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4:45 p.m. • PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

5:30 p.m. • PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION

The final conference reception will honor outgoing OAH President Albert M. Camarillo. The reception will be held in the Franciscan Room of the Hilton San Francisco. The 2013 OAH Presidential Reception is sponsored by Oxford University Press.
2013 OAH BUSINESS MEETING

Agenda

I. Call to Order/Approval of Minutes from 2012 Meeting

II. Report of the OAH President, Albert M. Camarillo

III. Report of the OAH Treasurer, Jay S. Goodgold

IV. Report of the OAH Executive Director, Katherine M. Finley

V. Report of the OAH Nominating Board, Thomas J. Sugrue, Chair


VII. Old Business

VIII. New Business

IX. Welcome Incoming OAH President and Adjournment

Please silence your cell phones and mobile devices during the awards ceremony and presidential address.
The OAH Annual Meeting was called to order at 3:43 p.m. by President Alice Kessler-Harris.

A motion to approve the minutes of the previous annual meeting (as published in the awards booklet) was presented, duly seconded, and passed.

I. Report of the OAH President, Alice Kessler-Harris

President Kessler-Harris noted that the organization is moving forward at a quite impressive pace on several fronts. Kathy Finley is in her second year as executive director, and the national office is in good working order. The financial health of the organization is good; the budget is balanced. Two areas on which the board is focused are increasing membership and being more inclusive so the OAH can reach a broader audience.

Kessler-Harris reported that the OAH has a number of exciting initiatives, including a program with the American History Research Association of China. This program will allow American scholars to have a short-term residency in China and Chinese scholars to have a short-term residency in the United States.

The organization is also rethinking the OAH Magazine of History and how it can better serve the new face of the profession. The OAH wants a magazine that is usable and attractive. Carl Weinberg has resigned as MOH editor. Kessler-Harris thanked Weinberg for all the good work he has done for the Magazine.

II. Report of the OAH Treasurer, Jay S. Goodgold

Treasurer Jay Goodgold noted that the OAH is in good financial shape. The organization has a balanced budget, owing to the diligence of the OAH staff and President Alice Kessler-Harris. The organization has established a new cash flow projection in Fiscal Year 2011-2012, and it has helped the OAH manage its finances more effectively. As he had pointed out last year, the OAH’s revenues are “lumpy” and don’t come in evenly over the year. Indiana University is an important relationship for the OAH, and we have a good working relationship with them. This is the first full year with Oxford University Press, and both Oxford and the OAH are pleased with their work. One area that has benefitted the OAH from the Oxford partnership is an increase in international subscriptions to the Journal of American History. Goodgold thanked everyone who has worked on the National Park Service Collaborative Program and the OAH Distinguished Lectureship Series and noted that these programs are working well and are important elements of the OAH’s mission. The OAH’s investments are managed by the IU Foundation, and the foundation has done a good job for the organization. The OAH is looking to diversify its revenue sources and develop new sources of revenue that are in line with the organization’s mission. He noted that donations have gone up, and he thanked the Leadership Advisory Council’s cochairs, Bill Chafe and Paul Sperry, for their diligent fundraising efforts. Goodgold remarked that the staff is excellent.
III. Report of the OAH Executive Director, Katherine M. Finley

Executive Director Katherine Finley thanked everyone including the staff, conference attendees, sponsors, exhibitors, and members who made this a good year. She noted that over the past year, there have been a number of successes and a few challenges at the organization. During the past year, the OAH has converted its database to an online one to improve membership service. Financially, the organization is in good shape. The OAH finished the year with a $134,767 surplus. The auditors issued a “clean” audit opinion and were pleased with the OAH’s reporting procedures. For the third year in a row, the OAH is expecting a surplus for the 2011-2012 fiscal year.

Finley reported that the OAH’s election in the winter resulted in the following slate of candidates (to take their seats on the OAH Executive Board after the Annual Meeting):

- OAH President, Albert M. Camarillo, Stanford University; OAH President-Elect, Alan M. Kraut, American University; OAH Vice President, Patricia Nelson Limerick, University of Colorado.
- OAH Executive Board Members: David W. Blight, Yale University; Lori D. Ginzberg, Penn State University; Amy J. Kinsel, Shoreline Community College
- OAH Nominating Board: Billie Jean Clemens, Swain County (NC) High School; Kevin Gaines, University of Michigan; Stephanie McCurry, University of Pennsylvania.

The total ballots cast this year was 1,755 (23.6 percent of current members), which is the highest level of OAH member election participation during the ten years we have kept records.

The areas of focus for this past year have been membership, communications, jobs and careers, advocacy, and developing other revenue sources. In terms of membership, the OAH has streamlined the dues billing process to concentrate on marketing to members and improving membership services. The OAH has developed a number of joint memberships with other organizations and is developing marketing plans to target prospective members. Finley noted that the organization is working hard to develop plans to attract young and emerging scholars to the changing history profession. The current membership is at 7,500.

Communications is another area of focus for the OAH. The OAH is concentrating its efforts on getting the word out about all the good work that it does for the history profession. The OAH has done this by developing a monthly e-newsletter, revising and revamping a quarterly print newsletter (which won an award from the Indiana Society of Association Executives for the best newsletter), regularly posting on the Web site; improving the OAH’s visibility in various forms of social media; and publishing the OAH’s first annual report (online).

Recognizing the changing landscape of the history profession, the OAH also is focusing on jobs and careers. The OAH has a career center on the Web site and is developing a career tool kit that should debut this fall. It also advocates for the profession through the National Humanities Alliance and the National History Coalition.

The OAH also is working hard to develop other revenue sources. Efforts have included ramping up the annual fund and establishing a planned giving program. Recently, the OAH received a $50,000 bequest from the estate of Horace Samuel and Marion Merrill. The bequest will be used to establish five, $500 travel stipends for graduate students to the annual meeting. The OAH also continues to enhance and
bolster the National Park Service program and the Distinguished Lectureship Series. The latter also won an award for best nondues revenue program in the state of Indiana. Finley reported that this year’s joint annual meeting with the NCPH had 2,200 attendees and hotel room blocks were completely filled.

Despite progress, Finley noted that the OAH still faces challenges such as the loss of the Teaching American History grants, and many of its members face serious economic challenges both as a part of the recession and as universities save money by hiring part-time and adjunct faculty.

Finley concluded that overall the OAH is in a much better position than it was a few years ago to meet its challenges. She concluded that the OAH’s finances are strong, and its desire to serve its members and the field is even stronger.

IV. Report of the OAH Nominating Board

Lynn Dumenil, Chair of the OAH Nominating Board, reported that the Nominating Board had met and chose Jon Butler, Yale University, as Vice President of the OAH (term to begin after the 2013 OAH Annual Meeting) The nominating board is completing the slate for the open Executive Board and Nominating Board seats and will submit their completed report soon.


Executive Editor Ed Linenthal noted that this has been the seventh report he delivered at the annual meeting. During the past year, there have been five issues of the OAH Magazine of History published. Issues published include the Civil War at 150: Origins, September 11, environmental history, civil rights, and the Civil War at 150: Mobilizing for War. The July issue of the Magazine will focus on History Day. Linenthal added that the Magazine has sponsored a round table at the conference on teaching the Civil War, has a Facebook page, and has adopted a modified peer review policy. Editorial assistant Angel Flores will be returning to Puerto Rico to finish research on his dissertation and Carl Weinberg will be leaving the Magazine at the end of July to take a teaching position at Indiana University. The June issue of the Journal of American History focuses on the history of oil in America. Future state-of-the-field essays will focus on women’s history, environmental history, and sports history. He thanked Alice Kessler-Harris for her help on the women’s history state-of-the-field essay. Finally, Ed noted that since he has been at the Journal, there have only been two conditional acceptances of articles after receiving initial reader reports. One of those occurred a few months ago and was from a graduate student.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 with Alice Kessler-Harris turning the meeting over to the incoming president Al Camarillo.

Respectfully submitted,
Katherine M. Finley
China Residency Program

Thanks to a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the Organization of American Historians and the American History Research Association of China (AHRAC) is pleased to announce the inaugural teaching seminar in the People’s Republic of China. Northeast Normal University at Changchun will host the inaugural seminar. It is part of an exchange program that also brings Chinese scholars to the United States.

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE:
GEORG SCHILD, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN, CHAIR
BETH BAILEY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
AVITAL H. BLOCH, UNIVERSITY OF COLIMA
DON DEBATS, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
EDWARD T. LINENTHAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, OAH/EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, EX OFFICIO
G. KURT PIEHLER, FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
WANG XI, INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

David A. Gerber,
University at Buffalo (SUNY), (Emeritus)

Alan M. Kraut,
American University

Mae Ngai,
Columbia University

Three Chinese scholars were selected to receive funding to attend the 2013 OAH Annual Meeting and spend time in residence at a U.S. university following the meeting. They are:

Yu Han, Xiamen University, at Temple University

Lv Hongyan,
Northeast Normal University, at Oregon State University

Ruiheng Wang,
Peking University, at Florida State University
OAH-JAAS Short-Term Japan Residencies Program

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

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE:
SAYURI GUTHRIE-SHIMIZU, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR (OAH)
SATOSHI NAKANO, HITOTSUBASHI UNIVERSITY, CHAIR, (JAAS)
MARK DYRESON, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ANDREA GEIGER, SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
KOHEI KAWASHIMA, MUSASHI UNIVERSITY
AKIYO OKUDA, KEIO UNIVERSITY
THOMAS J. SUGRUE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
MARI YOSHIIHARA, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I AT MĀNOA

Bryant Simon, Temple University, at Saitama University, urban and suburban history

Judy Tzu-Chun Wu, Ohio State University, at Konan University, U.S. women's history

Three Japanese students studying in the United States were selected to receive funding to attend this year's OAH Annual Meeting. They are:

Masako Hattori, Columbia University

Koji Ito, University of Washington
(Not Pictured)

Masaya Sato, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Germany Residency Program

Thanks to a generous grant from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, the OAH is pleased to continue the Germany Residency Program in American History at the University of Tübingen. The resident scholar will offer a seminar on a U.S. history topic of his or her design.

RESIDENCY COMMITTEE
(SUBCOMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE):
BETH BAILEY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR
DON DEBATS, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
G. KURT PIEHLER, FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
GEORG SCHILD, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN

Susan J. Matt, Weber State University
OAH/Immigration and Ethnic History Society

John Higham Travel Grants

The grants are for graduate students to be used toward costs of attending the OAH/IEHS Annual Meeting. Thanks to the generosity of William L. and Carol B. Joyce, the OAH and IEHS are pleased to continue offering the program.

GRANTS COMMITTEE:

DOMINIC A. PACYGA, COLUMBIA COLLEGE CHICAGO, CHAIR
JULIO CAPÓ, JR., UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST
ANDREW K. SANDOVAL-STRAUSZ, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Kritika Agarwal, University at Buffalo (SUNY). Ms. Agarwal works in the areas of U.S. immigration history, Asian American and comparative ethnic studies and gender studies. Her dissertation, “Uncertain Citizenship: Denaturalization and Expatriation in Twentieth-Century America, 1906-1967” examines the phenomenon of citizenship loss in the United States and argues that by divesting those deemed to be undesirable of their citizenship, the state both helped determine and limit the boundaries of national membership as well as designated the realms of normative citizenship and good citizen behavior. Ms. Agarwal will present a selection of her dissertation on Sunday at the 2013 OAH meeting, “Members of the National Family: Asian Americans and Citizenship Loss in Twentieth-Century United States.” It is part of a session that Ms. Agarwal has organized on “Race, Nation, and Citizenship in a Transnational World,” sponsored by the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

Adam Goodman, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Goodman is currently working in the fields of the history of international migration, U.S. history, and modern Latin American history. This year he is a Fulbright-Garcia Robles Fellow in Mexico City. His paper, to be presented at the 2013 OAH meeting, is titled, “What Kind of Nation?: The Deportation of Mexican Migrants since 1942.” It offers an overview of his dissertation and raises questions about how we define deportation and why it matters in terms of how scholars understand immigration history and the United States as a country of immigrants. He is the co-organizer of the panel on U.S.-Mexican relations sponsored by the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants

The Organization of American Historians is pleased to announce the inauguration of the Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants. These grants, supported by a bequest from the Merrill Trust, will help sponsor the travel-related costs of graduate students who are confirmed as participants on the OAH conference program and who incur expenses traveling to the annual meeting.

GRANTS COMMITTEE: ALAN M. KRAUT, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
JOHN BUTLER, YALE UNIVERSITY (EMERITUS)
PATRICIA LIMERICK, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER

Aston Gonzalez is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His paper “Envisioning the Possibilities of Haiti and the United States in the Work of Robert Douglass, Jr.” is a presentation on a panel entitled “Hopeful and Fraught with Anxiety: Black Americans and their Relationships to Haiti, 1800-1865.” Mr. Gonzalez’s paper rethinks the terrain on which political arguments can take shape, unfold, and reach audiences by investigating the antebellum life and work of a black Philadelphian abolitionist artist named Robert Douglass Jr. In studying his speeches and artwork concerning Haiti and the United States, Gonzalez demonstrates how Douglass envisioned visual culture to prove black achievement and intelligence for the purpose of demonstrating the necessity for black rights in the United States.

Allison Fredette is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Florida. Her paper “‘Like in Yankeeedom’: Marital Roles in a Nineteenth-Century Southern Border City” is included on a panel entitled “Frontiers and Borders in the American South and West: Comparative Approaches to Gender and Marriage in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.” While others’ research explores marriage and household roles in the plantation South, Ms. Fredette employs a case study of Wheeling, Virginia (later West Virginia), to explore such roles in the upper, urban South of a border state in the antebellum era. Her use of divorce records as well as correspondence and diaries reveals a model of domestic life in which women have a larger role in public life as well as greater access to divorce and property than in the lower South.

Celeste Day Moore (Not Pictured) is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Chicago and a pre-doctoral fellow at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for African-American and African Studies at the University of Virginia. Her paper, “Transmitting Race: Broadcasting African-American Music in Francophone Africa, 1956-66,” is part of the panel “Globalizing African-American Music: The Transmission, Translation, and Travel of Black American Musical Traditions in Africa, 1890-1994.” Moore explores the role of French radio networks in introducing African-American music to audiences in Francophone Africa in the 1950s and 1960s. In particular, Moore examines the efforts of French radio producers to educate African audiences on the history of jazz, blues, and spirituals, either in radio programs or training institutes. In addition to offering an alternative historical perspective on the cultural and political power of African-American music in the cold war era, the paper explores how these efforts transformed the conditions for black internationalism in the postcolonial era.
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award
for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
DAVID A. HOLLINGER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, COCHAIR
ELAINE TYLER MAY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, COCHAIR
JON BUTLER, YALE UNIVERSITY (EMERITUS)
JANE KAMENSKY, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
GARY W. REICHARD, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH

The OAH recognizes John D’Emilio, Professor of History and Gender and Women’s Studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago, for his pioneering scholarship in the field of gay and lesbian studies, for inspiring generations of young historians who went on to develop and expand this field, and for his crucial work as a public intellectual and activist who has built bridges between academia and the world of political advocacy and community organizing.

D’Emilio is the author or editor of more than half a dozen books, including his now classic first book, Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States; his coauthored book (with Estelle Freedman), now in its third edition, Intimate Matters: A History of Sexuality in America; and Lost Prophet: The Life and Times of Bayard Rustin, which won two major prizes and was a finalist for the National Book Award. His coedited collection of essays (with Estelle Freedman) by the late Allan Bérubé, My Desire for History: Essays on Gay, Community, and Labor History, won the 2013 Boswell Prize for Best Book, awarded by the Committee on LGBT History, an affiliated society of the American Historical Association. His many awards include fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 2005 he won the Brudner Prize for lifetime contributions to lesbian and gay studies awarded by Yale University.

John D’Emilio is a model professional citizen whose work transcends the boundaries between scholarship, teaching, and public life. He has cultivated this expansive citizenship since entering the profession. In 1973, while still a graduate student, he helped found the Gay Academic Union, a national organization of faculty, graduate students, and independent researchers. A former cochair of the board of directors of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, he was also the founding director of its Policy Institute, and he continues to be an active participant in its annual conference, “Creating Change.” As scholars struggle to infuse historical accuracy into public, political, and legal debates, it is of particular significance that U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy both cited and quoted Intimate Matters in the majority opinion of the 2003 Lawrence v. Texas case, the historic decision that declared state sodomy statutes unconstitutional.

Over the years John D’Emilio has dedicated time and energy to numerous academic and non-academic organizations, including his service as a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Safe Schools Alliance, as codirector of OutHistory.org, as Director of the Lesbian and Gay Rights Project of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, among others.

The OAH honors John D’Emilio for his distinguished service as a member of the profession whose work in many arenas has helped to reshape the field of American history, forge ties between the worlds of scholarship and public life, and broaden our intellectual horizons. In countless ways, John D’Emilio has contributed to a more open and inclusive scholarly community and a more just and fair society.
Friend of History Award recognizes an institution or organization, or an individual working primarily outside college or university settings, for outstanding support for historical research, the public presentation of American history, or the work of the OAH

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
OAH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ALBERT M. CAMARILLO, PRESIDENT, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
ALAN M. KRAUT, PRESIDENT-ELECT, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
PATRICIA LIMERICK, VICE PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER
JAY S. GOODGOLD, TREASURER, INDEPENDENT INVESTOR
ALICE KESSLER-HARRIS, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
KATHERINE M. FINLEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, EX OFFICIO
EDWARD T. LINENTHAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR/EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, EX OFFICIO

The Organization of American Historians is proud to honor the almost 85,000 participants in the U.S. Department of Education’s Teaching American History Program with the 2013 OAH Friend of History Award.

The Teaching American History Program offered the most extensive program ever developed to reimagine and renew the teaching of American history in classrooms across the United States and its territories. Beginning with its first grants in 2001, authorized in legislation initiated by Senator Robert Byrd, recipient of the 2007 OAH Friend of History Award, the program engaged a staggering 80,000 elementary and secondary classroom teachers from more than 3,700 school districts in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa. These teachers joined more than 2,600 college and university instructors from more than 400 history departments, plus educators, political scientists, economists, and law faculty to find new ways to bring American history alive in the nation’s classrooms.

For more than a decade, secondary and elementary teachers, college and university faculty, grant directors, and federal administrators found commonality in their love of American history and dedication to advancing its understanding and teaching. They employed the exceptional breadth of approach and background that epitomizes the open practice of American history across so many regions, districts, departments, and institutions and created more than 1,300 different yearlong and summer seminar programs serving local school districts and teachers. The collective and individual efforts of these enthusiastically committed teachers and faculty continues to recast the shape of the American history classroom experience for millions of students, aiming to carry, well into adulthood, an ongoing appreciation for the endlessly fascinating—and always complicated—past that shapes our nation.

The Organization of American Historians confers its 2013 Friend of History Award on the nearly 85,000 participants whose eager commitment gave life to the U.S. Department of Education’s Teaching American History Program and its goal of forwarding a deeper, learned understanding of the American past as a dynamic foundation for meeting the challenges of the future.
Frederick Jackson Turner Award
for an author’s first scholarly book dealing with some aspect of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE: ALICE KESSLER-HARRIS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
BRIAN BALOGH, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
ROBIN EINHORN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The committee unanimously endorses Jonathan Levy, Princeton University, for his book *Freaks of Fortune: The Emerging World of Capitalism and Risk in America* (Harvard University Press). Proceeding with deep learning and a light touch, Levy’s *Freaks of Fortune* traces the history of insurance as it laid the groundwork for ideas of profitable capital accumulation from the age of seafaring commerce to the age of corporate big business and industry. Levy shows how the idea that risk could be measured, shared, and commoditized, developed from its beginnings in the Atlantic slave trade. In the process he sheds light on the emergence of theories of statistical probability and their relationship to the concept of freedom as “self-ownership” in American history. Jonathan Levy has transformed what might seem a narrow topic—insurance—into a powerful analysis of American economic and cultural history over a century of change. *Freaks of Fortune* gets at the fundamental way in which ideas of responsibility for one’s self emerged in the nineteenth century, the complex relation between these ideas and notions of economic security, and the novel opportunities and liabilities they entailed. In lucid prose and with lively examples, Levy tells a fascinating story in which “hazards” were transformed into measurable and commoditized “risks” that lent themselves to manipulation to produce great fortunes, particularly by large corporations.

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: SUSAN EVA O’DONOVAN, THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS, CHAIR
ADAM ARENSON, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO
JOSEPH P. REIDY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Jonathan Levy, Princeton University. *Freaks of Fortune: The Emerging World of Capitalism and Risk in America* (Harvard University Press) is a masterful study of the evolution of risk and the concomitant financial implications for personal freedom during the nineteenth century. Risk began as a way to finance and manage the uncertainties of seaborne trade, but Levy traces the growing application of risk, including a debate over whether slave rebellions were acts of human agency, or mere “perils of the sea”; what abolitionists made of life-insurance-benefits transfers among white men on the auction block; and how the Freedmen’s Bank’s failure depended on Jay Cooke’s unstable and opportunistic speculations.

Mixing financial, intellectual, and social history with questions of political economy, Levy describes the Civil War-era history of financial tools including insurance, mortgage-backed securities, and commodity futures, drawing upon the experience of men and women, Midwestern farmers, immigrant workers, and the enslaved. Levy illuminates the financial decisions of the first great era of unfettered capitalism, and foreshadows the early twentieth century’s emphasis on ending such volatility through regulation. *Freaks of Fortune* thoroughly and convincingly reframes Lincoln’s “new birth of freedom,” a vision from a president who was both the “Great Emancipator” and the leader of the Republican Party committed to free labor and the ownership of risk.
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: MICHAEL WILLRICH, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
ALICE O’CONNOR, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
ERIC RAUCHWAY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
JAMES T. SPARROW, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HEATHER ANN THOMPSON, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Jonathan Levy, Princeton University. *Freaks of Fortune: The Emerging World of Capitalism and Risk in America* (Harvard University Press) is an absorbing account of the moral, legal, and political quandaries that attended the rise of a new economic order fueled by radical uncertainty. In spare, elegant prose, Levy fashions a strikingly original story of the nineteenth century. As Americans weathered the stormy seas of capitalism, they sought safe harbor in a series of individual and collective strategies for hedging economic risk—from landed independence to slave mastery to fraternal associations. But Levy shows how the set of market institutions we have come to know as “the financial services industry”—life insurance companies, savings banks, mortgage-backed securities markets, futures markets, and the like—fended off numerous rivals until financial corporations stood, alongside the modern liberal state, as the preeminent managers of economic risk in twentieth-century industrial society. Training his keen eye on a marvelous range of sources—court cases, congressional records, the journals of merchants, the log books of ships, insurance company records, fraternal society papers, business treatises, and newspapers—Levy creates a narrative that sweeps across more than a century of American history and will inspire fresh thinking about our own uncertain financial times. *Freaks of Fortune* is first-rate cultural, economic, and political history.

Merle Curti Award

for the best books published in American intellectual history and American social history

AWARD COMMITTEE: ADAM ROTHMAN, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
CHARLES CAPPER, BOSTON UNIVERSITY
JEFFERSON COWIE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SALLY HADDEN, WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
MARThA S. JONES, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MICHAEL KIMMAGE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Angus Burgin, Johns Hopkins University. *The Great Persuasion: Reinventing Free Markets since the Depression* (Harvard University Press) brings to life an intricate sequence of ideas that has shaped both modern American conservatism and transatlantic conceptions of advanced capitalism. Burgin shows that big questions about how much free markets need the state, and how ethics and politics should influence decisions about economic growth, were just as contested on the right as on the left. Burgin details a transformation in free-market libertarian thought from an anguished marginal response to the crisis of the 1930s and 1940s, to a more self-confident and mainstream program for action by the 1970s, while judiciously assessing the gains and losses of that shift. He takes conservative intellectuals’ ideas seriously and at the same time carefully roots them in their historical context from the rise of fascism to postwar...
prosperity. This is a book that deepens our understanding of the entire conservative tradition in the twentieth century. Original and concise, *The Great Persuasion* advances scholarship in elegant prose that specialists and non-specialists will both appreciate.

**SOCIAL HISTORY**

**Brett Rushforth**, College of William and Mary. *Bonds of Alliance: Indigenous and Atlantic Slaveries in New France* (The University of North Carolina Press for The Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture) provides a stunning reconstruction of the Indian slave trade and slavery in new France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Bursting with archival richness and interdisciplinary insights from historical linguistics and anthropology, *Bonds of Alliance* shows how the French and their Indian allies hammered out a unique hybrid of indigenous and Atlantic slaveries over decades of war, diplomacy, commerce, and social fusion. Rushforth significantly expands the conventional historical geography of slavery in colonial North America from the eastern rim into Indian country, and he integrates this larger world into a broader transatlantic context of ideas and practices encompassing Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean. He populates a vast canvas with unforgettable human stories of brutality and resilience, shattering and adaptation, told with meticulous care and clarity. *Bonds of Alliance* is a major contribution to colonial American history where slavery meets the middle ground.

**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:**

*Michael J. Lansing, Augsburg College, Chair*

*Matthew Klinge, Bowdoin College*

*Colleen O’Neill, Utah State University*

**Peter Boag**, Washington State University. *Re-Dressing America’s Frontier Past* (University of California Press) carefully examines a subject that has long been hidden in plain sight: crossdressing in the nineteenth-century West. It reveals the complicated stories of cross dressers and connects late nineteenth-century understandings of sexuality and gender to the formation of the frontier idea and its prominent place in American culture. By following individuals in their journeys throughout the region, Boag uses the power of biography to propel a compelling read. Yet like the people whose lives the work carefully recovers and analyzes, the author avoids simple conclusions about the ever-shifting contours, meanings, and intersections of sexuality, gender, race, class, and personal identity. Blending theoretical sophistication with innovative archival research and a subtle reading of complicated sources, the book puts the history of sexuality and gender in conversation with the rich literature on the role of the frontier in the American past. All told, the work makes precise and bold claims that challenge historians of sexuality and gender—as well as Western historians—to adjust their fundamental assumptions about both subjects.
2013 Awards and Prizes

James A. Rawley Prize
for a book dealing with the history of race relations in the United States

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
LISBETH HAAS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ, CHAIR
JOSÉ M. ALAMILLO, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY CHANNEL ISLANDS
JAMES F. BROOKS, SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH

Laura Briggs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Somebody’s Children: The Politics of Transracial and Transnational Adoption (Duke University Press). In this beautifully written book, Laura Briggs offers an innovative history of transracial and transnational adoption within and beyond the national borders of the United States. Somebody’s Children presents a new understanding of “race and reproduction” by examining state policies formulated towards socially and politically vulnerable birth mothers and their children, situating adoption politics within the reorganization of race, gender, immigration, sexuality, and economic resources in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Briggs pays careful attention to women’s loss of rights to their children through changing workforce access, political economies of gender, and welfare policies directed at women in the U.S., as well as reaching into the politics of civil wars in Latin America. Briggs addresses an impressive temporal range of situations, from civil rights era policies and experiences to the critique of transracial adoptions, from litigation and legislation that established Native sovereignty over indigenous children, to the vilification of crack-addicted black mothers as angry and unfit, and finally to Guatemalan children adopted by U.S. gay and lesbian parents. With persistent attention to the ways that race influenced thought, policy, and experience, Briggs’ analysis offers new perspectives on childhood and the family, and makes a timely intervention into the politics of adoption today.

Willi Paul Adams Award
awarded every two years for the best book on American history published in a foreign language

AWARD COMMITTEE:
CHARLES J. MCCLAIN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CHAIR
NANCY L. GREEN, ÉCOLE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES
MASAKO IIINO, TSUDA COLLEGE
MAE NGAI, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MICHAEL JOCHEN HOCHGESCHWENDER, LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Aurora Bosch, University of Valencia (Spain), Fear of Democracy: U.S. Perceptions of the Spanish Second Republic and the Civil War (Editorial Crítica). The committee chose this work because of its impressive contribution to understanding American attitudes and policy toward Spain in the early years of the Second Spanish Republic and during the Spanish Civil War. Based on an exhaustive and meticulous reading of internal State Department communications, of dispatches from American diplomats in Madrid and elsewhere, and of press coverage of Spanish developments on both sides of the Atlantic, Bosch produces a rich portrait of the complex interplay of factors that shaped American
policy toward Spain during this period. While not scanting the importance of traditional isolationism, Bosch argues persuasively that it was but one among many factors that shaped American policy. Another was conflicting interpretations of events in Spain within the government itself, with the White House often at odds with the State Department, and the State Department at odds with its diplomats on the scene. More important, she demonstrates how Franklin Roosevelt’s absorption with domestic policy matters, specifically with defending his New Deal at a time of perceived vulnerability, and preserving the coalition that supported it, some elements of which were hostile to Republican Spain, served both to distract him from serious engagement with the Spanish issue and to limit his freedom of action. The result was a policy of strict neutrality vis-à-vis the two sides in the Spanish conflict, a policy Franklin Roosevelt would later say was mistaken. Grounded in extensive archival research and a deep familiarity with both American and European historiography, this finely argued book helps us appreciate in much fuller perspective a crucial episode in twentieth-century American and European history.

Liberty Legacy Foundation Award

for the best book by a historian on the civil rights struggle from the beginnings of the nation to the present

AWARD COMMITTEE:
BARBARA YOUNG WELKE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, CHAIR
BERYL SATTER, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK
CHAD WILLIAMS, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Andrew W. Kahrl, Marquette University, The Land Was Ours: African American Beaches from Jim Crow to the Sunbelt South (Harvard University Press). Independent land ownership was central to the vision of freedom, citizenship, and rights for former slaves at the end of the Civil War. This Land Was Ours returns us to this moment, charting the history of African American land acquisition along the southeastern seaboard and gulf coast from the years immediately following the Civil War to the present. Initially, many African Americans were able to acquire coastal land because it was deemed worthless. As Kahrl shows, black-owned waterfront property became central to individual and collective black aspirations for economic opportunity, communal space, and leisure in the face of racial segregation. Kahrl traces how—as beaches evolved into highly valued destinations in the twentieth century—a host of forces led African Americans to lose their coastal property, including state and federal engineering of coastal lands, a burgeoning capitalist leisure industry, legal manipulations, and racist intimidation. Kahrl’s sweeping narrative deeply enriches our understanding of African American life in the age of Jim Crow as well as the unintended consequences of desegregation. Beautifully written, methodologically innovative, and highly sophisticated, This Land Was Ours is a stunning work that, in seamlessly weaving together the history of race with the history of leisure and capitalism and legal and environmental history, offers a fresh interpretation of the very meaning of civil rights for African Americans.
Lawrence W. Levine Award
for the best book in American cultural history

AWARD COMMITTEE: KEVIN MUMFORD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAIR
DAVARIAN L. BALDWIN, TRINITY COLLEGE
NAN ESTAD, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR III, SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
MARSHA WEISIGER, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Adria L. Imada, University of California, San Diego. *Aloha America: Hula Circuits through the U.S. Empire* (Duke University Press) introduces Imada's fascinating book with a problem: Hawaiian hula dancers were "hypervisible in popular culture while leaving only the faintest traces in the archives." Through nuanced readings of diverse bodies of evidence—interviews and oral history, newspapers and scrapbooks, photographs and U.S. military films—Imada maps the shifting meanings of hula performance from annexation to statehood to contemporary tourism. Centering the labor and mobility of the dancers, Imada locates stories of hula in the Chicago World’s Columbian Exposition, mid-century nightclubs, and statehood events, as well as in the Pacific theatre where "the troupes meet the troops." She argues that the genealogy of hula remained contested, even as increasing distance from its origins confronted dancers with the pressures of commodification and imperial imperatives for an "imagined intimacy." *Aloha America* not only contributes to histories of performance, gender, and empire, but also presents a rich narrative about the ways in which generations of women negotiated the contradictions of heritage.

Darlene Clark Hine Award
for the best book in African American women's and gender history

AWARD COMMITTEE: ELIZABETH H. PLECK, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN (EMERITA), CHAIR
JIM DOWNS, CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
SHARON HARLEY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK

Sydney Nathans, Duke University (Emeritus), *To Free a Family: The Journey of Mary Walker* (Harvard University Press). In this painstakingly researched biography of Mary Walker, a former slave seamstress on a North Carolina plantation, Sydney Nathans shows the power of enduring maternal love and the lasting significance of lifetime friendships with an abolitionist family. When threatened with being sold away from her family, Mary Walker decided to escape, finding a hiding place among abolitionists in Philadelphia. Threatened with being returned to slavery because of the passage of the fugitive slave law, she moved to Boston where she spent most of her life as a servant for an abolitionist family. Walker’s experience and involvements before, during, and after the Civil War, uncannily resemble those of the now well-known former fugitive, Harriet Jacobs. To a record of four detailed biographies of enslaved women, including Jacobs, Nathans has added a fifth. Like Jacobs, Walker believed that no freedom was complete so long as one’s family members remained enslaved. Like Jacobs, Walker was assisted
in securing the freedom of her children by the leading abolitionists of the day from Frederick Douglass to Harriet Beecher Stowe. Year after year Nathans engaged in searching for documents, since Walker, although literate, left behind only three letters. He tracked down a voluminous collection of private letters about the abolitionist family with whom Walker resided in Massachusetts and supplemented them with diaries and public documents. General readers will find a heroic story heightened by times of commitment to a cause and war. By the end of her life, Mary Walker had succeeded in achieving the key elements of freedom she was seeking: reuniting with two of her children after being separated from them for seventeen years and securing economic independence for herself and her grown children, eventually owning her own home. Not simply an individual biography, Nathans tells the story of Walker and the abolitionist family who were radicalized in their commitment to the abolitionist cause because of Walker’s demeanor, personality, and loving care for their family.

Lerner-Scott Prize

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

PRIZE COMMITTEE: LESLIE A. SCHWALM, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, CHAIR
RUTH M. ALEXANDER, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
CElia e. naylor, Barnard college

Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers, University of Iowa. “‘Nobody Couldn’t Sell ‘em but Her’: Slaveowning Women, Mastery, and the Gendered Politics of the Antebellum Slave Market” (Rutgers University dissertation, with advisers Deborah Gray White, Chair, Mia Bay, Thavolia Glymph, and Nancy Hewitt) is sophisticated in its argumentation and methodology, and it offers important new ways to think about white slaveholding women and their place in the antebellum Southern slaveocracy. This ambitious and exceedingly well-written work makes a very important revision to U.S. slavery studies by revealing the deep imbrication of white slaveowning women in the most brutal facets of slavery, especially in commodifying the bodies, labor, and reproductive work of enslaved women. Historians have long regarded the marketplace of slavery as dominated exclusively by men, not only as privileged legal and financial actors, but also in a social geography from which white women were presumably barred by custom. Similarly, “mastery” has frequently been featured as a largely male activity. Jones-Rogers adeptly challenges both presumptions, notably revealing how extensively the household and the marketplace overlapped in the hiring, buying, and selling of enslaved people—especially enslaved women, whose reproductive labor as wet-nurses was highly valued by slave owning women. Jones-Rogers effectively mined and interrogated an extensive range of primary sources, and we especially appreciated her integration of the “voices” of previously enslaved people in order to incorporate a more textured understanding of the meanings and ramifications of slave owning women’s actions, agency, and power.
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award
for the best essay in American history by a graduate student

AWARD COMMITTEE: EDWARD T. LINENThAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, OAH/EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, CHAIR, EX OFFICIO
SUSAN BREWER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-STEVENS POINT
MARGARET S. CREIGHTON, BATES COLLEGE
JENNIFER GUGLIElMO, SMITH COLLEGE
RANDAll M. MILLER, SAINT JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY

Cameron B. Strang, University of Texas at Austin/dissertation fellow, McNeil Center for Early American Studies (2013), “Violence, Ethnicity, and Human Remains during the Second Seminole War.” Indians and whites scalped, decapitated, and disinterred each other’s bodies during the Second Seminole War, which was fought in the Territory of Florida between 1835 and 1842. Yet this cycle of violence against the dead was not simply destructive: by collecting and analyzing each other’s remains, whites and Florida Indians both developed new ideas about the Seminoles as a unique ethnic group. The context of violence in wartime Florida is critical to understanding the craniological analyses of surgeons and naturalists in America’s armed forces who, through their correspondences with leading U.S. craniologists, shaped scientific understandings of the Seminoles at the national level. On the other hand, the Second Seminole War was the defining moment of the Seminoles’ ethnogenesis, the period when individuals within the loose political entity known as Seminoles came to see themselves as part of a coherent ethnicity. The collection and circulation of white scalps strengthened the Seminoles’ sense of ethnic and cultural identity and allowed them to rebuild complete communities—ones that integrated both living and dead Florida Indians—despite the extreme trauma of the war. Seminole scalping and white skull collecting were parallel pursuits: fighters on both sides collected enemy remains and presented them to leading medicine men who displayed them in centers of ritual and knowledge and gave them meaning. Violence generated knowledge in the Florida borderlands, and scientific and nativist processes of ethnicization were interconnected through war.

Binkley-Stephenson Award
for the best scholarly article that appeared in the Journal of American History during the preceding calendar year

AWARD COMMITTEE: GAIL RADFORD, SUNY-BUFFALO, CHAIR
RAYMOND ARSENAULT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, ST. PETERSBURG
CHERYL D. HICKS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE

Matthew Avery Sutton, Washington State University, “Was FDR the Antichrist? The Birth of Fundamentalist Antiliberalism in a Global Age” (March 2012). This provocatively titled, well-written article makes a fresh contribution to our understanding of the conservative turn in American politics. The article shows how the crisis of the worldwide economic depression of the 1930s spurred apocalyptic thinking among American fundamentalists. Drawing on a wide range of religious publications and personal correspondence from the period, Sutton demonstrates that it was
the development of ideas and networking that took place during the Great Depression that explains the establishment, in the next decade, of the politically powerful National Association of Evangelicals. While the formation of this organization is often perceived as the beginning of politically engaged conservative religion, Sutton argues persuasively that it first emerged in the 1930s from the same cauldron of economic catastrophe and new thinking as modern liberalism. In this way he challenges standard interpretations that assume the rise of the religious right was a reaction to the Cold War and/or to the cultural liberalism of the sixties and seventies. The committee was particularly impressed by the article’s creative framing, which packages the subject in a way that speaks to scholars in a range of fields.

Huggins-Quarles Award
for graduate students of color to assist them with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of the PhD dissertation

AWARD COMMITTEE:
LAURENE WU MCLAIN, CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO, CHAIR
WILLIAM BAUER, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS
MIROSLAVA CHÁVEZ-GARCÍA, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
MICHAEL D. INNIS-JIMÉNEZ, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
JESSICA MILLWARD, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Chong A. Moua, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Refugee Cosmopolitanism: Hmong Refugeeism and a Critical Stateless Perspective" seeks to unsettle conventional themes of immigration history that dominate the field of Asian American studies. Instead of narrating a quest for greater opportunities in the United States, Ms. Moua’s study of Hmong refugee settlements highlights a history of forced displacement and dislocation. The Hmong serve as a vital reminder of the secret wars that the United States fought in Laos where the CIA recruited the Hmong to fight the ground war against communist forces in Laos and Vietnam. It is this political alliance between the Hmong and the United States that qualified the Hmong as political refugees following the U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia in 1975. With this in mind, Moua relies on the subject of the refugee to reconceive immigration history where the “birthplace” or political place of origin of Hmong refugees is the primary asylum camps such as Ban Vinai, that although located in Thailand, represent a denationalized space. Moua’s dissertation promises to contribute significantly to the fields of Cold War and Asian American history. With her linguistic ability in English, French, Hmong, and Thai, Moua is uniquely qualified to pursue this dissertation topic. She intends to use her award money to pursue research at the Hmong Archives in Saint Paul, Minnesota, and the Southeast Asian Archive in Irvine, California.
Tachau Teacher of the Year Award
for contributions made by precollegiate teachers to improve history education within the field of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
LISA L. OSSIAN, DES MOINES AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CHAIR
DANIEL KATZ, NATIONAL LABOR COLLEGE
LOWELL E. WENGER, THE SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL

David Lawrence Hazlett, Fountain-Fort Carson High School (CO). The committee is pleased to offer the Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award to David Hazlett, a social studies teacher at Fountain-Fort Carson High School in Fountain, Colorado for thirty-three years. Hazlett has demonstrated a continually varied and committed approach to his ongoing historical work. He has coordinated teaching and research with various collegiate colleagues on grants and service projects as well as leading student field trips and expanding his own content education. Colleagues describe Mr. Hazlett as “the best high school teacher” as he continually keeps “expanding the boundaries of teaching history.” One of his students, an international high school student from Ghana who is now studying at Princeton University, stated that Mr. Hazlett “never tolerated mediocrity in the stealthiest of forms” from his high school students but instead engaged them as if they were already college students, “bringing out the best in each and every one of us.” We are pleased to honor such a committed and creative classroom teacher and colleague who embodies Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau’s dedication to forging intellectual and professional connections between secondary teachers and university professors.

Erik Barnouw Award
for outstanding programming on network or cable television, or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, and/or the promotion of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
DESIREE J. GARCIA, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
VIVIAN BRUCE CONGER, ITHACA COLLEGE
MICHAEL W. FLAMM, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

American Experience: Death and the Civil War, Ric Burns, Director/Writer/Producer, Steeplechase Films. Death and the Civil War explores the first modern war in the United States and the mass slaughter of Americans that was its result. The film’s subject matter is unique in that it does not profile an individual or a movement, but rather explores death as an historical experience in a specific time and place. Death and the Civil War also makes extensive use of the written and visual archive. It draws heavily from the letters written by soldiers to their loved ones and gives them voice with the film’s narration. It features leading scholars of nineteenth century American history, including Drew Gilpin Faust on whose book, This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War (2009), the film is based. This effective documentary communicates the profound ways in which the great scale of death during the Civil War forever altered the relationship between the nation and the “bodies” that constitute it.
OAH Presidential Address

Navigating Segregated Life in America’s Racial Borderhoods

Albert M. Camarillo
Leon Sloss, Jr. Memorial Professor and Professor of History, Stanford University

In his pioneering 1979 book, *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexicano Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California, 1848-1930*, Albert M. Camarillo wrote, “As the history of the Chicano people is written, an important dimension is added to U.S. history. And as scholars discern the major patterns of the Chicano experience, the history of the Mexican people in the United States, which has been beclouded by misinterpretation and neglect, will be more fully understood.” No one has done more to banish those clouds of “misinterpretation and neglect” than Albert Camarillo himself. That first book described the patterns of capitalist exploitation and racial discrimination which had led to the growth of segregated barrios in Santa Barbara and other cities of Southern California. This work established Camarillo as one of the founders of the field of Mexican history and Chicano Studies and as a major contributor to the history of urban segregation in the Southwestern United States.

A prolific scholar, Al has published seven books and over three-dozen articles and essays dealing with the experiences of Mexican Americans and other racial and immigrant groups in American cities. In September, Oxford University Press will publish his book, *The Racial Brotherhoods of America: Mexican Americans and the Changing Ethnic/Racial Landscapes of Cities, 1850-2000*. Underway is a book project grounded in his personal past, entitled *Going Back to Compton: Reflections of a Native Son on Life in an Infamous American City*.

The Leon Sloss, Jr. Memorial Professor and professor of history at Stanford University, Camarillo’s scholarship has been supported by some of the nation’s most prestigious fellowships including those from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Rockefeller Foundation. He has also been a fellow at Stanford’s Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and at the Stanford Humanities Center.

Evident throughout Camarillo’s scholarship is an appreciation of the broader racial and ethnic history of the United States; the themes of diversity and inclusion have been the twin pillars that define Al Camarillo’s academic career off as well as on the page. He has striven to nourish diversity and inclusion in every venue in which he has played a role. Often that role has been as an institution builder and leader. From 1980 to 1985, he was the founding director of the Stanford Center for Chicano Research. From 1985 to 1988, he was the founding executive director of the Inter-University Program for Latino Research. He has also been the founding director of one of the premier centers in higher education focusing on issues of race and ethnicity, the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity (1996-2002) and was Special Assistant to the Provost for Faculty Diversity. In 2006, he served as president of the American Historical Association’s Pacific Coast Branch.
An enthusiastic trainer of graduate students, Professor Camarillo has mentored 25 PhD’s since 1982. The titles of his undergraduate courses reflect his deep commitment to teaching the history of those so often excluded from the American narrative: “Introduction to Race and Ethnicity in 20th century America,” “Introduction to Mexican American History,” “Poverty and Homelessness in America,” and “Introduction to Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity.”

For all that he has done as a scholar and teacher and administrator, Al’s colleagues at Stanford have appropriately honored him. He is the only faculty member in the history of Stanford University to receive all six of the highest awards for excellence in teaching and service to undergraduate education at Stanford. Likewise, he was honored for service to the Stanford alumni for advancing diversity at the institution. These awards include the Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel Award for Outstanding Service to Undergraduate Education, (1988), the Walter Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching (1994), the Bing Teaching Fellowship Award for Excellence and Innovation in Undergraduate Teaching (1997), the Miriam Roland Prize for Volunteer Service, (2005), and, in 2011, both the Richard Lyman Award from the Stanford Alumni Association and the President’s Award for Excellence in Diversity.

An important ingredient in Al’s success is that those around him recognize his vision and appreciate his willingness to act decisively, which are enhanced by a warm sense of humor and a keen awareness of the need to expand what is possible. During his presidency of the Organization of American Historians, he has deployed his leadership talent to foster the concept of the “big tent,” a commitment to making historians of every racial, ethnic, and gender identity feel welcomed. Through his initiatives, membership in the OAH and attendance at meetings has been made more affordable to graduate students and recent PhDs than ever before.

Al Camarillo’s unceasing commitment to diversity and inclusion constitutes a major contribution to the historical profession and all the communities of which he has been a part, including the OAH. We honor Al for his pioneering scholarship, his commitment to an inclusive and just society, and the buoyant spirit and good humor with which he has led the OAH during his tenure as president.

OAH Presidential Reception

After the presidential address, please join us in honoring outgoing OAH President Albert M. Camarillo with a reception held in the Franciscan Room of the Hilton San Francisco. The 2013 OAH Presidential Reception is sponsored by Oxford University Press.

Alan M. Kraut
American University, and OAH President-Elect, Presiding
50-Year Members

Congratulations to those individuals who reach the 50-year mark as OAH members this year.

ELLIOTT ROBERT BARKAN
MICHAEL C. BATINSKI
ROSS W. BEALES JR.
MAXINE F. BENSON
FREDERICK J. BLUE
CARL B. BOYD JR.
JOHN H. BRACEY JR.
BALLARD C. CAMPBELL
DAVID M. CHALMERS
THOMAS L CHARLTON
MICHAEL CHURCHMAN
WILLIAM COHEN
LEWIS H. CRESSE
CHARLES BURGESS DEW
WILLIAM E. FOLEY
FRANK K. FOULDS
FRANK A. FRIEDMAN
RICHARD T. FRY
LARRY R. GERLACH
KENNETH J. GRIEB
ROBERT M. IRELAND
RICHARD JENSEN
JACK J. JOHNSON
MANFRED JONAS
STEVEN KARGES
BRUCE L. LARSON
ROBERT W. LARSON
DANIEL LEAB
JOHN F. MARSZALEK

ROBERT N. MATHIS
WILLIAM L. MCCORKLE
CHRISTOPHER MCKEE
CRAIG C. MURRAY
PAUL H. NIEDER
JESSE L. NUTT JR.
KEITH W. OLSON
ROBERT C. OLSON
LEWIS C. PERRY
PETER L. PETERSEN
JON A. PETERSON
JERRALD K. PFABE
NOEL HARVEY PUGACH
HARRY W. READNOUR
WILLIAM C. REUTER
MOSES RISCHIN
INGRID W. SCOBIE
WILLIAM G. SHADE
DAVID THELEN
BRYANT F. TOLLES JR.
WILLIAM M. TUTTLE JR.
DAVID A. WALKER
FRANK A. WARREN
RAYMOND WOLTERS
HAROLD D. WOODMAN
JAMES E. WRIGHT
ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO
ROBERT H. ZIEGER
Future Meetings

2015 | St. Louis, MO | April 16–19
Renaissance St. Louis Grand Hotel
and America’s Center

2016 | Providence, RI | April 7–10
Westin Providence

annualmeeting.oah.org