



Newsletter

Volume 33, Number 1 ■ February 2005

HISTORIANS AND FILMMAKING

So You Want To Be In Pictures? Tips From a Talking Head

Carol Berkin



I am writing in my dual role as an academic and a talking head in television documentaries. It is not often that I get the chance to engage these roles simultaneously, for rather like Clark Kent and Superman, they are intimately related but decidedly distinct. Over the years, I have learned to be comfortable in both identities. The trick is to acknowledge their differences—in matters of values and procedures, of style and personal inclination, of standards and goals, and of opportunities and constraints—and relish their synergy.

The first, and perhaps the most unsettling difference is that documentary filmmaking, like many professional activities, is collaborative, cooperative, but hierarchical. The participants in the project are not equally involved in decision making, yet all are necessary if the project is to succeed. Tasks are parceled out: there are writers, researchers, directors, camera people, editors, set designers, gofers, people who do casting and those who book space and set shooting schedules. Every member of this organization is dependent upon the others; there are no solo acts, no independent agendas are possible. What could be more alien to historians?

Historians are neither natural nor trained collaborators. Unlike many social scientists, we rarely write joint papers. Unlike lab scientists, we do not participate in large cooperative grants. We are not team players: if we were athletes, we would be golfers or long distance runners, never point guards or quarterbacks. We pick our own topics, we decide on our own methodologies, we choose the organization of our project, and usually, unless under the pressure of a bid for tenure, we set the timetable for its completion. We work alone, often in quite solitary circumstances, buried in archives or sitting at our desk surrounded by printouts or note cards. I would not be the first to say that we historians are often socially inept, more comfortable with the dead than the living, but whether this is the result of our work or a predisposition that leads us to our chosen profession, I cannot say. It is, of course, true that if we are wise, we submit our work to colleagues and friends for advice and criticism, but when and to what degree we do so—and whether we take the advice we receive to heart—is, after all, our judgment call. When scholars declare in their preface that “all the errors and shortcomings of this book are mine,” their modesty and humility are to a great degree only an affirmation of their independence. In short, perhaps no profession in the world, except poetry writing and lighthouse keeping, allows such independence, such control over the process of creating and completing a project.

The dramatic difference between our mode of operation and that

See **BERKIN** / 10 ►

Splitters versus Lumpers or How I Learned to Love the History Police

Eric Stange



It was a moment of perfect revenge. One of our historical advisors volunteered to play the role of Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, the unfortunate Frenchman whose head was bludgeoned in during the first engagement of the French and Indian War. The scene was being shot toward the end of a grueling two months of production—much of it outdoors in heavy rain. Frustration ran high on all sides, and I have to admit there had been moments when to me, as director, it seemed the biggest problem was the historians. So for a delicious few minutes I relished setting up the scene. After all, the historian in question, Scott Stephenson, had been instrumental in helping me understand the significance of this event: the wounded Jumonville sits forlornly on the ground, the Delaware leader Tanaghrisson approaches from behind, brings his tomahawk down to smash the victim's skull, and then washes his hands in Scott's—I mean Jumonville's—brains. As it turned out, Scott Stephenson makes a very convincing Jumonville,

the assassination plays well, and if anyone has quibbles with the way we represent it, well, no one can complain that a historian was not on set.

The project is *The War That Made America*, an innovative four-hour series for public television to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War. For a variety of reasons, Stephenson and other historians are far more intimately involved than the usual “historical advisors” on a documentary.

See **STANGE** / 8 ►

At Deadline

OAH Will Meet in San Francisco Bay Area on Scheduled Dates

The conference hotel for the 2005 OAH Annual Meeting in San Francisco is engaged in labor negotiations involving the hotel workers union, UNITE HERE, and an association of hotels across the city. On January 23, 2005, a sixty-day cooling off period ordered by the mayor of San Francisco came to an end with no clear resolution of differences. The union has launched a boycott of our scheduled conference hotel. While the sides might come to agreement in a timely manner, OAH must be prepared in case they do not.

To ensure the conference takes place as scheduled, OAH staff and volunteers are arranging an alternative meeting site in nearby San Jose at its convention center, should we not meet in San Francisco. We are committed to the Bay Area, for the originally scheduled dates of March 31-April 3, because the sessions and other activities of our upcoming conference are closely integrated with the historical and cultural sites of the region. Ten afternoon sessions on Friday, for example, will take place at offsite locations, such as Mission Dolores, the Presidio, Alcatraz, and the Chinese Historical Society.

Final information about the convention location will be available on February 15 on the OAH web site.

The 2005 OAH Annual Meeting will take place in the Bay Area, March 31-April 3. Shuttle service and public transportation connect the San Francisco International Airport to both San Francisco and San Jose.

OAH has a policy of union preference in negotiating hotel and service contracts for its annual meetings. We look forward to a resolution of differences between the union and hotel in San Francisco.

The 2005 Annual Meeting Program Committee and the 2005 Convention and Local Resource Committee have created an innovative convention anchored in the Bay Area that will stimulate and provoke discussions on the theme, “Telling America's Stories: Historians and their Publics.” You will not want to miss it. □

<<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2005/>>

■ Inside: 2005 Annual Meeting Convention Supplement ■

Join the Organization of American Historians

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Individual members in the following categories receive four issues each of the *Journal of American History* and the *OAH Newsletter* as well as a copy of the Annual Meeting Program. Member rates are based on annual income.

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- \$25 Students receive four issues of the *OAH Newsletter* and one copy of the Annual Meeting Program. In addition, students may choose to receive the *Journal* or the *Magazine*:

- Journal of American History* *OAH Magazine of History*

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- \$40 Individuals in this category receive six issues of the *OAH Magazine of History* and the *OAH Newsletter* and one copy of the Annual Meeting Program.

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(Board composition updated August 1, 2004)

The Mission of the Organization

The OAH 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.



Newsletter

Vol XXXIII, No 1 • FEBRUARY 2005

CONTENTS

So You Want To Be In Pictures? Tips From a Talking Head	1
<i>Carol Berkin</i>	1
Splitters versus Lumpers or How I Learned to Love the History Police	1
<i>Eric Stange</i>	1
From the OAH President: The National Significance for African American History Month	3
<i>James Oliver Horton</i>	3
A California Love Story—Professional and Personal	4
<i>Lee W. Formwalt</i>	4
From the Archivist of the United States: Protecting the Past	5
<i>John W. Carlin</i>	5
From the Chairman of the NEH: NEH Support for Scholarly Editions	5
<i>Bruce Cole</i>	5
Capitol Commentary	7
<i>Bruce Craig</i>	7
From the Deputy Executive Director: Opening the Convention	9
<i>John R. Dichtl</i>	9
2005 OAH Convention Supplement	A1
Treasurer's Report	11
<i>Robert W. Cherny</i>	11
In Memoriam	15
News of the Profession.....	16
Correspondence	16
Fall 2004 OAH Executive Board Meeting.....	17
Professional Opportunities.....	19
Activities of Members	19

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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 47408-5457. Telephone (812) 855-7311; Fax (812) 855-0696; <newsletter@oah.org>; <<http://www.oah.org>>. ¶ 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: 15 December for the February issue; 15 March for May; 15 June for August; and 15 September for November. Full-, half-, and quarter-page display advertisements and job announcement advertisements ("Professional Opportunities") are available. Contact the advertising manager <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 <member@oah.org>.

The National Significance for African American History Month

James Oliver Horton



Most of us are familiar with the exhausting activities of February as schools, community centers, libraries, and social clubs celebrate African American History Month. The sheer volume of cultural and educational programming crammed into this, the year's shortest month, is often astounding. For many, February offers an opportunity

to satisfy intellectual curiosity. There are those, however, who never think of African Americans in history at any other time of year, but who, during this month, frantically plan programs—panels, lectures, films, art and music presentations as a matter of educational fashion. It might be argued that one of the values of February is that it provides an excuse for Americans to focus on that part of history otherwise seldom noticed. It renders a separate chapter in our national history as a gesture to those whose history is assumed to stand outside the major American story.

Pioneer educator Carter G. Woodson worked tirelessly to bring the history of black America to the attention of the nation, and although the Jim Crow society of the early twentieth century forced him to work through racially specific organizations and institutions, he always saw what was then called Negro History as integral to the general American story. Despite the grinding poverty of his birth that forced him to spend much of his youth working in West Virginia and Kentucky coal mines, Woodson established an impressive record of educational achievement. At the age of twenty, he entered high school, graduating in only two years. Next he enrolled in Berea College in Kentucky where he received a degree in 1903. After teaching English in the Philippines and at Dunbar High School in Washington, DC, he returned to school and earned a Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1912, only the second African American to earn a Harvard doctorate in history. Three years later this determined educator established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to encourage the research and writing of black history. Significantly, Woodson always emphasized the interrelationship between the historical experience of black people and that of the nation more generally. In 1916, he began publication of the *Journal of Negro History* which, for almost nine decades, has remained one of the central history journals on the topic. When, in 1926, he sought to promote a national celebration of black contributions to the nation, he selected the second week of February during which Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass had celebrated their birthdays. He called it "Negro History Week."

Woodson could not have dreamed what his efforts were to become. Emerging in the wake of the modern civil rights campaign of the 1950s and 1960s the Black Studies movement that spawned African American courses, programs, and departments on the nation's college and university campuses immeasurably broadened the impact of his vision. During the early 1970s Negro History Week was renamed Black History Week and in 1976 became Black History Month, designating all of February for the recognition of African American history. Courses in black studies, including those that focused specifically on African American history have become a standard feature of most good history, American Studies, and general humanities programs. In the last decade or so, information from these courses has

started to find its way into general American history courses, so that in some academic classrooms, students study a more realistic American historical experience than that routinely presented a generation ago.

Now at the opening of the twenty-first century, it is almost inconceivable that any American who does not live in total isolation could be unaware that African American history is celebrated in February. The significance of that history for the nation as a whole, however, is seldom understood by the general public and sometimes not fully appreciated in the classroom. I vividly remember during the early 1970s, when I was a beginning faculty member teaching what was then called Black History, being asked by well-meaning colleagues teaching the American history survey to give a guest lecture in that course on African Americans. "I want the students to get a little black history, and I don't know any of that stuff" one senior professor explained. He routinely referred to black history as one of the "exotic new branches of history." I was greatly disturbed by my colleague's assumptions that relegated the African American experience to the outer margins of American history. At the time, I was sorely tempted to offer him a parallel opportunity to provide a lecture in my Black History class on the topic of American history. In the years since, I have tried to give this colleague the benefit of the doubt, appreciating that at least he professed an interest in black history and recognized his own limitations. Surely among many historians during that period, there was little respect for African American history as an integral part of American history. A generation ago, many saw African American history as a separate chapter in the American experience, only indirectly connected to the "mainstream" of national life. That impression is changing in the academy, but even there the transformation is it not complete. The general public has barely considered the centrality of the African American historical experience—and the significance of race—in the formation of American culture.

Under these circumstances, the federal government has taken on a complex task in its recent steps towards the establishment of a museum focusing on the African American historical experience. This is not the first time such plans have been laid. In 1928, President Calvin Coolidge signed a measure to create an African American museum that had been approved by Congress the year before, but the depression of the 1930s and World War II forced abandonment of the project. During the 1950s and 1960s, southern opposition in the midst of the rising postwar civil rights movement blocked efforts to revive plans for the museum. Finally, after fifteen years of lobbying led by John Lewis, the former civil rights leader and now representative from Georgia, Congress authorized a \$3.9 million appropriation to study, design, and staff the National Museum of African American History and Culture as part of the Smithsonian Institution. The new museum will be located on or near the National Mall in Washington, DC.

Lawrence M. Small, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, welcomed the news of the addition to his museum complex, and the Smithsonian Board of Regents named several high-profile national figures as members of a founding council. The nineteen-member council includes television personality Oprah Winfrey, musician and musical producer Quincy Jones, Franklin D. Raines, chairman and chief executive officer of Fannie Mae, and Robert L. Johnson, founder and chief executive officer of Black Entertainment Television. This council is advised

by a panel of distinguished scholars and museum professionals, John Hope Franklin among them. Their task is daunting, but perhaps these efforts will produce an institution that will accomplish what few earlier attempts have been able to achieve, the integration of the African American experience into the national history, without losing its distinctive character. This was what Carter G. Woodson intended and hoped to encourage by establishing Negro History Week.

Such an accomplishment would be significant indeed, for it would remove African American history from its separate chapter of the national experience and encourage its centrality for any interpretation of American history. The African American experience might well be appreciated for what it has always been, a commentary on the American experience, making it more difficult to ignore the national contradictions in favor of oversimplified slogans that sometimes pass for national history. This will surely be a more troubling history for most Americans, but it will ultimately be more useful, providing the historical context for contemporary conversations on the nation's most difficult and pressing problems. Issues of race have defined and still define much of American history and have shaped distinctive parts of American culture. Whatever your stand on the question of reparations or affirmative action, a knowledge of the life, work, suffering, and determined struggle of slaves has great relevance. It provides a different perspective on traditional assumptions about America as a rich country and insight into the historic production of national wealth. It also confronts American national mythmaking in profound ways.

This February, PBS will offer a rarely attempted look at the American self-image with its four-hour two-part series "Slavery and the Making of America." With the advice and on-camera appearances of a number of prominent academic historians, it seeks to tell the stories of individual slaves who struggled to survive the horrors of slavery. They are pictured not simply as helpless victims of the system, but as strong and resourceful people struggling to survive slavery's physical and psychological effects. At critical moments they also commit themselves to actions calculated to serve a country that held them in bondage, some giving their lives to establish, and to save the national union on the promise of freedom. This film series and other efforts in the National Parks where historians, many of them OAH members, have integrated issues of race into the presentation of American history would have pleased Carter G. Woodson. He would be impressed to see some of our most accomplished scholars working in classrooms and in the most influential of public venues to broaden American perspectives on race and its significance in the national history. Even in the presentation of American history adopted by Disney World in its "Hall of Presidents" exhibit, the fine hand of Eric Foner is clearly evident, placing slavery at the center of the sectional conflict that ultimately led to the Civil War.

My great hope is that these and other efforts by some of our most respected colleagues will help to move the public perception of African American history out of its separate chapter and into the main body of the national narrative where it belongs. Clearly, African American history is American history made by Americans in America. The message of African American History Month has relevance to every American and to those anywhere in the world touched by American culture. □

A California Love Story—Professional and Personal

Lee W. Formwalt

As our thoughts turn to the annual meeting and California, some of our more active members in the Golden State come to mind. Among them are Nadine and Don Hata. I first met Nadine and Don about five years ago when I flew to southern California to talk with OAH members there in preparation for our 2001 meeting in Los Angeles. Active OAH members, Nadine and Don took me to dinner at one of their favorite Japanese restaurants. We talked about OAH efforts to build support among American historians at community colleges (where Nadine taught) and four-year institutions (where Don taught). It was obvious that both of them had a love affair with their profession—history—and that they had devoted much of their time and energy to it.

More recently, I learned about how collaborative their efforts have been on behalf of history. They have coauthored articles and books on Japanese American history and served on numerous civic and professional advisory boards. When Nadine codirected a special seminar in summer 2003 to upgrade the research skills of community college faculty (funded by the Ford Foundation) at the Library of Congress, Don, her “closest professional colleague,” was right there at her side.

In addition to this shared passion for history, Nadine and Don share a heritage and a curiosity about their families’ past that resulted in their meeting for the first time a half a world away in Japan in 1965. Don explains, “We are both fourth generation Americans of Japanese ancestry—she from Hawaii and me from the barrios in East Los Angeles. We met as graduate students in Japan in 1965, searching for our roots, on Ford Foundation Overseas Fellowships. During the course of the year, I learned that she had a tumor in her breast, and that caused me to propose to her on our way home, on a Soviet freighter from Yokohama to Nakhodka—a port in Siberia—and then across the Soviet Union via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.” The following year after their return to the U.S., they married in Los Angeles.

Nadine Iku Ishitani was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, in March 1941, nine months before the attack on Pearl Harbor. “I am the first of four daughters to graduate from college (University of Hawaii, 1963) from a hard-working family whose father worked in a small dry goods store and a mother who was a seamstress; neither of them finished high school because they had to work to support families. My parents both believed in the value of education and were convinced that it was one way for minority women to become self-sufficient. I spent my summers on the night shift of a pineapple factory assembly line—hand trimming—to pay for my education. That grubby and exhausting job did more than simply pay for books and tuition. It served as a reality check that alerted me to the omissions and distortions that made American history as it was then taught irrelevant to me in Hawaii.”

“With few exceptions,” Nadine observed, “at all levels of instruction, history courses and textbooks perpetuated blatantly chauvinistic, sexist, and racist assumptions about every facet of public and private life in America. U.S. history focused primarily on areas east of the Mississippi River, and world history covered mostly northwestern Europe. There was no mention of trans-Pacific immigrants to America, nor were Asian civilizations included.

Indeed, when I was growing up, histories were written and taught to exclude rather than include those groups. I realized that the founding fathers/mothers did not look like me. And so, like Alex Haley, I was forced to search for my own roots as an American of Japanese ancestry. Upon completion of a master’s degree in Japanese studies from the University of Michigan, I received a scholarship to study in Japan.” There she met Don.

Donald Teruo Hata was born in East Los Angeles two years before Nadine. At the age of three, this California native and U.S. citizen was rounded up as a political prisoner and hauled off to “the U.S. War Relocation Authority concentration camp for persons of Japanese ancestry (WRA File #312014) at Gila River, Arizona.” From 1942 to 1945, he was officially prisoner #40451C, denied due process and “guilty by reason of race.” His work as a migrant child laborer with other Nikkei (Japanese American) inmates and reservation Indians in rural Arizona, Colorado and Utah, made an indelible imprint on him and changed him for the rest of his life. After the war, he returned to southern California where he was a “full-time student with a variety of full and part-time jobs (K-12 through graduate school)” including working as a “gardener’s assistant (low hedge and lawn edge trimmer), grocery store stock clerk and cashier, and door-to-door cooking ware salesperson.” He went to the University of Southern California, where he majored in history, graduating with a B.A. in 1962 and an M.A. in Asian Studies in 1964.

After returning from Japan with his new fiancée, Don went back to USC where, in 1970, he earned his Ph.D. in modern Japanese history. That year he landed a position in the history department at then ten-year-old California State University, Dominguez Hills, where Nadine had taught the previous year. When Don came to Dominguez Hills, Nadine moved to El Camino College in nearby Torrance. Nadine taught her community college classes at El Camino and entered the Ph.D. program in history at USC where she received her doctorate in 1983. The following year Nadine began her administrative climb with an appointment as Dean of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences. After eight years as dean and a year as acting Vice President for Instruction, Nadine was appointed Vice President of Academic Affairs, the position she held until her retirement last year. Don, too, did his stint in administration in the 1980s as executive assistant to the president at CSU Sacramento and then returned to full-time teaching at CSUDH until his retirement several years ago.

Nadine and Don never limited their activities in promoting “the search for truth based on fact rather than passion or prejudice” to the classroom or the campus. Don’s involvement in politics included service as a city councilman in Gardena, California. Both of them served on the state advisory committee for History Day in California. They have been active in both the AHA and OAH championing the importance of history taught in community colleges and the significant contributions made by community college historians.

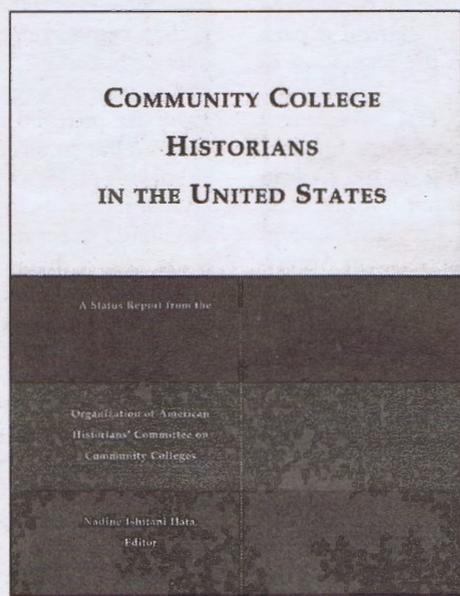


Don and Nadine Hata, at the Library of Congress in summer 2003.

As Nadine points out, “More than half of this country’s undergraduate students are enrolled in a community college. This may be the last opportunity for them to take a course which provides historical perspectives which should stand them in good stead for whatever job they undertake. These men and women are the bedrock of our communities; their contributions and successes epitomize what is so special about good teaching at the community college and lower division levels. How many plumbers, construction workers, and health care professionals have you met who love history and read history because of their history teacher?”

I asked Nadine when she looked back over her career what her proudest accomplishment was. “Playing a role,” she replied, “in improving the quality of teaching and learning both at my home institution and through larger organizations by demanding that community college faculty be treated as equal partners by faculty and administrators and professional organizations and by insisting that community college faculty remain current with the research, become involved in professional activities, and conduct scholarly research themselves so that there is no excuse for their being treated like second class citizens.” Aside from her community college advocacy, she served on the California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights during the 1970s: “I was particularly proud of our public hearings and published reports on civil rights issues confronting Asian and Pacific Americans. At the same time I was appointed by the governor to the State Historic Resources Commission, where I supported official historic site designations for World War II incarceration camps for Japanese Americans, and pushed for more sites reflecting the multicultural history of California—including a published survey of minority sites.”

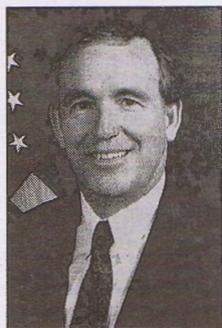
Nadine and Don Hata have a strong affection for OAH and, in fact, have included the organization in their estate plans. As she reflected on her appreciation of the organization, she noted that OAH is “inclusionary”—“they treated me as an equal; they put me on the Executive Director selection committee. I chaired the community college task force and was given no agenda other than to find out what OAH could do for community college faculty.” She received support from both the executive board and executive office and “the executive leadership turned the



Status Report on Community College Historians, edited by Nadine Hata and published by OAH, AHA, and CCHA in 1999.

Protecting the Past

John W. Carlin



Nothing is more important to the writing of history than the existence and availability of archival materials. Our mission at the National Archives and Records Administration is to preserve and make accessible those vital records—which document the rights of our citizens, the actions of our government, and our national experience—to all who come to our facilities. We take this role very

seriously. The trust placed in NARA to safeguard these valuable documents is very important to us, and each and every NARA employee works every day to uphold that trust. Simply put, we view security for our holdings as a major challenge—one that must be met. Despite our best efforts, hundreds of documents and photographs that have been part of our holdings at our facilities around the country are missing. Many of these items have been stolen, although some could simply be misfiled.

In recent years, we have taken new steps to ensure the security of records used by those who work at NARA and those who visit our facilities as professional researchers, genealogists, lawyers, journalists, historians, students, government officials, and others. And we are also taking advantage of new technology to devise ways to safeguard our holdings and discourage would-be thieves. Here are some of the things that we have done and are planning to do in the near future:

- Since 1994, research rooms in our Washington area facilities have had closed circuit video cameras, and we are now adding these cameras to research rooms in our

regional facilities and presidential libraries. These cameras can zoom in and record any suspicious activity.

- In our Pension and Military Service Research Room in Washington, we have revised security measures to include seating arrangements that place researchers in view of the surveillance cameras.

- As part of their standing orders, uniformed security officers now patrol research rooms in our Washington area facilities during their regular rounds.

- Last year, NARA and our Inspector General began a joint project to monitor auction sites, manuscript dealer catalogs, and Internet sales of documents to determine if there were any federal records being sold. So far, about five hundred documents have been referred to us to be analyzed.

- We have developed a new web site (http://www.archives.gov/about_us/recover_documents/recover_documents.html) to help us recover lost and stolen documents, increase awareness of possible thefts, and discourage sales on online auctions, such as e-Bay. We have also met with officials from e-Bay for assistance in these matters.

- We are nearing completion of a study on marking documents with intrinsic value with a National Archives stamp. The report will be complete in March.

- We have established a pilot project with the University of Maryland to test radio frequency identification (RFID) tags on valuable and vulnerable documents and artifacts.

Throughout the agency, we have provided increased training and more detailed and explicit guidance to our staff and volunteers on the proper handling of documents with researchers and on detecting and monitoring suspicious activity in our research rooms. That training includes proper

procedures in pulling and refileing records with the goal of preventing them from being misfiled or lost.

We have also moved staff offices out of stack areas in our facilities. We now require volunteers who work with original records and artifacts to undergo background checks. And we require researchers using original records to have photograph identifications.

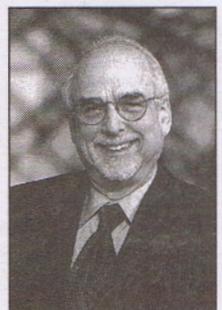
We also continue to operate “clean” research rooms, a practice we began in 1986. We limit what materials a researcher can bring into the research room, and our guards check the researchers when they leave to make sure they are taking only their notes or copies of original records.

We believe that these measures, as well as others that are being developed, will deter the theft of records from our holdings. However, theft or attempted theft may still occur. And when it happens, we will take whatever steps are necessary to find the person or persons responsible and prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law. We will do what is necessary to recover any stolen documents and return them to their proper places in our holdings. In 2002, for example, a former NARA employee was sentenced to 21 months in Federal prison and ordered to pay a \$73,000 fine for stealing historical records from NARA. His thefts were discovered by an employee of the National Park Service who alerted NARA staff after seeing some records for sale on e-Bay. Many of those records have been recovered.

The theft of records in our holdings—records that belong to the people of the United States—undermines the very heart of our mission to preserve and provide ready access to the essential evidence of America’s story. We at NARA remain on constant guard to ensure that the records entrusted to us—the records of our democracy—remain safe and secure, yet open and accessible to all. □

NEH Support for Scholarly Editions

Bruce Cole



This January and February the NEH is reviewing applications for the Scholarly Editions program. Over the years, NEH has supported the editing of historical materials from musical compositions to the papers of philosophers and social crusaders; among the most significant have been the great documentary editions of American history. The Endowment has helped to fund multivolume editions of the

founding fathers—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and the Adams family—as well as documentary histories of the First Federal Congress and the Ratification of the Constitution, which give us insights into the day-to-day construction of our democracy.

It has been said that the humanities tell the grand universal story of civilization, and NEH grant recipients are the storytellers. In the case of scholarly editions, they do more. They provide not just the narrative of our past; they preserve and make accessible the fundamental documents and records of American history. And no one benefits more from these editions than historians. I know

because many of you have told me how grateful you are to have such rich and reliable resources.

Scholarly editors and their staffs of associate and assistant editors are among the most dedicated and learned scholars I have met. They hold advanced degrees; they spend their professional lives toiling in libraries and archives verifying facts and identifying sources and allusions so that the rest of us do not have to do it. And we have learned to depend on their dedication to accuracy in the texts and annotations of their editions. That scholarship is the editorial work that NEH supports. The Endowment helps underwrite the long hours of research and fact checking and proofing that make NEH Scholarly Editions so valuable to the teachers, students, and others who use them.

The papers of the founding era, fundamental though they are, comprise only a part of our American story. NEH has supported the journals of the explorers Lewis and Clark, the slavery era papers of Frederick Douglass and Harriet Jacobs; and the civil rights writings, sermons, and speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr. The Endowment has supported microfilm and selected print editions of the papers of reformers such as Jane Addams, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony.

We are moving into new forms as well, as seen in the innovative multiple formats of the Thomas A. Edison Papers. Recently, through the “We the People” initiative in American History, the NEH has been supporting a new electronic edition of *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln* and an online multimedia edition of “Uncle Tom’s Cabin & American Culture.”

Increasingly, scholarly editing encompasses various forms of electronic media and online publication. The NEH, as part of this year’s Scholarly Editions competition, introduced a new digital initiative to encourage online electronic publication of volumes previously published only in print editions. We hope that over time this initiative, like the National Digital Newspaper Program, will assist in making our vital historical documents more widely available to scholars, historians, teachers, students, and the public at large. As more and more information becomes freely available on the Internet, the need for authoritative texts and historical documents becomes a crucial desideratum, especially for scholars and teachers. NEH remains committed to supporting editorial scholarship, so that those who rely on NEH-supported editions will remain confident they are getting the best available texts and consistently authoritative documents. □

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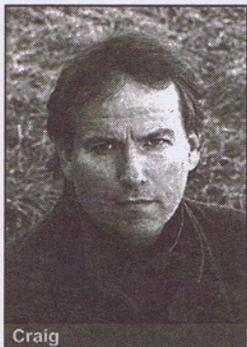
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The 109th Congress Convenes

On January 4, 2005 the 109th Congress convened. Republican leaders in both the House and Senate declared it the "reform Congress" and vowed to do all they could to pass a complete package of proposed reforms by the Bush administration. Those reforms range from opening Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration to comprehensive tort reform and

overhauling the Social Security system.

Most of the opening day was devoted to formal ceremonies. In the Senate, 34 senators—including 9 new senators—were sworn in. The entire House—including 38 freshmen members—also took the oath of office. The class of 2005 is the smallest incoming House class since 1989.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders spoke of the need to improve relations with opposition party members, but the genial atmosphere quickly dissolved in the House as members debated new rules. Republicans passed a number of new rules—one that allows members to take relatives other than spouses and children on official trips. They also crafted new rules regarding deadlocks in committee. In the Senate, the Republican leadership decreed that if Democrats did not approve the handful of judicial nominations that they had objected to in the 108th Congress, Republicans would change Senate Rule 22 which governs the use of filibusters.

One of the first items of business for the new Congress will be confirmation hearings for President Bush's cabinet nominees. While most are expected to sail through, the nomination of Judge Alberto R. Gonzales as attorney general may not be as easy. Gonzales, who is the author of a series of White House memos that some believe "condones torture" and declares the Geneva Conventions as "obsolete" and "quaint" in light of the "new kind of war" against terror, also is responsible for overseeing the crafting of President Bush's Executive Order 13233 that relates to the Presidential Records Act. Gonzales faces sharp questioning by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, but nevertheless, is also expected to be confirmed.

Since Senate action on the nomination of Professor Allen Weinstein to become Archivist of the United States did not materialize at the end of the 108th Congress as some had expected, the newly renamed Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee is expected to advance Weinstein's nomination in late February. Senate confirmation for Weinstein in the 108th Congress did take place as a "hold" was placed on the nomination by an anonymous senator, thereby keeping the nomination from being advanced to the floor. Whether another hold will be placed on the nomination in the 109th Congress remains a topic of considerable speculation.

108th Congress Adjourns

On December 9, 2004, Congress, meeting in a lame duck session, put its final touches on the nine remaining spending bills that will fund the federal government in fiscal year 2005. As many Hill insiders expected, Congress consolidated those remaining measures into an enormous omnibus appropriations bill (H.R. 4818/H. Rept. 108-792). This \$388 billion catchall bill sets overall agency spending limits and also incorporates an anticipated across-the-board cut of 0.83 percent for all nonsecurity related spending. As is usually the case, few members know precisely what has been added to the bill that numbers 3,016 pages. One such provision mandates a new instructional

program on the Constitution in schools that receive federal assistance each Constitution Day. (See "Byrd Mandates Constitutional Instruction" below.)

Appropriations

Overall, cultural agencies did comparatively well considering the existence of a budget environment constrained by fairly stringent budgetary reduction goals. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) emerged from the conference with \$138.06 million—a little above the \$135 million it received last year. Much of the new funding will support programmatic aspects of the "We the People" initiative.

Other numbers of interest to the history and archives community: the Department of Education's "Teaching American History" program will get another \$120 million; the Institute of Museum and Library Services will get an increase of \$9.5 million over fiscal 2004 but \$12.7 million less than the president's request; the Office of Museum Services is slated for \$34.8 million and the library counterpart is to receive \$207 million. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) will get about \$267 million in operating funds including \$35.914 million for the Electronic Records Archive; and the National Historical and Publications Commission ends up with \$5 million for its discretionary grant program—down 50 percent from last fiscal year's high of \$10 million (a full authorization) but higher than the \$3 million proposed by the president and passed by the House.

The Smithsonian Institution will get \$615 million including \$44 million for the final renovation of the Patent Office Building and \$4 million to continue planning and hiring staff for the future National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is funded at the president's request level of \$8.987 million.

The National Park Service (NPS) gets an \$84 million increase in operational funds to \$1.707 billion. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) gets a total of \$72.750 million, a cut of nearly \$1 million. When compared to last year's totals, the "Save America's Treasures" program is trimmed by \$2 million to \$30 million, and the president's proposed \$10 million "Preserve America" initiative, gets nothing. The state historic preservation offices get about a \$1.5 million increase to \$36 million; grants to tribal governments will realize an increase of \$287,000 to \$3.250 million.

Senator Alexander's History Bill Enacted

Shortly before adjourning for the year, Congress also passed the "American History and Civics Education Act of 2004" (H.R. 5360; P.L. 108-474) a legislative effort spearheaded by Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN). The

bill—the first legislation introduced in Congress by freshman Senator Alexander—creates summer academies for outstanding teachers and students of American history and civics. It also provides a statutory authorization for National History Day.

Declassification Board Reauthorized

In the final hours of the 109th Congress, lawmakers also reached agreement on an Intelligence Reform Bill (S. 2845), considered a landmark measure that restructures the nation's intelligence community. It passed the House by a vote of 336 to 75 and the Senate by 89 to 2. Of particular interest to historians, scholars, and government openness advocates in the 600-page bill is the statutory reauthorization and "improvement" of authorities of the Public Interest Declassification Board.

This board originally was envisioned by its creator Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan as being central to advancing the cause of government openness. A watered down version was authorized back in 2000 (title VII of P.L. 106-567) but the Bush administration declined to name members to the board until last month, just two months before the board was to adjourn. At the urging of the National Coalition for History and other advocates for government openness, Congress reshaped the old PIDB and created a more powerful board with fairly significant declassification powers. But after the White House registered its objections to the proposed revisions, Congress backed off of some of the proposed changes and compromised on the language that is embodied in Section 1102 of the Intelligence Reform Act.

The "new and improved" PIDB reports to the president and is em-

powered to review and make recommendations to the president with respect to any Congressional committee or presidential request "to declassify certain records or to reconsider a declination to declassify specific records." In other words, the board cannot order the declassification of records in general, but it can act on requests from the president or from a congressional committee. The White House has named its appointees to the board though Congress has yet to name its representatives.

New Education Secretary Confirmed

In December 2004, Secretary of Education Roderick R. Paige tendered his resignation. Paige was the fourth member of President Bush's cabinet to leave the administration before the start of his second term. Keeping to a pattern of naming trusted White House staff to vacated cabinet positions, the president named domestic policy advisor Margaret La Montagne Spellings as the nation's eighth secretary of education. □

Senator Byrd Mandates Constitutional Instruction

Shortly before Congress acted on the final \$388 billion omnibus appropriation spending bill, Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-WV), the Senate's unofficial constitutional scholar, inserted language into the measure requiring that any educational institutions that receive federal monies must offer its students an instructional program on the U.S. Constitution each September 17 (Constitution Day). The measure will apply to all public and private institutions, including colleges and universities, that receive federal money.

Becky Timmons, director of government relations at the American Council on Education, said college leaders are concerned that the provision could set a precedent in which future Congresses would feel free to issue additional mandatory curricular requirements. The U.S. Department of Education is expressly prohibited from establishing a national curriculum. The language of the rider does not specify how the instruction should be carried out, though the Department of Education is expected to issue a rule or letter of guidance to colleges and schools in the coming weeks.

Byrd was motivated to take this action because he firmly believes that Americans need to better understand the Constitution and its importance. "We can build upon the respect and reverence we still hold for our Constitution," the Senator said. "But we had better start now, before, through ignorance and apathy, even that much slips away from us." □

In fact, they are virtually enmeshed. Stephenson and another historian, Jay Cassell (who teaches seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French and Canadian military history at the University of Guelph, Ontario) were on set nearly every one of our forty days of shooting. And I am glad that they were there. The two of them, along with our researcher, Kerry Falvey, soon found themselves needed at the dressing rooms at 5:30 each morning to make sure the Indians were being made up properly, and that the powdered wigs didn't come out looking like Monty Python material. Then they would put in a full day on the set, helping block out battle scenes and answering a hundred niggling questions that no one foresaw until the last minute. It was anything but a glamorous gig. Several other historians, including Fred Anderson (author of *Crucible of War: The Seven Years War and the Fate of Empire in North America, 1754-1766*) were in touch by phone and email throughout the shoot. Darren Bonaparte, a writer, historian, and artist from Akwesasne Territory in Ontario and author of the Mohawk history web site, *The Wampum Chronicles*, came to provide his help.

As a result of the heavy historian presence, the stresses and strains that always accompany the marriage of television and academic history played out in a real world—dare I say battlefield—setting, making the whole issue a little more immediate than usual. It is no wonder that one of our crew members remarked ruefully when production stopped yet again to solve some seemingly small problem of authenticity: “Man, the history police are all over this one!” There even came a point when I could not stand one more discussion about the difference between accuracy and authenticity; verisimilitude versus veracity. If anyone ever talks to me again about how many buttons belong on the leggings of the 44th Regiment of Foot, I’ll be tempted to get out the Brown Bess (or is it a Charleville).

Don't get me wrong: material details matter for all sorts of reasons. For starters, we shot these films in the new format of High Definition (HD) video. The resolution of the image is much sharper than standard video—and therefore unforgiving. A plastic button that would never show up on 16mm film or standard definition video is very clear in HD. But equally important, we wanted to get it as right as we could. A major goal of this project is to use the story of the war to help viewers, particularly younger ones, understand how life was lived in a time so different from our own. Part of that mission is accomplished through good narrative. But on television it is also a matter of making the visual atmosphere look and feel not just different, but authentically different. So we made sure every Native American had a shaved head or scalp lock, and that every soldier had long hair or a wig. Musket barrels had to be the proper length; ammunition pouches the right color, and fingernails realistically dirty. But in filmmaking, as in life, budget is everything. We could not afford to bring eighteenth-century North America back to life; all we could do is represent it as best we understood it and could pay for it.

The War That Made America goes far beyond most public television undertakings in the sheer amount and scope of its dramatized scenes. For years, the trend at PBS and the cable outlets has been to lard historical documentaries with more and more reenactments, or re-creations. (I prefer the term recreation simply because I do not believe we can ever hope to actually “reenact” an event from the past). I suspect part of the appeal is simply novelty; long, slow moves over photographs has become passé. The ubiquitous remote control is also to blame. Viewers flick through the channels so quickly now that they skip over anything that does not catch their attention within a few seconds. There is no question that a re-creation—even badly done—is more likely to stop an itchy finger than a talking head or a slow pan across a black and white photo.

But we are employing re-creations for another reason as well. If historical documentaries tell only the stories that are accompanied by archival footage or photographic images, the whole realm of prephotographic history

would be off-limits to the genre. Certainly, to tell the story of the French and Indian War in a compelling way using existing images would be nearly impossible. So we made the decision early on to invest heavily in re-creating the events of the war. In effect, we are dramatizing the history based as closely as possible on documented evidence.

Additionally, in a bold step toward creating something new and different for public television, we are eschewing “talking heads” in the programs altogether; this will be four hours of historical television without experts telling the viewer what happened or what they are supposed to make of it. Instead we have a “presenter” (a nonhistorian) who appears on camera periodically to provide explanation and analysis, and who is also the voice-over narrator.

All this requires an enormous amount of collaboration between the filmmakers and the historians. Fact-checking will be easy. What we are doing is wrestling with the enormous task of compressing a complex span of history into a short television series, without reducing the story simply to a recitation of main events over captivating pictures. A comparison of word length makes the point: our four hours of script—counting both narration and character dialogue—comes to about 25,000 words. That would be a mere 75 pages of Fred Anderson's book, which is 746 pages long.

The difference in quantity only points to the deeper problem, of course: an inherent conflict between how history is presented on television and how history is interpreted on the printed page. Television requires compromises in every aspect of the production: we are constrained by time (52 minutes for an hour-long show), by budget (historical drama is fiendishly expensive), and most of all by the demands of the medium itself. Every second of our 52-minute hour has to have an image to illustrate it. If we cannot find a way to visualize a point or an event, it does not get in the show no matter how important it may be. In addition, we have to make the program dramatic and compelling in classical narrative style: it must have cliff-hangers and reversals for the main characters; it must resolve neatly and satisfyingly at the end. “Get your hero up a tree, then get him down again,” goes the sage advice.

No matter how well our historical advisors understand that entertainment is every bit as important as information in television documentaries, I think they are constitutionally incapable of letting go of their academic standards. That may not sound like a compliment, but I do mean it as one. They hold our feet to the fire, and insist that we hew to the line of what is documented evidence. But the contradiction between the fast pace and visual demands of entertaining television, and the careful nuance and patient interpretation required by serious historical inquiry will, I fear, never be resolved. They are simply two different ways of looking at the past. As a teacher once

pointed out, the world is divided between the splitters and the lumpers. Being a good historian means being a splitter; making historical programs that appeal to television audiences (even on PBS) requires being a lumper.

But speaking as a lumper, I still aim to make good history—good television history. I do not expect that we will ever reach complete agreement with the historians helping us about how much context we should offer for a particular event, or how fully and carefully we portray a specific character. When Jay Cassell pointed out problems with a scene, we retorted that it worked very well for our test audiences. “Well, *Survivor* works for audiences too,” he came back at us. “But you asked us as historians to tell you what works for history.”

Fair enough. So the best we can do is to get the big picture right; to touch on the many sides of this story equally, if not completely. To make sure the big themes are clear, even when the details must be jettisoned along the way. If we cannot make a riveting narrative out of it, well, that's our fault. This television treatment of the French and Indian War is a door into the subject; we can never do it justice with anything near the completeness of a written work. But that is not our goal. Our job is to entice viewers—to pull them through the door and make them want to learn more. That is when the historians really take over. □

Eric Stange, director and writer for The War That Made America, was a fellow at the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Harvard University. His most recent film is Murder at Harvard, a historical whodunit with Simon Schama, broadcast on American Experience. He can be reached at <estange@spypondproductions.com> or at <http://www.spypondproductions.com>.

Rethinking America in Global Perspective



An NEH/AHA-Sponsored Institute for College Teachers
Summer 2005

The American Historical Association, the Community College Humanities Association, and the Library of Congress invite you to apply for “**Rethinking America in Global Perspective**,” a summer institute funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and designated a “We the People” project. The four-week institute will take place at the Library of Congress from *June 20 through July 15, 2005*. The George Washington University Department of History will co-sponsor the institute.

The institute will be directed by Carl Guarneri and John Gillis. They will be joined by a distinguished guest faculty—Thomas Bender, Neal Salisbury, Karen Kupperman, Eliga Gould, Charles Bright, Michael Adas, Victoria de Grazia, and John McNeill—each of whom has made important contributions to this emerging field.

We encourage applicants from all periods of American history and from those in other areas whose work is related to America. We hope you can join us at the Library of Congress from June 20 to July 15 for four weeks of lectures, discussions, and workshops focused on both teaching and scholarship.

For complete information and application materials, please visit www.historians.org.

Application deadline is **March 1, 2005**.

Opening the Convention

John R. Dichtl

Ten years ago the OAH Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., had as its theme, "Widening the Circle of History." This year's meeting in San Francisco focuses on "Historians and their Publics." It is a similar motif, but one that demonstrates a decade of expansive thinking about how and where historians do their work and the audiences that historians are trying to reach. The 2005 Annual Meeting acknowledges that the circle of history has widened and looks outward from that center. It examines the many ways historians in different venues connect to and serve a variety of audiences, each of which is public in some sense.

Best exemplifying this spirit is the 2005 Program Committee's plan to have all sessions on Friday afternoon take place outside the convention hotel, in the historic neighborhoods of San Francisco and the surrounding Bay Area. The schedule of events allows time for lunch beforehand near or en route to each offsite location, whether it be Mission Dolores, the Chinese Historical Society of America, Alcatraz, the Presidio, the Bancroft Library at Berkeley, the Oakland Museum of California, the African American Art and Culture Complex, the GLBT Historical Society, or the San Francisco Public Library. Conference goers will find the staff at many of these venues willing to provide tours of their facilities or access to their collections. To reach a larger audience, each session will be open to the general public.

The two plenary sessions of the convention, also open to the public, explore the connections between U.S. history and the history of the Pacific Rim. On Thursday evening, John Dower addresses U.S. involvement in the Pacific during the twentieth century with comments by Gordon Chang and Carol Gluck. Friday night's plenary marks the 30th anniversary of the Vietnam War with a discussion by Frances Fitzgerald, Duong Van Mai Elliott, David Maraniss, and Daniel Ellsberg. Other thematic threads connecting sessions across the meeting include California history, the West, the American military role in the world, and immigration and citizenship.

State of the Field sessions at the annual meeting also provide an opportunity for conversations across specialties. We created this type of session five years ago to help scholars and teachers not deeply immersed in a particular subfield to understand how it has developed over the last twenty years. Conference attendees this year may choose from state of the field sessions on Economic History, Ethnohistory of North American Regions, Intelligence History, Migration and Ethnic History, Spanish Borderlands, Visual and Material Culture, Ethnohistorical Theory, Atlantic World, Rural History, and Race as a Historical Concept.

A vibrant area of continuing improvement in the annual meeting over the past decade is the participation of K-12 teachers and the scheduling of events that promote collaboration between historians and K-12 faculty. Ten years ago in Washington, D.C., the OAH offered "Focus on Teaching Day." In San Francisco there will be teaching sessions and events spread across all four days of the meeting, and many panels include a mix of precollegiate teachers, college/university faculty and other historians. Travel grants of up to \$400 from the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History will help fifty teachers attend the convention this year. Teachers will be able to claim certificates of professional development verifying their participation in the meeting. And new this year will be a Teacher Hospitality Center where K-12 educators and others interested in precollegiate teaching will be welcomed with refreshments and informal discussion with colleagues. The center will be located in the busy hub of the book exhibit hall. From the session panels to the hospitality center, the underlying current is collaboration

among historians and precollegiate teachers.

Another innovation this year, which reinforces the ways historians are trying to reach broader audiences and develop allies along the way, is the inauguration of the OAH Friend of History Award. It is given in recognition of an individual or organization outside the historical profession that has demonstrated support for history. The OAH prizes and awards ceremony takes place immediately before James O. Horton's presidential address, "Public History in Public Service." To draw a wider swath of meeting participants, the OAH president's address for the first time will be on Saturday afternoon rather than in the evening.

Three additional sets of events during the 2005 meeting reflect OAH's goal of encouraging historians, teachers, and other history professionals to be aware of "their publics" and through collaboration to reach broader audiences. OAH itself is partnering with the National Park Service, Palgrave Macmillan, and the College Board Advanced Placement History program. For two and a half days prior to our conference, National Park Service (NPS) historians from around the country will participate in a preconference meeting in the OAH convention space. Historians and interpretive staff have made exciting changes throughout NPS and at the many sites under its care. The history-related sites in the park system alone receive more than seventy-five million visitors each year. Conference goers who want a behind-the-scenes look at an exciting future NPS site should register for the all-day tour, presentations, and discussions at the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Homefront National Historical Park in Richmond, California. (See page 13 of the *Program*. For more information or to make reservations, contact Heather Huyck at <Heather_Huyck@nps.gov>.)

While some history consumers will visit historical parks, other members of the general public will choose to pick up a good book. To reach this broader reading audience, OAH and the publisher Palgrave Macmillan have launched a book project. OAH Past President Joyce Appleby is serving as editor of the volume tentatively titled, *The OAH's Best American History Essays 2006*. Appleby and an editorial board of nine historians will be meeting at the convention to discuss their work of combing through a wide variety of journals and magazines, including the *Atlantic Monthly* and *The New Yorker*, to find the best written and most accessible essays on history. We hope to make this an annual publication.

A second OAH book project taking shape at the 2005 Annual Meeting is a joint effort with the College Board's Advanced Placement U.S. History program. The volume, scheduled for 2006, will be a collection of the essays already appearing in the *OAH Magazine of History* and on the AP Central web site as a series called "America on the World Stage." Each article takes a significant subject in American history and places it in international context, and all within the framework of a high school or college-level U.S. survey course. The Ad Hoc OAH-AP Joint Advisory Board on Teaching the U.S. History Survey, chaired by Gary Reichard, is serving as the editorial board for this project and will be offering a session about the essay series on Saturday afternoon.

All of these initiatives to improve how we engage our "publics" begin with that impulse to "widen the circle of history," a long-running endeavor to increase our understanding of the past by including a greater variety of subject matters, methodologies, venues, and practitioners. The 2005 meeting offers us a chance to step back and assess our progress. □

▼ HATA / From 4

temporary task force into a permanent standing committee." OAH published the pioneering work she edited on the status of community college historians in 1999.

I asked Nadine and Don why they decided to include OAH in their estate planning. Nadine replied that she and Don were both committed to the importance of undergraduate teaching (in 1990, Don won the California State University Trustees' systemwide Outstanding Professor award) and appreciated OAH's efforts to promote the highest quality of teaching at all levels. Furthermore, "we both believe in OAH's commitment to globalizing/internationalizing teaching and research in U.S. history. OAH's executive directors and elected leadership have been innovative in thinking outside the box, and shown courage and commitment to their convictions: Arnita Jones and Larry Levine established the community college task force and allowed us to determine our own destiny; Lee Formwalt stood up to be counted on the St Louis/Adams Mark controversy; David Montgomery, Linda Kerber and others have also demonstrated courage of convictions in the search of the truth and to do the right thing—including reaching out and treating two-year college historians as equal partners in improving the quality of the research and teaching of undergraduate history."

Nadine has experienced a recurrence of her cancer and she wanted to discuss her struggle with the disease "for a number of reasons—all educational: When I had my mastectomy seven years ago, we both were shocked to learn that women across my campus—from Ph.D. faculty to secretaries and custodians—were astounded that I went public about why I was absent for several months. They were afraid of the stigma that continues to pervade the workplace—fears that cancer might have a negative influence on promotion or retention. I formed an informal support group that, over the past seven years, has cut across the rigid (albeit never publicly acknowledged) hierarchy of the campus community. That group has evolved from a superficial 'survivor's' luncheon to an increasingly serious exchange of grim facts such as my case of metastasized cancer. Faculty have gained the support of off-campus groups that provide free mammograms; others provide information about free wigs and other support services. I am convinced that job-related stress is linked to reduced immunity, and thus the ominous hypothesis that women with multiple sources of stress are targets for cancer. As my hair fell out, we discovered the total disconnect between reality and vanity. Have you seen the thriving commerce in incredibly ugly cancer hats? I followed the lead of one of my courageous faculty who simply tied on a small triangular bandana to shield her sensitive bald head from the sun. Her students were startled at first, but they got a lesson in reality. When I adopted the same posture as Vice President for Academic Affairs, I was inundated by emails and phone calls from women across the campus, thanking me for setting a standard that allowed them to come out of the closet. Health related inequities," Nadine concluded, "have now superseded gender and racial-ethnic issues in our priorities for future activism."

Nadine and Don Hata have faced many struggles in their lives and careers. Their example of courage in the face of discrimination, hatred, and even deadly disease is a high standard for us to emulate. Through it all, their love of the past and of each other has really made the difference. □

Lee W. Formwalt is OAH executive director.

of the filmmakers cannot be ignored. A first foray into their world is a shock, I believe, to many historians. Given our training and inclinations, we do not take directions easily or accept someone else's authority well. We find it difficult to compromise our views of how something should be interpreted, what should be included and what excluded in telling the story, and even what questions we are to answer on screen. We have to learn to fit into this large and complex collaborative enterprise called making a film—to be dependent and interdependent after a lifetime as independent artisans. Filmmakers have been known to call many in our profession "uncooperative," "haughty," "snobbish." But I suspect we appear more arrogant than we really are. We are simply thrust into a world whose *modus operandi* is not our own.

A second great difference lies in the fact that the stakes in doing academic work and documentary filmmaking are not the same. Although we historians may not advance as quickly or as far if we do not publish a second monograph or write a steady stream of research articles, only we suffer the consequences of a slower pace up the professorial ladder. But only independently wealthy documentary makers can continue to function if their documentary is never aired. They have a payroll to meet, staff to hire, office space and equipment to pay for.

Perhaps as a corollary, documentary makers, even those who operate in the rarified atmosphere of foundation funding, are market driven. The documentary makers I worked with, no matter how good their reputations, no matter how well regarded their previous work, had to consider how their topic and approach fit the viewer profile of the network, the agenda of the foundation funding them, or the image conveyed or desired by the corporation sponsoring them. Their bottom line is not how good the show was in some absolute, or aesthetic sense, but how many viewers it attracted—and how much they liked it. These are the realities of a world of Nielsen ratings, commercials, and viewer donation drives. Consider how far these criteria are from the realities of the academic historians' world. Although it is true that there are hot topics that will win a more prestigious publisher or an invitation to a more prestigious conference, we are not market driven. The standards by which we, our publishers, and our funding agencies measure our work is not its ranking on Amazon.com. This is fortunate, for, as a group, we demonstrate very little evangelical impulse. Like the Old Light ministers of the 1740s, we believe it is our obligation to put the message out, but whether all, many or even a few read it or accept it is their problem not ours. We wind up talking to that small band of scholars who inhabit our field. This is less a commitment to elitism than an acceptance of the rarified nature of our enterprise, the complexity of the issues we wrestle with, and the degree of ambiguity we are willing to accept in our interpretations. As we seem to enjoy the intimate conversations that result, we have little impetus to alter the way we communicate our discoveries or our ideas. We suspect no one else cares and we are generally content not to test this suspicion.

Because documentary makers have "bottom lines" they also have deadlines—real ones. They cannot wait for the Muse to strike them; they cannot have a bad case of writer's block. And, there are limits to how often they can change course, for if they abandon a project, there is a price to pay that is material as well as psychological. Academic historians may occasionally have deadlines but they are usually, as Geoffrey Rush so aptly put it in *Pirates of the Caribbean*, "just guidelines." Documentary makers have other time constraints: they can only lay claim to so much air time. They cannot contract for an hour film and turn in one that runs for three. "It just expanded," is a perfectly reasonable comment to an editor but it is not acceptable to a television channel. This is why so much of what we say as talking heads in those long three- or four-hour taping sessions—brilliant, incisive, witty though every word might be—lands on the cutting room floor. And, this is why documentary makers plead with us to keep our answers short and to the point. Many of us simply cannot adjust.

Finally, the possibilities of the genres of written scholarship and documentary film are quite different. No matter how talented we as historians are at recreating a moment in the past with words, no matter how smoothly our language flows, no matter how vivid our descriptions may be, our works lack animation, they lack the dimensionality of the visual arts of the documentary maker. Their capacity for dramatization and reenactment

remain latent. At the same time, documentaries are the victims of the very capacity for motion that defines them. Every documentary maker I have worked with tells me that the film must have an overarching theme, must have a "point" it is driving toward, and it must move toward it at a tempo and pace that allows few digressions. This means it cannot exhaust the topic. Thus, to an historian, documentary scripts often seem like "Highlights from" or "excerpts of" a long, complex, broad, and deep story. Like my colleagues, I have often found myself pining for what is left out, regretting what is condensed, even as I am impressed by how powerfully certain key ideas or events are portrayed and how vividly historical characters come to life. Critics condemn this process of selectivity as oversimplification but I have come to see it as a focus on what the camera can see and what it can show.

Having said all this, the question does arise: should historians participate in documentaries? Or, put more dramatically: what is a nice scholar like you doing in a television show? Not getting rich, that is certain. My career as a talking head has not swelled my investment portfolio. The level of fame is equally modest: occasionally I do get a mash note from a stranger, proposing marriage or something a bit shadier. And, recently, while shopping in a discount shoe store, I was recognized by an earnest young woman who actually asked for my autograph. I do not expect this to occur again for a dozen years.

In truth, there seems to me to be two central reasons why one says yes when invited to be a talking head. The first is a fascination with the possibilities and limitations of a different genre, coupled with a conviction that each genre can inform the other in some significant way. The second is an awakened proselytizing impulse, a desire to convey—especially to those who slept through high school history class or have 'history is bunk' tattooed on their biceps—how wonderfully interesting and important the study of history can be. In short, the spur is a compelling pride and delight in my chosen profession.

Can I offer any advice to potential talking heads? First, you must abandon the rescue fantasy that no doubt lurks in all of us who teach and mentor. I learned quickly not to imagine that I had magically transformed every viewer into the next Edward Gibbon. I learned almost as quickly that in the brief moments I had, I could not and should not attempt to convey everything I knew on a subject. What could be conveyed, by my tone and the intensity or vivacity of my comments, was how interesting and important the subject in question was. I become, in short, a living advertisement for the library or the bookstore section marked "History." If I have learned not to overestimate my impact I have also discovered that I do not want to miss any small chance of increasing the historical curiosity of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people.

Secondly, you must not make demands that documentary making cannot meet—and should not meet. Instead, try to master the opportunities it provides. You cannot expect to take twenty minutes to convey your point if the script can only allow you forty-five seconds. You cannot insist that a major portion of that script be devoted to background or context. Historians who make these demands may see themselves as standard bearers and standard keepers; but they might simply be prima donnas. Learn what is possible. Our role on the screen requires many of the same skills our research and writing require: selecting, organizing, and articulating ideas—the challenge is to do it in under a minute rather than under four-hundred pages.

Third, do not be arrogant. Despite all the pressures of time and all the practical considerations under which documentary makers la-

bor, they invariably immerse themselves in the literature of the field. They are more able to articulate the current historiographical debates on the subject than you might imagine. They have engaged primary source materials as well as secondary sources and they usually have a far better understanding of the nature of our academic discipline than we have of the nature of their profession. What distinguishes the scholar from the documentary maker is that, for the filmmaker, the scholarship is not an end in itself, but a tool, a resource. This does not mean that their grasp of the historical material is any less deserving of respect.

Fourth, remember that in this collaborative project you are a very small part of a very large whole. Your role may be important, but your control over the enterprise is small or nonexistent. If you are not able to adjust to this reality, then you will be a burden rather than an asset to the film.

Finally, it is important to understand the role that a talking head plays in a documentary. It is not simply to place the scholarly stamp of approval on the film. Nor is it simply to interject pedestrian background information on what is about to be seen or a few insights and judgments on what was just shown. Your role is far more important: you serve as a bridge between the two worlds of text and film. You represent your profession to the public. And, you affirm the value of understanding the past by appearing before the camera as a person who has devoted her or his life to studying and reconstructing that past. You are, in effect, an ambassador for our profession, and if you are engaging rather than arrogant, provocative rather than pedantic, you serve it well. □

Carol Berkin is professor of History at Baruch College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York. She is the author of several books including Jonathan Sewall: Odyssey of an American Conservative, First Generations: Women in Colonial America, A Brilliant Solution: Inventing the American Constitution, and Revolutionary Mothers: Women in the Struggle for America's Independence (out this month from Knopf). She has also been involved with projects for PBS, MSNBC, Fox, and the History Channel.



Air Force History and Museums Program Job Openings

Over the next three years, the United States Air Force will hire numerous new civilian historians. Most of these positions are located at Air Force bases worldwide, where historians write the official history of the organizations to which they are assigned. Air Force historians also answer public and governmental inquiries, prepare analytical studies on topics of interest to their units, develop heritage and outreach programs, and support the Air Force museum and art programs. Historians who fill these positions can expect to deploy overseas during military operations.

Salary range: \$46,600 minimum, depending on location and qualifications. The Air Force History and Museums Program is an equal opportunity employer and strongly encourages women and minorities to apply.

Representatives will attend the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians from 31 March to 3 April 2005 to meet prospective candidates and to answer questions about the program.

For additional information on current openings and how to apply, please contact Ms. Cheryl Gumm by telephone 210-565-4508 or email HMCCP@randolph.af.mil.

Treasurer's Report: Fiscal Year, July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004

Robert W. Cherny

In my second report as treasurer, the news remains almost entirely positive. My report is drawn from the annual accountants' report, which includes an audit, and from a less formal summary prepared by the OAH business manager. The accountants' report is prepared by the CPA firm of BKD LLP.

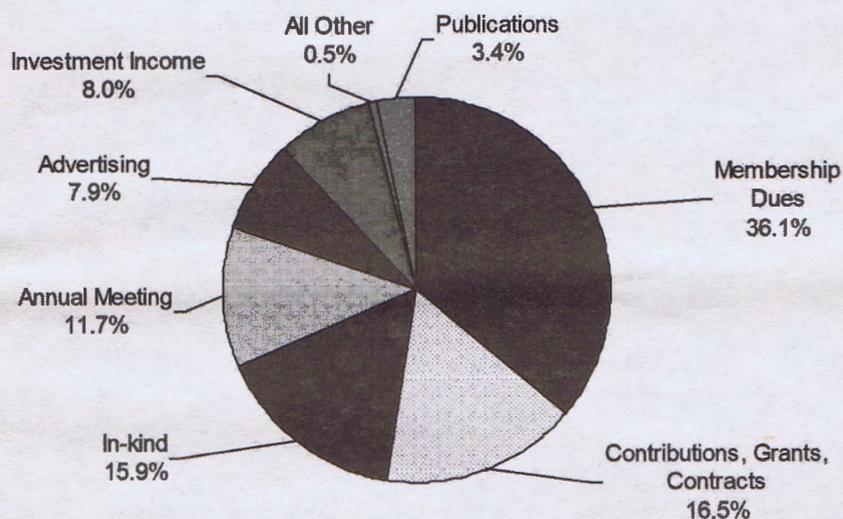
Total Assets

The accountants' report indicates total assets at the end of the 2004 fiscal year of \$2,826,210, as compared to \$2,837,831 the year before. Of the current assets, the largest single category consists of investments, worth \$2,283,824. The next largest categories are operating cash, \$360,019; receivables, \$120,805; and property and equipment, at \$32,806, net of depreciation and amortization.

Revenue

Total revenue was up from \$2,704,881 to \$2,782,468. Figure 1 indicates revenue by type.

Figure 1. Revenue by Type



Our largest source of income continues to be dues, which totaled \$1,005,803, a small increase over 2003. Several other revenue categories also showed increases over last year, notably investment income, which more than doubled since last year. Advertising revenues continued to decline however, especially for the journal, reflecting the continued financial weakness of university presses due to reductions in university support. There are indications that this trend will continue and even intensify, as universities turn from print to online publications. Revenue from grants and collaborative projects was also down, due largely to decreases in projects funded by the National Park Service. Other than investment income, the other largest increases in revenue came from lectureships and contributions, reflecting, in part, an increase in expenditures on development.

Endowment Fund and Investments

The accountants' report shows the following net assets for our endowment fund, the Fund for American History, and the prize fund:

Table 1. Endowment Fund and Investments

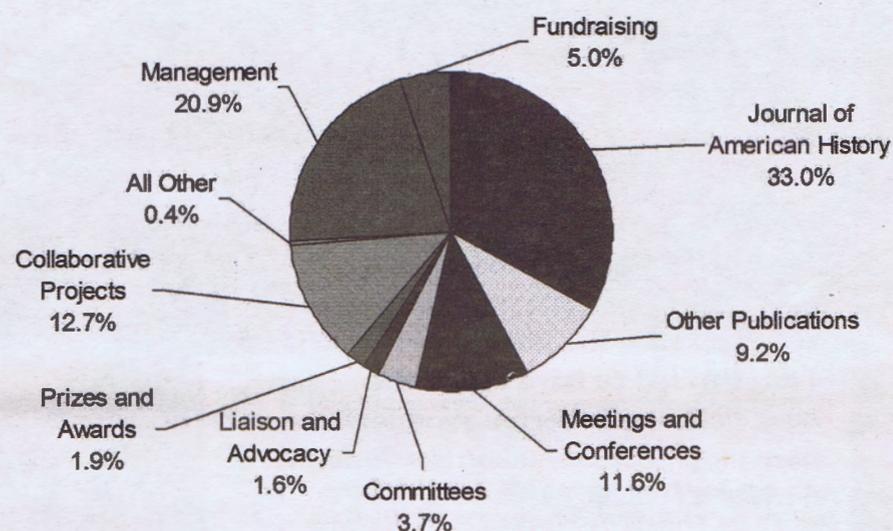
	7/1/2001	Value as of 7/1/2002	7/1/2003	7/1/2004
Endowment Fund	\$999,141	\$912,794	\$962,951	\$1,052,150
Fund for American History	658,495	600,026	644,099	697,108
Prize Fund	322,561	282,339	340,840	354,736

Between 2002 and 2003, these funds were shifted from a mix of various securities to a mix of mutual funds. Wells Fargo Bank administers these investments and shifts our funds from time to time as conditions seem to warrant. Based on the benchmarks set by the bank for each mutual fund, all are performing well.

Expenditures

Total expenditures were up from \$2,617,140 to \$2,739,818. The major categories of expenditures are shown in Figure 2. The biggest decrease came in grants and collaborative projects, corresponding to the reduced revenue in that category. The cost of the annual meeting was up significantly, given significantly higher costs in Boston than in Memphis.

Figure 2. Expenditures by Type



Audit Recommendations

Previous accountants' reports have included a series of recommendations for changes in the organization's procedures for bookkeeping and handling cash. Major changes were implemented in response to the findings in the 2002 and 2003 reports. The last of those changes were implemented last year, and this year's report includes no recommendations for further changes.

The Bottom Line: Fiscal Year 2003-2004

The accountants' reports show the following revenue and expenses for the past three fiscal years: Thus, judging by the bottom line, fiscal year 2004 was a successful year for the OAH.

Table 2. Revenue and Expenses: Fiscal Year 2002-Fiscal Year 2004

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Revenue	\$2,242,408	\$2,704,881	\$2,782,468
Expenses	2,333,656	2,617,140	2,739,818
Change in Net Assets	(\$ 91,248)	\$ 87,741	\$ 42,650

Outlook for Fiscal Year 2005

So far in the current fiscal year, the organization remains in a strong position. Nonetheless, for the first time in the organization's recent history, the Executive Board approved a mid-year budget revision, due in part to lower revenues than anticipated in a few areas, especially grants and contracts and advertising (reflecting the continuing financial difficulties of university presses) and due in part to some unanticipated expenses, especially for a new database system. Previously the organization had planned to revise its existing database but was unable to do so. At the recommendation of the AHA and APSA, the organization has purchased a system called NOAH. To accommodate this increase, it was necessary to reduce budgeted expenditures in other areas, but it has been possible to do this without affecting the organization's operations. □

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Beverlee Jill Carroll, Author, *How To Survive As An Adjunct Lecturer*

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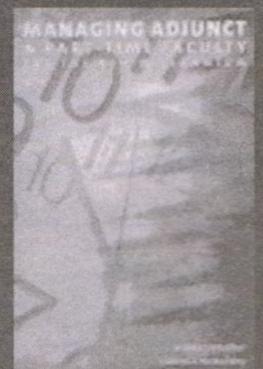
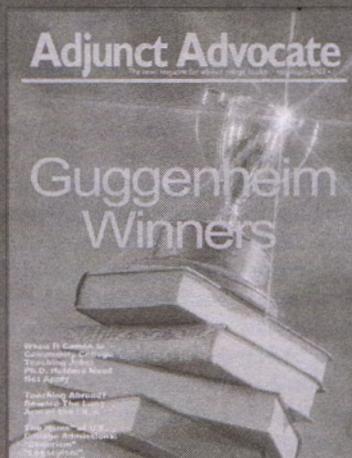
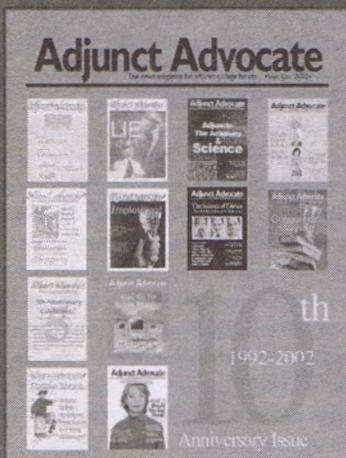
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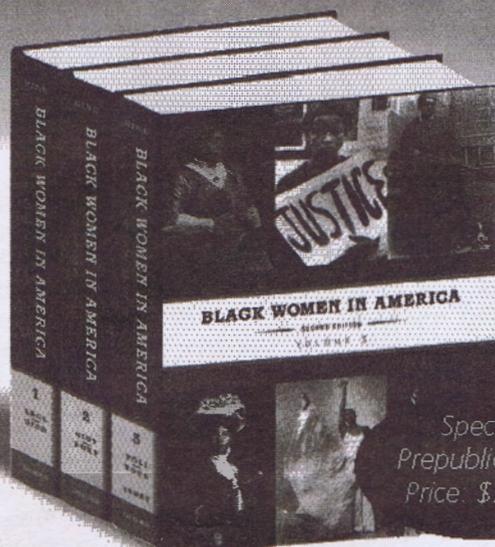
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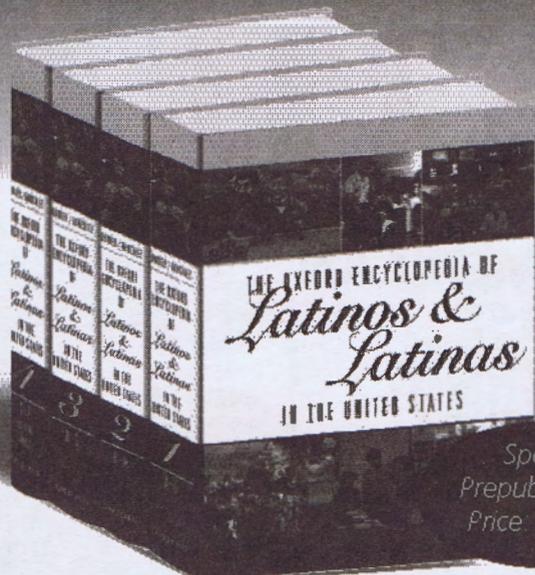
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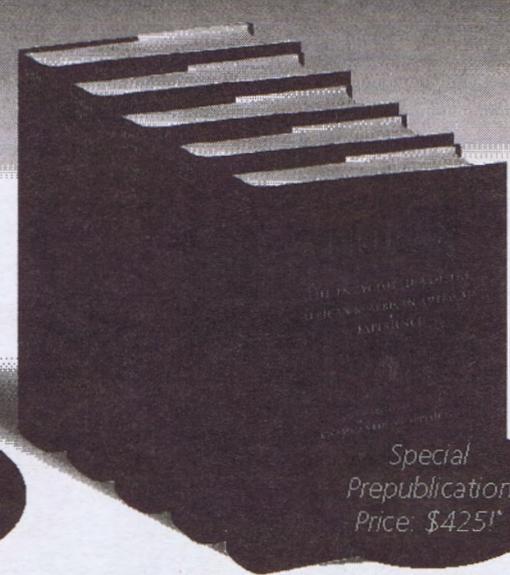
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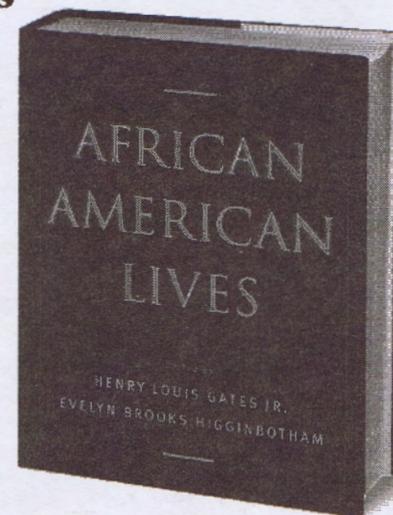
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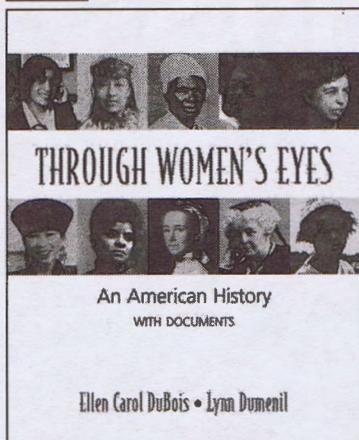
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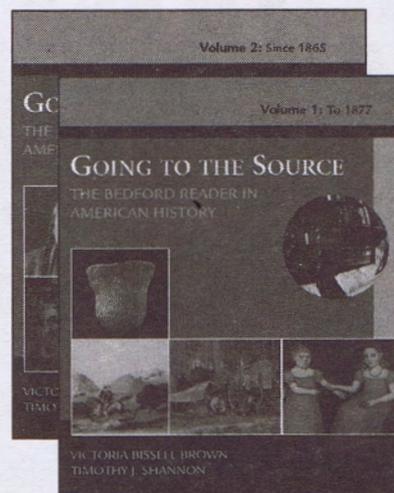
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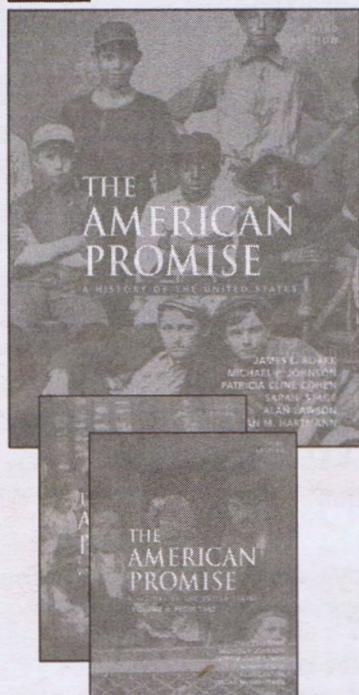


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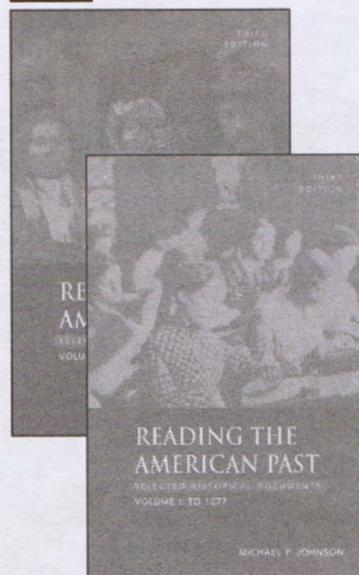


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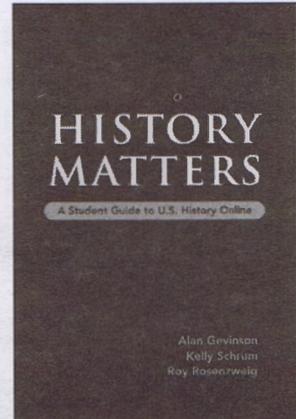


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Paul F. Barrett

On October 15, 2004, Paul F. Barrett died following a lengthy battle with cancer. Paul leaves behind his wife, Annette Love Barrett and a stepson, Johnathan Powell. He was sixty years of age. Paul was a long-time member and former chair of the Department of Humanities at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Paul was educated in Chicago, completing elementary and high school in Chicago's Catholic system. He earned the B.A. (1966) and M.A. degrees in history at Loyola University and the Ph.D. at the University of Illinois-Chicago (1976). Paul was the eleventh person to complete a history dissertation at the new UIC. Paul was a member of an especially productive and distinguished group to finish their studies at the UIC during that period, including Roger Biles, Hasia Diner, Blanche Glassman Hersh, Arnold Hirsch, Dominic Pacyga, Leslie Tischauser, and Deborah White. Faculty who most influenced Barrett, reports classmate Pacyga, were Perry Duis, Melvin Holli, Richard Jensen, Peter d'A Jones, and Glen Holt, then at Washington University and the Chicago Historical Society. During their time together in graduate school, remembers Hirsch, Paul "was exceedingly and unfailingly generous—with his time, research, or anything else." Hirsch added that Paul was also "the gold standard when it came to common sense."

Paul focused his dissertation and first book on the politics of street construction, public transit, and automobile popularization in Chicago between the 1890s and 1930. Originally titled "Straphanger's Dream" and retitled *The Automobile and Urban Transit: The Formation of Public Policy in Chicago* (1983), the editor at Temple University Press insisted (perhaps accurately) that younger readers would not recognize the term "straphanger." Two questions dominate that book. Why, Paul asked, had Chicago's politicians lavished so much money on streets and traffic control? And why, he also asked, had those same politicians held transit officials to a five cent fare and forced them to provide money-losing service to the city's periphery? Considerably simplified, Paul's answer was that Chicago's politicians perceived the automobile as private, and democratic. By contrast, trolley operators suffered from a decades-long reputation for poor service and public corruption. Space limitations forced Paul to excise portions of an especially moving chapter that opened with a young girl falling to her death from a moving trolley and closed with the girl's father and priest collapsing over her casket at the funeral parlor. Often, Paul wrote in simple, moving passages that conveyed the grief, anger, and passions of the city's ordinary residents as well as its leading business and political figures.

Paul was highly principled in matters that historians care about deeply, especially the fullest description of events, thorough documentation, and control of manuscript content throughout the editorial process. In retrospect, stories of Paul's commitment to those principles seem amusing. In the early 1980s, Paul was negotiating the final details of his *Automobile and Public Transit* with editors at Temple University Press. In particular, the senior editor asked Paul to reduce the length of text and footnotes. Paul regularly produced chapters some 80-100 pages, double-spaced in length and another 40-50 pages of single-spaced footnotes. (Paul wrote each of those drafts on an Underwood manual typewriter). At one point, Paul threatened to withdraw the manuscript from the press rather than accept another round of footnote reductions. Not even an impending denial of tenure at IIT altered Paul's view of the matter. Eventually, the editor suggested a compromise. The press would place a note at the top of his still-copious footnotes to the effect that Paul maintained a typescript version of those notes and would make them available upon request. One of the book's reviewers, Gail Farr Casterline, noted "the splendid range of sources used . . ." and complimented Paul's "grasp of public transportation as a phenomenon whose impact on

the city, its people, and the public psyche extended far beyond its function of giving rides." No one who knew Paul would have asked him to write a "thesis driven" manuscript.

A decade later, Paul still held high the ideas of a complete narrative and thorough documentation. In articles for the *Journal of Urban History* published in 1987 and 1999, Paul prepared lengthy drafts and equally lengthy footnotes. Once again, editor and coauthor asked Paul to give way on matters of length, especially the footnotes. (By 1999, Paul was greatly accomplished in word processing albeit on an early-model computer to which he clung until it no longer worked).

Nearing the end of his career, Paul remained committed to the scholarly habits of his youth. Between the late 1990s and 2003, Paul prepared drafts of chapters on airline regulation during the period of the late 1930s to the early 1970s. Paul produced more than twenty drafts of one of those chapters—and once again, each of those drafts was lengthy, and each rested on Paul's thorough documentation. On reading a draft, editors at the Ohio State University Press sought a diminution of text and still-abundant footnotes. In reply, Paul told them that he might as well substitute a cartoon for the chapter. In the end, Paul succumbed to the entreaties of editors, coauthors, and his own growing conviction that university presses were emulating the behavior of their commercial counterparts.

Amazingly, Paul never complained of fatigue during those many rewrites. He granted that editors were "doing their job." In a period, moreover, during which social and cultural history were in the ascendance, Paul remained focused on development of a narrative and analysis that foregrounded ideas, interests, local residents, and diverse political actors.

As a faculty member and department chair at IIT, Paul emphasized the virtues of the humanities. Anyone who has taught at an engineering university recognizes the efforts of senior administrators to capture the ever-changing directions of industry for their students. Since the 1940s, the goal of engineering educators has been to produce outstanding technologists who are comfortable with the language and methods of science and equally comfortable in the proverbial "corridors of power." Paul never denied those goals. He insisted, however, that engineering preparation include a solid grounding in the humanities. "Paul believed that studying humanities," an IIT colleague reported to the *Chicago Tribune*, "makes [students] think about the fact that when they go to work . . . there are lives that are affected by what they do." In the scramble for credit hour production that characterizes all or most contemporary universities, Paul, as chair of the humanities department, argued for literature, philosophy, and history. As part of that commitment, Paul postponed his own research on cities and airports to conduct a study of humanities education in the nation's engineering colleges. Putting in long days at IIT, Paul was a dedicated and stimulating instructor. Students, reports colleague Tom Misa, "loved his history of Chicago class." Prior to the most recent period of residential change in Chicago, adds Misa, Paul "could hear someone talking and immediately tell them the name of their home Catholic parish."

Paul was also willing to put in lengthy and uncomfortable days to preserve the manuscript underpinnings of historical scholarship. In the early 1990s, reports Dominic Pacyga, the brother of an office worker at IIT discovered employment records (1880s-1940s) of Libby, McNeil and Libby, a major pork packer in the Chicago stock yards. In all likelihood, the records had been abandoned in those ruins since the early 1960s, and dust and dirt had enveloped the building and the records. Paul telephoned graduate school friend Pacyga and one of his former pro-

fessors, Mel Holli, to help find a home for the records. The three of them spent what Pacyga characterizes as "one of the hottest days of the summer" filling more than one hundred boxes. In turn, they carried the boxes to a chute leading to a truck that delivered the materials to UIC's special collections department.

After learning that his cancer would not respond to treatment, Paul turned increasingly to his religious faith. In addition to regular prayer, Paul took an active role at St. Fidelis Church in his home neighborhood on Chicago's near northwest side. On grounds that retirement parties were for persons who were retiring, not dying, Paul did not want money spent "on him." He asked colleagues and friends to send a donation to St. Fidelis, 1406 N. Washenaw Ave., Chicago, IL 60622.

Whatever Paul's views of editors and presses and whatever the editorial battles fought and lost, *The Automobile and Urban Transit* remains one of the standard books in the field; and his chapter on airline regulation and deregulation challenges the conventional interpretation both of the origins of "mass" airline travel and the origins of airline deregulation. Despite a personal "style" that was usually diffident and mostly playful (editors excepted), Paul was an original thinker, a committed scholar, and a delightful force for what he characterized as old-fashioned scholarship. He had hoped to live long enough to vote for John Kerry and John Edwards. His quick wit and intellectual power will be missed by students and colleagues at IIT; and I will miss Paul's warmth, intelligence, and our many collaborations. □

—Mark H. Rose

Florida Atlantic University

David Syrett

Distinguished Professor David Syrett of Queens College died on October 18, 2004. He was sixty-five years old. David was part of a family of historians. His father was the noted historian, Harold Syrett, and his brother John was also a historian. He is survived by his wife, Elena Frangakis-Syrett; his sons, Peter, Matthew, and Christopher; his grandchildren, Hayley and Marco; and his brothers, John and Matthew.

David did his undergraduate education at Columbia University, and his doctoral work at the University of London. He joined the Queens faculty in 1966 and was made Distinguished Professor in 2000. The author of ten books with four more in press and over eighty articles, David was an expert on both the British Navy during the American Revolution and naval warfare of World War II. His work on the Battle of the Atlantic was based on meticulous research of the 49,000 decrypted messages from German U-boats. In the process of his long scholarly career, he won the admiration of the leading scholars of military history in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. The recipient of many honors, Syrett was especially proud of being a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the Council of the Navy Records in England.

David was most at home in the archives. Every summer he buried himself in the British archives until he had mastered every detail of the Battle of the Atlantic. He carried his scholarly accomplishments lightly, however, and was always ready to aid his colleagues and fellow scholars. In David's personal relations and in his teaching, he was frank, unceremonious, and outspoken. His students appreciated these qualities and filled his classes. His colleagues appreciated these same qualities which he often demonstrated with force and emotion. Even when they differed with his opinions, his colleagues appreciated his honesty and openness. They will remember him as a distinguished scholar, a generous colleague, and a unique and authentic person. □

—Frank Warren

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National Trust Launches Online Resource

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently launched Preservation Atlas, a new online database of Trust activities throughout the United States. This easy-to-use online tool allows users to search a database of thousands of National Trust offerings including historic sites, America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places, Dozen Distinctive Destinations, Historic Hotels of America, preservation grants, and Main Street and Legal Defense Fund activities. The Atlas utilizes cartographic software that enables users to locate these ongoing preservation projects anywhere in the country by simply entering a location or specific Trust activity, project, or site. The map not only displays the locations of historic sites, it also provides detailed information about each project. Additionally, visitors interested in becoming involved in the preservation movement can obtain the contact information for their local preservation offices. "This innovative online tool provides the public with a one-stop shop that showcases all Trust projects, big and small," noted Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "By making this information easily accessible to the public, we hope to increase grassroots involvement in the growing historic preservation movement." For more information, visit <http://www.nationaltrust.org/>. □

Clinton Presidential Library Opens

On November 18, 2004, the William J. Clinton Presidential Library was dedicated on the south bank of the Arkansas River. In attendance were representatives from both the Republican and Democratic parties, former President Clinton and his wife Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, President George Bush, former Presidents Bush and Carter, and other dignitaries. The Little Rock facility houses the William J. Clinton Presidential Library, the Clinton School of Public Service, and the Clinton Foundation offices. The Clinton presidential center will be the twelfth presidential library built in the United States. The \$165 million price tag will make this thirty-acre center the largest and most expensive presidential library constructed to date. The library contains eight C-5 cargo planes worth of presidential materials including nearly 2 million photographs, 80 million pages of records and documents, 75,000 gifts and artifacts, and 21 million email messages. The archive is the repository of the written, video and audio records of the Clinton-Gore Administration, and beginning in 2005 will be available to historians, students and others with an interest in researching the Clinton presidency. The center has a full-time educator on staff who will regularly host school groups for onsite lessons.

James Polshek, a New York architect, created the unique building design which is meant to resemble a glass bridge to the twenty-first century, and Ralph Appelbaum Associates designed the exhibits. The 20,000 square-foot museum contains thematic alcoves depicting important milestones in the Clinton presidency, such as the economic boom and elimination of the deficit, reducing crime and promoting peace and democracy in the world. It features a multimedia timeline of world events between 1993 and 2001, interactive flat-screen displays and a whirl of high-tech gadgets, a full-scale replica of the Cabinet Room and the Oval Office, and several exhibits that detail life in the White House, including "State Events," "Welcoming the World," and "Making The House a Home."

The library is equipped with state-of-the-art technology, including high-definition television screens and nineteen interactive stations. Visitors can enter any date during the entire Clinton presidency and see the president's complete schedule for that day. They can also sit in chairs around the cabinet room table and view information about each cabinet department on monitors built into the tabletop. For more information on the Clinton Presidential Center visit: <http://www.clintonpresidentialcenter.org/>. □

Controversial "Price of Freedom" Exhibit Opens at the Smithsonian

On Veteran's Day, "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War," the National Museum of American History's

(NMAH) new permanent exhibit, opened to the public amid some controversy in Washington, DC. The 18,200 square-foot exhibit provides a compelling look at United States military conflicts and their impact on American society from the 1750s to the twenty-first century. Using historical objects and documents, video and audio presentations, interactive displays, and original artwork the exhibition chronologically takes visitors through the story of how wars have shaped United States history and affected the lives of all Americans. According to Brent Glass, director of the museum, the goal of this new exhibit is to help visitors "experience the impact of war on citizen soldiers . . . as well as on their families and communities."

This exhibit features more than 850 objects and covers 16 conflicts, with special emphasis on the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, World War II, and Vietnam. Military enthusiasts will enjoy the vast array of weaponry—from large-caliber eighteenth-century muskets to 60 mm mortars and flamethrowers. Visitors with an eye more for relics of historical figures can see the buckskin coat worn by George Custer during the Indian Wars as well as Colin Powell's fatigues worn during Operation Desert Storm.

The exhibit designers have tossed in a couple of documents here and there (most notably President Roosevelt's first draft of his Pearl Harbor speech) and they have included an interactive "voices" stations where visitors can see short audiovisual displays with quotations from American citizens, combatants and noncombatants alike, about their wartime experiences. The exhibit also features nine short videos produced and donated by the History Channel.

The "Price of Freedom" exhibit has already generated some concern from among the Smithsonian staff, and undoubtedly it will continue to spark controversy within some historian circles and perhaps even the general public. Katherine Ott, Chair of the NMAH branch of the Smithsonian Congress of Scholars, has publicly taken issue with the exhibit for the way it addresses the current war in Iraq. "Treatment of current events without benefit of historical distance and analysis is a risky enterprise," states Ott, and placing this display under the "Price of Freedom" title "presents a partisan view of the current war and is counter to our neutral public mission." Director Glass disagrees, "It's important for a history museum to show the connection between the present and the past . . . students need to see something about current events as a gateway into history."

The exhibit is also drawing criticism from the committee of historians the museum assembled to advise on the exhibit. The framework of the "Price of Freedom" concerned Northwestern's Michael Sherry because it implies that freedom has always been the objective of American wars and that their "price" has been paid exclusively by Americans. Andrew Cayton, Miami University (of Ohio) expressed reservations because he believes, "wars are more complex than simply fights for freedom." One member of the advisory committee even stated that the exhibit would make "a great recruitment exhibit."

Others have expressed concerns about what is and is not emphasized. For example, the fight over slavery in Kansas in the 1850s gets almost as much display space as the Korean War. The ever-controversial subject of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan thus ending World War II is framed only from the military rationale for it. One *Washington Post* reviewer of the exhibition has also taken exception to the portrayal of the 1991 Persian Gulf War which he thinks comes off as "an ill-informed afterthought."

In spite of the flag-waving title of the exhibition, the fact is that this exhibition is content and artifact rich and it does not hesitate to draw attention to some American military exploits that most historians today characterize as "shameful"—the "Trail of Tears" episode, for example. Accolades and laurels to the NMAH staff for their largely successful effort to balance the vision and desires of the exhibition's largest private funder—California businessman and philanthropist, Kenneth E. Behring—with their professionalism. That the new exhibit is generating controversy and may draw fire from both the academic Left and Right is evidence that the leadership and staff at the NMAH are doing what they should be doing—challenging the visit-

ing public to look deeper into their history. For more information on "The Price of Freedom" exhibit please visit: <http://www.americanhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/>. □

—Bruce Craig

The State of Cultural History: A Conference Honoring Lawrence W. Levine

will be held September 16-17, 2005, hosted by George Mason University. Lawrence Levine, who is also past president of the OAH, will be honored for his career as a teacher, scholar and public intellectual. Events include keynote addresses, new work, and agenda papers by leading cultural historians from across the country. The sessions will be held at the Arlington campus of GMU, which is conveniently located within walking distance of the Metro and also very near National Airport and Union Station.

Highlights of the conference include talks by Jean-Christophe Agnew, Geoff Eley, John Kasson, Lawrence Levine, Elaine Tyler May, Nell Irvin Painter, Kathy Peiss, Shane White, Deborah Willis and many others. Conference organizers seek to foster rigorous discussion on the current state of cultural history after the "cultural turn." The desire is to trace the field's late 20th-century rise and prior achievements while assessing its current diffusion, lingering blind spots, and future directions. Everyone attending the conference is also invited to a special dinner in honor of Professor Levine which will feature toasts by students, friends and colleagues.

The conference is free, but registration is required to guarantee a space and gain access to the conference papers. There is limited space at the celebratory dinner and in the conference hotels, so please sign up early. For more information, visit: <http://chnm.gmu.edu/levineconference/>. □

Correspondence

To the Editor:

I was concerned after reading "What Happened in Minnesota?" by Sara Evans and Lisa Norling (*OAH Newsletter* November 2004).

I am troubled when writers attempt to demonize opponents by using derogatory labels and loaded terms. Evans and Norling refer to "an attempted hijacking" by "radically right-wing" Christian "activists" who "pitted myth and icon against history" and "grudgingly corrected" omissions. At the same time they refer to their supporters as a "remarkable coalition," of "energetic and concerned opponents" that was "grassroots and vibrantly democratic." Using such vocabulary discourages civil discourse and weakens the authors' own credibility. Besides, *OAH Newsletter* readers should be capable of drawing their own conclusions about the controversy in Minnesota.

Much more troubling is the appearance of unfairness by *OAH Newsletter*. I looked at the end of the article for a response from Commissioner Cheri Yecke or anyone else representing the "alliance of radically right-wing" activists. Surely even "evangelical Christian activists" deserve the opportunity to respond. I found no response.

If OAH contacted them and they declined to reply, then OAH should have stated that at the end of the article. If this was the case, it is an unfortunate omission and I hope that *OAH Newsletter* will correct it. If *OAH Newsletter* published such a blatantly biased article and did not give the other side an opportunity to respond, that is unpardonable. Such unfairness would contravene the OAH Mission Statement and the most basic standards of journalistic integrity.

Journalists and historians have an ethical responsibility to present information in a balanced, unbiased manner. *OAH Newsletter* has failed to meet this standard. □

—Grant G. Phillip
Chicago

Fall 2004 OAH Executive Board Meeting, San Francisco

At its 2004 fall meeting at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco the OAH board took the following actions:

◆ Approved the minutes of the March 25-28, 2004, Executive Board meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, as well as the minutes of actions taken by the board subsequent to the meeting.

◆ Approved the updated Organization of American Historians Staff Handbook.

◆ Accepted and approved the Auditor's Report for FY 2004.

◆ Thanked eighty-seven OAH members who graciously gave of their time to deliver one hundred-five lectures from July 2003 through June 2004; and, especially, to Kenneth W. Goings who presented three OAH Distinguished lectures, and to Thomas Bender, David W. Blight, Alan Brinkley, Edward Countryman, John D'Emilio, David Goldfield, Peter Kolchin, Edith P. Mayo, Sally G. McMillen, Jeffrey E. Mirel, Peter S. Onuf, George C. Rable, Jack N. Rakove, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Francille Rusan Wilson, and Judy Yung, who each gave two lectures during the last fiscal year.

◆ Agreed to review and consider signing on to an amicus brief on the history of marriage and discrimination within the institution of marriage for a case on gay marriage that will be heard by the Maryland Court of Appeals in 2005.

◆ Voted unanimously to present the OAH Distinguished Service Award to Dwight Pitcaithley, Chief Historian of the National Park Service, and the OAH Friend of History Award to the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History and to Sy Sternberg, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of New York Life.

◆ Approved a report on Public Relations and the OAH, and charged the executive director to report on how it should be implemented.

◆ Approved an increase in Contributing Member dues from \$150 to \$200.

◆ Approved the executive office proposal for eventually

transforming the *OAH Newsletter* into an electronic publication.

◆ Endorsed the following recommendations of the Centennial Committee for celebrating the 100th anniversary of OAH in 2007: a series of traditional panels and sessions on OAH and the history of the profession since 1907; an evening celebration; and a cruise on the Mississippi River from New Orleans or St. Louis to Minneapolis, site of the centennial convention.

◆ Approved the establishment of a new Finance Committee of the Executive Board to review the organizations' financial condition on a quarterly basis.

◆ Approved and authorized the OAH executive office to open a credit card account with Wells Fargo for conducting the business of the organization.

◆ Accepted the final report of the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on Intellectual Integrity and approved the committee's recommendations: to appoint a standing committee on ethics and professional standards; to review the new American Historical Association standards for professional integrity as soon as that organization adopts them and decide whether OAH should adopt them; to work with the AHA and other organizations in discussing and promoting best practices in intellectual integrity; and to establish procedures for revoking an OAH prize in the rare cases of egregious violation of professional standards.

◆ Approved an increase in History Educator Member dues from \$40 to \$50 in 2005 upon expansion of the *OAH Magazine of History* from a quarterly to a bimonthly publication.

◆ Approved publication of the joint OAH-AP U.S. History essay series, "America on the World Stage," in one volume upon completion in 2006 of the serial publication of the essays in the *OAH Magazine of History* and on the College Board's AP Central web site.

◆ Approved the following resolution after discussion of a resolution on collective bargaining rights of graduate student teaching and research assistants passed by the American Sociological Association:

When teaching and research graduate assistants are part of the higher educational instructional workforce, the Organization of American Historians affirms their right to bargain collectively.

◆ Approved the following resolution after discussion of a resolution on labor and OAH conventions submitted by OAH members and Yale history graduate students Jay Driskell and Lisabeth Pimentel:

WHEREAS hotel union representation raises wages, supplies benefits, and protects worker dignity, thereby insuring that economic growth benefits a workforce often composed of people of color, and particularly women of color;

WHEREAS the Organization of American Historians' decision to hold meetings in union or non-union hotels strengthens or weakens the ability of these workers and their unions to secure better working conditions and contribute to equitable urban growth;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Organization of American Historians will continue its practice of union preference in negotiating hotel and service contracts for the Annual Meeting and for any other meetings organized by the Organization of American Historians; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those responsible for negotiating and administering said contracts shall, in accordance with this policy of union preference, add labor disputes to the standard escape clause in any OAH contract for convention hotels and meetings.

◆ Enjoined the executive director to meet with other directors of learned societies at the ACLS CAO meeting in Cleveland (Nov. 4-7, 2004) in an effort to develop a resolution to the unsettling impact of labor disputes on hotel arrangements for annual meetings.

◆ Approved the idea of merging the National Coalition for History and the National Humanities Alliance.

◆ Approved a proposed joint meeting of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History annual meeting and the OAH Southern Regional Conference to be held in 2010 in the South on or near a historically black college or university campus. □

U.S. History Faculty Evaluate AP Exams at the Annual College Board AP Reading

Each year in June, college faculty and high school teachers from all over the world gather to evaluate and score the free-response section of the AP Exams. These hard-working professionals, known as readers, are vital to the AP Program because they ensure that students receive AP grades that accurately reflect college-level achievement in each discipline. Readers are paid honoraria, provided with housing and meals, and reimbursed for travel expenses. At the AP Reading you will also exchange ideas, share research experiences, discuss teaching strategies, establish friendships, and create a countrywide network of faculty in your discipline that can serve as a resource throughout the year.

Apply online at <www.ets.org/reader/ap> or visit the CollegeBoard's Web site, <apcentral.collegeboard.com>. Or, you may contact Performance Scoring Services at ETS at (609) 406-5384 or via e-mail at <apreader@ets.org> to request an application. Applications are accepted throughout the year.



The College Board welcomes you to attend the following AP sessions at the OAH Annual Conference San Francisco, March 31 – April 3, 2005:

- College Board Breakfast Panel, key note speaker Mary Beth Norton
- America on the World Stage: Incorporating a Global Perspective in the Introductory US Survey
- Faculty Involvement in AP

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Teachers
join us in

San Francisco

Travel grants available for teachers to attend the 2005 OAH Annual Meeting

Thanks to the generous support of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, the Organization of American Historians is offering travel fellowships for precollegiate history teachers to attend the 2005 OAH Annual Meeting, March 31 – April 3. The annual meeting affords a unique opportunity for teachers to enhance their professional development by attending sessions specifically geared to classroom teaching, as well as scholarly research and public history. Fellowships are for travel-related expenses, and teachers who have not yet attended an OAH annual meeting will be given preference.

Application deadline for submission is February 10, 2005. Apply online at: <<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2005/>>.



How Students Learn

National Academies Announces New History Teaching Guide

The National Academies Press (NAP) recently announced the publication of *How Students Learn: History in the Classroom*, a new volume in its How Students Learn series. Organized for utility, the book explores how the principles of learning can be applied to teaching history topics at three levels: elementary, middle, and high school. Leading educators explain in detail how they developed successful curricula and teaching approaches, presenting strategies that serve as models for curriculum development and classroom instruction.

Using personal teaching experiences, *History in the Classroom* is a practical teaching guide which explores the importance of balancing students knowledge of historical fact against their understanding of concepts, such as change and cause, and their skills in assessing historical accounts. It also features illustrated suggestions for classroom activities.

For more information about *How Students Learn: History in the Classroom*—or to access a free online version of the book—visit <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11100.html>. □

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International listeners can now pick up Talking History three times a week (Saturday at 1130 UTC, Sunday at 0430 UTC, and Sunday at 1530 UTC) on Voice of America. Remember to tune in when you are traveling abroad, and tell your friends and colleagues.

Help us continue to grow. If Talking History is not being aired on your public radio, community or campus station, tell the program director about us.

Here is a sample of upcoming shows:

Nat Turner

Bryan Le Beau's guest this week, Ken Greenberg, discusses Nat Turner, leader of the slave rebellion in August 1831, and perhaps one of the least understood figures in American history. Airing the week of February 7.

Rudolph Valentino

Talking History's Eileen Dugan and author Emily Leider discuss what made the matinee idol Rudolph Valentino such a sensation in life and death. Airing the week of February 14.

Presidents' Day

This week Matthew Dennis, University of Oregon, and host Bryan Le Beau continue their year-long look at the American holiday calendar. They discuss Presidents' Day and the rise of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln as national heroes. Airing the week of February 21.

Washington's Slaves

This week Talking History's Fred Nielsen discusses the complex story of George Washington and his action of granting freedom to his slaves with Henry Wiencek. Airing the week of February 28.

No Turning Back

Talking History marks Women's History Month with an interview with Estelle Freedman. She discusses the gradual social change that continues to bring a realization that women are equal to men, with host Bryan Le Beau. Airing the week of March 7.

Failed Century of the Child

It is often said that children are our most important resource. But how effective has public policy been throughout the twentieth century in improving the well being of the nation's children? Talking History's Jim Madison and Bowling Green State University's Judith Sealander discuss this, and more. Airing the week of March 14.

Lincoln's Greatest Speech:

The Second Inaugural

On March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address. It was short, and to the point: a mere 703 words. In it, he uttered one of his most memorable phrases, when he called on Americans to proceed from the Civil War "with malice toward none, with charity for all." Ronald White discusses the speech and its impact with Talking History's Fred Nielsen. Airing the week of March 28.

talkinghistory.oah.org

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Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$80 for fewer than 101 words; \$120 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director <advertise@oah.org>. Deadlines for receipt of professional opportunity announcements are: 1 January for the February issue; 1 April for May; 1 July for August; and 1 October for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines. Positions appearing here will also be listed on the OAH web site: <<http://www.oah.org/>>

Syracuse University, The Department of African American Studies

The Department of African American Studies at Syracuse University seeks a senior scholar (associate/full professor) to begin the Fall 2005 semester. The individual should have expertise in early African American history and be conversant with the study of religions of the Black World. The individual should have demonstrated commitment, through scholarship and teaching, to study slavery and post-emancipation societies, as well as an understanding of how gender, race, class and other variables that have influenced issues of change and continuity in the experience of Blacks. The successful candidate will be expected to teach undergraduate courses in African American history and religious history and graduate courses that will enhance the Department's newly established MA Program in Pan African Studies. Ideally, the candidate should be able to teach courses that cover other parts of the Black world beyond the United States. Review of applications will begin February 1, 2005 and will continue until the position is filled. Interested candidates should send (a) a detailed letter of application addressing their relationship to the field, published scholarship, teaching philosophy, as well as future research plans; (b) detailed curriculum vitae; and (c) names and contact information from three references to: Historian/Religious Historian Search Committee, Department of African American Studies, Syracuse University, 200 Sims Hall, Syracuse, New York 13244-1230. Information on the Department of African American Studies is on the Department website: <http://aas.syr.edu>. Syracuse University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Carnegie Mellon University, Center for African American Urban Studies and the Economy (CAUSE)

Postdoctoral Fellow: Center for African American Urban Studies and the Economy (CAUSE). The Dept. of History, Carnegie Mellon University, seeks a scholar in the humanities and/or social sciences doing history-related research in African American urban studies. The fellow will pursue his/her own research project; collaborate with the director on current Center projects; and interact with faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students. The appointment is for 9 months beginning August 15, 2005. The fellowship carries a stipend of \$40,000, \$4,000 for research and expenses, and benefits. Send a cover letter, c.v., two letters of reference, writing sample, and a 3-5 page project proposal. The proposal should provide a description, explain the significance to relevant fields, include a chapter outline, and state plans and goals for the fellowship term. Send to Prof. Joe W. Trotter, CAUSE, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890. Deadline for receipt of applications is March 11. (Notification of decision by April 11.) Women and minorities are urged to apply, AA/EEO.

Trinity College

Visiting Assistant Professor, 2005-2006: The American Studies Program, Trinity College, seeks a candidate for a one-year visiting assistant professor position for the 2005-06 academic year, pending authorization. Specialization is open, but strong preference will be given candidates with research and teaching interests in such fields as race, ethnicity, gender, and global/comparative American Studies. Ph.D. and teaching experience required. Please send cover letter, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and a sample syllabus for a course you have taught or would like to teach to: Barbara Sicherman, Director, American Studies Program, Trinity College, Hartford, CT 06106. The search committee will begin reviewing candidates on February 1, 2005, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Trinity College is an AA/EEO employer and welcomes applications from women and minority candidates.

For the latest job listings, activities of members, announcements for calls for papers, awards, grants and fellowship opportunities, visit the OAH online at <<http://www.oah.org/announce/>>

Activities of Members

Fred Anderson, University of Colorado at Boulder, Barbara Oberg, Princeton University, and Paul Wright, editor at the University of Massachusetts Press, were elected to the American Antiquarian Society at the spring meeting in April 2004.

Lisa K. Boehm, Worcester State College, was elected president of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) in October.

The Brooklyn Historical Society has appointed Marilyn H. Pettit as Vice President for Collections.

John Thomas McGuire, College at Oneonta, State University of New York, received a \$1,000 research grant from the State Historical Society of Iowa. McGuire will research the activities of Democratic women in Iowa for a proposed book on the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee during the 1930s.

Kevin Boyle, Ohio State University, won the National Book Award for nonfiction for *Arc of Justice: A Story of Race Riots, Civil Rights, and Murder in Jazz Age America*.

Bruce Dorsey, Swarthmore College, was awarded the Philip S. Klein Award from the Pennsylvania Historical Association for *Reforming Men and Women: Gender in the Antebellum City* (Cornell University Press, 2002).

Constance Schulz, University of South Carolina, has been selected as a Fulbright Senior Lecturer at the University of Genoa for spring 2005. She will be teaching a course there on American documentary photography. Schulz has just published *Clio's Southern Sisters: Interview with Leaders of the Southern Association for Women Historians*, coedited with Elizabeth Hayes Turner, with the University of Missouri Press. Former OAH executive director Arnita Jones was one of those interviewed.

Vicki L. Ruiz and Virginia Sanchez Korrol have compiled the first encyclopedia to chronicle Latina women's history. *Latina Legacies: Identity, Biography, and Community* will be published by Oxford University Press in February 2005. □

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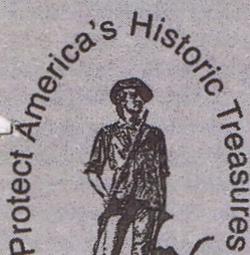
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Old North Bridge and Battle Road Still Endangered!

Jet flights increase over Minute Man National Historical Park and Walden Pond — the official policy of Massachusetts state agency Massport continues to be expansion of Hanscom Civilian Airport.

Historian Douglas Brinkley calls this “one of the four or five most important historical sites in the nation. It belongs to Massachusetts no more than the Grand Canyon belongs to Arizona.”



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— E.O. Wilson, Naturalist



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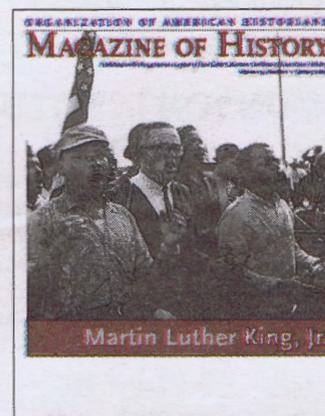
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The Market Revolution
Teaching History with Music
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2005
OAH

Convention Supplement

Exploring the Bay Area

As We Go to Press . . .

Due to the ongoing labor negotiations in San Francisco and the union boycott of the OAH convention hotel, the Hilton San Francisco, the OAH executive board is considering the possibility of moving the 2005 annual meeting from the Hilton San Francisco to the San José Convention Center in the South Bay Area. By February 15, the board will have discussed and decided whether to make the move to San José. Should the union and the hotel not have settled on the terms of a contract by then, it is highly likely the convention will be moved. We have included on p. A11 information about the San José convention community.

The program for Friday afternoon of the annual meeting invites all participants to venture out of the conference hotel and into the city of San Francisco. The 2005 Program Committee and 2005 Local Resource Committee matched ten sessions with popular and interesting sites in the Bay Area. Many of these venues will also provide tours of their facilities and access to collections and archives. Registration is not required for offsite sessions. Venues and the sessions they will host are listed below.

Mission Dolores

Founded in Yelamu territory in June, 1776, Mission San Francisco de Assisi came to be known as Mission Dolores after the Spanish-named lagoon that existed nearby. One year after mission settlement, one Yelamu man and two boys became the first of over 5,000 native people baptized at the mission. They composed a multilingual and multiethnic population which spoke dialects of Costanoan, Miwok, Pomo, Patwin, and Yokuts languages. The current curator at the mission, Andrew Galvan, is the only native descendant of Christian Indians to hold a high office in one of California's former missions today. The mission's workshops, fields, orchards, pastures, and dwelling places disappeared together with the many streams that ran nearby. Now placed underground, some of these streams resurfaced with the 1906 quake, but the mission withstood it with relatively little damage. Standing in its original form, neither extensively restored nor rebuilt, it remains the oldest building in the city. The mission cemetery, however, better represents the Spanish, Mexican, Irish, and other nineteenth-century settlers than the thousands of native people originally buried there. Reconstructed when the city removed the dead from here and other urban cemeteries to Colma, south of San Francisco, it may be best known as a site from Alfred Hitchcock's movie *Vertigo*. The buildings in the surrounding Mission District offer clues to the different historical eras that have defined what remains one of city's most vibrant neighborhoods.

Alcatraz

Named Isla de los Alcatrazes (Island of the Pelicans) by the eighteenth-century Spanish explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala, Alcatraz has always been a rugged rock, attractive to sea birds. When California became a state in 1850, President Millard Fillmore reserved Alcatraz for military use. The army built a fort on Alcatraz and placed 111 cannons inside its sturdy brick walls. The fort received its first active duty personnel in 1859 when Captain Joseph Stewart arrived with Company H,



Mission Dolores

See **EXPLORING** / A6 ►

INSIDE: Book Stores A5 ♦ Dining in San Francisco A8 ♦ Getting Around A11



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- Sewing coats at Richman Brothers
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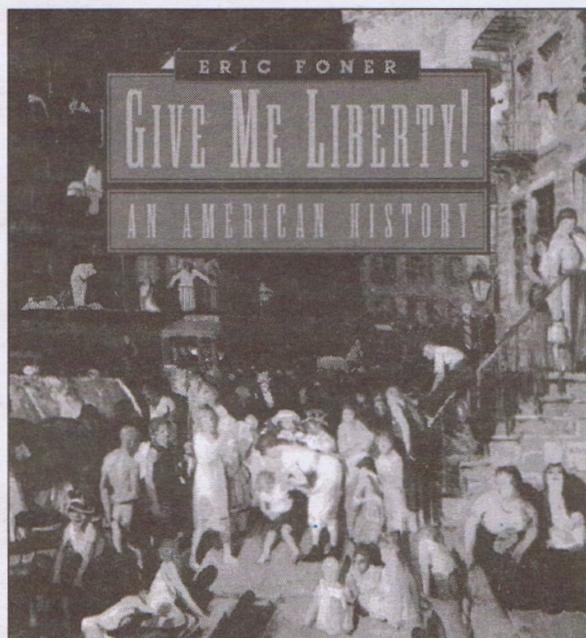
Workers packing "Shredded Wheat" biscuits at the National Biscuit Company, ca. 1930. Historical Collections, Baker Library, Harvard Business School.

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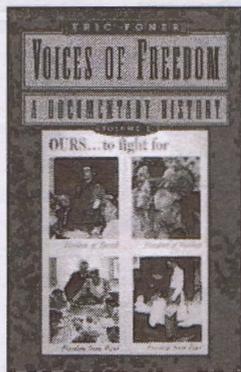
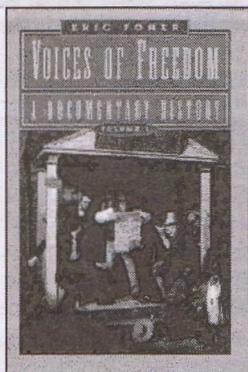
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VISITING

San Francisco



National Park Service Digital Image Archives

While in San Francisco, take a moment to visit some of the marvelous sites that the city has to offer.

California Historical Society

Founded in 1922, after three earlier attempts failed, the California Historical Society collects manuscripts, maps, posters, books, and pamphlets in its North Baker Research Library. The library is open Wednesday through Friday, noon to 4:30 p.m. The photography collection holds over 500,000 images and the Fine Arts Collections contain 5,000 works of art, reflecting all aspects of California history. In 1993, the society purchased its home on 678 Mission Street, once the San Francisco Builders Exchange and a former hardware store. Its climate-controlled storage vault extends underneath the Mission Street sidewalk. In addition to the research library, the society maintains a museum and a museum store. For more information see <<http://www.californiahistoricalsociety.org>>.

The Castro

A neighborhood especially prominent during the 1970s and 1980s for its gay cultural and political life, it remains a lively center for the city's queer culture, even as many other areas stand prominent in San Francisco's queer history and contemporary life. The Castro theatre, designed in 1922, remains the city's classic and beautiful movie palace seating 1,600 people. Great restaurants run along Castro and Market streets, with a tradition of courtyard dining for brunches and lunch, and nightlife long after midnight.

Chinatown

Initially welcomed in San Francisco during the gold rush, Chinese immigrants soon encountered hostility from a vast sector of California's growing population who sought exclusive civil and legal rights for those deemed 'white.' As anti-Chinese laws and practices developed, the Chinese population increasingly congregated in what became a fifteen-block area at the heart of the city's center. The 1882 Exclusion Act allowed only those Chinese from an elite sector of persons, including merchants, students, scholars, and diplomats, to enter the United States. On Angel Island, an immigration station placed in San Francisco Bay primarily to regulate Chinese migration, legal immigrants, and paper sons and daughters from China (people seeking entrance who did not qualify under the Act but who claimed affiliation with someone who did) experienced humiliating circumstances until shortly before the Act's repeal in 1943. Chinatown survived through the concerted efforts of Chinese American leaders who, for example, hired architects to rebuild a Chinatown that fit the Orientalist fantasies of the era after the 1906 quake. In doing so, they circumvented the attempts of the city to move the population entirely out of its central location.

With its own economic infrastructure, political parties, and social and cultural institutions, Chinatown and its residents played a role in twentieth-century Chinese national politics and have influenced San Francisco politics and urban life. Today representing one of many Chinese neighborhoods in a city that uses Mandarin on voter ballots and school forms alongside English and Spanish, it remains an important place for Chinese Americans and newer immigrants. Note the plaques on many street cor-

See **SAN FRANCISCO** / A7 ▶

Things to Do in the East Bay

Waldo Martin, Charles Wollenberg, and Lisbeth Haas

Berkeley and Oakland are jewels in the Bay Area crown and offer many reasons to head out. Below is a selected list of some of our favorites.

Berkeley

▪ **Tilden Park**—Grizzly Peak (at the top of Marin Avenue); and Oakland Hills; Skyline Drive—Redwood Regional/Joaquin Miller Parks. Stunning views; strong cycling; naturalists, hikers, tree huggers.

▪ **Gourmet Ghetto** (1500/1600 blocks of Shattuck and environs)—**Chez Panisse**, **Cesar**, **Chaam**, **The Cheese Board Collective**, **Cheese Board Pizza**, coffee at the **French Hotel** and **Peets**, **Black Oak Books**, and **Saul's Deli**, for starters.

▪ **Solano Avenue** (Berkeley/Albany)—Another shopping mecca; **Peets**; restaurants galore, including **Rivoli**; cafes, bookstores and a plethora of apparel and specialty stores.

▪ **Fourth Street** (near University Avenue Exit for I-80)—Bourgeois consumer heaven: high-end outlets like **Crate and Barrel**, stores like **Sur La Table**, restaurants like **O Chame**, and **Peets**.

▪ **Rose Garden** (Euclid Avenue at Eunice Street)—Striking 1937 WPA creation with a vast array of beautiful and fragrant roses; marvelously contemplative setting.

▪ **Berkeley Marina/Waterfront**—Striking views, good walks, kiting, fishing pier, restaurants, and children's playground.

▪ **Berkeley Public Library** (2090 Kittredge)—Wonderful main branch of recently restored city library; interesting architecture; wide array of services. Downtown Berkeley has a good variety of restaurants, movie-houses, specialty and retail stores, and a bustling theater district anchored by the world-famous **Berkeley Repertory Theater**.

▪ **Telegraph Avenue**—Unmatched for people watching; university types; locals; street people; craftspeople; cafes; two exceptional music stores—**Rasputins** and **Amoeba**; restaurants and fast food galore; bookstores—notably **Moe's**, **Cody's**, and **Shakespeare's**; apparel and specialty shops (notably head shops); earthy, gritty flair.

▪ **University Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive** (2625 Durant)—A fine museum with strong collections, challenging exhibits, good bookstore, outstanding café; Pacific Film Archive has outstanding archival film collections, first-rate film series, and a theater (2575 Bancroft).

▪ **University Press Bookstore** (2430 Bancroft)—Excellent specialty bookstore with a wide and exciting stock of those common and uncommon university press titles you crave.

Oakland

▪ **The Peralta House and Historic Park** (Coolidge Ave.)—The Peralta house and park, once the center of the Peralta family's Mexican land grant that encompassed most of the contemporary cities of Oakland and Berkeley, have been designed as a space for local culture and history with substantial NEH, California Council for the Humanities, and Oakland city funding. Reflecting the rich history of the Fruitvale area of Oakland from precolonial times to the present, anyone interested in public history will find this site worth the visit.

▪ **Yoshi's** (510 Embarcadero West) and **Jack London Square**—This world-class jazz club in the Jack London Square area is a local treasure, featuring superb live jazz in a smoke-free, friendly environment with a good Japanese Restaurant. Indeed the Jack London area is well worth a visit on its own for its interesting array of restaurants, clubs, galleries, and stores and its compelling history. For instance, the **Potomac**, FDR's yacht restored to its vintage 1930s condition, is docked at the foot of Clay St., just a short distance from Yoshi's, and is open for tours and even bay cruises. The exhibits include a lot of material on the Roosevelts and the New Deal.

▪ **Grand Lake Theatre and Lake Shore Area**—This grand movie house is a local favorite and a wonderful place to catch a movie; the general area is another consumer haven.

▪ **Rockridge/College Avenue**—Wonderful restaurants, like **Oliveto**, and a wide variety of cafes, stores, galleries, and specialty shops, easily accessible by BART.

All of the Following Are Easily Accessible from Oakland's 12th or 19th Street BART Stations

▪ **The Pardee House**—Takes up the block of 11th and Castro Streets in the Preservation Park district of downtown Oakland and is a short walk from the African American museum. It's the former home of Dr. George Pardee, the mildly Progressive Oakland mayor and California governor who served at the very beginning of the twentieth century. The house and its extensive grounds are maintained as a museum dedicated both to the Pardee family and to the lifestyle of prominent Oaklanders at the turn of the century.

▪ **African American Museum and Library** (659 14th Street). A warm and well-run institution with a strong community presence; solid collections and exhibits.

▪ **Chinatown**—Vibrant and bracing community right in central downtown area; good restaurants and shopping.

▪ **Lake Merritt**—Picturesque; excellent for jogging and walking; accessible from downtown.

▪ **Oakland Museum** (1000 Oak)—Another underrated gem of a museum with outstanding regional and state collections; good bookstore.

▪ **Paramount Theatre** (2025 Broadway)—A tastefully restored Art Deco gem in the downtown area quite worthy of those weekend tours; very popular concert venue.

San José's Entertainment Districts

Courtesy of the San José Convention and Visitors Bureau

Japantown

Japantown, one of the last remaining in the United States, dates back to the late 1800s when Japan-born bachelors migrated to Santa Clara Valley. Today, modern neighborhood streets, lined with cherry blossoms, share space with many architectural treasures and historic sites.

Willow Glen

Willow Glen's roots can be traced back to the mid-1860s. Located less than ten minutes from downtown, this charming area is known for its eclectic collection of housing styles and variety of shops and restaurants.

SoFA (South First Area)

The SoFA (South of First Street) is regarded as downtown San José's arts and entertainment district. It emerged as a club district in the late 1980s, and has coalesced into a full-fledged hot spot with landmark restaurants, nightclubs, theaters and art galleries lining the five-block area.

San Pedro Square

Downtown San José's oldest district, San Pedro Square, is enjoying a return to its glory days as an outdoor dining destination. Just a short walk from HP Pavilion at San José, San Pedro Square offers a mix of dining and nightlife options. San Pedro Square also serves up some great entertainment year-round with it the Downtown Farmers' Market and performances at Theatre on San Pedro Square. San Pedro Square is also home to two of San José's most historic buildings—the Peralta Adobe (circa 1797) and the Fallon House (former Victorian home of one of San José's nineteenth century mayors). These properties give visitors insight into San José's rich and colorful past before it became the "Capital of Silicon Valley." □

A Personal Guide to Antiquarian and Used Book Stores

Leon F. Litwack

Serendipity Books, 1201 University Ave., Berkeley. Hours: Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (510-841-7455). This is one of the finest, most interesting, and most eclectic bookstores in the country, and one of the very few to have been memorialized in fiction and poetry. Peter Howard, a recent president of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association, presides over this broad-ranging collection, with a specialization in modern first editions, African American literature, and unusual and hard-to-find antiquarian books. One is likely to find almost anything here, as long as it has some literary and historic value.

▪ **Moe's Books**, Telegraph Ave., Berkeley. Hours: Monday-Sunday, 9 a.m.-10 p.m. (510-849-2087). This is the Bay Area's version of Strand in New York and Powell's in Portland. Four floors of used books in all areas; excellent section of United States and African American history, including many recent titles on the fourth floor. While there visit the always interesting Rare Book Room, with its outstanding collection in photography and art. Across the street is The Med (Mediterranean Caffe) for coffee and on the corner Amoeba's for records and Cody's for new books and paperbacks. (For film buffs, both Moe's and The Med were part of the "action" in the film *The Graduate*.)

▪ **Bolerium Books**, 2141 Mission St., Suite 300. Hours: Monday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. (863-6353). The specializations and quality of the collections make this an unusual and rewarding place to visit: American labor and radical history; African American history; Chicano and Asian American studies; Women's Studies; Gay & Lesbian Studies; Spanish Civil War. There are some very good Central American and Mexican restaurants in the immediate vicinity.

▪ **Meyer Boswell Books**, 2141 Mission St., Suite 302. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (255-6400). Next door to Bolerium is an excellent and unusual collection of scholarly books in legal and constitutional history and on the law and trials.

▪ **Goldwasser Books**, 486 Geary St. Hours: Monday-Wednesday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.; Thursday-Sunday, 11 a.m.-7 p.m. (292-4698). Books in all fields, including California and the West.

▪ **The Brick Row Book Shop**, 49 Geary St., Suite 235. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Saturday, 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. (398-0414). General antiquarian, with a specialization in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century English and American literature and general Americana.

▪ **Argonaut Book Shop**, 786-792 Sutter St. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5pm; Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (474-9067). A veteran San Francisco bookstore specializing in Western Americana, Californiana, voyages, and explorations.

▪ **City Lights Booksellers**, 261 Columbus Ave. Hours: Daily, 10 a.m.-midnight (362-8193). City Lights features mostly new paperbacks and is an ideal place for browsing and rubbing shoulders with the memories of the Beat authors and poets who immortalized this cultural landmark in the 1950s. Owned by Lawrence Ferlinghetti.

▪ **Schoyer's Books**, Berkeley. Hours: by appointment only (510-548-8038). Books in all fields, excellent Western Americana collection. Of particular interest to historians is a large collection of WPA guides and special publications.

▪ **Green Apple Books**, 506 Clement St. Hours: Sunday-Thursday, 10 a.m.-11 p.m.; Friday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-midnight (387-2272). Two floors of books, mostly used, some antiquarian; good section in American history, mostly recent publications.

▪ **The Bookstall**, 570 Sutter St. Hours: Monday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. (362-6353). Books in all fields.

▪ **Modern Times Bookstore**, 888 Valencia St. Hours: 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Saturday; Sunday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. (415-282-9246). Run by a collective since its inception in 1971, Modern Times specializes in a large array of critical and progressive books including contemporary theory and fiction. With an emphasis on small independent presses, they also fill almost any order within a few days. □

National Park Service Digital Image Archives



Coast Guard Station at the Presidio.

Third U.S. Artillery. Though designed as a fort, Alcatraz received prisoners from its earliest occupation by the government. Captain Stewart jailed eleven of his own men and soon received other prisoners, including prisoners thought sympathetic to the South. Alcatraz became an official military prison in 1861. The government imprisoned Native Americans on Alcatraz. In 1915, the government renamed Alcatraz the "Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks." The army left the island in 1933 and the Department of Justice reopened Alcatraz as a federal penitentiary a year later. By 1963, the Department of Justice calculated it could house federal prisoners more cheaply in its Marion, Illinois, facility. Alcatraz closed. Native Americans briefly occupied Alcatraz in 1964, demanding the use of the island for a cultural center and an Indian university. When a larger force of Indian people returned to the Island on November 9, 1969, those occupiers made similar demands.

On June 10, 1971 an armed federal force ousted the few Native Americans still on Alcatraz. Today the island is open to tourists, who can tour the remaining facilities and hear an oral history presentation prepared by the National Park Service. <<http://www.nps.gov/alcatraz>>.

The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender (GLBT) Historical Society

Founded in 1985, the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Historical Society maintains extensive archives housing hundreds of manuscript collections, thousands of periodical titles, tens of thousands of photographs, and hundreds of thousands of ephemeral items. Among the collections in the archives are the papers of Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, the founders of the Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian rights group; records of the Society for Individual Rights, the S.F.-based gay rights organization that was for a time the largest such organization in the U.S.; the papers of Elsa Gidlow, lesbian poet; the papers of Jose Sarria, drag artist and gay rights activist; the Willie Walker Erotic Collection, which includes thousands of items dating from the 1920s to the present; the photographs of Robert Pruzan and Crawford Barton, whose work documents the vivid queer scene in San Francisco in the late 1970s and early 1980s. These materials are made available to researchers and exhibit curators. For more information about the exhibit underway at the time of the OAH meeting, go to <<http://www.glbthistory.org>>.

Bancroft Library

Although the Bancroft Library officially dates from 1905 when the University of California acquired Hubert Howe Bancroft's personal library, it was actually born some forty-two years earlier, when Bancroft discovered seventy-five volumes pertaining to California and the West on the shelves of his own San Francisco bookstore. Suddenly bitten by the collecting bug, he began accumulating works on the history of the entire Trans-Mississippi West, extending from Alaska to Central America. Bancroft

saw his collection as history awaiting an author. Unable to find scholars willing to tackle his massive accumulation of books and manuscripts, Bancroft elected to write it himself, with the aid of a staff of interviewers, transcribers, and writers. Bancroft's history project was completed in 1894. Realizing the value to posterity of his collection, he sought a permanent home for it, eventually selling

it for a fraction of its value to the University of California, with the provision that it be maintained as a separate library, and that the core collection be added to over time. First housed in the attic of California Hall, and then in the Doe Library, the Bancroft Library moved into its present quarters in 1973. The Bancroft Library now includes the Mark Twain Papers and Project, the Regional Oral History Office, the University of California Archives, the History of Science and Technology Program, and the Pictorial Collection. It has become one of the largest—and busiest—special collections in the United States.

Oakland Museum of California

What makes California what it is? Explore that question in the Cowell Hall of California History in the permanent exhibition "California: A Place, A People, A Dream." Meet the people who have shaped California—natives, adventurers, wealth-seekers, health-seekers, colonists, settlers, newcomers, old-timers, sun-worshippers, reformers, upper class to underclass—people of all colors—and the dreams they have pursued. Explore the forces that have shaped California—the environment, the Gold Rush, earthquakes, wartime, the computer chip, Hollywood, the automobile, social and political protest, countercultures, discrimination, leisure and benevolent climate, freedom, and opportunity. Encounter the objects that tell this history. They are the tangible part of the story of how California became what it is, for history did not begin with the printed or even the written word. The history of California does not date from the arrival of the first European and the written reports of explorers and friars, but from eons earlier in the tales told by ancient storytellers around tribal campfires.

The San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society

The San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society has been the leading institution of its kind in the Bay Area since its founding in 1955. Indeed, it evolved out of the first such institution west of the Mississippi, tracing its lineage back to the 1850s. In 1958, the group's modern incarnation merged with the local chapter of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History and began its sponsorship of the local celebration of what has evolved into Black History Month. Since its founding, the society has been at the forefront of local efforts to document, preserve, and represent local, national and global dimensions of the African American experience. In particular, the society's enduring mission has been to empower San Francisco's African American community by: establishing and maintaining an educational and research institution devoted to documenting, preserving and providing access to accurate accounts of the history of African Americans in San Francisco and the history of San Francisco from an African American perspective; providing a forum for the analysis and discussion of local, national and international issues from an African American perspective; promoting the study and appre-

ciation of African American history and culture; and, providing exhibits and programs designed to educate African Americans of all ages about their history and to instill in them a sense of pride and respect for themselves and their heritage. Equally important and noteworthy have been the society's continuing efforts to reach out to diverse local, national and international communities, disseminating knowledge regarding local and regional African American history and culture and promoting interracial and intercultural cooperation and understanding.

The Presidio

First established in July 1776, on Yelamu land by less than seventy-five settlers, including the wives, children, and relatives of soldiers, the presidio or military outpost stands three miles northwest of Mission Dolores. Built as a palisade enclosed fort to secure Spanish land claims through the settlement of northern missions and the town of San José, and to halt Russian expansion, it covers a large area on the south shore of the Golden Gate channel. Extensive archeological excavations currently underway have begun to reveal the indigenous, colonial, and Mexican history of the area. When the United States took possession of San Francisco at the beginning of the Mexican-American war in 1846, the Presidio became a crucial staging ground for troops involved in U.S. expansion and war in the Pacific and Latin America.

The Presidio grounds originally encompassed 1,400 acres, and the pine and eucalyptus trees planted during the 1880s still form one of the most beautiful wooded areas in the city. Decommissioned as a military base during the 1990s, the site is now part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area with an impressive garden of native plants at Crissy Field, restored sand dunes, Fort Point, and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Fort Point, built between 1853 and 1861 to protect the city from sea attacks, constitutes an interesting four-story vaulted building now nestled under the Golden Gate bridge, where children perform historic reenactments of the Civil War. The California Palace of the Legion of Honor, an art museum built in 1916, holds a collection of European art and offers excellent special exhibits, beautiful grounds, and a lovely café.

The Chinese Historical Society

Founded in 1963, the Chinese Historical Society is the oldest and largest organization in the United States dedicated to Chinese American History. It changed locations within San Francisco Chinatown until it settled in the historic YWCA designed by Julia Morgan. Chinese American women helped establish the YWCA in Chinatown in 1916; they composed all but one member of the board by 1929, and led the organization with a bilingual staff after 1932. The YWCA ran a broad range of programs by and for the community, a function the Chinese Historical Society also plays, in addition to the society's focus on Chinese American history at the national level. The historical society is allied to San Francisco State University's Asian American Studies program. It sponsors forums, and holds book talks and other cultural and intellectual events, as well as offering guided tours of Chinatown.

San Francisco Public Library

The San Francisco Public Library celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2004. The Main Library branch of the Public Library is the resource center for the entire San Francisco Public Library system and the libraries of Northern California. Its large collection and extensive programs and exhibits support the library's mission of "access to information, knowledge, independent learning and the joy of reading." During the OAH meeting, the library will host two new exhibits—"Sleeping Beauties: Fairy Tales selected from the Schmulowitz Collection of Wit and Humor," highlighting the theme of fairy tales from around the world, and "Stories of the City," which documents the community living in and around several Single Room Occupancy (SRO) hotels in San Francisco. □

ners and in alleyways that describe particular places and guide people through the neighborhoods' history. Excellent restaurants with a diverse array of ethnic Chinese specialties abound.

Civic Center and U.N. Plaza

Initially inspired by the design ideas of the City Beautiful Movement, the plan for the Civic Center area began to be formulated in 1904, and continued after the 1906 earthquake to produce first-rate examples of French High Baroque Revival. City Hall, which initially took thirty years to build at an exorbitant price, opened in 1899 only to collapse in the 1906 quake. The current City Hall opened in 1915, and constituted the first major project of architect Arthur Brown Jr. after he completed his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each of its 600 rooms allow natural light to enter, making prominent the ornamental iron work, elaborate plasterwork, and giant dome (modeled after St. Peter's in Rome.) After four years of earthquake retrofit, a system of rubber-and-steel "base isolators" now allow the building to move nearly a meter in any direction when the earth quakes. Long the chosen site of celebrity civil marriages, it gained national attention after Mayor Newsom opened the registry to over 400 lesbian and gay couples in 2004, before the courts halted the weddings and eventually ruled against the couples' civil liberties. The renowned San Francisco ballet and opera companies perform in the War Memorial Opera House which opened in 1932 and, as the other major buildings, conforms to the Beaux Arts style of City Hall. In 1945, governments signed the charter for the United Nations in the War Memorial building. U.N. Plaza runs right behind the San Francisco Public Library, and both form an important part of the San Francisco's civic life. The plaza contains monuments and plaques to commemorate member nations. A Farmer's Market on Wednesday and Sunday brings fresh produce and regional farm goods, and is especially frequented by the neighborhoods' Vietnamese and Cambodian residents. The Asian Art Museum now utilizes the original public library that opened in 1917. The Museum and new library, situated beside each other and across from City Hall, are well worth a visit, on a walking tour that might include U.N. Plaza and City Hall. Davies Symphony Hall, next to the War Memorial Opera House, possesses state-of-the-art acoustics and combines contemporary architecture with gestures to French Classicism. Both the ballet and symphony will be performing at the time of the convention.

The Embarcadero and Ferry Building

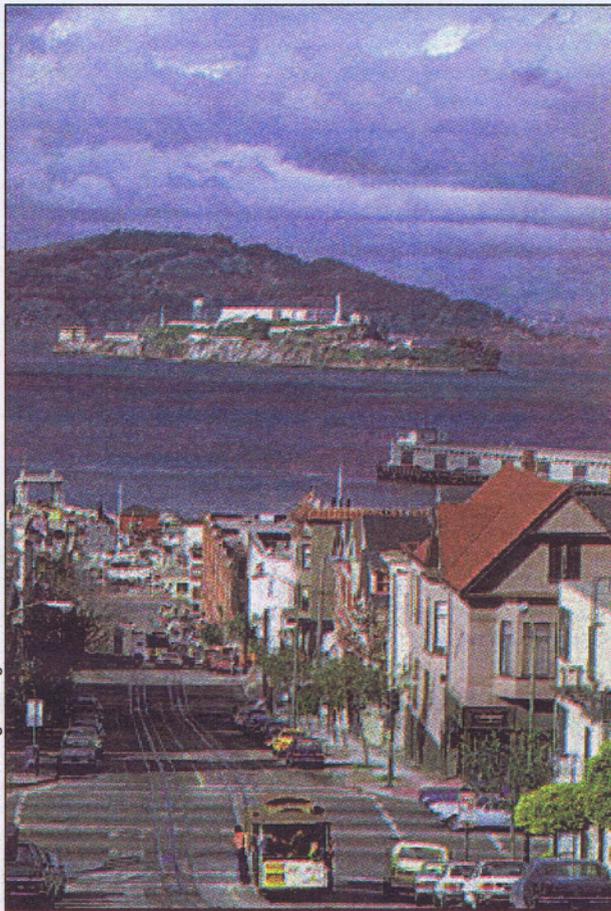
The containerization of ocean shipping, after 1960, led to the decline of the Port of San Francisco, as there was insufficient space for container yards along the city's waterfront. The loading and unloading of container ships shifted to the Port of Oakland, across the bay, although the headquarters of the major local unions of longshore workers remain in San Francisco. The ferries that landed from Oakland and elsewhere almost every twenty-minutes since the 1870s declined with the completion of the Bay Bridge (1939; electric trains and trucks ran on the lower deck until the late 1950s,) and BART. Many plaques and public art work placed along the Embarcadero walkway address the history of the waterfront and make for an excellent walk that extends as far as Fisherman's wharf. A Saturday farmers market in the redesigned Ferry Building brings organic produce and other goods grown in northern and central California to a large public. The building itself remains a gem, and the many restaurants and stalls within it offer outstanding food from the region for fairly reasonable prices. The ferry building is an especially good place for lunch.

Rincon Center, on Mission Street between Steuart and Spear, contains restored murals in the WPA style that traces the history of California from precolonial times until the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and displays of archaeological artifacts from the site. The intersection of Mission and Steuart streets was the site where police killed two men on July 5, 1934, leading to the San Francisco general strike. The intersection of Market and Steuart Streets also was the site where a bomb exploded in

the midst of a parade promoting preparedness in 1916, leading to the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings from 1916 until 1939. The Italianate building on Market between Steuart and Spear was formerly the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Company, which its adversaries condemned as the "octopus" in the late nineteenth-century, giving Frank Norris the title for his novel.

The Fillmore or Japantown and Japan Center

Before the relocation of Japanese-Americans at the start of WWII, this neighborhood covered about forty blocks that housed a large Japanese community. With the tragic relocation, many families lost and sold their homes and businesses. During the war years, African American



National Park Service Digital Image Archives

families, many of whom relocated to the Bay Area for the abundant war-related manufacturing jobs, moved into what became known as the Fillmore District. Many of the neighborhood's original Japanese families settled elsewhere after being released from the camps, yet returned to the area to shop, and attend cultural and religious events. Currently about 4 percent of San Francisco's Japanese community lives in the district, where the city built the Japan Center in 1968. A beautiful Peace Plaza Garden and architecturally acclaimed Peace Pagoda stand prominently outside the three-block long covered mall with Japanese-language bookshops, sushi bars, noodle joints, antique, and houseware shops. A month-long celebration of Japanese culture takes place here in April, as do ceremonies of memory at other times during the year. The Japan Center and surrounding restaurants have an excellent array of Japanese cuisine.

During the war years, the Fillmore District became an important center of African American life. The neighborhood fostered black intellectual, political, and cultural leaders, and became nationally known for its jazz scene. Though a flourishing neighborhood for residents who fought hard to sustain their lives and property there, it became the city's first massive site for urban renewal. A long and protracted neighborhood battle ensued, but urban renewal ultimately left huge areas destroyed and long vacant, and pushed over a thousand black families out of their homes. Some relocated to Bayview and Hunter's Point, neighborhoods in the southeast corner of the city, around Third Street. The Japan Center exists on the northern edge of the Fillmore District, and the larger area

has a mixture of older homes and projects that suggest the meager gains of the urban struggle, and the devastation wrought by the redevelopment policies of the 1950s and 1960s. The Fillmore Historic Jazz District represents a more recent attempt to revive the area. Visit the 50-year old Boom Boom Room for blues, and the newer, state-of-the-art Rasselas for jazz, both on Fillmore near Geary, by the Japan Center.

Golden Gate Park

The city petitioned the board of land commissioners for the property of Golden Gate Park in 1852 and invited Frederick Law Olmsted to visit the proposed site of sand dunes that composed over 1,000 acres, running from the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood to the ocean. Olmsted declined work on that patch of shifting dunes and barren, windswept land. William Hammond Hall, however, began to design the park in 1866, though it took much of the later part of the century to move the squatters, who claimed ownership by right of possession. In 1890 John McLaren became superintendent of gardening, and for the next half century, he "tacked down the sand" by planting grass and trees fed by tons of water, manure, and humus. In 1931 alone, he planted about a million trees and introduced 700 new species of shrubs and trees into California. Though critically evaluated today for its environmental impact, the green lawns (where all are invited to walk and rest), the gardens, forests, lakes, and meadows offer an incredible array of sites for multiple kinds of recreation and beauty. The Japanese Tea Garden offers a particularly special area for contemplation and to enjoy simple pleasures.

The Mission District

The Mission District, with Mission Dolores on its western edge, constitutes a large, working class neighborhood with a vibrant street life. Built on a flat plain, and sunnier than most city neighborhoods, it early developed a multiethnic, socially stratified population interspersed among the farms and ranches. By the end of the nineteenth century, a strongly Irish, unionized working class predominated. After World War II, the district's population became increasingly Mexican and Central American. A large number of former Spanish-language movie theaters on Mission Street, now used for other purposes, remain visible along with an array of Latino and Asian businesses, especially between 16th and 24th Streets. Walk east on 24th Street to Balmy Alley, a famous backyard alley full of murals that have gained international recognition, as have other murals painted throughout the neighborhood. Walk farther east on 24th Street to the Galería de la Raza, an internationally known Chicano/Latino art gallery and store. Modern Times and Bolerium Books are located in the Mission, together with other bookstores, art, and theater spaces. A wide variety of excellent restaurants exist on Mission and Valencia streets. Among the favorites are La Rondalla, Foreign Cinema, the Savannah Club for dinner and live jazz, and El Rio, for Latin music and dance.

North Beach

North Beach began with an ethnically mixed population including Peruvians, Chileans, and Mexicans who settled there after the 1849 gold rush. While retaining a multiethnic character, immigration from northern Italy created an area whose built structure resembled an Italian fishing community. As some Italian residents moved to the southern edge of the city to farm, the migration of anarchists and intellectuals, fishers, merchants, and laborers continued into the twentieth century. Some became prominent businessmen and politicians, including the founder of the Bank of America. The comparatively bohemian character of the neighborhood attracted Beat poets during the 1950s, and City Lights bookstore remains one of the cultural gems found among great family-style, well-priced restaurants and classic bars.

Dining Out in the Bay Area

Marina/Pacific Heights

Betelnut. Pan-Asian. \$13-\$19. 2030 Union St. (at Buchanan), San Francisco; (415) 929-8855. Lunch and dinner daily. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Chinese food in a loud atmosphere.

Bistro Aix. French. \$12-\$19. 3340 Steiner St. (at Chestnut St.), San Francisco; (415) 202-0100. Dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Cafe Kati. East-West. \$10-\$36. 1963 Sutter St. (between Fillmore and Webster), San Francisco; (415) 775-7313. Dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted. With moderately priced entrees, Café Kati serves a variety of foods including eclectic and nouveau American in an elegant atmosphere.

Chez Nous. Mediterranean. \$31-\$51. 1911 Fillmore St. (between Pine and Bush), San Francisco; (415) 441-8044. Lunch and dinner daily. Beer and wine. No reservations. Credit cards accepted. Tapas and small plates of the Mediterranean are offered in a casual dining atmosphere.

Isa. French. \$6-\$16. 3324 Steiner St. (between Lombard and Chestnut), San Francisco; (415) 567-9588. Dinner Monday-Saturday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Jardiniere. Californian-French. \$51 and up. 300 Grove St. (at Franklin), San Francisco; (415) 861-5555. Dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Located near the Civic Center and housed in a San Francisco landmark, Jardiniere offers award-winning French-California cuisine in an elegant setting. The "Two Top" piano/stand-up bass duo performs Tuesday through Saturday beginning at 7:00.

Plumpjack Café. Californian (Mediterranean). \$31-\$51. 3127 Fillmore St. (near Greenwich), San Francisco; (415) 563-4755. Beer and wine. Lunch weekdays; dinner nightly. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Rated one of San Francisco's top dining destinations, Plumpjack Café offers exceptional California-Mediterranean cuisine and a distinguished wine program at an excellent price.

Quince. Italian. \$12-\$26. 1701 Octavia St. (at Bush), San Francisco; (415) 775-8500. Dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Offers a variety of French and Italian cuisine.

Takara. Japanese. \$13-\$23. 22 Peace Plaza, Suite 505 (Miyako Mall at Geary and Post), San Francisco; (415) 921-2000. Lunch and dinner daily. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Thep Phanom. Thai. \$8-\$13. 400 Waller St. (at Fillmore), San Francisco; (415) 431-2526. Dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.



North Beach

1550 Hyde. Californian. \$14-\$25. 1550 Hyde St. (at Pacific), San Francisco; (415) 775-1550. Dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Acquerello. Italian. \$29-\$32. 1722 Sacramento St. (near Polk), San Francisco; (415) 567-5432. Dinner Tuesday-Saturday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Acquerello serves Italian food with an ambiance described as elegant, formal, and romantic. Acquerello also boasts a great wine list.

Antica Trattoria. Italian. \$9-\$19. 2400 Polk St. (at Union), San Francisco; (415) 928-5797. Dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Aqua. Seafood. \$51 and up. 252 California St. (between Front and Battery), San Francisco; (415) 956-9662. Lunch weekdays; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. One of San Francisco's most acclaimed restaurants, Aqua offers contemporary seafood in a sophisti-

cated setting. This four-star, award-winning restaurant uses mostly European techniques to serve fish in a way traditionally used for meat. Aqua features unique menu selections of the freshest local and imported seafood.

Bambuddha Lounge. Asian. \$11-\$20. 601 Eddy St. (near Polk), San Francisco; (415) 885-5088. Dinner Tuesday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. This elegant yet stylish restaurant offers customers floor-to-ceiling waterfalls, indoor and outdoor slate fireplaces and a DJ and music. With a fun, party-like atmosphere and Southeast Asian cuisine including duck, lamb, beef, pork and seafood entrees, Bambuddha Lounge is sure to please.

Bix. American. \$16-\$33. 56 Gold St. (near Montgomery), San Francisco; (415) 433-6300. Lunch Friday; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Fashionable and glamorous describe this stylish supper club with its 1930s and 1940s atmosphere. Enjoy nightly live jazz with elegant three-star dining and the best martinis in San Francisco.

Cafe Jacqueline. French. \$25-\$50. 1454 Grant Ave. (between Union and Green), San Francisco; (415) 981-5565. Dinner Wednesday-Sunday. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Campton Place. French. \$51 and up. 340 Stockton St. (between Sutter and Post), San Francisco; (415) 955-5555. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Recently awarded three and one-half stars by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Campton Place offers "some of the most high-style, innovative food in the city, in a refined and luxurious setting."

Charles Nob Hill. Californian-French. \$28-\$39. 1250 Jones St. (at Clay), San Francisco; (415) 771-5400. Dinner Wednesday-Sunday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Gary Danko. Californian-French. \$58-\$78. 800 North Point St. (at Hyde), San Francisco; (415) 749-2060. Dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Gary Danko is an elegant, cosmopolitan restaurant with a warm and sophisticated atmosphere. The unique atmosphere, enhanced by its modern art, only makes the contemporary American cuisine all the more delightful.

Farallon. Seafood. \$28-\$37. 450 Post St. (near Powell), San Francisco; (415) 956-6969. Lunch Tuesday-Saturday, dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Farallon, designed to resemble an underwater fantasy, serves French influenced coastal cuisine. The menu changes daily depending on what's fresh. Exciting combinations and show-stopping execution should be expected.

Fleur De Lys. French. \$51 and up. 777 Sutter St. (near Taylor), San Francisco; (415) 673-7779. Dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Fine French dining is offered in a lavish atmosphere with outstanding meals. Regarded as one of the finest restaurants in San Francisco.

Jai Yun. Chinese. Multicourse meals start at \$35-\$150. 923 Pacific St. (at Powell), San Francisco. (415) 981-7438. Lunch and dinner Friday-Wednesday. Beer and wine. Cash only. Reservations accepted.

Kokkari. Greek. \$31-\$50. 200 Jackson St. (at Front St.), San Francisco; (415) 981-0983. Lunch weekdays, dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. "Food of the gods" is served up at this Mediterranean restaurant which is designed with the old-world charm of a rustic Mediterranean country inn on the shores of the Aegean. The menu features seafood and game, as well as many of the most commonly sought-after traditional Aegean dishes.

La Folie. French. \$55-\$85. 2316 Polk St. (near Union St.), San Francisco; (415) 776-5577. Dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. This charming family-run restaurant offers an ever-changing



(San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau)

menu that will leave a lasting impression, with an abundance of choices of main dishes and wines, and a Vegetable Lover's Menu. Reservations are strongly recommended, especially on weekends.

Masa's. French. \$51 and up. 648 Bush St. (at Stockton), San Francisco; (415) 989-7154. Dinner Tuesday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Regarded as one of the finest French restaurants in the world, Masa's offers award-winning French cuisine in an intimate and elegant setting.

Matterhorn. Fondue. \$15-\$22. 2323 Van Ness Ave. (between Green and Vallejo), San Francisco; (415) 885-6116. Dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Matterhorn offers fondue food in a casual and quiet atmosphere. It also has an excellent beer selection.

Pesce. Seafood (Italian). \$4-\$12. 2227 Polk St. (between Green and Vallejo), San Francisco; (415) 928-8025. Lunch Saturday-Sunday; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Piperade. Basque. \$31-\$50. 1015 Battery St. (near Union St.), San Francisco; (415) 391-2555. Lunch weekdays; dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Charming mid-priced Downtown Basque restaurant featuring signature bistro dishes. Winner of San Francisco Magazine's "Red Hot Chef 2003" Award.

Plouf. Seafood (French). \$31-\$50. 40 Belden Place (off Bush between Kearny and Montgomery), San Francisco; (415) 986-6491. Lunch weekdays; dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations accepted for dinner; credit cards accepted. Casual French dining offered with bistro-style seating and an indoor fireplace. For those who prefer the outdoors, terrace-style seating with heat lamps is available.

Rubicon. Californian. \$22-\$35 (fixed-price menus \$29.95 and \$49.95). 558 Sacramento St. (near Montgomery), San Francisco; (415) 434-4100. Lunch Wednesday; dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted.

Sam's Grill. American. \$8-\$50. 374 Bush St. (between Montgomery and Kearny), San Francisco; (415) 421-0594. Lunch and dinner Monday-Friday. Full bar. Reservations (at dinner) and credit cards accepted.

Swan Oyster Depot. Seafood. \$5-\$22. 1517 Polk St. (near California), San Francisco; (415) 673-1101. 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Monday-Saturday. Beer and wine. No reservations or credit cards accepted. The award-winning Swan Oyster Depot offers a variety of moderately-priced American and seafood entrees in a casual atmosphere.



Market Street and South

Baraka. Moroccan/Spanish. \$31-\$50. 288 Connecticut

St. (at 18th), San Francisco; (415) 255-0370. Dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Baraka has a unique atmosphere offering French cuisine with a Mediterranean twist. The ever-evolving restaurant also offers helpful, friendly staff and a breathtaking downtown view.

Boulevard. American. \$24-\$34. 1 Mission St. (at Steuart), San Francisco; (415) 543-6084. Lunch weekdays, Dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Boulevard offers contemporary American cuisine in an elegant atmosphere with three different dining rooms and eye-catching art nouveau decor.

Chez Papa. French. \$31-\$50. 1401 18th St. (at Missouri), San Francisco; (415) 824-8210. Lunch Monday-Saturday; dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations (at dinner only) and credit cards accepted. Chez Papa was created by its French owners to recreate a friendly, warm atmosphere similar to that found in the South of France. The authentic menu is meant to bring the subtle flavors of Provence cooking to San Francisco. The relaxed atmosphere and friendly service make Chez Papa an exciting dining experience.

Chow. Continental. \$7-\$14. 215 Church St. (at Market), San Francisco; (415) 552-2469. Lunch and dinner daily. Beer and wine. No reservations. Credit cards accepted. Also at: 1240 Ninth Ave. (near Irving); (415) 665-9912. 53 Lafayette Circle, Lafayette; (925) 962-2469 (this location also open for breakfast).

Delfina. Italian. \$10-\$20. 3621 18th St. (between Dolores and Guerrero), San Francisco; (415) 552-4055. Dinner nightly. Beer and wine. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Delfina offers well-priced Italian entrees in a casual, fun, and romantic atmosphere.

Fifth Floor. French. \$51 and up. 12 Fourth St. (near Market St.), San Francisco; (415) 348-1555. Dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Fine French dining offered in a modern yet comfortable plush atmosphere. Reservations are strongly recommended.

Hawthorne Lane. Californian. \$31-\$50. 22 Hawthorne St. (off Howard, between Second and Third), San Francisco; (415) 777-9779. Lunch Monday-Friday; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Located near the Moscone Convention Center and San Francisco Museum of Art, Hawthorne Lane is one of San Francisco's destination restaurants. Offering fine Californian cuisine, Hawthorne Lane will dazzle you with its stylish look, trendy menu, and fine artwork.

Liberty Café. American. \$14-\$16. 410 Cortland Ave. (at Bennington), San Francisco; (415) 695-8777. Lunch Tuesday-Friday; dinner Tuesday-Sunday; brunch Saturday-Sunday. Beer and wine. No reservations. Credit cards accepted.

Limon. Peruvian. \$11-\$17. 3316 17th St. (between Mission and Valencia), San Francisco; (415) 252-0918. Lunch and dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Beer and wine. Reservations for four or more. Credit cards accepted. Limon serves a variety of Peruvian and seafood entrees.

Luna Park. American. \$16-\$30. 694 Valencia St. (at 18th St.), San Francisco; (415) 553-8584. Lunch weekdays; brunch Saturday-Sunday; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Featuring signature dishes such as Warm Goat Cheese Fondue, Hawaiian Tuna "Poke" and Make Your Own S'mores for dessert, Luna Park offers delicious yet moderately priced cuisine in a stylish atmosphere. The menu offers mostly French and Italian cuisine with a few American and Asian accents and is simple and comforting without being dull.



(San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau)

Mecca. American. \$31-\$50. 2029 Market St. (between Dolores and Church), San Francisco; (415) 621-7000. Dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Mecca is described as a "see and be seen" restaurant with its sophisticated menu and its stylish atmosphere. The menu boasts some of the Bay Area's best produce, and Chef Stephen Barber was awarded three stars and a 2004 Rising Star Chef of the Year award by the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Slow Club. Californian (Mediterranean). \$9-\$17. 2501 Mariposa St. (at Hampshire), San Francisco; (415) 241-9390. Lunch weekdays; brunch weekends; dinner Monday-Saturday. Full bar. No reservations. Credit cards accepted.

Town Hall. American. \$31-\$50. 342 Howard St. (at Fremont), San Francisco; (415) 908-3900. Lunch weekdays; dinner nightly. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Located in the historic Meco building, Town Hall is a casual yet chic restaurant that gives American cuisine a new twist by featuring regional ingredients. The restaurant has a communal table, bar, and patio as well as a living room and dining room.

Yank Sing. Asian. \$3-\$8 (dim sum). 101 Spear St. (between Mission and Howard), San Francisco; (415) 957-9300. Lunch daily. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. Also at 49 Stevenson St. (between First and Second).

Zuni Café. Mediterranean. \$13-\$29. 1658

Market St. (near Franklin), San Francisco; (415) 552-2522. Lunch and dinner Tuesday-Sunday. Full bar. Reservations and credit cards accepted. □

Dining in San José

Arcadia. American. \$16-\$30. 100 W. San Carlos St. (at Market), San Jose; (408) 278-4555. A new modern twist on classic American dishes. Arcadia also offers an excellent assortment of seafood.

Bella Mia. Italian. \$16-\$30. 58 S. First St., San Jose; (408) 280-1993. Offers lunch and dinner. Credit cards accepted. Good selection of Italian dishes.

China Chen. Chinese. Under \$10. 400 S. Third St., San Jose; (408) 294-2525. Good selection of Chinese dishes at a low price.

Chow Ciao Café. American. \$4-\$12. 20 N. Almaden Ave., San Jose; (408) 292-7096. Good selection of wraps and sandwiches.

Cuccini. Middle Eastern. \$8-\$27. 72 N. Almaden Ave., San Jose; (408) 977-0816. Restaurant and nightclub. Lunch and dinner served. Happy hour daily.

Emile's. French, Swiss. \$16-\$30. 545 South 2nd St., San Jose; (408) 289-1960. Rated #1 in the Bay Area for classic French Cuisine by Zagat 2003. Emile's offers great service, an award-winning wine list, and unique, classical four-star cuisine.

Gombe. Asian, Japanese. Under \$10. 193 E. Jackson St., San Jose; (408) 279-4311. Authentic Japanese country-style home-cooking, excellent service. Lunch and dinner served daily.

Habana Cuba. Cajun, Caribbean, Cuban. \$10-\$15. 238 Race St., San Jose; (408) 998-2822. Open for lunch and dinner. Substantial amounts of fresh, tasty, and hearty food served in a homey atmosphere. Great value for money.

House of Siam. Thai. \$10-\$15. 55 S. Market St., San Jose; (408) 279-5668. Lunch and dinner served in a romantic, candle-lit atmosphere.

Inca Gardens. Peruvian. \$8-\$24. 87 E. San Fernando

St., San Jose; (408) 977-0816. Lunch served daily, dinner served Tuesday through Sunday.

La Taqueria. Mexican. Under \$10. 15 S. First St., San Jose; (408) 287-1542. Specializing in burritos, tacos and carne asada. Open for lunch daily, but closes at 5:00 p.m. Monday-Thursday, and open until 7:00 p.m. Friday-Sunday.

Mojo Burger. Fast food, hamburgers. Under \$10. 6041 Snell Ave., San Jose; (408) 281-1345. Simple, but excellent, burgers charbroiled to order. Salads and other sandwiches also available. Open for lunch and dinner daily.

Muchos. Mexican. Under \$10. 72 E. Santa Clara St., San Jose; (408) 277-0333. Lunch and dinner served as a great price.

Rose Donuts Coffee House, Bakery & Deli. Under \$10. 1818 Saratoga Ave. San Jose; (408) 379-3299. Breakfast and lunch served daily from 4 a.m. to 5 p.m. (3 p.m. on Sundays). Extensive menu includes baked goods, breakfasts, traditional deli items, salads, linguine, and burgers. Food cooked to order.

Shalimar. Indian. \$8-\$15. 167 W. San Fernando St., San Jose; (408) 971-2200. Offers lunch buffet for \$9. Excellent Indian food in a great setting for a reasonable price.

Smile House. Korean. Under \$10. 86 S. First St., San Jose; (408) 293-1640. Traditional Korean fare. Offers lunch and dinner, lunch buffet during week.

Spiedo Ristorante. Italian. \$12-\$24. 151 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose; (408) 971-6096. Lunch and dinner served. Credit cards accepted. Stylish dining in a modern atmosphere.

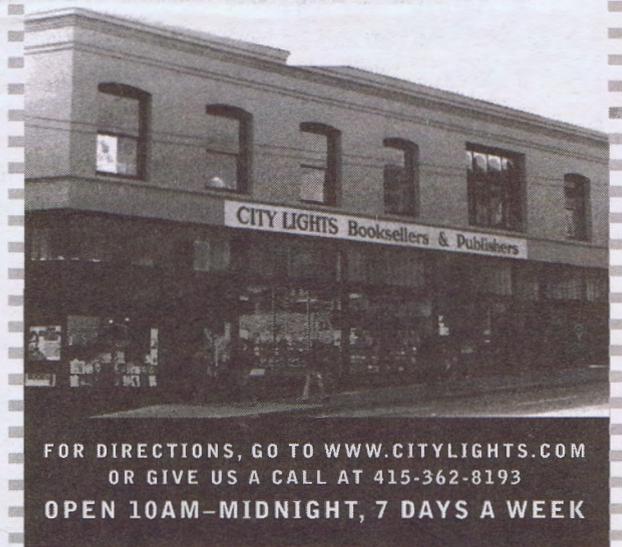
Straits Restaurant. Asian. \$16-\$30. 400 S. Winchester Blvd, 333 Santana Row, Suite #1100, San Jose; (408) 246-6320. Food served Singaporean style with four major culinary cultures fused together—Malaysian/Indonesian, Chinese, Indian, and Nonya. The product is cuisine that is unique and offers more complex flavors and fragrances.

Teske's Germania Restaurant and Bar. German. \$10-\$25. 255 N. First St., San Jose; (408) 292-0291. Large selection of German foods served with an excellent wine list.

White Lotus. Vegetarian. \$10-\$15. 80 N. Market St., San Jose; (408) 977-0540. All-vegetarian Chinese and Vietnamese cuisine.

Zeni Ethiopian. Vegetarian, Ethiopian. Under \$10. 1320 Saratoga Ave., San Jose; (408) 615-8282. Aromatic Ethiopian food served at Western tables or Ethiopian stools; you eat with your hands. Great variety of vegetarian dishes, but meat dishes also available. Open for lunch and dinner; closed Mondays. □

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Sonoma

Sonoma is one of the few Northern California towns that retains many physical reminders of its Mexican heritage. Mission San Francisco Solano is among several adobe buildings surrounding the original plaza, now a handsome town square. Mariano Vallejo's Petaluma adobe, the largest private residence built in California during the Mexican period, is located a few miles west of town. The Sonoma mission was the last and northernmost of the Franciscan institutions and the only one started during the Mexican period. Established in Pomo Indian territory in 1824, the mission settlement was formally transformed into a pueblo or civilian town in 1835. Eleven years later American settlers gathered in the plaza to proclaim the California "Bear Flag Republic," an expression of Manifest Destiny extremism that was part of the process of American conquest during the U.S.-Mexican War. Anglo residents occupied the land, displacing the Vallejo family, which had grabbed most of the former mission property in the 1830s. In the 1850s Agoston Haraszthy began the modern California wine industry at nearby Buena Vista Vineyards. The town remains a center of viticulture, with several notable wineries and attractive tasting rooms located in the area. In the early twentieth century, author Jack London attempted to establish a model farm a few miles north of Sonoma, and his estate, along with many of the town's historic structures, is currently part of the California state park system. Fine restaurants and gift shops now face the old plaza, but in the surrounding vineyards and wineries, Mexican immigrant workers are the foundation of the region's agricultural economy. They are the most profound expressions of the town's Latino heritage, the latest participants in a migration north from Mexico that began two centuries ago.

South of Market (SOMA)

This area remained a densely populated district of multifamily homes, and single-room hotels and apartment buildings whose population worked along the waterfront and in the industries that once made San Francisco the largest manufacturer on the West Coast. In the latter part of the twentieth century, block after block gave way to new buildings or new uses reflecting an economy sustained by banking, tourism, services, and cyberspace, but not without substantial urban protest. The San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the Yerba Buena Center for the Arts, built on and around contested sites, are surrounded by a large park decorated with public art, including a waterfall memorial to Martin Luther King. These museums form a nexus for the California Historical Society and other smaller organizations, museums, large hotels and upscale shopping malls nearby. Go to South Park, a nineteenth-century enclave built around a small park, to see an interesting historical space whose buildings reflect different moments in SOMA's life. Some former residents still congregate in the park daily. A few excellent little restaurants for lunch or dinner are located in South Park and SOMA more generally, including South Park Café and LuLu. □

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

**Richard Nixon as Commander-in-Chief:
The History of Nixon and Vietnam**

April 28-29, 2005

Presented on the 30th Anniversary of the fall of Saigon by
The Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace and Whittier College

Featuring five panel discussions by 25 prominent commentators on
President Nixon and the Vietnam War. Keynote addresses by noted
Presidential historians Richard Norton Smith and Stanley Kutler.

Panel Discussions:

- ★ Richard Nixon and Vietnam: Military Maneuvers and Diplomatic Strategies.
- ★ Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger: The Stagecraft of the Vietnam War.
- ★ Covering the War and the White House: Perspectives from Outside the Academy.
- ★ Nixon as a Wartime President: Navigating Domestic and Foreign Policy.
- ★ Nixon Declassified: The Paper Trail from the Archives.

Historians, archivists, journalists, graduate and undergraduate
students, and the general public are invited to attend.

For information contact Greg Cumming, Director
of Archives Programs, Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace
714/993-3393 ext. 308 greg@nixonlibrary.org

or
Laura McEnaney, Professor, Whittier College
lmcenaney@whittier.edu 562/907-4933

Check Upcoming Events at nixonlibrary.org

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

**2006 OAH Midwest
Regional Conference
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA • JULY 6-8, 2006**

In 2006 OAH, in conjunction with the University of Nebraska Department of History, will host its third regional conference. Its aim is to reach members and other historians and teachers with an interest in the Midwest and Great Plains. The regional also hopes to involve those located in the Midwest at community colleges and high schools, and those employed in government, museums, and the private sector as well as in four-year colleges and major universities. The conference also seeks to encourage graduate students, who will soon serve in these diverse capacities, to get involved in professional activities early in their careers.

The regional conference will be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, near the campus of the University of Nebraska, at the Cornhusker Hotel, July 6-8, 2006. Its special purpose is to launch the centennial celebration of the Organization of American Historians, which was founded as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Lincoln. The committee would like to use this opportunity to celebrate the Midwestern roots of the OAH and to allow historians in and of the Midwest to share their work. The benefit of a regional conference is that its size allows for close engagement with other historians practicing in diverse settings. Considerable attention at this conference will also be paid to professional development and the practice of history both in classrooms and in public settings in the Midwest.

The committee invites proposals for panels, workshops, roundtables, poster sessions, and performances, and is open to proposals that take place offsite as well as onsite. We prefer proposals for complete sessions, but will consider individual proposals as well. In addition to proposals that reflect the conference theme, we welcome submissions that explore other issues and themes in American history. The committee hopes to receive proposals from an array of disciplinary and interdisciplinary areas, including politics, religion, business and economics, agriculture, the environment, race, ethnicity, Native American, labor, gender, sexuality, diplomatic, and military.

Teaching sessions are also welcome, particularly those involving the audience as active participants or those that reflect collaborative partnerships among teachers, historians, and other history educators. Topics may cover any pedagogical issue or technique, at any level, from K-12 through postsecondary.

We encourage presenters to break away from the conventional academic session format. The committee recognizes the importance of engaging the audience in a compelling manner, and envisions a conference that is dynamic, innovative, and interactive. Meeting participants are therefore encouraged to present or teach their material rather than read their papers aloud. We also encourage proposals for online sessions, roundtables, debates, poster sessions, visual and musical performances, workshops, films, and other appropriate formats. Session lengths may vary from one to three hours, and proposers should specify the desired time frame for their panels.

The committee will work to have the program represent the full diversity of the OAH. We urge proposers who submit sessions, wherever possible, to include presenters of both sexes, members of ethnic and racial minorities, independent scholars, public historians, and American historians from outside the U.S. We also encourage panels that include a mix of junior scholars, senior academics, and graduate students; as well as a mix of four- and two-year college professors and precollegiate teachers.

Submission Procedure

Proposals should be submitted electronically beginning May 1, 2005, at <<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2006regional/>>. All proposals must include complete contact information (including email) for each participant. More information about proposal submissions is available online. All proposals must be received no later than **August 1, 2005**, at the above website.

Membership Requirements

All participants must register 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.

2006 Midwest Regional Conference Program Committee

- Victoria Bissell Brown, Cochair, Grinnell College
- Kenneth J. Winkle, Cochair, University of Nebraska
- Donald L. Fixico, Arizona State University
- Dennis N. Mihelich, Creighton University
- Ronald C. Naugle, Nebraska Wesleyan University
- Lydia R. Otero, University of Arizona
- Stephen J. Pitti, Yale University
- William C. Pratt, University of Nebraska, Omaha
- James A. Rawley, University of Nebraska
- Virginia Scharff, University of New Mexico
- Donald L. Stevens Jr., National Park Service

Getting Around San José

San José has a variety of hotels in the downtown area, all within a short distance of the McEnery Convention Center. In San José, the OAH Exhibit Hall, registration, and many sessions will be held in the Convention Center. Other sessions and meetings will be held in convention hotels surrounding the center.

The McEnery Convention Center (150 W. San Carlos Street, San José, CA 95113) At the heart of the downtown (Between Almaden Boulevard and Market Street) "convention community" is the San José McEnery Convention Center. The center is connected by skywalk to the San José Marriott Hotel and the Hilton Hotel San José. The Center offers an onsite newsstand, Starbucks Coffee outlet, onsite visitor information, business center, and onsite parking.

Hilton San José & Towers (300 Almaden Boulevard, San José, CA 95110. Tel: 408-287-2100; Fax: 408-947-4489) Connected to the McEnery Convention Center via an enclosed concourse, the Hilton San José offers feather beds, high-speed Internet access, a choice of complimentary newspaper, iron and pressing board, coffee maker/coffee, hair dryer, and refrigerator. The City Bar & Grill in the Hilton is open for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and is known for its sophisticated blend of 1940s music and its variety of time-honored recipes and original creations.

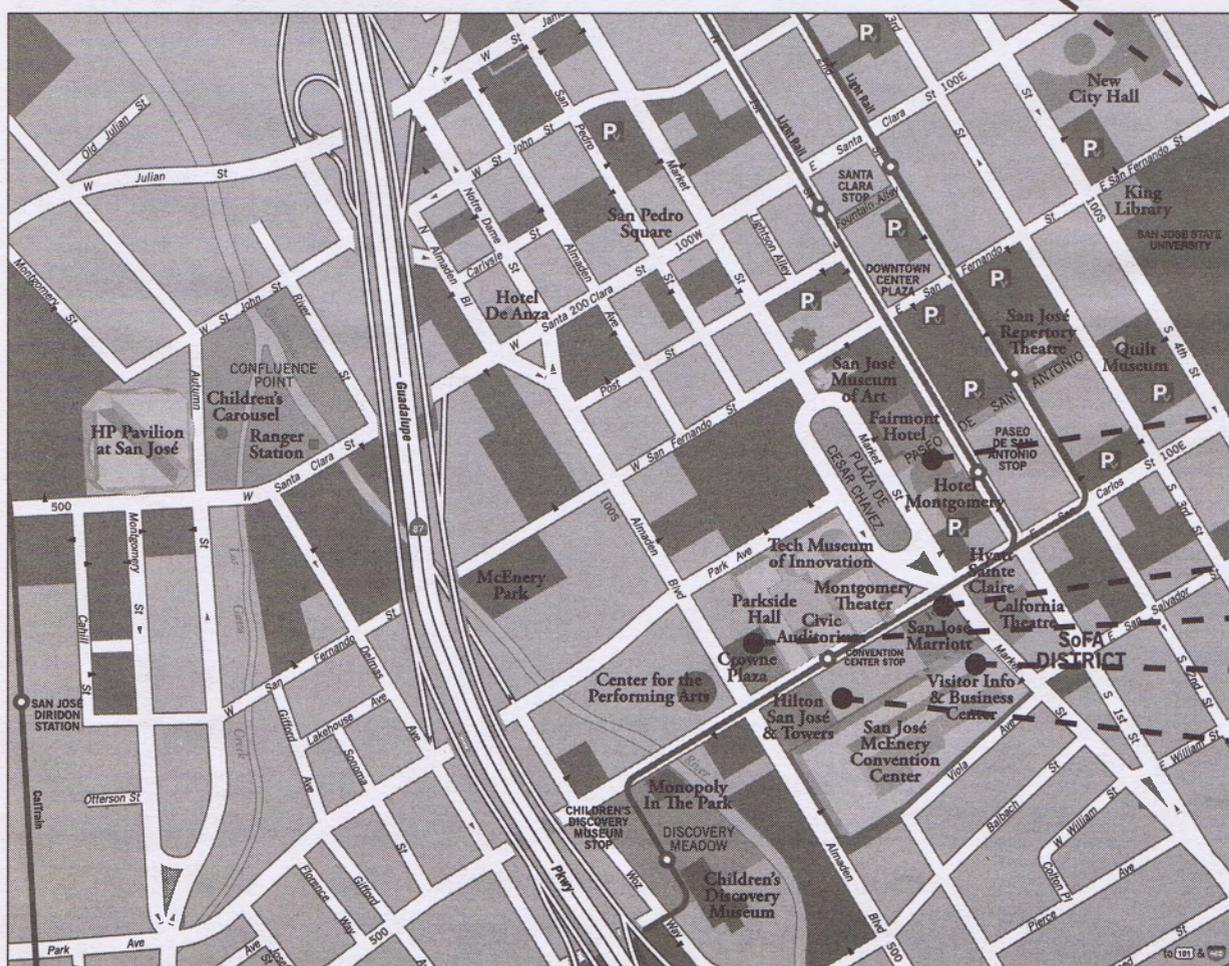
San José Marriott (301 South Market Street, San José, CA 95113. Tel: 408-280-1300; Fax: 408-280-0212) The San José Marriott is directly connected to the San José McEnery Convention Center and offers 506 guest rooms. All guest rooms and meeting space offer high-speed Internet access, two-line telephones, bathrobes, voicemail, iron

and ironing board, hair dryers, coffee makers, complimentary daily newspaper, and laptop safes. The Arcadia restaurant, recently opened by Chef Michael Mina offers guests an extensive menu with items such as Dry Aged Slow Roasted Prime Rib or Lobster Pot Pie. The Marriott also features the Corner Market Kitchen deli, which is open for breakfast, lunch, dinner.

Fairmont Hotel (170 South Market Street, San José, CA 95113. Tel: 800-314-0928, 408-998-1900; 408-287-1648) The Fairmont Hotel is located next to the light rail line and the McEnery Convention Center. Guest rooms feature king, queen, or two-bedded accommodations. Amenities for each room include goose-down pillows, individual temperature controls, high-speed Internet access, voicemail, twice-daily maid service, terrycloth bathrobes and minibar. The Pagoda Restaurant features the varied cuisines of China's provinces. The casual American-style Fountain Restaurant offers breakfast and lunch. The Grill on the Alley reflects the spirit and atmosphere of New York's legendary grills. The Lobby Lounge Bar offers afternoon tea in a cozy, club-like atmosphere—and is perfect in the evening for dancing and live entertainment.

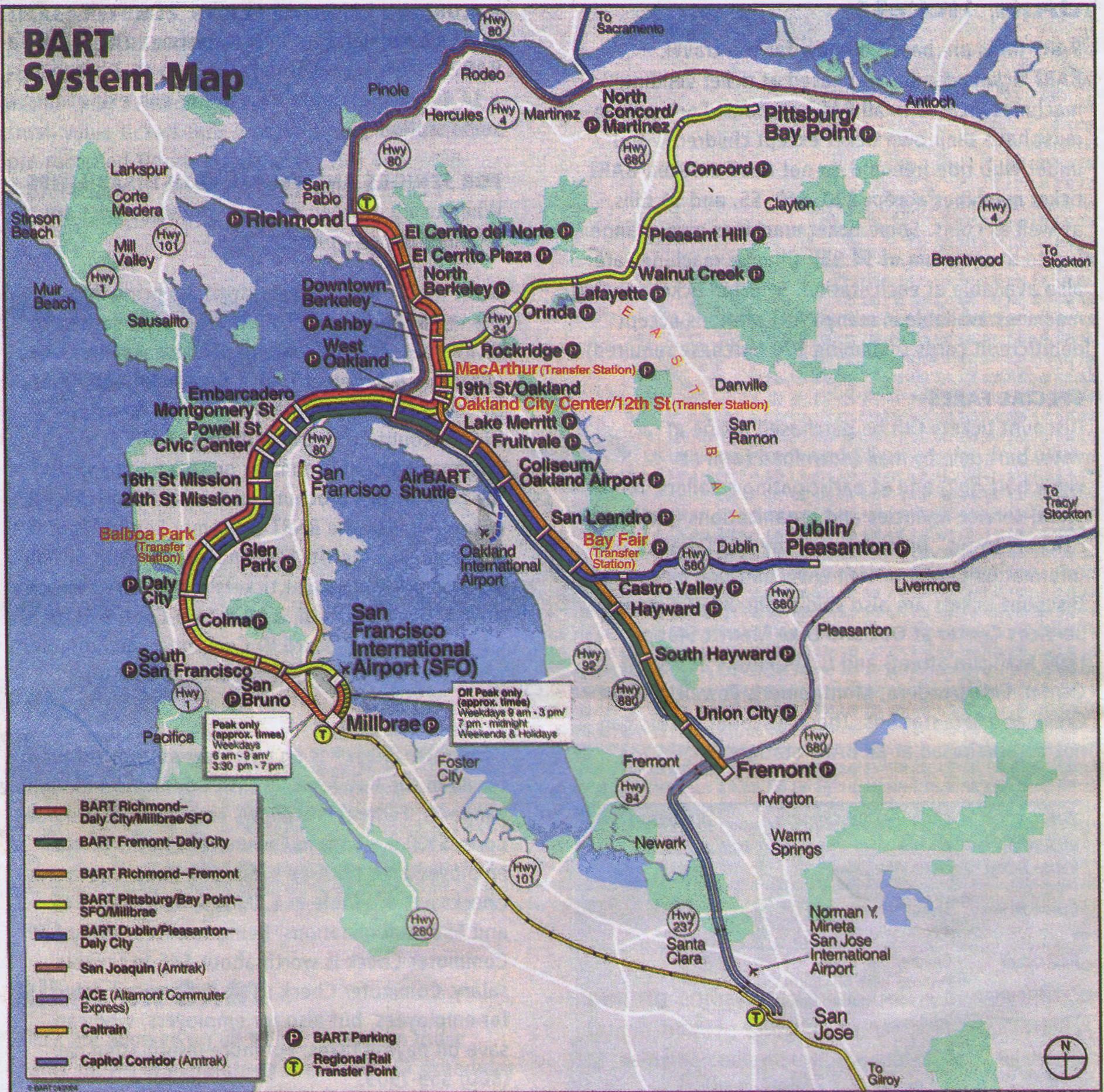
Doubletree Hotel (2050 Gateway Place, San José, CA 95110. Tel: 408-453-4000; Fax: 408-222-TREE) Doubletree Hotel San José is especially accommodating with 505 spacious guest rooms, ten executive suites, five dining options, twenty-four hour in-Room dining, a state-of-the-art business center, wi-fi high-speed Internet access, generous parking and an impressive list of services and hotel amenities. The Doubletree provides a heated swimming pool, fitness center, and hot tub.

Crowne Plaza (282 Almaden Blvd., San José, CA 95113. Tel: 408-998-0400; Fax: 408-289-9081) Crowne Plaza guest rooms are equipped with either a king-sized or two double beds. Amenities include high-speed Internet access, iron with ironing board, and coffee makers. The hotel offers a touch of elegance in Miro's Mediterranean Café and Bar featuring Italian and Mediterranean Cuisine. Guests can enjoy breakfast buffets, a selection of pastas and other entrees for lunch, and nightly dinner specials. The Espresso Bar features cappuccino, flavored coffees, and freshly baked pastries and breads. □



- Double Tree Hotel
- Fairmont Hotel
- San José Marriott
- Crowne Plaza Hotel
- San José McEnery Convention Center
- Hilton San José & Towers

BART System Map



BART Service

GENERAL HOURS OF OPERATION*

Weekdays (Mon-Fri)	4 am - Midnight
Saturdays	6 am - Midnight
Sundays and Holidays	8 am - Midnight

*LATE NIGHT SERVICE: In many cases, BART service extends past midnight. Individual station closing times are coordinated with the schedule for the last train, beginning at around midnight. For exact times, see the train schedules in this brochure.

Parking at Stations

Stations with parking lots are marked with a "P" on the map. Many BART stations offer limited free parking, subject to availability. Paid daily, long term, and monthly parking are also available at many stations. Visit www.bart.gov/parking or call toll free (800) 997-0197 for more information on all of BART's parking programs and regulations.