The American Historical Association thanks the History Channel for its sponsorship of the Presidential Reception which will take place on Friday, January 6, 2012, in the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom X. The reception will commence immediately following Anthony Grafton’s presidential address—“The Republic of Letters in the American Colonies: Francis Daniel Pastorius Makes a Notebook in the Wilderness”—at the General Meeting, which starts at 8:30 p.m. All annual meeting attendees are cordially invited to both the address and the reception afterward.
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## Clarification about Registration Policy

### Discounted or Gratis Guest Registration Not Available

Given the high cost of organizing and staging the annual meeting, the AHA Council has determined that it is not financially possible to provide discounted or gratis guest or spousal registration. Guests of members are, of course, welcome to attend AHA–sponsored events and receptions, including the awards ceremony, as well as the presidential address and the reception that follows, and most sessions.

Registration badges will be required, however, to use AHA professional services, including the messaging system, the Internet Center, the Exhibit Hall, and the Job Center.
General Information

Location of main events: AHA and affiliated societies sessions will be held in the Sheraton Chicago, Chicago Marriott Downtown, and Westin Chicago River North. The AHA headquarters office will be located in the Sheraton’s River Exhibition Hall B. The Local Arrangements Committee office will be in the Sheraton’s Columbus Room B.

Registration: Meeting registration counters will be located in the Sheraton’s River Exhibition Hall B and will be open Thursday, January 5, from 12:00–7:00 p.m.; Friday, January 6, from 8:00 A.M.–6:00 p.m.; and Saturday, January 7, from 8:30 A.M.–4:00 p.m. Onsite registration will be $190 members, $240 nonmembers, $83 student members, $121 student nonmembers, $83 retired and unemployed, and $44 precollege teachers (evidence of employment is required for the precollege teachers’ rate). Individuals who have preregistered should go to preregistration self look-up counters to collect badges and other meeting material. Exhibitors should go to counters 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 507 and 509, located in the Sheraton’s River Exhibition Hall.

Exhibit Hall: Exhibits will be located in the Sheraton’s River Exhibit Hall. It will be open Thursday, January 5, from 3:00 P.M.–7:00 P.M.; Friday January 6, from 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; Saturday, January 7, from 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; and Sunday, January 8, from 9:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

Job Center: The Job Center, located in the Marriott’s Grand Ballroom, will be open Thursday, January 5, from 12:30 P.M.–6:00 P.M.; Friday, January 6, from 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; Saturday, January 7, from 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.; and Sunday, January 8, from 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. 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 Grand Ballroom Sal 1 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 or an e-mail 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.

Sharon K. Tune is the AHA’s Director of Meetings.
The 126th Annual Meeting

Corrections to the 2012 Annual Meeting Program

Compiled by Sharon K. Tune

AHA Program Committee Sessions

Jose M. Alamillo (California State University Channel Islands) has withdrawn from Session 3, “Inside Stories: Identity, Community, and the Historian’s Subjectivity,” scheduled for Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 p.m. in the Chicago Marriott’s Armitage Room (p. 40).

Stephen Brier (Graduate School and University Center and the Murphy Institute for Worker Education and Labor Studies, CUNY) has been added as a panelist on the session “Reshaping History: The Intersection of Radical and Women’s History,” scheduled for Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 p.m. in the Chicago Marriott’s Los Angeles Room (Session 10, p. 41).

Carl E. Ashley (Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State) replaces Susan C. Weetman (U.S. Department of State) on the session “U.S. State Archives and Government Information Secrecy: Access and Historical Research,” scheduled for Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 p.m. in the Chicago Marriott’s Clark Room (Session 31, p. 45).

Corrie Decker (Univ. of California, Davis) has been added as a speaker on the session “Professional Development: Turning Your Dissertation into a Book,” scheduled for Friday, January 6, 2:30–4:30 p.m. (Session 69, p. 61).

Robert Townsend (American Historical Association) has withdrawn from the session “Teaching ‘The Labor Question’ in U.S. History: Exploring Rights, Obligations, and Relationships at the American Workplace” (9:45–10:45 a.m. session).

Molly Myer’s correct affiliation is Lindblom Math & Science Academy, Chicago (11:45 a.m.–12:45 p.m. session).

Patricia Nelson Limerick’s (Univ. of Colorado at Boulder) luncheon address will be on “Teaching the Past in a Digital World: New Perspectives for History Education (12:45–2:00 p.m.)

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History has been added as a cosponsor of the AHA Film Festival screening of On These Shoulders We Stand, on Saturday, January 7, 5:00–7:00 p.m. in the Sheraton’s Sheraton Ballroom I (p. 102).
Guillermo Wilde (Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales, CONICET) has withdrawn from the session “Native Perspectives on the Transformation of Missions in Spanish and Portuguese America” (Session 119, p. 77).

On the session “Eating, Tasting, and Making Race in the United States, 1920s–60s,” presented on Saturday, January 7, 9:00–11:00 a.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Superior Room B, Erica J. Peters (Culinary Historians of North California) will serve as chair replacing Psyche Williams Forson (Univ. of the West of England) has withdrawn from the session “Moving Communities and Networks in the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade, Part 4: West African Historical Actors in the Era of the Slave Trade,” presented on Saturday, January 7, 9:00–11:00 a.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Superior Room B (p. 79).

Diana Gergel (Univ. of California, Berkeley) has withdrawn from Session 149, which has been retitled “Environmental History from the Peripheries: Case Studies from Eastern Spain, Central Asia, and the American Southwest” scheduled for Saturday, January 7, 11:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Superior Room B (p. 86).

Madge Dresser (Univ. of the West of England) has withdrawn from the session “Moving Communities and Networks in the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade, Part 5: Family Networks: Enslaved and Slave Traders in the Eighteenth-Century British Atlantic” (Session 163, p. 88).

The National Council on Public History has been added as a cosponsor with the AHA of Session 190, “Public History Goes Global: A Roundtable of Issues and Themes,” on Saturday, January 7, 2:30-4:30 p.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Michigan Room B (p. 96).

Ron Goeken (Minnesota Population Center) has withdrawn as a poster presenter (Session 197-5, p. 98).

David Prochaska (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) replaces Joel Beinin (Stanford Univ.) as a speaker on the session “Popular Protests in Global Perspective” scheduled for Sunday, January 8, 8:30–10:30 a.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Michigan Room B. He will speak on “In Plain Sight: Images of the Arab Spring” (Session 199, p. 103).

José Raga’s new affiliation is Univ. of California, Davis. He will deliver the paper “Public Education, Youth Radicalism, and Modernization in the Andes, Peru, 1958–62” on the session “Crafting Communities in Cold War Latin America: U.S. Modernization Efforts through Education, the Peace Corps, and the Alliance for Progress” on Sunday, January 8, 8:30–10:30 a.m. in the Chicago Marriott’s Chicago Ballroom H (Session 209, p. 105).

Jessica Graham’s new affiliation is the University of Notre Dame. She will deliver the paper “Communist Racial Democracy, Black Recruitment, and Inter-American Solidarity: The Cases of the United States and Brazil in the 1930s” on the session “Inter-American Networks and Racial Constructs in the Twentieth Century,” scheduled for Sunday, January 8, 8:30–10:30 a.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Chicago Ballroom X (Session 215, p. 106).

Christina Bueno’s (Northeastern Illinois Univ.) revised paper title is “Porfirian Positivism and the Construction of the Ancient Indian.” She is a speaker on the session “Reinventing Indians: New Perspectives on the ‘Indian Problem’ in Modern Mexico,” on Sunday, January 8, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Chicago Marriott’s Armitage Room (Session 236, p. 111).

Andrew R. Highsmith’s (Univ. of Texas at San Antonio) revised paper title is “Beyond Corporate Abandonment: General Motors and the Politics of Metropolitan Capitalism in Flint, Michigan.” He is a speaker on the session “Reconfiguring the Local: Global Networks and Metropolitan Boundaries,” scheduled for Sunday, January 8, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Erie Room (Session 237, 112).

Mark P. Bradley (Univ. of Chicago) replaces Andrew Rotter (Colgate Univ.) as chair of the session “Decolonizing U.S. History: The United States and Decolonization at Home and Abroad,” scheduled for Sunday, January 8, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Sheraton Chicago’s Sheraton Ballroom II (Session 239, p. 112).

Myles D. Beaupre (Univ. of Notre Dame) has withdrawn from the session “Ethnography, Ethnology, and Science, 1500–1800,
Part 3: Categories of Physical Difference,” on Sunday, January 8, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M. in the Chicago Marriott's Miami Room (Session 254, p. 115).

Affiliated Societies and Other Groups Sessions and Events

The following corrections refer to affiliated societies and other groups sessions and events in the annual meeting Program, and are listed in alphabetical order by affiliate.

Several American Catholic Historical Association sessions have been amended:

Pierpaolo Polzonetti (Univ. of Notre Dame) has retitled his presentation to “Music as Universal Liturgical Language: Tartini's Concertos for the Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua” (ACHA 1, p. 46).

David M. Perry (Dominican Univ.) was added as comment to Session 2 (p. 46).

Patrick J. McNamara’s affiliation has changed to Archives of the Archdiocese of New York (ACHA 7, p. 55).

Richard J. Wolfs's (King Street Advisers) last name was misspelled (ACHA 9, p. 56).

Bethany Kilcrease’s (Aquinas Coll.) paper title has been corrected to “Guy Thorne, Popular Catholicism, and Fin-de-siècle Literature” (ACHA 10, p. 66).

Isabelle Nagel’s (Ruhr-University Bochum) name was misspelled in ACHA 12 (p. 67).

The Agricultural History Society is not a cosponsor of ACHA 18 (p. 80).

Shawn F. Peters (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison) has been added as comment and Helen M. Giernick (Mount Marty Coll.) and Catherine Foisy (Concordia Coll., Montreal) have withdrawn from ACHA 19 (p. 80).

Jack Clark Robinson (Oblate School of Theology) replaces Daniel Dwyer (Siena Coll.) as chair of ACHA 24. In addition, Lawrence Jagdfeld’s (Sacred Heart Province) last name was misspelled (p. 108).

Ronald Rittgers (Valparaiso Univ.) replaces Mickey Mattox (Marquette Univ.) as chair of ACHA 26 (p. 109).

Updates to AHA Session 1:

From the Ancient Law to Gibbonian Histories: Sixty Years of J.G.A. Pocock

Thursday, January 5, 2012: 3:00–5:00 P.M.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom VI

Please note changes to the following presidential session:

Chair: Peter N. Miller, Bard Graduate Center
Papers:
- Pocock and the Fantastic Empires by Orest Ranum, Johns Hopkins Univ.
- From Machiavelli to Gibbon: John Pocock between Civil and Sacred History by John Roberston, Clare Coll., Univ. of Cambridge
- Gibbon and the Lausanne Historians by Bela Kapossy, Univ. de Lausanne

Comment: The Audience

Session 30 has been cancelled (p. 116).

Anne McGinness (Univ. of Notre Dame) was omitted from the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies session “Religious Networks, 1500–1914: Ideas/Knowledge” scheduled for Friday, January 6, 2:30–4:30 P.M. in the Chicago Marriott's Navy Pier Room. She will present the paper “Catholic and Protestant Reform Networks in Colonial Brazil: The Theology of Nicolas Durand de Villegaignon's Conversion in the France Antarctique” (ASPHS Session 3, p. 68).

Pamela Kyle Crossley (Dartmouth Coll.) replaces Nicola Di Cosmo (Institute for Advanced Study) as chair of the Chinese Historians of the United States session “Politics of Imperial Expansion and Rule: Strategies and Challenges of Governing the Frontiers of the Qing Empire in China, 1700–1911,” scheduled for Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 P.M. in the Westin Chicago River North's Washington Park Room (CHUS 1, p. 47).

The Urban History Association's board meeting has been rescheduled to Friday, January 6, 9:30–11:30 a.m., and will be held in the Westin Chicago River North's Parlor 312 (p. 30).

Sharon K. Tune is Director, Meetings for the American Historical Association.

New Session Added:

Jobs for Historians: Approaching the Crisis from the Demand Side

Friday, January 6, 1:00–2:30 P.M.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom VII

Chair: Anthony Grafton, Princeton University
Panel:
- Jesse Lemisch, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
- Edward Balleisen, Duke University
- John Dichtl, National Council on Public History
- Lynn Hunt, University of California, Los Angeles
The 126th Annual Meeting

The 126th General Meeting

By Sharon K. Tune

The General Meeting of the AHA will take place on Friday, January 6, 2012, at 8:30 p.m. in Chicago Ballroom VI of the Sheraton Chicago. President-elect William Cronon (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison) will announce the recipients of the AHA’s 2011 prizes and awards.

Presentation of the 8th Theodore Roosevelt-Woodrow Wilson Public Service Award

Judge Diane P. Wood will accept the award on behalf of the recipient, Sandra Day O’Connor, U.S. Supreme Court (retired)

Equity Awards

Individual: Andrés Tijerina (Austin Community Coll.)
Institutional: Department of History, University of Arizona

Herbert Feis Award

Alfred Goldberg (formerly of the Historical Office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense)

William Gilbert Award

Steven H. Corey (Worcester State Coll.) for “Pedagogy and Place: Merging Urban and Environmental History with Active Learning,” Journal of Urban History 36:1 (January 2010), 28–41

Raymond J. Cunningham Prize for the Best Article by an Undergraduate


Troyer Steele Anderson Prize

James Billington (Library of Congress)

Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award

Kathleen Neils Conzen (Univ. of Chicago)

Beveridge Family Teaching Prize

Marney Murphy (Three Rivers Middle School, Cleves, Ohio)
Jason Yaman (Blythewood Middle School, Blythewood, SC)

Honorary Foreign Member

Mechal Sobel (Univ. of Haifa)

Honorarium

Troyer Steele Anderson Prize

James Billington (Library of Congress)

Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award

Kathleen Neils Conzen (Univ. of Chicago)

Beveridge Family Teaching Prize

Marney Murphy (Three Rivers Middle School, Cleves, Ohio)
Jason Yaman (Blythewood Middle School, Blythewood, SC)

Theodore Roosevelt-Woodrow Wilson Public Service Award

Judge Diane P. Wood will accept the award on behalf of the recipient, Sandra Day O’Connor, U.S. Supreme Court (retired)

Equity Awards

Individual: Andrés Tijerina (Austin Community Coll.)
Institutional: Department of History, University of Arizona

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William Gilbert Award

Steven H. Corey (Worcester State Coll.) for “Pedagogy and Place: Merging Urban and Environmental History with Active Learning,” Journal of Urban History 36:1 (January 2010), 28–41

John E. O’Connor Film Award

The Pruitt-Igoe Myth: An Urban History, directed by Chad Freidrichs, produced by Chad Freidrichs, Jaime Freidrichs, Paul Fehler, and Brian Woodman; Unicorn Stencil Documentary Films

Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award

Elizabeth Blackmar (Columbia Univ.)

Roy Rosenzweig Prize for Innovation in Digital History

New York Public Library, “What’s on the Menu?” A project of NYPL Labs. Ben Vershbow, Project Director (Manager of NYPL Labs); Rebecca Federman, Project Curator (NYPL’s Culinary Collections Librarian and Electronic Resources Coordinator); and Michael Inman, Project Curator (NYPL’s Curator of Rare Books)
The Presidential Address:

“The Republic of Letters in the American Colonies: Francis Daniel Pastorius Makes a Notebook”

After the presentation of awards and honors at the General Meeting, AHA President Anthony Grafton (Princeton Univ.) will deliver his presidential address.

Many forms of history have gone global in the last few years. New studies have shown us how plants and populations, organic stimulants and religious revelations have moved around the world. In his presidential address entitled “The Republic of Letters in the American Colonies: Francis Daniel Pastorius Makes a Notebook,” scheduled to be delivered on Friday, January 6, 2012, AHA President Anthony T. Grafton will examine the ways in which some of the most central, and apparently local, traditions, methods and artifacts of European humanist scholarship were transplanted to the new world. Francis Daniel Pastorius was an eminently practical man, whose work as notary and politician played a central part in the creation of Germantown. He also co-authored the first great American protest against African American slavery. In addition to his open eyes and practical skills, he brought with him from Germany a particular approach to knowledge and a special way of using books, which took shape in European academies, and he remained strikingly faithful to these traditional habits of mind and pen throughout his life. Depicting the humanist at work, Grafton shows that the traditions of humanism were surprisingly adaptable to new needs and a new world.
The AHA’s Program Committee has constructed the 126th annual meeting in Chicago to be a major forum for presentations, discussions, and demonstrations of how digital methods might assist historical research and the humanities in general. The AHA hopes that in future, its meetings will become a hub where scholars and digital technologists come to debate, present new work, and stay up-to-date in research and publishing technology. The following is a list of digital history sessions to be presented at the 126th annual meeting:

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<td>Thursday, January 5</td>
<td>Noon–6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>THAT Camp (The Humanities and Technology Camp) AHA</td>
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<td>Thursday, January 5</td>
<td>3:00–5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 5. Digging into Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, January 5</td>
<td>3:00–5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 6. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) and North Atlantic Population Project (NAPP) Informational Workshop</td>
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<td>Friday, January 6</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.–11:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 36. Digital Humanities: A Hands-on Workshop (Research Division, Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media)</td>
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<td>Friday, January 6</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.–11:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 39. Hardtack and Software: Digital Approaches to the American Civil War</td>
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<td>Friday, January 6</td>
<td>2:30–4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 67. The Future Is Here: Pioneers Discuss the Future of Digital Humanities (Presidential Session)</td>
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<td>Friday, January 6</td>
<td>2:30–4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 68. Successfully Teaching History in the Online Environment: Experiences, Tips, and Thoughts (Teaching Division, Two-Year College Faculty Task Force)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, January 7</td>
<td>9:00–2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Workshop. Teachinghistory.org: Teaching the Past in a Digital World: New Perspectives for History Education (Teaching Division, Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media, National History Center)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, January 7</td>
<td>9:00–11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 101. New Directions in Spatial History (Presidential Session)</td>
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<td>Saturday, January 7</td>
<td>9:00–11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 105. Digital Technology and the Twenty-First-Century History Classroom</td>
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For full details on each session, see the 2012 Annual Meeting Program, available online and as an interactive PDF at:

historians.org/annual/2012
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January 5–8, 2012 126th Annual Meeting
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

Thursday, January 5, 8:55 a.m.–12:15 p.m.
Teaching Workshop: Recognizing Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
Free advance registration is required.

Thursday, January 5, 12:00–6:00 p.m.
THATCamp (The Humanities and Technology Camp) AHA
Parlor C (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
Free advance registration is required.

Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 p.m.
Afternoon Sessions of the AHA Program Committee

1. From the Ancient Law to Gibbonian Histories: Sixty Years of J.G.A. Pocock
Chicago Ballroom VI (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

2. Giving Flesh and Voice to “Ordinary People”—New Goals, New Means: A Roundtable
Chicago Ballroom VII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

3. Inside Stories: Identity, Community, and the Historian’s Subjectivity
Armitage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

4. Roundtable: Perspectives on the War of 1812 from the Collections of the Newberry Library
Bungeons Hall, The Newberry Library (60 W. Walton St.)

5. Digging into Data
Chicago Ballroom VIII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

6. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) and North Atlantic Population Project (NAPP) Informational Workshop
Chicago Ballroom IX (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

7. Women in Mexican Visual Arts
Chicago Ballroom A (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

8. “In Family Way”: Community Critiques of Sexuality and Violence in American Courtrooms
Chicago Ballroom B (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

9. Environments of Domestic War Planning: The Unintended Consequences of Federal Policy
Chicago Ballroom C (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

10. Restaging History: The Intersection of Radical and Women’s History
Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Miami Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

12. The (Scholarly) World Absorbs the Text: Learning and the Literal Sense of Scripture in Early Modern Europe
Houston Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

13. Birth, Death, and Control of Women: Female Networks in Ireland, 1850–1950
Chicago Ballroom F (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Chicago Ballroom G (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

15. In the Context of Nationalism, Race, and Religion: Three Case Studies of Deutschtum in South America, 1820 to the Present
Scottsdale Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

16. Exploring Political Networks in the Post-Civil Rights Era
Denver Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

17. Roundtable: John McCormick’s Machiavellian Democracy
Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

18. Rethinking the Model Migrant: New Perspectives on Jewish Migration
Chicago Ballroom H (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

19. Sailors, Scientists, and Speculators: Cooperating and Conflicting Maritime Networks in the Age of American Expansion
Bentham Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

20. Avenues of Influence: Discourse Networks in Britain during the Age of Revolution
Kansas City Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

21. Citizen Soldiers and Civil Disorder: The National Guard, 1877–1908
Michigan State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

22. Trading Communities and Networks in the Indian Ocean: From Premodern to Contemporary
Chicago Marriott Downtown

23. Foreign Students and the Internationalization of American Education during the Early Twentieth Century
Indianapolis Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

24. The Varieties of Religious Conflict in the Middle Ages
McHenry Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

25. Tensions of the Colonial State: Legitimation, Citizenship, and Participation in Dutch and Southeast Asia
Sheffield Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

26. Transnational Peace Networks and Communities of Pacifism from the 1920s to the 1960s
Iowa Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

27. Reconsidering Antisemitism and Jewishness in Cold War America
Michigan Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Minnesota Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

29. Imaging Communities: Visual Cultures of Race and Empire
Kane Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

30. Writing Global Histories
Chicago Ballroom D (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

31. U.S. State Archives and Government Information Secrecy: Access and Historical Research
Clark Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

32. Communities and Networks Lost and Recovered in Latin American Archives and Libraries, Part 1: Recreating Communities: Preserving Endangered Archives to Recover African and African-Descended Communities and Networks in the Iberian Colonies
Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

33. Moving Communities and Networks in the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade, Part 1: Memory, Identity, and Religion: Afro-Atlantic Encounters during the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade and Beyond
Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Thursday, January 5, 4:00–5:00 p.m.
Late Afternoon Session of the AHA Program Committee
Getting the Most Out of the Annual Meeting
Missouri Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Thursday, January 5, 3:00–5:00 p.m.
Afternoon Sessions of AHA Affiliated Societies

American Catholic Historical Association
Session 1: Communities and Networks in Early Modern European Catholicism
Lincolnshire Room 2 (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 2: Reconciling Medieval Communities: Priests, People, and Prostitutes
Illinois Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 3: Latinos and U.S. Catholicism: A Reappraisal
Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 4: Marian Devotion in North America
Dupage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 5: Perspectives in American Catholic History
Cook Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

American Society of Church History
Session 1: Jesuit Spiritualities in Global Perspective
Grant Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 2: Early Christian Theology
Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 3: Texts, Translations, and Transmissions: The Bible in Seventeenth–Century England
Promenade Ballroom A (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 4: Violence and Religion: Nineteenth–Century Massacres in the American West
Promenade Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)

Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies
Session 1: In the Name of Science: The Politics of Scientific Authority in Modern Spain
O’Hare Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Chinese Historians in the United States
Session 1: Politics of Imperial Expansion and Rule: Strategies and Challenges of Governing the Frontiers of the Qing Empire in China, 1700–1911
Washington Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 2: Marriage, Family, and Gender Construction in Republican China
Rogers Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History
Session 1: The Politics of Respectability Reconsidered: Using the Framework of Respectability to Examine Southern Lesbian History
River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

Conference on Latin American History
Session 3: Cancelled
Session 4: Transnational Networks of the Americas
Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 5: Development, Commerce, and the Social Question in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Latin America
Printers Row Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Coordinating Council for Women in History
Session 3: The Politics of Respectability Reconsidered: Using the Framework of Respectability to Examine Southern Lesbian History
River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era
Session 2: Exhibiting Progressive Tendencies: The Visual Communication of Ideology and Politics in the Progressive Era
Grace Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Society for Medieval Feminist Scholarship:
Women and Discipline in Religious Communities, East and West, in the Medieval World
Huron Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Thursday, January 5, 8:00–10:00 P.M.
Plenary Session: How to Write a History of Information: A Session in Honor of Peter Burke
Sheraton Ballroom V (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 9:30–11:30 A.M.
Morning Sessions of AHA Affiliated Societies
Alcohol and Drugs History Society
Session 1: Rival Notions of Respectability: Moral Injunction and Commercial Regulation in the Matter of Alcoholic Drinks
Parlor G (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

American Catholic Historical Association
Session 6: Building a Catholic Archival Network
Northwestern Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 7: Reconsidering Episcopal Leadership and Trusteeship in the U.S. Catholic Church
Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 8: Constructing Catholic Identity in Modern America
Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 9: The Papacy between Traditionalism and Modernity: From Pius XI to Benedict XVI
Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

American Society of Church History
Session 5: Missiology and Missionary Strategies in Colombia, Mexico, and the Marshall Islands, Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries
Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 6: Perspectives on Race, Antisemitism, and Religion in Europe from the Second World War to Its Aftermath
Grant Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 7: Pietism and Slavery
Pommele Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 8: Domestic Metaphors for the Divine in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages
Pommele Ballroom C (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 9: Harry Stout’s The New England Soul after 25 Years
Pommele Ballroom A (Westin Chicago River North)
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

Association of Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies
Session 2: Communities of Spain: Empire, Diplomacy, and Religion
Navy Pier Room
(Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Association of Ancient Historians
Session: Trade and Travel in the Ancient Mediterranean
Parlor B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Chinese Historians in the United States
Lincoln Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 4: Teaching Modern Asian History: Themes and Sources
Boggs Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 5: Social Network Analysis and Digitalizing History from Imperial to Modern Times
Washington Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Conference Group for Central European History
Session 3: Nazi Local: Placing the Production of Power in the Third Reich
Parlor D (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Conference on Latin American History
Session 11: Missionary and Mission History
Session 12: Mexico in the 1920s: New Historical and Historiographical Perspectives
Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 13: National Consolidation and the Promotion of “Progress”: Chile, Argentina, and Mexico in the Late Nineteenth Century
Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 14: Crime in Modern Latin America: New Narratives on Deviance and Social Control
River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Coordinating Council for Women in History
Session 6: Half the Sky: Teaching Women and Gender in World History
Sheffield Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 7: The Other Hull House Women: Female Community Building and Feminist Networking in Twentieth-Century America
Grace Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Economic History Association
Session: A Discussion of Before and Beyond Divergence: The Politics of Economic Change in China and Europe by Jean-Laurent Rosenthal and R. Bin Wong
Belmont Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Goldberg Center for Excellence in Teaching
Session 1: Current Events in Historical Perspective, Part I: Global Strategy and Politics
Parlor E (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

National Coalition of Independent Scholars: Scholars and Scholarship on the Margins: Independent Scholars and “Otherness” in History
Parlor F (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

National History Center
Session 1: The Subversive Power of Environmental History
Mainfair Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
Session 2: Historians, Journalists, and the Challenges of Getting It Right, Part 1: American Biography and the Cold War
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Polish American Historical Association
Session 1: Issues in the History of Polish American Organisations
Tennessee Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
Session 2: Polonia in the Northeastern United States
Arkansas Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 12:00–2:00 p.m.
FILM FESTIVAL
A Film Unfinished
Sheraton Ballroom I (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 1:00–2:00 p.m.
AHR OPEN FORUM
Meet the Editors and Staff of the American Historical Review
Chicago Ballroom VIII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 1:00–2:00 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETY
Social Science Research Council:
SSRC Fellowships Information Session
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 1:00–2:30 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE
New Session:
Jobs for Historians: Approaching the Crisis from the Demand Side
Sheraton Ballroom VII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 1:00–4:00 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES
American Society of Church History
Session 10: Walking Tour of Historic Chicago Religious Sites
Washington Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Friday, January 6, 2:30–4:30 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE
67. The Future Is Here: Pioneers Discuss the Future of Digital Humanities
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
68. Successfully Teaching History in the Online Environment: Experiences, Tips, and Thoughts
Chicago Ballroom IX (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
69. Professional Development: Turning Your Dissertation into a Book
Chicago Ballroom VI (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
70. Disability, the Family, and the Domestic Sphere
Sheraton Ballroom II (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
71. Cold War Policing and the American Empire
Chicago Ballroom A (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
72. The Promise of De-centering National Histories: America, Germany, and Spain
Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
73. Cultures and Corpses: Death in Three World Cities—New York, Alexandria, and Beijing
Chicago Ballroom B (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
74. Expanding the Boundaries: Putting American Reconstruction in National and Transnational Terms
Miami Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
75. Multi-racial, Multi-ethnic Chicago: Social Relations in the Twentieth-Century City
Michigan Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
76. Working Women’s Encounters with Feminism in Post–World War II America
Scottsdale Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
77. Monument and Memory
Chicago Ballroom C (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
78. Communities and Networks in the Americas, Africa, and the Indian Ocean
Denver Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
79. Historiography and Empire in the Early Modern Atlantic World
Sheraton Ballroom III (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
80. A Fluid Frontier: African Canadian and African American Transnationalism in the Detroit River Borders
Chicago Ballroom F (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
81. Liverpool’s Maritime Communities and Networks, 1750–1815
Chicago Ballroom G (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
82. Contested Identities among Americans Abroad
Chicago Ballroom H (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
83. The Fluidity of Nationality in the Era of Global Migration
Houston Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
84. Everyday Nationalism in the Rio de la Plata and Brazil, 1850–1910: From Military and State Consolidation to Popular Expression
Kansas City Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
85. Toxic Networks: Science, Eugenics, and the Politics of Race in Latin America
Armitage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
86. Indigenous Intermediaries: Networks of Multilingualism and Community in Colonial Latin America
Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
87. Creating Creativity: A Roundtable Discussion of Moving beyond Lecture in Today’s College Classroom
Chicago Ballroom VIII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
88. “A Land Without History”? Renewing the Social History of the Amazon
Ontario Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

89. Leprosy in a Global Community, 1866–1951
   Superior Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

90. Constructive Aspects of Mass Violence
   Indiana Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

91. Anti-urban City Planning in Twentieth-Century Europe: Creating (National) Community and Reconstituting Social Networks
   Iowa Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

92. Normalizing Difference in a Colonial Regime: Indians and Imperial Uses of Ethnographic Knowledge in Latin America
   Eric Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

93. Internal Colonialism, Violence, and Gender in U.S./Indigenous Relations
   Superior Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

94. French Revolutionary Violence, Democracy, and the Self
   Michigan Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

95. The Business of Media History: Technology, Journalism, Advertising
   Sheraton Ballroom IV (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

96. Mothers and Infants of a Modern India: Who Should Provide for Their Health?
   Sheraton Ballroom V (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

97. World History and Its Public
   Chicago Ballroom D (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

98. Communities and Networks Lost and Recovered in Latin American Archives and Libraries, Part 3: Lost Histories: The Destruction of Archives and Libraries in Latin America
   Michigan Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

   Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

100. Pirates, State Actors, and Hegemonic Systems in the Pre-modern Mediterranean, Part 2: Transgressors and Opportunists
    Belmont Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

American Society of Church History

Session 11: Habermas, the Public Sphere, and American Religious History
  Grant Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 12: Ecclesiology and Christian Institutions
   Lincoln Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 13: A Place for Grace: Religion and Contests of Identity in the Mississippi River Valley, 1812–45
   Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 14: Religion in Imperial Britain, 1800–1970
   Promenade Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 15: Conference on Latin American History Session 23: Nation–States and Missions in Paraguay, Colombia, and Africa in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
   Promenade Ballroom C (Westin Chicago River North)

Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

Session 3: Religious Networks, 1500–1914: Ideas/Knowledge
   Navy Pier Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Conference on Latin American History

Session 2: Current Events in Historical Perspective, Part II: Social History
   Parlor E (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Catholic Historical Association

Session 10: The Popular Culture of Trans-Atlantic Catholicism in the Twentieth Century
   Northwestern Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

American Catholic Historical Association

Session 11: Mining Religious Sources: Profits and Pitfalls—Graduate Student Roundtable
   Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 12: Councilor Catholicism in Comparison: Public Activism in the United States and Germany, 1965–85
   Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 13: Rome and American Culture from Leo XIII to John Paul II
   Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

German Historical Institute

Session 1: Communities of Consumers! Social–Democratic Spaces in the Age of Postwar Mass Consumption
   Grace Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Goldberg Center for Excellence in Teaching

Session 2: Current Events in Historical Perspective, Part II: Social History
   Parlor E (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 2:30–5:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Catholic Historical Association

Session 14: In the Shadow of Hull House: Catholic Church Architecture on Chicago's Near West Side
   Minnesota Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Friday, January 6, 4:30–6:30 p.m.

FILM FESTIVAL

My Perestroika
   Sheraton Ballroom I (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 4:45–5:45 p.m.

AHA OPEN FORUM

LGBTQ Historians Task Force Open Forum
   Parlor E (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Friday, January 6, 4:45–6:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF AHA AFFILIATED SOCIETY

National Endowment for the Humanities

EDSITEment Info Session
   Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Look for it at the 126th Annual Meeting, and online at: www.historianstv.com
The AHA invites all annual meeting participants to the Presidential Reception to be held on Friday, January 6, 2012, in the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom X, immediately following Anthony Grafton’s presidential address. The AHA thanks the History Channel for its sponsorship of the Presidential Reception.
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

American Society for Environmental History
Session: Scientists as Activists since 1945
- Parlor F (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

American Society of Church History
Session 16: Christianity Going Native? Missionary Encounters in Guatemala, Mexico, Central America, and Nigeria in the Twentieth Century
- Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 17: Conflict and Compromise: Reappraising the History of Gender in Southern Baptist Battle Battles
- Promenade Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 18: American Catholics and Anti-Catholicism in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
- Promenade Ballroom C (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 19: Considering Esther Chung-Kim’s Inventing Authority: The Use of the Church Fathers in Reformation Debates over the Eucharist
- Promenade Ballroom A (Westin Chicago River North)

Business History Conference
Session 2: Writing History at the Wall Street Journal
- Grace Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Chinese Historians in the United States
Session 6: Constructing Chinese Communities in Urban America
- Rogers Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History
Session 5: Building Community, Combating Phobia, Part 1: The Media’s Narratives on “Patient Zero” and Gay Sex during the AIDS Epidemic
- Michigan State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Conference on Faith and History
Session: Historians, Historiography, and the Confessional Divide
- McHenry Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Conference on Latin American History
Session 33: Transnational Anthropology in the Americas
- Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 35: Christianity Going Native? Missionary Encounters in Guatemala, Mexico, Central America, and Nigeria in the Twentieth Century
- Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)
Session 34: Popular Culture and Conflict in Latin America and the Caribbean
- River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Goldberg Center for Excellence in Teaching
Session 3: Current Events in Historical Perspective, Part III: Urban Affairs
- Parlor E (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Institute of International Education—CIES
- Fullbright Scholar Program Information Session
- Lincolnshire Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

National History Center
Session 4: Historians, Journalists, and the Challenges of Getting It Right, Part 2: Publishing and the American Century
- Mayfair Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Polish American Historical Association
Session 5: Book Forum: Brian McCook, The Borders of Integration
- Tennessee Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
Session 6: Polish and Polish American Literary Themes
- Arkansas Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Society for Italian Historical Studies
Session 2: Church and Society in Medieval Italy
- Parker D (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Saturday, January 7, 11:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m.
Midday Sessions of the AHA Program Committee
134. Radical Enlightenment: A Session in Honor of Margaret Jacob
- Sheraton Ballroom V (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
135. Historians and Principles of Access to Archives
- Clark Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
- Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
137. Talk Data to Me: A Conversation with Historians about Using Large-Scale Digital Data in Research and Teaching
- Armitage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
138. Crowdsourcing History: Collaborative Online Transcription and Archives
- Chicago Ballroom IX (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
139. Musical Communities and Youth behind the Iron Curtain: The Socialist Beat in the Soviet Bloc
- Erie Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
140. Does Quixote Drink Coca-Cola? Americanism, Anti-Americanism, and Americanization in Twentieth-Century Spain
- Chicago Ballroom A (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
141. Local Christianities: Franciscan Conflicts and Accommodations in Asia and Latin America
- Chicago Ballroom B (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
142. Global Connections among Struggles for Racial Justice: Britain, Germany, South Africa, and the United States
- Chicago Ballroom C (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
143. New Directions in Early Islamic Historiography
- Chicago Ballroom D (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
144. Creating a Blueprint for History and Social Science Education: Advancing Instruction, Assessment, Student Learning, and Engagement
- Chicago Ballroom F (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
145. Written Law and Empire in the Ancient World: A Comparative Perspective
- Miami Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
146. Communities of Women in Medieval Economic Networks
- Chicago Ballroom G (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
147. The Social World of Devotional and Moral Discourses in Colonial Mexico and Guatemala
- Chicago Ballroom H (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
148. CLAH Presidential Session: Hemispheric Approaches to Diasporic Networks and Migrations in the Age of Empire
- Superior Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
149. Environmental History from the Peripheries: Case Studies from East Africa, Eastern Spain, Central Asia, and the American Southwest
- Superior Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
150. Rethinking National Imaginaries in South Asia: The Case of the Borderlands of Kashmir, Pashhtunistan, and Assam
- Michigan Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
151. Connecting Radical Protestant Communities in the Early Atlantic World
- Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
152. Disability, Community, and the State
- Michigan Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
153. Scandal, Drama, and Intrigue: The Politics of Latin American Telenovelas in the Late Twentieth Century
- Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
154. Governing Communities: The Latin American Municipality in the Long Nineteenth Century
- Indiana Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
155. Bold Mamas and Audacious Entrepreneurs: Early African Gender Dynamics and the African Diaspora
- Missouri Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
- Colorado Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
157. Shaping the South Atlantic Complex: Networks and Exchanges, 1500–1822
- Sheraton Ballroom III (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
158. Outsiders to Second–Wave Feminism in the United States: Expanding a Traditional Narrative
- Chicago Ballroom VIII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
159. Retelling Church–State History in America
- Scottsdale Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
160. Law, Sexuality, and Community: Legal and Popular Understandings of “Illicit” Sex in Nineteenth-Century America
- Chicago Ballroom VI (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
161. The Illegal City: Drugs, Radical Islam, and Informal Settlements in Africa, the Middle East, and the Postwar United States
- Idaho Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
162. The Global Occult: The “Hidden” Counter–Currents of Cultural Connectivity
- Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
163. Moving Communities and Networks in the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade, Part 5: Family Networks: Enslaved and Slave Traders in the Eighteenth-Century British Empire
- Belmont Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 2012
11:30 A.M.—2:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE
164. Poster Session, Part I
Sheraton Ballroom II
(Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Society for Austrian and Habsburg History
Session 2: Early Modern Habsburg Women, European Diplomacy, and Religious Patronage
Houston Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Toyobo Prize Foundation
Session: Global History and Intellectual Networks
Kansas City Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 2012
12:00–2:00 P.M.

FILM FESTIVAL
2011 John O’Connor Film Award Winner:
The Peutri–Igoe Myth: An Urban History
Sheraton Ballroom I (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 2012
2:30–4:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE
165. Thinking the Twentieth Century: In Memory of Tony Judt
Sheraton Ballroom V (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

166. Digital History Workshop, Part 2: State of the Field
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

167. Archivists, Historians, and the Future of Authority in the Archives
Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

168. Teaching History in a Digital Age
Sheraton Ballroom IV (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

169. Practicum: Teaching and Learning U.S. Social History with HERB
Chicago Ballroom IX (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

170. Digital Research Learning Curve: Practical Lessons from a Seven-Year Historical Census Database Project
Chicago Ballroom A (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

171. Power within Diaspora: The Politics of Maroon Communities in Angola, Peru, Colombia, and the United States, 1600s–1800s
Chicago Ballroom B (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

172. Building the Model Community in Central and Eastern Europe.
Scottsdale Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

173. Beyond Gender and Genre: Familiar Networks in the Early Modern World
Denver Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

174. The Historian and Television History: Rethinking the Television Age
Superior Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

175. Religion, War, and the Formation of an American Identity
Superior Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

176. Communities and Society: The History of Emotions in the Middle Ages
Chicago Ballroom C (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Chicago Ballroom E (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

178. Policy, Power, and Prisons: The Paradox of Twentieth–Century Justice
Chicago Ballroom G (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Michigan Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

180. Rethinking American Education in the Progressive Era
Colorado Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

181. Secret State Information in Early Modern Europe
Sheraton Ballroom III (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

182. A Social Turn in Latin American Environmental History?
Houston Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

183. Creating Communities through Coercion in Seventeenth–Century France
Inoa Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

184. The Evangelical Century? Reappraising the Significance of Religion in the Modern United States
Kansas City Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

185. Judge—Made Law in Mexico, 1850–1910: Toward the Redefinition and Establishment of Networks and Communities
Michigan Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

186. Communities Made of Money: Coin, Notes, and Credit in the European Eighteenth Century
Chicago Ballroom H (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Chicago Ballroom D (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

189. Everyday Calculations: Varieties of Commercial Numeracy in Early America
Ontario Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

190. Public History Goes Global: A Roundtable of Issues and Themes
Michigan Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

191. Cold War Kids: The Ideologies of Punk in the East and the West
Erie Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

192. Radical Networks: Constructing Mid–Nineteenth–Century Reform Communities
Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

193. Historical Networks of Global Capitalism: China and Europe Compared
Miami Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

194. Writing Borderlands into U.S. History
Armitage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Belmont Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Indiana Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

www.historians.org/annual/2012
Session 10: Mentoring: Wish Lists, War
Session 9: A Reflection of American Values: Sport in the Twentieth Century
Session 8: Religion in Poland: Community, Conflict, and Cooperation
Session 7: Historians, Journalists, and the Challenges of Getting It Right, Part 4: American Intervention
Session 6: Deceptions of Catholic Life on the Silver Screen: From Italy to Hollywood
Session 5: Catholicism in the City of the Big Shoulders
Session 4: Fashion Italy’s Eastern Front: Ideology, Imagery, and Intellectuals, 1939–45
Session 3: Presidential Policy and the Catholic Church in America from Jimmy Carter to G.H.W. Bush
Session 2: Mormon History Association: Northwester Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
Session 1: The Convergence of Military and Religious Constructs in the Twentieth Century
Session 49: Caribbean Studies Committee Roundtable
Session 48: Diplomatic Histories: A Roundtable
Session 47: Visualizing the Cuban Revolution
Session 46: Cold War Revolutions and Ideology, Imagery, and Intellectuals, 1939–45
Session 45: Mexican Studies Committee: In Honor of 2012: Time and Representation in Central America
Session 44: Latin American History Committee: The 1970s Are History: Opportunities and Limitations of Democratic Openings in Mexico
Session 43: Latin American History Committee: The 1970s Are History: Opportunities and Limitations of Democratic Openings in Mexico
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The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 2:30–5:00 P.M.**

**AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

197. Poster Session, Part 2

Sheraton Ballroom II (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 2:30–4:30 P.M.**

**AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

**American Catholic Historical Association**

Session 20: Protestant Catholicity: The Hidden Reformation of American Christian Communities
Northwestern Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 21: Depictions of Catholic Life on the Silver Screen: From Italy to Hollywood
Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 22: Catholicism in the City of the Big Shoulders
Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 23: Presidential Policy and the Catholic Church in America from Jimmy Carter to G.H.W. Bush
Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

**American Society of Church History**

Session 25: The Construction of Arian Memories
Jackson Park Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 26: Mormon History Association: Teaching Mormonism in the Digital Age
Presenadale Ballroom A (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 27: Secularism and Protestant Identity in the Early Twentieth Century
Presenadale Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 28: Divergent Interpretations of the Reformation
Presenadale Ballroom C (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 29: Reassessing Missions in the Colonial Atlantic World
Executive Room (Westin Chicago River North)

**Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History**

Session 7: Bodies of Evidence: Queer Oral History Methods
Clark Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 8: Race-ing the Sexual Revolution
Michigan State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

**Conference on Latin American History**

Session 46: Visualizing the Cuban Revolution
Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 47: Cold War Revolutions and Counter-Revolutions in the Caribbean and Central America
River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 48: CLAH Presidential Session: Negotiating the Challenges of Publishing in the Twenty–First Century
Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

**Conference on Women in History**

Session 9: A Reflection of American Values: Sport in the Twentieth Century
Grace Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 10: Mentoring: Wish Lists, War Stories, and Words of Wisdom
Sheffield Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 8:30–10:30 A.M.**

**EARLY MORNING SESSIONS OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

198. James M. McPherson:
A Life in American History
Sheraton Ballroom V (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

199. Popular Protests in Global Perspective
Michigan Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

200. A Winner's Guide to Graduate and Postdoctoral Grant and Fellowship Competitions
Chicago Ballroom VI (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

201. The Digital History Seminar
Sheraton Ballroom II (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

202. A Conversation about Text Mining as a Research Method
Sheraton Ballroom III (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

203. The Meanings of Correspondence in Modern Latin American History
Chicago Ballroom A (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

204. Life and Death on New Spain's Northern Frontier
Chicago Ballroom B (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

205. Refugees and Refugee Camps: A Comparative Perspective since World War II
Chicago Ballroom C (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

206. Fluid Worlds, Shifting Selves: Gender, Difference, and the Making of Transnational Maritime Communities
Chicago Ballroom F (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

207. Building Transatlantic Women's Communities and Networks, 1880s–1940s
Chicago Ballroom G (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

208. The 1970s Are History: Opportunities and Limitations of Democratic Openings in Mexico
Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

209. Crafting Communities in Cold War Latin America: U.S. Modernization Efforts through Education, the Peace Corps, and the Alliance for Progress
Chicago Ballroom H (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

210. Dreams of Development: Transnational Perspectives on Gender, Work, and Violence
Armitage Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

211. Sailing Ships, Silver Buckles, and Solemn Bonds: Powerful Threads of Community Webs
Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

212. The Terms of Engagement and Belonging in Colombia's Long 1930s and 1940s
Ontario Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

213. Black Militias in the Spanish Atlantic World during the Age of Revolution
Superior Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

214. The Transformation of Christian and Muslim Communities from Spiritual to Territorial after the Wars of Twelfth–Century Iberia
Superior Room B (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

215. Inter–American Networks and Racial Constructions in the Twentieth Century
Chicago Ballroom X (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)
216. Jewish and Latin American: Negotiating Ethnicity, Nation(s), and Continent in Argentina and Brazil, 1950–70
Miami Room
(Chicago Marriott Downtown)

217. Environmental History of Colonial Mexico City
Colorado Room
(Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

218. Boundaries and Border Crossers in North America and Beyond
Scottsdale Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

219. Before “Social Media”: Communication, Community, and Politics in the Twentieth–Century United States
Chicago Ballroom VII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

220. In Search of a New Balance: Meat in Twentieth–Century American History
Erie Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

221. From City to Suburb: Associations, Ethnic Enclaves, and Public Spaces in Early Twentieth–Century America
Chicago Ballroom IX (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

222. Lost in Translation: The Strange Transpacific Careers of Mahjong, the SS Nemesis, and the Chinese Typerwriter
Missouri Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

223. Between Europe and the Mediterranean: Knowledge, Religion, and Politics in Four Early Modern Italian Cities
Michigan Room A (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

224. World Wide Webs? Networks and Intellectual Communities in the British Empire
Chicago Ballroom VIII (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

225. Global Radicalism and the “One Big Union”: Transnational Histories of the Industrial Workers of the World
Chicago Ballroom D (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

226. Elite Political and Economic Networks in Mexican History
Chicago Ballroom E (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Arkansas Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

228. Looking for the Tracks: The Quest for African Sources on Slavery and the Slave Trade, Part 1
Clark Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

American Catholic Historical Association

Session 24: Franciscan Pioneers and Prophets in the United States
Northwestern Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 25: Catholic Response to Modernity
Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 26: Martin Luther in His Catholic Context: Some New Research
Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 27: Looking at the Face of Europe from North American Eyes
Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

American Society of Church History

Session 30: Rethinking Contemporary Evangelicalism
Pompano Beach Room B (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 31: Authorizing Women: The Construction, Promotion, and Reclamation of Women's Authority and Authorship in Late Antique and Medieval Texts
Pompano Beach Room A (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 32: Healing, Ethnic Identity, and the Globalization of Pentecostalism
Pompano Beach Room C (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 33: Six Days Shalt Thou Labor: Class and the Transformation of American Protestantism
Executive Room (Westin Chicago River North)

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History

Session 10: The Pleasures and Perils of LGBTQ Public History
Michigan State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 11: Coordinating Council for Women in History Session 14: Ending Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell: Lessons Learned from Integrating Minorities and Women in the U.S. Military Issue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Conference on Latin American History

Session 62: Revolutionary Sovereignties: Latin American Politics in the Wake of the Cuban Revolution
Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 63: Gender, Labor, Welfare, and Family across Latin America
Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Session 64: Jesuits and Crypto–Jews in Seventeenth–Century Spanish America: Individual and Familial Biographies
River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Sunday, January 8, 8:30–10:30 A.M.
Early Morning Sessions of Affiliated Societies

Sunday, January 8, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.
Late Morning Sessions of the AHA Program Committee

PLEASE NOTE:
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!
The 126th Annual Meeting: Sessions at a Glance

252. Art and History Education: Using Visual Arts to Spark Engagement in History and Build Interpretive Skills
Los Angeles Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

253. The Nature of the State in Mid–century Mexico, 1934–60
Huron Room (Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers)

Miami Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

255. Looking for the Tracks: The Quest for African Sources on Slavery and the Slave Trade, Part 2
Clark Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

256. Sexing Up the “Long” 1950s, Part 2: Urban and Transnational Narratives in the Americas and Europe
Addison Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

257. The Mughal Empire: New Debates, Part 2: The Performance of Sovereignty in the Mughal Empire: New Comparisons and Contexts
Belmont Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

Late Morning Sessions of the AHA Affiliated Societies

- American Catholic Historical Association
  - Session 28: The American Catholic Church and the “Problem” of Immigration in the Twentieth Century
    Northwestern Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
  - Session 29: De–centering old stories: Where Was North American Catholicism Born?
    Ohio State Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
  - Session 30: The Catholic Church, War, Peace, and Democracy in the Early Federal Republic of Germany
    Purdue Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)
  - Session 31: Tensions within the North American Church
    Wisconsin Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

- American Society of Church History
  - Session 34: After Edwards: Appropriations of the New England Theology
    Promenade Ballroom A (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 35: Gendered Christianity in Twentieth–Century Missions and Rituals
Promenade Ballroom B (Westin Chicago River North)

Session 36: Early Modern Protestant Appropriation of Catholic Thought and Practice
Promenade Ballroom C (Westin Chicago River North)

Conference on Latin American History

- Session 73: Students, Intellectuals, and Politicians, 1945–80: A New Cultural History of Political Practice in Mid–Twentieth–Century Latin America
  Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

- Session 74: The Progressive Catholic Church and Society in Ecuador and Colombia
  Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

- Session 75: Political Radicalism in Cold War Latin America: Networks, Contact Zones, and Tensions from Left and Right
  River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

Conference on Latin American History

- Session 73: Students, Intellectuals, and Politicians, 1945–80: A New Cultural History of Political Practice in Mid–Twentieth–Century Latin America
  Old Town Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

- Session 74: The Progressive Catholic Church and Society in Ecuador and Colombia
  Wrigleyville Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

- Session 75: Political Radicalism in Cold War Latin America: Networks, Contact Zones, and Tensions from Left and Right
  River North Room (Chicago Marriott Downtown)

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January 5–8, 2012  126th Annual Meeting  21
Hotel Floor Plans: Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers

Exhibit Level

Lobby Level
Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile

7th Floor, Grand Ballroom Level
Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile

2nd Floor

[Diagram of 2nd Floor]

3rd Floor

[Diagram of 3rd Floor]
The Westin Chicago River North

River Level 2
New Titles in the
Essays on Global and Comparative History series

Locating the United States in Twentieth-Century World History
by Carl J. Guarneri

The Impact of the Two World Wars in a Century of Violence
by John H. Morrow Jr.

World Migration in the Long Twentieth Century
by Jose C. Moya and Adam McKeown

Women in the Twentieth-Century World
by Bonnie G. Smith

Twentieth-Century Urbanization: In Search of an Urban Paradigm for an Urban World
by Howard Spodek

A Century of Environmental Transitions
by Richard P. Tucker

and the
New Essays on American Constitutional History series

Religion, Morality, and the Constitutional Order by Linda Przybyszewski

Visit the AHA’s booths (507 & 509) in the Exhibit Hall, located in River Exhibition Hall of the Sheraton Chicago.

Find these new titles and others for sale in the Registration area, located in River Exhibition Hall B of the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers. Or visit the AHA’s online Pubshop at www.historians.org/pubshop.
In the 1850s, Polish and Czech immigrants began finding their way to Chicago, establishing between their adopted city and central and eastern Europe a relationship comprised not only of a population transfer, but also of a rich cultural and economic exchange. By the 1920s, people of Slavic descent made up the majority of the city’s population, surpassing the German Americans who had dominated from the 1850s until World War I. The Chicago area boasts the largest urban Polish population outside Warsaw, and the largest concentration of Czechs outside Prague and Vienna.

Five large Polish districts appeared across the city in the decades that followed: along the Milwaukee Avenue Corridor, the Lower West Side, Bridgeport, Back of the Yards, and South Chicago-Hegewisch. Czechs tended to settle in the Pilsen and Czech California neighborhoods, as they followed 22nd Street (Cermak Road), Blue Island Avenue, and 26th Street west to outlying neighborhoods and the suburbs. Other Slavic groups followed, with large concentrations of Slovaks on the Southwest Side, especially the Back of the Yards; Croatians, Serbs, and Slovenians on the Southeast Side; Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians on the North Side. Jewish communities from central and eastern Europe often settled in or near these neighborhoods.

The first Polish Catholic parish was established in 1867 in the West Town area, adjacent to a German Catholic settlement. Initially, Poles were welcomed into St. Boniface—the local German parish—but after being denied entrance to the church, they established St. Stanislaus Kostka, on Noble Street, just blocks from their German neighbors. St. Stanislaus Kostka became a seed that bore much fruit; from it, the Resurrectionist Fathers expanded a string of magnificent Polish parishes northwest along Milwaukee Avenue. National Polish fraternal organizations—including the rival Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance—set up their Chicago headquarters near the intersection of Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, whose surrounding area became known as the Polish Downtown. The addition of a second large Catholic church, Holy Trinity, in 1872 earned the neighborhood the name Stanislawowo-Trojcowo among Poles, after the two competing, sometimes ideologically opposed Catholic parishes. Today, both remain Catholic churches, though Holy Trinity changed its status to a mission to the Polish community in 1987. Over time, Polish Catholics would organize some 60 parishes in the Chicago area.

Work in the lumberyards, packinghouses, steel mills, foundries, and factories of Chicago drew and dispersed Polish immigrants across the city. Many were attracted to the Lower West Side, where they founded St. Adalbert’s, adding its magnificent Baroque edifice in 1914. Now a predominantly Mexican parish, St. Adalbert still acknowledges its Polish roots. To this second settlement were added Polish neighborhoods in nearby Bridgeport and Back of the Yards, as well as a large community of Poles on the Southeast Side, who established four parishes in South Chicago and one, St. Florian’s, in Hegewisch. Czech Chicagoans settled first on the city’s Near North Side (in the area that would become the Gold Coast), then in the South Loop, and by the Civil War years, in the immigrant melting pot of the Near West Side. Here, in a neighborhood known as Praha (Little Prague), Chicago’s Czechs created fraternal, religious, and educational institutions that would serve the community well, spreading south to Pilsen after the Great Fire of 1871, and west to the suburbs of Cicero and Berwyn. The Czech community was ideologically divided between Catholics, Freethinkers, and Protestants, and their multi-layered history played itself out on the streets of Chicago. Praha’s Catholics organized St. Wenceslaus parish; Freethinkers established lodges and schools as well as the Sokol gymnastic clubs; and Protestants organized congregations. Svornost, a Freethinkers newspaper, was the first Czech journal in the city; Catholics and Protestants quickly matched it with publications of their own. Czech Catholics organized parishes and parochial schools, culminating in the 1887 creation of St. Procopius College in Pilsen. Now Illinois Benedictine University, it moved to its current location in Lisle, Illinois, in 1901.

### Slavic Museums and Cultural Centers in Chicago

**Croatian Cultural Center**  
2845 W. Devon Ave.  
773-338-3839

**Czechoslovak Heritage Museum**  
122 W. 22nd St.  
Oak Brook, IL 60523  
museum@csafraternallife.org

**Polish Museum of America**  
984 N. Milwaukee Ave.  
773-384-3352

**Serbian Cultural and Arts Center St. Sava**  
448 W. Barry Ave.  
773-549-9690

**SWUA Slovenian Heritage Museum**  
431 N. Chicago St.  
Joliet, IL 60432  
815-727-1926

**Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago**  
2249 W. Superior St.  
312-421-8020
The Pan-Slavism that prevailed between Poles and Czechs—sometimes sharing such services as cemeteries and savings and loans—increased during World War I, as both groups sought independence for their homelands and political power in Chicago. The city’s Poles and Czechs attacked German interests during the war and prepared the way for the rise of Czech-born Anton Cermak and the Democratic Machine. Cermak’s victory over Mayor William “Big Bill” Thompson in 1931 made him the only immigrant mayor in the city’s history. Thompson, meanwhile, proved to be the last Republican mayor of Chicago.

Chicago’s other Slavic communities followed the pattern set by Poles and Czechs who, in turn, had followed the example of the Irish and Germans in establishing institutionally rich neighborhoods across the city. Evidence of ethnic linkage marks the landscape. Poles and Czechs settled near Germans; Slovaks and other Slavs tended to gather near the Poles and Czechs. Over the last few years, Hispanics, particularly those of Mexican descent, have settled in former Slavic neighborhoods. Despite ethnic turnover, monuments to former communities remain. Ukrainians, for instance, left behind two massive churches: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral at the intersection of Rice and Oakley, and SS. Volodymr and Olha Catholic Church on Superior and Oakley. Within walking distance stands Louis Sullivan’s magnificent Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral, funded in part by Czar Nicholas II to serve Chicago’s Russian Orthodox community. These churches highlight the Slavic past of the fast-gentrifying Ukrainian Village. Serbian and Croatian churches survive in various neighborhoods across Chicago: the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Simeon Mirotočivić, constructed in 1968 on Chicago’s East Side, is perhaps the best example of Serbian ecclesiastical architecture in the United States.

Several of Chicago’s Slavic groups maintain museums or cultural centers, and small businesses with a Slavic flavor remain in the city and suburbs. AHA attendees can visit the Polish Museum of America and the Ukrainian National Museum on Tour 3: World War II and Its Aftermath: The Polish and Ukrainian Experiences. Tour 8 includes a tour of the Pilsen neighborhood (see box at left for details). Listed in the box on page 31 are the addresses and contact information of several museums and cultural centers. These have limited hours, so please get in touch before visiting.

Dominic A. Pacyga, Columbia College Chicago, is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. His most recent book is Chicago: A Biography (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

**Tours Arranged by the Local Arrangements Committee**

Tour groups will meet at the Sheraton’s Parlor A to board a bus to their destination. Except where indicated, tours are fully accessible. Tickets for available tours can be purchased in the registration area in the Sheraton’s River Exhibition Hall B. Tour tickets are non-refundable and cannot be exchanged. Tour participants must be registered for the AHA meeting.

**Preconference Tour: Tour 1: Public Housing in Chicago: Past and Present**
**Wed., Jan. 4, 1:00–4:30 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Preconference Tour: Tour 2: The Chicago History Museum: Facing Freedom Exhibit**
**Wed., Jan. 4, 2:30–5:00 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 3: World War II and Its Aftermath: The Polish and Ukrainian Experiences**
**Thurs., Jan. 5, 2:00–5:00 p.m.** $35 members / $40 nonmembers

**Tour 4: Chicago History Museum: Out in Chicago**
**Thurs., Jan. 5, 2:30–5:00 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 5: Hull House Museum: Jane Addams and Chicago’s Near West Side**
**Fri., Jan. 6, 9:30 a.m.—noon** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Please note: A full tour of one of the museums two historic buildings requires the use of a staircase.**

**Tour 6: The Newberry Library: Medieval, Renaissance, and Early Modern Collections**
**Fri. Jan. 6, 9:30 a.m.—noon** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 7: Black Metropolis: A Tour of African American History on Chicago’s South Side**
**Fri., Jan. 6, 2:00–5:00 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 8: The National Museum of Mexican Art: Mexican Culture and Chicago’s Pilsen Community**
**Fri., Jan. 6, 2:00–5:00 p.m.** $30 members, $35 nonmembers

**Tour 9: The Newberry Library: Indigenous and Settler Worlds in the Americas**
**Fri., Jan. 6, 2:30–5:00 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 10: Chicago Explored: Legacy of Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett’s 1909 Plan of Chicago**
**Sat., Jan. 7, 9:00 a.m.—noon** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 11: Cambodian American Heritage Museum: The Killing Fields Memorial**
**Sat., Jan. 7, 10:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 12: World War II and Its Aftermath: The Lithuanian Experience**
**Sat., Jan. 7, 2:00–5:30 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Tour 13: Frances Willard House Museum and Archives: Behind and Beyond the Scenes of the Temperance Movement**
**Sat., Jan. 7, 2:00–5:30 p.m.** $30 members / $35 nonmembers

**Please note: the house and archives are not handicapped accessible. Guests will need to navigate stairs and be able to stand for approximately 1 hour.**
The history of Chicago’s rise as a national railroad hub, industrial powerhouse, commodity center, and diverse, culturally vibrant global city is, unmistakably, Latino history. So are the city’s histories of labor exploitation, interethnic struggle, police violence, segregation, and economic and social inequality.

Chicago’s Latino communities formed as a result of international, national, and regional migrations not unlike the better-known Great Migration of African Americans during the early 20th century, if not in that scale then in terms of the harsh conditions that led Latinos to seek better lives there, and their lasting impact on the settlement of communities with deep roots in the city.

Latinos came directly to Chicago from Latin America and the Caribbean. They migrated to Chicago after stops in Texas, Florida, or New York. Or they went first from these places to farms and cities in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana, eventually making their way to Chicago to pursue other, hopefully better opportunities. Many also returned from whence they came, transformed by their experiences in the city. Chicago thus became the heart of the Latino Midwest.

Latinos in Chicago have been chronicled by a range of authors, artists, performers, and scholars, perhaps most famously by Sandra Cisneros in novels such as The House on Mango Street and Caramelo. Carlos Eire, in Waiting for Snow in Havana, and Achy Obejas, in Days of Awe, wrote beautifully and movingly about Chicago’s Cuban American diaspora.

Scholars from the early 20th century forward have explored Chicago’s Latino communities. The University of Chicago anthropologist Robert Redfield studied Mexicans in Chicago during the 1920s. The Berkeley economist Paul S. Taylor studied Chicago’s Mexican migrant communities during the 1930s. Puerto Rican Chicagoans became the subjects of Elena Padilla’s ethnographic work in the 1940s. The pace of scholarly production has quickened ever since. Recent groundbreaking works include Mexican Chicago, Performing Piety, The Near Northwest Side Story, Latino Crossings, and Working the Boundaries, with others about to appear.

Yet studies of Latino Chicago remain marginal to both Latino and Chicago history. Studies of the Southwest, Florida, and New York still dominate Latino history, and other so-called minority histories of early Native American communities, African Americans, and eastern Europeans have figured more prominently in histories of Chicago. But as Chicago’s Latino population continues to grow, and as historiographies become more transnational and comparative, we should, to paraphrase historian Vicki Ruiz, think of Latino history as Chicago history.

Today more Latinos live in Chicago than all U.S. cities besides Los Angeles and New York. Like most other places with large Latino populations, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans are a significant majority. Chicago, in fact, has been the leading destination for Mexicans outside of the Southwest. Major concentrations of Bolivians, Colombians, Ecuadorians, Guatemalans, Peruvians, and Salvadorans also live in the city, making it one of the most diverse Latino population centers in the United States.

Latinos have spread across the city and its suburbs, but they have concentrated in particular neighborhoods. Mexicans settled on the city’s south and west side, in Pilsen and Little Village. Puerto Ricans first lived on Chicago’s north side, in neighborhoods like Lincoln Park and Uptown. During the 1960s, the gentrification of those neighborhoods pushed them west to Humboldt Park. Ecuadorians settled on the north side as well, in Logan Square, Albany Park, and Lakeview. The most recent demographic trend among Chicagoland Latinos is the growth of suburban communities in Cicero, Naperville, and Schaumburg.

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For 50 years Second City has set the stage for comedians like Bill Murray and Tina Fey to hone their craft while entertaining audiences. Attendees of this year’s 126th Annual Meeting will receive a 20% off discount of regular priced tickets for Second City Mainstage’s South Side of Heaven and The Second City’s History of Chicago at UP Comedy Club.

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Tickets: 20% off regular ticket price for the following performances:

Thursday, January 5 at 1:30 P.M. (Regular ticket price, $30)
Saturday, January 7 at 2:30 P.M. (Regular ticket price, $35)
Sun, January 8 at 1:00 P.M. (Regular ticket price, $35)

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Latinos began to arrive in large numbers during the first decades of the 20th century. Spanish explorers reached the area during their explorations of the upper Midwest. No more than 50 had settled there by the mid-19th century. While a Mexican consulate opened in Chicago in 1884, the first wave of Latino migration coincided with Chicago’s rise as a national railroad hub and city of agriculture and industry. Later growth spurts occurred during the 1920s, and then from World War II forward. While university students, doctors, and engineers represent the class diversity of Latinos migrants, most have worked as wage laborers.

The growth of Latino communities paralleled the city’s rising labor demands. Mexicans during the early 20th century worked for railroad companies, factories, and farms surrounding the city. They worked at steel mills in South Chicago, and at meatpacking companies in Back of the Yards and on the Near West Side. Many replaced European immigrant workers, whose entrance into the United States was restricted as a result of World War I and the 1924 Johnson-Reed Act. Since the late 19th century, Mexicans and other workers had fierce advocates like Lucy Parsons and Guadalupe Marshall to help organize and participate in labor actions from the Haymarket Riot in 1886 to the Republic Steel Mill strike in 1937.

After a decade of depression, World War II renewed the city’s need for workers. Mexicans arrived as participants in the Bracero Program, a wartime emergency labor agreement between the United States and Mexico initiated in 1942 and continuing until 1964—well after the war—because of ongoing demands for cheap labor. During the war years alone, more than 15,000 braceros worked in Chicago. Other Mexicans in the city were former braceros who left the guest worker program for better paying industrial jobs, which could be equally exploitative.

Puerto Ricans settled in Chicago during the World War II era as well, recruited by U.S. labor agents stationed in Puerto Rico. Men worked in factories, while many women worked as domestics. Many were overcharged for their airfare from Puerto Rico to Chicago, were too young to work, and worked in poor conditions. They nevertheless arrived in large numbers. In 1950, only 8,000 Puerto Ricans lived in the entire Midwest, but by 1960, 32,000 lived in Chicago alone.

When political tides crashed against Mexican workers—as during Operation Wetback in 1954 and 1955, which expelled millions of Mexicans from the country—Puerto Ricans became convenient solutions to labor shortages because they were U.S. citizens, a less convenient fact that made them harder to deport. Throughout their history in Chicago, Latinos have held a diverse array of jobs, working in factories, on railroads, and as domestics; in retail, hotel, and garment industries; and as proprietors of restaurants, travel agencies, and grocery stores.

If labor demands led to the growth of Chicago’s Latino communities, so did hemispheric experiences of civil war, colonialism, and Cold War detente. Chicago’s Mexican population grew during the 1920s as a result of Mexico’s Cristero Wars, which forced many religious leaders to flee the country. The colonial relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico facilitated the importation of laborers from the island, and Colombians arrived during the late 1940s and 1950s as refugees from civil war. Cubans migrated in the years leading up to the 1959 Revolution; during the 1960s as participants in Operation Pedro Pan, which airlifted Cuban children to the United States; and in the 1980s and 1990s as balseros, or boat people who arrived on U.S. shores in rafts. Finally, during the 1970s and 1980s, Central Americans sought sanctuary in Chicago as refugees from countries torn apart by war.

Latinos in Chicago continued to engage the politics of their home countries even after their arrival. Mexicans during the 1930s organized a chapter of the leftist group, El Frente Popular Mexicano. Chicago’s Cuban diaspora had an exile outpost against the Castro regime. During the Sanctuary Movement, Casa Guatemala formed to support Guatemalan refugees, while Centro Romero—named...
after the martyred bishop from El Salvador, Oscar Romero—offered aid to all Central Americans. Since the late 20th century, Mexicans have formed Hometown Associations as support networks for migrants from the same area as them, and as a formal means of pooling resources to send home to Mexico. Since 2006, Mexicans in Chicago have been able to vote in Mexican elections, leading candidates to campaign in the city.

But Latinos have been active forces in local politics as well, struggling against discrimination, violence, and inequality. They voiced their positions as members of several political and social organizations. Women formed Mujeres Latinas en Acción to deal with education, reproductive health, and family issues. Mexicans established the Mexican Civic Committee, Mexican American Council of Chicago, and Casa Aztlán, as well as local chapters of national organizations like the League of United Latin American Citizens and the Centro de Acción Social Autónoma. Puerto Ricans established ASPIRA Inc.; Ecuadorians organized the Ecuadorian Lions Club; and Colombians formed Colombians Unidos Para Una Labor Activa. The Young Lords Party was dually founded in Chicago and New York. The Weather Underground and the SDS convention stand in for sixties activism in Chicago, while the histories of these Latino groups remain comparatively unknown.

These are only a few examples of Latino political engagement, demonstrating a long tradition of participation in Chicago’s civic society. Latino groups worked in areas including labor, immigration, health care, education, and segregation. Often they responded to particular episodes of discrimination and violence, including the deportation of Mexicans during the 1930s and the 1966 Division Street Riots, which protested the shooting by police of a young Puerto Rican man. Later efforts to end police brutality led to Chicago’s first Puerto Rican Day Parade in 1978.

Beginning during the late 1970s, Latinos more actively engaged Chicago’s electoral politics. Irene Hernández became the first Latino elected to office in 1974, when she became the Cook County Commissioner. Latinos also played an important role in multiracial coalition building during Harold Washington’s mayoral campaign, and then Latinos like Rudy Lozano held posts in his administration. Miguel del Valle became the first Latino Illinois State Senator in 1987, and the first Latino City Clerk in 2007. Today, U.S. Senator Luis Gutiérrez is a fierce advocate for Latinos in Illinois and across the United States, both legal and undocumented.

Latinos also have helped to make Chicago one of the most culturally vibrant cities in the United States. The National Museum of Mexican Art, established in 1987, is one of the best Mexican and Mexican American art museums in the United States. The streets of Pilsen, Little Village, and Humboldt Park are filled with Latino-owned shops, restaurants, and churches. Beautiful murals adorn the walls of homes and businesses in these neighborhoods. The women of Teatro Luna write and perform explorations of Latina identity and history. Mexicans celebrate Cinco de Mayo, Independence Day, and Día de los Muertos. Every July Colombians celebrate Colombia’s Independence Day, and in August, Ecuadorians celebrate Ecuadorian Week. (Tickets are still available for Tour 8, which will visit the museum and the Pilsen neighborhood.)

Even as Latinos become increasingly integrated into the fabric of life in Chicago, realities of poverty, police brutality, poor living conditions, and educational disparities continue to shape their experiences. But we’re living in a period of great change, and hopefully the result will be greater justice and equality.

Chicago demographics are shifting rapidly. Between 2000 and 2010, the Latino population of Illinois doubled; Latino communities grew faster, in fact, than all others combined. Voter turnout among Latinos has surged; Chicago’s May Day rallies inspired hundreds of thousands across the nation to march in support of immigrant rights; Elvira Arelano’s refuge in the United Methodist Church made Chicago the center of a New Sanctuary Movement; Latinos struck in 2008 to demand their fair treatment by Republic Windows and Doors; and in part because of Latino political pressure, Illinois became the first state to pass a DREAM Act that grants undocumented immigrants government-funded college scholarships. Latinos, therefore, certainly will continue to shape Chicago’s present and future, just as they have its past.

Geraldo L. Cadava, Northwestern University, is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. Originally from Tucson, he teaches borderlands and Latino history. Harvard University Press will publish his book about post-WWII Arizona and Sonora, titled *The Heat of Exchange.*
Chicago and Historians
Sacred Space, Myth, and Preservation in Chicago

By Ellen Skerrett

When former Democratic Congressman Dan Rostenkowski died in August 2010, his funeral was held in his boyhood church, St. Stanislaus Kostka, the imposing Renaissance-style edifice visible to travelers as they make their way from O’Hare Airport to downtown Chicago via the Kennedy Expressway. The powerful Ways and Means Committee chairman claimed credit for helping to save the “mother parish” of Chicago’s Polonia from the wrecking ball in the 1950s when the expressway was being planned. He was fond of telling reporters that his grandmother had watched the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 from the steeple of St. Stanislaus.

Like so many wonderful Chicago stories, Rostenkowski’s account was a myth: construction on the present St. Stanislaus Kostka began in 1877 and the church was dedicated in 1881; not until 1892 were the steeples finally raised. Moreover, according to the U.S. Census, neither of Rostenkowski’s grandmothers lived in Chicago in 1871—in fact they hadn’t left Poland at the time of the Great Fire!

Why did Congressman Rostenkowski come to believe such a tall tale? The answer, I think, has to do with the deep attachment Chicagoans have felt for their neighborhood churches. Built with the nickels and dimes of the poor, these monumental structures constituted visible proof that immigrants of many different ethnic backgrounds had created a place for themselves in the city—and left their mark on the urban landscape. As Jonathan Fine, executive director of Preservation Chicago, recently observed, “It doesn’t matter if you’re Catholic, Jewish or atheist, the city’s historic churches anchor the neighborhood with their architecture and serve as the center of the community.”

However, Holy Family’s status as an early Chicago landmark was nearly short-lived, thanks to the flames that allegedly began in the barn of Catherine O’Leary on DeKoven Street on the evening of October 8, 1871. A devoted member of Holy Family parish, she was also an immigrant businesswoman who owned five cows and sold milk in the neighborhood. Yet newspaper reporters demonized her as an Irish “hag,” referring to her derisively as “Our Lady of the Lamp.” The Chicago Evening Journal predicted, correctly, that Mrs. O’Leary “is in for it, and [make] no mistake. Fame has seized her and appropriated her, name, barn, cows and all.” She, too, would become more myth than person.

Arnold Damen was preaching a mission at St. Patrick Church in Brooklyn, New York, when he heard the dreadful news from Chicago. The story goes, he spent the night on his knees in front of the statue of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, praying to the mother of Jesus and making a solemn promise: if Holy Family and the new St. Ignatius College next door were spared destruction he would keep seven lights
burning in the Gothic church. Suddenly, the wind shifted and the fire crossed the south branch of the Chicago River, engulfing the downtown commercial district and neighborhoods as far north as Lincoln Park. Popular belief in Holy Family’s miraculous salvation was apparent within weeks: at a special ceremony, parishioners sang “the Miserere to atone for the faults, committed during the last year, and . . . the Te Deum, to extend thanks to God for ‘all blessings received.’” Moreover, collections were taken “after all the masses to keep lights constantly burning before the statue of Our Lady of Perpetual Help,” fulfilling Arnold Damen’s vow.3

Nearly 120 years later, Holy Family once again faced destruction, but this time the threat was not a force of nature, but its religious owners. Back in 1961, when Mayor Richard J. Daley offered urban renewal land for the new Chicago campus of the University of Illinois, the Gothic church survived because it was located just outside the designated area. Not so Hull-House, the famous social settlement on Halsted Street, founded nearby in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr. Despite widespread protests, all but two of the twelve buildings in the Hull-House complex were demolished. While Charles Hull’s 1850s mansion and the settlement’s dining room became a museum operated by the university, Holy Family continued its original function as sacred space, beloved by Italian American and African American families who had remained in the neighborhood.

In 1987, when the Jesuit order announced its plan to demolish Holy Family and replace it with a 400-person structure that would better accommodate the small congregation that worshiped in Chicago’s second oldest church, parishioners reacted with anger and disbelief. Determined to “Save the Past to Serve the Future,” they formed a preservation society. The campaign to rescue Holy Family from the wrecking ball called attention to the critical role neighborhood churches had played in Chicago’s growth and development, unacknowledged in standard histories. It also provided city dwellers and suburbanites alike the opportunity to reclaim the Gothic church built by earlier generations as an investment in their future.

At a critical moment in the campaign, parishioners invoked the myth of Holy Family’s salvation from the Great Fire of 1871. Fearing that they would not meet the deadline to have $1 million in the bank by New Year’s Day 1991, men, women, and children reenacted Father Damen’s vigil. Beginning on December 26, 1990, a small group stood on the steps of their shuttered church, reciting the rosary as television cameras rolled. Contributions began to pour in from around the world and heartened by the response to “Say Prayers and Send Money,” the preservation society took the bold step of obtaining permission from the insurance company to open the church on the feast of the Holy Family. On December 30, crowds in the thousands streamed through the unheated edifice. By New Year’s Day, the preservation society had met its goal—with $11,000 to spare.4

Saved in part because of their mythic pasts and in part by community activism, St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Family survive today as powerful reminders that by investing scarce resources in their houses of worship, immigrants helped to create and shape the city.

Ellen Skerrett, a Chicago historian and researcher on the Jane Addams Papers Project, was involved in the campaign to save Holy Family Church. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Notes
4. For an account of the campaign to save Holy Family, see Thomas McElligott, The Miracle on Roosevelt Road (Chicago: Ellidon Publications, 2008).
By D. Bradford Hunt

Even in January, Chicago's downtown offers an easy get-away from the annual meeting and an engaging journey through a revitalized downtown. Below is a short tour (60–90 minutes, 2.4 mile walk) from the perspective of a historian of urban planning who thinks about how public and private space become reconfigured over time.

I suggest starting in front of the Wrigley Building on Michigan Avenue, just north of the Chicago River (two blocks west of the Sheraton, two blocks south of the Marriott). The giant Marilyn Monroe sculpture across the street attracts crowds (see Elizabeth Fraterrigo's thoughtful essay on page 52), but the planning historian averts his gaze and instead notes the range of 20th-century architecture arrayed along the river. Art deco buildings from the 1920s contrast with Miesian glass-and-steel boxes from the 1960s, while glitzy postmodern structures from the 1980s compete with the flashy Trump Tower (2009), located just west of the Wrigley Building.

This vantage point also offers an excellent example of Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett’s 1909 Plan of Chicago in action. The Michigan Avenue Bridge, bi-level Wacker Drive on the south bank, and the widening of modest Pine Street into North Michigan Avenue helped shift the city’s center of gravity north of the river, especially for the retail and hotel sectors.

Cross the bridge (on the west side) and at the south bank, head down the stairs to the city's Riverwalk. Planners have long sought to reclaim the Chicago River as an amenity, but the effort remains a work in progress. The 1909 plan produced a pedestrian promenade on Wacker Drive's upper level, removed from river pollution. But in the 1970s, the Riverwalk idea sought to bring people closer to a relatively cleaner river.

The completed portion from Michigan Avenue to State Street (2009) suggests how the river might be a place of respite from the city, rather than something merely bridged. Exit the Riverwalk up the stairs at the State Street Bridge. Before heading south, notice distinctive Marina City (1963) with its corn-cob towers, designed by Bertrand Goldberg. Chicago's 1958 Central Area Plan sought to bring new residents downtown to add life after business hours, and Marina City was the first such development. Today apartment towers ring downtown and office-to-residential conversions have accelerated in the past decade.

Head south along State Street and pass underneath “The El,” the elevated tracks that circle the heart of downtown—built in the 1890s after a series of corrupt land-grabs. For the next 80 years, planners targeted the El for dismantlement, most seriously in the 1970s. But prohibitive costs and objections from preservationists combined to save the El as an important part of the city's cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the El does not offer connections to major commuter rail stations, a gaping transit hole that continues to haunt planners.

Continue south down State Street into the heart of “The Loop” (the area circumscribed by the El), once the center of retail in the city. As in other cities, the automobile and suburbanization sapped downtown retail in the mid-20th century. In the 1970s, some downtown real estate interests blamed African Americans, calling shoppers on State Street “too black.” Seeking to revitalize the retail area, in 1979 Chicago followed other cities by banning cars (while allowing buses) to create the State Street Transit Mall. But poor design choices and polluting buses did not offer a pedestrian-friendly attraction. The mall was deemed a disaster and removed in 1996.

To warm up, peek inside Macy’s—formerly Marshall Field’s—at the corner of Randolph and State. Built and rebuilt several times between 1879 and 1906, Marshall Field's...
helped change the shopping experience for middle-class women by creating a luxurious semi-public space. Walk the length of the store to the south, looking up at the lavish ceilings.

Exit the store at Washington Street and drift back to State Street. At the southwest corner of State and Washington, admire the restored Reliance Building, designed by the firm of Burnham and Root and completed in 1895. Empty for decades and threatened with destruction, the building was restored with city and private funds in 1999. The steel frame structure supports elaborate terra cotta ornamentation and enormous windows, giving the building a delicate appearance. While other similar architectural gems did not survive the 1970s, Chicago still contains a remarkable collection of 19th-century “skyscrapers,” built in response to the scarcity of land at a time when large rail facilities surrounded downtown.

Turn back east on Washington, head to Michigan Avenue, then turn south. Stroll four blocks down Michigan past some of the city’s major cultural institutions—the Art Institute (with its new Modern Wing) and the Chicago Symphony. Each is the product of a 19th-century elite whose fortunes were extracted from the city’s stockyards and steel mills.

At Jackson and Michigan, walk through the gift shop of the Chicago Architecture Foundation into the lobby of the Santa Fe building. Here, the CAF displays an exhibit called Model City, a room-size model of the current downtown area. Its scale and scope suggests how Chicago has broken out of the boundaries once created by 19th-century railroads and expanded in all directions.

Head back north on Michigan Avenue to Millennium Park, Chicago’s most prominent symbol of its Global City status. Just as the Art Institute, Chicago Symphony, and Field Museum were the creation of the city’s elites, Millennium Park is the product of “Modern-day Medicis.” The site was an under-used rail yard and parking lot for decades, until the city’s wealthy donated over $100 million to transform the site into a cultural playground. The park creates a densely packed public art experience, where international names like Frank Gehry and Anish Kapoor create visual blockbusters in close proximity. To some, Millennium Park is overblown, but concerns about elite control and cost overruns faded
when the park opened in 2004 to much acclaim. It remains a magnet for residents and tourists alike.

Wind through the park and cross over Gehry’s whimsical BP Bridge to a less successful addition to Grant Park, completed in 1976. Head north, cross upper Randolph Street, then continue north along upper Columbus Drive and past the Aon Center—the skyscraper eerily reminiscent of the Twin Towers. This area is known as Illinois Center (the office structures west of Columbus) and Lakeshore East (the residential towers to the east), the largest postwar addition to Chicago’s downtown. Built on reclaimed railroad land (in turn built on 19th-century landfill), the site remains incomplete and unsatisfying to planners due to its high density and, at times, lack of design coherence.

But it has its gems. Moving north along upper Columbus, note a new residential tower called Aqua, designed by Jeanne Gang. Its sculptural, wavy exterior magically transforms an otherwise dull developer’s box. Walk around Aqua’s perimeter to see a six-acre park that frames the Lakeshore East community.

Continue north on upper Columbus, then walk down stairs one level to the Columbus Avenue Bridge, the most recent over the river, completed in 1983. The bridge spurred development north of the river, including the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers (dead ahead) and other residential communities. But while crossing the bridge, look back at the three levels of costly roadways built to service Illinois Center and Lakeshore East, and note the upper-level road to nowhere, an embarrassing planning mistake. The Sheraton is the end of our tour.

Unseen in this brief jaunt were the city’s struggling neighborhoods, ravaged by deindustrialization and under-investment. The contrast between downtown and the neighborhoods can be jarring. Nonetheless, the city’s remarkable vitality downtown remains unmistakable—and a challenge to politicians, planners, and developers to bring appropriate versions of this success to other parts of the city.

D. Bradford Hunt, Roosevelt University, is co-chair of the Local Arrangements Committee. He is the author of *Blueprint for Disaster: The Unraveling of Chicago Public Housing* (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

Free Wireless Access at the 126th Annual Meeting

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The AHA would like to thank Milestone Documents for their sponsorship of the Two-Year Faculty Reception

Friday, January 6, 2012, 5:30–7:00 p.m.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Missouri Room
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New to the Annual Meeting?
Don't Miss the Orientation Session:

Getting the Most out of the Annual Meeting

Thursday, January 5, 4:00–5:00 P.M.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Missouri Room

First time at the annual meeting? Not sure what to expect? Wondering how to get the most out of the experience? Please join us for advice on how to navigate the annual meeting and get the most out of the professional development opportunities it provides. Learn how to use the meeting to advance your professional goals, build your network, and enhance your teaching. Participants will have a chance to ask questions informally, suggest ways to improve the meeting, and meet others attending the meeting for the first time.

Panel: Aaron W. Marrs, Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State and chair, AHA Graduate and Early Career Committee; Elise S. Lipkowitz, University of Michigan–Ann Arbor; Aeleah Soine, St. Mary’s College of California; and Debbie Ann Doyle, American Historical Association

Immediately following the sessions, participants can continue the conversation at the reception for graduate students in the Sheraton’s Mayfair Room, 5:00–6:30 P.M.
By Jeffrey Helgeson

The AHA meeting arrives in Chicago at a fitting moment, when discussions of class are influencing national politics more than at any time in recent memory. Historically, Chicago has been the center of American labor radicalism and an active site of protests for greater equality. Even if such movements have often floundered, they have not been exceptions in a city known for its machine politics, dynamic urban ecology, and ethnic and racial conflict. Class tensions and economically based politics have been endemic to the development of what has been described as the modern American city.1

Just a short walk south from the meeting hotels you can see how the aspirations of the Chicago elite have shaped the city. The most recent effort to create a “global metropolis” is reflected in Millennium Park’s privately financed public spaces (www.millenniumpark.org) and in the Art Institute of Chicago’s striking new Modern Wing. Compare those “postmodern” installations to the original turn-of-the-century beaux-arts skyscrapers lining the west side of Michigan Avenue. During the AHA meeting, you will also have a chance to view a temporary exhibit at the Art Institute on the work of architect Bertrand Goldberg, whose mid-20th-century projects bridged the modern and postmodern eras (see also the corn-cob-shaped Marina City Towers at 300 North State Street).

Under this surface of architectural grandeur is a history of not-so-pristine urban development. A century ago downtown Chicago was a buzzing industrial center with glutted streets, a heavily trafficked river, and pollution so bad the city actually reversed the river’s flow away from its main source of drinking water, Lake Michigan.

Daily competition for opportunity often erupted into open protests for greater equality. During the “Bread Riot” in the winter of 1872–73, hundreds of Chicagoans were beaten by police when they occupied the intersection at LaSalle and Kinzie Streets to demand relief for residents still languishing after the Great Fire of 1871. In 1877, workers from lumber and rail yards on the edge of downtown helped turn a nationwide railroad strike into a citywide general strike. The 1877 strike, which President Rutherford B. Hayes called “an insurrection,” led to the “Battle of the Viaduct” at 16th and Halsted Streets, where some 10,000 striking workers squared off with nearly 6,000 police officers, federal troops, state militia, and Civil War veterans. In 1910 and 1911, 40,000 textile workers protested in front of factories near Franklin and Monroe Streets, blowing whistles and waving shears, demanding an end to sweatshop practices and recognition of a union for the largely immigrant, female workforce. And in the 1930s, protesters marched downtown seeking everything from public aid to a stronger teachers’ union. In more recent years, downtown Chicago has also been a site of protest politics. To name just one example, every May 1 since 2005 tens of thousands of immigrants and their supporters have marched downtown demanding opportunities enjoyed by previous generations of immigrants.

The downtown area is rich with history, but visitors to Chicago must get out into the neighborhoods. Historians will especially enjoy the Chicago History Museum, where you should see the “Out in Chicago” exhibit, telling the largely untold story of the city’s politics of gender and sexuality (www.chicagohistory.org). The exhibits and archival and map collections at the Newberry Library are another must. While at the Newberry, note the park once known as “Bug House Square,” an open-air forum for debate that nurtured Chicago’s radicals in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (www.newberry.org).

Just west of the meeting hotels at the intersection of Randolph and Desplaines Streets is Haymarket Square, where a clash between Chicago police and activists seeking the eight-hour day on May 4, 1886, initiated the first major “red scare” in the United States and became the inspiration for May Day, the international workers’ holiday. Two blocks west and 11 blocks south of Haymarket Square is Jane Addams’ Hull-House at Halsted and Taylor Streets, which includes an exhibit focused on the city’s Progressive reformers and their efforts to, as they saw it, bring order to a city struggling with diversity, deep economic inequality, and labor conflict (www.hullhousemuseum.org). Directly south of Hull-House along 18th Street is the central commercial strip of the Pilsen neighborhood. In the late 19th century, Pilsen housed a largely Czech and German community and their multilingual socialist and anarchist movements. Since the 1960s, Pilsen has been a base for Mexican American struggles for community, political power,
and immigrants’ rights, as can be seen in the Mexican Fine Arts Center (www.nationalmuseumofmexicanart.org) and Casa Aztlán community center (www.casaaztlan.org).

With a bit more effort you could visit the Pullman model town, where the famous 1894 strike and boycott began (www.pullmanil.org), via a Metra commuter train that also stops in Hyde Park, the home of the University of Chicago. Or, take a taxi to the South Side Community Art Center at 3831 South Michigan Avenue, the only surviving Works Progress Administration art center in the country (www.southsidecommunityartcenter.com). This working gallery was a critical part of the network that fostered working-class-based movements for labor and civil rights in the 1930s and 1940s and sowed the seeds for subsequent civil rights and Black Power struggles.

The collapse of the city’s mass manufacturing industries has shifted the base of the city’s economy toward high-tech, service, and hospitality industries. City leaders promote development by attracting corporate headquarters to downtown offices and white-collar workers to once-gritty blue-collar neighborhoods. This new economy has created new inequalities. And many Chicagoans continue to think of themselves as citizens of a divided city, acting upon interests in ways that show race, gender, sexuality, and class overlap. This is true whether they are residents of neighborhoods battling the effects of deteriorating schools, violence, and mass foreclosures; union members fighting for good jobs in the city’s hotels and retail industries; protesters seeking to reduce the influence of corporations on politics; or White Sox fans making fun of yuppie Cubs supporters. In all these ways, class politics remain endemic to postmodern Chicago.

Jeffrey Helgeson is an assistant professor of history at Texas State University–San Marcos, who writes about the politics of race, class, and urban development in 20th-century Chicago.

Note

1. Before you go, take advantage of online resources that will enrich your visit. See the Encyclopedia of Chicago, www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org, and an interactive map of the city’s working-class history available at www.labortrail.org (full disclosure: I am one of the directors of the nonprofit Labor Trail project).

AHA Film Festival

All four screenings will take place in the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, Ballroom I.

Friday, January 6, 12:00–2:00 P.M.

A Film Unfinished

Yael Hersonski, director; Noemi Schory and Itay Ken–Tor, producers (Oscilloscope Laboratories, 2010).

At the end of World War II, 60 minutes of raw film was discovered in an East German archive. Shot by the Nazis in Warsaw in May 1942, and labeled simply “Ghetto,” this footage quickly became a resource for historians seeking an authentic record of the Warsaw Ghetto. However, the later discovery of a long–missing reel, which included multiple takes and cameraman staging scenes, complicated earlier readings of the footage. A Film Unfinished presents the raw footage in its entirety, carefully noting fictionalized sequences falsely showing “the good life” enjoyed by Jewish urbanites, and probes deep into the making of a now–infamous Nazi propaganda film.

Friday, January 6, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

My Perestroika

Robin Hessman, producer, writer, and director (Red Square Productions, 2010)

This film follows five ordinary Russians living in extraordinary times—from their sheltered Soviet childhood, to the collapse of the Soviet Union during their teenage years, to the constantly shifting political landscape of post–Soviet Russia. Together, these childhood classmates paint a complex picture of the dreams and disillusionment of those raised behind the Iron Curtain.

Filmmaker Robin Hessman will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

Saturday, January 7, 12:00–2:00 P.M.

The Pruitt–Igoe Myth: An Urban History

2011 John O’Connor Film Award Winner

Chad Freidrichs, writer, director, and producer; Jaime Freidrichs, writer and producer; Paul Fehler, producer; and Brian Woodman, producer (Unicorn Stencil, 2010)

The Pruitt–Igoe Myth explores the short life of the Pruitt–Igoe housing development in St. Louis, which became a potent national symbol of failure that has been used to critique Modernist architecture, attack public assistance programs, and stigmatize public housing residents. The film reissues the complex history of Pruitt–Igoe within the larger postwar context of segregation, poverty, and urban population decline. It gives special emphasis to the stories of the residents who managed to adapt to and survive the downward spiral of vacancy, vandalism, and crime that made Pruitt–Igoe famous.

Director Chad Freidrichs will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

Saturday, January 7, 5:00–7:00 P.M.

On These Shoulders We Stand

Glenne McElhinney, producer, writer, and director (Impact Stories: California’s LGBT History, 2009)

On These Shoulders We Stand is an illuminating historical account of gay life and activism in Los Angeles, told by the people who lived it. The film chronicles gay life from the 1950s into the early 1980s, interleaving first–person accounts from eleven elders of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community in Los Angeles with seldom–seen archival materials to tell the story of two cities, one with a substantial, vibrant gay community, and the other, a city obsessed with rendering that community invisible or imprisoned.

Project director Glenne McElhinney will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.
Cheap Eats Near the Meeting Hotels

By Julia Woesthoff

New but Familiar Fare
For typical lunch fare like sandwiches, soups and salads, the following places might just hit the spot:

**Hannah’s Bretzel** (131 S. Dearborn St.—entrance on Adams Street—312-621-1111, www.hannahsbretzel.com) is a great little spot with a bent toward artisanal, organic ingredients. All-natural offerings include a wide variety of vegetarian and gluten-free options (most selections $8–$10, breakfast sandwiches around $5; single bretzel $2.49).

**Pastoral Artisan & Cheese** (53 E. Lake St., 312-658-1250, www.pastoralartisan.com) is another place offering high quality sandwiches (think jamon Serrano, house-made prosciutto bacon and herbed duck confit, or tuna with black olive tapenade and piquillo peppers) and salads for between $6 and $10.

Locations Close to the Meeting Hotels
A Chicago chain with solid deli selections, the **Corner Bakery** (360 N. Michigan Ave., 312-236-2400; also at 444 N. Michigan Ave., 312-596-0793, www.cornerbakery-cafe.com) has a wide variety of sandwiches and salads (mostly between $6 and $8).

Chicago is famous for pizza, and **Gino’s East** (162 E. Superior St., 312-266-3337) is a favorite for its deep dish and downscale décor. It is almost always crowded.

**Oasis Cafe** (21 N. Wabash Ave., closed Sundays, 312-443-9534, www.oasiscafeon.com) is a little gem hidden, fittingly, in the back of a jewelry store on Wabash. Its menu offers a variety of flavorful Mediterranean vegetarian options, and while it tops out at $7 for entrees, a falafel sandwich can be had for under $4.

Head to **Cafecito** (26 E. Congress Pkwy., 312-922-2233, www.cafecitochicago.com) if you are in the mood for excellent Cuban coffee, sandwiches, and specialty salads. Breakfast sandwiches are around $4, and lunch sandwiches average $6. Full platters are $9.25.

**Wow Bao** (1 W. Wacker Blvd.—at the corner of State and Lake—312-658-0305, www.waobao.com) serves a variety of sweet and savory baos (hot Asian buns); Asian dishes such as potstickers, noodle and rice bowls; and salads. Most dishes are between $1.49 (when all you need is a bao to snack on) and $6.

**Sushi Sai** (123 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 125, 312-332-8822, www.sushisaionline.com) offers delicious, affordable sushi—and an all-you-can-eat option to boot ($19.99/person on M.–Fr. starting at 2:30 p.m., and all day Saturday and Sunday). This place also has a variety of convenient lunch boxes for take out, which are available between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (from $8 to $16).

**French Market** (closed Sundays, 312-575-0306, www.frenchmarketchicago.com) is a year-round, indoor marketplace near the Ogilvie Transportation Center offering a variety of great food options from Belgian (fries at Frietkoten) to Vietnamese (banh mi at Saigon Sisters). Enter on 131 N. Clinton St. (between Randolph and Washington).

**Med Kitchen** (219 W. Washington St., closed weekends, 312-606-0633, www.medkitchenchicago.com) has several Mediterranean choices, including Greek-inspired fare. It is a counter service restaurant, so pick out your filling, topping, and sauce, then have them wrapped up in a bread of your choice, all for around $6. The same selection concept applies to salads ($5.95) and plate-size options ($6.75).

If you are in the mood for Indian, head to **Curried** (171 N. Wells St., 312-977-9999, closed Sundays). For $7.99 you can combine two entrees to create a satisfying meal at a reasonable price.

A Brush with Fame
If you want to try Chicago celebrity chefs’ cuisine while staying within your budget, you can either check out the lunch menus at their signature restaurants or head to one of these locations:

**XOCO** (449 N. Clark St., closed Sunday, 312-334-3688, www.rickbayless.com/restaurants/xoco.html) is the latest Rick Bayless restaurant, and his most laid-back yet. Unfortunately, his famous restaurants are closed January 1 through 9 for an annual vacation. If you will be in Chicago after the meeting, you can enjoy some expertly executed tortas and meal-in-the-bowl caldos (between $9 and $12.50). Don’t forget to try the incredible churros! And if you feel like a hot chocolate made from freshly ground beans on a chilly Chicago day, this is your place ($2.75–$3.25 per cup).

Note about Cellular Service in the Annual Meeting Hotels

The AHA staff would like for all annual meeting participants to be aware that, due to circumstances beyond our control, cellular service in many areas of the annual meeting hotels is weak. The AHA apologizes for any inconveniences, and advises all participants—especially job candidates—to conduct your cellular conversations nearest the hallway windows of the various meeting hotels. Again we apologize for any inconveniences that this might cause.
Grahamwich (615 N. State St., 312-265-0434, www.grahamwich.com) is Graham Elliot’s brainchild, specializing in creative sandwiches such as the pork BBQ with pork belly, root beer, and creamy coleslaw or the Pacific tuna with roasted pineapple and wasabi peas (between $7 and $10). Unusual sides such as popcorn with parmesan, chives, and truffle oil are available if you want to try something less traditional. Locally sourced coffee (Metropolis) and pastries (Fritz) are available as well.

Slurping Turtle (116 W. Hubbard St., 312-464-0466, slurpingturtle.com) a dumpling and noodle bar, is not set to open until October, but has already created buzz. The menu of Takashi Yagihashi’s newest creation has yet to be made public, but this place is sure to be a hit, especially if the quality is anywhere near that of Takashi’s eponymous main restaurant. For business hours, menu etc., check the website.

Moveable Feasts—Food Wagons

If you want to hop on to the food (band) wagon and don’t mind pursuing your meal on Twitter, Chicago has a growing fleet of food trucks, even if city ordinances make food preparation on these trucks illegal (everything is prepped and ready to be served before the trucks hit the road). These determined chefs have created some tasty meal options. To see a complete list of trucks on Chicago roads and to learn more about the efforts to allow food to be cooked and served from a mobile food truck, visit www.chicagofoodtrucks.com.

Gastro-Wagon (www.twitter.com/#!/wherezthewagon). This one won the Time Out 2011 Eat Out Award for best food truck and offers hearty, flavorful sandwiches made with naan bread. Anything with boar is delicious, but it’s hard to go wrong here ($8 to $10).

Meaty Balls (www.twitter.com/#!/foss-foodtrucks). The name says it all, though a vegetarian selection is always in rotation. Recent offerings have included Shwetly Balls (Tunisian-style lamb and chicken balls in a very spicy tomato sauce) and Tha’id Balls (Turkey meatballs, coconut milk, sweet peppers). If you’re still hungry after either a Torpedo ($7-9) or Grenade ($3) sized sandwich, you might try a chocolate salty ball for dessert ($5).

Tamalli Space Charros (www.twitter.com/#!/tamulesspace101). Spicy, delicious, and affordable, (2 tamales for $7.00), this foodwagon offers combinations such as fire roasted poblanos and panela cheese with tomato-jalapeno sauce or Yucatcan-style roasted pork tamale with tomato-habanero sauce and purple pickled onions.

Sweet Ride (www.twitter.com/#!/SweetRideChi). If you are in the mood for dessert, don’t miss this little pink truck. Cupcakes, whoopie pies, puddings, and mousses all hit the sweet spot and are between $2 and $4.

Time for a Coffee (or Tea) Break

Starbucks is ubiquitous, but Chicago coffee is slowly making a national name for itself as well. For the coffee fiends among you, the Intelligentsia mothership is on 3123 N. Broadway in the Lakeview neighborhood, and two additional outposts can be found in the Loop (also serving Fritz Pastry: 53 E. Randolph St., 312-920-9332; and 53 W. Jackson Blvd.—in the beautiful historic Monadnock Building—closed Saturday and Sunday, 312-253-0594, www.intelligentsiacoffee.com).

If you are more into tea, give another Chicago chain, Argo Tea Cafe (435 N. Michigan Ave., 312-546-4790) a try. Their selection runs the gamut from traditional to inventive. To warm you up, try the Hibiscus Steamer or the Maté Laté. A plus: they also serve good quality coffee, as well as sweet and savory snacks.

For other locations around the loop (and around town), check out www.argotea.com.

Grocery Stores

A stone’s throw away from the Sheraton, Fox & Obel (401 E. Illinois St., 312-410-7301, www.fox-obel.com) is an upscale market offering lots of imported and interesting foodstuffs. A café serves soups, sandwiches, and salads mostly between $7 and $11.

Local grocery chain Dominicks (255 E. Grand Ave., 312-279-1305) is also down the street from the Sheraton: Slightly farther away is Whole Foods (30 W. Huron St., 312-932-9600).

Other nearby groceries include Jewel-Osco at 1210 N. Clark, 312-944-6950 and Trader Joes at 44 E. Ontario St. east of Wabash, 312-951-6369.

Forgot something? There are several drugstores near the meeting hotels: CVS at 205 N. Michigan Ave. and a Walgreens at 30 N. Michigan Ave.

Julia Woesthoff is an assistant professor of history at DePaul University.

Assistant Professor of American History

Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The History program at Penn State Erie, The Behrend College, invites applications for a tenure-track position as assistant professor of American history (effective fall 2012). Responsibilities include teaching survey courses in U.S. military history and the first half of U.S. history, plus advanced courses in Colonial/Revolutionary America and the Civil War and Reconstruction. Scholarly work may focus on African American, African, or gender history, and it is especially encouraged to study African American, African, or gender history, and it is especially encouraged to apply. This position requires experience in teaching and scholarship, as well as an endowed chair at the university and PhD, required by August 2012 for appointment to assistant professor. College teaching experience preferred.

Penn State Behrend is a comprehensive four-year and residential college of Penn State University in Erie, PA. The college prides itself on being able to attract and retain high-quality faculty from a diverse background. For more information about the college and history program, please visit our website (www.psb.psu.edu).

Please send letter of application, curriculum vitae, unofficial graduate transcripts, evidence of teaching effectiveness, a writing example, and three letters of recommendation to DEE@psbe.psu.edu.

If unable to send electronically, applications may be mailed to:
Chair, American History Search Committee
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Box PS, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Erie, PA 16563-1501

Review of applications will begin January 15, 2012 and continue until the position is filled.

Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its workforce.
The restaurants compiled here have stood the test of time and reflect the values of the city of Chicago. We have included moderately priced restaurants as well as a few splurges for those who enjoy high-end dining. This list was compiled based on the recommendations of local residents to provide an interesting slice of Chicago dining. See the online version of this article at [url] for websites, hours, and additional restaurant recommendations.

**Walking Distance from the Annual Meeting**

**West Egg Café** (breakfast). Good omelettes, creative eggs benedict combinations, tasty rotisserie chicken. Cost: inexpensive; address: 620 N. Fairbanks Ct. (between Ohio St. & Ontario St.); phone: 312-280-8366.


**Kamehachi** (sushi). Cost: moderate; address: 320 N. Dearborn (Westin River North); phone: 312-744-1900.


**Grape Street** (piano bar). Martinis, open 5:00 P.M.–2:00 A.M. Cost: moderate; transit: walking distance; address: 226 E. Ontario St. between Fairbanks Ct. & McClurg Ct.; phone: 312-202-1933.

**Famous Restaurants and Adjacent Economical Alternatives within Walking Distance**

**Spiaggia/Café Spiaggia** (Italian). Michelin rated Italian (the Obamas dined here on a date night), jacket required (Spiaggia). Cost: very expensive/expensive; address: 980 N. Michigan Ave., Level Two (corner of Oak St. & Michigan Ave.); phone: 312-280-2750.

**Topolobampo/Frontera Grill/XOCO** (Mexican fusion). Unfortunately, three famous Chicago restaurants created by Rick Bayless are closed January 1 through 9 for an annual vacation.

**Further Afield: Neighborhood Food and Ethnic Food (Organized by Cuisine)**


We asked two Chicago-area historians to recommend their favorite restaurants:

**Historians' Favorites**

**Jan Goldstein**, Univ. of Chicago

**Topolobampo** (Closed Jan. 1–9)
535 N. Wells St., 312-755-1790
www.topolobamochicago.com

**Croton on Wells**
355 W. Wells St., 312-280-3300
www.crotononwells.com

**A Tavola**
2148 W. Chicago Ave., 773-276-7567
www.atavolachicago.com

**Café Spaggi**
980 N. Michigan Ave., 312-280-3300
www.spaggiarestaurant.com

**La Petite Folie**
1504 E. 55th St., 773-493-1394
www.lapetitefolie.com

**Giordano's** (Pizza)
1590 S. state St., 312-241-2800
www.giordanos.com

**Sazas** (Polish)
535 N. Wells St., 312-280-3300
www.sazaschicago.com

**Verdace** (Italian)
1775 W. Division St., 773-482-9552
www.verdacechicago.com

**Le Colonial** (Vietnamese)
3411 N. Halsted St. (between Magnolia & Milwaukee Streets), 773-225-7265
www.lecolonialchicago.com

**Haven on Seven**
111 N. Washington St., 773-644-6443
600 N. Michigan Ave., 2nd Floor (the other downtown location—entrance on Rush/Oliver), 312-280-7774
www.havenonseven.com

**Ramón A. Gutiérrez**, Univ. of Chicago

**Big Star** in Wicker Park for fine tacos and margaritas
1531 N. Damen Ave., 773-235-4039
www.bigstarchicago.com

**Amelia's Mestizo Grill** for superb Mexican food
4559 S. Halsted, 773-538-8200
www.ameliaschicago.com

**The Gage** for excellent Italian
10 N. Dearborn St., 312-998-1718
www.thegagechicago.com

**Tattoria No. 10** for exquisite Italian
10 N. Dearborn St., 312-998-1718
www.tattoria10.com

**Henri** for exquisite French food
18 S. Michigan Ave.
132-578-0763
www.henrichicago.com
Chicago and Historians
Visiting Chicago with Children

By Daniel Greene and Lisa Meyerowiz

Chicago is a great city for kids, even on winter’s coldest days. Bundle them up from head to toe and prepare to stop for hot chocolate along the way. Here are some ideas for family activities, moving from south to north.

Hyde Park
For those kids who aren’t interested in wandering the quad at University of Chicago in preparation for their own academic careers, try the Museum of Science and Industry (www.msichicago.org), where exhibits include a coal mine, a submarine, trains, and Apollo 8. After visiting the museum, peruse the great children’s section at 57th Street Books (www.semcoop.com), try the Medici Restaurant (www.medici57.com), or head up to 53rd Street to eat at one of the Obama family’s favorites, Valois (www.valoisrestaurant.com), where you can, as the awning reads, “See your food” (critical for many children).

Museum Campus
The museum campus is a draw for many families. At the Shedd Aquarium (www.shedd aquarium.org), don’t miss the coral reef on the lower level. The Field Museum (www.field museum.org) features “Sue,” which the museum boasts is “the largest, most complete, and best preserved Tyrannosaurus rex ever discovered.” The museum’s exhibition on whales is also a lure for kids. The Adler Planetarium (www.adlerplanetarium.org) has a new immersive Deep Space Adventure, fun for little explorers. Admission to these museums is expensive but worth it.

Once your kids have worked up an appetite, take a quick cab ride to Manny’s (www.mannysdeli.com), one of the best delis in the city.

Quiet Room
The AHA will make Quiet Rooms available in the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers’ Ohio Room, the Chicago Marriott Downtown’s Great America Room, and the Residence Inn Chicago Downtown/River North. The Marriott’s Quiet Room is near the Job Center facility in the Marriott’s Grand Ballroom, Salon 1. All of the rooms will have free wireless Internet access. Although the rooms are of particular use to those on the job market, they are also available for all conference attendees as a quiet place to await their next session or appointment, to send a text message, to check a web site, and the like. It’s a room to escape temporarily the hubbub of the annual meeting—this includes mobile phone conversations—to read prior to your next session or next appointment, to meet someone before heading out to lunch, to prepare a few notes for those comments you didn’t quite finish, to rest tired feet from walking among the hotels, or, for Chicago-area attendees with no hotel room, to sit for a few minutes of quiet time.

To allow everyone to enjoy the Quiet Room, please avoid:

v cell–phone conversations—there are hallways and numerous other venues throughout the hotels and elsewhere for these conversations
v using the room as an informal or alternate site for job interviews
v extended conversation

Since the room will not be monitored continuously, there will be a simple room set up with smaller–sized tables with chairs and trash baskets. Those who enjoy the room’s usage should not leave coats, briefcases, purses, or other personal possessions unattended or left in the room while they attend session(s) or interview(s). To deposit such items, the Sheraton has a coat check on the lobby level, near Parlor A, and the Marriott has a coat check on the seventh floor.

AHA staff will check the room periodically, but the space will be self policing: please bus your own table if you dine, throw away any unwanted papers or other trash, straighten seating if you move tables and chairs around, etc. For serious concerns or issues, report to the AHA Headquarters Office in the Sheraton’s River Hall B. If there are problems or repeated distractions, the AHA reserves the right to close the room to further use.

The Loop
If your kids like trains, one of the most affordable attractions in Chicago is an “L” ride around the Loop on the brown line.

Hop off the “L” at the “Library” stop and visit the Harold Washington Library (www.chipublib.org) and the children’s reading room on the 2nd floor. The library is free and also houses a fantastic contemporary art collection.

For a bird’s eye view of the city, ride the elevator to the 103rd floor of Willis Tower (formerly Sears Tower) to visit the Skydeck (www.theskydeck.com). There aren’t a lot of clear days in January in Chicago, but, if you are fortunate, your kids will be able to see all the way across the lake to Michigan.

The Chicago Cultural Center (www.chicagoculturalcenter.org), which used to be the public library, is a fun building to explore with kids, especially the world’s largest Tiffany glass dome and the fantastic mosaics. Across the street, take them ice skating at Millennium Park (www.explo rec hicago.org/city/en/millennium.html), and brave the winter cold to snap a picture of their reflection in Anish Kapoor’s “Cloud Gate,” better known as “The Bean.”

The Art Institute of Chicago (www.artic.edu) is a must-see for any visitor to Chicago. The Kraft Education Center is fun and interactive, and offers art projects for children on Saturday mornings. The Thorne Miniature Rooms are also captivating for kids.
Navy Pier

Navy Pier (www.navypier.com), includes the Chicago Children's Museum, designed for babies, toddlers, and young children (www.chicagochildrensmuseum.org).

North Michigan Avenue

For another great view of the city, head over to the observatory in the John Hancock Building (www.jhochicago.com/en). This will put you within blocks of Chicago's Museum of Contemporary Art (www.mcachicago.org).

Some shopping on North Michigan Avenue is designed to appeal to families, especially American Girl Place, 835 North Michigan; the Disney Store, 717 North Michigan; and the Lego Store, 835 North Michigan.

Lincoln Park

Moving north, visit the Chicago History Museum (www.chicagohs.org), with its Sensing Chicago exhibition for children. Near the museum, head to some of the indoor exhibits at the Lincoln Park Zoo (www.lpzoo.org), and the Lincoln Park Conservatory (explorechicago.org/city/en/things_see_do/attractions/park_district/lincoln_park_conservatory.html).

Going West

Those who have the time to venture west could explore the free Garfield Park Conservatory (www.garfield-conservatory.org), open to the public despite suffering extensive damage in a June 2011 hailstorm, or Brookfield Zoo (www.czs.org). In Oak Park, budding writers and architects might enjoy seeing the Ernest Hemingway Home and Museum (www.hemingwayhome.com) and the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio (www.gowright.org).

Eating

If you have adventurous eaters, Chicago will fit the bill. The city boasts great restaurants of almost every ethnic variety. Chicagoans are passionate about pizza and will defend their favorite choice. All of these listed below have multiple locations, with some options close to the meeting hotels:

- Gino's East: 162 East Superior
- Lou Malnati’s: 439 North Wells
- Giordano’s: 135 East Lake

Hot dogs are also important Chicago cuisine. Off the beaten path, nothing tops Superdawg; stop on your way from O'Hare for old-fashioned carhop service under the dancing hot dogs at 6363 North Milwaukee. Closer to the meeting hotel, Gold Coast Dogs at 159 North Wabash, is quite good. Just don’t order one with ketchup; this is Chicago, after all.

Getting Around

Most of the attractions listed here are accessible by public transit. Check the Chicago Transit Authority trip planner web page at www.transitchicago.com/travel_information/trip_planner.aspx.


Daniel Greene is vice president for research and academic programs at the Newberry Library; Lisa Meyerowitz is an art historian and freelance editor. Their kids have been to many of these places.
A wealth of cultural resources awaits annual meeting attendees—many within walking or easy public transit distance. Check websites for these institutions for last minute changes and additions to their hours or programming schedules.

**Within Walking Distance**


**Chicago Architecture Foundation**, 224 S. Michigan Ave. (312-922-3432; caf.architecture.org; shop and tour center open Saturday–Thursday 9:30 A.M.–6:30 P.M. and Friday 9:00 A.M.–7:00 P.M.; prices and purchasing options for individual tours listed online). The CAF offers numerous walking and bus tours of the city's architectural heritage in January (no boat tours this month, however). Reservations are a must for these popular tours, and may be made on the CAF website.

**Chicago Cultural Center**, 78 E. Washington St. (312-744-6630; www.chicagoculturalcenter.org; open Monday–Thursday 8:00 A.M.–7:00 P.M., Friday 8:00 P.M.–6:00 P.M., Saturday 9:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M., and Sunday 10:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.). Completed in 1897 as Chicago's first central public library, the CCC stands as a popular architectural landmark. The building's most notable features are its two recently restored stained-glass domes, featuring the world's largest Tiffany dome. Today, the CCC celebrates the performing, visual, and literary arts by providing more than 800 free cultural programs a year.

**Museum of Contemporary Art**, 220 E. Chicago Ave. (312-280-2660; www.mcachicago.org; open Tuesday 10:00 A.M.–8:00 P.M. and Wednesday–Sunday 10:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.; $12 suggested general admission, $7 for students and seniors, children 12 and under free). The MCA presents and interprets thought-provoking contemporary art. The museum offers exhibitions of contemporary visual culture (produced since 1945) through painting, sculpture, photography, video and film, and performance. January exhibitions include Iain Baxter &: Works 1958–2011 and Ron Terada: Being There.

**Newberry Library**, 60 W. Walton St. (312-943-9090; www.newberry.org; open Tuesday–Friday 9:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. and Saturday 9:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.; free admission). The Newberry is an independent research library concentrating in the humanities with an active educational and cultural presence in Chicago. It houses an extensive noncirculating collection of rare books, maps, music, manuscripts, and other printed material; collections number 1,500,000 printed titles, five million manuscript pages, and 500,000 historic maps. (Two AHA tours offer a chance to view parts of the collection). General tours of the library are offered Thursdays at 3:00 P.M. and Saturdays at 10:30 A.M.

**Pritzker Military Library**, 104 S. Michigan Ave. (312-374-9333; www.pritzkermilitarylibrary.org; open Tuesday–Wednesday and Friday–Saturday 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M., plus Thursday 10:00 A.M.–7:00 P.M.; $5 admission). The library opened in 2003 and moved to Michigan Avenue in 2010. It houses a collection of books and related materials on military history. The research library seeks to increase public understanding of military history and develops programs focusing on the concept of the citizen soldier in the preservation of democracy. Through January, the library is featuring two exhibits: Memories of World War II: Photographs from the Archives of the Associated Press and The Home Front: What You Can Do!

**Within Easy Public Transit Distance**

**Chicago History Museum**, 1601 N. Clark St. (312-266-2077; www.chicagohistory.org; museum open Monday–Saturday 9:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M., plus Sunday noon–5:00 P.M.; $14 adults, $12 students and seniors, children 12 and under free. Admission prices include two audio tours. Research center open Tuesday–Friday 1:00–4:30 P.M., plus Saturday 10:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M.). The CHM collects, interprets, and presents the multicultural history of Chicago and

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**AHR Open Forum**

**Friday, January 6, 2012, 1:00–2:00 P.M.**

Meet the Editors and Staff of the *American Historical Review*

**Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom VIII**

What do you want from the flagship journal of the American Historical Association? The editors and staff of the *AHR* invite members to attend an informal, open session to express their views on the journal. We are prepared to offer advice on how members might best prepare articles for submission and tell them what they should expect from the review process. Most importantly, we are eager to hear what you have to say. Please bring your brown-bag lunch and join us.
Illinois, as well as selected areas of American history. Their newest exhibition, Out in Chicago, balances private stories with public perspectives on issues relating to language, gender expression, identity formation, and the role of LGBT people in politics, culture, and family relationships. Other permanent exhibitions include Facing Freedom. (The Local Arrangements Committee has organized curator-led tours of both exhibits.)

Evanston History Center, 225 Greenwood, Evanston (847-475-3410; www.evanstonhistorycenter.org; open for docent-led tours Thursday–Sunday at 1:00, 2:00, and 3:00 p.m.; $10 admission, includes entry to exhibits. Research room open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday 1:00–4:00 p.m.; $5 admission, students free). The EHC is housed in the 1895 Charles Gates Dawes House, residence of the former vice president and now a National Historic Landmark. Tours of the 28-room mansion are available, and a research room offers access to EHC’s archival holdings. Milestones and Memories, the center’s permanent exhibit, highlights the history of Evanston using artifacts from the collection.

Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr. (312-922-9410; www.fieldmuseum.org; open daily 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.; basic admission $15 adults, $12 students and seniors, $10 children 3–11). Originally founded to house the biological and anthropological collections for the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, the museum today presents more than 40 permanent exhibitions. Special exhibitions in January include Whales: Giants of the Deep, an exploration of the world of whales through a unique blend of science and storytelling, and Chocolate: Around the World, a journey through the history of the tasty treat.

The Jane Addams Hull-House Museum, 800 S. Halsted (312-413-5353; www.uic.edu/jaddams/hull; open Tuesday–Friday 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. and Sunday noon–4:00 p.m.). The Hull-House Museum serves as a dynamic memorial to social reformer Jane Addams, the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Located on the University of Illinois at Chicago campus, the museum preserves the original Hull-House site for the interpretation and continuation of the historic settlement house vision. The newly renovated museum, including the never-before-exhibited second floor, offers collections of artifacts, photographs, and stories of Hull-House residents and immigrants.

National Museum of Mexican Art, 1852 W. 19th St. (312-738-1503; www.nationalmuseumofmexicanart.org; open Tuesday–Sunday 10:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.; admission free, donations accepted). Located in Chicago’s Little Village neighborhood, the museum’s permanent collection is one of the largest collections of Mexican art in the nation. An understanding of Mexican culture as sin fronteras guides their exhibition philosophy and permits the museum to display artistic expressions from both sides of the border. Through January, the museum will present Juan Ángel Chávez’s Neptuno, a collection of large-scale interactive installations and constructed environments. (The Local Arrangements Committee has arranged a tour of the museum and the Pilsen neighborhood.)

Oriental Institute, 1155 E. 58th St. (773-702-9514; www.oi.uchicago.edu; open Tuesday, Thursday–Saturday 10:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M., plus Wednesday 10:00 A.M.–8:30 P.M. and Sunday noon–6:00 P.M.; suggested donation $7 adults, $4 children 12 and under). The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is a research organization and museum dedicated to the study of the ancient Near East. The museum displays objects devoted to ancient Egypt, Nubia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Anatolia, and the ancient site of Megiddo. The institute offers self-guided audio tours and guided tours for community groups. Reservations are required and can be scheduled at 773-702-9507.

More on What’s Going on in Chicago

The city of Chicago’s official tourism site (www.choosechicago.com) and visitors’ site (www.explorecnchicago.org) include event, tour, and attraction finders, recommendations on places to eat and shop, and basic travel tools, such as trip planners, guides and maps, and transportation information. Information on Chicago’s 77 distinct community areas and diverse neighborhoods, including interactive maps, insider tips, and neighborhood guides, can be found at www.choosechicago.com or call to speak to one of their travel experts at 866-628-9031.

Allison Bertke Downey is a second-year PhD student in history at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She also works as a Kids Count Research Intern at Voices for Illinois Children.
...within the plaza, a marker commemorates a national landmark, the home site of the city’s first non-native settler, Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable, and south across the river at Michigan Avenue and Wacker Drive pavement markers call attention to the site of Fort Dearborn. At the moment, these nearby architectural and historic landmarks threaten to be upstaged by Johnson’s immense depiction of the platinum blonde. Not surprising in a culture enamored of celebrity, it is a hit with tourists and passersby, who sidle up to her legs and photograph her derrière. Many of Johnson’s sculptures, which populate park benches and other public spaces around the country, are lifelike bronze figures of ordinary people engaged in everyday activities. He also has become known for—and has drawn criticism for the derivative nature of—his larger-than-life sculptures that render in three dimensions what photographers and painters have created in two. An earlier Pioneer Court installation of Johnson’s God Bless America gave towering form to the farm couple of Grant Wood’s painting, American Gothic. Forever Marilyn similarly draws inspiration from a well-known image, a 1955 Bruno Bernard photograph of Monroe in her flyaway dress.

Monroe, of course, was a talented but troubled actress who capitalized on her looks, figure, and dizzy blonde persona to delight audiences and achieve motion picture stardom. The Seven Year Itch is Monroe at her most alluring and comedic best. In the film, she lingers over a sidewalk grate on a sultry summer night and revels in the breeze from a passing subway. Her dress is momentarily blown upward. Little flesh is actually revealed in the brief but much-ballyhooed scene. Publicity photos offered a bit more thigh and transformed the image of Monroe with uplifted skirt into a pop icon—the ivory halter dress sold for $4.6 million at auction this summer—but they remained merely suggestive.

Johnson’s take on the image leaves little to the imagination. In this regard, Forever Marilyn is akin to his 2003 Corcoran Gallery of Art exhibition, Beyond the Frame: Impressionism Revisited, which gave sculptural form to figures and scenes found in works by Monet, Renoir, and others, while adding new elements Johnson imagined might be visible “beyond the frame” of the original paintings.

For his effort to take us beyond—or more to the point behind—the frame of the Bernard photograph, Johnson might be credited for the engineering feat of stabilizing the weight of the skirt with 20,000 pounds of ballast in the subway grate. But he has reduced Monroe and the celebrated image to a visual one-liner. Now, standing between her legs, strolling beneath the cantilevered skirt, we get to stare up at her underpants. Whereas film and photograph provide a glimpse of skin, Johnson’s sculpture gives us Marilyn forever frozen in painted metal, rear end exposed in perpetuity.

Forever Marilyn is a curious, albeit temporary, addition to the streetscape. Like most cities, Chicago offers relatively few physical reminders of women’s contributions and achievements. Until 1996, when Hull-House founder and Nobel Peace Prize winner Jane Addams received recognition in the form of a sculpture in a city park, Chicago women were virtually absent from the memorial landscape. In recent years, civic leaders have begun to address the dearth of public remembrances of women’s activities through sculptures, historical markers, and the naming of parks. Forever Marilyn stands apart from these efforts in that it is privately funded and resides on private property. Nevertheless, it certainly gives one pause to consider that at the moment, the city’s most prominent tribute to a woman is one that encourages passersby to gaze at her ruffled panties. The sculpture is scheduled to remain on view until spring 2012. If you are anywhere in the vicinity, it’s unavoidable.

Elizabeth Fraterrigo is associate professor of history at Loyola University Chicago and the author of Playboy and the Making of the Good Life in Modern America (Oxford University Press, 2009).
The George C. Marshall Lecture on Military History

Saturday, January 7, 2012, 5:00–6:30 p.m.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Chicago Ballroom VIII

Andrew J. Bacevich, Boston University

will speak on

The Revisionist Imperative: Rethinking the Twentieth Century

Not long before his untimely death, the historian Tony Judt observed that “For many American commentators and policymakers, the message of the twentieth century is that war works.” Americans reached that conclusion because for them—if not for others—war did indeed seem to work, at least for a time. After all, World War II had vaulted the United States to a position of unquestioned global dominion. That conflict thereafter became the centerpiece of an internalized grand historical narrative. Canonical “lessons” derived from World War II have shaped U. S. policy ever since. Yet the persistence of those lessons today makes it difficult for Americans to realize that war no longer works, even for them. The militarization of U.S. policy is not enhancing American strength and security—it is exacerbating weakness and vulnerability instead. To grasp their predicament—and to think anew about basic policy—Americans must first rethink the twentieth century. They need a new grand narrative, one that will necessarily displace the heroic memory of World War II.

—Andrew J. Bacevich

A reception will follow in the Sheraton Chicago’s Chicago Ballroom IX
beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Lecture sponsored by the Society for Military History and the George C. Marshall Foundation.

Presiding: Joseph T. Glatthaar, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
and president, Society for Military History
The Job Center

Top Ten Job Center Tips for Candidates and Search Committees

By Liz Townsend

The Job Center at the AHA annual meeting, located this year in the Chicago Marriott’s Grand Ballroom, Salon 1, provides facilities and assistance to both job candidates and search committees. Those who went through the job market years ago might not even recognize the current setup of the Job Center; the AHA is constantly evaluating the effectiveness of our services and making changes where possible.

No longer just a bare room filled with tables and noise, the Job Center headquarters consists of an information/waiting area and another room with interview tables separated from each other by drape. Interviews taking place in privately arranged suites are displayed on an electronic list; there are many chairs for candidates to use while waiting for their interviews; there are free terminals with access to the Messaging System and the Internet in the same room; and there is a nearby Quiet Room complete with WiFi where candidates can get away for a while to decompress.

Extensive information about the Job Center is available at www.historians.org/annual/jobs, or from the Job Center Information Booth in the Grand Ballroom, Salon 1 on the Marriott’s 7th floor. We’ll be happy to answer any questions you may have about the interviewing process or about the annual meeting.

Don’t forget to bring your badge; everyone entering the Job Center room is required to display a 2012 annual meeting badge. Here are some quick tips to get you started.

Candidates

1. Come prepared. You’ll need copies of your c.v. or other professional information and all interview details from the search committees, including names and contact info.
2. Pick up a Job Center Handout in the Grand Ballroom, Salon 1, and look for open positions you may want to apply for. The Handout is also available online.
3. Check the bulletin boards for late-breaking announcements and new positions.
4. Submit c.v.’s early in the meeting for open positions. Most search committees fill their open slots quickly.
5. Go to the Registration Resource Center at www.historians.org and set up your account to receive e-mails or texts from the Messaging System. Check messages often from any Internet-connected device or the free terminals in Salon 1.
6. Confirm interview locations at the Information Booth. Ask for help if you don’t find your position listed.
7. Check in for table interviews about 10 minutes before the scheduled time in Salon 1.
8. For interviews in suites, go directly to the room at your scheduled time. Knock once on the door at the exact time if it hasn’t been opened by then.
9. Spend time in the Quiet Room in the Marriott’s Great America Room on the 6th floor.
10. Attend sessions and receptions and network with other historians. You’ll be a member of the history profession for years to come, so use this opportunity to meet and talk with historians from across the country and around the world.

Search Committees

1. If you’re interviewing in a privately arranged suite, let us know the hotel and room number. Help your candidates have as stress-free an experience as possible.
2. If you arranged a room through the Job Center, pick up your key at the Information Booth in Salon 1.
3. If interviewing in a room arranged through the Job Center, let us know if there is anything wrong with the room or if you need any assistance. We’ll provide a local number when you pick up the key.
4. Check in for table interviews in Salon 1 when you’re ready to begin for the day.
5. Let the Search Committee Check-in Booth know when you’re leaving for lunch or when you’re done for the day. We don’t want candidates to be left waiting for a committee that has already gone.
6. Let staff at the Check-In Booth know if there are any problems in the table area, including excessive noise, or if you’d like to move to another table.
7. Collect c.v.’s often from the C.V. Collection Booth if you have an open position.
8. If you wish to decline the interview request, give the c.v. back to the Information Booth, and we’ll send a generic decline message through the Messaging System. To schedule interviews, contact candidates directly through their cell/local numbers or the Messaging System.
9. Give a copy of the job description to the Information Booth if you have a new position to display on the bulletin boards.
10. Take a look around your table and room when you’re done to be sure you haven’t left anything behind.

Please Note:

Please help us to accommodate attendees who are sensitive to fragrances and other scented products by refraining from wearing perfume, aftershave, scented lotions, and other similar products.

Liz Townsend is AHA coordinator, Job Center and professional data. She is also editor of the AHA’s print and online Directory of History Departments, Historical Organizations, and Historians.
I n 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, disability, 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 on History. If hiring institutions intend to interview at the AHA annual meeting, they should make every effort to advertise in the Perspectives on History 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.

**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 the Job Center guidelines, available online at http://historians.org/annual/jobs. 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.

**For Further Reading**

The following online resources are also available:

The AHA Job Advertising Policy
[www.historians.org/support ADPOLICY.htm](http://www.historians.org/support ADPOLICY.htm).

The AHA Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct
[www.historians.org/pubs/Free/ ProfessionalStandards.cfm](http://www.historians.org/pubs/Free/ ProfessionalStandards.cfm)

The AHA statement, Best Practices on Spousal/Partner Hiring
The following list of 2012 annual meeting exhibitors has been updated from the Exhibitors' Index printed on page 136 of the 2012 Annual Meeting Program:

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All Annual Meeting attendees are invited to the following
Open Forums:

Graduate and Early Career
Fri., Jan. 6, 5:30–6:30 P.M.  
Sheraton Chicago, Colorado Room
The GECC invites graduate students and early career professionals to a forum to discuss issues of interest to graduate students.
Chair: Aaron W. Marrs, Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State

LGBTQ Historians Task Force
Fri., Jan. 6, 4:45–5:45 P.M.  
Sheraton Chicago, Executive Center Parlor E
Chair: Leisa D. Meyer, College of William and Mary

PLEASE NOTE:
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 MEETING BADGE can participate in the AHA JOB CENTER, visit the EXHIBIT HALL, and access the MESSAGING SYSTEM!

All Annual Meeting attendees are cordially invited to the following:
Receptions:

Graduate Students and Early Career Committee
Thurs., Jan. 5, 5:00 P.M. ❖ Sheraton Chicago, Mayfair Room
The AHA’s Graduate and Early Career Committee invites graduate students and historians at the beginning of their careers for informal conversation with each other and the Association’s leadership. This is a new night for this event, providing attendees the opportunity to meet one another early in the meeting.

Two-Year College Faculty
Fri., Jan. 6, 5:30 P.M. ❖ Sheraton Chicago, Missouri Room
The AHA cordially invites faculty teaching at two-year and community colleges to attend a reception to meet each other and to discuss informally how the Association might better serve their needs. Sponsored by Milestone Documents.

Committee on Minority Historians
Sat., Jan. 7, 6:00 P.M. ❖ Sheraton, Mayfair Room
The CMH cordially invites minority scholars, graduate students, and others to meet colleagues and AHA officers.

Public Historians
Sat., Jan. 7, 7:00 P.M. ❖ Sheraton Chicago, Missouri Room
The AHA’s Professional Division cordially invite public historians and anyone with an interest in public history to join them for informal conversation with colleagues.
Map of the Exhibit Hall

Sheraton Chicago
River Exhibition Hall
Luncheons at the 126th Annual Meeting

Friday, January 6 (see page 60 of the Program for complete details)

Conference on Asian History
- Ticket cost: $50
- Location: Sheraton, Chi Bar

American Society of Church History
- Ticket cost: Organization will sell tickets separately; via its web site (churchhistory.org)
- Location: Westin, Promenade Ballroom A

Conference on Latin American History
- Ticket cost: Organization will sell tickets separately; via its web site (clah.h-net.org/)
- Location: Marriott, Marriott Ballroom

Organization of History Teachers
- Ticket cost: $20
- Location: Marriott, Sheffield Room

Tickets for the luncheons (except those sponsored by organizations that sell their own tickets) were available for advance purchase on the printed and online meeting registration forms. Except where indicated, luncheon tickets will also be available for purchase during the meeting at the onsite registration counters in the Sheraton Chicago’s River Exhibition Hall B. Tickets purchased with registration will be distributed with meeting badges.

Saturday, January 7 (see pages 91 and 92 of the Program for complete details)

American Catholic Historical Association
- Ticket cost: Organization will sell tickets separately; via its web site (www.achahistory.org)
- Location: Marriott, Kane Room

AHA Modern European History Section
- Ticket cost: 35 member, $45 nonmember
- Location: Sheraton, Tennessee Room

AHA Department Chairs
- Ticket cost: $25 for chairs of departments that participate in the AHA's Departmental and Organizational Services Program (DOSP), $45 for chairs of nonmember departments
- Location: Sheraton, Mayfair Room

College Board
- Ticket cost: $10
- Location: Marriott, Sheffield Room

Coordinating Council for Women in History
- Ticket cost: $36
- Location: Marriott, Lincolnshire Room

Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations
- Ticket cost: $30; tickets must be purchased in advance
- Location: Lawry’s The Prime Rib Chicago, 100 E. Ontario St.

Committee on Women Historians

Breakfast Meeting
Saturday, January 7, 7:30–9:00 A.M.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Sheraton Ballroom V

Tickets for the CWH Breakfast will be available at the registration counters in River Exhibition Hall B of the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers. Tickets purchased previously with meeting registration will be distributed with meeting badges.

Presiding: Leora Auslander , Univ. of Chicago
Speaker: Barbara Young Welke, Univ. of Minnesota
Telling Stories: A Meditation on Love, Loss, History and Who We Are
Cost: $35 members, $45 nonmembers, $30 student members.

Brainstorming Session
Saturday, January 7, 9:00–10:30 A.M.
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers, Sheraton Ballroom V

The AHA Committee on Women Historians invites all interested participants to a brainstorming session on the mission of the committee from 9:00–10:30 A.M. on Saturday, January 7 in the Sheraton’s Sheraton Ballroom V. Registration for the women’s breakfast is not required.

Should the profession be rethinking the ways in which the public and the private, the professional and the personal have come to be divided in university life? In a moment when many gender inequities in our profession appear to have been remedied and the history of women, gender, and sexuality established in most departments, what are the urgent tasks for the CWH?
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