

❧ Preface ❧

For more than three decades, students and instructors have relied on the McMichael/Leonard *Anthology of American Literature* as a reliable source of literary texts, annotations, and contextual information. The McMichael/Leonard anthology has secured its reputation with a solid core of writers and works and has enhanced that reputation with quality ancillaries, including the Pick-a-Penguin Program, American Literature Database, and text-specific MyLiteratureKit™. Because it allows such flexibility in meeting individual course needs, *Anthology of American Literature* is a complete American Literature resource.

In preparing this tenth edition, the editors have continued to follow the principles of selection that have made the previous editions so successful:

- selected works primarily for their literary significance.
- represented authors by offering extensive samplings of their works.
- included, where possible, long works in their entirety.
- provided clear, concise, and informative introductions and headnotes that are appropriate for student readers.
- explained unfamiliar terms and allusions through in-text references and footnotes.
- presented author bibliographies that are selective and current.

Authors and works in the anthology follow a generally chronological order. In deciding on a standard text from among the various editions available for selections, we have chosen, whenever possible, that edition most respected by modern scholars. The text reprinted is identified at the end of the headnote for each author. Spelling and punctuation are, in some instances, regularized and modernized to correct obvious errors and to suit the reader's convenience. An editorial excision of less than one paragraph is indicated by an ellipsis (. . .); excisions of a paragraph or more are indicated by a centered ellipsis:

. . .

New to the Tenth Edition

Building on the anthology's solid foundation, we were able to make important enhancements to content and format in this new edition:

- We have updated and revised period introductions and headnotes.
- We have for the first time included visual images related to specific literary works and to the general historical and literary contexts of the various periods.

- We have increased the emphasis on current authors and context by adding, for the first time, a *Literature of the Twenty-first Century* section, complete with a separate period introduction and timeline.
- We have included new headnotes and selections for the following authors: Ring Lardner, Raymond Chandler, James Thurber, Sterling Brown, Gwendolyn Brooks, Jack Kerouac, Yusef Komunyakaa, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Junot Diaz, and George Saunders.
- We have added new works or expanded existing ones by Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Henry James, Kate Chopin, Stephen Crane, Jack London, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Theodore Dreiser, O. Henry (William Sydney Porter), Gertrude Simmons Bonnin (Zitkala Sa), Carl Sandburg, Ellen Glasgow, Sherwood Anderson, John Dos Passos, Sinclair Lewis, E. E. Cummings, Hart Crane, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams, Marianne Moore, Zora Neale Hurston, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Langston Hughes, John Steinbeck, Katherine Anne Porter, Toni Morrison, Eudora Welty, Richard Wright, Gary Snyder, James Baldwin, Flannery O'Connor, Bernard Malamud, Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones), June Jordan, Kurt Vonnegut, Joyce Carol Oates, and Sherman Alexie.
- We have added new “Reading the Historical Context” selections by Booker T. Washington, James R. McDonough, Barack Obama, Al Gore, and Craig M. Mullaney.
- We have supplemented the “Reading the Critical Context” sections already included for *The Literature of the Late Nineteenth Century* and *The Literature of the Twentieth Century (1900 to 1945)* by creating equivalent sections for both *The Literature of the Twentieth Century (1945–1999)* (including a new “Critical Context” selection by Toni Morrison) and *The Literature of the Twenty-first Century* (with “Critical Context” selection by N. Scott Momaday).

Anthology of American Literature also offers design features that make it more accessible to students. The typeface for the headnotes and the literary selections is easy to read. Updated chronological charts offer students at-a-glance information about authors’ lives and works, as well as key historical, political, technological, and cultural contexts.

A Complete American Literature Resource

How does the McMichael/Leonard *Anthology of American Literature* offer more of what students and instructors want for their American Literature courses?

Pick-a-Penguin Program

Pearson is proud to announce an agreement with Penguin Group U.S.A. that allows us to package—at substantial discounts—the most popular American Literature trade paperbacks with the McMichael/Leonard *Anthology of*

American Literature. Ask your Pearson sales representative for details and for a listing of available American Literature titles.

American Literature Database

Now instructors can customize course material with the Pearson Custom Library of American Literature. A database featuring more than 1,700 literary works, the Pearson Custom Library of American Literature gives instructors the flexibility to choose other selections they might want to use along with the McMichael/Leonard anthology. For details, visit <http://www.pearsoncustom.com/custom-library/the-pearson-custom-library-of-american-literature>, or contact your Pearson sales representative.

American Literature Online

MyLiteratureKit is a dynamic online learning system that enhances American Literature Survey courses. It offers a wealth of resources such as practice quizzes with grade tracker and open-ended discussion questions, a grade-book that tracks results, interactive timelines, maps, an online library of key works, visually-rich PowerPoint slides with outlines of each period accompanied by maps and images, an instructor's manual written by our anthology editors, and more. MyLiteratureKit offers everything you need to save time and to engage students. Please visit www.myliteraturekit.com for more information.

Acknowledgments

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We would also like to express our gratitude to the Pearson publishing team: Vivian Garcia, Heather Vomero, Joseph Terry, Denise Philip, Cheryl Besenjak, Carrie Fox, and Ann Bailey.

THE EDITORS



About the Editors



JAMES S. LEONARD received his Ph.D. from Brown University, and is Professor of English (and former English Department chair) at The Citadel. He is the editor of *Making Mark Twain Work in the Classroom* (Duke University Press, 1999), coeditor of *Authority and Textuality: Current Views of Collaborative Writing* (Locust Hill Press, 1994) and *Satire or Evasion? Black Perspectives on Huckleberry Finn* (Duke University Press, 1992), and coauthor of *The Fluent Mundo: Wallace Stevens and the Structure of Reality* (University of Georgia Press, 1988). He has served as president of the Mark Twain Circle of America (2010–2012), managing editor of

The Mark Twain Annual (since 2004), and editor of the *Mark Twain Circular* (1987–2008), and is a major contributor to *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Poets and Poetry* (Greenwood Press, 2006) and *American History Through Literature* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2005).



SHELLEY FISHER FISHKIN is Professor of English and Director of American Studies at Stanford University. She is the author, editor, or coeditor of over forty books, including the award-winning *Was Huck Black? Mark Twain and African American Voices* (1993), *From Fact to Fiction: Journalism and Imaginative Writing in America* (1988), and *Feminist Engagements: Forays into American Literature and Culture* (2009), as well as *Lighting Out for the Territory* (1997), *The Oxford Mark Twain* (1996), *The Historical Guide to Mark Twain* (2002), *Mark Twain's Book of Animals* (2009), *The Mark Twain Anthology: Great Writers on his Life and Work*

(2010), *Is He Dead? A Comedy in Three Acts by Mark Twain* (2003), *People of the Book: Thirty Scholars Reflect on Their Jewish Identity* (with Jeffrey Rubin-Dorsky) (1996), *Listening to Silences: New Essays in Feminist Criticism* (with Elaine Hedges) (1994), and *Sport of the Gods and Other Essential Writings by Paul Laurence Dunbar* (with David Bradley) (2005). She has also published more than eighty articles, essays, or reviews in publications including *American Quarterly*, *American Literature*, *Journal of American History*, *American Literary History*, and the *New York Times Book Review*, and has lectured on American literature in

Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and throughout the United States.

A member of the first class of women to graduate from Yale College, she stayed on at Yale to earn her M.A. in English and her Ph.D. in American Studies. Before her arrival at Stanford, she directed the Poynter Fellowship in Journalism at Yale and taught American Studies and English at the University of Texas at Austin, where she chaired the American Studies Department. She co-founded the Charlotte Perkins Gilman Society and is a past president of the Mark Twain Circle of America and the American Studies Association.



DAVID BRADLEY earned a B.A. in Creative Writing at the University of Pennsylvania in 1972 and a M.A. in United States Studies at the University of London in 1974. A Professor of English at Temple University from 1976 to 1997, Bradley has been a visiting professor at the San Diego State University, the University of California—San Diego, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Colgate University, the College of William & Mary, the City College of the City University of New York and the Michener Center for Writers at the University of Texas, Austin. He is currently an Associate Professor of Fiction in the Creative Writing Program at the University of Oregon.

Bradley has read and lectured extensively in the United States and also in Japan, Korea, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, South Africa and Australia. He is the author of two novels, *South Street* (1975) and *The Chaneyville Incident* (1981), which was awarded the 1982 PEN/Faulkner Award and an Academy Award from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. His non-fiction has appeared in *Esquire*, *Redbook*, *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times* and *The New Yorker*; and he is a recipient of fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts. His most recent publication is semi-scholarly: *The Essential Writings of Paul Laurence Dunbar*, which he co-edited with Shelley Fisher Fishkin. His current works-in-progress include a creative non-fiction book, *The Bondage Hypothesis: Meditations on Race, History and America*, a novel-in-stories, *Raystown*, and an essay collection: *Lunch Bucket Pieces: New and Selected Creative Nonfiction*



DANA D. NELSON received her Ph.D. from Michigan State University, and she is the Gertrude Conaway Vanderbilt Professor of English and American Studies at Vanderbilt University. She is the author of *The Word in Black and White: Reading "Race" in American Literature, 1638–1867* (1992), *National Manhood: Capitalist Citizenship and the Imagined Fraternity of White Men* (1998), and *Bad for Democracy: How the Presidency Undermines the Power of the People* (2008) as well as editor of several reprint editions of nineteenth-century American female writers (including Rebecca Rush, Lydia Maria

Child, Fanny Kemble, and Frances Butler Leigh). Her teaching interests include comparative American colonial literatures, developing democracy in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, ethnic and minority literatures, women's literature, and frontier representations in literature. She has served or is serving on numerous editorial boards, including *American Literature*, *Early American Literature*, *American Literary History*, *Arizona Quarterly*, and *American Quarterly*. She is an active member of the Modern Language Association and the American Studies Association. She is currently working on a book that studies developing practices and representations of democracy in the late British colonies and the early United States.



JOSEPH CSICSILO is Professor of English Language and Literature at Eastern Michigan University and a specialist in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century American literature and culture. He is the author and/or editor of five books including *Canons by Consensus: Critical Trends and American Literature Anthologies* (2004), which is the first systematic study of American literature textbooks used by college instructors in the past century, *Centenary Reflections on Mark Twain's No. 44*, *The Mysterious Stranger* (2009), and *Heretical Fictions: Religion in the Literature of Mark Twain* (2010).

He has also published numerous articles on such authors as Mary Wilkins Freeman, Sarah Orne Jewett, and William Faulkner. Csicsila has served as the editor of *Journal of Narrative Theory* and is currently book review editor for *The Mark Twain Annual*.

The Literature of the Twenty-First Century

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the collapse of the communist governments of Eastern Europe, the United States emerged as the world's single superpower. As it grew more powerful and its influence spread in the last decade of the twentieth century, it became to many ordinary men and women in foreign lands a place of great hope for political freedom and the chance to live the good life. The United States was the preferred destiny of more would-be immigrants than any other nation of the world. America had never been richer, better educated, or healthier: by the year 2000, the national income of individuals had risen to 9 trillion dollars; more than 80 percent of the population had graduated from high school (25 percent had bachelor's degrees from college), and life expectancy had risen from 66 years for men and 71 years for women in 1950 to 75 years for men, 81 years for women in 2000. Yet, in the midst of all the nation's exuberant success and self-congratulations, critics of American culture decried the fact that its citizens seemed increasingly to live in a glitz-dominated society, unwilling to face the dreary problems of unequal income distribution, a faltering national healthcare system, and runaway public and government debt.

The critics of American complacency were largely ignored, but in 2001 that national complacency was shattered as the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C., and an airliner over Pennsylvania killed and injured thousands of innocent people. The nation's reaction was swift: a National Emergency was declared three days later, and a new and powerful branch of the government was created, the Department of Homeland Security. To protect against further terrorism, many freedoms that Americans took for granted now began to be curtailed. Many members of the general public were searched and interrogated; their possessions were scrutinized as they had never been before. The social and political attitudes of millions of Americans changed dramatically. Suspicion and distrust of foreigners and immigrants spread. Political attitudes shifted; it is now acknowledged by observers of American politics that the 9/11 terrorist attacks so bolstered the position of President George Bush that it insured his reelection as president in 2004. The terrorist attacks of 9/11 also helped bring about American leadership of a coalition that waged war against Iraq in 2003. The result was total victory in the war, but the United States then found itself in a forced occupancy of a bloody, strife-ridden land, a predicament that threatens to again divide the nation over the issue of lethal and costly foreign entanglements as it has not been divided since the war in Vietnam.

As America moves further into the early years of the twenty-first century, it confronts great issues that often stir poisonous debates over questions of abortion, immigration, medical care, government waste, the rising national debt, trade imbalances, and rescue of the environment. Faced with domestic problems that defy solution and with an intractable and seemingly hopeless struggle in Iraq, Americans are once again forced to consider the role they wish their nation to play in the world. In the first days of English settlement in North America, the New England Puritans declared that America had a special destiny, that it was to be "A City on a Hill," a noble and heartening example to the rest of the world. Now, again, in the twenty-first century, the people of the United States must decide whether to withdraw from direct involvement in world affairs, returning to the isolationism of bygone days, hoping for safety, prosperity, and domestic tranquility, or to accept the Utopian ideal set forth in the seventeenth century by the Puritans and restated early in the twentieth century by President Woodrow Wilson when he proclaimed that America, as a great nation, must accept its great destiny to "show the way to the nations of the world how they shall walk in liberty."

The Population Explosion

In 2005 the population of the United States reached 296 million; in 2010 it is estimated at 308 million. By the year 2025 the population is projected to rise to more than 350 million, in 2050 to more than 420 million. The rapid population growth that began in the post-WWII years has been accompanied by an accelerating demographic shift. A vast road-building program after World War II created thousands of miles of superhighways, permitting the enormous expansion of America's trucking industry and the near-extinction of its railroads. It also increased the mobility of Americans and helped create a demographic shift as families loaded their possessions into their cars and trucks, drove onto the new highways, and headed west, where new jobs were available and life was thought to be better. The large cities of the Atlantic Coast declined as the dominant cultural centers of the nation, and the West Coast became a new and imposing land of fine arts, films, music, television production, and the legitimate theater, as well as the center of the emerging world of computer technology. By the year 2000, Las Vegas, Nevada, had become the fastest-growing metropolitan area in the nation, and the population center of the United States had moved westward to central Missouri, far from the big cities of the East.

Technology and Change

In the decades that followed the 1960s, the radical impulses that inspired liberation movements and clamorous demands for social change became denatured or were exhausted by their excesses. Many of their aims had been met,

and many of their ideals had been absorbed into the mainstream of American political and social life. A defining event of the more peaceful 1970s was the Watergate Scandal that ended with the resignation of Richard Nixon from the presidency in 1974, but still more significant were the development of the first personal computer by Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs (who together founded the Apple Computer company in 1976) and the deindustrialization of America. In the 1970s the United States began a radical transformation from a nation reliant on heavy industries to a nation of computers and service-based economy. By the end of the twentieth century, 80 percent of the nation's domestic product came from services. Less than 20 percent came from heavy industry, the centers of which in America's old industrial heartland came to be called, because of their abandoned mills and empty warehouses, "The Rust Belt."

The onrush of technology that made the United States a colossus of advanced applied science was not wholly beneficial. The new dominance of computer technology produced a "two-tiered" labor market and made the gap between rich and poor grow ever wider. More people were well off and fewer were living below the poverty line than ever before, but large numbers of American citizens and immigrants, uneducated and unskilled in the new technologies, were unable to compete for high-paying jobs, and thus were locked out of the general prosperity. Those at the top enjoyed high salaries and benefits, while those at the bottom were mired in what threatened to become an enduring underclass in the midst of prosperity greater than anything achieved before in the history of the world. Equally discordant and divisive was the unprecedented rise in America's prison population that began in the 1970s. Between 1975 and 2002, the number of prison inmates quadrupled, and the percentage of the American population in prisons rose to be among the highest in the world. Fervent advocates of civil liberties said it was proof of the despotic nature of the American government. Fervent advocates of law and order pointed out that as the nation's prison population rose, the rate of crime plummeted—the annual number of violent crimes dropping by more than 40 percent—and by 2005 the United States had become one of the safest of all the world's industrialized nations.

The New Millennium

As the United States became the world's preeminent Republic of Technology, and as it became, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the dominant political power in the world, it seemed also, in the midst of its riches, to become a nation devoted to the search for immediate gratification, a nation of instant obsolescence and constant need to recycle and replenish. Individualism seemed diluted. Americans came evermore to think alike, dress alike, and eat alike in a kingdom of bland mediocrity created and sustained by the all-powerful and inescapable force of television.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, more than 98 percent of all households in the United States had at least one television set; the average

household had 2.4 sets. The nation's most popular weekly magazine, *TV Guide*, had an annual circulation of almost 460 million copies, greater than any other magazine in history. The average American watched television more than thirty hours a week; the average high school graduating senior, who had spent 11,000 hours in the classroom, had spent 15,000 hours watching television. The national addiction to television had grown so vast, critics argued, that Americans were in danger of becoming homogenized simpletons, with goals dictated by television commercials and values drawn from the sentimental platitudes revered in television sitcoms.

Added to the athletes and movie stars in the traditional pantheon of American popular idols, there were, because of television, new icons: fashion designers, television advice givers, high-tech tycoons—whose scientific and business accomplishments were extraordinary but whose political pronouncements were of less-certain value. Politicians surrounded themselves for public display with cadres of the television glitterati. Trendies and rock stars, sometimes derided as “coming from the shallower end of the pool of intellect,” were nonetheless celebrated as exemplars of the latest life style. There clearly was a national craving for gossip and a yearning for proximity to garish opulence.

Meanwhile many other Americans addicted not to their television sets but to the Internet, obsessively attended to computer games, bloggers, and movie downloads, and seem to be endangered only by the depredations of renegade Internet hackers and by their own expanding waistlines. But to those doomsayers who condemned the Internet as an invidious source of profanity, pornography, and indecent liaisons, defenders rightly pointed out that it had opened new worlds to people of every class and every age; that the most popular web page, by far, was simply AOL.com; and that the most widely sold computer software, also by far, was Turbo-Tax, purchased every year by millions of Americans to help them with their income tax.

The Study of Literature in the Twenty-first Century

Literature, regardless of its form, offers urgent messages from the past. By studying a broad cross-section of American literature and literary forms, both past and present, we discover links among the concerns of different time periods and gain new perspectives on how American women and men of the past have struggled with the same issues that we struggle with today. For instance, recurrent concerns with alienation and seeming meaninglessness—which troubled the naturalists of the late nineteenth century and then resurfaced with the “Lost Generation” after World War I, again with the Beats in the 1950s, and yet again with the postmodernists of the late 1960s and early 1970s—seem still a fresh topic in a twenty-first-century world troubled by runaway technology and a seemingly never-ending stream of crises of values. In the other direction, the reliance on natural harmony by Emerson and Thoreau in the early nineteenth

century resonates again in the environmental concerns voiced in poetry produced in the late twentieth century by poets like Gary Snyder. Also, long before contemporary poets were self-publishing, nineteenth-century poet Emily Dickinson was engaged in home-based literary production so that she could avoid editors who wanted to alter the artistic integrity of her poems. Likewise, more than a century before musicians began recording on independent labels to escape corporate control of their work, escaped slave Frederick Douglass began his own newspaper so that no one else could control what writing subjects he chose and how he chose to write about them. And in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, activist Charlotte Perkins Gilman began to publish her own literary journal so that she, too, would have artistic and political control of her work.

In spite of the perplexing changes it confronts, and the pop culture and technology that often distract it, the United States remains resilient and vital. Three out of every four Americans now live in large urban centers. They own more than 200 million motor vehicles and travel on more than 4 million miles of roads and streets; more land in the United States is now paved than remains in virgin wilderness. The United States remains one of the most socially diverse countries in the world—a land where more than 27 million foreign-born men and women now live. In America, more than 300 identifiable dialects and languages are spoken, and 250 different religious denominations coexist. At the same time, the nation continues to struggle with unresolved issues related to environmental threats, questions of economic and social justice, and the need to find effective means to live in harmony with other cultures around the world. Within the context of such societal challenges, American writers continue to explore their own lives and their own visions of the land and its people, confronting the questions of American civilization and forming their experiences into new literature.

2000 Genome project unlocks the mystery of the human blueprint
2000 Dot.com companies collapse and stock market tumbles
2001 Slobodan Milosevic, former Yugoslav president, becomes first head of state tried as war criminal in international court
2001 Terrorist attack on NYC's World Trade Center. U.S. attacks Afghanistan in its war on terrorism
2002 Euro banknote becomes official currency of 12 European Union nations

2003 U.S. Shuttle disaster kills all crew members
2003 U.S. invades Iraq without United Nations approval. Largest ever international peace movement protests war
2004 Tsunami kills more than 200,000 in Southeast Asian countries bordering the Indian Ocean
2005 UN releases report detailing horrors of continuing violence of the civil war in Darfur
2006 Former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein executed for "crimes against humanity"
2007 Former U.S. vice president Al Gore wins Nobel Prize for advocacy of environmental issues

2000 Supreme Court, in a 5–4 ruling, puts George W. Bush in the White House

2002 Enron scandal exposes corporate corruption

2004 Account of U.S. abuses of prisoners at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq made public
2005 George W. Bush begins second term as U.S. president

2000 Third-wave feminism redefines feminist activism and identity
2000 Tiger Woods is youngest ever Grand Slam golf winner
2001 V. S. Naipaul, from Trinidad, wins the Nobel Prize

2002 Denzel Washington and Halle Berry win best actor and best actress Oscars—the first time two African Americans win in the same year
2002 New Jersey legislators call for the resignation of Amiri Baraka as poet laureate of New Jersey following his poem "They Blew Up America" in response to the events of September 11, 2001

2004 Summer Olympic Games held in Athens, Greece
2005 Hurricane Katrina devastates New Orleans, killing more than 1800

2007 Former vice president Gore wins Academy Award and Primetime Emmy Award in same year as Nobel Prize

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
EXPLORATION, SETTLEMENT,
AND SCIENCE

2008 First steps begin to be taken toward withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq

2009 President Barack Obama announces closing of the U.S. detention facility at Guantanamo, Cuba, and denounces torture tactics used there

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2008 Governor Sarah Palin, of Alaska, becomes second-ever female major party nominee for U.S. vice president

2009 Barack Obama inaugurated as first African American president of the United States

2010 Health Care legislation passed by Congress attempts to reduce inequities and gaps in medical insurance coverage

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

2008 Summer Olympic Games held in Beijing, China; U.S. swimmer Michael Phelps wins eight gold medals

2008 U.S. suffers major financial crisis precipitated by questionable lending practices; home values and stock prices plummet

2009 Swine flu epidemic, beginning in Mexico, raises world fears of possible pandemic

Kurt Vonnegut	1922–2007
Denise Levertov	1923–1997
Allen Ginsberg	1926–1997
Gary Snyder	1930–
Toni Morrison	1931–
John Updike	1932–2009
Philip Roth	1933–
Amiri Baraka	1934–
N. Scott Momaday	1934–
Sonia Sanchez	1934–
Tomás Rivera	1935–1984
June Jordan	1936–2002
Tina Howe	1937–
Thomas Pynchon	1937–
Joyce Carol Oates	1938–
Raymond Carver	1938–1988
Maxine Hong Kingston	1940–
Bobbie Ann Mason	1940–
Simon Ortiz	1941–
Billy Collins	1941–
Gloria Anzaldúa	1942–2004
James Alan McPherson	1943–
Alice Walker	1944–
August Wilson	1945–2005
Tim O'Brien	1946–
James R. McDonough	1946–
Yusef Komunyaaka	1947–
Leslie Marmon Silko	1948–
Al Gore	1948–
Gloria Naylor	1950–
David Bradley	1950–
Amy Tan	1952–
Rita Dove	1952–
Louise Erdrich	1954–
Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni	1957–
George Saunders	1958–
Barack Obama	1961–
Sherman Alexie	1966–
Junot Diaz	1968–
Craig Mullaney	1978–