San Diego and the 124th Annual Meeting

Supplement to the 2010 Annual Meeting Program
San Diego • January 7–10, 2010
# San Diego and the 124th Annual Meeting

124th Annual Meeting • San Diego • January 7–10, 2010

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The 2010 Supplement to the Annual Meeting Program was produced and edited by Debbie Ann Doyle, Chris Hale, Liz Townsend, and Sharon K. Tune.

The image on the front cover is of the Balboa Park Reflecting Pool; photo courtesy The San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau.
2010 Annual Meeting

The 124th Annual Meeting

Important Details about the 124th Annual Meeting

By Sharon K. Tune

General Information

Location of Main Events

AHA and affiliated societies sessions will be held in the Manchester Grand Hyatt and the San Diego Marriott. The AHA headquarters office will be located in the Hyatt’s second floor level Show Office II. The Local Arrangements Committee office will be in the Hyatt’s Betsy Room A/B and the AHA Press Office will be in Betsy C, both on the second level.

Registration

Meeting registration desks will be located in the Hyatt’s Douglas Pavilion A and will be open Thursday, January 7, 12:00 P.M.–7:00 P.M.; Friday, January 8, 8:00 a.m.–6:00 P.M.; and Saturday, January 9, 8:30 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Onsite member registration will be $179 members, $200 nonmembers, $79 student members, $89 student nonmembers, $79 retired and unemployed, and $42 precollegiate teachers. Individuals who have preregistered should go to preregistration booths to collect badges and other meeting material. Exhibitors should go to desks marked “Exhibitors” to collect badges. Meeting participants can also pay AHA membership dues and purchase AHA publications at the “Membership” and “Publications” counters. Publications can be examined at the Association’s booth 401, located in the Hyatt’s Douglas Pavilion.

Exhibit Hall

Exhibits will be located in the Hyatt’s Douglas Pavilion. It will be open Thursday, January 7, 3:00 P.M.–7:00 P.M.; Friday, January 8, 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; and Saturday, January 9, 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; and Sunday, January 10, 9:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

Job Center

The Job Center, located in the Marriott’s Marriott Hall, will be open Thursday, January 7, 12:30 P.M.–6:00 P.M.; Friday, January 8, 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; Saturday, January 9, 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; and Sunday, January 10, 9:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

Admission to AHA sessions, the exhibit hall, and the Job Center requires an AHA badge.

Messaging System and Internet Access

The AHA will employ an electronic two-way messaging system to allow everyone registered for the meeting to communicate with each other. The system will be accessible via a link on the AHA annual meeting page (www.historians.org/annual). Meeting attendees are encouraged to use the Internet services provided in their hotel rooms and other public locations. Extensive information about the availability and price of Internet services, including free WiFi options, is posted on the web site. A limited number of Internet terminals will also be available in the Marriott’s Marriott Hall during Job Center hours. The system will be the designated form of communication for those using the Job Center, and interviewers and interviewees can use it to schedule and confirm interviews. AHA staff answering the phones at the meeting will be able to post messages for attendees directly into the system. Attendees will be able to sign up to receive an SMS/cell phone text message alert when they have a new message. Persons with messages waiting will be able to use any Internet-connected computer to log in using a password that will be printed on their badges.

There will be a Wireless Café in the Hyatt’s Worthington’s Foyer on the second floor, open 24 hours a day, from 12 noon on Thursday, January 7 through 1:00 P.M. on Sunday, January 10.

The 2010 Presidential Address:

“An American Album, 1857”

AHA President Laurel Thatcher Ulrich (Harvard Univ.) will deliver her presidential address at the 124th annual meeting of the Association on Friday, January 8, 2010, in the Elizabeth Ballroom F of the Manchester Grand Hyatt San Diego. Apropos the address, entitled “An American Album, 1857,” which she will deliver after the presentation of the AHA’s awards and honors that evening, President Ulrich writes:

A s Norman Furniss long ago observed, “The year 1857 was a busy one for Americans.” The Dred Scott decision, the constitutional crisis in Kansas, and a financial panic made it a landmark year. In the midst of all this, President James Buchanan sent one-sixth of the nation’s troops to Utah to put down a supposed rebellion. His act seemed justified once word reached the east that more than a hundred California-bound immigrants had been slaughtered in the southern part of the Territory.

In the context of these events, I have chosen to focus on an improbable source—a massive “album quilt” made in 1857 by the Salt Lake City Female Relief Society. My objectives are to demonstrate the importance of women’s history, the usefulness of artifacts as historical sources, and the interconnectedness in a single year of local, national, and world events.
Meal Ticket Cashier

Tickets for meal events—except those sponsored by organizations that sell their own tickets—will be available from the meal ticket cashiers at the “Meal Ticket Cashier” counter in the Hyatt’s Douglas Pavilion A. All payments must be made in U.S. currency. Meal ticket cashiers will have a list of all luncheons and the CWH breakfast, and whether the sponsoring organizations will have tickets available for sale at the annual meeting.

A limited number of tickets for the annual Breakfast Meeting of the AHA Committee on Women Historians will be available through the cashiers on a first-come, first-served basis. These tickets will be $36. Breakfast tickets prepaid through the meeting preregistration form are printed with the attendee’s badge and can be removed to present to the ticket collector at the door.

Nine luncheons will be held during the annual meeting, four on Friday, January 8, and five on Saturday, January 9.

Schedule of Luncheon Meetings

Friday, January 8

- American Society of Church History
- Conference on Asian History
- Conference on Latin American History
- Organization of History Teachers

Saturday, January 9

- American Catholic Historical Association
- AHA Modern European History Section
- College Board
- Coordinating Council for Women in History
- Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Please see the Program, pages 56–57 and 89, for locations and details on luncheon speakers and topics.

Sharon K. Tune is the AHA’s convention director.

National History Education Clearinghouse Workshop

Saturday, January 9, 8:30 A.M.–3:00 P.M.
Marriott San Diego, Ballroom C

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

The National History Education Clearinghouse was created by the Center for History and New Media, George Mason University, and the Stanford History Education Group, Stanford University, in partnership with the American Historical Association and the National History Center, with funding from the U.S. Department of Education (Contract Number ED-07-CO-0088). The web site is http://teachinghistory.org.

8:30–9:00 A.M. Coffee

9:00–9:15 A.M. Introduction
Speaker: Karen Haltrunen, University of Southern California and vice president, AHA Teaching Division

9:15–9:45 A.M.
Clearinghouse Demonstration
Speaker: Teresa DeFitch, Outreach Coordinator, National History Education Clearinghouse

9:45–10:45 A.M.
Teaching the “New” Military History with Social History: New Subjects, New Techniques
Speaker: Christopher Hamner, George Mason University

10:45–11:00 A.M. Break

11:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.
Teaching about Immigration to Immigrants, Children of Immigrants, and Non-Immigrants
Speaker: George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California

12:00–12:15 P.M. Break

Speaker: Thomas P. Adams, Curriculum Frameworks and Instructional Resources Division

1:15–1:45 P.M. Talking about Text: Engaging Students in Historical Analysis
Speaker: Daisy Martin, co-director, National History Education Clearinghouse

1:45–2:00 P.M. Break

2:00–3:00 P.M. Resources to Teach about Immigration from a West Coast Perspective
Speakers: Emma D. Hipolito, University of California, Los Angeles
Miguel Morales, Los Angeles Unified School District
Please note the following corrections to the annual meeting Program. Page numbers refer to the print Program, and are noted for additional details.

**AHA Program Committee Sessions**

**Lynn Dumenil** (Occidental Coll.) replaces **Ellen C. Dubois** (UCLA) as chair and **Joanne Passet** (Indiana Univ. East) as commentator in the Presidential Session "Misbehaving Women: Sex Radicals and Nonconformists Who Made U.S. History" offered on Thursday, January 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M., in the Hyatt's Manchester Ballroom A (Session 1, p. 37).

**Miriam Smith** (York Univ.) has withdrawn from the session "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave: Same-Sex Marriage in Canada" (Session 2, p. 37). The session is scheduled for Thursday, January 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M. in the Hyatt’s Manchester Ballroom G and is sponsored by the AHA Working Group for Historical Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage, the AHA Professional Division, and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History.

**Gabriela Ramos** (Newnham Coll., Univ. of Cambridge) replaces **Mariana L. Dantas** (Ohio Univ.) on the session “Making Race in the ‘Island’ City: Migration, Vassalage, and Trade in Colonial Latin America,” offered in the Thursday, January 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M. time period. Prof. Ramos’s paper is entitled “Mi Tierra: Indigenous Migrants and Their Hometowns in the Colonial Andes,” (Session 26, joint with the Conference on Latin American History, p. 41).

**Fabricio Prado**’s new affiliation is Roosevelt University. Prof. Prado is presenting the paper “Departing without Leaving: The Luso-Brazilians under the Spanish Rule in Rio de la Plata, 1777–1808” in Session 31, “Migrations in the Early Modern Atlantic World,” scheduled in the Hyatt’s Elizabeth Ballroom G on Thursday, January 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M. (p. 42).

**Antoinette Burton** (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) has withdrawn as chair and commentator of the session “Recursive Subjects: Sexuality and the ‘State’ in South Asia,” offered in the Saturday, January 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M. timeslot (Session 176, p. 90, sponsored with the AHA Professional Division).

**Elise S. Lipkowitz**’s new affiliation is University of Michigan. Prof. Lipkowitz will be a panelist on the session “Grants and Fellowships: Want an Edge to Funding Your Opportunities?” (Session 75, p. 59) and will present the poster “The Geography of Transnational Scientific Correspondence during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era” (Session 205–15, p. 97).

**Francis Shor** (Wayne State Univ.) has withdrawn from the session “Educational Equality and the Civil Rights Movement: Freedom Schools, Head Start, and the Supreme Court,” scheduled in the Marriott’s Point Loma Room on Saturday, January 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M. (Session 182, p. 91).

**Philippa Levine** (Univ. of Southern California) replaces **Zoe Laidlaw** (Royal Holloway, Univ. of London) as chair and commentator of the session “Imperial
Networks: Global Links, Identities, and Ideologies," scheduled for Saturday, January 9, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Marriott’s Marina Ballroom Salon F (Session 199, p. 95).

Session 240. "Historical and International Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage," has been cancelled (p. 111).

Laurence Fontaine (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales) replaces Kirs Vainio-Korhonen (Univ. of Turku) on the session “Female Entrepreneurs in Eighteenth-Century European Towns” scheduled for Sunday, January 10, in the 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. time period. Her paper is entitled "Women as Brokers in Petty Finance in Eighteenth-Century Paris" (Session 245, p. 112; joint session with the Society for the Study of Early Modern Women).

Affiliated Society Sessions and Events

Rachel Bennette (Middlebury Coll.) replaces Paul Monod (Middlebury Coll.) as chair and commentator of the session “Becoming Political: German Catholics and Politics from the End of the Old Reich to Weimar,” planned for Thursday, January 7, 3:00–5:00 p.m. in the Hyatt’s Emma Room A. The session is sponsored by the New England Historical Association (p. 45).

Andreas Oberhofer (Univ. of Innsbruck) replaces Florian Huber (Univ. of Innsbruck) on the session, “The Identity of the Tyrol: A Borderland of Mountains, Valleys, and Passes,” sponsored by the Conference Group for Central European History. He will deliver the paper “The Tyrolean ‘Hero’: Andreas Hofer (1767–1810) as a Unifying Figure for the Concept of a ‘Tyrolean Nation.’” The session is scheduled for Friday, January 8, from 9:30–11:30 a.m. in the Hyatt, America’s Cup B (p. 55).

Miao Feng (NYU) has revised her paper title to “Constructing the ‘Bitterly Laboring Masses’ (laoku dazhong): Literary Representations of the Experience of Everyday Life in 1930s China” for the session “Whither China: Intellectual Discourses on the Problems of the Urban and the Rural in 1910–40s China,” scheduled for Sunday, January 10, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Hyatt, America’s Cup A. The session is sponsored by Chinese Historians in the United States (p. 118).

AHA Poster Session

Saturday, January 9, 2:30 p.m.
Manchester Grand Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E

Offered for the fifth time at the 2010 annual meeting, this poster session provides a venue for the newest developing historical research. Though relatively new to the humanities, poster sessions have long been utilized at professional meetings in scientific fields. On sessions with several panel participants, audience interaction is limited to brief discussion periods—usually only a few people are able to ask questions and each presenter may not have time to discuss their research fully. The two-hour poster session addresses this common problem, allowing for considered dialogue and engaging interaction.

The 2010 Program Committee encourages all meeting attendees to visit the poster sessions on display in the Hyatt’s Elizabeth Ballroom E. The following presenters will be available to discuss their posters between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, January 9:

205-1.  Whom Were Chicago’s Musicians? A Demographic Study of Musician Life from 1940 through 1979
Amy Absher, Univ. of Washington

205-2.  Splendor on a Schooner: Textile Adornments of the Gilded Age
M. Lynn Barnes, West Virginia Univ.

205-3.  A Graphical Web Application Showing Ruling Families of the World
Andrew P. Bartlett, Univ. of Colorado

205-4.  Reconstructing Childhood through Oral Histories: Germans from Russia on the Northern Plains
Jessica Clark, North Dakota State Univ.

205-5.  Using New Media to Map the History of the Information Economy
Alexander Stuart Cummings, Vassar College

Karen E. Flint, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

205-7.  Planting the Modern Roots of Terror: Germany and the Invention of Fine Wine in the Nineteenth Century
Kevin D. Goldberg, Univ. of California, Los Angeles

205-8.  Organizing Personal Influence for Political Use: The Case of the National Association of Manufacturers and Anti-Injunction Bills in Congress, 1902–1914
Vilja Hulden, Univ. of Arizona

205-9.  Paris under Water: How the City of Light Survived the Great Flood of 1910
Jeffrey H. Jackson, Rhodes Coll.

205-10.  The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Los Angeles Region in the Nineteenth Century
Karen Jenks, Univ. of California, Irvine

205-11.  The University of Southern California Shoah Foundation Institute’s Digital Video Archive: Searching through Nearly 52,000 Video Testimonies of Holocaust Survivors and Other Witnesses
Karen Junghut, Shoah Foundation Institute, Univ. of Southern California

205-12.  Transnational Encounters in Music: Eduard Zuckmayer and the Modernization of Music Education in Turkey, 1924–72
Pelin Kadecan, Univ. of Rochester

205-13.  Travel Snapshot: Holy Land Tourism during the British Mandate, 1918–48
Hillary Kaell, Harvard Univ.

205-14.  Politics of Cartography: Mapping Tokdo/Takeshima between Korea and Japan
Jinhee Lee, Eastern Illinois Univ.

205-15.  The Geography of Transnational Scientific Correspondence during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era
Elise S. Lipkowitz, Univ. of Michigan

205-16.  Teaching with Archives: Landscapes of Southern California
Mary Miller, Univ. of California, Los Angeles

205-17.  Can’t Afford It but We’ll Buy It: The Foreign Business of Advertising Agricultural Machinery in Argentine Revistas, 1850–1940
Yovanna Y. Pineda, Saint Michael’s Coll.

205-18.  Swimming against the Tide: Milion Gonçalves’ Struggle for Racial Inclusion in Brazil
Elaine P. Rocha, Univ. of the West Indies

205-19.  ‘At For the Athletic Girl’: Types of Schoolgirls in British and American Juvenile Fiction
Nancy G. Rosoff, Rutgers Univ.-Camden

Stephanie M. Spencer, Univ. of Winchester

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Screening 1: Thursday, January 7, 5:30–7:30 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**World Premiere: Manifest Destiny: To Conquer or Redeem**

Sharon Wood, producer and director (Lucasfilm, 2009)

*To Conquer or Redeem* tells the dramatic story of the Spanish-American and U.S.-Philippine wars in the context of continental expansion and conquest. As Part One of *Manifest Destiny*, a documentary series on U.S. foreign policy, this film tracks the evolving role of exceptionalism as a rebellious colony grew into a continental power and then an overseas empire. You’ll never see William McKinley—or these wars—the same way again.

Mark Bradley (Univ. of Chicago) will introduce the film, and Sharon Wood will be present to participate in the post-screening discussion led by Professor Bradley.

Screening 2: Friday, January 8, 12:00–2:00 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**2009 John O'Connor Film Award Winner: Herskovitz at the Heart of Blackness**

Vincent Brown, Christine Herbes-Sommers, and Llewellyn Smith, producers. Executive Producer for ITVS Sally Jo Fifer [Vital Pictures and the Independent Television Service (ITVS), 2009]

*Herskovitz at the Heart of Blackness* is a thought-provoking documentary about Herskovitz’s foundational contributions to anthropology, African American history, and cultural studies as well as the continuing intellectual relevance of his work. The authors have imaginatively combined archival film footage (some shot by Herskovitz himself), photographs, animation, and re-enactments. The result is a highly effective use of the visual medium of film, especially in the fast-paced accumulation of profound questions at the end of the documentary and in the segment concerning the 1969 storming of the African Studies Association by black activists, which productively recalls Chris Marker’s seminal photo-essay, *La Jetée*.

Screening 3: Friday, January 8, 4:30–6:30 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**An Island Calling**

Annie Goldson, producer/writer/director; Owen Scott, writer; Theresa Koroivulaono, consultant (Occasional Productions, 2008)

On July 1, 2001, prominent couple John Scott and his partner Greg Scrivener were murdered in their Suva, Fiji home. This film traces the extraordinary and colorful story of the Scott family, the political crises that have marked Fiji’s recent history, the killings and their aftermath, and the complex mix of tribal authority, ethnicity, Christianity, and democracy that exist in the postcolonial Pacific.

Filmmaker Annie Goldson (Univ. of Auckland), Vilsoni Hereniko (Univ. of Hawai‘i at Manoa), and Tärccius Kabutaulaka (Univ. of Hawai‘i at Manoa) will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

The screening is co-sponsored by the AHA Working Group for Historical Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History.

Screening 4: Saturday, January 9, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**Ruins**

Jesse Lerner, director (1999)

Jesse Lerner’s *Ruins* is a hybrid film that blurs the line between fiction and documentary, and melds culturally skewed anthropological films, staged scenes, and documentation about a Mexican antiquities forger to question not only the traditional reception and understanding of pre-Columbian culture, but also our very assumptions of historical truth as mediated through the camera lens.

Matthew Restall (Penn State Univ., and editor, *Ethnohistory*) will introduce the film, and director Jesse Lerner will be present to participate in the post-screening discussion led by Professor Restall.

Screening 5: Saturday, January 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**Ararat**

Atom Egoyan, director, writer (Miramax Films, 2002)

Atom Egoyan’s thought-provoking film compels us to experience the toxicity of genocide and the ways it continues to cast shadows on the lives of Armenians and others years after its bloody unfolding. Its harrowing aftershocks animate a movie maker, an art history professor, a confused young Armenian, and a screenplay writer as they explore what it means to them. Their ideas and ideals are tested by others who have no connection with the genocide but who serve as catalysts to their struggle to come to terms with what happened so long ago.

Laurence Baron (California State Univ., San Diego) will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

Screening 6: Saturday, January 9, 5:00–7:00 P.M.  
Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

**Tabu: A Story of the South Seas**

E.W. Murnau, director, writer, and producer; Robert Flaherty, writer and producer (Kino International, 1931)

*Tabu* started out as a collaboration of two of the most distinguished filmmakers of the 1920s, E.W. Murnau and R.J. Flaherty. Completed by Murnau and shot on locations in Tahiti, Bora Bora, and Morea, the film tells the story of a young Pacific island couple falling in love and thereby violating a local taboo. *Tabu*, released in 1931 just days after Murnau’s untimely death, was rightly called “the apogee of the art of silent film.” It was often interpreted as a commentary on Hollywood by two drop-outs of the studio system, but it also establishes—in beautiful images—a powerful argument for inevitable tragedy. Screened courtesy of Kino International, kino.com.

Olaf Stiegitz (Muenster Univ.) and Massimo Perinelli (Univ. of Cologne) will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.
The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M.**

**AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

1. **Misbehaving Women: Sex Radicals and Nonconformists Who Made U.S. History**
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A

2. **Land of the Free and Home of the Brave: Same-Sex Marriage in Canada**
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G

3. **Is Google Good for History?**
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D

4. **Contested Confluences and Disputed Developments: Changing the Course of United States Water Policy in the Environmental Era**
   Marriott, Del Mar Room

5. **Connecting the American West: Constructing American-Pacific, Borderlands, and Cascadian Imaginaries**
   Marriott, Manchester Ballroom E

6. **Imagining the Future(s) of History(ies)**
   Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A

7. **Breaching Exclusion’s Walls: New Approaches to Immigration Restriction, Border Control, and Racial Categories**
   Marriott, Point Loma Room

8. **African Americans and the Civil War: New Sources, New Perspectives**
   Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon D

9. **Science and Empire in the Spanish Atlantic: Natural History Investigations in the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Empire**
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A

10. **Neither Land Nor Sea: Coasts in Human History**
    Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

11. **Mediterranean Modern: Global Currents, Local Encounters**
    Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

12. **Citizenship and Property Rights: Gender and the Allotment of Native American Reservations**
    Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

13. **Crossing the Electronic Rubicon: Navigating the Challenges and Opportunities Presented by Archival Records Created and Stored Exclusively in Digital Format**
    Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon B

14. **Toward a New U. S. Imperial History**
    Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom C

15. **After the Visual Turn: Re-assessing How Historians Look at Photographs**
    Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H

16. **Rural Youth and the Modern American State**
    Hyatt, Gregory A

17. **An Empire in Transit: The British Empire, 1780–1880**
    Marriott, Leucadia Room

18. **Film Historiography and the Geographies of American Memory**
    Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 3:00–5:00 P.M.**

**AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

**American Catholic Historical Association Session 1:**
Formation in the Early Church
Hyatt, Annie A

**American Society of Church History Session 1:**
Discussing Jeffrey Cox's *The British Missionary Enterprise since 1700*
Marriott, Chicago Room

**American Society of Church History Session 2:**
Theologians, Preachers, and Prophets: Religious Leaders in America
Marriott, Tower 3

**American Society of Church History Session 3:**
Life on the Fringes: Biography and the Changing Face of Eighteenth-Century Pietism
Marriott, Tower 3

**American Society of Church History Session 4:**
History of Biblical Interpretation
Marriott, Tower 1

**Chinese Historians in the United States Session 1:**
China's Influence in Southeast Asia during the Cold War and Its Reflections in Today's History Education
Hyatt, America's Cup A

**Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History Session 3:**
Constructing Imagined Communities: The Impact of Cultural Production on Gay and Lesbian Identities in Canada and the United States
Marriott, Carlsbad Room

**Conference on Latin American History Session 4:**
Anarchism and Transnational History in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1880s–1930s: A Roundtable Discussion
Hyatt, America's Cup B

**Conference on Latin American History Session 5:**
Imperial Rule and Colonial Agency in Bourbon Rio de la Plata
Hyatt, America's Cup C

**Conference on Latin American History Session 6:**
Working, Producing, and Buying in Modern Latin America
Hyatt, America's Cup D

**Disability History Association Session 1:**
Rethinking American Disability Movement History
Hyatt, Maggie Room

**H-Net Humanities and Social Sciences Online Session:**
Teaching Sourcing by Bridging Digital Libraries and Electronic Student Assignments
Marriott, Cardiff Room

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**Affiliated Societies**

Elizabeth Fayer on the Hyatt's second level has been reserved from 11:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. on Friday, January 8, for affiliated societies to display materials and to meet with members of the profession.
### The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

**New England Historical Association Session:**
- Becoming Political: German Catholics and Politics from the End of the Old Reich to Weimar
  - Hyatt, Emma A

**Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship Session**
1: Threads of Power, Violence, and Reputation: The Experiences of Women in the Crown of Aragon
  - Marriott, Coronado Room

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 5:30–7:30 P.M.**

**AHA FILM FESTIVAL**
- World Premiere of Manifest Destiny: To Conquer or Redeem
  - Rundle Ballroom D

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 8:00–10:00 P.M.**

**OPENING OF THE 124TH ANNUAL MEETING**
- Presiding: Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard Univ.
- Plenary Session: Musical Encounters in the Early Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship Session

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 5:30–7:30 P.M.**

**BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA MINORITY HISTORIANS COMMITTEE**
- Hyatt, Window B

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 7:30–9:00 A.M.**

**BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA MINORITY HISTORIANS COMMITTEE**
- Hyatt, Window B

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 9:30–11:30 A.M.**

**MORNING SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE**
- 36. Interviewing in the Job Market in the Twenty-First Century
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon B
- 37. Across and Between Revolutions in the Transatlantic World
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A
- 38. Marriage, Race and Sexuality in the Atlantic World
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G
- 39. Roundtable in Celebration of Blanche Wiesen Cook
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D
  - Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon G
- 41. Translating TAH in a Rural Setting Using Kentucky State Standards
  - Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon D
- 42. War, Religion, and American National Identity
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B
  - Hyatt, Edward D
- 44. Filipino/a Diasporas in Historical Perspective
  - Marriott, Solana Room
- 45. Performing the Nation, Recreating Identities: Theater and Modern Latin American History
  - Marriott, Point Loma Room
- 46. Language, History, Knowledge: Indigenous Language, Colonial Historiographies, and Historical Interpretation
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B
- 47. History and the Roaming Genome
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B
- 48. Peysote: Cultural Uses and Political Responses in Mexico, Sixteenth through nineteenth Centuries
  - Hyatt, Edward C
- 49. Multiple and Intimate Wests: Conquest in the everyday Lives of Southwestern Women
  - Hyatt, Molly B
- 50. The Seductive Voice: Radio and Gender Performance in France, the United States, and the Rio de la Plata, 1930s–40s
  - Hyatt, Gregory B
- 51. Matiny Beyond the Line: Sexual Subjugation in the White Supremacist South and the African American Sedition, 1930–51
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room
- 52. German History in Documents and Images, 1500–2006: A New Online Resource
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A
- 53. Connecting Historical Thinking Skills With Content in AP U.S. History
  - Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon E
- 54. Making History on the Water
  - Hyatt, Edward B
- 55. Inventing China’s “Inseparable Parts”: Borderland Incorporation from Tibet to Taiwan in the Twentieth Century
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E
- 56. Christian-Muslim Relations in the Age of the Crusades: Toward a Synthesis
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H
- 57. Coastal Fisheries, Island Cities, and Continental Boundaries: Pan-American Dreams and Environmental Realities in Latin America
  - Marriott, Columbia 2
- 58. Education through the Eye, Education of the Eye: Global Histories of Visual Pedagogy
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H
- 59. What Has Obama Learned from History? A Roundtable on Politics, Economy, and Society
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon C
- 60. No History Left Behind
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E
- 61. The Way We See It—Teens and Immigration, Students as Historiographers
  - Marriott, Torrey 3
- 62. Urban Identity
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D
- 63. Culture and Society in Cold War Mexico
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C
- 64. Prurient Politics: Sexuality and Obscenity in the Twentieth-Century United States
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E
- 65. Aquatic Circulations: The Indian Ocean and the Global Worlds of Oceanic Slave Trades, Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom I
- 66. Competing Notions of Modern Womanhood in Twentieth-Century Lebanon, Egypt, and Cuba
  - Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G
- 67. One Hundred Years of Crisis: Centennial Reflections on the NAACP, Its Magazine, and Its Place in American History
  - Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon F
- 68. Is It All Black and White? Racial Politics and the Right in the 1970s
  - Marriott, Lucadia Room
- 69. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 2: Slavery, Migration, and Resistance: Atlantic Perspectives and Interactions
  - Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 9:30–11:30 A.M.**

**MORNING SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**
- Alcohol and Drugs History Society Session 1: Alcohol, War, Consumption, and Regulation in Twentieth-Century France
  - Marriott, Century City Room
- American Catholic Historical Association Session 2: New Perspectives on American Catholicism in the Revolutionary Era
  - Hyatt, Annie B
- American Catholic Historical Association Session 3: How Scholarly Were Religious Women in the Middle Ages? (Nuns and Others)
  - Hyatt, Annie A
- American Italian Historical Association Session: Race, Gender, and Italian American Working-Class Politics in the United States, 1880–1930
  - Marriott, Coronado Room
- American Society of Church History Session 6: Reflections on Mission History in Recognition of the Bicentennial of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
  - Marriott, Columbia 1
- American Society of Church History Session 7: Billy Graham’s Significance in American Religious History
  - Marriott, Torrey 2
- American Society of Church History Session 8: Darwin, Race, and National Identity
  - Marriott, Columbia 3
- American Society of Church History Session 9: Scripture and Tradition among Post-Restoration Dissenters
  - Marriott, Torrey 1
- Chinese Historians in the United States Session 2: Hidden Treasure: Literature as Historical Source
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup A
- Conference Group for Central European History Session 2: The Identity of the Tyrol: A Borderland of Mountains, Valleys, and Passes
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup B
Hyatt, America’s Cup C

Hyatt, America’s Cup D

Conference on Latin American History Session 12: Presidential Roundtable: Turning Your Dissertation into a Book
Hyatt, Cunningham A

Disability History Association Session 2: Disability in Global Perspective
Hyatt, Emma A

Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction Session 1: Globalizing the Middle Ages
Hyatt, Maggie Room

Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies Session: Cruzando el charco/Crossing the Ocean: Joseph Blanco White and the Birth of Spanish and Spanish American Liberalism
Hyatt, Madeleine A

Western Association of Women Historians Session: The History of Women in the West: The Production of Knowledge and Memorializing
Hyatt, Madeleine B

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 12:00–2:00 P.M.
AHA FILM FESTIVAL
2009 John O’Connor Film Award Winner: Herskowitz at the Heart of Blackness
Hyatt, Rundle Ballroom D

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1:00–2:00 P.M.
AHR OPEN FORUM
Meet the Editors and Staff of the American Historical Review
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2:30–4:30 P.M.
AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

70. Generations of Historians/Generation of History: Roundtable Discussion by Members of Multi-Generational Families in the Historical Profession
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B

71. Gay Marriage and Proposition 8: Reflections
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D

72. The Politics of Marriage in Comparative Perspective: Imperial Legacies in Early America and Colonial India
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C

73. Humanities in the Digital Age, Part 2: A Hands-On Workshop
Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon G

74. Sites of Encounter: World History Professional Development in Southern California
Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon D

75. Grants and Fellowships: Want an Edge to Funding Your Opportunities?
Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon C

76. Intellectuals and National Identities during the Great War
Hyatt, Edward D

77. How Relevant Is the History of Capitalism?
Hyatt, Edward C

78. Teaching and Talking in Public about the African History of Capoeira in Brazil
Hyatt, Gregory B

79. Barack Obama and the American Democratic Tradition
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G

80. Women, Nationalism, and Resistance to Colonialism in the Caribbean and Pacific
Marriott, Solana Room

81. Identity Documentation and the Modern Western State
Marriott, Point Loma Room

82. Talking about Teaching American Women’s History: Ideas, Innovations, Ideologies
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A

83. Drugs in Chains: The Illicit Commodity in World History
Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

84. New Directions in History and Anthropology
Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

85. Rethinking Southern California’s Built Environment
Marriott, Columbia 2

86. American Orientalisms
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D

87. Visions of America: Teaching the American Survey Course from a Visual Perspective
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H

88. Rethinking the Meanings of Race and Biography
Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon E

89. Familia e Emigración: Rethinking Gender, Migration, and Social Networks in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1940–52
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E

90. Julían Armenian Networks of Circulation in the Early Modern World
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom I

91. Cultural Environmentalism in the American West
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

92. Cities, Oceans, and Community in the British Empire
Hyatt, Edward B

93. Global Governance (Real and Imagined) since World War II
Hyatt, Molly B

94. “A Spectacle unto the World”: Suffering, Pain, and Martyrdom in Colonial North America
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom C

95. Music, War, and Commemoration
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B

96. Racial and Religious Discourses in Colonial and Post-Colonial Latin America: A Tribute to Stuart B. Schwartz, Part 1
Marriott, Torrey 3

97. A Sideways Look at Family History: Sibling Relations in England and America, 1700–1860
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H

98. Rethinking World History: A Roundtable
Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon F

99. Polynesian Experimental Canoe Voyaging and Revival
Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E

100. Queering Youth in America: The Challenge of Historicizing Same-Sex Adolescent Desire
Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A

101. Rethinking the Black Atlantic: Race, Gender, Authority, and Mobility
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G

102. Space and Place in Spanish America: Experiences, Practices, and Narratives
Hyatt, Edward A

103. American History through East Asian Lenses: Anti-Americanisms, Exceptionalisms, and Abraham Lincoln
Hyatt, Gregory A

104. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 3: Gender, Family, and Race in the British and French Caribbean
Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2:30–4:30 P.M.
AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Catholic Historical Association Session 4: The Holy See, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy Reappraised
Hyatt, Annie A

American Catholic Historical Association Session 5: The Discovery of Mary
Hyatt, Annie B

American Society of Church History Session 11 / Society for Reformation Research Session 1: Female Saints and Sacrality in the Protestant Tradition
Marriott, Torrey 1

American Society of Church History Session 12: Religion, Politics, and Dissent in the English Church
Marriott, Torrey 2

American Society of Church History Session 13: New Perspectives on Religion and the American Revolution
Marriott, Columbia 3

American Society of Church History Session 14: Changing Attitudes toward Women
Marriott, Columbia 1
### The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Historians in the United States Session 1: Domestic and Foreign Policy during the Cultural Revolution</td>
<td>Hyatt, America’s Cup A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community College Humanities Association Session/ National Endowment for the Humanities Session: Transcendental Utopias and Social Action in the Nineteenth Century: Scholarship from the NEH Landmarks Workshop for Community College Teachers</td>
<td>Hyatt, Madeleine A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinating Council for Women in History Session 3: Obama’s Economic Liberalism: Historical Perspectives on Race, Gender, and Economic Policy</td>
<td>Marriott, Terrace Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability History Association Session 1: Constructing a National Body: Disability, Race, and Gender in the United States</td>
<td>Hyatt, Emma A</td>
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<td>German Historical Institute Session 2: Immigrant Entrepreneurship in History: Concepts and Case Studies</td>
<td>Marriott, Green Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>National History Center Session 1: Beyond the Storm: Continuity and Change in British Politics, Society, and Empire in the Aftermath of the Great War</td>
<td>Hyatt, Madeleine B</td>
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<td>Polish American Historical Association Session 1: Twentieth-Century Poland</td>
<td>Marriott, Del Mar Room</td>
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<td>Society for History in the Federal Government Session: Federal History Careers Inside and Outside the Beltway</td>
<td>Marriott, Atlanta/Chicago Rooms</td>
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<td>Society for Italian Historical Studies Session 1: Social Meaning and Official Procedure in Early Modern Italy</td>
<td>Marriott, Carlsbad Room</td>
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<td>Friday, January 8, 5:30–6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Hyatt, Randle Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference of Latin American History Session 19: Central American Studies Committee: Independence in Central America: Trends and Transitions in Scholarship</td>
<td>Hyatt, Cunningham B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference on Latin American History Session 20: Mexican Studies Committee: Mexican Necropolitics: Roundtable on Thinking, Writing, and Teaching about Violence</td>
<td>Hyatt, America’s Cup C</td>
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<td>Friday, January 8, 7:00–8:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Late Evening Sessions of AHA Affiliated Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference on Latin American History Session 22: Brazilian Studies Committee: New Perspectives on Race, State, and Modernity in Imperial and First Republic Brazil</td>
<td>Hyatt, America’s Cup A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference on Latin American History Session 23: Gran Colombia Studies Committee: Independence: A Bicentennial Retrospective</td>
<td>Hyatt, Cunningham A</td>
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<td>Friday, January 8, 8:30–10:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>General Meeting of the American Historical Association</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ballroom F</td>
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<td>President: Barbara D. Metcalf, Univ. of California at Davis, emerita</td>
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<td>Awarding of Prizes</td>
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<td>Presidential Address: An American Album, 1857. Laurel Thatcher Ulrich</td>
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<td>Saturday, January 9, 7:30–9:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>Breakfast Meeting of the AHA Committee on Women Historians</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E</td>
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<td>National History Education Clearinghouse Workshop</td>
<td>Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon C</td>
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### Special Events

- **AHA Film Festival**
  - An Island Calling
    - Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

- **AHA Graduate and Early Career Committee Open Forum**
  - Marriott, Randle Ballroom B

- **Friday, January 8, 4:30–6:30 p.m.**
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup A

- **Friday, January 8, 4:45–5:45 p.m.**
  - Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon E

- **Friday, January 8, 5:00–7:00 p.m.**
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup B

- **Saturday, January 9, 9:00–11:00 a.m.**
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup A

- **Saturday, January 9, 9:00–11:00 a.m.**
  - Hyatt, America’s Cup A

- **Saturday, January 9, 9:00–11:00 a.m.**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **Friday, January 8, 7:00–8:30 p.m.**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **Late Evening Sessions of AHA Affiliated Societies**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **Saturday, January 9, 9:00–11:00 a.m.**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **Monday, January 11, 9:00–11:00 a.m.**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **MORNING SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **105. Fashioned Textiles, Domestic Forms: Histories and Practice from Cross-Cultural Perspectives**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup A

- **106. Access Denied: Comparative Biopolitical Perspectives on Marriage Restriction**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup A

- **107. A World of Hurt: Medieval Marriage Practice and Law in a Century of Crisis**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup A

- **108. Whither History PhD Programs? The Education of Historians Report after Five Years**
  - Marriott, Solana Room

- **109. Underground Archives of Native American and African American History**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **110. The Art of the Article: Advice on Publishing in Journals in the Twenty-First Century**
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A

- **111. They Who Would Be Free: Riots, Rebellions, and Revolutions in the Atlantic World**
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A

- **112. Working Together: A Century of Collaboration between Classroom Teachers and University Professors to Improve History Teaching**
  - Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A

- **113. Writing Human Rights History**
  - Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

- **114. Animals and Empire: Pacific Russia, German New Guinea, and World War II Japan**
  - Marriott, Columbia 2

- **115. NOLA Rising? Views from a Post-Apocalyptic City**
  - Marriott, Leucadia Room

- **116. Debating, Defending, and Negotiating the Spanish “Lake”**
  - Marriott, Pacifica Room

- **117. Capitalism after the Cultural and Transnational Turns**
  - Marriott, Pacifica Room

- **118. Rethinking the Medieval Mediterranean**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup A

- **119. Maritime Labor, Diaspora, and Ethnicity in the Age of Sail**
  - Marriott, Solana Room

- **120. World Hunger and the Politics of Poverty: A Dialogue among Historians of Africa, Latin America, and the United States**
  - Marriott, Solana Room

- **121. Globalization and African Historiography**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup F

- **122. From Sweetwater to Seawater: Integrating Terrestrial and Marine Environmental Histories in the Coastal Zone**
  - Marriott, America’s Cup A
The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

123. Visualizing the Struggle: The Central Role of Images in the Long Civil Rights Movement
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D

124. Sweeteners and Power: Emerging Histories of Sweetness in the Twentieth-Century United States
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H

125. Gender, Sex, and Slavery in East Asia
   Hyatt, Edward B

126. Global Spaces, Communities, and Identities: America, the World, and the Dawn of Interdependency in the 1970s
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G

127. Traditions, Transformations, and Everyday Life: Local Perspectives on the East German Revolution, 1989–90
   Marriott, Point Loma Room

128. Defining Citizenship in the Great War: Impressionment, the Draft, and Voting Rights
   Hyatt, Edward C

129. Selling Books, Spreading News, Seeking Readers: Print-Culture Networks in Early America
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H

130. Negotiating the Inca Heritage: Constructing Alternative Legacies for Community and Nation in the Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Andes
   Hyatt, Molly A

131. Regions and Islands in the Continental History of Africa
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E

132. In Vino Veritas: Wine and the Creation of National Identities in Modern Europe
   Hyatt, Molly B

133. Fathers of Illegitimate Children in Public Policy and the Courts: Chile, Brazil, and the Anglophone Caribbean from the Late Nineteenth to the Early Twenty-First Centuries
   Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon F

134. Race, Nation, and Indigenerity in the Colonial and Postcolonial Pacific
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom I

135. Indian Territory in the American Civil War and Reconstruction
   Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon G

136. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 4: The Root: Redrawing the Boundaries of Freedom
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 9:00—11:00 A.M.
MORNING SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Catholic Historical Association Session 6: Catholicism in Twentieth-Century America
   Hyatt, Annie A

American Catholic Historical Association Session 7 / American Society of Church History Session 19: The Cure of Souls, Liturgy, and Theology in the Middle Ages
   Hyatt, Annie B

American Society of Church History Session 15:
   Recent Research on Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth
   Marriott, Torrey 1

American Society of Church History Session 16:
   Religion and Politics in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World
   Marriott, Columbia 3

American Society of Church History Session 17:
   Religion and Perceptions of Modern America
   Marriott, Torrey 2

American Society of Church History Session 18:
   Rethinking Ritual and Revival in Native-Protestant Encounter
   Marriott, Columbia 1

Center for the Study of Film and History Session:
   Voyages and Encounters in Film and History
   Marriott, Cardiff Room

Chinese Historians in the United States Session 4:
   Unfinished Journey: Shaping and Reshaping Chinese American Identity
   Hyatt, America’s Cup A

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History Session 5:
   Carnal Encounters at the Edges of Sinophone Culture
   Marriott, Caribou Room

Conference on Faith and History Session:
   Community, Identity, and the Vocation of Laity in Medieval and Early Modern Christianity
   Hyatt, Del Mar B

Conference on Latin American History Session 26:
   Ethereal Bodies: Gender and Religion in Mexico and Guatemala
   Hyatt, America’s Cup B

National History Center Session 2:
   Changing Interpretations of the French Revolution
   Hyatt, Madeleine A

Organization of History Teachers Session: Book Talks:
   American Colonies: The Settling of North America (The Penguin History of the United States, Volume 1), Alan Taylor (Viking/Penguin, 2001)
   Hyatt, Mohsen B

Polish American Historical Association Session 2:
   Scholarly Publishing and e-Journals
   Marriott, Del Mar Room

Society for Italian Historical Studies Session 2:
   Popular Politics in Early Modern Italy
   Marriott, Green Room

Coordinating Council for Women in History Session 4 / Medieval Academy of America Session 4 / Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship Session 2:
   Political Constructions of Gender and Female Lords in the Middle Ages
   Marriott, New York/Orlando Rooms

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.
AHA FILM FESTIVAL
   RUINS
   Hyatt, Randale Ballroom D

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M.
MIDDAY SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

137. Ethnicity and Authenticity: Re-Evaluating Iconic Quilts
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A

138. Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell, Don’t Marry
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A

139. Male Couples and the Meanings of Same-Sex Love in Turn-of-the-Century Europe and America
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

   Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

141. Open Forum on Public History
   Hyatt, Mohsen A

142. What Becomes of Print in the Digital Age?
   Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon D

143. The Curious Life of the Post-Doctoral Fellow: Making a Post-Doc Work for You
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G

144. Collaborative Historical Research and Funding
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E

145. Dancing across Borders: Gender, Sexuality, and the Body in the Twentieth Century
   Marriott, Columbia 2

146. Learning by Example: Observation and Imitation in Colonial Southeast Asian Empires
   Hyatt, Edward A

147. Unfamiliar and Faraway: The Material Culture of Children’s Education about Foreign Places
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B

148. Urban Paternalism: Race, Redevelopment, and Criminal Justice in Postwar Urban America
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B

149. “Crossing the Beach” in Southeast and East Asia: Redefining Sovereignty, Social Mobility, Vassalage, and Resistance, 1513–1777
   Marriott, Solana Room

150. Educating the Citizen: American Colonial Education among Latinos, Hawaiians, and Filipinos
   Hyatt, Gregory B

151. Forgotten Chapters of the Black Freedom Struggle, 1941–60
   Hyatt, Edward B

152. Islands of Stateness? Authoritarianism and Resistance in Mexico, 1938–68
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C

153. Berlin, Taiwan, and Guantánamo: Cold War Islands of the “New” New Cold War History
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom C

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124th Annual Meeting
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<td>155. Ideologies of Space</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D</td>
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<tr>
<td>156. Changes in the Sea: Cultural Expectations and Coastal Ecosystem Productivity in Nineteenth-Century Florida, Cape Cod, and Gulf of Maine</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H</td>
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<tr>
<td>157. Global History in the Museum: Representing Panama’s Past in Panama and the United States</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G</td>
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<td>158. Sexuality and the Counter-Reformation: The Politics of Chastity in the Early Modern Low Countries</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H</td>
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<tr>
<td>159. Brazilian Revolutionaries and Transoceanic Experiences</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom J</td>
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<tr>
<td>160. The Law and Its Uses? A View from South America</td>
<td>Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A</td>
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<tr>
<td>161. (Dis)Inheriting Slavery: Property, Power, and Belief in the Last Requests of Masters and Slaves</td>
<td>Hyatt, Molly A</td>
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<tr>
<td>162. From Liberal Italy to Fascist Italy and Beyond: Perspectives on the Work of Alexander De Grand</td>
<td>Hyatt, Molly B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. Sailors, Sex, and the Sea</td>
<td>Hyatt, Edward C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. Charting Usable Past to and from the Era of Black Civil Rights</td>
<td>Hyatt, Edward D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. Revisiting the “Spiritual Conquest”: Religious Persecution and Native Resistance in Colonial Mexico</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D</td>
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<tr>
<td>166. New Histories of Rice</td>
<td>Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon B</td>
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<tr>
<td>167. Coastal Histories of Work, Exile, and Marginalization on the Indian and Pacific Oceans</td>
<td>Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon F</td>
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<tr>
<td>168. A Sea of Islands: The Pacific and Other Oceans in the Wake of Epeli Hau’ofa</td>
<td>Marriott, Point Loma Room</td>
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<td>169. Laboring to Build Masculinity in the American West</td>
<td>Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon G</td>
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<tr>
<td>170. Illuminating the Importance of Islandb and Maritime Interaction Points in Islamic Empires, Part 1: The Indian Ocean</td>
<td>Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon E</td>
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<tr>
<td>171. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 5: Atlantic Images: Representations of Slavery and Africans</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F</td>
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<td><strong>SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MIDDAY SESSIONS OF THE AHA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>AFFILIATED SOCIETIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Society of Church History Session 20 / Society for Reformation Research Session 2: Issues in Sixteenth-Century Reformation Doctrine and Exegesis</td>
<td>Marriott, Columbia 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Society of Church History Session 21: Evangelicals, Emotions, and Modernity</td>
<td>Marriott, Columbia 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Church History Session 22: Gender and Religious Leadership in the Early Twentieth Century</td>
<td>Marriott, Torrey 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Society of Church History Session 23: Heathens, Heroes, and Harbingers in American Protestant Imagination</td>
<td>Marriott, Torrey 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Historians in the United States Session 5: The Political Economy of Chinese Development and Western Relations, 1940–80</td>
<td>Hyatt, America’s Cup A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish American Historical Association Session 3: Book Session: Rome’s Most Faithful Daughter</td>
<td>Marriott, Del Mar Room</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1:00–4:30 P.M.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AFFILIATED SOCIETY TOUR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Society of Church History Session 24: A Tour of San Diego Places of Worship</td>
<td>Marriott, West Lobby Registration Desk</td>
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<td><strong>SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROGRAM COMMITTEE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>172. Writing on the Water: New Sources for Histories of the Sea</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A</td>
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<td>173. Marriage, Gender, and Sexuality in Transnational Perspective</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C</td>
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<tr>
<td>174. Inter-Ethnic Marriage in American Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>175. Reclaiming the Disabled Subject in Historical Research and Representation</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176. Recursive Subjects: Sexuality and the “State” in South Asia</td>
<td>Hyatt, Edward A</td>
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<tr>
<td>177. The Campus Visit: Strategies for Success in the Campus Interview Process</td>
<td>Marriott, San Diego Ballroom Salon A</td>
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<tr>
<td>178. Recent Trends in Renaissance Science</td>
<td>Hyatt, Edward B</td>
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<tr>
<td>179. A “Single Ocean”? Connecting Africa and Asia</td>
<td>Marriott, Columbia 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>180. Boom and Bust</td>
<td>Marriott, Torrey 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>181. Slavery and the Fall of the Roman Empire: Exchanges, Identities, and Ideologies in the New Mediterranean</td>
<td>Hyatt, Gregory B</td>
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<tr>
<td>182. Educational Equality and the Civil Rights Movement: Freedom Schools, Head Start, and the Supreme Court</td>
<td>Marriott, Point Loma Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>183. Beyond the Sea: Cinematic Islands in Continental Fantasies</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E</td>
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<tr>
<td>184. Reconstruction beyond Black and White</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>185. New Directions in the History of the Automobile in America</td>
<td>Marriott, Santa Rosa Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186. Rescuing History from the Region: Connected and Compared Histories of Japan and the Middle East</td>
<td>Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187. Making War, Shaping Public Opinion: Domestic Pressure Groups and U.S. Foreign Policy in the American Century</td>
<td>Marriott, Leucadia Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188. Struggling with Class: Toward a Transnational Frame</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189. Historiographical “Turns” in Critical Perspective</td>
<td>Marriott, Solana Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>190. Ocean-Bound: The Role of Voluntary Associations and Moral Responsibility in the Anglophone Atlantic, 1725–1825</td>
<td>Hyatt, Molly B</td>
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<tr>
<td>192. Cultural Identity and Political Agency: Hawaiian Kingdom Nationals and Navigating a Variety of Political Terrains</td>
<td>Hyatt, Edward C</td>
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<tr>
<td>194. Four New England Towns Turn Forty: A Portrait of the New Social History in Middle Age</td>
<td>Marriott, Marina Ballroom Salon D</td>
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<tr>
<td>195. Confusing Fusions: Tracing Paths of Globalization around the World</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G</td>
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<tr>
<td>196. Dreaming and Surrendering the Self in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century France and England</td>
<td>Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D</td>
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<tr>
<td>197. Moving beyond 1910: Policy and Propaganda in a Truly Postrevolutionary Mexico</td>
<td>Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D</td>
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</tbody>
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The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Alcohol and Drugs History Society Session 3: Drinking in College: Rite of Passage or Apprenticeship in Alcoholism?
  Hyatt, New York/Orlando Rooms

American Catholic Historical Association Session 8: The Franciscan-Indigenous Encounter in Colonial New Spain
  Hyatt, Annie A

American Catholic Historical Association Session 9: The Medieval Church: Reform, Mystical Love, Theology
  Hyatt, Annie B

  Marriott, Columbia 1

American Society of Church History Session 26: Religion and the Senses in the Eighteenth Century
  Marriott, Torrey 1

American Society of Church History Session 27: Teaching the Introductory Course in Church History
  Marriott, Torrey 2

Chinese Historians in the United States Session 6: Dissemination of Western Knowledge and Ideology in Late Imperial and Modern China
  Hyatt, America’s Cup A

Chinese Historians in the United States Session 7: Construction and Reconstruction of Chinese Concepts of Self-Identity and Others at Four Historical Moments
  Hyatt, America’s Cup B

Conference on Latin American History Session 36:
  Race and Nation in Brazil
    Hyatt, America’s Cup C

National History Center Session 3: What Generations of Historians Learn from One Another
  Hyatt, Madeleine A

Polish American Historical Association Session 4: Poetry Reading: The Immigrant Experience in Poetry
  Marriott, Del Mar Room

Society for Italian Historical Studies Session 4: Christians, Muslims, and Monks in Medieval Southern Italy
  Marriott, Green Room

Coordinating Council for Women in History Session 5 / Medieval Academy of America Session 6 / Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship
  Marriott, San Francisco Room

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 4:45–6:00 P.M.

AHA BUSINESS MEETING
  Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 5:00–7:00 P.M.

EARLY EVENING SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Conference on Latin American History Session 37: Andean Studies Committee: Roundtable on the Future of the Andean Past
  Hyatt, Cunningham A

Conference on Latin American History Session 38: Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Borderlands as Contested Concepts: A Debate on the Understanding of Temporalities, Spaces, Peoples, and Patterns of Interaction
  Hyatt, Cunningham B

Conference on Latin American History Session 39: Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee: Environmental History: The State of the Field and Future Directions
  Hyatt, Cunningham C

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 5:00–7:00 P.M.

AHA FILM FESTIVAL
  Ararat
  Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

AHA FILM FESTIVAL
  Ararat
  Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 4:45–6:00 P.M.

AHA BUSINESS MEETING
  Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H

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  Ararat
  Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

AHA FILM FESTIVAL
  Ararat
  Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 4:45–6:00 P.M.

AHA BUSINESS MEETING
  Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H
The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

223. Allies of a Kind: The United States, Australia, and the Pacific in the Twentieth Century  
     Marriott, Torrey 1

224. Cold War Mexico: Local Interpretations of a Global Narrative  
     Marriott, Solana Room

225. New Perspectives on Jews in Postwar East Germany and Poland: Holocaust Memory, Communism, and Identity  
     Marriott, Torrey 3

226. Roundtable: Comparative Oceans  
     Marriott, Lescadia Room

     Marriott, Columbia 3

228. Bridges across Time and Space: Networks of Mercantile and Diplomatic Exchange in the Baltic, North, and Mediterranean Seas  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D

229. The Politics of Financing Postcolonial State Building in Latin America  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E

230. Rethinking Slave Resistance in the Americas  
     Marriott, Columbia 2

231. Assessing Resources: Analysis and Comment on EDSITEment Lessons in the High School and Undergraduate Classrooms  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E

232. Grassroots Religious Activism and the Long War on Poverty  
     Marriott, Manchester 1

233. Water and Conflicts: The Politics of Water Use and Abuse  
     Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

234. American Religious Historians Online  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G

235. The Civic Formations of Postwar American Popular Music  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

236. Doing Postcolonial History on South Asia and West Africa: Methodological and Theoretical Challenges  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom I

237. Caribbean Empire and Identity before 1800  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H

238. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 7: Enslaved Africans and Commodities during the Era of the Transatlantic Slave Trade  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F

239. Americans’ Pacific in the Age of Melville: Labor, Race, Slavery  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom A

240. Historical and International Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage  
     —CANCELLED

     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A

242. Imagining Our Americas: New Optics in History and Transnational Studies  
     Marriott, Point Loma Room

243. Possibilities and Limits of Biography in Comparative Perspective  
     Hyatt, Edward A

244. Teaching the American Right in the United States and Abroad  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G

245. Female Entrepreneurs in Eighteenth-Century European Towns  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom H

246. To and from America: Re-Framing Migration and Nativism in the United States, 1840–2010  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom B

247. New Perspectives on Peru’s Shining Path: Past, Present, Future  
     Marriott, Solana Room

248. Muslim Empires in World History  
     Hyatt, Gregory A

249. Disasters as Catalysts and Critical Junctures: Case Studies from Jamaica (1692–1722), Cuba (1766 and 1880), and Argentina (1861)  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom H

250. Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom I

     Hyatt, Edward B

252. Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Caribbean  
     Marriott, Santa Rosa Room

253. Shifting Discourses of Race during the Cold War Era  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B

     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D

255. Global Borders: Diaspora, Environment Discourse, Metropolis, Religion, Identity  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C

256. Translating Sex: Erotic Images and the Boundaries of Desire  
     Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom D

257. Whither the History of the Emotions?  
     Hyatt, Gregory B

258. Longing to Belong: Community and Twenty-First-Century Cultural Imagination  
     Marriott, Columbia 2

259. Reinventing Childhood in the Post-World War II World: A Roundtable  
     Hyatt, Molly A

260. A Region in the Atlantic: The Rio De La Plata in the Middle Period  
     Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

261. Living with Uncertainty: Daily Life in Brazil in the Context of the Economic Crisis of the 1980s and Early 1990s  
     Marriott, Columbia 3

262. Friends, Lovers, and Allies: Academic, Intimate, and Political Relationships in the Women’s Liberation Movement  
     Marriott, Lescadia Room

263. Mexico’s Chinese: Disputed Identities and Claims of Belonging  
     Marriott, Torrey 3

All annual meeting attendees are invited to the Presidential Reception on Friday, January 8, Hyatt Elizabeth Ballroom H, immediately following the Presidential Address.
The 124th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

264. 1968 across Oceans, Islands, Continents: The Global Revolt for Contested Spaces
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom C

265. Ethno-Politics across Boundaries: Fascist Population Policy in Africa, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe in Transnational Perspective
   Marriott, Manchester 1

266. Goods and “Evils”: The Varied Uses of Markets in Mexico, 1765–1960
   Hyatt, Edward C

267. Race, Environment, and the Politics of Tourism in the Postwar American West
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom E

268. Militarization in the Pacific: Tracing Local Impact through Island Narratives
   Marriott, Torrey 1

269. Rethinking the 1970s: The Long Civil Rights Movement in a Decade of Political Realignment
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom G

270. New Directions in Environmental History: Comparative Perspectives on Water Issues in Europe, Africa, and Asia
   Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E

271. Slaving Paths: Rebuilding and Rethinking the Atlantic Worlds, Part 8: Enslaved Africans and Creoles: Reassessing Identities and Interactions
   Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom F

Sunday, January 10, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

Late Morning Sessions of AHA Affiliated Societies

American Society of Church History Session 32: Horse-Shed Christianity Revisited: Parochial Response
   Marriott, Chicago Room

American Society of Church History Session 33: New Perspectives on Two Centuries of Evangelicalism, Honor, and Masculinity in the American South
   Marriott, New York Room

American Society of Church History Session 34: Bringing Peace and Life out of Chaos and Death: Christians in Republican China
   Marriott, Orlando Room

American Society of Church History Session 35: Joseph Smith, Mormon Scripture, and Textual Criticism: A Roundtable on the Book of Commandments and Revelations
   Marriott, Atlanta Room

   China
   Hyatt, America’s Cup A

Conference on Latin American History Session 58: A Continent of Monsters: Historicizing Terror in Modern Latin America
   Hyatt, America’s Cup B

Conference on Latin American History Session 59: Bridging Cultural Oceans to Create a New Continental Society: Indian and Spanish Cultural Exchange in Colonial Mexico
   Hyatt, America’s Cup C

Making Presentations Accessible

Annual meeting speakers should be aware of the need to engage the attention of listeners, including those with disabilities. In the spirit of creative and continued dialogue, and in the hope of making the sessions more accessible to all, we offer some suggestions.

Presenters at the annual meeting should take steps to ensure that their presentations are accessible to all audience members:

- Make eye contact with the audience and avoid monotone and/or rushed speech, which can make it difficult for many people to absorb the ideas in a presentation.
- Share copies of your talk, notes, or outline with audience members. Many people benefit from reading as well as hearing presentations.
- Presenters using visual aids like PowerPoint, photographs, and video clips should describe all images, providing vital information to those with visual impairments.
- If the session will be sign-language interpreted, presenters should provide a copy of their talk to the interpreter. Interpreters need time to prepare adequately for a panel to become familiar with the specific terminology, names, or concepts in the presentation.

Crafting accessible presentations demonstrates a commitment to AHA’s mission of promoting good practices, disseminating historical studies as broadly as possible, and fostering a network of scholars.

For more information on making scholarly presentations accessible, see the Modern Language Association’s “Access Guidelines for Convention Session Organizers and Speakers” (www.mla.org/conv_access_guide) or the American Academy of Religion’s guidelines on “Making Your Presentations Disability Friendly” (www.aarweb.org/Meetings/Annual_Meeting/Current_Meeting/Presentation_Tips/disability.asp).

Based on an article by Susan Burch, Ohio State University, a member of the 2008 Local Arrangements Committee.
The passage of Proposition 8 in California in November 2008 prompted the submission of a resolution at the AHA Business Meeting in January 2009. To implement the resolution passed by the AHA Council, a working group was formed to create a threaded miniconference at the 2010 meeting to explore historical perspectives on same-sex marriage. Working group members are Kristin Hoganson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) representing the 2010 Program Committee, Leisa Meyer (College of William and Mary) as co-chair of the AHA’s LGBTQ Historians Task Force, and James Green (Brown University), as well as the AHA vice presidents—Karen Halttunen (University of Southern California) of the Teaching Division, who also chairs the group; David Weber (Southern Methodist University) of the Professional Division; and Iris Berger (University at Albany, SUNY) of the Research Division. As charged by the Council and AHA President Laurel Ulrich, the group developed special events and sessions on the subjects of marriage, sexuality, and the social constructions of domestic unions.

The working group’s goal was to include histories of marriage and sexuality that range across historical time, geographic space, and thematic focus. There has been a significant expansion of historical scholarship in recent times on the subjects of marriage, sexuality, and the social constructions of domestic unions. The following sessions and events were developed to feature some of this cutting-edge scholarship that illuminates our understanding of these complex and historically contingent institutions and practices. For more information on each session, see either the print version of the 2010 Annual Meeting Program (the page number for each session is in parentheses), or the online version at www.historians.org/annual/program.cfm.

**Thursday, January 7**

3:00–5:00 P.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G. Session 2: Land of the Free and Home of the Brave: Same-Sex Marriage in Canada, sponsored with the AHA Professional Division, the AHA LGBTQ Historians Task Force, and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History (p. 37)

9:30–11:30 A.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D. Session 39: Roundtable in Celebration of Blanche Wiesen Cook, sponsored with the AHA Committee on Women Historians (p. 47)

9:30–11:30 A.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A. Session 38: Marriage, Race and Sexuality in the Atlantic World, sponsored with the AHA Research Division (p. 47)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D. Session 71: Gay Marriage and Proposition 8: Reflections, sponsored with the AHA Professional Division, the AHA LGBTQ Historians Task Force, and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History (p. 58)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C. Session 72: The Politics of Marriage in Comparative Perspective: Imperial Legacies in Early America and Colonial India (p. 58)

**Friday, January 8**

9:30–11:30 A.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G. Session 38: Marriage, Race and Sexuality in the Atlantic World, sponsored with the AHA Research Division (p. 47)

9:30–11:30 A.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D. Session 39: Roundtable in Celebration of Blanche Wiesen Cook, sponsored with the AHA Committee on Women Historians (p. 47)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom D. Session 71: Gay Marriage and Proposition 8: Reflections, sponsored with the AHA Professional Division, the AHA LGBTQ Historians Task Force, and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History (p. 58)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C. Session 72: The Politics of Marriage in Comparative Perspective: Imperial Legacies in Early America and Colonial India (p. 58)

4:30–6:30 P.M. Hyatt, Randle Ballroom D. Screening of An Island Calling, sponsored with the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History (p. 67)

**Saturday, January 9**

7:30–9:00 A.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom E. Committee on Women Historians Breakfast (p. 71)

9:00–11:00 A.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom G. Session 106: Access Denied: Comparative Biopolitical Perspectives on Marriage Restriction, sponsored with the AHA Professional Division (p. 72)

9:00–11:00 A.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A. Session 107: A World of Hurt: Medieval Marriage Practice and Law in a Century of Crisis (p. 72)

11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom A. Session 138: Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell, Don’t Marry (p. 81)

11:30 A.M.–1:00 P.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F. Session 139: Male Couples and the Meanings of Same-Sex Love in Turn-of-the-Century Europe and America, sponsored with the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History (p. 81)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom C. Session 173: Marriage, Gender, and Sexuality in Transnational Perspective, sponsored with the AHA Research Division (p. 90)

2:30–4:30 P.M. Hyatt, Manchester Ballroom B. Session 174: Inter-Ethnic Marriage in American Comparative Perspective (p. 90)

**Sunday, January 10**

8:00–10:00 P.M. Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F. Plenary Session of the Working Group: Marriage on Trial: Historians and Lawyers in Same-Sex Marriage Cases (p. 102)

Please Note: Session 240: Historical and International Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage, originally scheduled for Sunday, January 10, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M., has been cancelled.
San Diego and Historians

Port to the Pacific: San Diego’s Maritime and Military Heritage

By Kevin Sheehan

These days, the majority of those who embark in vessels from ports in Southern California, such as San Diego or San Pedro near Los Angeles, do so in huge cruise liners capable of carrying hundreds of passengers. More often than not their ultimate destination is one of the resort towns along the west coast of Mexico. Dedicated sailors of course consider such voyages in floating hotels to be the exclusive preserve of land lubbers. For the real sailor there is no substitute for the rolling deck and the taste of salt in the air. The greatest pleasure for any sailor when not at sea is surely the shelter of a natural harbor. Surprisingly, along the West Coast these are few and far between. Historically only two along the entire coast of California offered the sailor a place of undisturbed anchorage from even the heaviest seas: San Diego and San Francisco. Of these two, San Diego claims priority, at least in the annals of European exploration.

The Spanish Period

On September 28, 1542, three Spanish ships anchored in the shallow channel south of what is today known as Point Loma. Commanded by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, they had been sent by the viceroy of Mexico to seek out a sea route to China. Cabrillo’s visit was brief. Spanish narratives suggest he established superficial but amicable relations with the Native Americans living along the sheltered inlets of the bay that would one day bear the name San Diego. Sixty years passed before the next Spanish visit. In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno, commander of another expedition, ventured into San Diego Bay in the hopes that this might prove a viable port of call for eastbound Manila galleons. Reflecting an evolution in Spanish piety, he changed the name of the port from San Miguel—originally applied by Cabrillo sixty years earlier—to El Puerto de San Diego de Alcalá. While the name stuck, it would be more than a century and a half before the Spaniards returned.

1769 stands as a watershed in the history of San Diego, for in that year a Spanish crown fearful of British and Russian expansionist plans for the Pacific Northwest organized the first permanent European settlement. José de Gálvez, visitador general to New Spain, orchestrated a series of expeditions by land and sea that led to the establishment of strategically located missions and presidios in Alta California from San Diego in the south to Sonoma, just north of San Francisco. Historical sources suggest that life in these settlements for both Spaniards and Native Americans was at times far from idyllic. At least initially Spanish vessels provided a lifeline to ferry supplies and personnel to these most isolated outposts of Spanish colonial dominion.

Monuments to the Past

Tourists visiting San Diego today still see, hear, and taste the vestiges of this colonial period. Cabrillo National Monument provides not only a magnificent view of San Diego, its bay, and its coastline, but also a carefully crafted series of exhibits designed to illuminate this period in San Diego’s history. Pick the right day and you will see park rangers dressed as Spanish soldiers and sailors from the 1540s and female interpreters who demonstrate the many layers of clothing that would have been worn by any Spanish woman from the period. More than mere re-enactors, the rangers offer a well-thought-out commentary on the social and cultural context for their living history demonstrations.

The old Spanish presidio just above what is today one of California’s most visited state parks, Old Town, lies hidden but still preserved between feet of soil following archeological excavations in past years. The hillside is studded with stands of Australian eucalyptus brought to the region in the late 19th century by speculators expecting a “second gold rush.” The trees took hold with a vengeance, but their use as wood for railway sleepers and construction projects never quite caught on. Instead San Diegans came to rely on lumber transported from Northern California and Oregon, towed down the coast on huge floating rafts.

Docked at the port of San Diego is the USS Midway, which features the San Diego Aircraft Carrier Museum, open daily from 10:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. (www.midway.org). Photo by Chris Hale.
On a bluff offering a panoramic view of San Diego Bay close by the old presidio is what amounts to a monument to manifest destiny. A plaque and a series of statues memorialize the epic trek of the Mormon Battalion from Iowa to San Diego in 1846 as part of the United States’ war efforts against Mexico. Reading the statements set in bronze, one is left with the uneasy feeling that the underlying intention is to legitimize rather than remember. For balance, it is necessary to see the restored Mission San Diego de Alcalá and walk along mission trails to visit the dam built by the first Franciscan missionaries to gain a sense of efforts pursued by Spain in its “civilizing” mission.

**San Diego Thinks Big**

The Civil War, for the most part, left San Diego unscathed and unnoticed. Nor did hostilities during the Spanish-American War of 1898 have a profound impact on the inhabitants of the port. However, the epic voyage of the USS Oregon from San Francisco to Cuba via the Strait of Magellan did give added impetus to the building of the Panama Canal, which would result in a considerable shortening of travel time between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The construction of the canal was believed by many in San Diego to herald the dawning of a new era in the city’s prosperity. San Diego, at least in the minds of the city leaders, would naturally be the first American port of call for any vessel heading further north. In an effort to draw attention to itself in the face of concerted rivalry from Los Angeles and San Francisco, San Diego staged an exposition to celebrate the canal’s completion in 1915. Balboa Park, a pleasant collection of museums and parklands, is the abiding monument to these times.

**Twentieth-Century Developments**

Today a stroll along the Embarcadero leaves the visitor with a sense that for the most part San Diego’s Bay has been given over to pleasure boating and sightseeing. The shipyards and piers frequented by navy and commercial vessels are generally concentrated to the south, beyond the Coronado Bridge. Photographs of San Diego Bay taken prior to World War II reveal a very different vista. What is now a largely empty expanse of wharf area north of the Maritime Museum was once festooned with the masts of commercial fishing boats. Some remain, but San Diego’s fishing industry is but a shadow of its former self. Fishing followed immigration. The names of the vessels used by the fishermen—among them La Diana and São João—reflect the origins of their captains and crew. Today descendants of Italian fishermen still congregate in the restaurant-lined streets of what is known as “Little Italy,” just a short walk from the imposing bayside façade of the County Building. The Portuguese community lost its geographical center with the construction of the airport, but descendants of this once-vibrant fishing community originating in the Azores can still be found today in Point Loma.

San Diego’s ongoing romance with the United States Navy has been more long lived. Over the course of much of the 20th century, the role of the Navy and its relationship to the port and city of San Diego has expanded and contracted with the evolution of American foreign policy and strategic and military priorities. As visitors to the USS Midway museum (a short stroll from the meeting hotels) are palpably reminded, San Diego is rightfully considered the birthplace of naval aviation in this country.

**Local Maritime and Military Archives**

Meeting attendees interested in maritime and military history who wish to take the step from curious tourist to dedicated researcher will find a number of local repositories of considerable interest. As well as interpreting a fascinating collection of replica and historic vessels, the Maritime Museum of San Diego conserves a somewhat eclectic archive of materials related to San Diego’s seafaring memory. With its close proximity to North Island Naval Base, the archive of the Coronado Historical Society holds materials detailing the Navy’s long association with that city. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot right next to the airport has its own library and archives available to the public. Finally, the San Diego Historical Society’s archive in Balboa Park is a must for those interested in contextualizing maritime history in a broader set of historical sources.

Kevin Sheehan is curator and collections manager at the Maritime Museum of San Diego. He is co-editor of *Science in the Spanish and Portuguese Empires, 1500–1800*, published by Stanford University Press in 2009.

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**Discounted Admission to Maritime Museum of San Diego**

The Maritime Museum of San Diego offers reduced price admission of $8 to annual meeting attendees upon presentation of their AHA badges. The museum is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., and is located at 1492 North Harbor Drive near the corner of Ash Street a few blocks west of Interstate 5. The County Center/Little Italy trolley station on the Blue line is only two blocks from the museum. See the museum’s web site at www.sdmaritime.org for a map and complete directions.

The Maritime Museum has a worldwide reputation for excellence in restoring, maintaining, and operating historic vessels. It has one of the world’s finest collections of historic ships, including the world’s oldest active ship, the Star of India. The museum displays permanent and temporary exhibits on maritime history, commerce, and exploration. Its collection includes the 1898 steam ferry Berkeley; the 1904 steam yacht Medea; the 1914 Pilot; the state’s official tall ship Californian, a replica of a mid-19th-century revenue cutter; and the HMS Surprise, a replica of an 18th-century Royal Navy frigate featured in the film Master and Commander: The Far Side of the World.
San Diego and Historians

Spain in California: First Stop on the Mission Trail

By Michael J. González

En dulce tu memoria” (your memory was sweet), sang the poet. San Diegans may say the same of Spain. By building Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, and establishing the first European settlement of any sort in California, Spain has stirred fond memories in nearly every corner of San Diego.

According to a tourist website, Spain receives credit for making San Diego the “birthplace” of California. Spanish place names dot the region. The campuses of San Diego State and the University of San Diego, along with other sites in the city, feature buildings rendered in the style of the Spanish renaissance or the Spanish colonial period. Suburban tract homes in San Diego and other southern California cities feature white stucco walls and red tiled roofs that echo the houses of southern Spain. In one instance, a San Diego developer distributed an advertisement that promised prospective buyers a home where “Spanish silver dons” once rode the trails. It is not uncommon to meet San Diegans who claim that they are descended from Spanish settlers who colonized California, or say that long ago the King of Spain awarded their families a tract of land for faithful service.

Spain’s contributions to the region certainly deserve commemoration. Spanish conquistadores who marched with Cortés claimed Baja California for the Spanish Crown in 1533. Nine years later Juan Cabrillo added Alta, or upper, California to the king’s domain when he sailed past San Diego looking for the Strait of Anián, a sea route also known as the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo did not survive the trip—he apparently contracted a fatal infection after breaking his arm—but his crew traveled as far north as present-day Oregon. Spain proved slow in settling Alta California, or now simply California. But Spain did not forsake the territory. Up through the 17th century, Spanish expeditions sailed along the California coast to see where the Manila Galleons could drop anchor and refit before pressing on to Mexico. As it was, no Galleon put into a California harbor, but Spanish crews still plied the waters to chart the coastline.

When Russia proposed to settle California in the mid-1700s, the Spanish crown called upon Franciscan missionaries to secure its claim. The crown hoped that missionaries would convert Indians and convince them to become loyal and pious subjects of the realm. Father Junípero Serra built the mission in San Diego, and founded eight more before expiring from poor health and exhaustion. Eleven more missions rose during the Spanish era. (Mexico built the 21st, and last, mission north of San Francisco.)

To defend the priests, the crown ordered the construction of four presidios, or forts. The crown later supplemented the Franciscans’ efforts to develop California by establishing civil settlements. The pobladores, or settlers, received land, tools, and other inducements if they agreed to live in the new towns. San José, the first pueblo, or settlement, appeared in 1777, with Los Angeles (1781) and Branciforte, now present-day Santa Cruz (1797), following later. With missions, forts, and settlements in place, Spain ruled California until Mexico won its independence in 1821 and assumed the responsibilities of governance.

But the deeds that determine how, and why, Spain is remembered may be more complex than can be imagined. The student and scholar who examines the Spanish legacy may envision a story that unfolds in linear fashion. The details follow a progression, with events and the names of historical actors emerging at appropriate moments to lend meaning and coherence to the narrative. What emerges at the conclusion is an impression of permanence and certitude. There is a sense of what constitutes “Spain,” “settlers,” and “Indians.” But each category defies easy explanation.

In the modern age, what seems to be a “fact” becomes, when the person or event under study is measured against the standards of the period, more illusory. For example, when Cabrillo sailed off the California coast, Spain had only existed as a unified kingdom for 40 years. Many Spaniards who settled in San Diego, or passed through on their way to other sites in California, came from regions that possessed, and still possess, their own language and identity. Father Serra came from the island of Mallorca and apparently was quite comfortable speaking the local dialect. Pedro Font, one of Serra’s fellow...
Franciscans who wrote of his experiences in California, was born in Catalonia, a region long proud of its own culture and way of life.

Pedro Fages, an army captain who, among other things, served as governor of California, also came from Catalonia. Juan Bautista de Anza, the military man who blazed a trail from northern Mexico to California, traced his heritage to the Basque region of Spain.

As a consequence, the idea of Spain, or who counts as a Spaniard, is a fluid notion. Even if the Spanish king, relying on Spanish law, exercised dominion, the practices that comprised daily life in California at once expand, and erase, a single, uniform Spanish way of life. The vast majority of California’s populace came from the settlers and soldiers who came from Mexico, not Spain. They reflected the mestizo, or mixed Spanish and Indian, heritage of their place of origin. On occasion, California’s settlers, and their Mexican forebears who came north, seemed more indigenous than European. Of the first 40 individuals assigned to build Mission San Diego, eight were Indian converts from Baja California. In San Diego, and elsewhere, the settlers ate maíz and chile, foods first enjoyed by the Indians of central Mexico and other parts of the Americas. When the Spanish language proved inadequate to describe the natural world, the settlers no doubt used Indian terms to talk about the tecolotes (owls) and mapaches (raccoons) who found refuge in the nopales (cacti) sprouting close to town. If the settlers fell ill, they found cures in the herbs and potions first employed by the Indians of central Mexico, or relied on the California Indians’ knowledge of local plant life to find a remedy.

Other influences, too, above and beyond traditions originating in Spain, inspired the settlers, soldiers, and priests who came to San Diego and other parts of California. The settlements, for instance, followed patterns employed by the Romans, who, in antiquity, had colonized Spain and other areas of the Mediterranean. The Romans saw settlements as imperial vehicles. As the population grew, the towns would expand into the surrounding countryside and spread Roman influence. Thus, the Romans placed a plaza, or quadrangle, in the center of the settlement with the streets shooting off at right angles from each corner to ensure that the town expanded in an orderly manner. Each of the pueblos in California repeated the design, and while it is debatable if they grew in orderly fashion, the intent remains that the settlements served the imperial ambitions of the Spanish Crown. The Arabs, who had ruled Spain for nearly 800 years, left a legacy of ideas on how to shape and construct buildings. For instance, the carmen, from the Arabic word karm for vine, was an enclosed garden in the center or back of the home. The style, apparently little used in California during the Spanish era, became more popular under Mexican rule. Mission San Gabriel, north of San Diego and one of the grandest missions in California, possesses buttresses modeled after the mosque in Córdoba, Spain. The Arabs, who had ruled Spain for nearly 800 years, left a legacy of ideas on how to shape and construct buildings. For instance, the carmen, from the Arabic word karm for vine, was an enclosed garden in the center or back of the home. The style, apparently little used in California during the Spanish era, became more popular under Mexican rule. Mission San Gabriel, north of San Diego and one of the grandest missions in California, possesses buttresses modeled after the mosque in Córdoba, Spain. Arabic often provided the vocabulary the settlers used in California. Alcalde, from the Arabic word for judge, served as chief magistrate for the pueblos. The settlers and priests used the azote, once more borrowing from Arabic, to whip delinquents. When Indians threatened war or resisted conversion, they suffered ridicule as gandules, a version of the Arabic word for troublemaker or libertine.

Thus the memory of Spanish settlement holds multiple meanings. Make no mistake: students and scholars require a progression of names and dates to understand what transpired in the past. But, in another sense, Spanish settlement prefigures the social and cultural variety that now graces San Diego and southern California. San Diego has one of the highest concentrations of Mormons and Somalis in the United States. Orange County, to the north of San Diego, is home to the nation’s biggest Vietnamese community. And still further north, the Los Angeles metropolitan area has the greatest number of Mexicans and Mexican-origin people outside of Mexico City. In time, these groups will only grow bigger and more influential. San Diego, then, as the “birthplace” of California, presents an image of Spain that accords quite well with the coming demographic changes of the 21st century. Spain, and its memory, is sweet indeed.

Michael J. González is associate professor of history at the University of San Diego and author of This Small City Will Be a Mexican Paradise: Exploring the Origins of Mexican Culture in Los Angeles.

Notes


3. Brochure for Madera at Del Sur, a housing development in northern San Diego County (Shea Homes, 2007), n.p.


7. For the etymology of Spanish words used in the Old and New World, see Francisco Santamaría, Diccionario de Mejicanismos (Mexico: Editorial Porrua, S.A. 1992) and Diccionario de la Lengua Española, 2 vols. (Madrid: Real Academia Española, 1992).
Asian Pacific Americans have a long history in San Diego. Hawaiian sailors appeared around the 1830s while Chinese immigrants came during the 1850s. Prior to changes in immigration law in 1965, the Asian community in San Diego was small, consisting mainly of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino/as. After the immigration reform of 1965 and the influx of Southeast Asian refugees, the Asian population in the county rose from 1 percent in 1960 to 10.2 percent in 2000. The population has diversified to include Filipino/as, Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese, Laotians, Koreans, Asian Indians, Cambodians, Hmong, and Thais. Starting in the 1980s, Asian Pacific Americans became the second-largest minority group in the county, surpassing African Americans.1

In the 19th century, Asian immigrants came to San Diego to seek opportunities and to escape anti-Asian hostilities in northern California. Segregation and violence drove Chinese to move to the downtown red-light district known as the Stingaree District. The Chinese quarter, dubbed Chinatown, had both residential and business establishments, including restaurants, herbal shops, grocery stores, laundries, opium dens, and gambling halls. Other Chinese were employed in truck gardening, railroad, and fishing. Between 1870 and 1888, Chinese fishermen were the major suppliers in the city. The prohibition of fine-meshed nets and the Scott Act of 1888, which banned the re-entry of Chinese laborers into the United States, drove the Chinese out of the fishing industry. After the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prohibited further migration from China, Japanese laborers were increasingly recruited to work on railroads, farms, fishing, and canneries. Japanese farmers and seasonal laborers scattered throughout San Diego, but racial hostilities encouraged the Japanese to concentrate in the downtown area, next to Chinatown. The first Filipino/as came to San Diego in the early 1900s, but many more arrived after the Immigration Act of 1924 barred other Asians from immigration. Filipino/as’ national status allowed them to immigrate to the United States without restriction. Compared to Chinese and Japanese, the number of Filipino/as in San Diego was smaller, as many of them were migrant workers. They also were employed in the Navy and in the service sector in restaurants, hotels, and nightclubs. Their businesses likewise clustered in the downtown area. Similar to their Chinese and Japanese counterparts, Filipino/as faced racial prejudice in San Diego.

World War II was a turning point for the downtown Asian community. Forced internment removed the Japanese from the area. After the war, only a few returned. Meanwhile, postwar suburbanization and desegregation motivated many Chinese and Filipino/as to move out of the downtown area and into the suburbs.2

The involvement of the United States in Asia after World War II reshaped the Asian population in San Diego once again. American military involvement in Asia brought Chinese, Japanese, Filipina, and Korean women to the area through the War Brides Act. Beginning in the 1950s, Filipino/as came to the county because of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines and San Diego’s status as the Pacific naval headquarters. The Navy connection elevated the Filipino/a American community to be the largest Asian American group in the county. After the Vietnam War, many Southeast Asian refugees settled in San Diego, in part because Camp Pendleton, a U.S. Marine base not far from San Diego, was one of the processing centers for first-wave refugees.3 San Diego also has been a favorite destination for other Asian immigrants. The 1965 immigration law favored occupational and family immigration. San Diego’s diverse industries and mild weather have drawn many Asian Pacific American professionals to the area.

The contemporary Asian Pacific American community is scattered throughout the county, with a few concentrated settlements. Chinese, Japanese, Asian Indians, Koreans, and Taiwanese were dispersed all over the county. Southeast Asians tended to live in...

The San Diego Chinese Historical Museum, located at 404 Third Ave; open Tuesday–Saturday, 10:30 A.M.–4:40 P.M.; Sunday, 12 NOON–4:00 P.M.; closed Mondays. Visit www.sdchm.org for more information. Photo courtesy Creative Commons.
San Diego Trolley

The San Diego Trolley ([www.sdmts.com/Trolley/Trolley.asp](http://www.sdmts.com/Trolley/Trolley.asp)) is a trolley-style light rail public transportation system serving greater San Diego and consists of three lines, Blue, Orange, and Green. It is distinguished by its 134 bright red, electric powered trains. The trolley's three routes cover 50 miles and serve 53 station stops. On all lines, the trolleys run every 15 minutes, 7 days a week. They run every 30 minutes late night and on weekend mornings and evenings. In addition, the Blue line runs every 7 minutes during weekday rush hours. Fares to ride the trolley are self-serve, meaning you buy your tickets from kiosks. One-way adult fare is $2.50; there is no round-trip fare. Instead, single day trip fares are $5 for unlimited rides. There are no gates or turnstiles to board the trolleys, but transit police do patrol for random fare inspection, so make sure you have valid tickets or you will be asked to leave at the next stop. Trolleys are accessible; older cars have wheelchair lifts and newer cars, primarily on the Green Line, have ground level ramps.

None of San Diego's big attractions—its famous beaches, museums, zoos, and amusement parks—are located downtown, so a visitor will need to rent a car or utilize public transportation. For example, the San Diego Trolley reaches many neighborhoods and areas with popular attractions and landmarks, such as Old Town, Mission Valley, and Fashion Valley.

Notes

4. Võ, Mobilizing an Asian American Community, 32.
San Diego has a rich and diverse ethnic heritage, reflected in its architecture, street names, and neighborhoods. While the county’s Spanish and Mexican influences are well known, the contributions of others, including African Americans, are often harder to discern. However, for the intrepid local or tourist, a visit to the mountain town of Julian and San Diego’s Gaslamp Quarter can provide a different perspective on San Diego’s history.

In San Diego’s early American period, many settlers lived in rural areas of the county where it was easier to live off the land. The first permanent black resident, Nathaniel Harrison, came to San Diego from Tennessee in 1848. Harrison owned a cabin and a 160-acre farm on Palomar Mountain, where he raised and sold livestock. He supplemented his income by working on neighboring ranches. Harrison lived to be 100 years old and was so well known in the county that a street was named in his honor. If you follow Nathaniel Harrison Grade in Pauma Valley, you can drive past the land where his cabin once stood.¹

Julian is a popular destination for anyone seeking fresh mountain air, bucolic scenery, and a good piece of apple pie. In fact, the area is well known for its Apple Days festival. However, in 1869 people came to Julian for a very different reason—gold. Fred Coleman, an African American, discovered the precious metal in a local creek and in no time, the aptly named Coleman City sprang up to meet the needs of miners drawn to the promise of wealth. Coleman’s entrepreneurial savvy led him to a money-making business venture—the construction and operation of toll roads between El Cajon and the new boom town.

Of course, Coleman was not the only African American business owner in Julian. A variety of businesses opened in the area, catering to miners and travelers alike. Newlyweds Albert and Margaret Robinson opened a popular restaurant and bakery in 1886. The business was so successful they opened a 10-room hotel above the restaurant and living quarters. The Hotel Robinson was well known for the pleasant accommodations and Margaret's excellent meals. Members of the Scripps and Hearst families were guests at the Hotel Robinson, along with other dignitaries and luminaries of the period. Unfortunately, Julian’s gold rush petered out and many of the businesses along Main Street followed suit. Despite the death of her husband in 1915, Margaret held onto the hotel for another six years. She finally sold the business in 1924 and moved to San Diego. But the story doesn’t end there. The Hotel Robinson was bought and sold several times over the years, and is still in existence. In fact, it is the oldest continuously operated hotel in Southern California. Now called the Julian Hotel, it retains much of its original charm. Employees of the Julian Hotel assert they can feel the presence of the Robinsons, with one housekeeper claiming she occasionally smells cigar smoke (one of Albert’s vices) and fresh-baked bread. While the Julian Hotel will probably not be featured on *Ghosthunters*, adventure seekers might want to spend a night or two in one of the old Victorian rooms.²

While Julian’s fortunes declined, the introduction of rail connections to San Diego in the last part of the 19th century led to a steady expansion of the population and the establishment of what would become the Gaslamp Quarter. By 1890, there were 289 African Americans who lived and worked in San Diego, many of them in the Gaslamp. Black-owned businesses catered to everyone in the community, but were

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**Women’s History Museum Reception**

The Women’s History Museum and Educational Center of San Diego invites annual meeting attendees to a reception to celebrate the new editors of the *Journal of Women’s History*. The reception will be held at the museum on Friday, January 8, 5:00–6:30 P.M. The museum is located at 2323 Broadway, Suite 107 in San Diego in historic Golden Hill, which is about 15 blocks east of downtown San Diego. Learn more about the museum by visiting the web site at [www.whmec.org](http://www.whmec.org). For additional information or assistance with directions (also available on the web site), please call the museum at 619-233-7963.

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² While Julian’s fortunes declined, the introduction of rail connections to San Diego in the last part of the 19th century led to a steady expansion of the population and the establishment of what would become the Gaslamp Quarter. By 1890, there were 289 African Americans who lived and worked in San Diego, many of them in the Gaslamp. Black-owned businesses catered to everyone in the community, but were
largely established to provide goods and services to African Americans who faced widespread discrimination in the city. There were the usual barbershops and shoe shine parlors, as well as restaurants and hotels. To provide lodging for African Americans, Lucile H. Simmons owned and operated the Simmons Hotel at 542 6th Avenue from 1938–60. There were even a few niche businesses such as Meadows Jewelers, located at 516 5th Avenue. Walter Meadows brought his skills as a master jeweler in Tennessee to San Diego, where he opened his shop in 1903. One of the most popular businesses of its time was the Hotel Douglas, built in 1924 by two African American businessmen, George Ramsey and Robert Rowe, at 206 Market Street. The Douglas was much more than a hotel. In addition to lodging, the business housed a restaurant, card room, barbershop, drycleaners, and billiard rooms. The adjoining nightclub, the Creole Palace, offered top-notch music and dancing and attracted people from as far away as Los Angeles.3

One last business in the Gaslamp Quarter deserves special mention. San Diego’s proximity to the Mexican border has made Tijuana a popular destination for locals as well as tourists. Today, it is only a short drive or trolley ride to the border. In the late 1890s and early 1900s the trip was more of a challenge. Reuben Williams, also known as “Reuben the Guide,” was another savvy African American entrepreneur who ran a sightseeing tour from 5th Avenue and Broadway to the Mexican border. Williams dressed the part in a serape and sombrero and offered a tiered price structure for his round-trip excursion: 50 cents, 75 cents, or $1. According to the memoirs of Ed Fletcher, a local San Diegan, Williams always received top price for his tours. Reuben waited until he reached the Tijuana River to announce: “Dollar tickets keep your seats, 75-cent tickets can walk, and 50-cent tickets push.”

The history of African Americans in San Diego is as rich and varied as the county itself. It is often a history that is hidden in plain sight, so as you explore all that San Diego has to offer, look beneath the surface—you never know what gems you might discover.

Myra Burton is a historian with the U.S. Department of State. She covers U.S. relations with Africa for the Foreign Relations of the United States series. Ms. Burton formerly taught history at the college level in San Diego.

Notes

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San Diego and Historians

Visiting Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered San Diego’s Past and Present

By Elle Van Dermark and Frank Nobiletti

San Diego has a vibrant, visible, and vocal lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community. For a taste of it, Hillcrest is a great place to start. For 40 years Hillcrest has been an epicenter of social activism as well as a safe harbor for those pressing against accepted social norms.

A great reference point is the historical landmark red and white “Hillcrest” sign on the corner of Fifth and University Avenues. One block south, past several bookstores, sits the Brass Rail at Fifth and Robinson. The Brass Rail, once located downtown, was straight by day but gay by night. In the 1960s the Brass Rail moved to Hillcrest as a gay bar and kicked off the transformation of Hillcrest into San Diego’s preeminent “gayborhood.”

Villa Montezuma

Skirting the southern boundaries of Balboa Park and just beyond the park is Villa Montezuma (1925 K St.) in Golden Hill. The San Diego Historical Society described the historic home, which prominently features a stained glass window of Sappho, as “one of the most interesting and imaginatively designed Victorian houses still standing in San Diego.” Villa Montezuma was home to Jesse Shepard, who is fondly remembered in San Diego for his legendary musical improvisations. In the 1880s, before the term homosexual was used in the United States, Shepard was known for his commitment to his longtime same-sex assistant.

Women’s History

Nearby in Golden Hill is the house that in 1973 became San Diego’s first Gay Center (2250 B St.). B Street was also home to the Wing Café (2753 B St.), which boasted a feminist restaurant, gallery, and performance space in the early 1980s. Just around the corner, the Women’s History Museum and Education Center (2323 Broadway, Suite 107, www.whmec.org) is a treasure trove of primary sources, special collections, and exhibits. Finally, a not-to-be-missed spot is the legendary “Judy the Beauty’s” Big Kitchen (3003 Grape St.), where great food and social activism are still on the menu. Judy Foreman, a social worker and activist turned entrepreneur, credits the success of the Big Kitchen to the artists, activists, and community members who “volunteered” over the years, often trading meals for work—Whoopi Goldberg among them. Bon Appétit nominated it as “one of the best places for breakfast in America.”

Native America

Hop up north to North Park via 30th Street, and just north of University Avenue you’ll pass what was the Indian Human Resource Center (4040 30th St.). It was home to Nations of the Four Directions, where San Diego’s queer Native Americans forged a modern day two-spirit community. Go east to 4003 Wabash Avenue, just north of University past the 805 freeway, where the powerful and vibrant Las Hermanas Women’s Cultural Center flourished in the 1970s and early 1980s, a vortex of energy and art at the apex of the women’s movement in San Diego. A hair salon occupies the space today.

Further east (by car) at College Avenue, past 55th Street, go left to San Diego State University. It claims the first Women’s Studies Department in the nation, established in 1969. The relevant historical papers are housed at Special Collections and University Archives (scua.sdsu.edu) in Love Library.

Transgender

East of the Hillcrest sign on University Avenue is Obelisk bookstore (1029 University), a well-stocked LGBT community resource. Continuing down University Avenue is Rich’s (1051 University Ave.) a longtime-favorite queer dance club. From 1968 to 1982 the space was home to San Diego’s first female-impersonation club. The Show Biz Supper Club entertained tourists three times a day. Several blocks east and one block north of University on Centre Street is the beautiful, community-owned LGBT Center (3909 Centre St.). One of the earliest in the nation, it formed under the name “The Center for Social Services,” when “gay” in its name was reason enough to get its nonprofit status questioned. It is fitting that the center also houses a welcoming Latino/a Center.
Bisexual Pioneer

One block east and south of University on Park Boulevard is The Flame (3780 Park Blvd.), a refuge for lesbians from 1984 until 2004. Head north on Park to find two institutions nurtured by the internationally known bisexual pioneer, the late Fritz Klein: Diversionary Theatre (4545 Park Ave.) is the nation’s third oldest LGBT theater. Upstairs in Suite 205 is the Lambda Archives of San Diego (www.lambdaarchives.org), known during its early days as the Gay and Lesbian Historical Society of San Diego. Lambda Archives has significant holdings that provide researchers with a wealth of personal and organizational collections as well as periodicals, films, and more. Unique collections of wide import include the national records of the Gay Academic Union, the first national queer organization of academics; the collections of Bridget Wilson and Gary Reese, who organized the first systematic national help for gays in the military; and the huge international, national, and local Pride Collection of Doug Moore.

Blacks Beach

For a jaunt to the upper edge of the city, take Interstate 5 north to La Jolla Village Drive exit west, where the University of California at San Diego is home to one of the leading student LGBT Resource Centers in the nation. To the west, just down the cliffs from the Salk Institute and San Diego’s glider port, is Blacks Beach. This internationally famous, clothing-optional beach was and is popular with queers. The bisexual beach is at the foot of the stairs while the gay beach is down to the right—though all mix politely. Note: clothing is required where the gay beach ends and the State Beach begins (north of the rocks that jut out to the water). This historic beach has drawn visitors from around the world since its heyday in the 1970s and is enjoyable even on a pleasant day in January.

Elle Van Dermark is an instructor of American history at Grossmont College. Frank Nobiletti is president of Lambda Archives of San Diego and a lecturer in the history of sexuality at San Diego State University.

Tours Organized by the Local Arrangements Committee

Pre-registration for the tours is highly recommended; tickets are available via onsite registration up to one hour before the scheduled departure of each tour, if space is still available. Tour tickets are non-refundable and cannot be exchanged. Tour participants must be registered for the AHA meeting.

For full descriptions of each tour, please see pages 11–12 of the Program.

- Tour 1: **Sailing on the Tall Ship Californian (Maritime Museum of San Diego)**
  - Date, time: Friday, January 8, 10:30 A.M.–3:00 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 10:30 A.M. for a walk to the museum.
  - Limit: 50 people.
  - Fee: $30.

- Tour 2: **Gaslamp District Walking Tour**
  - Date, time: Friday, January 8, 2:00–4:00 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 2:00 P.M.
  - Limit: 40 people.
  - Fee: $15.

- Tour 3: **Point Loma Theosophical Colony Site and Cabrillo National Monument**
  - Date, time: Friday, January 8, 2:00–5:00 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 2:00 P.M. for a bus tour.
  - Limit: 49 people.
  - Fee: $15.

- Tour 4: **Harlem of the West**
  - Date, time: Saturday, January 9, 10:45 A.M.–12:30 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 10:45 A.M.
  - Limit: 30 people.
  - Fee: $10.

- Tour 5: **Walking tour of the Asia Pacific Historical District**
  - Date, time: Saturday, January 9, 10:45 A.M.–12:30 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 10:45 A.M.
  - Limit: 30 people.
  - Fee: $10.

- Tour 6: **Balboa Park-Prado Walking Tour**
  - Date, time: Saturday, January 9, 2:00–4:00 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 2:00 P.M. to take a city bus to the park.
  - Limit: 30 people.
  - Fee: $10.

- Tour 7: **San Diego Presidio and Mission Tour**
  - Date, time: Saturday, January 9, 2:00–5:00 P.M.
  - Meeting site: Meet in the Hyatt’s George Bush Room at 2:00 P.M. for a bus to Presidio Hill.
  - Limit: 48 people.
  - Fee: $15.
Visitors to San Diego—especially those flying from the east over the desert mountains and looking down on city sprawl—may be surprised to learn that agriculture has always been one of the top-grossing sectors of the county economy. This achievement has required intensive cultivation of specialized crops, and has involved moral and environmental costs associated with dependence on the poorly paid labor of Mexican migrants, heavy use of transported water, and the overapplication of pesticides and fertilizers. The region thus fits within the larger patterns of California agriculture. Nonetheless, San Diego County has created a successful niche for itself as a producer of avocados, flowers, palms, and other exotic landscaping plants. Agriculture in San Diego is historically interesting not just because of its economic importance, but also because it represents a distinctive kind of farming—one that grows for an upscale consumer market, and that emerged partly in response to a vision of a subtropical paradise promoted by early city boosters.

Of course, given its mild climate and generally receptive soils, there has been no shortage of conventional agricultural products cultivated in the San Diego region. The area missions had success with grain, and later the ranchos' cattle herds made a major contribution to the “hide and tallow” trade of the mid-19th century. Immigrants arriving in the late 19th century established thriving dairy operations, and north of the city became a center of lima bean production. San Diego followed the rest of Southern California into citrus, with the eponymous Lemon Grove as a prosperous agricultural suburb. In the hills east of San Diego, around the small town of Ramona, egg production flourished, and Ramona in the 1930s also called itself the “turkey capital of the world.” As rail shipping connections improved and reservoirs allowed more extensive irrigation, crops timed to hit markets during the winter became a crucial part of the local economy. Production received a major boost in the early 20th century when Japanese immigrants moved to the area. In addition to crops such as peppers, melons, and strawberries, Issei farmers introduced celery to the Chula Vista area, just south of the city. The crop's successful shipping to eastern markets allowed more extensive irrigation, crops timed to hit markets during the winter became a crucial part of the local economy. Production received a major boost in the early 20th century when Japanese immigrants moved to the area. In addition to crops such as peppers, melons, and strawberries, Issei farmers introduced celery to the Chula Vista area, just south of the city. The crop's successful shipping to eastern markets allowed more extensive irrigation, crops timed to hit markets during the winter became a crucial part of the local economy. Production received a major boost in the early 20th century when Japanese immigrants moved to the area. 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The Martin A. Klein Prize in African History

The AHA invites entries for the Martin A. Klein Prize in African History. The prize is intended to recognize the most distinguished work of scholarship on African history published in English during the previous calendar year. The books must focus primarily on continental Africa (including those islands usually treated as countries of Africa). Eligibility will otherwise be defined quite broadly, to include books on any period of African history and from any disciplinary field that incorporates a historical perspective. In making its selection, the prize committee will pay particular attention to methodological innovation, conceptual originality and literary excellence. Works that reinterpret old themes or develop new theoretical perspectives are welcome. Anthologies, encyclopedias, and other edited volumes will not be considered.

Books published in the period January 1 through December 31, 2009, may be submitted by authors or publishers, by sending one copy to each of the three members of the committee. Details about the prize can be found online at www.historians.org/prizes/index.cfm?PrizeAbbrev=Klein. The names and contact information for the three committee members will also be posted on that web page after March 30, 2010. Entries will not be returned.

The deadline for submission of entries is May 15, 2010. The prize will be presented at the January 6–9, 2011, AHA Annual Meeting in Boston.

The prize is named for Martin A. Klein, who is currently professor of history at the University of Toronto. Funding for the prize was completed thanks to a substantial donation from Dr. Mougo Nyaggah of California State University at Fullerton and his wife, Dr. Lynette Nyaggah. Mougo Nyaggah was Klein’s first graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley. Nyaggah credits the completion of his doctorate to Klein’s mentoring, guidance, enthusiasm, and commitment to the research and teaching of African history.
persists, and Japanese American farm families such as the renowned Chinos in Rancho Santa Fe continue to grow exquisite produce, but these crops go to limited, if high-end, markets, and few claim world leadership.

Remaining nationally prominent were lucrative products that suited land developers’ promotion of San Diego as an edenic refuge. Nurserywoman Kate Sessions, who played a major role in landscaping Balboa Park, worked with developers to import and plant such flora as fan palms, mock orange bushes, and bird of paradise flowers, adding an exotic lushness to otherwise drab new subdivisions. Her influence helped create a domestic market for other horticulturists, who began growing these plants to sell on a larger scale. One of the flowers Sessions who began growing these plants to sell on a larger scale. One of the flowers Sessions helped introduce to the area was the winter blooming “Christmas flower,” the poinsettia. Another grower, Paul Ecke, well understood the holiday appeal of this flower to eastern winter markets. He focused on the poinsettia’s extensive cultivation north of San Diego, in Encinitas, becoming the “poinsettia king.” Ecke was joined by growers of other cut flowers and potted plants, especially after World War II, when new greenhouse technology allowed a more intensive and varied production, and rapid shipping allowed the national delivery of fresh bouquets. The presence of these growers led the region to claim one more agricultural crown: Encinitas as “flower capital of the world.” Ecke poinsettias are still based in Encinitas, but unfortunately, like all previous agricultural capitals in San Diego, Encinitas’s claims for floral prominence have disappeared as residential development has proven more lucrative than greenhouses.

Avocado growing was also influenced by real estate development, when boosters imported avocado trees from Mexico in the 1920s and sold thousands of acres of orchards by promising a wealthy and leisurely lifestyle growing an exotic new fruit. While most of these orchards were subsequently cut down, avocado production surmounted its origins in real estate fantasy, slowly building a national market. Orchard development eventually centered in the north of San Diego County around the town of Fallbrook, where avocados became one of the county’s highest-grossing crops. San Diego County’s current national leadership in avocado growing and the production of flowers and ornamental plants demonstrates the influence of marketing that linked California with exotic products, suburban fulfillment, and ever-blooming landscapes. Whether the county’s agriculture can continue to supply this California dream, while at the same time surviving its side effects—rampant residential and commercial development and excessive water use—remains uncertain.

Jeff Charles is an associate professor of history at California State University, San Marcos. He is the author of Service Clubs in American Society: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and is currently working on a history of small farming in California.

New Publications from the American Historical Association

New Essays on American Constitutional History

This new series is published by the American Historical Association, in association with the Institute for Constitutional Studies. The essays are intended to provide both students and teachers with brief, accessible, and reliable introductions to some of the most important aspects of American constitutional development and reflect the leading scholarship in the field and address topics that are classic, timely, and always important.


Getting an Academic Job in History

by Dana M. Polanichka

After years of collecting data and volunteering advice on the history job search, Polanichka has distilled her knowledge into this unique and invaluable must-read for all graduate students and helps find a way through the confusing and seemingly labyrinthine process of finding a job in the history profession.


Visit the AHA’s booths, #401 and #500, in the Exhibit Hall, located in the Douglas Pavilion of the Manchester Grand Hyatt.

Find these and other publications and more for sale in the Registration area, located in the Manchester Grand Hyatt, Douglas Pavilion A. Or visit the AHA’s online Pubshop at www.historians.org/pubshop.
Of Borders and Bridges in Mexican and Chicana/o San Diego

By Luis Alvarez

Less than 20 miles and a short drive or trolley ride from the U.S.-Mexican border, San Diego has long been shaped by its close-knit relationship with Mexico. The quick jaunt from the downtown convention and tourist quarters to Tijuana skirts the historically Mexican and Mexican American communities of Logan Heights, southeast San Diego, Imperial Beach, and San Ysidro. It is a reminder of the area’s history as part of the Spanish Empire, the Mexican Republic, and, more recently, a vibrant transnational metropole. Just across the border, the visible shantytowns perched along the hills of Tijuana emphatically underscore that the region is home to dramatic inequity, interdependence, and conflict. It is here where the flow of goods and capital encouraged by NAFTA and free trade is juxtaposed to the ever-increasing militarization of the border and control of people crossing from one nation to the other.

Of course, complexity and contradiction are nothing new to this borderland. From a small outpost of less than a thousand people at the turn of the 19th century to a global city of more than two million, Tijuana has conjured competing images in the minds of San Diegans. On the one hand, Tijuana has often been associated with immorality, violence, and perversion. On the other, it has been identified as a place of desire and emancipation from the constricting character of life north of the border. The city’s growth was fueled by migration northward during the Mexican Revolution and prohibition in the United States during the 1920s, when “red zones” catered to American tourists seeking alcohol, prostitution, and gambling. Vestiges of this history are still evident along the Tijuana/San Diego border, with its distinction as the busiest land crossing in the world. A stroll through the popular shopping, restaurant, and nightlife districts along Avenida Revolución or a visit to the nearby beach resort of Rosarito reveals college spring breakers, U.S. military personnel on leave, and vacationing families co-mingling with locals. Though the beauty of the region’s rocky coast and arid desert may seem to stretch seamlessly from San Diego to Tijuana, east to the quaint border town of Tecate, and south to the fresh lobster haven of Puerto Nuevo and the bustling port city of Ensenada, it doesn’t take much to remember that the border determines much of life and society in these parts. More than an extension of the Mexican Northwest, the U.S. Southwest, or even a combination of the two, the San Diego-Tijuana borderlands defy simplistic classification and are home to a myriad of people, experiences, and history all their own.

If the border has long been the preferred metaphor to describe San Diego’s history with Mexico, it is a “bridge” that has come to

Driving and Parking in San Diego

Parking at the Hotels

All hotels have parking available. Current published rates for each 24-hour period are: Manchester Grand Hyatt: $22 self service, valet $32; San Diego Marriott: $22 self service, valet $32; Hilton San Diego Bayfront: $21 self service, valet $32; Embassy Guest Suites San Diego Bay Downtown: no self service, valet $29.

Additional Parking Options

Parking zones throughout San Diego feature color-coordinated curbs and/or signs to help drivers quickly identify parking rules for the area. A red curb means “no stopping any time.” When signs are used in place of a red curb, the prohibition is in effect on the days and times specified on the sign. White curbs indicate a passenger-loading zone, and vehicles are allowed to stop for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers. The time limit is 3 minutes, or 10 minutes in front of a hotel. Yellow curbs designate a commercial loading zone with vehicles permitted to stop for 20 minutes to load or unload goods. These zones are in effect from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sundays excepted. Blue curbs signify disabled parking zones, and vehicles displaying a distinguishing placard or license plate issued to a disabled person by California may park in the zone. Out-of-state placards are also honored. Green curbs denote a short-term time limit parking zone, and parking is limited to the time period stenciled on the curb or posted on a sign. In most cases, the time limit is either 15 or 30 minutes. Short-term time limit parking zones are in effect from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sundays excepted.

Downtown San Diego has more than 55,000 parking spaces, many in large parking facilities. As the meeting hotels are near the convention center, there are several possibilities. There is a 2,000-space structure on the corner of Harbor and Eighth Avenue. There are additional lots within blocks of the hotels. As they are individually owned and operated, prices will vary according to location.
symbolize the checkered past of the city’s own Mexican origin population. In April 1970, the state of California announced plans to build a highway patrol substation on a small piece of land under the Coronado Bridge just southeast of downtown San Diego in Logan Heights, the oldest Mexican barrio in the city. At the height of the Chicana/o Movement, the residents of Logan Heights protested, claiming the last thing their neighborhood needed was more police. Instead, they took over the little piece of land and with their own picks and shovels began to build a park. Practicing the self-determination and community control advocated by the era’s militancy, the park was soon home to playgrounds, grassy fields, gathering areas with an Aztec inspired pyramid-shaped kiosk as centerpiece, and, most notably, spectacular murals painted on the towering pillars of the bridge’s underbelly by Chicana/o artists exhibiting stories, images, and icons of pre-Columbian, Mexican, and Chicana/o history.

Nearly 40 years later, Chicano Park is a short, 1.5-mile cab ride away from the AHA meeting hotels in downtown San Diego. The park remains the heart of Logan Heights, having inspired community centers, health clinics, and community businesses in the surrounding area, including longtime institutions like the restaurant Cuatro Milpas on Logan Avenue, where standing in lines that stretch out the door is well worth the wait. An afternoon spent “under the bridge” at Chicano Park is a stark reminder of the resiliency of San Diego’s Chicana/o community and its past struggles for dignity, autonomy, and equality. The annual Chicano Park Day celebration in April, the park’s status as a focal point for marches, protests, and political rallies; and, simply, everyday use of the park by the people of Logan Heights and San Diego, remind us that the legacy of the park is also about building a bridge to a better future.

Though much more might be said about San Diego’s rich and eventful Mexican and Chicana/o history, the city’s borders and bridges are a starting point for finding clues to how those who live there make sense of the past and struggle in the present.

Luis Alvarez is associate professor of history at the University of California, San Diego, and author of the forthcoming book, The Power of the Zoot: Identity and Resistance in U.S. Youth Culture during World War II.
Until recently, San Diego hardly figured in anyone’s mind as a culinary destination. In the last 10 years, however, San Diego chefs (natives and newcomers alike) have redefined the local dining landscape. They have drawn on several local strengths. First, San Diego’s local bounty has few equals: the freshest seafood, four-season produce from some of the country’s most renowned organic farms, and local specialty purveyors of cheese and chocolate. Second, the city’s great diversity of ethnic groups, along with its border setting, means San Diego restaurants offer an unusually varied selection of cuisines. Finally, as the economy boomed in San Diego, the county witnessed an explosion of innovative new restaurants helmed by chefs drawn from around the world. Local, sustainable, and delicious—or flavorful, unusual, and inexpensive—today’s San Diego restaurants offer a wide range of possibilities.

The Gaslamp District, which surrounds the AHA meeting site, contains some of San Diego’s best restaurants; however, it also teems with overpriced and undistinguished restaurants that survive only on conventioneer patronage. Many of San Diego’s most exciting kitchens lie outside of downtown in neighborhoods accessible by cab or trolley. The following are a selection of some of the city’s finest moderate to splurge restaurants, concentrated near downtown. San Diego is largely a car-oriented city; those wishing to stroll after dinner should focus on the Gaslamp, East Village, Hillcrest, Little Italy, Old Town, Balboa Park, Coronado, or La Jolla.

Please note that, as the economy slowed in 2009, many top restaurants began offering bargain deals (for appetizers or their full menus) for early evening bar-area seating. Some of the best happy hours are marked below; visitors should check to see if they are still offered at annual meeting time. Given the economic downturn, it is possible that some of the pricier establishments may close between press time and the meeting, so please call in advance to confirm.

Symbols: All are moderate unless marked (E) for expensive. All serve dinner.
* indicates the writer’s favorite places to take out-of-town visitors.
B also serves breakfast; L also serves lunch (only indicated for Gaslamp/Downtown).

Gaslamp


**Bandar** (825 4th Ave. between E and F, 619-238-0101). High-quality Persian food in an elegant setting. Many vegetarian options; huge portions can be split (otherwise E). **Sadaf** (828 5th Ave. between E and F, 619-338-0008) is slightly less expensive. Both L.

**Blue Point Coastal** (565 5th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-233-6623). Creative seafood, reliable, gorgeous historic room, best wine list downtown. E.


**Candelas** (416 3rd Ave. between Island and J, 619-702-4455). Refined, elegant, Mexico-City style cuisine. L weekdays. Happy hour 5–7 P.M.; early bird special 4–6 P.M. **Very E.**

**Chopahn** (750 6th Ave. between F and G, 619-236-9236). Excellent Afghan food. E.

**Confidential** (901 4th Ave. between Broadway and E, 619-696-8888). Stylish tapas lounge full of chic 20-somethings. One of the best happy hours in town (one-half off everything, 5–7 P.M. every night). **Marble Room** (535 5th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-702-5595) wins raves for similar food in a more elegant atmosphere. Room for groups. E.

**Croce’s** (802 5th Ave. between E and F, 619-233-4355). Perennial winner among locals for best in Gaslamp; lively atmosphere, reliable American food. Owned by Jim Croce’s widow Ingrid. L. **E.**

**Gaslamp Strip Club** (340 5th Ave. between J and K, 619-231-3140). Grill-your-own steaks at moderate prices, if you can handle the pun-filled décor. For more traditional steakhouses, the best options (all E) are **Morton’s** (285 J St., 619-696-3369), **Donovan’s** (570 K St., 619-237-9700), and **Fleming’s** (380 K St., 619-237-1155), very reasonable and popular happy hour nightly until 7 P.M.
East Village and Other Parts of Downtown
(5- to 25-minute walk)


**Cowboy Star Restaurant and Butcher Shop** (640 10th Ave. between G and Market, 619-450-5880). New favorite for sustainable, organic steaks and seafood. L, weekdays. E.


**Fish Market** (750 N. Harbor Dr. between Broadway and G, 619-232-3474). Great view, fresh fish, branch of popular chain. Moderate to E. L.

**Grant Grill** (326 Broadway at 5th, 619-744-2077). Downtown’s classic fine-dining restaurant, in the historic US Grant Hotel. Ambitious new menu with local produce. B/L. E.

**Karl Strauss Brewery** (1157 Columbia St., 619-234-3030). Excellent beer, above-average food, toward Little Italy. L.

**Lotus Thai** (906 Market St. at 9th, 619-595-0115). One of the better Thai restaurants downtown. L weekdays.

**Neighborhoods Accessible by Trolley**

**Little Italy**

One of San Diego’s hippest and most walkable neighborhoods, lots of sidewalk seating. Best bets for Italian food are **Buon Appetito** (1609 India St., 619-238-9880), **Trattoria Fantastica** (1735 India St., 619-234-1735), and **Café Zucchero** (1731 India St., 619-531-1731). Consider also **Indigo Grill** (1536 India St., 619-234-6802) featuring Chef Deborah Scott’s upscale Southwestern, and **Sogno DiVino** (1607 India St., 619-531-8887), an excellent wine bar with a great patio and tasty (if overpriced) appetizers. **Anthology** (1337 India St., 619-595-0300), San Diego’s best jazz venue, offers reasonable happy hour prices, 5:30-7:30 P.M. (otherwise quite E).

**Mission Valley Trolley Stop**

* Onami in Mission Valley Mall (1640 Camino Del Río N., 619-295-9774). Excellent buffet, popular with Asian families. Large variety of fresh all-you-can-eat sushi, Asian salads and vegetables, hot food, desserts. $24/dinner.

**Old Town**

San Diego’s original 19th-century neighborhood, now a State Historic Park, definitely worth a visit.

**Berta’s Latin American** (3928 Twiggs St., 619-295-2343). Beautiful but casual setting in old house in Old Town; dishes from across Latin America.

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2009 Plenary Session

Musical Encounters in the Early Atlantic: An Exploratory Performance

Friday, January 7, 7:30 P.M. ♦ Hyatt, Elizabeth Ballroom F

**Presiding**
Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard Univ.

**Chair**
Karen Ordahl Kupperman, New York Univ.

**Participants**
*Sounding the North Americans: The European Record of Early Musical Contact*

Walter W. Woodward,
Univ. of Connecticut

*The Stingray Point Story*
Jeanne McDougall,
Univ. of Southern California

Bob Zentz, folksinger (www.bobzentz.com), accompanied by students and faculty from the Early Music Program, Thornton School of Music, Univ. of Southern California, Adam Knight, director.
Luncheons at the 124th Annual Meeting

Friday, January 8, 12:00–2:00 P.M.
Conference on Latin American History
Marriott, Randle Ballroom A
Presiding: Mary Kay Vaughan, Univ. of Maryland at College Park
Visit CLAH’s information desk in the Hyatt’s America’s Cup Foyer for details.

Friday, January 8, 12:15–1:45 P.M.
American Society of Church History
Distinguished Career Award Luncheon for David C. Steinmetz
Marriott, Manchester 1

Conference on Asian History
Marriott, Cardinal Room
Presiding: George M. Wilson, Indiana Univ.; Speakers: Asia Redux: Conceptualizing Asia for Our Time, Prasenjit Duara, National Univ. of Singapore
The luncheon is open to all. For tickets, please e-mail gmw@indiana.edu. Those who only want to hear the speech are invited to arrive at 12:45 P.M.

Organization of History Teachers
Hyatt, Madeleine C
Presiding: Thomas R. English, George School and president, OHT
Speaker: The Confederate Vision for Modernizing Slavery, John Majewski, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara

Saturday, January 9, 12:00–1:45 P.M.
American Catholic Historical Association
The Fish Market, 750 North Harbor Dr.
Presiding: Andrew Jon Rottet, Colgate Univ.; Speaker: Ambassador Michael Armacost, Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow, Stanford Univ.
For information about tickets, please contact shafr@osu.edu.

Saturday, January 9, 12:15–1:45 P.M.
AHA Modern European History Section
Presidential Luncheon
Hyatt, Emma A
Presiding: Steven M. Avella, Marquette Univ. and incoming president, ACHA
Blessing and Remarks: Most Rev. Robert H. Brom D.D., Bishop of San Diego
Presidential Address: The Anger of the Abbotts in the Thirteenth Century, William Chester Jordan, Princeton Univ. and president, ACHA
Award Presentations: John Gilmary Shea Prize (published work on the Catholic Church); Howard Marraro Prize (Italian or Italian American history); Peter Guilday Prize (first article accepted by the editors of the Catholic Historical Review).

College Board
Marriott, Manchester 1
Cosponsored with the AHA Teaching Division and the World History Association
Presiding: Allison Clark, College Board;
Speakers: Latin American Popular Culture: It’s Been All around Us for Two Centuries, William Beezley, Univ. of Arizona

Coordinating Council for Women in History
Marriott, Atlantic/Chicago Rooms
Presiding: Carolyn A. Brown, Rutgers Univ.-New Brunswick and co-president, CCWH;
Kathleen C. Berkeley, Univ. of North Carolina at Wilmington and co-president, CCWH;
Speaker: Global Flows of Feminism, Ellen C. Dubois, Univ. of California, Los Angeles

AHA Modern European History Section
Hyatt, Annie A
Presiding: Deborah Hertz, Univ. of California, San Diego and section chair; Robert Weinberg, Swarthmore Coll. and section secretary-treasurer; Speaker: Private Acts and Public Anxieties: The Debate over Male Homosexuality in the Federal Republic of Germany, Robert G. Moeller, Univ. of California, Irvine
The luncheon is open to all. Tickets can be purchased at the annual meeting at the meal ticket cashier’s window or at the door. Individuals who only want to hear the speech are invited to arrive at 12:45 P.M.

Other Nearby Neighborhoods
Accessible Via Cab

Hillcrest (highly recommended)
Arrivederci (3845 4th Ave., 619-299-6282). Lively and reasonable Italian.
Bite (1417 University Ave., 619-299-2483). Wildly popular local tapas bar, helmed by Chef Chris Walsh.
Café Bleu (530 University Ave., 619-291-1717). Outstanding value, tasty French-California food at reasonable prices, terrific happy hour specials (5–7 P.M. nightly). Pleasant ambiance, friendly service. Large selection of wines by the glass and half-glass.
Kemo Sabe (3958 5th Ave., 619-220-6802). Chef Deborah Scott’s justly celebrated Southwestern/Asian fusion showplace. Generous portions, outstanding service, great room. Good for groups. Moderate to E.
*Khyber Pass (523 University Ave., 619-294-7579). High-quality Afghan food, one of the best ethnic restaurants in the city, great beer.
*Ortega’s, A Mexican Bistro (141 University Ave., 619-692-4200). Complex Puerto Nuevo-style cuisine; stylish, cozy. Great cocktails, good for groups.
Pasha Mediterranean (3614 5th Ave., 619-294-4444). Organic and Halal Turkish-Mediterranean cuisine, lots of veggie options, very reasonable.
Saigon on Fifth (3900 5th Ave., 619-220-8828). Best Vietnamese near downtown, upscale, with a touch of Indochine. Varied menu, nice spicing. Simpler and more humble choices lie in farther-out neighborhoods like City Heights (Saigon, 4133 University Ave., 619-284-3034) and Convoy.

Banker’s Hill/Balboa Park/Mission Hills

*Bertrand at Mr. A’s (2550 5th Ave., 619-239-1377). San Diego’s fine-dining institution, with spectacular views of the city, outstanding service, and surprisingly good Continental cuisine. For the same view on a
budget, consider the patio, with simpler food at reasonable prices (Kobe sliders, truffle mac and cheese). Moderate to very E.

**Hexagone** (495 Laurel St., 619-236-0467). French classics like *coq au vin*, a few leafy blocks from the park. Very reasonable happy-hour menu, 5–7 P.M. nightly; wine list is heavy on American wines.


**Coronado (accessible via ferry or cab)**

* **1500 Ocean** in the Hotel Del Coronado (via cab, 1500 Orange Ave., 619-522-8490). Spectacular seafood and organic produce; one of the city’s best. Ocean views from some tables, but restaurant mostly focuses inward. Very E.

**Candela’s on the Bay** (next to the ferry landing, 1201 1st St. #115, 619-435-4900). Sister to downtown Candela’s; expensive and not quite as good, but with dramatic views of downtown. Most worthwhile during happy hour/early bird special, 4–6 P.M. Also B/L.

* **Il Fornaio** (next to the ferry landing, 1333 1st St., 619-437-4911). Upscale Italian chain, chiefly recommended for its superb views, great patio, and pleasant atmosphere. Food can be inconsistent, but with some real highs.

**Peohe’s** (next to the ferry landing, 1201 1st St., 619-437-4474). Panoramic downtown/water views, good steaks and seafood, tropical theme. E.

* **Nine-Ten** (910 Prospect St., 858-964-5400). Superb California cuisine à la carte or via Jason Knibb’s Mercy of the Chef Menu. E.

* **Ocean Terrace at George’s** (1250 Prospect St., 858-454-4244). Locals’ favorite for spectacular views with delicious and reasonable California cuisine.

* **Tapenade** (7612 Fay Ave., 858-551-7500). Modern Provençal cooking in a stylish setting; moderate fixed-price menu Sun.–Thurs. 5:30–7:30 P.M. E.

**Farther North: Worth a Drive or a Train Ride**

Some of San Diego’s most exciting restaurants are in the La Jolla/Del Mar area (20- to 30-minute drive north of downtown).

**Del Mar**

* **Market** (3702 Via de la Valle, 858-523-0007). Cutting-edge cooking with Chino Farms produce. E.

**La Jolla**

* **Jai** (2910 La Jolla Village Dr., 858-638-7778). Exciting Wolfgang Puck Asian fusion, chic décor, at University of California at San Diego. E.

**Other Neighborhoods**

(10–to 15-minute cab ride from downtown)

**C Level** at **Island Prime** (880 Harbor Island Dr., 619-298-6802). Casual lounge part of stylish seafood/steak restaurant; spa food choices too. Spectacular water view, good food, reasonable prices.

**Pomegranate** in North Park (2302 El Cajon Blvd., 619-297-4007). Flavorful Georgian-Russian food served with person-
**HistoriansTV at the 124th Annual Meeting**

During the 124th annual meeting, the American Historical Association will continue its partnership with WebsEdge of London to produce a daily television program, HistoriansTV, a production that began earnestly last year at the 123rd annual meeting in New York City and was a rousing success.

Each day of the meeting a new 30-minute news program will be broadcast which will include interviews with key speakers, news from the meeting floor, and several five-minute, prerecorded “thought leadership films” that will highlight programs, policies, technologies, best practices, and institutions that advance the goal of historical research, collections, historical scholarship, public history, and education. These feature segments will profile historical research centers, government agencies, libraries and archives, colleges and universities, museums, historical attractions, and institutions from around the country.

The daily news will be broadcast each day on a dedicated TV channel in the hotel rooms of meeting attendees at no charge and on several plasma screens placed in the meeting hotels, the Manchester Grand Hyatt and the San Diego Marriott Hotel & Marina. Portions of the recorded shows will also be available on a designated web site after the meeting and on HistoriansTV DVDs to be made available to members after the meeting.

The daily news programs will include prefilmed material to bring key issues, programs, and interviews to attendees and will be recorded by reporters with experience on BBC and CNN (the head of production has served as the BBC evening news producer for over a decade). Major speeches and reactions to the day at the meeting itself are filmed and included as part of the evening news show. At the meeting there will be a HistoriansTV reporter reporting from the meeting, as well as a HistoriansTV news desk. Television cameras will be on site at the meeting each day, interviewing attendees, visiting the exhibit hall, and taping major daily events. The daily program will be edited onsite to ensure that up-to-the-minute news is covered. Each day a new 30- to 45-minute show is produced. The programming is supported by a TV Program Guide that will be included in attendee registration packs distributed at the meeting with badges.

Check the AHA’s web site at www.historians.org/annual for more information. To view program footage from last year’s annual meeting, go to the HistoriansTV web site at www.historianstv.com.

HistoriansTV—be sure to look out for it at the 124th annual meeting!

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* Café Zinc in the Cedros Design District (132 S. Cedros Ave., 858-793-5436). Chez Panisse-inspired vegetarian food, wonderful cakes and espresso, 7 A.M.–4 P.M. every day; consider walking a block south afterward to Leaping Lotus, San Diego’s best place for unusual gifts, with more than 120 artisan booths.

* The Naked Café (106 S. Sierra Ave., 858-259-7866). 7 A.M.–2:30 P.M. every day. Have a healthy breakfast or lunch at a surfer favorite.

* Waters Café (125 S. Hwy. 101, 858-509-9400). Make your own picnic. Lunch Mon.–Sat., take-out soups, salads, sandwiches, entrees, desserts from San Diego’s best caterer.

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**For the More Adventurous**

Consider taking the trolley to the border and dining in Tijuana (depending on the State Department Travel Advisory at meeting time). In the Zona Río, try Cien Años (Calle José María Velasco 1407, www.cien.info), which offers “Alta Cocina Mexicana” in an upscale atmosphere. E. Closer to the tourist center, try La Costa (8131 7th St. at Revolución) for excellent and reasonable seafood in a pleasant atmosphere or Chiki Jai (1388 Ave. Revolución at 8th) for Basque food. There are myriad inexpensive taquérias—ask locals for suggestions!

**For Further Reading**

For further information on the San Diego restaurant scene, start with www.yelp.com (offering extensive user reviews plus links to restaurant web sites). See also www.sandiegoreader.com/food_and_drink/(Naomi Wise’s reviews) or http://entertainment.signonsandiego.com/sections/restaurants/(the San Diego Union-Tribune’s dining guide). Online reservations for the more upscale restaurants listed can be made at www.opentable.com.

Alyssa Goldstein Sepinwall is associate professor of history at California State University, San Marcos and a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. Like many French historians, she is an avid foodie.
Though many restaurants in San Diego's Gaslamp District are pricey, cheap and tasty eats can be found there if one is careful. There are also excellent inexpensive restaurants in other parts of downtown and in nearby neighborhoods accessible by trolley or cab. The Hyatt and Marriott are on the southwestern end of downtown, 5–15 minutes away from Gaslamp destinations. Please consult the map if you are pressed for time; cross-streets are given after each address. San Diego’s most characteristic “cheap eat” is the fish taco. Its classic iteration is Baja-style deep-fried fish in a soft taco with cabbage, tomato salsa, and a white sauce; however, many restaurants offer variations, such as grilled mahi-mahi with tropical salsas.

### Breakfast or Quick Lunch

**Up to a 15-Minute Walk**

- **Beach City Market in Horton Plaza** (1st Ave. between F and G, 619-232-2491). Grab ’n’ go with limited seating; hot breakfasts; deli, sushi, juice, coffee bar, salad, pasta, lunchtime barbecue; veggie options.
- **Cheese Shop** (627 4th Ave. between G and Market, 619-232-2303). Highly rated deli. Sandwiches, salads; table service. Breakfast all day. Inexpensive to moderate.
- **Chocolat Cremerie** (509 5th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-238-9400). Savory and sweet crepes, breakfast croissants, artisan flatbreads, salads, espresso, real Italian gelato. Open all day, cute decor.
- **Ciro’s** (536 Market St. between 5th and 6th, 619-696-0405). Tasty and cheap if inauthentic New York pizza, multiple varieties. If you’re a New Yorker in diaspora in need of the real stuff, take a cab one evening directly to **Bronx Pizza** in Banker’s Hill (111 Washington St., 619-291-3341). Great pies, real pizzeria ambiance.
- **The Field** (544 5th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-232-9840). Terrific Irish pub, great food and atmosphere, near both hotels. Fish and chips, boxty, and stews most recommended. Inexpensive/moderate for lunch and dinner (sometimes live music); breakfast on weekends.

**It’s a Grind** (690 1st Ave. between Market and G, 619-546-6971). Comfortable chairs, good coffee, friendly service, free WiFi. Popular among downtown workers.

**Kansas City Barbecue** (600 W. Harbor Dr. at W. Market, 619-231-9680). Setting for the movie *Top Gun*, this is a local favorite across from the Hyatt. Dinner too; open until 1 a.m. **Nordstrom Café** (Horton Plaza, Nordstrom’s 3rd floor, enter at 1st and G, 619-239-1700). Hidden gem; excellent soup, salads, sandwiches, pasta, and desserts, outstanding city views. Even cheaper: **Horton Plaza Food Court**, which is scenic and quick if not gourmet; options include panini, Mongolian BBQ, sushi, and salads. **La Salsa** features the best fast-food fish taco downtown, grilled mahi-mahi with an array of salsas. **Rubio’s**, San Diego’s best-known fish-taco purveyor, no longer has downtown locations.

**Cheap Splurges: Dessert**

Whether you need a treat after hours in the Job Center or simply want to satisfy your sweet tooth during the conference, here are some of the best dessert places in the Gaslamp.

- **Gelato Frizzante** (435 Island Ave. between 4th and 5th). Delicious gelato (see also **Chocolat Cremerie**, “Eating Cheaply”).

- **Yogotango** (711 4th Ave. between F and G). Considered the best of the new-style frozen yogurt places in the Gaslamp. Flavors from mango to green tea, toppings from blackberry to almond cookie. Consider also **Pinkberry** (209 5th Ave. between K and L), known for its pomegranate and tart flavors.

- **Zanzibar Café** (707 G St. between 7th and 8th). Wonderful selection of luscious cakes and cookies, with great coffee or wine. In Little Italy, a 20-minute walk or trolley ride, but worth it for the most celebrated sweets in San Diego is **Karen Krasne’s Extraordinary Desserts** (1430 Union St. between Ash and Beech). Not inexpensive but worth the splurge.

—Alyssa Goldstein Sepinwall
Best Bars in the Gaslamp

On weekends, the Gaslamp District becomes San Diego’s nightlife epicenter. Here are a few of downtown’s most interesting watering holes.

Altitude Sky Lounge (660 K St. at 7th). Bars on hotel rooftops have proliferated since Petco Park opened in 2004. This bar on the Gaslamp Marriott’s roof is one of the city’s hottest. It offers panoramic views, specialty martinis, a bird’s-eye view into the ballpark, plus a fire-pit, live DJ, palm trees, couches, and no cover. Those who dine at Soleil@K or stay at the Gaslamp Marriott can bypass the queue. Very reasonable happy hour Mon.–Fri. 5–7 p.m. and all day Sunday; bar food from Soleil@K.

Two other great rooftop bars with no cover (albeit pricey drinks) are Beach Bar (421 W. B. St.) at the W Hotel, with sand floor (flip-flops optional) or LoungeSix atop the Hotel Solamar (616 J St.) for a less noisy experience and no line, around the hotel’s rooftop pool.


House of Blues (1055 5th Ave. between Broadway and C). San Diego’s best and most intimate concert venue; free house bands on nights without major concerts booked.

Palace Bar (311 Island Ave. between 3rd and 4th). Not a city hotspot (in fact, you may not even find a server!), but its location in the 19th-century Horton Grand Hotel and its permanent exhibit of turn-of-the-century photos of the Asian Pacific Historic District (San Diego’s Chinatown) are worth a visit. (Please call ahead, 619-544-1886, if you have a group wishing to go and want to ensure it will be open.)

Many Gaslamp restaurants listed in the dining articles also have lively bars. Try Crocè’s (live jazz every night), Sevilla (nightclub adjacent to the restaurant, with dancing from salsa to hip hop), the Field Irish Pub, or any of the places listed as having good happy hours (such as Currant, Confidential, Basic Urban Kitchen, and La Puerta). As an alternative to the hotel bars without walking very far, consider also the San Diego Wine and Culinary Center (200 Harbor Dr.) for reasonable flights of local wines with pleasant seating and a light menu.

—Alyssa Goldstein Sepinwall

Farther Away but Worthwhile

Bread and Cie in Hillcrest (350 University Ave. between 3rd and 4th, 619-683-9322). A short cab ride from downtown, this busy café features San Diego’s best breads and pastries, along with sandwiches, soups, and desserts.


SDMA Sculpture Court Café by Giuseppe (619-702-6373). Those who can escape to Balboa Park during the day (via cab or Park Blvd. bus) should not miss this jewel in the San Diego Art Museum’s spectacular sculpture garden. Salads, artisan pizzas, cocktails. 11 a.m.–4 p.m. only.

Dinner

Gaslamp (up to 15-minute walk)


Brian’s 24 (828 6th Ave. between E and F, 619-702-8410). Surprisingly elegant diner open 24/7 in historic St. James hotel; breakfast all day, extensive menu, full bar.

Broadway Taco Company (638 Broadway between 6th and 7th, 619-239-0388). Simple but clean fast-food taco shop, many veggie options, generous portions; also open breakfast, lunch.

La Puerta (560 4th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-696-3466). Widely acclaimed, hip and inexpensive Mexican restaurant and lounge; open late, happy hour, street tacos, lunch too.

Old Spaghetti Factory (275 5th Ave. at K, 619-233-4323). Recommended for families only. Large portions of Americanized Italian food in a kitschy decor. Long waits.

Sushi Deli 2 (135 Broadway between 1st and 2nd, 619-233-3072). Divey, cheap, and packed; great for the price.

Sultan Shawarma (543 4th Ave. between Island and Market, 619-231-1824). Excellent Middle Eastern food, limited patio seating.

Tin Fish (170 6th Ave. at L, 619-238-8100). Casual fish restaurant, great patio, popular.

Toscana (238 5th Ave. between K and L, 619-231-5788). Café and wine bar, with tasty (if pricey) panini. Good patio, famed for its mochas.

Zanzibar Café (707 G St. between 7th and 8th, 619-230-0125). Fifteen-minute walk but worth it. Great café, restaurant, wine bar, and gourmet market. Take-out pastries, espresso, panini, salads, creative omelettes; reasonable dinner menu; excellent atmosphere and food.
East Village and Other Parts of Downtown (15- to 20-minute walk)

**Basic Urban Kitchen** (410 10th Ave. between Island and J, 619-239-8869). Simple menu of salad and “New Haven thin crust brick oven pizzas” with myriad toppings (mashed potato is a favorite). Loud, hip urban bar vibe. Huge portions; be sure to share. Great value for downtown, highly recommended. Even better: free pizza at happy hour. Mon.-Fri., 4–6 p.m.

**Gen Lai Sen** (1065 Park Blvd. between C and Broadway, 619-239-5478). Best Chinese food downtown, next to San Diego City College. Large menu of Americanized dishes, but best known for its Hakka specialties. 25-minute walk or short cab ride. Also lunch.

**Kebab Shop** (630 9th Ave. between G and Market, 619-525-0055). Excellent and cheap doner kebabs, veggie options, pleasant, ample seating. Also lunch.

**Neighborhood** (777 G St. at 8th, 619-446-0002). Fun gastropub popular with chefs finishing their shifts; delicious burgers, veggie options; open late; 20+ microbrews on tap. Lunch too.

**Pokez** (947 E St. between 9th and 10th, 619-702-7160). Mexican and vegetarian, artes, counter service, also breakfast and lunch.

**Salazar’s** (1502 Market St. between 15th and 16th, 619-238-9674). A healthy walk and a world away; worth it for homestyle Mexican-American food in a relaxed atmosphere (jukebox, vinyl booths). Breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

**Stout Public House** (1125 6th Ave. between B and C, 619-702-7933). Popular Irish pub with unusually varied menu, from creative burgers to grilled salmon salad. Also lunch.

Neighborhoods Accessible via Trolley

**Little Italy Station (or 15- to 20-minute walk from Hyatt)**

**Burger Lounge** (1608 India St., 619-237-7878). Hip, organic, green, and casual; delicious burgers (beef, turkey, or housemade veggie).

**Enoteca Style** (1445 India St., 619-546-7138). Stylish wine bar with reasonable, high-quality panini and salads, at south end of Little Italy toward downtown.

**Filippi’s Pizza Grotto** (1747 India St., 619-232-5094). Enormous portions of Italian food, a San Diego institution.

**Mimmo’s Italian Village** (1743 India St., 619-239-3710). Excellent salads. Sicilian-style subs and pizzas in a pleasant atmosphere, plus wine and espresso bars.

**Washington Street Station**

**El Indio** (3695 India St., 619-299-0333). A San Diego favorite since 1940 for simple homemade Mexican fast food.

**Saffron** (3731 India St., 619-574-7737). Run by the Julia Child of Thai cuisine; simple and healthy Thai in café atmosphere (superb sticky rice with mango).

**Old Town Station**

**Old Town Mexican Café** (2489 San Diego Ave., 619-297-4330) and **Café Coyote** (2461 San Diego Ave., 619-291-4695). Locals’ favorite places to take out-of-towners in historic Old Town. Homemade tortillas and large portions. There are kitschier places in Old Town with nice patio/gardens and strolling mariachis, but these have the best food.
Other Nearby Neighborhoods
Accessible Via Cab

**Amarin Thai** in Hillcrest (3843 Richmond St., 619-296-6056). Excellent Thai food.

**El Comal** in North Park (3946 Illinois St., 619-294-8292). Colorful neighborhood restaurant serving San Diego's most authentic Mexican soul food, from grilled cactus and pork pozole to *pescado al ajillo*. Full bar, many veggie choices. Worth the 15-minute cab ride.

**Islander Grill** in South Park (3645 Park Blvd., 619-297-3929). Guamanian cuisine, very popular. Only open until 8 P.M. Tues.–Sat. and 6 P.M. Sun.


**Mama Testa's** in Hillcrest (1417A University Ave., 619-298-8226). Delicious taqueria, festive but low-key, hormone-free meats, veggie choices, best guacamole in town, outstanding salsa bar.


**Soltan Banoo** in University Heights (4645 Park Blvd., 619-298-2801). Delicious Persian-inspired salads, wraps, rice stews in a funky atmosphere.

**Which Wich** in Hillcrest (3825 5th Ave., 619-574-9424). Casual, creative hot sandwich chain with fun atmosphere. Great place for a cheap bite before exploring Hillcrest.

**Farther Afield (with car; too impractical to go by cab)**

**Chula Vista** (15-minute drive south of downtown or 45-minute ride plus walk). Home to branches of several popular Tijuana restaurants. Those who prefer not to cross the border but are willing to travel for authentic Tijuana food might try **Aqui es Texcoco** (1043 Broadway, 619-427-4045), known for its barbecued lamb tacos, cactus salad, and *huitlacoche* (corn fungus) quesadillas (a 20-minute walk from the Palomar Trolley Stop).

**Convoy Area** (San Diego's gourmet destination for authentic Asian food): **Jasmine** (4609 Convoy St., 858-268-0888) or **China Max** (4698 Convoy St., 858-650-3333) for dim sum and seafood; **Dumpling Inn** (4619 Convoy St., 858-268-9638) for dumplings and Taiwanese specialties; **Ba Ren** (4957 Diane Ave., 858-279-2520) or **Dede's** (4647 Convoy St., 858-279-5999) for Szechuan; **Convoy Tofu House** (4229 Convoy St., 858-573-2511) for Korean specialties.

**Little India** (Miramar and Black Mountain Rds.). Vegetarian nirvana; strip mall near I-15 with myriad Indian specialty restaurants, from Madras-style to Gujarati.

**South Beach Bar & Grille** (5059 Newport Ave., 619-226-4577). In funky Ocean Beach, *Bon Appetit*’s awardee for the nation’s best fish tacos (order grilled mahi). Enjoy the ocean view and a beer while you wait for a table; finish the evening with a stroll (Bus 923 takes 30 minutes from the Gaslamp but runs infrequently).

Alyssa Goldstein Sepinwall is associate professor of history at California State University, San Marcos and a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. Like many French historians, she is an avid foodie.
Visit us at Booth #618 to learn more about the Fulbright Scholar Program. Start your journey at www.cies.org.
Don’t Panic! Frequently Asked Questions about the Job Center

By David M. Darlington

If you are a candidate on the history job market, or a search committee member, then you already know that the Job Center (formerly known as the Job Register, the “meet market,” or other less charitable names) is the place to be. Here, search committees connect with job candidates to collect c.v.’s and conduct interviews to fill open positions in their departments. As the hiring process can be a harrowing experience for both search committees and candidates even under the best of circumstances, here we provide a hopefully useful FAQ to make the experience a bit more pleasant.

Do I need to be registered for the annual meeting to use the Job Center? Yes, job candidates and all search committee members need to be registered for the meeting to use official Job Center facilities. There will be no exceptions.

Where will my interviews be? Under the best of circumstances, search committees will contact candidates prior to the annual meeting to discuss where the interview will take place. If the search committee has arranged space through the Job Center, the interviews will be in one of two places.

First, if the search committee has arranged for a free table, the interview will be in the San Diego Marriott’s Marriott Hall. Candidates should just show up about 10–15 minutes before their scheduled interview to sign in with AHA staff and have a seat in the waiting area, drink some water or coffee, and try to relax and focus. If the search committee has arranged for a private interview room through the Job Center, it will be in either the Marriott or the Manchester Grand Hyatt. Upon arrival, candidates should contact the search committee to find out where the room is, or visit the Job Center Information Booth in the Marriott Hall for that information. About 10–15 minutes prior to their scheduled interview, candidates can head right up to their interview room to wait. The search committee should have a chair outside where candidates can wait while they finish their previous interview.

If a search committee will be conducting interviews outside of official AHA facilities, such as at a different hotel, they are responsible to ensure a professional environment. It is critical that candidates acquire contact information (cell number, e-mail) from a member of the search committee beforehand in order to find out where the interview will take place. The Job Center Information Booth will have information for all schools that reserved official Job Center interview space, and it may also have information for schools interviewing outside of official AHA facilities, but sometimes departments don’t provide that information (some in fact make a habit of it). If a candidate does not at least know the name of one search committee member, and the hotel he or she is staying at, the Job Center staff will be unable to assist them in finding the interview location.

Attention Search Committee Members

Interviewing in a privately reserved suite?

You candidates may come to the Job Center to confirm the suite numbers for their interviews.

Please inform Job Center staff of the field and location of your interviews by visiting the Information Booth in the San Diego Marriott’s Marriott Hall; e-mailing itownsend@historians.org; or calling (571) 730-8518.

Help Your Candidates Arrive to Their Interviews on Time!

Assistant:

When is the Job Center open? Interview tables will be open Thursday, January 7, 12:30–6 P.M. (prearranged interviews only); Friday and Saturday, January 8 and 9, 9 A.M.–6 P.M.; and Sunday, January 10, 9 A.M.–12 NOON. The Job Center Information Booth is open during these same hours. Private interview rooms will be available Thursday, January 7, 1–5 P.M.; Friday and Saturday, January 8 and 9, 8 A.M.–5 P.M.; and Sunday, January 10, 8 A.M.–NOON.

Is there free Internet available to contact search committees/candidates? Yes. The Internet Center will also be located in the San Diego Marriott’s Marriott Hall. You will need to be registered for the annual meeting to use the Internet Center facilities. For those attendees with their own laptops, a Wireless Café, located in the Manchester Grand Hyatt, Worthington’s Foyer, will also be available 24 hours a day, starting at 12 NOON on Thursday, January 7 through 12 NOON on Sunday, January 10.
What do candidates need to bring? One of the services that the Job Center provides is to collect c.v.’s for open searches. The C.V. Collection Booth will be in the San Diego Marriott’s Marriott Hall. Candidates may be able to get an interview by submitting their c.v. to an open search at the booth. Candidates should bring multiple copies of their c.v.’s and get them in early (Thursday or Friday), so the search committee has time to review them and to schedule an interview. Candidates should remember that many institutions leave before the end of the meeting, so getting a c.v. in later means fewer options. How many to bring is up to the candidate—if you’re in a popular field, you’ll obviously need more. We recommend candidates make their copies at home, because photocopying services at the hotel can be expensive.

Candidates should also bring dissertation chapters, letters of recommendation, cover letters, teaching evaluations, or any other supporting materials that search committees may require. Candidates should save those for their interviews, however, rather than submit them at the C.V. Collection Booth. Search committees collecting c.v.’s usually have many candidates to review (especially in popular fields), so too much paperwork may actually hurt rather than help. Candidates should save supporting materials to help make their case at the interview.

Candidates should also bring a notepad and pen (or electronic personal planner like a BlackBerry) for taking notes and writing down interview locations, a cell phone so they can be reached, and business cards, if available, for networking opportunities.

Should I come if I don't have any prearranged interviews? That’s up to the candidate. While there are usually 50 to 60 schools conducting open searches (collecting c.v.’s onsite), there is no guarantee that a significant number of them will be in a particular field (and the field breakdown won’t be known until we get to San Diego). Less popular fields may only have three or four open searches. Popular fields such as 20th-century United States will have many open searches, but also many people submitting c.v.’s. Of course, there are a host of other great experiences at the annual meeting beyond looking for a job, and we don’t want to discourage anyone from attending. Candidates should weigh their chances of getting an interview versus the other benefits of attending an annual meeting—browsing the exhibit hall, attending sessions in their field, pursuing professional development (such as attending our interviewing workshop), and hearing about the latest historical research—and use their best judgment.

What else do I need to know before going through this? Candidates and interviewers alike should review the AHA’s Guidelines for the Hiring Process before the annual meeting. Participants may also want to review the appropriate sections in the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct. Both documents are available on the AHA web site. Also, my AHA Today blog post from August 2008, http://blog.historians.org/from-archives/572/from-the-archives-guidelines-for-the-hiring-process, reviews some of the Association’s other publications on the hiring process.

Is it as bad as I’ve heard? Don’t panic, it is not. In truth, a little bit of professionalism and a little bit of empathy go a long way. Candidates should be on time, dress appropriately, and try to relax. As a candidate, you want to present yourself as someone the search committee would like to have as a colleague! Dismissing a school out-of-hand as “not on my career track” won’t get you anywhere. Also, remember that search committees sometimes have to sit through 50 or 60 interviews over a four-day weekend to pick just one person to be their next colleague. Every year search committees tell us “there are so many qualified historians” or “I wish we could hire them all!” It is natural to be anxious and pessimistic about the Job Center, but thousands of historians have gone through the Job Center already, and thousands more will in the future.

Search committees, remember that you were once in your candidates’ shoes. Insecurity about the future of one’s career is not a feeling anyone wants to experience. Respect your candidates by paying attention to their presentations and asking follow-up questions about their research. Be honest about the status of the search, the committee’s timeline for a decision, and the candidate’s standing. Familiarize yourself with the AHA’s Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct and treat your candidates as the colleagues they could become!

Best of luck to everyone involved. See you in San Diego.

David Darlington is associate editor of Perspectives on History and is a co-manager of the Job Center.
AHA Guidelines for the Hiring Process

By the AHA Professional Division

In an effort to better serve members of the AHA, and to promote the highest standards of professional conduct in the hiring process, we provide these guidelines for search committees and job candidates.

General Criteria

1. Job discrimination is illegal. Interviewing and hiring should be based solely on professional criteria. Interviewers should not ask questions about a candidate’s marital status or family, race or national origin, age, or personal lifestyle. Candidates may, however, volunteer such information in the course of their own inquiries about the hiring institution, although this sort of discussion is usually more appropriate during an on-campus interview than in the preliminary stages of a candidacy.

2. All positions for historians should be advertised in the Employment Information Bulletin (classified ads) of Perspectives. If hiring institutions intend to interview at the AHA annual meeting, they should make every effort to advertise in the Perspectives issues for the fall months.

3. Advertisements for positions should contain specific information regarding qualifications and clear indication as to whether a position has actually been authorized or is contingent upon budgetary or other administrative considerations.

4. Candidates should seek interviews only for those jobs for which they are qualified, and under no circumstances should they misrepresent their training or their qualifications. To do otherwise is unprofessional and wastes the time and energy of everyone concerned.

5. All applications and inquiries for a position should be acknowledged promptly and courteously (within two weeks of receipt, if possible), and each applicant should be informed as to the initial action on the application or inquiry. No final decision should be made without considering all applications received before the closing date.

6. At all stages of a search, affirmative action/equal opportunity guidelines should be respected.

7. As candidates are eliminated, they should be notified promptly and courteously. Some hiring institutions notify all candidates when their search is completed. Unsuccessful candidates may wish to ask how their chances might have been improved. Hiring institutions often respond helpfully to such inquiries but they are not obliged to disclose the reasoning leading to their ultimate choices.

For Further Reading

The following online resources are also available:

The AHA Job Advertising Policy
www.historians.org/support ADPOLICY.htm

The AHA Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct
www.historians.org/pubs/Free/ ProfessionalStandards.cfm

The AHA statement, Best Practices on Spousal/Partner Hiring
www.historians.org/perspectives/ cib/spouse.cfm

Interviews at the AHA Annual Meeting

1. All participants in an interview should be prompt, efficient, and courteous. Job candidates should bring a sufficient supply of c.v.’s and writing implements to the meeting.

2. Interviews should take place on time, and candidates should be allowed enough time in interviews to develop their candidacies in some depth. This means that interviewers have to watch the time carefully, and try to avoid departing from the schedule they have established. It also means that job candidates should not schedule interviews too close together. Appointments often run over the allotted times.

3. Interviews should proceed in a manner that respects the professional and personal integrity of candidates and interviewers. Whenever possible, interviewing committees should include male and female representation.

4. Interviews should take place in a professional setting. The AHA strongly urges institutions interviewing at the AHA annual meeting to use the facilities provided through the Job Center.

Beginning with the 2000 annual meeting in Chicago, the AHA has made special arrangements with institutions conducting interviews outside of designated Job Center facilities. For more details, please see page the Job Center guidelines, which can be viewed and downloaded here. See “Interviews for Non-Job Register Facilities”* for guidelines for those conducting interviews outside of designated Job Center facilities.

The AHA discourages holding interviews in hotel bedrooms. If an interviewer thinks it is necessary to use a facility outside the Job Center, the Association strongly advises that a parlor—rather than a sleeping—room be used, and that a third person always be present in the room with the candidate. Interviewers using facilities outside the Job Center bear sole responsibility for establishing an appropriate professional atmosphere and should take special care to ensure that all interviews are conducted courteously and in a proper and professional manner.

If for any reason the interviewers choose not to take advantage of the AHA facilities, they should be specific when making other arrangements. Let the candidates know when, where, and with whom they will be meeting. Provide this information to the Job Center staff, who will then make it available to candidates.

* Please Note: The Job Center was formerly called the Job Register.
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The following list of 2010 annual meeting exhibitors has been updated from the Exhibitors’ Index printed on pages 144–145 of the 2010 annual meeting Program:

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Although the AHA welcomes members of its affiliated societies, the costs of organizing and holding the annual meeting are considerable. As a result, only REGISTRANTS with an AHA BADGE can participate in the AHA JOB CENTER, visit the EXHIBIT HALL, AND access the MESSAGING SYSTEM!
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**WHERE:** Random House Booth #513-515

**WHAT:** To discuss and sign his new book,  
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