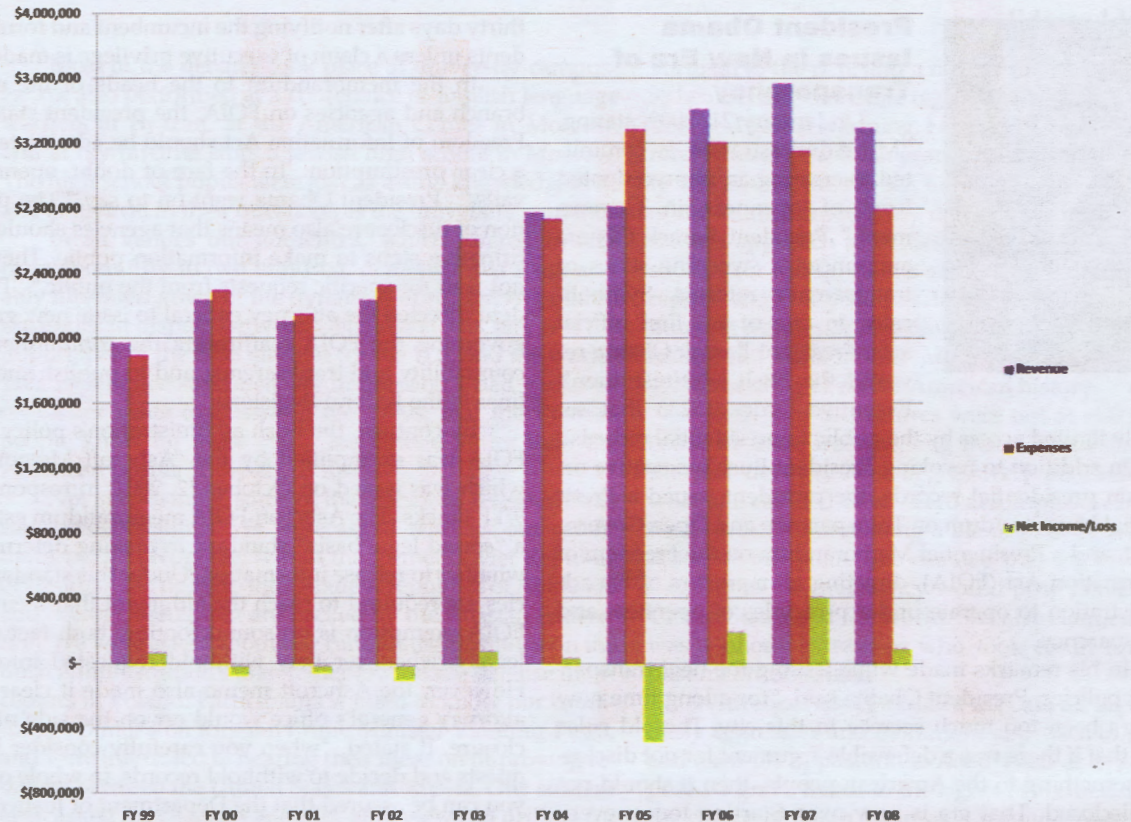
This is my first report as OAH treasurer. My term started in May 2008, although I began sitting in on finance committee meetings in February 2008. My report is based in turn on the reports of our auditors, our part-time chief financial officer, and the OAH staff. Please note that this report focuses on FY2008, which ended on June 30, 2008, before the worst of the current financial storm had occurred. I will address recent changes and related issues at the end of my report.

Let me begin by acknowledging a tremendous debt of gratitude to Lee Formwalt and the OAH staff, to former OAH Treasurer Bob Cherny and the other members of the OAH Finance Committee, and to OAH Presidents Vicki Ruiz, Richard White, and Nell Painter, who guided the organization through a very difficult period and who introduced a series of important changes in the organization's financial management. These changes included the selection of a new accounting firm (Crowe Horwath, LLP), the appointment of a new business manager (Scott Dobereiner), and the appointment of a part-time CFO (Timothy Murphy). New accounting software was installed, which provided the organization with more effective financial management and reporting tools. The OAH's relationship with Indiana University remains a good one and we are currently negotiating a renewal of our external agency agreement with the university. As a result of these changes, the OAH is much better prepared to face the challenges that lie ahead.

## Auditor's Report

In October 2008, the OAH received a positive report from its auditors, Crowe Horwath, LLP. This was an excellent indication of the changes in financial management introduced over the past several years. Auditors routinely identify problems in ascending order of seriousness, from "deficiency" to "significant deficiency" to "material weakness." They also recommend "best practices." At the end of fiscal 2007, the auditors identified two deficiencies, five significant deficiencies, and made recommendations on four best practices. At the end of fiscal 2008, by contrast, they called attention to only two deficiencies and only one significant deficiency, while offering recommendations regarding only two best practices. By the time the auditors' report was issued, OAH staff were already addressing these issues.

Figure 1. OAH Revenues and Expenses, 1999-2008



## OAH Budget Process

In his last several reports, Bob Cherny began by reviewing OAH's budget process, a useful practice that I intend to continue. Here is the sequence: The first draft of the annual budget is prepared by the executive director, who submits it to the finance committee, usually in February. The finance committee is comprised of the president, past president, president-elect, and treasurer, as voting members, and the executive director, the JAH editor, and the cochair of the OAH Leadership Advisory Council as non-voting members. Once approved by the finance committee, the budget then goes to the executive board for action when that group meets during the annual meeting. The OAH fiscal year ends on June 30, after which our accounting firm reviews our books and procedures and prepares an audit and summary report on the past fiscal year. The executive board reviews and discusses this report during its fall meeting in which our part-time CFO, Tim Murphy, also participates. The board also reviews the current budget and approves any necessary changes. The finance committee continues to monitor the organization's finances throughout the fiscal year.

## Revenue and Expenditures

In FY2008, OAH revenues were \$3,300,534, down from \$3,574,165 in FY2007. Total expenditures in FY2008 were \$2,799,623, down from \$3,158,295. Expenses for the annual

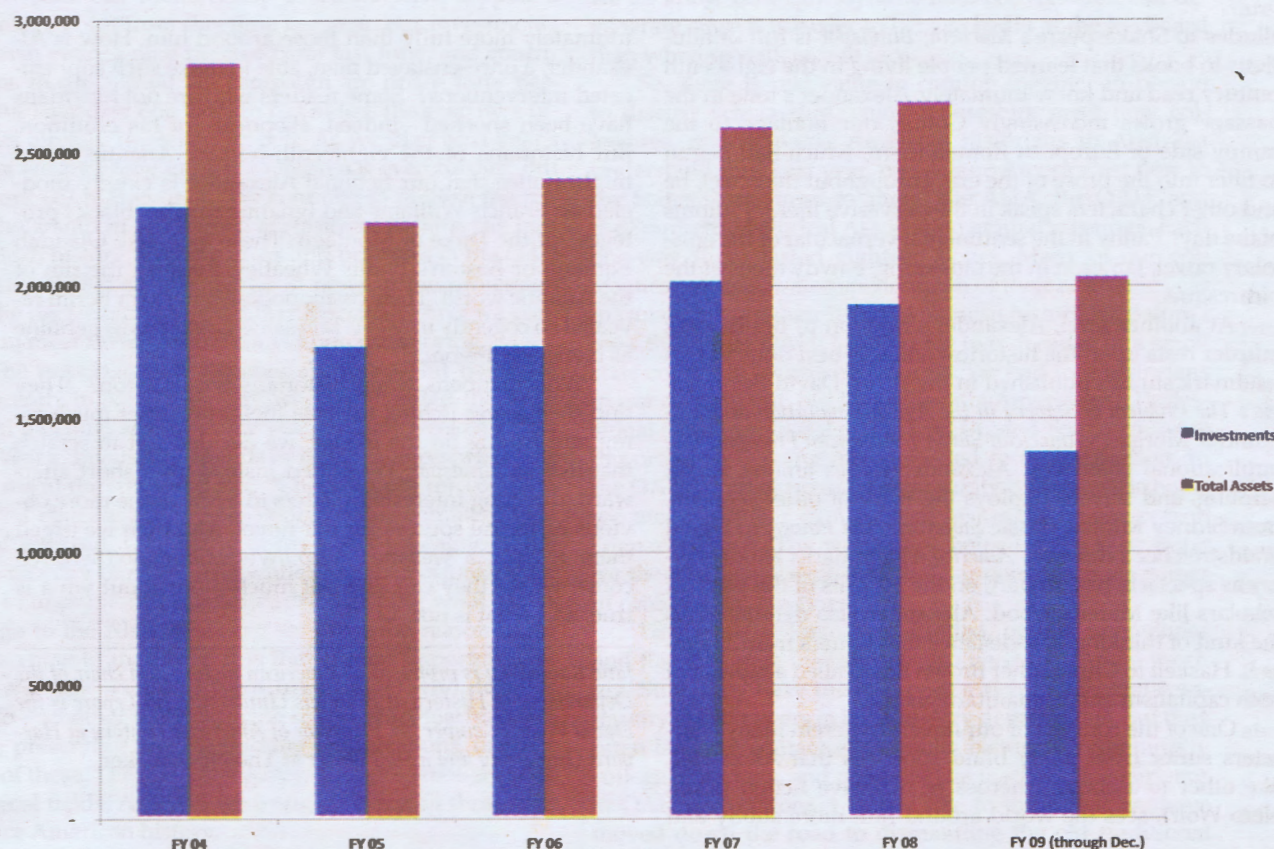
Table 1. OAH Revenues and Expenses, 1999-2008

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expense	Net Income (Loss)
1999	\$1,978,119	\$1,900,897	\$77,222
2000	2,242,716	2,302,018	(59,302)
2001	2,109,897	2,152,697	(42,800)
2002	2,242,408	2,333,656	(91,248)
2003	2,704,881	2,617,140	87,741
2004	2,782,468	2,739,818	42,650
2005	2,818,037	3,289,888	(471,851)
2006	3,415,488	3,210,178	205,310
2007	3,574,165	3,158,295	415,870
2008	3,300,534	2,799,623	99,443

meeting in New York exceeded what had been budgeted, while revenues from the meeting were lower than anticipated. Belt-tightening by the OAH staff in Bloomington reduced overall expenses, which produced a \$99,443 surplus at year's end. For a comparison with previous years, see Table 1 and Figure 1.



**Figure 2. OAH Investments, Total Assets, FY2004 -FY2009 (through December, 2008)**



### Total Assets

At the end of FY2008, the OAH had total assets of \$2,677,957, up from \$2,583,982 in FY2007. The majority of these assets (\$1,914,908) are comprised of investments managed by the Indiana University Foundation (see Figure 2). However, three points are worth making: 1) To note the obvious, while the OAH, like other investors, fared relatively well during the first years of the new century, the same cannot be said of our current circumstances or the outlook for the near term. Since June 30, we have lost \$553,824 or 29% of our endowment, which will result in reduced income in the years ahead. 2) The OAH has, in its unrestricted fund, a cumulative deficit of \$562,000, in the form of services, mainly subscriptions, paid for but not yet delivered. Although this deficit was reduced by \$121,000 in FY2008, it remains an area of concern, especially given the deepening recession. This deficit means that the OAH

**Table 2. OAH Reserve Fund, 2004-2008**

Fiscal Year	Market Value
FY 2004	\$1,078,118
FY 2005	777,548
FY 2006	724,824
FY 2007	582,821
FY 2008	519,565
FY 2009 (through 12/31/2008)	358,621

**Table 3. OAH Fund for American History, 2004-2008**

Fiscal Year	Market Value
FY 2004	\$720,693
FY 2005	684,280
FY 2006	750,098
FY 2007	865,319
FY 2008	825,658
FY 2009 (through 12/31/2008)	584,544

relies upon incoming cash flows (from funds that will be earned in future periods) to cover its operational expenses, rather than on cash reserves. This lack of operating reserves (and with the recession, the likelihood of increasing deficits) means that OAH will continue to struggle financially absent significant new revenues or decreased expenses. 3) Finally, I would like to draw special attention to the Reserve Fund (formerly called the Endowment), which has declined by over 50% between June 2004 and June 2008, from \$1,078,118 to \$519,565 (see Table 2). The decline of the Reserve Fund reflects several factors, including the moving of the 2005 annual meeting and the settlement of a cumulative debt to Indiana University. While the impact of this decline was offset by the overall growth of OAH investments (from June 2004 to June 2008, the Fund for American History rose 15% from \$720,693 to \$825,658 and the Prize Fund rose 31% from \$354,736 to \$466,052), that growth has

now come to an abrupt halt with the recent sharp decline in our endowment (see above).

### Looking ahead to FY2009 and beyond

Acting on the recommendation of the finance committee, the executive board adopted a downwardly revised budget for fiscal 2009 at its October 2008 meeting. We are continuing to closely monitor the budget as the current crisis unfolds. We are also working hard to budget closely for fiscal 2010, which begins on July 1, 2009. While the OAH is by no means in crisis, it is not on as strong of a footing as many of us would like. Moreover, membership numbers reveal some disturbing trends. Although overall membership is high (9,370 as of September 2008), this figure is misleading. It includes 1,000 high school history teachers whose membership is subsidized through Teaching American History grants and who tend to cycle off when the grants expire. Another 1,270 are student members, who pay a discounted price of \$35.00 a year. The impact of membership on revenue is offset in the short run by the higher dues paid by growing numbers of older historians. But in the long run, this too is cause for concern, especially if our membership is not replenished by younger members.

**Table 4. OAH Prize Fund, 2004-2008**

Fiscal Year	Market Value
FY 2004	\$354,736
FY 2005	361,585
FY 2006	372,049
FY 2007	445,783
FY 2008	466,052
FY 2009 (through 12/31/2008)	336,827

All of this leads me to encourage the executive board, the strategic planning committee, and the membership at large to undertake the creative thinking and bold actions necessary to forge a strong, sustainable future for the OAH. □

*Robert Griffith is chair of the history department at American University.*



black men and women who have stolen from their owners by stealing themselves? I myself am a man-stealer. My poor master, still reeling from his losses! But he found the hard coin to pay for an advertisement, putting money in Edes's pocket, that he may print the news for you, twice weekly. More links in the chain, Weston."

Here he broke off, poised between rage and reverie. I dared another question.

"Which chains were yours, sir, and how did you break them?" ...

"Which chains were mine? How did I free myself? It is a tale without heroes. That I will tell you, and four words more. *With my own hands*," he said, tracing with the fingers of his left hand the branded R that ruined his right. And then he muttered beneath his breath, "'What hands are here, what hands are here.'"

"Lady MacBeth, sir?" I inquired, taking his allusion.

But he ignored my question.

"You know not the reddish work these hands have done, boy, and never shall."

Here our fiction draws on history in several different ways. Most obviously, we, through Alexander, quote an eighteenth-century text: the first volume of Daniel Defoe's annual *Review of the State of the British Nation*. Easton also

alludes to Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; *Blindspot* is full of allusions to books that learned people living in the eighteenth-century read and knew intimately. Alexander's tone in the passage grows increasingly Gothic, our homage to the campy side of European Romanticism, which had begun to filter into the prose of the era. Throughout the novel, he and other characters speak in the pervasive literary idioms of the day: Fanny in the sentimental vernacular of the epistolary novel, Jameson in the blustering, bawdy tones of the picaresque.

At another level, Alexander's reaction to Bradstreet's murder rests upon the historical analysis best done in two landmark studies published in the 1970s, David Brion Davis's *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution* and Edmund S. Morgan's *American Slavery, American Freedom*. The implicational chain that Alexander forges among sugar, printing, and slavery deploys the work of other scholars, from Sidney Mintz's classic *Sweetness and Power*, to David Waldstreicher's *Runaway America*. His remarks about slavery as spectacle rest, in part, on the insights of the work of scholars like Marcus Wood. Alexander also demonstrates the kind of thinking-at-a-distance that writers from Thomas L. Haskell to Christopher Brown have called a taproot of both capitalism and humanitarianism.

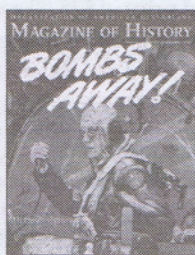
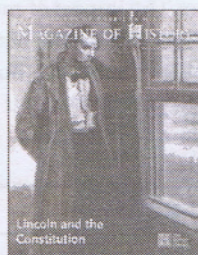
One of the conceits of our novel—wherein many characters suffer from many blind spots—is that Alexander, like other housebound heroes of detective fiction (think Nero Wolf), sees the world around him more subtly and

ultimately more fully than those around him. How is Alexander, a once-enslaved man, able to make such sophisticated interventions? Some readers who are not historians have been shocked—indeed, skeptical—of his erudition. But historians of the eighteenth-century Atlantic world might notice that our fictional Alexander is closely modeled on Francis Williams and Ignatius Sancho, black "protégés" of the Duke of Montagu. These men, like Olaudah Equiano or Boston's Phillis Wheatley, lived on the rim of the Atlantic world. Their cosmopolitanism, as Ira Berlin revealed so cogently in *Many Thousands Gone*, was as genuine as it was hard-won.

What happens when historians write fiction? They find themselves itching to write footnotes. After much to-ing and fro-ing on the matter, we decided not to scratch that itch in *Blindspot*. We settled instead on a short afterward, directing interested readers to a few of the more obvious historical sources for our novel. And then we urged them to visit a website, <<http://www.blindspotthenovel.com>>, where they can find out much more about what is true, and what is not. □

Jane Kamensky is professor of American history and chair of the Department of History at Brandeis University. Jill Lepore is the David Woods Kemper '41 Professor of American History at Harvard University and a staff writer at The New Yorker.

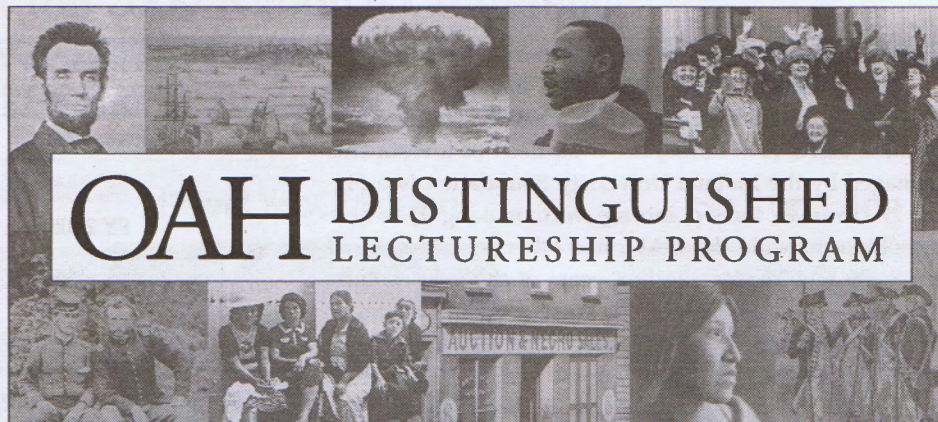
## A Valuable Resource for Teaching U.S. History



The quarterly *OAH Magazine of History* features historical scholarship by prominent historians, yielding new information and insight on contemporary research. The illuminating articles are not only of interest to educators, but also appeal to those with a passion for our nations' past. Upcoming themes: Antebellum Slavery, Migrations, Business History, Colonial America, Disability History, History of Technology, Popular Culture, and September 11.

As an OAH individual member, if you receive the *Journal of American History* as your primary publication, you may subscribe to the *OAH Magazine of History* for only \$20. For more information, visit: <<http://www.oah.org/pubs/magazine/>>.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS  
**MAGAZINE OF HISTORY**



## Great Speakers. Fascinating Topics

The *OAH Distinguished Lectureship Program* connects you with over 300 outstanding U.S. historians, perfect for public programs, campus convocations, lecture series, teacher workshops, History Month observances, and conference keynotes.

<[www.oah.org/lectures](http://www.oah.org/lectures)> contains a complete list of participating speakers as well as information on scheduled lectures. Visit today!

Call 812-855-7311 for more information.

*[www.oah.org/lectures](http://www.oah.org/lectures)*



The current economic crisis has cast a pall over the nation that is being felt by OAH and other nonprofits and learned societies. Membership numbers have dipped a percentage point from this time last year; our investments are down twenty-nine percent from last June; and contributions to the annual fall campaign are down forty percent. As Treasurer Bob Griffith has noted, the executive office has already tightened its belt. As we plan next year's budget we are going to have to tighten it even further. But the work of OAH goes on. We continue to publish the finest scholarship in *The Journal of American History*, the best American history teaching ideas and practices in the *OAH Magazine of History*, and the latest news of the profession and the organization in the *OAH Newsletter*. And we continue to meet at our annual convention each spring.

The importance of the annual meeting hit home for me recently in New York City where I attended the AHA annual meeting, as I do every year the first weekend after New Year's. Invariably, friends or acquaintances will come up to me at the AHA and ask, "Checking out the competition?" I chuckle at the persistence of this comment year in and year out. Like many of my OAH colleagues, I am also a member of AHA. And while I am always looking for ways to improve our operations by watching what others do, I go to the AHA primarily for the same reason many of you come to the OAH. It is that annual opportunity to meet and talk with and learn from others who do what you do—whether it is producing scholarship, teaching students, presenting history, running organizations, or some or all of these. The AHA brings together practitioners of all historical fields. At OAH we bring together all those who practice American history.

Some colleagues have questioned the need for annual meetings when travel funds are drying up and historians can share their work electronically without ever having to leave their desks. I would argue just the opposite. Yes, access to scholarship is better than ever. But as wonderful as e-mail and videoconferencing can be, there remains something artificial about that communication process. Many individuals who get teleconferenced into a meeting recognize right away the awkwardness of participating from afar. There is nothing like sitting around the table and

experiencing your colleagues face to face. Body language speaks volumes that a disembodied voice will miss. And we all know how quickly an e-mail conversation can degenerate since it is easier to behave badly at the keyboard than when we talk face to face.

So, there is real value in coming together in person to discuss scholarship, enjoy fellowship, meet new colleagues, and network. American historians in Australia understand this. Last year, one Aussie Americanist flew to the States three times to attend the AHA, the OAH, and the Southern Historical Association annual meetings. Each one-way flight lasted eighteen hours. Many of our colleagues in the U.S. also spend much of their academic year in isolation from their fellow American historians. Before I took this job at OAH, I taught for two decades in a small state college in southwest Georgia. We had four historians in our department, but I was the only Americanist. Professional meetings, like the OAH, AHA, and Southern, were important in keeping me connected to the profession. In the OAH summer regional community college workshops, we met a number of American historians in one-person "departments." The workshops helped slake their thirst for the intellectual exchange that happens when we gather in professional meetings.

Historians at large, well-funded, private universities and flagship state institutions also need the annual meeting. Sure, they have the luxury of a rich intellectual community of their peers in large history departments, but they often lack the contact with public historians, community college historians, and precollegiate teachers that happens at OAH conventions. I would like to think that we have moved down the road to dismantling the old traditional hierarchy of the profession with the elite research university historians at the top, the precollegiate teachers at the bottom, and the four-year and two-year college professors and public historians sandwiched in between.

In its place, OAH is building a collaborative community where all practitioners of American history work together to achieve its mission of promoting excellence in the scholarship, teaching, and presentation of American history. This year, Pete Daniel, the first public historian in memory to preside over the OAH, has chosen as his theme,

History Without Boundaries. It is an admirable dream that we strive to realize. We are not there yet. But, while there are still boundaries that wall off parts of the profession, we are working hard to eliminate them. I urge you to come to Seattle and help us make the dream of History Without Boundaries a reality.

Scholars will find a smorgasbord of the latest research in a variety of American history fields. Teachers, both pre-collegiate and collegiate, will discover a rich selection of teaching sessions, as well as the annual Teaching American History Symposium. Community college historians have put together an important workshop at the start of the convention and public historians created a daylong workshop for anyone interested in oral history. A major plenary session on the opening night addresses "The 2008 Election as History." A stellar panel—Clayborne Carson, Gil Troy, Fred L. Israel, and Blanche Wiesen Cook—will explore race, gender, polling, and the role of historians in the historic election of Barack Obama as president of the United States. On Friday afternoon, Ian Ruskin will present his highly acclaimed one-man multimedia play, *From Wharf Rats to Lords of the Docks*, on the life and times of labor leader Harry Bridges. We will wrap up our conference on Saturday with the OAH Awards Ceremony and Pete Daniel's presidential address on "Tobacco Culture: Marion Post Wolcott's FSA Photographs," followed in the evening with our concluding presidential reception. We have created a tight three-day schedule, mindful of the fact that many of our East Coast colleagues need to board planes Sunday morning to make it back at a decent hour for their Monday classes.

At the OAH convention in Seattle you will find what is best about our profession—scholarship, teaching, presentation, and collegiality. Don't forget the many publishers and other exhibitors in the Exhibit Hall. And the coffee—you should have some of your memorable conversations over some of the best coffee the Pacific Northwest has to offer. I look forward to seeing you in Seattle. I will be there with President Pete Daniel, President-Elect Elaine Tyler May, Vice President David Hollinger, and the rest of the OAH leadership. Won't you join us? □

## National Archives Releases Initial Set of 9/11 Commission Records

On January 14, 2009, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) opened more than 150 cubic feet of records of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, known as the 9/11 Commission, an independent, bipartisan commission created by Congress. The records that were released represent thirty-five percent of the commission's archived textual records.

NARA has posted the released Memoranda for the Record (MFRs) online. The MFR series contains summaries of 709 interviews that the 9/11 Commission conducted with federal, state, and local employees, individuals from the private sector, and scholars. These records also include information on the terrorists, past terrorist events, al Qaeda in general, and related subjects. The records also include information concerning the emergency responses to the attacks in New York City and Washington, DC.

Because some of the 9/11 Commission records contain current intelligence, highly classified information, and sensitive privacy information, NARA decided to prioritize the processing of segments of the collection. The records in this initial release have been screened for personal privacy and national security. Summaries of the interviews with New York City first responders are closed under an agreement reached between New York City and the commission. Graphic personal details concerning the victims of the attacks have also been withheld.

There are approximately 570 cubic feet of 9/11 Commission textual records. NARA will continue the process of the declassifying the remaining 420 cubic feet of textual records. NARA is also addressing the technical and classification issues surrounding the Special Media Records collection that contains 1,700 audiovisual items. NARA must also preserve electronic records totaling approximately 1.3 terabytes such as hard drives, servers, and e-mails. Prioritization of the remaining materials will be made after January 2009.

When the 9/11 Commission closed on August 21, 2004, it transferred legal custody of its records to the National Archives. Before it closed, the commission voted to encourage the release of its records to the fullest extent possible in January 2009. Because the commission was part of the legislative branch, its records are not subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

## National Park Service Director Mary Bomar Retires

National Park Service (NPS) Director Mary A. Bomar has announced she would retire on January 20, capping a twenty-five-year federal career. Bomar became the seventeenth director of the National Park Service on Oct. 17, 2006.

Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar has not yet named Bomar's permanent replacement. Deputy Director Dan Wenk will serve as acting director until a new NPS director is nominated and confirmed. □



**NCHE**

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR  
HISTORY EDUCATION

is coming to Boston and YOU are invited!  
Revolutions in History



**“It’s a Boston History Party”**

Save the Date and Join the National Council for History Education  
March 12-14, 2009 for the 2009 National Conference

**2009 General Session Speakers**

Vartan Gregorian



Pauline Maier



David McCullough



Sharon Leon



For registration and complete conference details, please visit [www.nche.net](http://www.nche.net)

The National Council for History Education

7100 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 510 • College Park, MD 20740 • PH: 440-835-1776 • FAX: 240-770-3964 • Web: [www.nche.net](http://www.nche.net)



# Doing What I Do

James A. Percoco



Percoco

For the last decade or so, traveling around the country attending conferences or speaking at any number of history education venues, I have been repeatedly asked by participants one simple question—how do you do what you do? The question generally is directed to the fact that I remain a full-time high school classroom teacher, write

articles and books, teach part-time at American University, give history education workshops, take teachers and students on tours of historic sites, lead history education groups overseas to places like China and Egypt, while at the same time raising a family and contending with life in general. In March, at the OAH meeting in New York, Vivien Rose, Chief Cultural Resource Officer for Women's Rights National Historical Park, urged me to write an article that gives a peek into how I am able to do what I do. At first I demurred. I really have no plan for how I do what I do—it just kind of happens, serendipitously. But upon reflection I decided to take up Vivien's challenge. Offered here is not a step-by-step, foolproof method for "becoming who you are," but rather a kind of philosophy of how to best approach teaching. My approach creates an environment where professional and personal growth flourish simultaneously. In recent years this has permitted me to provide guidance and direction for folks new to the profession while at the same time supporting the cause of history education.

Fundamentally, I think it comes down to attitude, commensurate with an understanding that to be successful in any endeavor one needs to seriously engage the "school of their life," taking experiences and using them to better inform yourself about who you are and how you relate to the world. If you are familiar with the Verizon Wireless television ad where an entire network of support staff show up to help their clients in the wireless world, well that is kind of how I approach teaching. Each day I bring with me to my classroom, workshop, or writing project a host of support personnel from the pages of history which include, among others, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., Eleanor Roosevelt, George Washington, and the American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. From each of these figures I take important life lessons from their experiences and apply them to my life and teaching. From Washington, I have learned the value of understanding that the position—not the person—is most important. In Washington's case it was the presidency, while in mine it is the daily interaction I have with students and colleagues. Understanding Washington's life in this context makes it easier to not take myself too seriously, but to take my work seriously. Lincoln taught me to overlook slights and to value compassion. From King, I learned the sublime work of persistence and determination. The First Lady of the World taught me humility and the value of empathy. Saint-Gaudens had one simple mantra, "It's the way a thing is done that makes a difference." I try to emulate that. Adding to this mix are writers of mystical religious traditions including Thomas Merton, Henri Nouwen, Joseph Camp-

bell, the Dali Lama, and Thich Nhat Hanh. Looking at the lives, words, and actions of historical figures coupled with reading these spiritual masters has helped me to navigate effectively the world to which I feel I am called to respond.

To be honest, I do think I was born to be a history teacher. History, it seems, has always been a part of who I am. When my father worked in Washington, D.C. in the early 1960s, we made frequent visits to the Smithsonian where Mercury and Redstone rockets stood adjacent to the Castle. By the late 1960s, I was living in Massachusetts on the doorstep of Minute Man National Historical Park. As a ten-year-old, 1968 was a pivotal year for me. I watched the funeral processions of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy. I saw the Vietnam War and Apollo spaceflight launches on television, and I began to understand the larger world around me. In high school, my passion was further fueled by having a terrific history teacher, with whom I still remain in contact these three decades since graduation. It was because of him that I became a history teacher. By the mid-1970s I was off to Philadelphia, a city with a rich and vibrant historical heritage and memory, to attend college at Temple University. In 1980, when I arrived at West Springfield High School in Fairfax County, Virginia, just a stone's throw from where those rockets once stood on the Mall in Washington, D.C., I knew that I could make good of myself using the wealth of resources in arguably the great laboratory of democracy, the nation's capital.

It took me about ten years to become grounded—formative years which were shaped by my constant reading of books well beyond what my students read in their textbooks. What I really learned the first ten years of teaching was how little history I really knew, particularly the critical and analytical aspects of the discipline. So I became an autodidactic learner, reading almost everything about history that piqued my curiosity, and incorporating newfound discoveries into the classroom. It is a practice that continues to this day. In addition, visits to historic sites and museums were a must. Having tramped through places like Gettysburg and Fort Ticonderoga as a youngster, I better understood the power of place in my own learning and I transferred that into my classroom.

In some ways I am a "wannabe" National Park Service ranger. During the countless times I visited the Old North Bridge in Concord, Massachusetts, and walked over the trails at Minute Man National Historical Park, I was always fascinated by rangers giving their talks. Teaching applied history, a kind of high school public history course where students spend part of the year working as interns at historic sites in the Washington, D.C. area, allows me to fulfill that fantasy. Student interns have worked at National Park Service locations including Arlington House, Ford's Theatre, and Manassas National Battlefield. Several students have gone on to earn Master's degrees in public history while many others turned their work as student interns at national parks into paid positions as seasonal rangers.

Building bridges and reaching out to people have also been central to my success. Some of these people, including James Oakes and Elizabeth Brown Pryor, both recipients of the Lincoln Prize, have come into my classroom to speak with my students. Ed Linenthal's conference call with my applied history students has been a permanent fixture for

more than a decade. The nourishment I receive from these relationships also helps to enrich my instruction and my students. When I was asked by filmmaker Paul Sanderson to appear in his documentary, *Augustus Saint-Gaudens: Master of American Sculpture*, I made sure that my students were part of the production. It was a sublime experience, as students not only learned content about this important American artist, but were also able to observe, firsthand, how a historical documentary is created. They also got to participate in the production.

The same principle applies to collaborating with colleagues. Teachers do not work in a vacuum in isolation from each other. We share the space of a professional learning community. That is how it should be. Working creatively and organically from the roots of the wellspring of one's intellectual and personal being is critical to aiding a community reach its goals. Helping each other to succeed in this atmosphere promotes not only individual scholarship and intellectual depth, but ultimately student academic and personal success. I have always enjoyed lively and engaging teacher workroom conversations about books people have read, documentaries they have seen, places they have been, or original ideas about content and teaching. These real world, impromptu in-services go far in sowing seeds of honest intellectual dialogue.

Cultivating positive, productive relationships with the four principals under whom I have served has also been critical to my success. Each of them seemed to recognize my commitment to the ideals of not only making classroom instruction engaging through my enthusiastic approach, but also trying to make the world a little bit better for having lived. Their recognition provided me a degree of flexibility to take risks with my instruction. They encouraged me to write and enthusiastically supported my work outside of the classroom, understanding that it was part of the same whole.

Much more good work can get done by anyone who utilizes their skills and energy in a positive manner. I could tick off many of the real challenges that face everyone in public education from division superintendents down the line to school administrators, counselors, teachers, students, and parents. At times it seems crushing and daunting as public education is a far cry from what it was when I entered the arena. In the increased high-stakes accountability climate in which we all live, it has sometimes been difficult to maintain that cheery disposition. Yet, the older I get, and the more that I read history and biography, I have come to realize that goodwill takes one much further in life than ill will. Generating goodwill is really a blessing and, if done genuinely, creates win-win situations for all parties.

I cannot say how I do what I do will work for everyone. The way I approach teaching today is based on having spent more than a generation in the classroom. None of this happened over night. Teachers need to find for themselves their own particular "zone" and work accordingly to where their journey takes them, discovering for themselves who they are. □

James A. Percoco teaches at West Springfield High School in Springfield, Virginia.



## Presidential Debates in Russia

Allan J. Lichtman



Lichtman

**L**ike E. H. Carr, I believe that history is as much about the future as about the past. This belief has guided my rather unorthodox forty-year career as a historian and led me to become an unofficial stand-in for Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama in mock presidential debates this past September in Russia. I took part in twelve such debates, sponsored by the United States Department of State, during a hectic ten-day period in

four Russian cities—Moscow, Ryazan, St. Petersburg, and Yekaterinburg. My route to representing Obama in these debates was as unconventional as my destination.

I turned to history my senior year in college after nearly completing a biology major. My background in science and mathematics paved the way for a career as history professor, with a specialty in the quantitative political history of the United States. In the 1980s, I began applying this expertise to the public realm by serving as an expert witness in voting rights and redistricting litigation. I have testified in more than seventy-five cases, including the Texas congressional redistricting case that was ultimately decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2007.

In 1981, I collaborated with Vladimir Keilis-Borok, an authority on mathematical prediction, to develop the *Keys to the White House*, a historically-based system for predicting and explaining the results of American presidential elections. The historical theory behind the *Keys* is that presidential elections are primarily referenda on the performance of the party holding the White House. The *Keys* system has correctly forecast the popular-vote results of all seven elections since 1984 and has alerted professional forecasters to the importance of integrating historical judgments into their predictive models. The *Keys* led to media exposure, a role in which I could bring historical perspective to illuminate the discussion of contemporary events.

This work as a public historian opened up the opportunity to participate in the State Department's mock debate program in Russia. The official purpose of the program was not only to heighten awareness of the U.S. elections—and to use the debates as a way of informing Russian audiences of policy issues—but also to act as a teaching opportunity on the nuts and bolts of hosting such a forum. In other words, here was a chance to show the Russians firsthand how American democracy worked—a noble, if somewhat presumptuous goal.

My worthy adversary in the mock debates was not another historian. Rather Ann Stone, the debater who unofficially represented John McCain, is a political operative. She is founder and president of Republicans for Choice, which advocates abortion rights for women, but otherwise is rooted in the conservative wing of the Republican Party.

Most of the debates took place at university campuses. We also performed at a conference of English language teachers at Ryazan, at the American Center in Moscow, and at my favorite stop, a Jewish high school in Moscow. The high school pupils were just as acute, knowledgeable, and analytical in their questions as the university students.

In all venues our audiences, which ranged in size from about fifty to two hundred, demonstrated a remarkably informed grasp of the dynamics of American politics, the issues in dispute between Obama and McCain, and the importance of the 2008 election for the U.S. and the world. This experience sustained the impression I had gathered on earlier visits to Russia in the 1980s: that the Russian people know far more about the United States than the American people know about Russia.

Not surprisingly, some of the questions reflected Russian preoccupations. We were asked whether our candidates would recognize, within the former Soviet Republic of Georgia, the de facto independent republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia that are backed by the Russian Federation. We were asked about our candidates' positions on the Bush administration's plan to deploy missile defense interceptors in Poland. Participants wanted to know our candidates' opinions on Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, and were interested in hearing their ideas on improving relations between the United States and Russia. One student even asked for Obama's and McCain's views on drilling for oil in environmentally sensitive regions of Siberia.

The questions asked by our audiences, however, demonstrated a much broader interest in election issues, including American foreign and domestic policy. Many of these questions had a bit of an anti-American edge. Audience members asked whether a racist country like the United States was ready to elect a black president and whether either candidate would be able to control the corrupting influence of wealthy corporate interests in Washington. They also demanded solutions from Obama and McCain for ending the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

More conventionally, they wanted to know how our candidates would improve the American health care and educational systems, and deal with the economic crisis that was beginning to afflict both the United States and Russia at the time of our debates. They probed each candidate's position on international trade, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, and on worldwide efforts to cope with the problem of man-made global warming. They asked about McCain's age and Obama's experience and the qualifications of Sarah Palin and Joe Biden as vice presidential candidates.

From my perspective, I viewed the debates in part as an exercise in applied history. My presentation focused on the historic import of the 2008 election, which offered an opportunity to end the conservative era of American history that had begun with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, and begin a new era of liberal policies at home and a more cooperative, multilateral approach to relations abroad.

I presented a historical analysis of the American experience since 2001 that indicted the Bush administration for internal corruption, misguided adventures abroad, fa-

*"The function of the historian is neither to love the past nor to emancipate himself from the past, but to master and understand it as the key to the understanding of the present."*

—Edward Hallett Carr

voritism to the rich, and a neglect of such urgent priorities as health care, economic regulation, environmental protection, and global warming. I dissected John McCain's voting record during the Bush years to demonstrate that he usually was among the top ten to fifteen senators in his support of the administration. My debate style also reflected a historian's approach to evidence. Whenever possible I cited sources for factual claims and quoted directly from media reports and policy studies. In contrast to the usual supposition that debates are shallow and error-prone, I found that testing my ideas in this intense context strengthened my understanding of recent American history.

Given that our futures were not at stake, Ann and I could be more freewheeling than Obama and McCain in the real debates. Ann aggressively attacked Obama for what she claimed were "zero accomplishments" in his career, adroitly brandishing a blank page of white paper to illustrate her point. She claimed that the election of such a cipher to the presidency would pose grave risks for the United States and the world. She also claimed that Obama was a phony statesman who took credit for the accomplishments of others.

With equal zeal, I indicted McCain for taking a dangerously aggressive and militaristic approach to world affairs and cited his opposition to *Roe v. Wade* as evidence that he posed a grave threat to the rights of women. I argued that his choice of Sarah Palin as a running mate exposed his poor judgment and reckless approach to important decisions. However, we primarily focused on competing ideas and policies, never became hostile or acrimonious, and, unlike Obama and McCain, usually respected our time limits.

As in other parts of the world, our audiences clearly favored Obama over McCain for the presidency, but were very careful not to demonstrate this bias overtly. Questions were balanced, audience members applauded both presentations, and no votes were taken on who "won" the debates. I also believe that many of the women in the audience were pleasantly surprised to see a woman standing in effectively for John McCain. The debates generated some press coverage in Russia, but none in the United States.

Perhaps our most interesting question came from one student who asked why we were debating so vigorously and passionately, given that no votes were at stake for either candidate in Russia. Ann and I both agreed that we relished the chance to test our ideas against a worthy opponent and to demonstrate to a Russian audience how candidates freely compete against one another in the United States. Let me unsaid was our belief that this exercise was especially important at a time when Russia seemed to be spinning backwards into the autocratic practices of past years. □

Allan J. Lichtman is a professor of history at American University in Washington, D.C. and OAH Distinguished Lecturer since 2004. His most recent books are *White Protestant Nation: The Rise of the American Conservative Movement* (Grove/Atlantic, 2008) and *The Keys to the White House*, 2008 Edition (Rowman & Littlefield, 2008).



# The Idea of a Black President

Roy E. Finkenbine

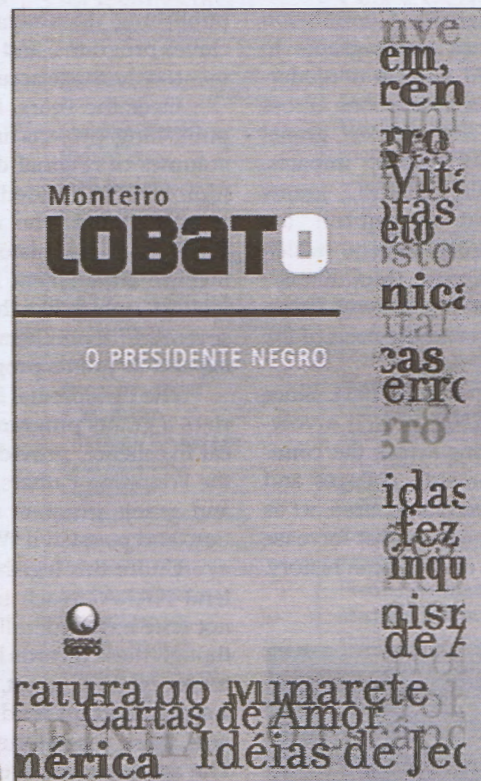
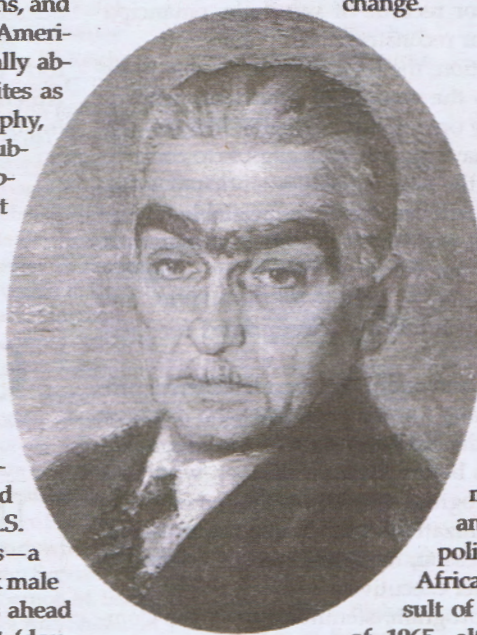
Until the recent inauguration of Barack Obama as the forty-fourth president of the United States, the nation's highest office has been reserved for white men. The idea of a black president has been so unthinkable to most Americans that, for much of our nation's past, it has been relegated to rare comedic or fantastic explorations in the popular culture. Only over the last half century has that begun to change.

Throughout most of American history, the idea of a black president has been a subject fit only for satire. One prominent Hollywood example of this tendency is *Rufus Jones for President* (1933), a short musical comedy about a young African American boy, played by seven-year-old Sammy Davis, Jr., who dreams that he is elected president. The film portrays the subject in hilarious fashion, replete with a variety of offensive racial stereotypes, including African Americans eating chicken, stealing watermelons, and shooting craps. Over the past five decades, African American comedians have viewed the idea as being equally absurd, though highlighting the racism of many whites as the reason. Dick Gregory, Richard Pryor, Eddie Murphy, Chris Rock, and Dave Chappelle have made it the subject of their standup routines and comedy skits. Chappelle even suggested in one monologue that the first black president would prove so offensive to whites that he would need to select a Mexican vice president to stave off assassination or impeachment.

In the two major works of fiction to explore the subject in the twentieth century, the authors devised creative plot twists to work around the implausibility of an African American ascending to the presidency. The first of these, *The Black President* (1926) by prominent Brazilian writer Monteiro Lobato, was penned while he was living in the United States. Set in 2228, the novel recounts a fictional U.S. presidential campaign between three candidates—a conservative white male, a white female, and a black male named Jim Roy. Late in the campaign, Roy surges ahead and is elected the nation's eighty-eighth president (doubling Obama's actual number). He is found dead, however, the morning that he is to take office. By setting the story in the distant future, having the black candidate win in a three-way race, and arranging for his assassination before he is inaugurated, Lobato made the idea of a black president more plausible. Nevertheless, while the novel was published in Portuguese and is a cult classic in Brazil, he failed in his attempts to find an American publisher.

The subject remained largely unexplored in fiction thereafter until popular American novelist Irving Wallace published *The Man* (1964). Written in the midst of the civil rights movement, the novel focuses on Douglas Dilman, an African American senator who was made president *pro tempore* of the Senate in what was largely a token appointment. When the president and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are tragically killed in the collapse of an ancient structure during an international summit in Europe, and the vice president refuses the post for health reasons, Dilman ascends to the presidency. Throughout the

remainder of the novel, he faces widespread public opposition, charges of corruption, an assassination attempt, and, ultimately, impeachment. Even in the midst of dramatic racial change in the U.S., Wallace could only conceive of a black man becoming president through a series of tragic events—and, then, not for very long. A Hollywood film version of *The Man*, starring James Earl Jones in the role of Dilman, was released to theaters in 1972. By that time, attitudes were beginning to change.



*O Presidente Negro* [The Black President] (1926) by Brazilian writer Monteiro Lobato (left), recounts the victory of a fictional African American U.S. presidential candidate, Jim Roy.

a black president. A few serious observers even prophesied the future election of a black man to the nation's highest office. Writing in *Esquire* in 1958, Senator Jacobs Javits of New York expressed his belief that this would happen by the end of the twentieth century. Speaking on the presidential campaign trail in 1968, Robert F. Kennedy accurately predicted that it would occur within four decades. Several benchmarks marked the way. Five blacks ran for president on radical or racial third-party tickets during the 1960s—this had happened only once before. Rev. Channing Phillips of Washington, D.C. received forty-six presidential nominating votes and Georgia State Representative Julian Bond received eighty-seven and one-half at the 1968 Democratic Convention. Finally, in 1972, Representative Shirley Chisholm of New York became the first black candidate to run in the presidential primaries. Jesse Jackson's 1984 and 1988 presidential primary campaigns considerably broadened public acceptance of the idea of a black president.

During the two campaigns, he received nearly ten million votes, won several primaries and caucuses, accumulated hundreds of delegates, and moved millions of Americans with his stirring speech at the 1988 Democratic Convention. His candidacy paved the way for Obama and the other African Americans who have entered more recent presidential primaries.

Over the past decade, popular culture has both reflected and increased public acceptance of the idea of a black president. *Deep Impact*, *Head of State*, and other feature films, along with the television thriller *24*, offered positive portrayals of fictional black presidents. Dennis Haysbert, who played a black president in *24*, suggested to journalists that his "portrayal of David Palmer, I think, may have helped open the eyes of the American people." By the beginning of the 2008 presidential primary season, polling data showed that race had

declined significantly as a factor in choosing a president. In fact, it was less of a handicap to a potential presidential candidate than being female or outside of the American religious mainstream. Whatever the reasons for this change—the civil rights movement, the campaigns of Jesse Jackson, or more recent mainstream depictions of an African American in the presidency—Obama's campaign was successful, in large part, to the widespread acceptance of the idea of a black president that has taken place over the course of the last half century. □

Roy E. Finkenbine is professor of history and director of the Black Abolitionist Archives at the University of Detroit Mercy.

## Correction

Due to space limitations, several of the reflections on the global reaction to the Obama presidential candidacy in the November issue of the *OAH Newsletter* ("The Obama Phenomenon in Global Perspective") were condensed for the printed edition. Find complete editions of each article online at <<http://www.oah.org/pubs/nl/2008nov/>>. We regret any errors that may have appeared in the paper version. □



## Some New Roles, Directions for NHPRC

Adrienne Thomas, Acting Archivist



Thomas

Since 1964, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has made grants to preserve and publish nonfederal records in institutions across America. These modest grants can have far-reaching impacts. For example, NHPRC grants have helped to publish the Adams Family Papers, which historian David McCullough drew on for his Pulitzer Prize-winning biography, *John Adams*, which was the basis of the acclaimed HBO miniseries of the same name.

The commission made its first grants in 1964. Since then, it has awarded \$175 million to 4,500 projects involving records held by various institutions across the country, including state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit groups. The grants often act as catalysts, providing seed money for projects that increase the number and availability of sources of American history.

Funds are used for various purposes—preserving historical records, producing oral histories, digitizing collections, publishing documentary editions, establishing new archives programs, and otherwise making the nation's documentary heritage accessible to the public.

Over the years, NHPRC grants have supported 300 publishing projects involving more than 900 individual volumes of original documents and 9,100 reels of microfilm. NHPRC-funded archival projects are of great assistance to those who use historical documents—scholars, family and local historians, journalists and authors, documentary filmmakers, lawyers, and many others. Now, the NHPRC, which like the National Archives is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year, has an opportunity to expand its grants programs even further.

The Presidential Historical Records Act of 2008 authorizes a grants program for Presidential Centers of Historical Excellence, provides for online access to the papers of the Founding Fathers, and authorizes a national database and grants program for records of servitude, emancipation, and post-Civil War reconstruction.

Under this legislation, the NHPRC will be able to extend NARA's reach to the records of presidents who do not now have federally operated presidential libraries. Although these records have always been eligible to compete for an NHPRC grant, the new legislation anticipates that a separate grant fund will eventually be available to support those repositories with these presidential materials. The act, however, has not yet been funded by Congress, but important changes may be in store for the NHPRC and the National Archives if funds are appropriated for these projects.

The Presidential Centers of Historical Excellence program would apply to any former president who does not have a library within the NARA system of presidential libraries—all presidents before Herbert Hoover, who took office in 1929. This program would provide competitive grants to eligible organizations to promote the preservation of, and public access to, historical records relating to any of these former chief executives.

The second new program, stemming from the Commission's *Founding Fathers Online* report issued to Congress this past spring, would allow the archivist to enter into a cooperative agreement to provide Internet access to the papers of the Founding Fathers. This would involve the documentary editions of the papers of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, James Madison and other figures prominent in the nation's history.

The third new grants program involves the records of servitude, emancipation, post-Civil War reconstruction and other records to assist African Americans and others in conducting genealogical and historical research. These would include the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands records, Southern Claims Commission records, records of the Freedman's Bank, slave impressments records, slave payroll records, slave manifests, and others. The bill requires the National Archives to set up a national database of information about these records. It also authorizes the NHPRC to make grants to states, colleges and universities,

and other nonprofit organizations to preserve such records and establish similar online databases.

The legislation also requires the archivist to provide a capital improvement plan for NARA's presidential libraries as part of the fiscal year 2010 budget. The archivist is also directed to submit to Congress a report on alternative models for presidential archival depositories that cost the government less, improve the preservation of records, and make the records more readily accessible to the public.

Some of the reforms included in the new legislation, particularly the new grant programs, will require additional appropriations. Providing alternative operating models for presidential libraries at less cost will present significant challenges for NARA and for those who fund presidential libraries; for, in addition, the legislation contained a significant cost-cutting measure that increased the required endowment for future operation and maintenance of the library to sixty percent of the cost of the library. This new legislation was sponsored by Senator Jim Webb and former Senator John Warner of Virginia.

As always, the NHPRC remains a vital part of our efforts to preserve and make accessible the records of the American experience, and we look forward to implementing these new grant programs on behalf of those efforts. □

"There's nothing new in the world except the history you don't know."

—Harry S. Truman

Discover What's New  
in the Past in

### Prologue

Quarterly of the National Archives  
and Records Administration

\$24/year in U.S. \$30/outside U.S.

Order online at <http://estore.archives.gov>.

Credit card orders can be made by calling  
1-800-234-8861 or 202-357-5482 weekdays,  
8 a.m.–4:30 p.m. eastern time.

Fax credit card orders to *Prologue* at 202-357-5999.

*Prologue*, National Archives, Cashier (NAT),  
8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740.

[www.archives.gov/publications/prologue](http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue)

#### A NEW OAH AWARD

### DARLENE CLARK HINE AWARD

#### IN AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S & GENDER HISTORY

Recognizing the best book in African American women's and gender history, the first annual Darlene Clark Hine Award will be given at the 2010 OAH Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. For its inaugural year, the committee will consider books on African American women's and gender history published in 2008 and 2009.

The winning author will receive \$2,000 and the publisher will be honored with a certificate of merit. Entries for the 2010 award must be received by October 1, 2009.

For more information, visit:

<<http://www.oah.org/activities/awards/hine>>





# Lest We Forget

Ted Engelmann

John Maxwell Good was a stonemason in Edmonton, Canada, with a wife and young daughter when he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces (CEF) in August 1916. For the six short months he served in France, Private Good had the dangerous assignment as a messenger and runner. Pvt. John Maxwell Good was killed in the line of duty, January 1, 1917, 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion, CEF, and buried at Villers Station, in northern France.

▪ **May 16, 2008, Villers Station Cemetery** (eight miles northwest of Arras, northern France). Brian Brooks, a twenty-one-year-old Canadian college student walks through the groomed cemetery of Commonwealth soldiers killed in World War I. Our group of twenty-three follows at a respectable distance. Toward the back of the small cemetery Brian locates the grave of Private Good. Brian stands a few moments while reading the inscription, introducing himself to the man he has come so far to find. Brian bends down and gently places a small Canadian flag at the gravestone standing in French soil. Private John Maxwell Good was Brian's maternal great-great-grandfather, and Brian is the first person of his family to visit the grave in ninety-one years.

As Brian put his Canadian flag in the soil in front of the gravestone, then the bouquet of roses, I do not think there was a dry eye in the group of college students from British Columbia. All the textbook knowledge about the war was set aside during the few moments of silence, collectively supporting the first of his family to stand before this grave so far away from home.

Brian's mother said that her mother still has the telegram her grandmother received when John Maxwell Good was killed. An e-mail from Brian's mother explained, "Brian hadn't told my mom that he had actually made it to visit the grave until after he was back, and when he shared the details of the visit to the cemetery my mother cried. It meant so much to her. I think that was a real highlight for

Brian as well...when he could say that he had been there for his grandmother, her mother and father and her grandfather."

From May 4 to 22, 2008, I accompanied a field study class touring Canadian battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries of "The Great War." We traveled eighteen days along the Western Front, from Ypres, Belgium, to Lille and Verdun, France.

The trip was arranged by Dr. Stephen Davies, Project Director of the Canadian Letters and Images Project at Vancouver Island University, Nanaimo, BC (<[www.mala.bc.ca/history/letters](http://www.mala.bc.ca/history/letters)>).

As a war veteran (1968-1969) of the American war in Vietnam, and chaperone, I was also observing the effect of our trip on these twenty-two Canadian students: a war that ended ninety years ago on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918.

Often I found myself overwhelmed by the enormous number of casualties and lost: 250,000 French casualties (April 16-29, 1917); 60,000 British casualties in the first two hours of a morning charge (July 1, 1917); and during a 100-day campaign (July 30-November 10, 1917), 700,000 casualties were counted on all sides. I would not presume to compare the fear, terror, and chaotic moments found on the Western Front to my experiences in Vietnam. However, I can certainly empathize.

After visiting numerous cemeteries, students began to feel overwhelmed. One student felt guilty for ignoring many of the graves. While reading many of the gravestone inscriptions at the first cemeteries, we soon found there were too many. After a bit, we passed by the graves without paying much attention, becoming emotionally numb from the magnitude of the loss on all sides. The Canadian losses seemed personal to the students. Each student had six small Canadian paper flags to be placed at a grave or memorial they thought significant. Politics aside, it was interesting that a few flags were left at graves of soldiers from different countries based perhaps on a student's date of birth being the same as the soldier's birth or death some ninety years earlier. A personal bond was forged across time, distance, and culture.

▪ **May 6, near Ypres, Belgium.** The students went through a "platoon experience," at the Passchendaele Museum. They were issued full uniforms: trousers, blouse, boots, puttees (do not wrap them too tight!), helmet, .303 rifles (inoperable, but still heavy), gas mask, someone carried several Mills bombs (7 kg "hand grenades"), and two stretcher bearers. As we marched the three-kilometer path to Tyne



Brian Brooks places a Canadian flag on the grave of his great-great-grandfather, Private John Maxwell Good, Villers Station, France. (Photo by Brad Durvin)

Cot Cemetery under a hot sun, the group was "gassed." A wounded soldier required stretcher bearers—four to carry one takes more guns off the line—and Mills bombs were thrown at a German pillbox. If they wanted to live, the throwers needed to improve.

▪ **May 12, near Lille, France, the Somme.** One (of many) poignant moments for me as a veteran happened at Vimy Ridge, a memorial to the first major battle of the Somme won by Canadians. Descending thirty feet into the Grange Tunnel, I took up my usual position at the end of the group. I had emotional triggers to dank, musty smelling underground bunkers and tunnels from time spent in my underground bunker being bombarded by Vietcong mortars and rockets. I was ready to scoot out the back if my emotions got triggered. Luckily, the tunnels were cemented for erosion control and safety, and there was not any smell.

Still, while anticipating the worst, my anxiety increased causing me to nag a couple students to catch up with the group. Up top, I took the two young men aside and explained why I was so anxious. My eyes were moist as I told these two college students I was scared my emotional fear of the past would cause me to run. My anxiety was about me, not their straggling. About thirty minutes later, the class was listening to another guide at the impressive Vimy Ridge Memorial. A student asked what people from other countries thought of the memorial. She quickly replied one Vietnam veteran had approached her, tears in his eyes, and told her the tunnels brought back his experiences in Vietnam. I have no idea the impression left with the two young men I encountered, but I hope it was positive. One of those things you may never know.

The students who participated on this trip developed a personal experience with World War I, though through the distant prism of history. It is a reminder of the importance of history and the powerful impact of going beyond the text to explore the past. From my own experience of being in the presence of World War I, walking in my father's footsteps in the Philippines from World War II, realizing we "forgot" the Korean War, feeling my own pain and chaos of Vietnam, and patrolling in an up-armored Humvee in Baghdad, I wonder what we can teach about war. Maybe nothing. It is too personal.

Lest we forget. □

*Ted Engelmann is an OAH Distinguished Lecturer, photographer, educator, and veteran of the war in Vietnam. From November to December 2008, Ted embedded at FOB Falcon and Combat Outpost 803 in Baghdad, Iraq. His photographs of soldiers in Iraq will compare and contrast with his experience in Vietnam forty years ago. Ted is currently living in Denver finishing a memoir about the effects of war. His web site is <<http://www.tedengelmann.com>>.*



"Gas boys, gas..." Passchendaele, Belgium. (Photo by Ted Engelmann)





Boydston

## Jeanne Boydston

Jeanne Boydston, the Robinson-Edwards Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin, died on Saturday, November 1, 2008, less than six weeks after she was diagnosed with lung cancer. She is survived by her partner of nearly twenty years, Joy Newmann, her brother Robert, Joy's children, their grandchildren, a nephew and two nieces, and

numerous friends. Her parents, Donnell and Juanita (Layman) Boydston and her brother James predeceased her.

Jeanne Boydston was born on December 15, 1944, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was educated at the University of Tennessee and Yale University. After graduating from college in 1967, she received a Master's degree in English, writing about Edith Wharton. She became deeply engaged in the civil rights, feminist, and student movements, and spent the mid-1970s working at the Pennsylvania Department of Education, helping to implement the academic equality promised to girls by Title IX. She entered the Ph.D. program in American Studies at Yale in 1977, where she completed her degree in 1984 as Nancy F. Cott's first advisee. She joined Wisconsin's Department of History and Women's Studies program in 1988, having taught at Rutgers University-Camden for several years.

Jeanne Boydston's 1990 book, *Home and Work: Housework, Wages, and the Ideology of Labor in the Early Republic*, transformed the study of women's and labor history through its meticulous analysis of housework and of the rhetoric about housework's decline as labor. She continued to engage her scholarly concern for the integrity of women's labor and the power of gender to shape and obscure class and racial identities in articles and in several coedited or coauthored volumes, including *The Limits of Sisterhood: The Beecher Sisters on Women's Rights and Woman's Sphere* (1988); *Root of Bitterness: Documents in the Social History of American Women* (1996); and *Making a Nation*, a widely-used textbook in U.S. history. Her "Gender as a Question of Historical Analysis," which appeared in the November 2008 issue of *Gender and History*, will continue to generate controversy, forcing historians to reconsider our uses of gender as a universal category for understanding the distribution of power.

No listing of Jeanne Boydston's scholarly work, awards, and publications can effectively measure her impact as a brilliant, beloved, and much honored teacher. The books and dissertations written by an entire cohort of Wisconsin-trained historians will long reflect her ongoing influence.

Jeanne loved her work and cherished the life of the mind that scholarship and teaching could entail. But she never believed that academic life was the only thing going on. She was passionate about art, literature, and the prospect of seeing Barack Obama become president. She was a talented artist, who was captivated by the colors of the places that she and Joy visited. She loved the house she and Joy shared, where they spent many hours on the deck overlooking Lake Monona, or working in the garden.

For an essentially private person who preferred small groups to large ones, Jeanne Boydston touched the lives of an enormous number of people. On November 22, 2008,

some 150 friends, family, and colleagues gathered in Madison's Olbrich Botanical Gardens to view photos, recall her dry humor, and reflect on the conversations that will continue to influence us even as we grapple with her absence.

To support graduate students working in and researching on gender or women's history, the University of Wisconsin Foundation has created the "Jeanne Boydston Memorial Fund—UW Foundation." Donations may be made in Jeanne's memory and sent to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, US Bank Lockbox, PO Box 78807, Milwaukee, WI 53278-0807. □

—Lori D. Ginzberg  
Penn State University



Gjerde

## Jon Gjerde

Jon Gjerde had been a faculty member in the history department at the University of California at Berkeley since 1985. Yet all who knew Jon understood that his love of Berkeley came second to his love of the Midwest he considered home. A native of Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a graduate of the University of Northern Iowa (BA, 1975) and the University of Minnesota (Ph.D., 1982), Jon became his generation's preeminent historian of the ethnic history of that region. He authored many articles and reviews, as well as five books, including the award-winning *The Minds of the West: The Ethnocultural Evolution of the Rural Middle West, 1830-1917* (1997) and *From Peasants to Farmers: The Migration from Balestrand, Norway to the Upper Middle West* (1985). In these works and others, Jon combined a sophisticated understanding of quantitative analyses with a meticulous reading of the words and actions of the less famous to paint a layered portrait of first Norwegians, and then other European immigrants, who settled the Upper Midwest.

Over the course of nearly two and a half decades, Jon rose from assistant professor to the Alexander F. and May T. Morrison Professor of History. During that time he garnered a well-deserved reputation for getting things done while getting along with everyone around. He directed the Scandinavian Studies Center, chaired the history department and was, at the time of his death, dean of the social sciences.

While his work will be a permanent record of his stature as a scholar, Jon's humanity is what produced the stunned shrieks of "No, it can't be true" in the hours after his death at age 55. On Sunday, October 26, as he cooled down after a workout at home, the electrical pulse to his heart simply stopped, his wife and love, Ruth, explained. Thoughtful, smart, unassuming, caring, devoted, and loving—all described a man who excelled as a scholar, administrator, leader, friend, colleague, father, brother, and husband. And those of us fortunate to have known Jon up close might add sports enthusiast, basketball junkie, and enjoyer of good wine, food, conversation, and an occasional Leinenkugel to the descriptors.

Above all things, Jon loved his family; that is his most enduring legacy. In a world where much changes, Jon's relationship with Ruth served as a reminder to all of the power of love to endure and to grow deeper and stronger over time. In the weeks before his death he already envisioned the day he would relinquish his administrative

post, finish his next book, and travel with his love. He was equally buoyant about his daughters, and the young women they had grown up to become. That sense of perspective will be missed.

Jon is survived by his wife, Ruth; daughters, Christine and Kari; brother, David; and sister, Carol Gauger; as well as family members, friends, colleagues and former students. Contributions in his honor should be sent to the Jon and Ruth Gjerde Graduate Student Endowment, history department, UC Berkeley. □

—Earl Lewis  
Emory University



Stowe

## Noel J. Stowe

Noel J. Stowe, professor of history at Arizona State University, died on December 13, 2008. He was a lifetime member of the Organization of American Historians and participated in the work of the American Historical Association as a member of the Committee on Redefining Scholarly Work in 1992 through 1994, as a participant in the AHA's Wingspread Group on the Future of the History Master's Degree in 2005, and as a member of the Task Force on Public History from 2001 to 2005.

Stowe began teaching at Arizona State University in 1967, after receiving his B.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Southern California and teaching briefly at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. In 1978, he became the history department's director of graduate study. In his eight years in that position, he expanded the master's and doctoral degree programs and founded its public history program, which achieved national and international recognition under his guidance. He directed more than fifty graduate theses and dissertations. His students have gone on to direct public history programs at other universities and to work in museums, historical societies, and archives across the country.

In 1987, Stowe became assistant dean of the Graduate College at ASU, and in 1991 he became associate dean. He promoted ASU's participation in national projects funded by the Pew Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. He was dedicated to improving the graduate experience of students throughout the university and to promoting the admission and success of minority students. After a year as interim dean, he returned to the history department, which he chaired from 1998 to 2006. Stowe was also a productive scholar, with three books and more than a dozen articles published. In total, he directed grant-funded projects of more than \$1 million.

Stowe worked tirelessly on the national stage to broaden the opportunities for historians to take their scholarship beyond the walls of the university. He was a founding member of the National Council on Public History and had represented NCPH as a delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies since 2005. Stowe became active in the Oral History Association in the 1980s. He was a member of the executive board of the Southwest Oral History Association from 1989 to 1994 and its president in 1992 to 1993. He worked on the program committee for the American Association for State and Local History from 2002 to 2007.



## Professional Opportunities

### University of Illinois at Springfield

Chancellor Naomi B. Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies. Endowed Chair, Lincoln Studies/Civil War Era: The History Department of the University of Illinois at Springfield invites applications from and nominations of distinguished scholars to fill the Chancellor Naomi B. Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies. The chair was endowed in 2000 by the Dr. Richard E. Vaden Family, and was held by Dr. Phillip Paludan until his death in 2007. The appointment will be tenured at the rank of professor. We will consider applications from advanced associate professors who meet the criteria. The candidate should hold a Ph.D. in history, have a record of scholarly excellence in the history of Lincoln and the Civil War era, and be prepared to enhance ongoing scholarship in the field. The candidate should have a record of teaching excellence and be prepared to offer appropriate courses at the undergraduate and graduate level. The candidate must be able to work effectively in a small department, and must be an effective communicator who is prepared to discuss scholarship in the wider public arena, including with non-scholarly audiences. Springfield is home to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum and other Lincoln sites. UIS hosts an annual Lincoln Legacy Lecture Series. The University of Illinois at Springfield is located in the state capital and is one of three campuses of the University of Illinois. UIS serves approximately 4,800 traditional and non-traditional students in 20 undergraduate and 19 gradu-

ate programs. Please send a letter of application, vitae, and the games and contact information for three references. We will not contact references without first informing candidates. Applications/nominations should be forwarded to the Lynn Chair Search Committee, Department of History, University of Illinois at Springfield, One University Plaza, MS UHB 3050, Springfield, IL 62703-5407. For fullest consideration, materials should be received no later than February 2, 2009. UIS is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer with a strong institutional commitment to recruitment and retention of a diverse and inclusive campus community. Persons with disabilities, women, minorities, and veterans are encouraged to apply.

### Read More Online

The *OAH Newsletter* has reserved a spot on the OAH web site where you can read (and submit) "professional opportunities" announcements, as well as fellowships, news of grants, calls for papers, and more. Go online:

[www.oah.org/announce](http://www.oah.org/announce)

Stowe's interest in Arizona history led to contributions far beyond the ASU campus. He was a member of both the state and local boards of the Arizona Historical Society, the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission, and helped establish Friends of Arizona Archives. In August 2008, he and a team of researchers received a National Endowment for the Humanities planning grant to design and implement *Becoming Arizona*, an online encyclopedia of Arizona history, culture, politics, economics, and other topics as a centennial project. He worked closely with the Arizona Humanities Council, which presented him with the Friend of the Humanities Award in 2004. In June 2008, he received the Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Award.

Stowe is survived by his wife, Gwen. Their son, James, died in 2007. Donations may be made in his memory to the ASU Foundation for the Noel J. and Gwen J. Stowe Public History Endowment, c/o Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4302. The endowment will help support scholarly activities in public history in the Department of History, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe campus. □

—Jannelle Warren-Findley  
Arizona State University

## News for the Profession

### First Glimpse of the Public History Survey

Thanks to the support and interest of almost 4,000 members of the profession, our survey of public history professionals was a terrific success. In the end, we received 3,888 responses—almost one-third more than the last survey, conducted in 1980. The surveys were sent out to public history members of ten associations (the Organization of American Historians, National Council on Public History, American Historical Association, the American Association for State and Local History, American Association of Museums, Association of Personal Historians, Australian Historical Association, Canadian Historical Association, Oral History Association, and Society for History in the Federal Government).

We are just beginning to tabulate the results, but it appears the responses will provide detailed insight into the rich diversity of the public history field. The respondents represent a wide range of training backgrounds, employment possibilities, and outlooks on the field. Even though the vast majority of the respondents live in the United States (89 percent), we also received information from historians in Canada and twenty-nine other countries. This should provide some comparative information for practices here and abroad.

Even at the most superficial level, the survey offers an interesting profile of the shape of the public history profession. A plurality of the respondents, 24 percent, were employed in museums, while 21 percent in government agencies, 10 percent in consulting, 9 percent in historical organizations, and 5 percent each in non-profits and re-

search centers/archives/libraries. Another 17 percent of the respondents were employed in colleges and universities.

The most visible change occurred in the gender balance in the field, which has flipped in the past thirty years. Today, 65 percent are women. When the last survey of public historians was conducted in 1980, 65 percent of the respondents were men. And public history practitioners across the field today are an older group as well, with 30 percent over the age of fifty-five, compared to 11 percent in the 1980 study. Currently, 25 percent are thirty-five years or younger, compared to 42 percent in 1980.

This is only a small, cursory sampling of the results. Staff and committees of the ten organizations involved will continue analyzing responses to the more than forty survey questions in the coming year. Of particular interest will be responses to the open-ended questions, "What do you view as the biggest challenge in your current work?" and "What do you see as the most serious issue(s) facing public history today?"

Those who responded to the survey will probably be most immediately interested in whether they won the drawing for two \$100 book gift cards. By the December 1 deadline, two thirds of the survey respondents had entered the drawing. In the end, the two winners were John Krugler at Marquette University and David McKenzie at the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington.

Congratulations to them and many thanks to all who participated. □

—Robert Townsend and John Dichtl

### ACLS Humanities E-Book

ACLS Humanities E-Book (HEB) is happy to announce the addition of its next round of 500 new titles across the humanities, bringing its total collection to 2,200 titles. Among these is a new series that will be of interest to AHA members. For more than seventy-five years the American Historical Association's *Guide to Historical Literature* has provided snapshots of the best work in the discipline. Each volume offers a selective "inventory of the best historical literature" in all fields, topics, and methods, and was carefully crafted by large teams of bibliographers and historians. For anyone seeking a better understanding of the "state-of-the-art" in history, this is the best place to start. The series and its individual titles are accessible both through standard searches across HEB or through discrete browse lists and search routines. To view the titles in the series visit: <[http://www.humanitiesebook.org/series\\_AHA.html](http://www.humanitiesebook.org/series_AHA.html)>.

Humanities E-Book is a digital collection of nearly 2,200 full-text titles offered by the ACLS in collaboration with the Organization of American Historians and thirteen participating learned societies, nearly 100 contributing publishers, and librarians at the University of Michigan's Scholarly Publishing Office. The result is an online, fully searchable collection of high-quality books in the Humanities, recommended and reviewed by scholars and featuring unlimited multi-user access and free, downloadable MARC records. For further information about our collections and subscriptions please visit our web site at: <<http://www.humanitiesebook.org>> or e-mail us at <[info@hebook.org](mailto:info@hebook.org)>. □



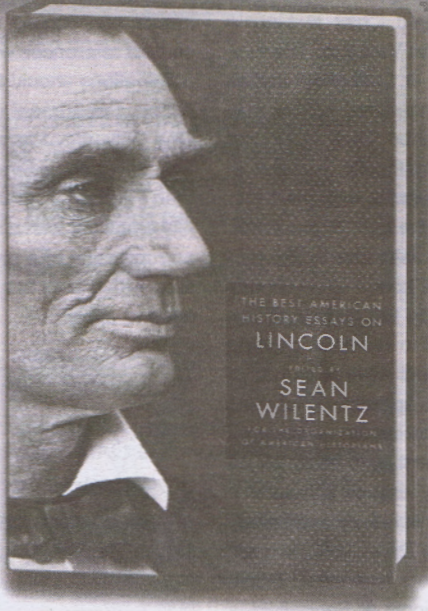
**CELEBRATING AN  
AMERICAN LEGEND**

**THE BEST AMERICAN  
HISTORY ESSAYS ON  
LINCOLN**

Edited by **SEAN WILENTZ**  
for The Organization of American Historians

"Eleven essays ...  
**vigorously argued,  
well-written opinions**  
about Lincoln—the person and  
the politician." —*Booklist*

2009 / 272 pp. / \$16.95 pb.  
ISBN: 0-230-60914-7



**palgrave  
macmillan**

Distributor of Berg Publishers, I.B.Tauris,  
Manchester University Press, Pluto Press, and Zed Books  
AVAILABLE IN BOOKSTORES • [www.palgrave-usa.com](http://www.palgrave-usa.com)



## Newsletter

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS  
112 North Bryan Avenue • P O Box 5457  
Bloomington IN USA 47407-5457  
[www.oah.org](http://www.oah.org)

Non Profit Organization  
Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 116  
Bloomington IN 47401

## NEW FROM OXFORD

### New in Paperback

#### SLAVERY, RESISTANCE, FREEDOM

Edited by GABOR S. BORITT and  
SCOTT HANCOCK

2007 (paper 2009) 208 pp.; 1 ht paper \$15.95 cloth \$24.95

Winner of the Wesley-Logan Prize of the American  
Historical Association

Finalist, Hurston/Wright Legacy Award

#### DREAMS OF AFRICA IN ALABAMA

The Slave Ship *Clotilda* and the Story of the Last Africans  
Brought to America

SYLVIANE A. DIOUF

2007 (paper 2009) 352 pp.; 30 halftones paper \$19.95  
cloth \$30.00

#### REBELS RISING

Cities and the American Revolution

BENJAMIN L. CARP

2007 (paper 2009) 352 pp.; 30 halftones paper \$21.95  
cloth \$40.00

#### WALKING IN THE WAY OF PEACE

Quaker Pacifism in the Seventeenth Century

MEREDITH BALDWIN WEDDLE

2001 (paper 2009) 368 pp.; 22 halftones paper \$29.95  
cloth \$100.00

#### BECOMING AFRICAN IN AMERICA

Race and Nation in the Early Black Atlantic

JAMES SIDBURY

2007 (paper 2009) 304 pp.; 13 halftones, 3 line paper \$19.95  
cloth \$35.00

Winner of the Philip S. Klein Book Prize of the  
Pennsylvania Historical Association

Honorable Mention, Fraunces Tavern Museum Book  
Award

#### TAMING DEMOCRACY

"The People," the Founders, and the Troubled Ending of  
the American Revolution

TERRY BOUTON

2007 (paper 2009) 352 pp.; 11 halftones, 2 lines paper \$21.95  
cloth \$35.00

Winner of the Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize of the  
Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Finalist, Lionel Gelber Prize

Winner of the Akira Iriye International History Book  
Award

#### THE WILSONIAN MOMENT

Self-Determination and the International Origins of  
Anticolonial Nationalism

EREZ MANELA

2007 (paper 2009) 352 pp.; 20 halftones paper \$19.95  
cloth \$29.99

#### PEACE, POWER, RIGHTEOUSNESS

An Indigenous Manifesto  
Second Edition

TAIAIAKE ALFRED

2009 208 pp. paper \$19.95

#### UNDER THE MARCH SUN

The Story of Spring Training

CHARLES FOUNTAIN

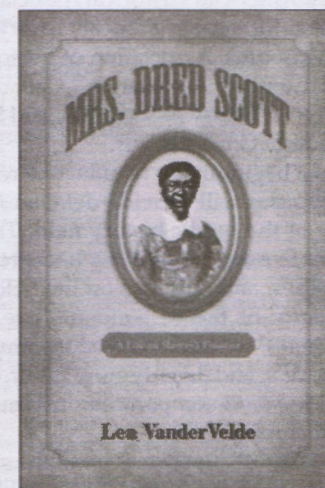
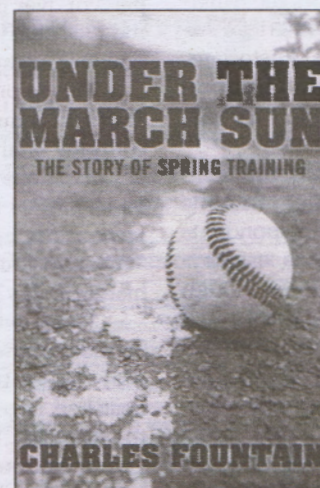
2009 336 pp. \$24.95

#### MRS. DRED SCOTT

A Life on Slavery's Frontier

LEA VANDERVELDE

2009 496 pp. \$34.95



**OXFORD**

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Visit us online at [www.oup.com/us](http://www.oup.com/us)



## Seattle: A City of Neighborhoods

Shirley J. Yee

Seattle may be known for its big enterprises—Starbucks Coffee and Microsoft to name just two. But one of its most distinctive characteristics is its unique cluster of neighborhoods—many of which border bodies of water, large and small (Lake Union, Puget Sound, Lake Washington, Green Lake). These bodies of water border residential areas, industrial sectors, and parks with Pacific Northwest birds, fish, and other wildlife in rain or shine. One can also take signed walking tours along Lake Union or bicycle, walk, or run the Burke-Gilman trail—wonderful ways to move through neighborhoods encircling the lake. All of the neighborhoods boast trendy and not-so-trendy restaurants, coffeehouses, and pubs that cater to tourists and locals alike.

When white settlers came to Seattle in the nineteenth century, local Native Americans—the Duwamish, Shilsholes, Tlingits, and Suquamish—fished and farmed in what is now Seattle. Each neighborhood boasts a unique social, political, and economic history. Although diverse ethnic populations have settled in many of Seattle's neighborhoods, clusters of immigrant people from Europe, Asia,

and Africa have settled in particular locales at specific historical moments. In recent years, immigrants and refugees from north Africa, eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have settled in the so-called northwest corridor from Everett to Tacoma.

### Ballard/Broadview

Bordering Puget Sound and Salmon Bay, the Ballard neighborhood was a thriving center for the lumber and fishing industries. Known as the "shingle capital of the world," Ballard's millworks produced the most shingles in the entire state by the late nineteenth century and assisted in rebuilding Seattle after the Great Fire of 1889, which nearly decimated much of downtown.

▪ **Carkeek Park.** This park and beach at Golden Gardens was the second park donated to Seattle by Morgan James Carkeek and his wife, Emily Gaskill Carkeek. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1847, Morgan Carkeek was the son of a master stonemason. After immigrating to Seattle in the 1870s, Carkeek began work as a marble mason. He eventually became a prominent building contractor in Seattle, Oregon and Victoria, B.C. The original park was located on Pontiac Bay on Lake Washington, now Sand Point-Magnusson Park in the Sand Point neighborhood. In the 1920s, the Naval Air Station displaced the park. Morgan Carkeek offered the proceeds from the sale of the property to the city of Seattle for another park.

The park and beach at **Golden Gardens** offer the rare opportunity to peer at a variety of sea creatures on minute days and beautiful views of the Olympic mountains.

▪ **Hiram Chittenden ("Ballard") Locks.** Named for Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the locks officially opened in 1917, although the completion of the canal did not occur until 1934. Construction of the ship canal began in November 1911 in a large-scale project to connect Puget Sound to Salmon Bay and Lake Union at Fremont and between Lake Washington at Montlake. The purpose of the locks is to maintain the water level of the fresh water in Lake Washington and Lake Union at twenty to twenty-two feet, prevent sea and fresh water from mixing, and move boats from the water level of the lakes to the water level of Puget Sound and vice versa. The area around the locks also features a visitor's center and the Carl S. English botanical gardens.

▪ **Nordic Heritage Museum** (3014 NW 67th St. Hours: 10-4:00 Tuesday-Saturday; take Metro Bus #17 to 32nd Ave.; \$6 Adults, \$5 Seniors & college students, \$4 children over 5yrs., free for children under 5 yrs.)

## Waterfront Highlights of Seattle



Since the early settlement of Native Americans, Seattle's commercial, leisure, and community life has centered around bodies of water—Puget Sound, Elliott Bay, the Duwamish River, and numerous lakes. Below are recommended sites for people of all ages that highlight Seattle's connection to water.

### Waterfront/Downtown

▪ **Odyssey Maritime Discovery Center.** Located at the Bell Street Pier (#66), the center includes a contemporary maritime museum that features commercial fishing, shipping, trade, transportation, recreation, and maritime protection. Admission: \$7 Adults, \$5 Seniors, \$5 Students (5-18 yrs.), \$2 (2-4 yrs., free for children under 2). Hours: Wednesday-Thursday 10-3:00, Friday, 10-4:00, Saturday/Sunday 11-5:00.

▪ **Argosy Tours.** Argosy Cruises provide a great way to see Seattle from the water. Cruises depart daily all year from downtown Seattle, Lake Union, and the Kirkland City Dock. The Harbor Tour, Argosy's longest-running cruise, is a one-hour narrated tour of Seattle's historic harbor. The locks Cruise tour is a 2.5 hour cruise from the salt water of Puget Sound into the fresh water of Lake Union, via the Hiram Chittenden Locks. These tours depart from Piers 55 and 56 in downtown Seattle. Other Argosy cruises include tours of Lake Union and Lake Washington. Cruises begin leaving the docks at noon on most days. Prices range from \$15 to \$30, depending on the cruise. More information is available online at <<http://www.argosycruises.com/publiccruises/>>.

▪ **Seattle Aquarium (1483 Alaskan Way).** Do not miss a visit to the aquarium. Built in 1977, the aquarium recently underwent a significant renovation. Wander through the aquarium on your own or take a guided tour by one of the naturalists to see a variety of exhibits, including the "Underwater Dome," "Windows on Washington Waters," "Life on the Edge," and "Marine Mammals." Consider combining your aquarium visit with an Argosy Harbor Cruise. Aquarium Admission: \$15 (13yrs. and over), \$10 (4-12yrs.), free (3yrs. and under). Aquarium and Cruise: \$28 (13yrs. and over), \$17 (6-12 yrs.), \$10(4-5 yrs.), free (3yrs. and under). Aquarium Hours: 9:30-5:00 daily. <[www.seattleaquarium.org](http://www.seattleaquarium.org)> □

### Contents

Seattle: A City of Neighborhoods	
Shirley J. Yee .....	A1
Waterfront Highlights of Seattle .....	A1
Seattle Restaurants	
Amy J. Kinsel .....	A3
Getting Around Seattle	
Julie Nicoletta .....	A7
Keeping Fit in Seattle	
Thomas M. Gaskin .....	A8
Sam Wineburg Keynotes the Fourth Annual TAH Symposium	
Kelly A. Woestman .....	A9
Seattle Map .....	A12

We would like to thank the members of the 2009 Convention Local Resource Committee for their assistance in assembling the 2009 OAH Annual Meeting Supplement. The committee is comprised of: Wilson E. O'Donnell, University of Washington, Seattle, committee cochair; Shirley Yee, University of Washington, Seattle, committee cochair; Redmond J. Barnett, Washington State Historical Society; Thomas M. Gaskin, Everett Community College; Amy J. Kinsel, Shoreline Community College; Lorraine C. McConaghy, Museum of History & Industry; Julie Nicoletta, University of Washington, Tacoma; Thomas Wellock, Central Washington University. □

Images copyright © 2008 Seattle's Convention and Visitors Bureau

See YEE / A2 ▶



View the exhibits devoted to Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Finnish history in the 1907 red brick building that was once the Daniel Webster Elementary School. The school educated generations of Scandinavian and other immigrant children who settled in the area. The school closed in 1979 and the museum opened the following year.

### Magnolia/Shilshole

Incorporated in the city of Seattle in 1891, the Magnolia neighborhood is located on a peninsula and got its name from George Vancouver. The nineteenth-century English sea captain named the area after the then abundant madrona trees on the bluffs, which he mistook for magnolias. Like many Seattle neighborhoods, Magnolia is partially bound by water—Salmon Bay and Shilshole Bay to the north, Puget Sound to the west, and Elliott Bay and Smith Cove to the south. Much of the peninsula is taken up by Discovery Park.

▪ **Daybreak Star Cultural Center.** Located on twenty acres in Discovery Park, this Native American cultural center was established in 1977 as a result of protest by Native American activists and occupation of the land in 1970. The area was part of Fort Lawton. In 1970, the U.S. Department of Defense declared the land as surplus. Bernie Whitebear led the movement to claim the land for Indian people, based upon the 1865 U.S.-Indian treaties, which promised the reversion of surplus military lands to their original owners.

▪ **West Point Lighthouse.** Built in 1881, it is the oldest lighthouse in the Puget Sound area. To get to the lighthouse, take the Discovery Park trails down to the beach and hike toward the lighthouse.

### Fremont

Often described as eclectic, funky, and offbeat, this neighborhood is located in the north-central section of Seattle and overlooks Salmon Bay. It is bordered to the west by Ballard and east by the Wallingford neighborhood. Take a walking tour through this neighborhood of shops, restaurants, cafes, microbreweries, and famous landmarks such as **The Troll** and the **statue of Lenin**. Fremont is also famous for its annual Solstice Parade, featuring the nude cyclists.

▪ **The Troll.** This Fremont landmark was sculpted in 1990 by four local artists and is located under a bridge at N. 36<sup>th</sup> Street. The statue, shown crushing a Volkswagen Beetle, is 5.5 meters high and weighs two tons. The idea of the troll living under the bridge is based upon the Scandinavian tale, "Three Billy Goats Gruff."

▪ **Lenin Statue.** The seven-ton statue of Vladimir Lenin was completed by Bulgarian sculptor Emil Venkov in 1988. Originally commissioned by the Soviet and Czech governments, the statue was removed from its location in front of a hospital in Poprad, Czechoslovakia, several months after the fall of the communism in 1989. Lewis E. Carpenter, a resident of Issaquah, Washington, found the statue in a scrap yard while he was teaching English in Poprad. He purchased the statue for \$13,000 and shipped it in three pieces to the U.S. After Carpenter's death in 1994, his fam-

ily moved the statue from Carpenter's backyard to Fremont.

▪ **Wallingford.** This neighborhood is named for John Noble Wallingford, a New England-born farmer who made his way to the west coast via Minnesota. He and his first wife, Arabella J. Degroot Wallingford, moved up and down the coast, where J.N. worked first as a lumber merchant and then turned his sights to the Seattle area, where he became a wealthy landowner and real estate speculator. By 1900, the Wallingford family resided on Woodlawn Ave. and 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. North near Green Lake. J.N. Wallingford owned much of the land south of the lake. Wallingford is known for **Dick's Drive-In Hamburger**, the Guild 45<sup>th</sup> movie theater, and many small shops, taverns, and restaurants that line the main thoroughfare on N. 45<sup>th</sup> Street. **Wallingford Center**, the former Interlake Elementary School, now houses numerous shops, a restaurant, and apartments. Gas Works Park on Lake Union lies several blocks south of the business district and holds one of several annual Fourth of July fireworks displays in the city.

### Beacon Hill

The Beacon Hill neighborhood in southeast Seattle has been known by many names over its long history. The area was originally called "Greenish-Yellow Spine" by the Duwamish. During the nineteenth century, early white settlers named the area Holgate Hill and Hanford Hill after John Holgate and Edward Hanford settled there in the

See YEE / A4 ►

## TEMPLE

30% CONFERENCE DISCOUNT FOR ORDERS PLACED AT WWW.TEMPLE.EDU/TEMPRESS\*

### PEDAGOGY OF DEMOCRACY

Feminism and the Cold War in the U.S. Occupation of Japan

MIRE KOIKARI  
\$54.50 cloth

### COLD WAR IN A HOT ZONE

The United States Confronts Labor and Independence Struggles in the British West Indies

GERALD HORNE  
\$26.95 illustrated

### AMERICANS FIRST

Chinese Americans and the Second World War

K. SCOTT WONG  
Asian American History and Culture series  
\$19.95

### CHINESE AMERICANS AND THE POLITICS OF RACE AND CULTURE

EDITED BY SUCHENG CHAN AND MADELINE Y. HSU  
Asian American History and Culture series  
\$27.95 illustrated

### MODEL CITY BLUES

Urban Space and Organized Resistance in New Haven

MANDI ISAACS JACKSON  
\$25.95

### RUNAWAY ROMANCES

Hollywood's Postwar Tour of Europe  
ROBERT R. SHANDLEY  
\$57.50 cloth illustrated  
June 2009

### THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF COMMUNISM

MICHAEL E. BROWN  
\$25.95

### ORAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC MEMORIES

EDITED BY PAULA HAMILTON AND LINDA SHOPE  
\$29.95 illustrated

### A NEW BRAND OF BUSINESS

Charles Coolidge Parlin, Curtis Publishing Company, and the Origins of Market Research  
DOUGLAS B. WARD  
\$49.50 cloth illustrated  
July 2009

### NEW IN PAPER

#### THE AMERICANIZATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Intellectuals and Public Responsibility in the Postwar United States

DAVID PAUL HANEY  
\$24.95

#### THE COOLIE SPEAKS

Chinese Indentured Laborers and African Slaves in Cuba

LISA YUN  
Asian American History and Culture series  
\$24.95 illustrated

#### THE END OF EMPIRES

African Americans and India  
GERALD HORNE  
\$26.95 illustrated  
Fall 2009

#### HOW MANY EXCEPTIONALISMS?

Explorations in Comparative Macroanalysis  
ARISTIDE R. ZOLBERG  
Politics, History, and Social Change series  
\$27.95 illustrated  
Fall 2009

\*applies to all History and American Studies titles  
enter promo code: TOAH09 for discount • offer expires 4/30/09

 **TEMPLE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Orders: 800-621-2736 [www.temple.edu/tempress](http://www.temple.edu/tempress)



# Seattle Restaurants

Amy J. Kinsel

## Asian

### Bambuza Vietnamese Bistro

Open from 11 a.m. daily; a step up from the Convention Center's fast food outlets; salad rolls and fire-grilled entrees; alphabetical list of 200 cocktails on the menu; moderate. 820 Pike St.; 206-219-5555.

### Dragonfish Asian Café

Open 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily; located one block north of the Convention Center; traditional American breakfast menu; lunch features stir fry, bento boxes, wraps, noodle bowls, and sushi; dinner offers pan-Asian dishes with a Japanese flavor; moderate; dinner reservations recommended. 722 Pine St.; 206-467-7777; <<http://www.dragonfishcafe.com/>>.

### Typhoon!

Open for lunch and dinner; daily hours vary; expertly prepared and served Thai food from a moderately priced northwest chain that is a bit more upscale than some of Seattle's smaller family-run Thai restaurants; dinner reservations recommended. 1400 Western Avenue; 206-262-9797; <<http://www.typhoonrestaurants.com/>>.

### Wild Ginger Asian Restaurant and Satay Bar

Pan Asian (satay bar, dining room, lounge)

Open daily from 11:30 a.m. for lunch and dinner; wide selection of imaginative, excellently-prepared dishes from Pacific Rim countries; dining room, satay bar, and lounge; moderately expensive, reservations recommended. 1401 Third Ave.; 206-623-4450; <<http://www.wildginger.net/>>.

## Deli/Café

### Bakeman's Restaurant

Popular, busy, cash-only deli located in Pioneer Square; probably the best sandwiches in town (turkey and meatloaf are favorites); order from the counter; on crowded weekdays it is best to know what you want and have your cash ready when you reach the front of the line (for the turkey sandwich, specify white or dark meat, bread selection, with or without cranberries or mayo, etc.). 122 Cherry St. 206-622-3375

### The Other Coast Café

Open 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; claims to serve east coast sandwiches on the west coast; Boars Head pastrami for the Reuben sandwich, meatball sub, grilled veggie sandwich, fresh-baked bread, potato salad and cold slaw. 601 Union Square; 206-624-3383; <<http://www.othercoastcafe.com/>>.

## Pike Place Market

### Athenian Seafood Restaurant and Bar

First opened in 1909 by three Greek brothers as a bakery and luncheonette, the Athenian became a tavern in 1933, and then a restaurant; extensive menu features fresh

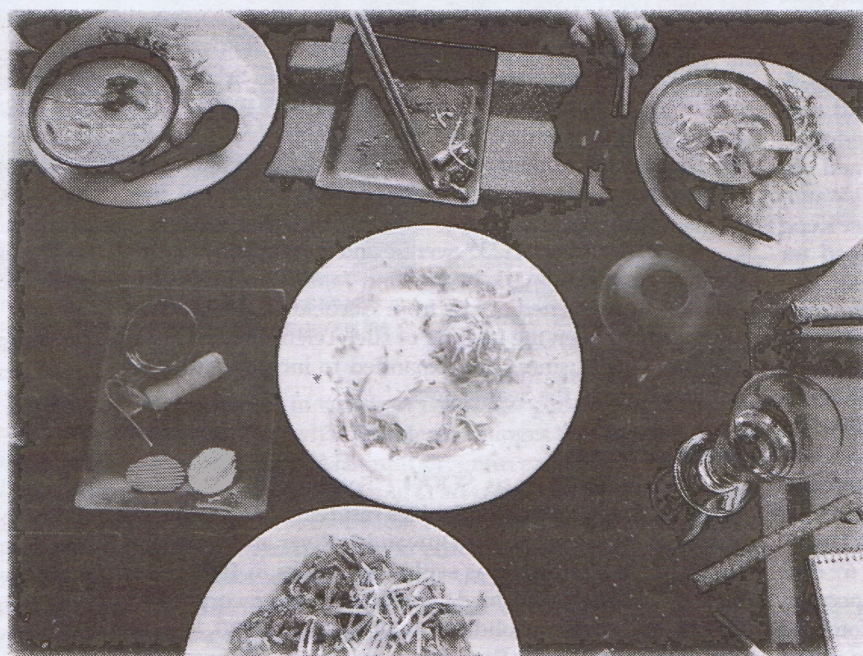
seafood and vegetables available steps away from vendors in the Market; breakfast served all day. 1517 Pike Place; 206-624-7166; <<http://www.athenianinn.com/index.php>>.

### Campagne and Café Campagne

Located at the Inn at the Market, both the restaurant and café serve southern French cuisine. Campagne is open for dinner from 5:30 to 10 p.m.; five-course prix fixe dinner, \$65 per person; a la carte also available; reservations recommended. Café Campagne offers charming French café ambiance; Saturday and Sunday brunch 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; lunch Monday-Friday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; dinner from 5 to 10 p.m. daily; three-course prix fixe dinner, \$33 per person; a la carte also available; dinner reservations recommended. 1600 Post Alley; 206-728-2233; <<http://www.campagnerestaurant.com/>>.

### Chez Shea

Open for dinner 5 to 10 p.m. Tuesday-Sunday; contemporary French cuisine; seasonal menus; four-course prix fixe dinner, \$50 per person, with three wines at \$22



per person; seven-course prix fixe dinner, \$68 per person, with five wines at \$30 per person; prix fixe tasting menus require participation of the entire table; reservations recommended. 94 Pike Place; 206-467-9990; <<http://www.chezshea.com/>>.

### Kells Irish Restaurant and Pub

Open from 11:30 a.m. daily; Irish stew, soda bread, Irish cheese, pasties, shepherd's pie, steak and kidney pie; warm, traditional, pub ambiance; moderate. 1916 Post Alley; 206-728-1916; <<http://www.kellsirish.com/>>.

### Pan Africa Market

Open from 11 a.m. daily for lunch; open for dinner Wednesday through Sunday; open for breakfast on weekends; Ethiopian menu features beef and lamb stews, ke-

babs, and chicken and fish entrees; Ethiopian breakfast sampler on Saturdays and Sundays; inexpensive. 1521 First Avenue; <<http://www.panafricamarket.com/wp/>>.

### Matt's in the Market

Open for lunch and dinner; popular with locals and tourists; fresh ingredients, light-filled dining room, great views; menu favorites include lamb burger and smoked catfish; lunch sets you back less than dinner; moderately expensive. 94 Pike Street; 206-467-7909; <<http://www.mattsinthemarket.com/>>.

### Maximilien in the Market

Open for lunch daily from 11:30 a.m. and for dinner daily from 5 or 5:30 p.m.; Sunday brunch 9 a.m.; Sunday supper, \$30 prix fixe; romantic French restaurant with panoramic view of Elliott Bay; fresh local ingredients; expensive; reservations recommended. 81A Pike Street; 206-682-7270; <<http://www.maximilienrestaurant.com/>>.

### The Pink Door

Open daily from 11:30 a.m. for lunch and dinner; Italian-American food; casual funky atmosphere; nightly cabaret entertainment includes trapeze artist swinging over the dining room (Sundays); cover charge for Saturday night's 10 p.m. burlesque show; moderate; dinner reservations recommended. 1919 Post Alley; 206-443-3241; <<http://www.thepinkdoor.net/>>.

## Seafood and Steak

### The Brooklyn Seafood Steak and Oyster House

Open for lunch and dinner from 11 a.m. daily; copper-clad oyster bar, comfortable booths in the dining room, expertly prepared salmon, mahi mahi, ahi, swordfish, Angus beef steaks; expensive; dinner reservations a must unless you want to take your chances for a crowded table in the bar. 1212 Second Avenue; 206-224-7000.

### Buenos Aires Grill

Open for dinner from 5:30 p.m.; Argentine restaurant and tango bar; exceptional grilled beef is mostly what is on offer here; empanadas and creamed spinach with prosciutto are also excellent; there are one fish and one chicken entrée on the menu, but nothing to tempt a vegetarian; live tango dancers on Friday and Saturday nights; expensive; reservations recommended. 2020 Virginia Street; 206-441-7076.

### Elliott's Oyster House

Open from 11 a.m. daily; fresh local Dungeness crab, 21-foot long oyster bar, wild salmon and northwest seafood. Located at Pier 56, reservations recommended. 1201 Alaskan Way; 206-623-4340; <<http://www.elliottsoysterhouse.com>>.

See KINSEL / A5 ►



1850s. The name "Beacon Hill" stuck after another white settler, M. Harwood Young, a Union Army veteran and general manager of the New England Northwestern Investment Company, named the area after the Beacon Hill in his home city of Boston. Today, the Beacon Hill neighborhood in southeast Seattle is home to a diverse population of whites, Asians, and Latinos, whose businesses line Beacon Avenue South. Sights worth noting include: **Jefferson Park golf course**, **Dr. Jose Rizal Park**, which overlooks downtown, Elliott Bay and the Olympic Mountains, **El Centro de la Raza**, a civil rights and community service organization in the former **Beacon Hill High School**, and the **Beacon Hill Baptist Church**, a designated historic landmark Tudor Revival building constructed in 1910.

## International District

The International District (known by locals as "The I.D."), is featured in the tour led by Ron Chew, former director of the **Wing Luke Museum** (See OAH Program).

- **Panama Hotel.** Built in 1910 by Japanese architect and University of Washington graduate Sabro Ozasa, this historic building has housed Japanese immigrants, Alaska fishermen, and international travelers. The building still functions as a hotel, but has preserved important features of its historical connection to the Japanese community in Seattle, including a bathhouse (sento), which closed in 1950. Today, the hotel features a tea house and provides tours of the building.

- **Wing Luke Asian Museum** (719 South King Street; open Tuesday-Sunday, 10-5:00; \$8 Adults, \$6 Seniors & students grades six and above, \$5 grades K-five and ages 5-12; free children under 5 yrs. The first Thursday and third Saturday of the month are free admission days and the museum is open until 8:00. Take the #7, 14, 36 or 99 Waterfront streetcar line). Now located in the historic East Kong Yick Building, the Wing Luke museum was named for Wing Luke, a Chinese civil rights activist who immigrated to Seattle as a child in 1930. A University of Washington alumnus, Wing earned a law degree and later served as the state's assistant attorney general. The museum collects and preserves material artifacts and oral histories of the Asian Pacific Northwest community. A new exhibit on native Hawaiians in the Pacific Northwest runs through August 2009.

- **Uwajiamaya.** Located in the heart of the International District, this beloved Seattle emporium completed extensive renovation in 2000 and is now known as Uwajiamaya Village. The original store opened in 1970 at 6th Ave. South and South King St., the largest Japanese supermarket in the Pacific Northwest. Fujimatsu Moriguchi founded the enterprise in 1928 in Tacoma, where he sold homemade fish cakes and other food items from the back of his truck to Japanese laborers working in the logging and fishing camps along Puget Sound. He named the store after the town of Uwajima in Japan. The Moriguchi family operated the store until the signing of Executive Order 9066 in 1942. The Moriguchis were sent to the Tule Lake Internment Camp in California. After the war, they relocated to Seattle, where they reopened Uwajiamaya on South Main St. The 1962 Seattle World's Fair facilitated the development of the business, which now included food and wares from throughout east Asia. Seven family members remain active in the daily management of Uwajiamaya, which now includes a food court, book store, and cosmetics shop.

## Central Area

Located south of Capitol Hill and north of Rainier Valley, this mostly residential district is historically home to the highest concentration of African Americans in the Pa-

cific Northwest. Historical studies on the area include University of Washington historian Quintard Taylor's book, *The Forging of the Black Community: Seattle's Central District from 1870 through the Civil Rights Era* (1994) and Esther Hall Mumford's book, *Seattle's Black Victorians* (1980).

- **Northwest African American Museum (NAAM)** (2300 S. Massachusetts St.). Thirty years in the making, the Northwest African American Museum opened its doors in May 2008, in the historic Colman School. Hours: Wednesday-Saturday 11-4:00, Sunday 12-4:00. Admission: \$6 Adults, \$4 Students/ Seniors, free for children 5 yrs. & younger.

- **Douglass-Truth branch of the Seattle Public Library.** Originally named the Henry L. Yesler Memorial Library, this branch of the Seattle Public Library system has been serving the Central District since 1914. It was the first of the city's branch libraries not to be financed by Andrew Carnegie, although the building's design resembled the traditional Carnegie floor plan. In 1975, the branch was renamed in honor of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, a reflection of the demographic changes of the area and the settlement of a vibrant African American community.

- **Immaculate Conception Church** (820 18th Ave at Columbia St.) Jesuit priests founded the church and the School of Immaculate Conception in 1891. The church structure was completed in 1904 and is the oldest standing Roman Catholic Church in Seattle. The building gained landmark status in 1977. The school later became Seattle University.

- **Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center** (formerly the Bikur Cholim Synagogue) (104 17th Ave. South) The center has been housed in a beautiful historical building in the heart of the Central Area since 1972. It is operated by the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation and hosts performances, classes, and events that celebrate and preserve African American artistic and cultural expressions.

- **Ezell's Chicken** (23rd Avenue and E. Jefferson St.) This Central Area landmark began as a family business. The original store opened across from Garfield High School in 1984 and has been the favorite of such celebrities as Oprah Winfrey. The business has expanded to include a total of five locations in the Seattle area.

## Georgetown

Also referred to as SODO ("South of the old King Dome"), this neighborhood mixes residential and industrial spaces. Bordered by the Duwamish River and the BNSF Railway, Georgetown was settled by whites in 1851 when Luther Collins staked his land claim. It was incorporated in 1904 and then consolidated with Seattle in 1910. It is the site of the old **Rainier Brewery**, as well as the **Georgetown Steam Plant**. The neighborhood has become a haven for local artists, antique aficionados, and pubgoers. Stop by for a beer and pizza at **Stellars**.

## First Hill/Capitol Hill

Dubbed "Pill Hill" because of the busy, dense cluster of medical centers such as Virginia Mason Hospital, Swedish Hospital, and Harborview Medical Center, this area, located a few blocks southeast of downtown, was the site where some of Seattle's first families resided.

North of First Hill is Capitol Hill. Bound by I-5 to the west, Capitol Hill contained some of the largest mansions in the city, including "Millionaire's Row," along 14th Avenue E. Registered historical sites include the Harvard-Belmont Landmark District, where the original building of the **Cornish College of the Arts** is located. Theaters, shops, and restaurants abound in this bustling neighborhood, where parking is always at a premium.

From the early 1970s through the 1990s, Capitol Hill was the center of the gay and lesbian communities, with Broadway tacitly acknowledged as the gay men's domain and 15th Avenue E as the lesbian thoroughfare. Until 2008, the annual GLBTQ march wound down Broadway, ending at **Volunteer Park**. Although residential and business patterns in the Queer community did not break down so strictly, gay- and lesbian-owned businesses were longstanding landmarks. Some establishments have been replaced, but, other gay-owned businesses remain, such as **Bailey Coy Books** on Broadway.

## Green Lake/Ravenna/University District

The Green Lake neighborhood takes its name from Green Lake, the body of water that was originally named "Lake Green" by surveyor David Phillips. When Phillips surveyed the lake in September 1855, he noted the algae blooms had given the lake a greenish hue. This neighborhood is a mix of residences and small businesses. Green Lake Park is one of the most popular in the city. On the grounds of this beautiful green space is the **Bathhouse Theater**, which stages plays and events on a regular basis. There is also an indoor pool and a place to rent watercraft. Rowers and anglers share space with diverse waterfowl, such as buffleheads and mergansers. The **Woodland Park Zoo** is also nearby.

- **Woodland Park Zoo** (Hours: 9:30-4:00 daily) The zoo is located on the grounds of the old Phinney estate between the Green Lake and Phinney neighborhoods, also known as "Upper" Woodland Park, north of the Fremont neighborhood. Guy C. Phinney, a wealthy immigrant from Nova Scotia, developed a traditional English garden on the shores of Green Lake, which also included a large house, pump house to bring water from Green Lake to his gardens, and a stone entrance on 50th Ave. By the late 1890s, he also developed a park for a small deer herd within the grounds.

## University District

Located three miles north of downtown, the "U-District" is one of the city's oldest communities. Many of the mansions along the tree-lined boulevards now house **University of Washington** students. The district caters to the needs of more than 50,000 "U-Dub" students, in addition to its base residential population of 35,000. University Avenue, known by locals as "the Ave," contains the main branch of the University of Washington Bookstore, a post office, secondhand record and clothing stores, cafes, inexpensive restaurants, the Varsity and Neptune movie theaters, and Magus used bookstore. While visiting the University of Washington Seattle campus, make sure you also take time to visit the **Burke Museum** and the **Henry Art Gallery**.

## Seward Park

Located in southeast Seattle, the Seward Park neighborhood lies just west of the recreational park of the same name. The park and much of the residential neighborhood borders Lake Washington. The indigenous people who lived on the lake by the time the Europeans settled in this area were xachua'bsh (hah-chu-AHMSH) or "lake people" and called the lake "xachu." Among the earliest white settlers to the area were Edward A. Clark, a former clergyman from Pennsylvania, and John Harvey, an Eng-



### Etta's Seafood Restaurant

Open from 11:30 a.m. daily for lunch and dinner; brunch on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 a.m.; some of the best fresh seafood in town; located across the street from Pike Place Market; private dining room for up to forty people; reservations recommended; expensive. 2020 Western Avenue; 206-443-6000; <<http://www.tomdouglas.com/ettas/index.html>>.

### Flying Fish

Open daily for lunch and dinner from 11:30 a.m. to midnight; small plates, large plates, and platters designed to share; wide selection of wines; moderately expensive; reservations recommended. 2234 First Avenue; 206-728-8595; <<http://www.flyingfishrestaurant.com/>>.

### Ipanema Brazilian Grill

Open for lunch from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and dinner from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; rodizio dining where they serve slow roasted meats sliced to order at the table from roasting skewers; patrons make as many trips as they like to the cold table; fixed price menu: lunch \$16.95, dinner \$39.95 per person, plus drinks; fun for groups; reservations recommended. 1225 First Avenue; 206-957-8444; <<http://www.ipanemabraziliangrill.us/>>.

### McCormick and Schmick's Seafood Restaurant

Pacific Northwest seafood and fresh fish; upscale professional atmosphere; expensive; reservations recommended. 1103 First Avenue; 206-623-5500; <<http://www.mccormickandschmicks.com>>.

### Metropolitan Grill

Classic steak house with a few fish and poultry selections on the menu as well; award-winning wines from around the world with focus on west coast red wines; happy hour, 3 to 6 p.m. Monday-Friday; dinner from 5 p.m. weekdays, from 4 p.m. weekends; expensive; reservations recommended. 820 Second Avenue; 206-624-3287; <<http://www.themetropolitangrill.com/>>.

### Steelhead Diner

Open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily; located at Pike Place Market, contemporary Pacific Northwest menu featuring delicious fresh fish and regional wine; half-portions of entrees available; moderate to expensive depending on food and wine selection; reservations recommended. 95 Pine Street; 206-625-0129; <<http://www.steelheaddiner.com/>>.

### Italian

#### Al Boccialino

Open for lunch weekdays from 11:30 a.m. and dinner Monday-Saturday 5 to 10 p.m.; traditional Italian food from fresh local ingredients. 1 Yesler Way; 206-622-7688; <<http://www.seattleslittleitaly.com/al-boccialino-restaurant.html>>.

#### Andaluca Restaurant and Bar

Tuscan and Mediterranean fare; intimate, romantic setting; small plates and main dishes; located at the Mayflower Park Hotel; restaurant serves breakfast, lunch, and

dinner; moderately expensive, dinner reservations recommended. 407 Olive Way; (206) 382-6999; <<http://www.andaluca.com/>>.

### Il Fornaio Restaurant and Bakery

Open daily for lunch from 11:30 and for dinner from 5 p.m.; Italian, offers two dining spaces—a risoteria downstairs for quick lunches and a restaurant upstairs for more formal meals; conveniently located near the Convention Center at Pacific Place; a fine choice for lunch or dinner, despite its provenance as a California mall chain; fresh-baked bread, wood-fired rotisserie and grilled meats, pasta, pizza baked in apple wood burning oven; moderately expensive. 600 Pine St.; 206-264-0994.

### Tulio Ristorante

Located at the Hotel Vintage Park, this Italian restaurant is open for breakfast, lunch, and dinner; good food, wine, and service; menu items include sweet potato gnocchi, smoked salmon ravioli, roasted whole fish, and duck breast confit; moderately expensive; dinner reservations recommended. 1100 Fifth Avenue (in the Hotel Vintage Park) 206-624-5500 <<http://www.tulio.com/>>.

### Pubs and Breweries

#### Elephant and Castle

Open 11:30 a.m. to midnight (2 a.m. on Fridays and Saturdays); nice selection of imported and local brews on tap; British pub food such as fish and chips or shepherd's pie with a few northwest entrees like grilled salmon thrown in; moderately priced. 1415 Fifth Avenue; (206) 624-9977; <<http://www.elephantcastle.com/content/locations/seattle>>.

#### Pike Pub and Brewery

Open from 11 a.m. daily; Pike brews a dozen award-winning ales from pale to stout; menu features pizza, burgers, and pub sandwiches; popular with tourists. 1415 1st Avenue (Pike Place Market); 206-622-6044; <<http://www.pikebrewing.com/>>.

#### Rock Bottom Restaurant and Brewery

Open from 11 a.m. daily; this may be a national chain, but the six lagers and ales made on the premises are quite respectable, even in Seattle's crowded craft beer market; menu features pasta, burgers, sandwiches, and pizza. 1333 Fifth Avenue; (206) 623-3070; <<http://www.rockbottom.com>>.

#### Tap House Grill

Open from 11 a.m. daily; 160 beers on tap; menu features steaks, seafood, and sushi; private dining rooms for



Seattle's Pike Place Market

groups of 20-150; also offers extensive list of martinis and cocktails. 1506 Sixth Avenue; 206-816-3314; <<http://www.taphousegrill.com/>>.

### Chinatown/International District

#### Maneki Authentic Japanese Cuisine

Seattle's oldest Japanese restaurant, established in 1904; dining room open Tuesdays to Sundays, 5:30 to 10:30 p.m.; lounge and karaoke bar open until midnight; tatami rooms for four to ten persons by reservation; inexpensive. 304 Sixth Avenue S.; 206-622-2631.

#### New Hong Kong Restaurant

Open 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. most days; Chinese/Asian/Dim Sum; hot pot, duck, squid, oyster, lobster, geoduck, congee; crowded for dim sum on Sundays, but worth the wait; moderately priced (depending on how many dishes you grab off the dim sum carts). 900 S. Jackson St.; Pacific Rim Center, second floor; 206-223-7999; <<http://www.new-kowloon.cwok.com/>>.

#### Phnom Penh Noodle House

Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. most days; authentic Cambodian noodle dishes and soups; quick friendly service; inexpensive. 660 S. King Street; 206-748-9825.

#### Seven Stars Pepper Szechuan Restaurant

Open daily, 10:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.; delicious food, amazing spices, hot if you want; inexpensive. 1207 S. Jackson St., Suite 211; 206-568-6446.



### Tamarind Tree Provincial Vietnamese Restaurant

Open 10 a.m. – 10 p.m. (midnight on Fridays and Saturdays); authentic (and amazing) Vietnamese dishes served in stylish setting; extensive martini and cocktail menu. In late January 2009, Tamarind Tree's owner, Tam Nguy, and family plan to open a second restaurant called Long (Vietnamese for "dragon") at 1901 Second Avenue downtown. Reservations accepted with 24-hour advance notice only. 1036 S. Jackson St., Suite A; 206-860-1404; <<http://www.tamarindtreerestaurant.com>>.

### Cocktails, Wine and Dining

#### Black Bottle Gastro-Tavern

Open noon to 2 a.m.; dinner from 5 p.m.; menu features local and sustainable ingredients. 2600 First Avenue; 206-441-1500; <<http://www.blackbottleseattle.com>>.

#### Brasa Restaurant

Dinner only; 5 to 11 p.m., Friday-Saturday (bar open until midnight); 5 to 10:30 p.m., Sunday-Thursday; Champagne cocktails, martinis, extensive wine list; dinner menu changes seasonally. 2107 Third Avenue; 206-728-4220; <<http://www.brasa.com>>.

#### Spur Gastropub

Located in a historic Belltown building, the ambiance

aims to evoke Seattle's pioneer fishing town past; featured dishes include pan seared trout, free range chicken, charred bison burger; classic cocktails. 113 Blanchard Street; 206-728-6706; <<http://www.spurseattle.com>>.

### Wine Bars

#### The Local Vine

Sunday-Wednesday, 4 p.m. to midnight, Thursday-Saturday, 4 p.m. to 2 a.m.; more than 100 wines by the glass plus small-plates food menu; free wi-fi. 2520 Second Avenue; 206-441-6000; <<http://www.thelocalvine.com>>.

#### Purple Café and Wine Bar

Tower of wine bottles anchors circular staircase in the middle of this trendy café; Mediterranean-style menu featuring fresh northwest ingredients, cheese and wine flights, wine tasting bar and dining room; open from 11 a.m. weekdays and noon weekends for lunch and dinner; dinner entrees available after 4 p.m.; wide selection of teas; expensive. 1225 Fourth Ave; 206-829-2280; <<http://www.thepurplecafe.com>>.

### Music and Dining

#### Jazz Alley

Seattle's premiere jazz nightclub; top jazz and blues performers plus dining (Northwest Cuisine, featuring fresh seafood); cover charge; reservations recommended;

usually two music sets per night. 2033 Sixth Ave., #255; 206-441-9729; <<http://www.jazzalley.com>>.

#### Triple Door

Gorgeous gold-framed stage; venue located in basement below the Wild Ginger Restaurant; eat great Pan-Asian food delivered from upstairs while sitting in a tiered booth listening to world-class musicians; as of printing, scheduled performers in March were: March 27, Nashville singer-songwriter collective, Ten Out of Tenn (\$12 cover); and on March 28, singer and guitarist Leon Redbone (\$35 cover in advance); reservations recommended. 216 Union St.; 206-838-4333; <<http://www.thetripledoor.net>>.

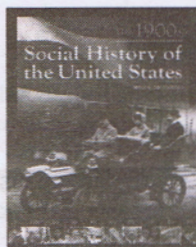
#### Tula's Restaurant and Nightclub

Intimate music venue featuring Seattle jazz acts; restaurant serves Greek and Italian food; cover charge; reservations recommended. 2214 Second Avenue; 206-443-4221; <<http://www.tulas.com>>. □

Amy Kinsel teaches U.S. history, women's history, Pacific Northwest history, and interdisciplinary studies at Shoreline Community College and is a member of the 2009 OAH Convention Local Resource Committee.

ABC CLIO  
HISTORY DEFINED

## CHECK OUT THE LATEST AMERICAN HISTORY TITLES FROM ABC-CLIO...



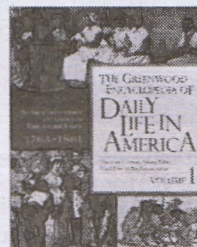
**Social History of the United States**



**Reconstruction: People and Perspectives**



**Clothing through American History**



**The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Daily Life in America**

Please visit our website at [www.abc-clio.com](http://www.abc-clio.com) or contact customer service at 800-368-6868 for more details, ordering, and free preview information.

We are proud sponsors of the OAH Annual Meeting Opening Night Reception at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel, Thursday, March 26, 2009 at 5:00 p.m.

[www.abc-clio.com](http://www.abc-clio.com) | 1.800.368.6868



Smithsonian  
National Museum of American History  
Kenneth E. Behring Center

*Every man's a valuable member of society who, by his observations, researches, and experiments, procures knowledge for men. —James Smithson 1765–1829*

The Director and Staff of the National Museum of American History congratulate Pete Daniel on his service as President of the Organization of American Historians.

Join the National Museum of American History in marking its Grand Reopening Year, 2008–2009.

[americanhistory.si.edu](http://americanhistory.si.edu)



# Getting Around Seattle

Julie Nicoletta

With a growing population of nearly four million people, the Puget Sound Region (including the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett) has become slower and more complicated to navigate by car. Fortunately, there are many transportation options, including buses, trains, and light rail (in Tacoma only). Seattle serves as the hub for the region. Later this year, Sound Transit's light rail line from downtown Seattle to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport will open.

## Bus

Because Seattle has a compact downtown, walking is the best way to get around; but buses operated by King County Metro Transit are the most common mass transit mode. Much of downtown Seattle is covered by a Ride Free Area that extends from the north at Battery St. to S. Jackson St. on the south, and east at 6th Avenue to the waterfront on the west. Buses are free in this area between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. daily. Many buses travel through downtown's "bus tunnel" with stations at the International District, Pioneer Square, University Avenue, Westlake Center, and the Convention Center. This tunnel will later house Seattle's light rail. The tunnel's stations contain a variety of public art and are open on weekdays from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Before 5:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m., buses must be boarded on surface streets. Beyond the ride free zone, passengers

must pay a fare of \$1.50 during off peak hours and \$1.75 during peak hours (Monday-Friday, approximately 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. and approximately 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.). Those wishing to get to the Seattle Center can take buses 1, 2, 3, or 4 traveling north on 3rd Ave. To get to the University District, take one of the northbound University Express buses 71, 72, 73, or 74 from the bus tunnel or from 3rd Ave. after hours. To get to the Museum of Flight, take bus 174 southbound from the bus tunnel and transfer to the 154 or 173 buses. Other bus trips can be planned using Metro Transit's trip planner at <<http://tripplanner.metrokc.gov>>.

Regional commuter buses can take visitors to Tacoma or Everett. To get to Tacoma, one can take Sound Transit's 590 or 594 express bus from 2nd Ave. in Seattle. For more information, see <<http://www.soundtransit.org>>. To get to Everett, riders can take Community Transit's 510 or 513 bus from 4th Ave. in Seattle. For more information, see <<http://www.commttrans.org/>>.

## Train

The Puget Sound region has a small, but growing commuter rail system run by Sound Transit. Two trains run from King Street Station (at 4th and Jackson) in Seattle south to Tacoma in the morning departing at 6:10 a.m. and 6:50 a.m. Trains leave Tacoma for Seattle in the afternoon



Pioneer Square station, Seattle bus tunnel (Photo courtesy of "Rutlo" via the Creative Commons license. (cc))

at 4:45 p.m. and 5:35 p.m. More trains run from Tacoma to Seattle in the morning and return in the afternoon.

## Light Rail

OAH attendees who travel to Tacoma can ride Sound Transit's free Link Light Rail from the Tacoma Dome Station to the Theater District. The Union Station/S 19th station serves the Tacoma campus of the University of Washington, the Washington State History Museum, the Museum of Glass, and the Tacoma Art Museum. □

Julie Nicoletta is professor in Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences Program University of Washington Tacoma and is a member of the 2009 OAH Convention Local Resource Committee.

**BEDFORD/ST. MARTIN'S**

The standard of excellence at an affordable price

NEW

FOURTH EDITION

**America**

A CONCISE HISTORY

James A. Henretta • David Brody

bedfordstmartins.com/henrettaconcise/catalog

*"This text is extraordinarily well written — the prose is precise and crisp, and it clearly engages the reader. Moreover, the structural organization of the text clearly reflects the common thematic divisions that appear in the American survey."*

— Shawn Selby,  
Ohio University

you get more

bedfordstmartins.com/history

**Pearson is proud to sponsor the  
2009 OAH Community College  
Workshop Luncheon**

Stop by the Pearson booth to meet **H. W. BRANDS**, co-author of the new **AMERICAN STORIES:**

**A History of the United States,** and for information on our full line of textbooks.

Prentice Hall  
is an imprint of

**PEARSON**



# Keeping Fit in Seattle

Thomas M. Gaskin

If you are an OAH conference participant who wants more exercise than pushing yourself from the table at the Sheraton Hotel's \$19.50 breakfast buffet, Seattle has much to offer both indoors and out. For fresh air activities, the weather should not be a major concern during the convention—the average high is 55 degrees, the low 40 degrees, and average daily rainfall is one-tenth of an inch. Even if the weather turns nasty, the saying in Seattle is, “there is no bad weather, only bad rain gear.”

To make sure you have the right clothing for outdoor exercise, take a trip to the flagship store of the Recreational Equipment Incorporated (REI) (222 Yale Avenue N., 206-233-1944), just one mile from the Sheraton. Established in 1944, REI ranks among the Emerald City's top sightseeing attractions. Here you will find sports clothing and equipment of all types. The store houses a sixty-five-foot climbing wall (reservations advised), a mountain bike test trail, gear-testing stations, and all the Gortex clothing you might need for your visit to Seattle.

For those conference participants who want to enjoy the scenic sights of Seattle while on a run, the concierge has a map for a three- and five-mile excursions from the hotel to and along the waterfront. Another popular running area, although 5.34 miles from the hotel, is Green Lake, one of Seattle's favorite parks. The centerpiece of the park is a 323.7 acre lake that has a 13.5-foot asphalt path around its 2.8-mile perimeter, used by joggers, walkers, bicyclists, and roller skaters. In 1986, terror spread among regulars at the park when it was reported that an alligator was in the lake. After an exhaustive search, two caimans, a relative to the alligator, were found in the lake, evidently deposited there by their owner. The largest of the animals was two and a half feet long. Today, visitors to the park will see a multitude of birds and waterfowl in an idyllic natural setting.

At Green Lake you can also rent canoes, paddle boats, and rowboats from Green Lake Boat Center (206-527-0171). Another area to rent a canoe or rowboat is at the Waterfront Activities Center (206-543-9433) located directly behind University of Washington Husky Stadium on Union Bay and the Montlake Cut (4.05 miles from the Sheraton). For kayak enthusiasts, the Aqua Verde Paddle Club (1303 NE Boat St., 206-545-8570) near the University of Washington (4.02 miles) rents kayaks for \$15 per hour. Possibilities for kayak rental closer to the hotel (1.89 miles) is Moss Bay Rowing and Kayak (1001 Fairview Avenue N.

206-682-2031) and (2.04 miles) the NW Outdoor Center (2100 Westlake Avenue N., 206-281-9694), both situated on Lake Union.

For those individuals less interested in paddling than pedaling, bikes can be rented for \$25 for twenty-four hours at Play It Again Sam (1304 Stewart, 206-264-9255), 1.13 miles from the Sheraton. Near the University area, Montlake Bicycle Shop (2223 24th Avenue E., 206-393-7333) also rents bikes. One of the most popular areas to ride is on a former railroad right-of-way, the scenic fourteen-mile

art Life Fitness Signature Series equipment. The two-level gym has an indoor pool and Jacuzzi, a nice view of the city, and is free to overnight guests of the hotel. At forty feet the lap pool is too short for serious lap swimming, but the Downtown YMCA (909 4th Avenue, 206-382-5010), only slightly more than a half mile from the hotel, has a twenty-five meter pool that nonmembers can use as part of a day pass for \$10. Bring a lock to keep your valuables secure. The Seattle Athletic Club (2020 Western Avenue, 206-443-111), three-quarters of a mile from the hotel, has basketball and racquetball courts, as does the YMCA. The fee for using the Athletic Club is \$15 per day.

A half-mile stroll to the Columbia Center (701 5th Avenue), the Pacific Northwest's tallest building and its seventy-six story staircase will provide a strenuous workout for the most athletic OAH members. Last year the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society had 2,667 participants in the “Big Climb” fundraiser. The top male finisher completed the 1,311 stairs in 7:39.55 minutes. The top female finisher was done in 10:15.45 minutes.

If the stairs seem a bit much, a tour of Safeco Field, the home of the Mariners Major League Baseball team (1250 First Avenue S., 206-346-4001), 1.46 miles south of the hotel, will be less strenuous. The Mariners season starts April 5, so the one-hour tour at \$8 a ticket will be your best chance to see the field. Tickets can be purchased at the Team Store at the stadium, and tours are at 12:30 and 2:30 p.m., Tuesdays through Saturdays. Nearby Quest Field, the home of the Seattle Seahawks National Football team (899 Occidental Avenue S.

#100, 206-381-7582), also has tours Fridays and Saturdays, at 12:30 and 2:30 p.m., that last ninety minutes with a \$7 ticket from the Pro Shop.

The list of activities above is not meant to be a complete examination of the possibilities for exercise in Seattle, but rather some suggestions. If the thought of exercise seems too time consuming and exhaustive, perhaps rooting for your favorite men's basketball team in the NCAA regional tournament games on television will be a diversion until you can return home and restart your exercise regimen. □

Thomas M. Gaskin is a profession in the department of history at Everett Community College and is a member of the 2009 OAH Convention Local Resource Committee.



Staying fit on the USS Seattle, formerly the USS Washington, Armored Cruiser No. 11. (ca 1915). Photo courtesy George Grantham Bain Collection (Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-B2- 2271-5.)

Burke-Gilman Trail that serves hundreds of bike commuters and recreational cyclists each week. For a longer ride, the Burke-Gilman Trail also connects to the 10.7 mile Sammamish River Trail that goes to Marymoor Park in Redmond.

If you want to hit a ball across the net, the concierge can make a reservation to play tennis at Seattle University. The concierge can also provide assistance to individuals who want “a good walk spoiled” by playing golf. “A game,” according to Winston Churchill, “whose aim is to hit a very small ball into an even smaller hole, with weapons singularly ill-designed for the purpose.”

For indoor activities, the Sheraton Seattle Hotel's newly remodeled fitness center, located on the thirty-fifth floor, contains a comprehensive exercise room with state-of-the-







lish immigrant, who staked claims along Lake Washington in 1852. Harvey worked at Henry Yesler's sawmill. Today, the Seward Park neighborhood is ethnically diverse, home to African Americans, Asian Americans, and whites. The neighborhood has also served as the center of a vibrant Orthodox Jewish community, both Ashkenazi and Sephardic. Bikur Cholim-Machzikay Hadath, the oldest synagogue in the state, is located in the Seward Park neighborhood.

#### Queen Anne

Home to the Space Needle and Seattle Center, the Queen Anne neighborhood sits atop a steep hill, rising 456 feet above Puget Sound. When white settlers arrived in the nineteenth century, the Duwamish lived in log long houses just south of the hill in what would later become downtown Seattle. The Shilsholes also lived in the area on the north side of Salmon Bay. Although white settlers who would eventually become prominent citizens, including Arthur Denny and Thomas Mercer, built homes on Queen Anne, the neighborhood gained national prominence as a result of the 1962 World's Fair. The Seattle Center sits on seventy-four acres of land that once belonged to David Denny and features the Opera House, Pacific Science Center, and several theaters.

#### Belltown/Pioneer Square

Pioneer Square is one of Seattle's oldest neighborhoods and boasts a bustling night life, which includes jazz clubs, cafes, and restaurants. Tourist sites include the now infamous Bill Speidel's Underground Tour, a guided ex-

ploration in the subterranean passages beneath the city's streets and sidewalks. The Great Fire of 1889 destroyed much of this downtown area. The city was rebuilt (with the assistance of Ballard millworks) on top of the original streets. The tour begins at Doc Maynard's Public House, a restored saloon at 608 First Ave (between Cherry St. and Yesler Way) and winds its way through former streets and original first-floor store fronts of old downtown Seattle.

#### Pike Place Market

Perhaps the most familiar historic landmark and tourist destination besides the Space Needle, Pike Place Market, which opened in August 1907, serves both locals and visitors from all over the world. You cannot miss the large neon "Public Market" and the huge clock face as you head westward down the steep end of Pike Street. In the early decades of the twentieth century, more than 3,000 farmers, many of whom were recent Italian, German, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants, brought fresh fruit, vegetables, and flowers from farms in the Rainier Valley, and the bottomlands at the Duwamish, Black, and White rivers south of the city as well as at the Cascade foothills. Today, one can purchase everything from produce, fish, and Middle Eastern foods to trinkets, t-shirts, and other wares sold in the many shops within the public market building and across the street. □

*Shirley Yee is associate professor in the department of women's studies at the University of Washington in Seattle, and is cochair of the 2009 OAH Convention Local Resource Committee.*

### Summer Graduate History Courses at Mystic Seaport

Since 1955



THE MUNSON INSTITUTE

&

#### PAUL CUFFE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

Fully accredited 6-week program of American maritime history. Classroom enhanced by field seminars, the museum's waterfront campus & unique research resources. Financial aid and/or on-campus housing available. Munson Institute also offers Cuffe Grants up to \$2,400 promoting inquiries into race & ethnicity in maritime America, including its workforce

and waterfront communities

Contact: The Munson Institute

Mystic Seaport, P.O. Box 6000

Mystic, CT 06355-0990

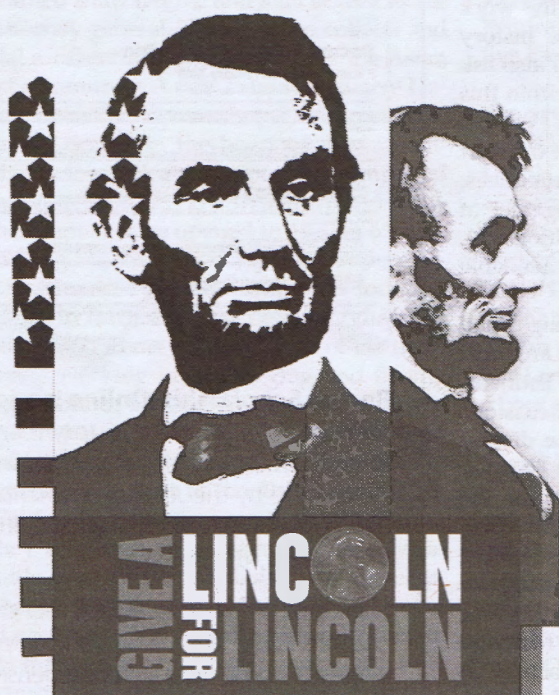
Phone: 860 572 0711 ext. 5089

Email: [munson@mysticseaport.org](mailto:munson@mysticseaport.org)

[www.mysticseaport.org](http://www.mysticseaport.org)

### HE SAVED OUR NATION. LET'S HELP SAVE HIS LEGACY.

Join HISTORY™ in commemorating our 16th president's Bicentennial birthday.  
Give a Lincoln penny or Lincoln \$5 bill to help preserve six historic Lincoln landmarks.  
Go to [History.com/lincoln](http://History.com/lincoln) to find out how.



[www.History.com/lincoln](http://www.History.com/lincoln)

**OUTBACK**  
STEAKHOUSE®

NATIONAL PARK  
FOUNDATION

NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

**SAVE OUR  
HISTORY.**

©2009 All Rights Reserved. Reproduction of this ad is prohibited.

### JSTOR PROVIDES CORE RESOURCES TO AID HISTORIANS IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING.



#### JSTOR—[www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org):

- ♦ Contains over 100 leading journals in history, collaborating with the History Cooperative and others to further extend our coverage
- ♦ Links to relevant resources, such as ABC-CLIO's Historical Abstracts and America: History and Live databases, to enable discovery of scholarship
- ♦ Develops tools to support historians, such as linking to cited articles within and outside of JSTOR
- ♦ Contains primary source materials, including conference proceedings, maps, speeches, and letters

JSTOR IS PLEASED TO SPONSOR  
THE 2009 OAH ANNUAL MEETING.  
PLEASE VISIT US AT BOOTH 122.

*JSTOR is a not-for-profit institution dedicated to helping the scholarly community discover, use, and build upon a wide range of intellectual content in a trusted digital archive.*



# Call For Presentations

The 103rd Meeting of the Organization of American Historians

## American Culture, American Democracy

Wednesday, April 7 to Saturday, April 10, 2010  
Hilton Washington, Washington, D.C.

With the theme of "American Culture, American Democracy," the 2010 Organization of American Historians program committee seeks a wide-ranging program that will highlight the culture and cultures of the United States and how those have shaped the practice of American democracy. We look for proposals that cover the full chronological sweep of the American past, from pre-Columbian years to the twenty-first century, and the rich thematic diversity that has come to characterize contemporary American history writing and teaching. The program aims to include those teaching at universities, colleges, community colleges, and secondary schools, public historians, and independent scholars. Meeting in the nation's capital, the program should feature sessions on the shaping of the federal government and its domestic and foreign policies, as well as sessions that emphasize museums, archives, and American politics. Appropriate for a conference in a cosmopolitan city and a global age, we particularly encourage international participation.

The program committee invites the submission of panels and presentations that deal with these and other issues and themes in American history. We welcome teaching sessions, particularly those involving the audience as active participants or those that reflect collaborative partnerships among teachers, historians, and history educators at all levels. We urge presenters to continue the ongoing transition from simply reading papers to more actively "teaching" the topic of their sessions. We prefer to receive proposals for complete sessions, but will consider individual paper proposals as well.

The program should reflect the full diversity of the OAH membership in the United States and abroad. Wherever possible, proposals should include presenters of both sexes and members of ethnic and racial minorities. Panels should also represent a range of historians (public and academic) and history professionals, wherever they are employed and at varying levels of seniority in the profession. We encourage more senior historians in particular, to present their own research. We also welcome debate on challenging and controversial issues.

### Registration and Membership Requirements

All participants must preregister for the meeting. Participants who specialize in American history and support themselves as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members.

### Repeat Participation

OAH policy prohibits individuals from participating in two consecutive annual meetings in the same role and limits individuals to appearing only once on the program in a given year. If you have questions about this policy, please email the OAH meetings department.

### Submission Procedure

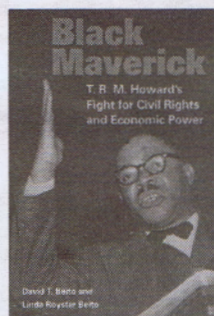
Proposals should be submitted electronically beginning October 1, 2008 at <[www.oah.org/2010/](http://www.oah.org/2010/)>. Please download proposal system instructions before beginning your submission. Complete session proposals most often include a chair, participants, and, if applicable, one or two commentators (chairs may double as commentators, and commentators may be omitted in order for the audience to serve in that role). Session membership should be limited by the need to include substantial time for audience questions and comments. All proposals must include the following information:

- complete contact information and affiliation for each participant
- an abstract of no more than 500 words for the session as a whole
- a prospectus of no more than 250 words for each presentation; and
- a vita of no more than 500 words for each participant

**THE DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS IS FEBRUARY 25, 2009.**

### 2010 OAH Annual Meeting Program Committee:

Kristin L. Ahlberg, Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State  
Tim Borstelmann, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Chair  
Margot Canaday, Princeton University  
Maria Cristina Garcia, Cornell University  
Sharon Léon, George Mason University  
Tiya Miles, University of Michigan  
Jon Sensbach, University of Florida  
Howard Shorr, Portland (OR) Community College



### Open Wound

*The Long View of Race in America*

WILLIAM MCKEE EVANS

"This book represents the capstone of a remarkable career, and it is his most expansive and well considered work."—Timothy B. Tyson

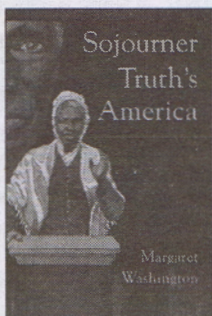
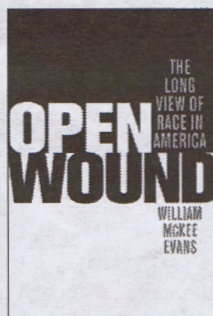
Cloth, \$34.95

### Moses and the Monster and Miss Anne

CAROLE C. MARKS

"*Moses and the Monster and Miss Anne* is such an original and sophisticated examination across race and class boundaries of the lives of three antebellum women."—Darlene Clark Hine

Illustrated. Cloth, \$35.00



### Sojourner Truth's America

MARGARET WASHINGTON

"Washington wields the extraordinary life of a single black woman to illuminate and evaluate the dynamic cultural and political landscape of nineteenth-century America."—Nancy A. Hewitt

Illustrated. Cloth, \$34.95

### Black Maverick

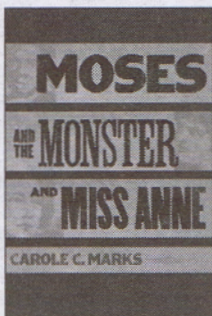
*T. R. M. Howard's Fight for Civil Rights and Economic Power*

DAVID T. BEITO and LINDA ROYSTER BEITO

"This illuminating biography is a must read for anyone seeking to know more about the civil rights struggle in Mississippi."—Benjamin J. Hook

Illustrated. Cloth, \$35.00

*The New Black Studies Series*



## The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

SHA FR invites  
graduate students  
to attend a  
special welcome breakfast  
during the OAH annual meeting:

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 2009  
7:30 - 9:00 am

Please visit [www.shafr.org](http://www.shafr.org) for details on this event and for other information on SHA FR's many fellowships that support graduate student dissertation research.

SHA FR



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

Publishing Excellence since 1918

[www.press.uillinois.edu](http://www.press.uillinois.edu)



