

Organization of American Historians

**Presidential Address
and Awards Ceremony**

5 April 2003

Memphis Tennessee

2003 OAH Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony • Saturday, 5 April 2003

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Immediately following the presidential address and awards ceremony, OAH President Ira Berlin invites you to a reception in his honor. The reception, located in the Mississippi Room of the Memphis Cook Convention Center, is sponsored by the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture; the Department of History, the Center for Historical Studies, and the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park; Harvard University Press; and the New Press. Sun recording artist Billie Lee Riley and his band are scheduled to perform.

2003 OAH Awards and Prizes

The Organization of American Historians sponsors annual awards and prizes given in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. Please join us in congratulating the following 2003 OAH award and prize winners.

2003 OAH Distinguished Service Award

The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians confers its Distinguished Service Award on Gary B. Nash in recognition of his leadership in improving the teaching of history in the nation's primary and secondary schools, his many books and articles that have enriched and often refashioned historians' understanding of the colonial, Revolutionary, and early national periods of American history, and his many contributions to the work of the Organization of American Historians.



Nash

Professor Nash cochaired the National History Standards project from 1992 to 1996, and during that time established the National Center for History in Schools, of which he is director. The Center has made lesson plans, reproducible primary sources, and museum exhibits accessible through web sites to K-12 teachers throughout the land, for their use in teaching the history of the United States and of the world. He has been a guest historian and consultant on a variety of public history projects, most notably those dealing with the history of Pennsylvania (the subject of some of his own best known books). His book *First City: Philadelphia and the Exploring of Historical Memory* examines the intersection of historical inquiry, historical memory, and public history repositories in a manner that is accessible to a broad readership. Moreover, he has been and continues to be in the forefront of OAH efforts to promote collaboration with the National Park Service.

His prize-winning study *Quakers and Politics, Pennsylvania, 1661-1726* was followed by dozens of books and articles of urban life, politics, race, empire, and revolution in early American history. Among them are *Forging Freedom: The Formation of Philadelphia's Black Community, 1720-1840*, *Red, White, and Black: The Peoples of Early America*; *Freedom by Degrees: Emancipation and Its Aftermath in Pennsylvania, 1690-1840*; and the Pulitzer Prize finalist, *The Urban Crucible: Social Change, Political Consciousness and the Origins of the American Revolution*. These works have earned a place of prominence within a historical field that can properly boast some of the most innovative research of the last generation. In collaboration with other scholars, he published a widely read study of the controversies aroused by the conjuncture of recent scholarship with public history: *History on Trial: National Identity, Culture Wars, and the Teaching of the Past*.

For more than a quarter-century Gary Nash has contributed consistently to the activities of the OAH. He has served on program committees, the nominating board, the teaching committee, prize committees, the educational policies committee, and the executive board, in addition to his liaison efforts with the National Park Service, and in 1994-1995 he was President of the Organization. The OAH has been able to count on him consistently to help guide the development and activities of the OAH and its relationship with teachers of history at all levels.



Brooks

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

for an author's first book dealing with some significant phase of American history

Award committee: Susan Hartmann, Ohio State University; Allan Kulikoff, University of Georgia, Chair; Julie Saville, University of Chicago.

James F. Brooks, University of California, Santa Barbara. The originality, significance, boldness, and sheer temporal reach of *Captives and Cousins: Slavery, Kinship, and Community in the Southwest Borderlands* (University of North Carolina Press) impressed the committee. Brooks's interdisciplinary approach and research overcomes the limited, fragmentary record, and uses what remains with extraordinary sensitivity, exploring with memorable insight more than three centuries of interrelationships between forms of unfree labor and kinship among Native Americans and the Spaniards and the Mestizos who invaded their lands. The book closely interprets conquest narratives, Amerindian, Castilian, Islamic, and Spanish. It evokes a complex terrain of trade, gift exchange, slavery, servitude, and kinship in North America's southwestern borderlands, intertwined in surprising and novel ways. It redefines North American slavery and confronts issues of race, class, and gender in new and provocative ways. The book demonstrates the long detachment of the southwest borderlands exchange systems from the Atlantic economy, showing thereby how forms of labor and subservience differed markedly in the borderlands from that of the more familiar southeast, both that of settler chattel slavery and of the slave system of the aboriginal Cherokee. In sum, *Captives and Cousins* combines the force of epic narrative with the close-grained, nuanced interpretation of a monograph, making it a worthy recipient of the Turner Prize. □

Merle Curti History Award

for the best book published in American social, intellectual, and/or cultural history

Award committee: Karen Halttunen, University of California-Davis; Stanley Harrold, South Carolina State University, Chair; Alan M. Kraut, American University; Michael Kazin, Georgetown University; Daryl Michael Scott, University of Florida.



Horowitz

Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, Smith College. In *Rereading Sex: Battles over Sexual Knowledge and Suppression in Nineteenth-Century America* (Alfred A. Knopf), Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz uncovers the world of nineteenth-century American sexuality. By focusing on the sexual literature of the mid-1800s and the ultimately successful effort to suppress it, Horowitz reveals why earlier historians failed to understand a major American conversation, or quarrel, over sex and how sexual matters should be portrayed. In the process she delineates the sexual culture of the young urban working men who purchased erotica and frequented prostitutes. The first portion of Horowitz's book analyzes four nineteenth-century points of view regarding sex. They include a deeply rooted and earthy vernacular sexual culture, an evangelical Christian opposition to "sins of the flesh," an effort by advocates of reform physiology to inform others about sexual reality, and a libertarian advocacy not only of sexual freedom but of freedom of expression concerning it. In the second portion of her book, Horowitz turns to the YMCA's and Anthony Comstock's campaign for court action and legislation against reform physiology and sexual freedom, which did so much to shape prevailing views of "Victorian sexuality." In all *Rereading Sex* is a finely crafted work of both social and intellectual history, which will alter the way we understand nineteenth-century American culture. □

Ray Allen Billington Prize

for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly so as to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others

Prize committee: Stephen Aron, University of California-Los Angeles, Chair; Gregory H. Nobles, Georgia Institute of Technology; Elliott West, University of Arkansas.



Sandweiss

Martha A. Sandweiss, Amherst College. *Print the Legend: Photography and the American West* (Yale University Press) provides an innovative cultural history of the coming of age of a technology and a region. Lavishly illustrated and elegantly written, *Print the Legend* follows adventurous photographers across America's western frontier from the 1840s to the end of the nineteenth century and follows the presentation of their work to audiences far removed. Among its many insights, *Print the Legend* explores how the developing medium of photography shaped the development of American visions of the West. Allowing readers to see anew how the West was imagined, Sandweiss's book is obviously of immense importance to historians of the American frontier. But it is no less valuable for a much wider circle of historians, who will learn much

from Sandweiss's rewarding excavation of technological frontiers and from her instructions in how photographs were read and how we might read them. □



Stauffer

(Rose Lincoln Photography, Harvard University Press News Office)

Avery O. Craven Award

for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history

Award committee: Thavolia Glymph, Duke University; William W. Freehling, University of Kentucky; Steven Hahn, Northwestern University, Chair.

John Stauffer, Harvard University. *The Black Hearts of Men: Radical Abolitionists and the Transformation of Race* (Harvard University Press). Stauffer's *Black Hearts of Men* is a powerful, challenging, imaginative, and elegantly written treatment of important strains in American abolitionism: millennialism, the acceptance of violence, and especially a moral shift—the embrace of a “black heart”—that alone could have made possible an interracial society of freedom and equality. Focusing on the relations and the remarkable correspondence between four abolitionists (two white and two black)—Gerrit Smith, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, and James McCune Smith—and on the emergence of the Radical Abolition Party, Stauffer shows us how these strains became connected in a stunning and deep interpersonal alliance. Stauffer offers not only sensitive readings of the written record but also stimulating readings of photographic portraiture in demonstrating how these relations took shape. He provides, as well, a troubling view of how radical abolitionism's encounter with violence may have defined important limits of change in the post-Civil War world. *The Black Hearts of Men* will, we believe, make a significant contribution to our understanding of the coming and meaning of the Civil War and encourage further investigation of how the strains he identifies extended to the movement's grassroots. □



Fett

James A. Rawley Prize

for a book dealing with the history of race relations in the United States

Prize committee: Irma Watkins-Owens, Fordham University, Chair; Marcus Rediker, University of Pittsburgh.

The Rawley Prize committee found two books equally compelling and chose co-winners.

Sharla M. Fett, Occidental College. *Working Cures: Healing, Health, and Power on Southern Slave Plantations* (University of North Carolina Press) is a compelling examination of the difference between the ways slaveholders and enslaved African Americans viewed health and healing on antebellum plantations. Fett draws a richly textured picture of the meaning of spiritual and physical health to slaves and shows the links between personal healing and collective identity in enslaved communities. This

“relational vision” represented a critical challenge to slave owners’ concerns with “soundness” and productive labor. Conjuring, midwifery, herbalism, and other forms of doctoring were social practices that helped restore health and well-being while countering slave owners’ attempts to objectify the bodies of the enslaved. *Working Cures* is skillfully researched, charts a new course in the human relations of healing and health and will surely alter the direction of future antebellum medical studies and the historiography of slavery.

Shane White, University of Sydney, *Stories of Freedom in Black New York* (Harvard University Press) recovers the vital history of the African Company, a theater troupe, and its leading actor, James Hewlett, as they both reflected and interpreted on stage the complex social and racial realities of the new nation’s most dynamic city during the 1820’s. White finds grand drama in small productions, showing how amid the “lingering death” of slavery in New York African American actors, some of whom had previously been enslaved, made claims for freedom before mixed race audiences, inspiring hope in some, hatred in others, and passion all around. White conveys a deep and compelling knowledge of the city, its streets and peoples, taking the reader close to his human subjects and their vexed relations. Drawing on decades of research, he has used his sources creatively and written a vivid, graceful, and moving account. His story is ultimately a tragedy, but as the subjects of his book knew all too well, it is no less powerful for that. □



White

Willi Paul Adams Prize

for the best book on American history published in a foreign language

Prize committee: Catherine Collomp, Universite Denis Diderot, Paris VII; Susan Curtis, Purdue University, Chair; Dirk Hoerder, Universität Bremen; Andrés Reséndez, University of California, Davis; Sayuri Shimizu, Michigan State University; Zbigniew Mazur, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University.



Frezza

The Willi Paul Adams Prize Committee believes **Daria Frezza’s** work, *Il leader, la folla, la democrazia nel discorso pubblico americano, 1880-1941* [*The Leader, the Crowd, and Democracy in American Public Discourse, 1880-1941*] (Carocchie Editore), is of tremendous significance on the culture and politics of mass society in the late nineteenth century through the first four decades of the twentieth century. Drawing insights from European writings and theories about the “crowd” and inflecting them with prevailing racial theories, American social scientists struggled to find ways of thinking and writing about the crowd that would be compatible with a democratic political culture. Frezza shows the far reach of their ideas as they informed public discourse on and public policy governing the political participation of those men and women deemed potentially dangerous on the grounds of race, ethnicity, and/or poverty. Her analysis reframes Progressive-era thought and policy as an attempt to save democracy from its possible excesses. Moreover, Frezza shows how the public discourse on the crowd evolved in the 1920s and 1930s, influenced by writings and events

on both sides of the Atlantic. In an age of mass communications, the fear of an irrational leader manipulating the masses began to override the fear of an irrational mob. She argues that the rise of such leaders—in both Europe and the United States—led to a reframing of the discourse and culminated in the masterful use of mass media by Franklin Roosevelt to unite the public behind democratic ends. Frezza tackles one of the most significant issues in twentieth-century American history. Deeply researched and brilliantly argued, it is a landmark in the scholarship that grapples with the meaning of democracy in a mass society. □



Usselman

Ellis W. Hawley Prize

for the best book-length historical study of the political economy, politics, or institutions of the United States, in its domestic or international affairs, from the Civil War to the present

Prize committee: W. Elliot Brownlee, University of California-Santa Barbara; Dorothy Ross, Johns Hopkins University, Chair; Nan Woodruff, Penn State University.

Steven W. Usselman, Georgia Institute of Technology. *Regulating Railroad Innovation: Business, Technology, and Politics in America, 1840-1920* (Cambridge University Press) is a superb study of technological innovation in the first century of railroading. Both a deep analysis of the changing pattern and style of railroad innovation and a broad consideration of its relationship to the development of American society, Usselman imbeds technology in a richly detailed history in which contingency and social choice play central roles. The book's focus on innovation and its analysis of the connections between technological change and economic, social, and political conditions are original and make it the most important study of the rise and development of the modern corporation since Alfred Chandler's *The Visible Hand*. The book deepens as well our understanding of American political economy. The grounding of antebellum political debate in the issues raised by railroad and economic growth is nowhere better presented. Usselman also shows that the engineering style of "insider innovation" that came to dominate railroad management in the Gilded Age was ill-suited to the challenge of early twentieth-century economic and political demands and frozen in place not only by intransigent material conditions but, ironically, by the similar engineering mentality of the Progressives who crafted the railroad regulatory regime. □

Liberty Legacy Foundation Award

for the best book on any aspect of the struggle for civil rights in the United States from the nation's founding to the present.

Award committee: Clayborne Carson, Stanford University, Chair; Richard H. King, Vanderbilt University; Camille Guerin-Gonzales, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

J. Mills Thornton III, University of Michigan. The committee unanimously concluded that *Dividing Lines: Municipal Politics and the Struggle for Civil Rights in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Selma* (University of Alabama Press) was the best of the submissions for the first Liberty Legacy Award. We were enlightened by his complex, carefully-researched, and highly original study of the civil rights movement in the context of southern municipal politics. As one member commented, "his book should be consulted by those outside the field for the way to think about political communities and political cultures that challenges rather than merely ratifies our conventional wisdom." Another applauded his "magnificent and often brilliant analysis of the grass-roots origins of the civil rights movement" and his comparative approach that illuminated "both the particularities of local struggles for political action and the ways in which these local struggles drew on a similar repertoire of strategies." Still another member commented that *Dividing Lines* "provides the most reliable and comprehensive narrative that we are likely to have of the protest movements and subsequent transformation of race relations in the three cities that were the focus of his study."



Thornton

Finalists for the inaugural year of the Liberty Legacy Foundation Award are:

Greta De Jong, *A Different Day: African American Struggles for Justice in Rural Louisiana, 1900-1970*, Chapel Hill & London: University of North Carolina Press.

Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, *Outlaw Woman: A Memoir of the War Years, 1960-1975*, San Francisco: City Lights.

Barbara Mills, "Got Freedom Set on My Mind:" *Maryland's Story of Black and White Activism*, Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc.

Jerald E. Podair, *The Strike that Changed New York: Blacks, Whites, and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Crisis*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002.

Mark Robert Schneider, "We Return Fighting" : *The Civil Rights Movement in the Jazz Age*. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

John D. Skrentny, *The Minority Rights Revolution*. Cambridge, MA and London: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.



Canaday

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

for the best essay in American history by a graduate student

Award committee: Joanne Meyerowitz, Journal of American History, Chair; Jean H. Baker, Goucher College; John Dittmer, DePauw University; Lynn Dumenil, Occidental College; Elizabeth R. Varon, Wellesley College.

Margot Canaday, University of Minnesota, “For the Purpose of Obtaining Government Benefits’: Sexuality and Social Citizenship under the 1944 G.I. Bill.” This well-crafted and engaging article brings together the histories of “social citizenship,” homosexuality, bureaucracy, and postwar American culture. Canaday unravels a complicated debate on the implementation of the G.I. Bill and uses it to elucidate the policies that excluded homosexuals from veterans’ benefits. She shows how federal officials used sexuality as a key criterion for distinguishing more and less deserving citizens. The committee members were impressed by Canaday’s careful research and clear writing and by her fresh approach to understanding the exclusions that resulted as government benefits expanded. □



Klarman

Binkley-Stephenson Award

for the best scholarly article published in the Journal of American History during the preceding calendar year

Award committee: Glenda Gilmore, Yale University, Chair; Eric H. Monkkenon, University of California-Los Angeles; James H. Merrell, Vassar College.

Michael J. Klarman, University of Virginia. “Is the Supreme Court Sometimes Irrelevant? Race and the Southern Justice System in the 1940s” brings coherence to cases involving black southerners that, taken together, illuminate a concerted campaign by the NAACP to extend constitutional protection to African Americans charged with criminal offenses. From fighting confessions extracted by torture to asserting the right to competent counsel and the right to a trial by a jury of their peers, southern African American plaintiffs figured in litigation that changed the course of criminal law in the nation. But, Klarman argues, they did not change much in the South in the 1930s and 1940s, where courts continued to ignore Supreme Court rulings. Recovering this history of criminal rights is important on its own terms, but Klarman juxtaposes it with successful Supreme Court civil rights interventions, arguing eloquently that “Supreme Court justices are part of the society that some litigants ask them to transform.” Finally, he demonstrates how the NAACP, through its defense of criminals, learned to use litigation campaigns as an organizing tool, even when enforcement of the decisions that they won lagged by decades. Klarman’s article suggests new ways to think about the courts and social movements and carries enormous explanatory weight. □

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics

Award committee: Mary Bagne, ABC-CLIO, Inc.; Mia Bay, Rutgers University; Jane Dailey, Johns Hopkins University; Christopher R. Reed, Roosevelt University; Christopher Waldrep, San Francisco State University, Chair.



Simon

Bryant Simon, University of Georgia; Michael P. Johnson, Johns Hopkins University. After deliberation the committee declared a tie between two quite different essays, Bryant Simon, “New York Avenue: The Life and Death of Gay Spaces in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1920-1990,” *Journal of Urban History* 28 (March 2002): 300-327, and Michael Johnson, “Denmark Vesey and his Co-Conspirators,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d Series, Vol. LVIII (October 2001): 915-975. Simon found a space previously invisible to historians and mapped it with a graceful blend of urban, gay, and social history. Simon’s voice is fresh and unprejudiced. Johnson’s essay innovatively seeks to capture the thoughts of a black community in the heart of the slave South. Johnson’s critique of secondary and primary sources is compelling. □

Lerner-Scott Prize

for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women’s history

Prize committee: Kathleen M. Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Chair; Alan Dawley, The College of New Jersey; Suzanne Lebsack, University of Washington.



Plant

Rebecca Jo Plant, University of California, San Diego. “The Repeal of Mother Love” (Johns Hopkins University) is strikingly original and elegantly designed. At the dawn of the American nation, the invention and entrenchment of republican motherhood, followed in turn by the cult of true womanhood and maternalist social reform, made motherhood a dominant cultural icon and the source of women’s authority in American society. Using Philip Wylie as her window into the attacks upon ‘momism,’ Plant helps us to understand for the first time how this powerful set of ideals lost some of their importance by the middle of the twentieth century. The attacks upon momism paved the way for subsequent feminist critiques of motherhood even as they created daunting new standards for women to live up to. □



Stuckey

Huggins-Quarles Award

for minority graduate students at the dissertation research stage of their Ph.D. program

Award committee: Wanda A. Hendricks, University of South Carolina, Chair; Emma J. Lapsansky, Haverford College; Craig Steven Wilder, Dartmouth College; Donald L. Fixico, University of Kansas; Tera W. Hunter, Carnegie Mellon University.

Melissa N. Stuckey, Yale University, “All Men Up”: The Challenge of Black Progressivism on the Oklahoma Frontier, 1889-1930.” This innovative project explores the development and manifestation of the progressive movement in the all black western community of Boley, Oklahoma. Stuckey illuminates the decisive role that race, class, and region played in shaping local economic prosperity and political success. Her work promises to draw important links between black life in the West and the nation and demonstrate the ways in which African Americans embraced and reshaped the progressive movement.



Millward

Jessica Millward, University of California-Los Angeles, “A Choice Parcel of Country Born”: Slave Women and the Transition to Freedom in Revolutionary Maryland, 1770-1830.” This illuminating project examines the gendered context of slavery and freedom for African American women in Maryland during the early Revolutionary era to the prebellum period. Millward explores the ways in which the entrenched commitment to slave labor impacted the lives of bonded women in their families and communities and suggests that the increased willingness of individual owners to manumit their slaves at the end of the Revolutionary War offered freed black women the opportunity to transform their economic and legal status. □



Robertson

Merrill Travel Grants in Twentieth-Century American Political History

for younger scholars doing research in the Washington, D.C., region's rich primary source collections

Grants committee: Joshua Freeman, Queens College, CUNY; Patrick J. Maney, University of South Carolina; John B. Wiseman, Frostburg State University, Chair.

Thomas B. Robertson, University of Wisconsin-Madison. “The Population Bomb: Population Growth, Environmental Politics, and Foreign Policy in the Twentieth-Century U.S.” is an intellectual and cultural analysis of a strand of environmentalism that connects the movement to international, race, and gender concerns about population growth. Studying the links between environmental concerns and population growth it fills a gap in the history of environmental politics and will alter the way historians tell the overall story of the modern environmental movement.

Ellen D. Wu, University of Chicago. “Yellow Perils, Yellow Power: Race, Class, and Asian American Citizenship, 1941-1975” explains the concurrent construction of Chinese and Japanese Americans as “model minorities” in the mid-twentieth century America and its resulting significance during the Cold War and civil rights era. It shows how the academia and the mass media invented this image in national discourse and how these two racial minorities came to alter the debate in the U.S. about the success and failure of racial groups in the U.S.



Wolfinger

James Wolfinger, Northwestern University. Using Philadelphia as a case study for a larger national phenomenon, “The Rise and Fall of the Roosevelt Coalition: Race, Labor, and Politics in Philadelphia, 1932-1955” draws together political, African American, labor, and urban history to argue that the Roosevelt coalition must be understood as a social and political front that ordinary people built at the grass roots. The coalition prevailed until racial divisions undermined it in the postwar years. Republicans then recognized the schism in the Democratic coalition and seized on racial politics as a way to construct their own coalition in the 1940s and 1950s.

La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship in Transnational History

for graduate students whose dissertation topics deal with aspects of American history that extend beyond the territorial borders of the U.S.

Fellowship committee: Thomas Bender, New York University, Chair; Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa; François Weil, Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (School for Higher Studies in the Social Sciences) Paris.



Martin

Bradford R. Martin, Northwestern University. In an ambitious and strikingly original dissertation that emphasizes the North American scope of American history, “Landscapes of Power: Native Peoples, National Parks, and the Making of a Modern Wilderness in the Hinterlands of North America, 1940-1990” provides an account of how the indigenous peoples in Alaska and the Yukon contributed to a rethinking of environmentalism—linking ecological knowledges to social justice debates—and influenced policy changes that established their different relationship to national environmental policies and national parks. The work crosses both national borders and disciplinary borders, showing the relation of very local knowledges and politics to larger, transnational rights talk. □



Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award

for contributions made by a precollegiate or classroom teacher to improve history education

Award committee: Betty Brandon, University of South Alabama; Margaret Harris, Martha's Vineyard Regional High School, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, Chair; Albert Catusus, The Christa McAuliffe School, Brooklyn, New York.

Ibach

Kim Ibach, Kelly Walsh High School, Casper, Wyoming. Ibach's work is outstanding. She is truly an activist-teacher who stimulates her students to learn. Her energy and knowledge jumped off the pages of her application. Her enthusiasm for teaching is evident. In her words, "to enrich students in history, I employ an assortment of methods, institutions, and experts." She is not only a teacher but continues to be a lifelong learner through her own studies. Her commitment to learning extends beyond the classroom to assist and involve her colleagues from the entire school district. In the words of the other members of the committee: "Ibach's papers revealed the quality of her thought and gave much insight into her historical research methods and of her analytical skills." And, "Kim Ibach displays extraordinary efforts in research, professional development and innovative teaching." The committee agrees with a student who wrote "She makes history interesting, relevant, and fun," and notes the evident passion Ibach demonstrates for the teaching profession. □



Findlay

OAH-JAAS Short Term Residencies

The OAH and the Japanese Association of American Studies, with the generous support of the Japanese-United States Friendship Commission, selects three U.S. historians to spend two weeks at Japanese universities giving lectures, seminars, advising students and researchers interested in the American past, and joining the collegiality of the host institution. It is part of an exchange program that also brings Japanese scholars and graduate students to the OAH Annual Meeting.

Residencies committee: Casey N. Blake, Columbia University; Eileen Boris, University of California-Santa Barbara; John W. Chambers II, Rutgers University, Chair; Masako Iino, Tsuda College; Valerie Matsumoto, University of California-Los Angeles; Masako Notoji, University of Tokyo-Komaba; Naoki Onishi, International Christian University.



Kaminski

The three two-week teaching residencies in Japan for 2003 are awarded to: **John M. Findlay**, University of Washington, who will visit Hiroshima University; **Theresa Kaminski**, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, who will visit Chiba University; and **Michael Schudson**, University of California-San Diego, who will visit Doshisha University. □

White House History Fellowships

White House History Research Fellowships for scholars pursuing projects that illuminate the historical roles of the White House as home, workplace, museum, structure and symbol.

Fellowships committee: Michael J. Devine, Truman Presidential Library; Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University, Chair; Edith P. Mayo, Harvard University; Roger B. Porter, Harvard University; Elaine Reed, National Council for History Education; John P. Riley, White House Historical Association; William Seal, Independent Scholar.



Dykstra

Eleanor Alexander, Georgia Institute of Technology, “Slaves in the White House.” This topic for a monograph examines the lives, culture, and experiences of slaves who lived and worked in the Executive Mansion, from George Washington to Zachary Taylor. Scholarly attention to the topic has been scant. Alexander takes on the challenge of documenting the lives of enslaved domestic staff removed from plantation culture to the urban environment of the nation’s capital. In addition, she will examine the reaction from domestic and international figures to the use of slaves in the President’s House, a weighty republican symbol.

Natalie Dykstra, Hope College, “On Stage at the Lincoln White House: Performing Freedom in Elizabeth Keckley’s *Behind the Scenes*.” Keckley, a former slave who worked as a modiste for Mary Lincoln, wrote an autobiography that has been cited frequently as source material for the Lincoln White House. Dykstra, however, hopes to look beyond the first family to Keckley’s own story of autonomy and economic accomplishment. The project examines how Keckley joined her claims for personal freedom to the symbolic power of the White House and how, from this national stage, she testified to a larger story about African-American women and their complex relationship to freedom, work, and self-representation during and after the Civil War.

C. M. Harris, Independent Scholar, “Documentary Social History of the Jefferson White House.” Harris will initiate the collection of primary source material in an effort to make available a finding aid for the period 1800-1809. He will identify, calendar, and collect copies of manuscripts, printed period letters, memoranda, and diary entries. Harris contends that modern scholars have not sufficiently appreciated Jefferson’s transformation of the Presidential “Palace” of Washington and L’Enfant into the President’s (and People’s) House of Jefferson. His effort will be to collect in one place those sources apart from Jefferson’s purposeful political correspondence that may, upon analysis, shed light on Jefferson’s efforts to establish a new, principled standard of behavior among elite citizens of the new Republic.

David Krugler, University of Wisconsin, Platteville, “The D-Minus Scenario: How Washington, D.C., Prepared for Nuclear War.” As part of a new book on how the nation’s capital readied itself for an attack between WWII and the Cuban Missile Crisis, Krugler is studying White House emergency planning and the structure’s symbolic significance during the Cold War. Within his analysis of



Robinson

continuity of government measures, Krugler will explore the crafting of attack and post-attack scenarios, which agencies influenced decisions on the White House bomb shelter, and other structural safeguards, and who would be essential to carry on the tasks of the chief executive from the seat of government.

Edward Robinson, Pembroke College, University of Oxford, “A Press Photographer in the White House: Frances Benjamin Johnston, 1889-1905.” This fellowship supports research for a dissertation on pioneering photojournalist Johnston who created a visual biography of the White House at the turn of the 20th century. Johnston enjoyed “behind-the-scenes” access to the places and figures of the White House. First families, executive staff, domestic staff, and architectural interiors were captured by Johnston, and she fed an explosion of illustrated newspapers and magazines. Robinson will explore how the White House understood the role of photography (and its political uses) and its relation to the press a century ago.



Cook

White House History Fellowships in Precollegiate Education

for White House and presidential history initiatives that reach the K-12 classroom.

Jane Cook, Independent Author, “Bear Cubs for Mr. Jefferson: White House Moments and American Changes.” Cook will write a book of historical sketches for ages 8 to 13 on important historical events that emanated from the White House. Original research into these moments will be complemented by interviews of descendants and former White House staff. The books chapters will span nearly 200 years and explore major themes in American history through the experiences of America’s leaders, e.g., “Abe’s Signature and Handshake” (Emancipation Proclamation) and “Dolley’s Rescue” (War of 1812).



Pearson

Michelle Pearson, Annunciation School, Denver, Colorado, “A Visit with History: A Lesson Collection Used to Teach the Journal, *White House History*.” This project will develop lessons to be used in conjunction with an illustrated scholarly journal. Units will be aimed at grades 7-12, making use of new work on the history of the White House and making it available to a classroom audience. Two workshops will follow in the Denver area providing integration of White House studies while adhering to district and state standards. Further, Pearson has obtained matching funds from a foundation source that will help teachers purchase the journal issues and supplemental materials. In addition, through an educational network, Classroom Connection, the lessons may be disseminated through nine western states. □

Erik Barnouw Award

in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming on network or cable television, or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, and/or the promotion of history

Award committee: Evan W. Cornog, Columbia Journalism School; Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard University, Chair; Lary May, University of Minnesota.



Ehrlich and Tejada-Flores

Judith Ehrlich and Rick Tejada-Flores, produced by Paradigm Productions Inc. in association with Independent Television Service. “The Good War and Those Who Refused to Fight It.” This provocative documentary effectively juxtaposes images of World War II—the good war—with the personal stories of conscientious objectors who went on to play important roles in humanitarian and social movements of the 1950s and 1960s. Although the film is up front about its admiration for these men, it does not ignore either their marginality or the problems of pacifism in the face of the Nazi assault on human freedom. The story is told in such a way that the viewer is asked to make judgments based on a series of conflicting viewpoints. Stunning footage of the service COs performed in Civilian Service Camps, mental hospitals, and prisons, and as firejumpers, ambulance drivers, and “human guinea pigs”, reveals the heroic qualities of men who refused to fight. But the narrative does not back away from the fact that in conventional terms their behavior did not make sense. For its skill in uncovering a long-forgotten history, its effectiveness in tracing continuities from World War II to the sixties, its skill in using history to raise moral questions, this is a superb example of film history.

Honorable Mention. “Strange Fruit,” produced/directed by Joel Katz, Oniera Films LLC. This haunting documentary focuses on a single song to unfold a complex tale of race relations in the United States, of the horrors of lynching, and of links between the communist left and the popular arts in the 1950s.

Honorable Mention. “Ulysses S. Grant,” Part I written, produced, and directed by Adriana Bosch; Part II written, produced, and directed by Elizabeth Deane, for American Experience. This visually stunning film reveals the contradictory qualities of a man who was both a magnificent general and a failure as a politician. Woven through the story is an important and little known account of Grant’s evolving views on race, from his abolitionist family background to his plans to annex Santo Domingo as a home for freed slaves. □

National History Day Student Performance

A short performance by will immediately precede the Presidential Address. □

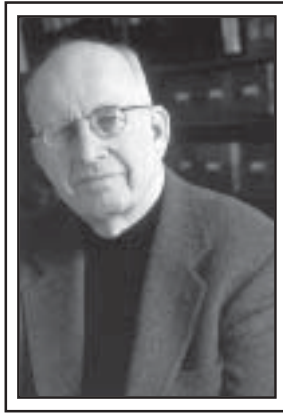


**NATIONAL
HISTORY
DAY**

PROMOTING THE STUDY OF
HISTORY BY THE SCHOLARS

2003 OAH Presidential Address

Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, University of North Carolina
OAH President-Elect, Presiding



IRA BERLIN
University of Maryland

American Slavery in History and Memory

Ira Berlin has written broadly on the history of slavery and emancipation in the United States and the larger Atlantic world. His first book, *Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South* (1975) won the Best First Book Prize awarded by the National Historical Society. Berlin is the founder of the Freedmen and Southern Society Project, which he directed until 1991. The project's multi-volume *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation* (1982, 1985, 1990, 1993) has twice been awarded the Thomas Jefferson Prize of the Society for History in the Federal Government as well as the J. Franklin Jameson Prize of the American Historical Association for outstanding editorial achievement, and the Abraham Lincoln Prize for excellence in Civil War studies of the Lincoln and Soldiers Institute of Gettysburg College. In 1999, his study of African-American life between 1619 and 1819 entitled *Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in Mainland North America* (Harvard University Press) was awarded the Bancroft Prize for the best book in American history by Columbia University; Frederick Douglass Prize by the Gilder-Lehrman Institute; Owsley Prize by the Southern Historical Association, and the Rudwick Prize by the Organization of American Historians. That same year, the Humanities Council of Washington named Ira Berlin Outstanding Public Humanities Scholar of the Year. His most recent work, *Generations of Captivity: A History of African American Slaves*, was published this year by Harvard University Press. □

