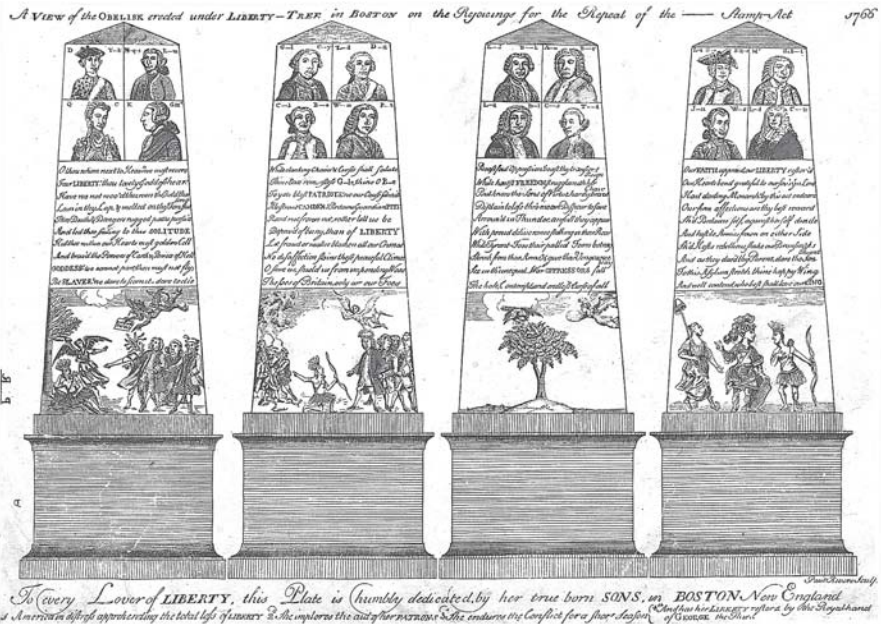


# Organization of American Historians Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address

March 27, 2004

Boston



# 2004 Awards Ceremony and OAH Presidential Address • Saturday, March 27, 2004

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## Schedule of Events

7:30 p.m. .... Welcome

7:35 p.m. .... Presentation of Awards

### I. 2004 OAH Awards and Prizes

<i>Distinguished Service</i> .....	3
<i>Merle Curti Award</i> .....	4
<i>Richard W. Leopold Prize</i> .....	5
<i>Avery O. Craven Award</i> .....	6
<i>James A. Rawley Prize</i> .....	6
<i>Ellis W. Hawley Prize</i> .....	7
<i>Liberty Legacy Foundation Award</i> .....	7
<i>Frederick Jackson Turner Award</i> .....	9
<i>Lerner-Scott Prize</i> .....	9
<i>Huggins-Quarles Award</i> .....	10
<i>Louis Pelzer Memorial Award</i> .....	10
<i>Binkley-Stephenson Award</i> .....	11
<i>David Thelen Award</i> .....	11
<i>Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award</i> .....	12
<i>Erik Barnouw Award</i> .....	12
<i>OAH Centennial Award</i> .....	13

### II. OAH Fellowships and Grants

<i>Jamestown Scholars</i> .....	15
<i>Merrill Travel Grants</i> .....	15
<i>La Pietra Dissertation Fellowship</i> .....	17
<i>OAH-JAAS Short Term Residencies</i> .....	17
<i>White House History Fellowships</i> .....	18

8:45 p.m. .... 2004 OAH Presidential Address • page 19

Immediately following the presidential address, OAH President Jacquelyn Dowd Hall invites you to a reception in her honor. The reception, located in **Salon G** of the Marriott Copley Place, is sponsored by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill: Center for the Study of the American South, Dean's Office, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of History, James Kenan Fund for History, and the University of North Carolina Press. The Don Hemwall Trio is scheduled to perform.

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**On the cover:** "A view of the obelisk erected under Liberty-tree in Boston on the rejoicings for the repeal of the Stamp Act 1766." Paul Revere (1735-1818), engraver. A schematic rendering of the illuminated obelisk erected on Boston Common in celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act. Each of its four sides portrays, in allegorical terms, one phase in the struggle against the Stamp Act. They are titled: "1. America in distress apprehending the total loss of Liberty. 2d. She implores the aid of her Patrons. 3d. She endures the Conflict for a short Season. 4. And has her Liberty restored by the Royal hand of George the Third." Above each allegory are ten lines of verse and portraits of four supposed friends of American liberty, including the Duke of York, Marquis of Rockingham, Queen Charlotte, George III, Gen. Henry Seymour Conway, Isaac Barre, William Pitt, the Earl of Dartmouth, William Beckford, Charles Townshend, Lord George Sackville, Dennis de Berdt, John Wilkes, and the Earl of Camden. At the bottom of the print is the legend, "To every Lover of Liberty, this Plate is humbly dedicated, by her true born Sons, in Boston New England."

## I. 2004 OAH Awards and Prizes

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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 2004 OAH award and prize winners this evening.

### 2004 OAH Distinguished Service Award

*Award committee: Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University, Chair; John Dittmer, DePauw University; Kathleen Cochrane Kean, Nicolet High School; Page Putnam Miller, University of South Carolina.*

**Gwendolyn Midlo Hall**, Rutgers University. The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians confers its Distinguished Service Award on Gwendolyn Midlo Hall, a Life Member of the organization, in recognition of her scholarly contributions that “have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American History.” Professor emerita of history at Rutgers University, Dr. Hall received her Ph.D. in Latin American history at the University of Michigan. She spent much of her career studying the history of slavery and of the cultures constructed by Africans in the new world. For fifteen years she painstakingly collected data on every Louisiana slave transaction she could locate in the state's courthouses as well as in Spanish, French, and Texas archives. One result of her incredible labors was her prize-winning study, *Africans in Colonial Louisiana: The Development of Afro-Creole Culture in the Eighteenth Century* (LSU Press, 1992), which garnered nine awards including the OAH's Elliott Rudwick Prize.



Hall

Four years ago, at the age of 71, she witnessed the culmination of her research on Louisiana slavery with the publication by LSU Press on CD-ROM of the “computerized records on more than 100,000 slaves,” which, according to one reporter, was the “largest collection of individual slave information ever assembled.” *The Databases for the Study of Afro-Louisiana History and Genealogy* received front page coverage in the *Sunday New York Times* and “amazed historians of slavery and genealogists with the breadth of its information.”

Fluent in both Spanish and French, the languages of many of the Louisiana slave records, Professor Hall translated these documents and with the help of several research assistants and the National Endowment for the Humanities, she went on to amass her groundbreaking work. Along the way, she made extraordinary sacrifices. As the *New York Times* reported, “The years of staring at documents and computer screens took a toll on Dr. Hall's eyesight, which deteriorated to the point that she could barely make out black ink on a white page. A pair of specially designed eyeglasses has since improved her ability to see contrasting colors.”

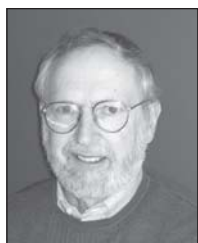
Gwendolyn Midlo Hall is a historian whose world is not circumscribed by her scholarship. The many years she spent in the dusty files and records of one Louisiana courthouse after another

are very much connected to the larger world. Two months before her slave databases were published in March 2000, she joined other historians who challenged OAH to do the right thing as the organization weighed its options as to what course to pursue in the Adam's Mark affair. When the decision was made to move the 2000 annual meeting out of the headquarters hotel of the St. Louis-based chain that the federal government was suing for racial discrimination, she celebrated that action in her words and deeds.

OAH is proud to count among its nearly 9,000 members Gwendolyn Midlo Hall whose scholarship on slavery has had such a significant impact on our understanding of this troubled dimension of our past. □

### Merle Curti Award (Intellectual History)

*for the best book published in American intellectual history*



Marsden

*Award committee: Burton J. Bledstein, University of Illinois; Daniel Horowitz, Smith College; Mary Kelley, University of Michigan; Jon Sensbach, University of Florida; Jean R. Soderlund, Lehigh University, Chair.*

**George M. Marsden**, University of Notre Dame. *Jonathan Edwards: A Life* (Yale University Press) is a beautifully written biography of a central figure in eighteenth-century British America. With painstaking research based upon The Works of Jonathan Edwards project and a vast secondary literature, George Marsden demonstrates the development of Edwards's thought within the framework of Puritan beliefs and colonial events. Through the details of Edwards's family background, education at Yale College, and early career, the reader gains greater insight into how the Northampton, Massachusetts, minister became an internationally known revivalist and theologian. Marsden seamlessly melds belief and practice, unfolding Edwards's dismissal from Northampton church, subsequent missionary work at Stockbridge, and abbreviated presidency of the College of New Jersey. Marsden's *Jonathan Edwards* is critical yet sympathetic and scrupulously considers the controversial preacher within his own times. □

### Merle Curti Award (Social History)

*for the best book published in American social history*

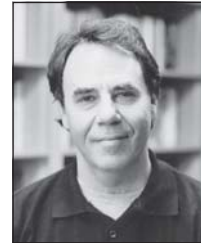


Calloway

**Colin G. Calloway**, Dartmouth College. *One Vast Winter Count: The Native American West before Lewis and Clark* (University of Nebraska Press) is a sweeping yet historically rooted exploration of the North American West prior to Lewis and Clark. Employing a variety of sources, including oral traditions, archaeology, maps, travel journals, government records, and a substantial secondary literature in multiple disciplines, Colin Calloway traverses Indian country from the Appalachians to the Pacific. His analysis begins with the debate over the origins of Native Americans then considers the impact of big game hunting, agriculture, European settlement, horses, and disease. Connecting historiographic fields, he conceives the last two hundred years of expanding United States domination as one stage in the West's *longue durée*. Calloway's work indeed resembles a "vast winter count," effectively focusing on Native American perspectives rather

than essaying a master narrative. *One Vast Winter Count* unpins previous periodization and geographic bounds, underscoring the place of Native Americans at the center of U.S. history.

**Steven Hahn**, University of Pennsylvania. *A Nation under Our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press) deftly weaves together narrative and analysis in considering African American political activism in the rural South from the Civil War to the 1890s. Steven Hahn emphasizes the agency of African Americans in establishing political networks during enslavement particularly on the basis of kinship and labor groups. During Reconstruction and its aftermath, emancipated men and women used these networks to promote voter registration and political organizations. Hahn incorporates a wealth of primary and secondary sources, introducing the reader to many individuals and groups across the rural South who developed traditions of grassroots participation and black nationalism. His epilogue suggests how these traditions affected the Great Migration, Garveyism, and the post-World War II civil rights movement. *A Nation under Our Feet* is impressively researched, expertly crafted, and written with drama and style. □



Hahn

#### Richard W. Leopold Prize

awarded every two years for the best book written by a historian connected with federal, state or municipal government

Prize committee: Kristin Hoganson, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Anna K. Nelson, American University; J. Samuel Walker, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Chair.

**Peter S. Kindsvatter**, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School. *American Soldiers: Ground Combat in the World Wars, Korea, and Vietnam* (University Press of Kansas) is an outstanding contribution to understanding the experience of combat. It comes as close as any secondary account is likely to do in making the hardships, horror, fear, and sometimes exhilaration of battle, seem real and immediate, especially for those who have never fought on the front lines. Kindsvatter draws on memoirs, fiction, oral history, and scholarly literature to present general conclusions about the trials of combat during what he calls the “draft era” of American military history. His book joins company with the most memorable of first-hand accounts, including those by John Hersey, William Manchester, Eugene P. Sledge, Paul Fussell, Audie Murphy, Ron Kovic, and many others. Kindsvatter takes a huge amount of material and organizes it into a coherent, integral whole. He places his findings in a solid historiographical context that enables him to convincingly rebut some theories about warfare that other writers have advanced. This excellent book demonstrates scholarly rigor even as it presents its findings in a gripping style that is suitable for a wide readership. □



Kindsvatter

### 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: Tyler Anbinder, George Washington University; Jonathan M. Bryant, Georgia Southern University, Chair; Leslie A. Schwalm, University of Iowa.



Penningroth

**Dylan C. Penningroth**, Northwestern University. *The Claims of Kinfolk: African American Property and Community in the Nineteenth-Century South* (University of North Carolina Press). This skillful study of slave property ownership reveals the fascinating and often surprising implications of property and its effects on slavery and emancipation. The Craven award rewards both quality and originality, and the committee found *The Claims of Kinfolk* to be a profoundly original book. Penningroth studies the social and cultural meanings of property's production and ownership among enslaved people in both West Africa and the United States. *The Claims of Kinfolk* reveals property ownership as both a window into and a vehicle for the complex social relationships through which African Americans forged communities, families, and gender relations before and after emancipation. With its multidimensional understanding of property, the book challenges and advances both what we thought we understood about the informal slave economy and the construction of reciprocal social rights and claims in family and community settings. *The Claims of Kinfolk* also makes inventive use of a variety of rarely used sources, some from the National Archives but others from Africa. Penningroth's comparison of property customs among Africans and African Americans is extremely rewarding. A sheer delight to read, *The Claims of Kinfolk* is elegantly written and demonstrates how truly "new" and exciting studies of American slavery can be. □

### James A. Rawley Prize

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

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



Ransby

**Barbara Ransby**, University of Illinois at Chicago. In this compelling historical biography, *Ella Baker and the Black Freedom Movement, A Radical Democratic Vision*, Barbara Ransby examines the career of one of the most significant civil rights leaders of the twentieth century. Ella Baker's long and remarkable life in the movement included roles as national officer of the NAACP and founder of SCLC and SNCC. She avoided the limelight and personal acclaim in favor of grassroots and community organizing and remained "the outsider within" male-dominated and elite civil rights circles. This status, Ransby argues, reflected her own political choice and personal agency, not a powerless position. Her influence on movement strategy, especially the student-led struggles of the early 1960s, was extraordinary. Her intellectual and political philosophy emphasized self-empowerment of oppressed

communities for social change. Though a powerful orator, Baker remained primarily a teacher and mentor rather than a lecturer. By personal example and in her work, Baker subverted gender and class roles and challenged racial paradigms, believing that democratic practice required reorganization of group relations. Ransby's deeply researched and well-focused examination of Baker's life in the movement represents biography at its best. We are presented with the historical roots of Baker's model democratic vision and politics and their connections to other progressive social theories of the 20th century. □

#### 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: Eileen Boris, University of California, Chair; Kenneth R. Janken, University of North Carolina; David Waldstreicher, University of Notre Dame.*

**Jennifer Klein**, Yale University. Thoroughly researched, imaginatively conceived, and passionately argued, *For All These Rights: Business, Labor, and the Shaping of America's Public-Private Welfare State* (Princeton University Press) rethinks the origins of America's welfare state and its roots in welfare capitalism. This stunning work of political economy considers how firm-centered provision of health insurance and pensions belongs to the New Deal as surely as the Wagner Act and Social Security. Klein untangles networks of policy elites as well as their ideas, offering a highly textured reading of the politics of "security" that recognizes the significance of racial discrimination and the family wage on work and welfare. The resulting structure of private insurance, however, proved inefficient: inflationary spirals and the inability to deliver preventive care to all were built into the very fabric of the system of organizing benefits through the employment contract that the development of Social Security itself spawned. But Klein also returns historical contingency to the story by recovering vibrant grassroots and democratic alternatives in community prepaid group practices, government projects, and union clinics. In historicizing the current crisis in health insurance and pensions, she exposes the ideological underpinnings of privatization. This is revisionist history at its most productive. □



Klein

#### 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: Michael Honey, University of Washington, Tacoma; Penny M. Von Eschen, University of Michigan; Deborah Gray White, Rutgers University, Chair. The committee found two books that were equally compelling and chose co-winners.*

**Robert Rodgers Korstad**, Duke University. *Civil Rights Unionism: Tobacco Workers and the Struggle for Democracy in the Mid-Twentieth Century South* (University of North Carolina Press) is a landmark



Korstad

work that powerfully and effectively renders the inspiring and tragic story of black workers in the tobacco industry in North Carolina. The rise and fall of Local 22 of the Food and Tobacco Workers of America is at the center of this story that shows how black male and female workers challenged the racial and economic exploitation of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, mobilized a black multiclass movement that elected the first black alderman in North Carolina since Reconstruction, and that, in its demise, deprived the modern civil rights movement of its base in workers who understood that their struggles were not just about the right to unionize and gain citizenship rights and decent conditions at work, but workers who had made it their duty to oppose the daily inequities of America's racial capitalism and to create a more democratic society. *Civil Rights Unionism* pushes back the chronology of the modern civil rights movement to the time before the fight against de jure segregation. In doing so it not only demonstrates the movement's roots in the social democratic politics of the New Deal, the Progressive Party, and black and white leftist trade union activism, but it presents a vision of a kind of coalition activism that is so lacking in America today. Based heavily on oral interviews done by Korstad himself, *Civil Rights Unionism* always critically engages the complex gender, class, race, and ideological dimensions of the civil rights struggle, and is beautifully and compassionately written.



Ransby

**Barbara Ransby**, The University of Illinois at Chicago. *Ella Baker and the Black Freedom Movement: A Radical Democratic Vision* (University of North Carolina Press) is at once a history of a key but neglected figure in the modern civil rights movement, a social history of black America, and a history of the roots of the civil rights movement and the movement itself. In this fascinating exploration of the familial and community foundation of Baker's life, her political and intellectual formation in the vibrant culture of Harlem politics during the 1930s, her work as a labor organizer, and field secretary for the NAACP during World War II, Ransby not only deftly demonstrates Baker's development of a theory of political organizing that centered on her faith in ordinary people to transform themselves and their society, but she also shows how Baker organically integrated ideas about race, class, and gender into a philosophy that could be applied practically toward the liberation of poor people, women and blacks. In taking us from Baker's political awakening at Shaw University in the 1920s through the foundation work Baker did for both the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, to her work on the Free Angela Davis campaign of the 1970s, Ransby adds to the growing historiography that demonstrates the persistence of black radicalism from the 1930s through the 1970s, and that complicates the divide between the civil rights and Black Power movements. Always attentive to the class and gender tension that plagued both black America and Ella Baker, this book is all of a piece. It brings together the history of women, African Americans, and civil rights movements. □



### Frederick Jackson Turner Award

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

Award committee: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, Chair; Cornelia H. Dayton, University of Connecticut; Joe William Trotter, Carnegie Mellon University.

**Thomas A. Guglielmo**, University of Notre Dame. *White on Arrival: Italians, Race, Color, and Power in Chicago, 1890-1945* (Oxford University Press) is a major contribution to immigration history and an important intervention in the literature of the historical construction of whiteness. Based upon a variety of English and Italian publications, Guglielmo offers a detailed case study of the identity politics and cultural transformations of Chicago Italians from the end of the nineteenth century to the end of World War II. In the process, Guglielmo makes explicit and systematic the distinction between color-based definitions of race on one hand and the ethnic-nationality definition of race on the other, capturing with great subtlety the social mechanisms that allowed some Italians to be phenotypically darker than some blacks and yet enjoy the benefits of a white skin. *White on Arrival* also shows the process by which Italian immigrants and their Italian-American children only gradually embraced whiteness as their primary identity. Viewing identity formation from the outside, Guglielmo assesses the role of federal immigration policy and, viewing the process from the inside, he shows how internal conflicts and cleavages shaped the Italian community in Chicago. *White on Arrival* thus not only paves the way for a fuller understanding of workers and immigrants in urban America, but establishes new parameters for interpreting the history of twentieth-century America. □



Guglielmo

### Lerner-Scott Prize

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

Prize committee: Joyce Antler, Brandeis University; Leslie M. Harris, Emory University; Marjorie Julian Spruill, Vanderbilt University, Chair.

**Jennifer Guglielmo**, Smith College. "Negotiating Gender, Race, and Coalition: Italian Women and Working-Class Politics in New York City, 1880-1945" is a graceful, compelling account of Italian women's political activism in the United States from the late nineteenth century through World War II. Drawing on a vast array of Italian and American primary sources and theoretical insights from recent works in women's activism, labor history, race, ethnicity and immigration, Guglielmo has produced a brilliant new synthesis that overturns traditional scholarly views of Italian American women's experiences and provides a model for exploring the intersections of gender, race, class, sexuality, and migration in the context of women's lives. Historically, Italian women have been viewed as "peripheral actors and...occasional supporters" of U.S. working class struggles. Guglielmo's deep engagement with the historical literature on Italian women's lives before and after their migration to the United States, enables her to find bountiful evidence of the vibrancy and continuity of their activism. Guglielmo has written an analytically sophisticated, lucid, and



Guglielmo

innovative work that demonstrates the importance of transnational patterns of migration for understanding the experience of female migrants, as well as the centrality of complex issues of racial discrimination and white racial privilege in women's lives. □



Lewis-Colman

### Huggins-Quarles Award

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

*Award committee: Donald L. Fixico, University of Kansas, Chair; Wanda A. Hendricks, University of South Carolina; Tera W. Hunter, Carnegie Mellon University; Ernesto Chávez, University of Texas, El Paso; David G. Gutiérrez, University of California, San Diego.*

**Crystal Lewis-Colman**, University of Iowa. "Race, Ethnicity and Power: Black Southern Migrants, Caribbean Immigrants and the Making of Black Hartford." Her major study examines the development of Hartford's black community from the 1890s through the 1960s in Connecticut. Lewis-Colman analyzes the process by which black communities incorporated ethnic diversity in their relationships to whites.



Guevarra

**Rudy P. Guevarra Jr.**, University of California, Santa Barbara. "Mexipino: A History of Multiethnic Identity and the Formation of the Mexican and Filipino Communities of San Diego, 1900-1965." In a three-fold effort, this insightful study details accounts of the comparative social history of both the Mexican and Filipino communities via their shared experiences. Through the lens of multiethnic identity, this important study illustrates how interethnic relations occurred between both communities from 1900 to 1965. □

### Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

*for the best essay in American history by a graduate student*

*Award committee: Joanne Meyerowitz, Journal of American History, Chair; Lynn Dumenil, Occidental College; Elizabeth R. Varon, Wellesley College; John Dittmer, DePauw University; Andrew J. Rotter, Colgate University.*



McGuire

**Danielle McGuire**, Rutgers University. "It Was Like All of Us Had Been Raped": Black Womanhood, White Violence, and the Civil Rights Movement." This sophisticated article provides a haunting account of the 1959 rape of an African American college student by four white men in Tallahassee, Florida. McGuire shows how the case inspired local and national outrage among African Americans and traces its outcome in the arrest, trial, and unprecedented conviction of the rapists by an all-white jury. By placing the case carefully in historical and historiographic context, McGuire demonstrates how black women counterbalanced a "culture of dissemblance," in which they refrained from commenting on sexual matters, with a "tradition of testimony," in which they spoke out publicly against sexual assault. She revises the history of twentieth century racial violence by elucidating how the rape of African American women, like the lynching of African American men, served as a tool of white supremacy. And she rewrites the history of the civil rights movement

by showing how protests against the rape of black women helped galvanize the southern movement. This impressive essay should change the way historians teach and write about African American women, the South, and the civil rights movement. □

### **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; Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; James H. Merrell, Vassar College, Chair.*

**Gail Radford**, State University of New York, Buffalo. “From Municipal Socialism to Public Authorities: Institutional Factors in the Shaping of American Public Enterprise.” This highly original, well-researched, and elegantly crafted article takes a fresh look at the old question of why socialism failed in the United States. Radford offers surprising answers, bringing to light a realm that is as familiar as it is overlooked, a realm of municipal parking lots and sewage treatment plants, hospitals and parks, stadiums and racetracks, all of them run by “quasi-public agencies” that are ubiquitous today but almost unimagined a century ago. Demonstrating the utility of the historical approach to public policy questions, Radford ranges widely across the country to explore how such agencies came into being as their advocates slowly overcame legal and fiscal obstacles to an agency’s very existence. Telling a story full of evocative examples and unintended consequences, Radford expands substantive knowledge of the American state in a way that powerfully enhances our understanding of the present as well as the past. □



Radford

### **David Thelen Award**

*A biennial prize for the best article on American history published in a foreign language. The winning article will be translated into English and published in the Journal of American History.*

*Prize committee: Joanne Meyerowitz, Journal of American History, Chair; Christiane Harzig, University of Bremen; Thomas Schoonover, University of Louisiana, Lafayette; Mauricio Tenorio Trillo, University of Texas, Austin; Rob Kroes, Amerika Institut.*

**Simone Cinotto**, University of Turin. “Leonard Covello, the Covello Collection, and the History of Eating Habits among Italian Immigrants in New York” is a sophisticated essay using the extensive archival collections of Leonard Covello to rethink the meaning of food in the construction of Italian American ethnic identity. For decades, Covello collected oral histories and other materials documenting the lives of Italians in New York. As a scholar, teacher, and reformer, he hoped to promote an Italian American identity in which immigrants took pride in their heritage and participated in American civic culture. Cinotto uses the sources Covello collected in intriguing ways and shows how the immigrants he studied forged their own Italian American identity, in which various local and class-based food practices came to constitute a key symbolic component of an ethnic home and family ideal. The essay provides a nuanced



Cinotto

account of how the invention of a traditional domesticity helped transform Italian immigrants into ethnicized, privatized, and racialized Americans. The essay addresses key issues of memory, self-representation, and transcultural practices, and complements other recent historical work on the study of foodways as a route to the study of ethnicity. □

#### Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award

*Award committee: Al Catusas, The Christa McAuliffe School, Chair; Kevin O'Reilly, Hamilton-Wenham Regional High School; Jacqueline S. Wilkie, Luther College.*



Olson

**Linda Olson**, McIntosh Elementary School, Newport News, Virginia. Linda Olson graduated from William and Mary with a degree in government and currently teaches fourth grade at McIntosh elementary School in Newport News, Virginia. In addition to her role as teacher, she is also lead social studies teacher with the responsibility of keeping her department abreast of district-wide initiatives and providing professional development programs. She is a passionate advocate for history education at the school, district, and state levels and is active on curriculum and test development teams. Her vision and leadership led to a \$500,000 Teaching American History grant, where she serves as its lead teacher, helping to plan and administer a summer History Academy and year-long history study groups. Olson is very active in seeking and arranging the collaboration among area colleges and museums in history programming, as well as participating in a wide variety of teacher institutes, seminars and professional development programs, both as participant and presenter. To inspire in her students a love and understanding of history, Olson uses a wide variety of hands-on approaches—including artifact and document analyses, historical biographies, simulations, and other strategies—designed to immerse her students in the subject. The award committee was excited to choose an individual who teaches with demonstrable success in an elementary school with a profile typical of inner-city schools across the country. One can only imagine where the skills, knowledge, and interests of Linda Olson's students will take them as they move on to secondary school, higher education, and beyond. □

#### 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: Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard University; Lary May, University of Minnesota, Chair; George C. Stoney, Tisch School of the Arts, New York University.*



Kalin

**Andrea Kalin, Spark Media, Inc.** *Partners of the Heart* tells the story of Vivien Thomas and Dr. Alfred Blalock. Blalock was a white surgeon at Johns Hopkins University whose discoveries of surgical heart procedures made him a world famous doctor at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, which prior to the 1960s, was a segregated

Southern institution. Thomas was an African American who was equally responsible for the medical innovations for which Blalock gained international fame. Thomas, a brilliant scientist from a middle-class background whose dream of attending college and medical school was thwarted when his college savings evaporated in the Depression, took a job as a janitor in a medical laboratory after graduating from high school. There he was discovered by Blalock, a Southern segregationist and ambitious surgeon and together they pioneered innovative heart surgery to cure the deadly condition of “blue babies,” thereby saving thousands of lives. Drawing on original archival research and covering the interwoven stories of medical history and race relations, the filmmakers use interviews with members of both families, as well as superb recreations of past events. The film is a bittersweet portrait that contrasts the generation of black doctors and surgeons who came of age after the civil rights movement with the experience of the generation who came of age under segregation. □

**Honorable Mention: David Appleby,** The University of Memphis. *Hoxie: The First Stand* charts the story of one of the first efforts to integrate public schools in the South in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education*. It uncovers the actions of the school board of Hoxie, Arkansas, a group of white southern men who decided to integrate the public schools in this small Arkansas town, because they felt it was the right thing to do. Initially the integration went very smoothly, until national media attention prompted a small group of white segregationists in the town, spurred by other segregationists in the state, to fight back. The documentary breaks the common view of a solid white South that resisted integration by telling a far more complicated story. □

#### 2004 OAH Centennial Award

**Thomas D. Clark.** The OAH Executive Board confers its inaugural OAH Centennial Award on Thomas D. Clark, an extraordinary individual, a prolific historian, and an active member and leader of our organization for nearly seventy years. As we plan for the OAH’s centennial celebration in 2007, it is most fitting to recognize Professor Clark for his singular contribution to the organization whose meetings he began attending in the 1920s, which he joined in 1937, and which he helped transform from the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (MVHA) into the OAH during the 1960s. Professor Clark has served on program committees (1938-1941 and 1942-1944), the Executive Board (1941-1944, 1955-1963), and as president (1956-1957) and executive secretary (1970-1973). In this latter role, he helped move the OAH executive office in 1970 to its current home at Indiana University and launched the *OAH Newsletter* in 1973.



Clark

Professor Clark played a particularly significant role in the organization in the 1950s and 1960s, a time when the MVHA doubled in size, became more nationally focused, and broadened its responsibilities as a scholarly association. In April 1954, as chairman of the MVHA board’s “special committee on the racial question,” Clark recommended that the annual meeting not be held in

segregated hotels. As the MVHA grew to encompass all areas of the American past, Professor Clark pressed for the name change of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* to the *Journal of American History*. He also chaired the MVHA's Future of the Association Committee (1963-1964), which, among other important steps, renamed the association the Organization of American Historians, urged that it find a "semi-permanent headquarters" linked to a university and arrange for the *JAH* editor to receive release time from that institution, launched the Recent Scholarship section of the *JAH*, and suggested the executive secretary position become full-time. Clark, who also was serving (1961-1966) on the joint committee of the AHA and MVHA that was trying to address the "pressures exerted by special interest groups on the writing, publication and use of history textbooks," was a strong advocate of involving the MVHA/OAH in working with teachers to improve precollegiate history education. His Future of the Association Committee concluded its farseeing report by recommending that OAH "develop a continuing program of association with and service to those engaged in teaching American history in the schools" to address the history curriculum, the needs of teachers, and the training of new teachers.

Clark's vision and leadership continued into the next decade as executive secretary (1970-1973) at the OAH's new headquarters in Bloomington, while he was engaged there writing the four-volume definitive history of Indiana University. Always a strong advocate of the preservation of historical materials, Professor Clark worked hard during his tenure to involve the OAH in joint efforts with archivists and the federal government to improve the care of and access to our nation's brittle and deteriorating documentary record.

His academic career at the University of Kentucky, in fact, was entwined with this type of advocacy work. Soon after arriving at UK in 1931 he began cataloging the state's fast-disappearing historical documents. He convinced the governor to transfer state papers to UK, which resulted in the state's first archival system and the Special Collections of the university library. "Collecting historical records," he remarked in 1951, "is possibly one of the most thrilling businesses a person can engage in, this side of swallowing fire, handling snakes at a Holy Roller meeting, or tracking down international spies." Professor Clark lobbied ten successive Kentucky governors for a suitable building for the state's archival holdings, and in 1982 won \$10.5 million for a new state facility. Clark also helped create the University Press of Kentucky, an important outlet for humanities scholarship. In 37 years at UK, Clark excelled as teacher, administrator, and scholar. He taught more than 25,000 students and chaired his department for 25 years while being recognized nationally as editor of the *Journal of Southern History*, president of the Southern Historical Association, and president of MVHA.

Professor Clark is an indefatigable researcher and writer. Before leaving UK, he had written seventeen books. Since "retiring" in 1968, he has produced another nineteen, including one in 2002. And always he has written lucidly and with warmth, opening his work to a broader public. His books about the frontier reached large

national audiences and his *A History of Kentucky* was the standard work in homes and classrooms for sixty years.

In the past five years he helped launch the Kentucky History Center and led fundraising for UK's new \$58 million library. Having passed his own centennial mark last year, on July 14, Professor Clark continues his work as a researcher, writer, and lecturer in history.

The OAH is honored to have this opportunity to thank Professor Clark, to recognize his remarkable career, and to welcome his help in planning for the 2007 OAH centennial celebration. □

## II. OAH Fellowships and Grants for Works in Progress or Proposed

### Jamestown Scholars Dissertation Fellowship

*In preparation for the four-hundredth anniversary of the Jamestown colony in 2007, and under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, the OAH-NPS Jamestown fellowships support Ph.D. research that contributes to our understanding of the development and legacy of seventeenth-century Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America, where diverse peoples from three continents came together.*

*Fellowship committee: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park; Heather Huyck, National Park Service/College of William and Mary, Chair; Lorena S. Walsh, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.*



Hudgins

**Carter Christian Hudgins**, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College of the University of London. "English Metallurgy in the New World: An Investigation of the Origins and Functions of Copper Alloys at Jamestown" shows an innovative approach to Jamestown's development by focusing not on agriculture/tobacco but on copper/metallurgy. Analyzing copper in both documentary and archeological sources, this creative contribution spans both sides of the Atlantic to "demonstrate the interrelated nature of English industry and colonization efforts." □

### Merrill Travel Grants

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

*Grants committee: Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University, emeritus, Chair; James C. Lanier, Rhodes College; Martha H. Swain, Mississippi State University.*



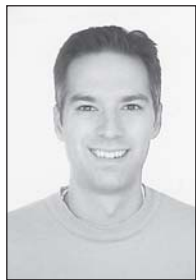
Castledine

**Jacqueline Castledine**, Rutgers University. "'The Fashion is Politics': Women's Activism in the 1948 Progressive Party" seeks to build on recent scholarship that has challenged older notions of an early postwar America marked by a "dormant" women's movement. Rather, by studying relatively underused sources in the Washington area, the author intends to analyze the Progressive Party as a movement that politicized a generation of postwar women.



Goldstein

**Alyosha Goldstein**, New York University. “Civic Poverty: An Empire for Liberty through Community Action” describes the ways in which policymakers, by defining poverty as “a global social problem,” were able to link foreign aid strategies to mobilizing domestic programs thereby encouraging the domestic poor to participate directly in the politics of federal antipoverty policymaking. Through this complex relationship, the Goldstein seeks to both differentiate and conflate the two problems of international “underdevelopment” and domestic poverty.



Link

**Daniel Link**, New York University. “Containment Politics: Liberal Anticommunism in Cold War New York, 1944-1960” will make use of political collections in the Library of Congress such as the papers of Emmanuel Celler to analyze the Liberal Party of New York as a non-communist, leftist alternative to the Stalinist ‘Popular Front’ of World War II. Such a methodology, it would seem, promises an analysis of the party with respect to both elective politics as well in the broader terms of ideology (as it had been studied previously).



McGowan

**James Patrick McGowan**, University of California at Davis. “Too Brave to Fight: American Conscientious Objectors and the War for Democracy, 1917-1920” intends to make use of the records of the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army in the National Archives in order to analyze the apparent anomaly of a wide-ranging, often counter-purposed, group of objectors to World War I whose fate “portends a higher cost” to the democratic ideal of dissent than heretofore found by historians. □



### La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship

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

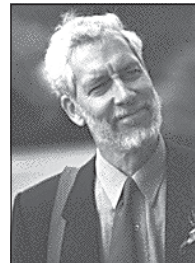
*Fellowship committee: Thomas Bender, New York University, Chair; Lori D. Ginzberg, Penn State University; Hans-Jürgen Grabbe, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg; Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa.*

**Karine V. Walther**, Columbia University. “Moros, Mohammedans, and Mahdis: American Foreign Encounters with Islam, 1880-1920.” American diplomatic involvement and broader cultural interaction with Muslim societies, which expanded significantly at the end of the nineteenth century, was embedded in a cluster of understandings of the culture and character of these societies. In a dissertation that requires an impressive command of multiple languages, Walther examines European and American approaches to empire, and the justification of empire specific to Muslim lands. Her concern is not only U.S. justification of rule over Muslims in the Philippines, but U.S. acceptance of the legitimacy of European empires in Africa and the Middle East. She proposes to examine the trans-Atlantic exchanges with Muslims in Africa, the Middle East, and Turkey, and among religious and other interest groups, diplomats, and policy makers. To what extent and in what ways is American Orientalism distinct and why? This study is an important example of history that is at once transnational and intercultural. □



Walther

**Honorable Mention: W. Caleb McDaniel**, Johns Hopkins University. “‘Our Country is the World’: Transnational Currents in American Abolitionism.”



Haskell

### 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: Beth Bailey, University of New Mexico; Casey N. Blake, Columbia University; Masako Iino, Tsuda College; Valerie Matsumoto, University of California, Los Angeles; Masako Notoji, University of Tokyo; Naoki Onishi, International Christian University; Mary Rothschild, Arizona State University, Chair.*

**Thomas L. Haskell**, Rice University, International Christian University  
**Robert J. McMahon**, University of Florida, Kyushu University  
**G. Kurt Piehler**, The University of Tennessee, Kobe University



McMahon



Piehler

### White House History Fellowship in Precollegiate Education

*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. The fellowship in precollegiate education is awarded for White House and presidential history initiatives that reach the K-12 classroom.*



Greg Schaler Studio

Stokes

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

**Sally Sims Stokes**, Independent Scholar. “Backstairs Social History: Lessons and Activities for Understanding the Experiences of White House Workers.” Stokes will mine interviews in the archives at the Smithsonian’s Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage to create an online exhibit of the behind-the-scenes efforts of White House residence staff. Activities will urge the analysis of White House protocol and the workers as de facto (and multi-generational) family. Recollections—both transcribed and presented via audio and video—will be presented on the eb and a classroom component will be created to supplement a traveling exhibit. □

### White House History Fellowship in Public History

**Edmund Dickenson Potter**, Curator of Collections, Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library at his Birthplace; ABD, Auburn University. “Woodrow Wilson’s Executive Office Building: Uses of the West Wing from 1909-1929.” Potter will examine the political and architectural history of Wilson’s West Wing for a permanent exhibit at the Staunton, Virginia, museum. World War I brought the first crisis center in the West Wing, Wilson held the first formal presidential press conferences, and Ellen Wilson’s impact was seen in the development of the landscape, particularly the Rose Garden. □



Potter

Please join us in thanking the hardworking members of the OAH award and prize committees, who volunteered their time, expertise, and wisdom for the 2004 awards and prizes.

## 2004 OAH Presidential Address

James O. Horton, The George Washington University  
OAH President-Elect, Presiding



JACQUELYN DOWD HALL  
*University of North Carolina*

### The Long Civil Rights Movement: Contested Past, Contingent Future

Jacquelyn Dowd Hall is currently a Fellow for 2003-2004 at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University. Her research interests include U.S. women's history, southern history, working-class history, oral history, and intellectual history. She served as the founding president of the Labor and Working Class History Association and president of the Southern Historical Association. She received a National Humanities Medal in 1999. She has also won a Distinguished Teaching Award for graduate teaching and a Guggenheim Fellowship. In addition to teaching in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill history department, she directs the Southern Oral History Program, which supports students who are interested in oral history methods and sources. The program is engaged in a broad range of research projects—including a new initiative, “The Long Civil Rights Movement,” about which she will speak this evening—and a variety of public outreach efforts. Her particular interest is in historical memory. She is the author of *Revolt Against Chivalry: Jessie Daniel Ames and the Women's Campaign Against Lynching* (1979), which won the Simpkins and Lillian Smith Awards and was reissued with a new introduction and epilogue in 1993, and coauthor of *Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World* (1987), which received the OAH's Curti Award and the AHA's Beveridge Award. A collection of her prize-winning and other articles is forthcoming from the University of Illinois Press. Hall is currently completing a book, entitled *Writing a Way Home*, about women writers and intellectuals and the refashioning of identity in the twentieth-century South. □

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## UPCOMING OAH MEETINGS

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- **2004 Regional Meeting**  
*Atlanta, GA*  
July 8-11

- **2005**  
*San Francisco, CA*  
March 31-April 3

- **2006**  
*Washington, DC*  
April 19-22

- **2007**  
*Minneapolis, MN*  
March 29-April 1

- **2008**  
*New York, NY*  
March 28-31

*Mark Your Calendar*

# OAH Regional conference 2004

Atlanta, GA, July 8–11, 2004

## *Practicing American History in the South*

Liberty Legacy Foundation  
Travel Grants will be available for  
precollegiate teachers attending  
this meeting. Applications and  
complete program information  
will be available March 1 at  
<[www.oah.org/meetings/  
2004regional](http://www.oah.org/meetings/2004regional)>.



Hosted in conjunction with Georgia State University Department of History and the Georgia Association of Historians, this conference will be held on the campus of GSU in Atlanta, July 8-11, 2004. Considerable attention in the programming will be devoted to professional development and the practice of history both in classrooms and in public settings in the South. The Saturday night plenary will feature Congressman John Lewis (D-GA), former chairman of The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (1963–1966).

OAH biennial regional conferences are designed to reach historians, teachers, graduate students, and others who find it difficult to attend the national meeting held each spring. These conferences aim to serve OAH members at community and four-year colleges and high schools, and those employed in government, museums, and the private sector as well as in major universities. They also seek to encourage graduate students to get involved in professional activities early in their careers.

## **Building a Lasting Legacy**

FOR THE STUDY OF U.S. HISTORY

*Since 1907, OAH has promoted U.S. history teaching and scholarship, while encouraging the broadest possible access to historical resources and the most inclusive discussion of our national history.*

Longevity is something to commemorate. And what better way to celebrate history than to provide a legacy for the future?

### **Your support will help:**

- Improve history education at universities, colleges, and secondary schools by bridging the gaps between public historians, university and college professors, and secondary school teachers.
- Promote the dissemination of the best in historical interpretation.
- Support excellence in and access to historical interpretation. OAH works with the National Park Service and other organizations to foster historical understanding by the public, government, and media.
- Advocate for respectful and equitable treatment of part-time and adjunct faculty.
- Ensure affordable membership dues for a new generation of historians.

For more information on annual giving or remembering OAH and its many initiatives in your estate plans, please visit <[www.oah.org/giving](http://www.oah.org/giving)> or contact development manager Leslie A. Leasure, e-mail <[development@oah.org](mailto:development@oah.org)>, phone (812) 856-0742.



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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

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The following individuals and organizations represent our most generous supporters. We are grateful for their investment and the continued contributions of all our members. This list reflects gifts received from January 1 to December 31, 2003. For a full list of 2003 donors, please see the February 2004 issue of the *OAH Newsletter*.

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