2014 OAH ANNUAL MEETING
Business Meeting, Awards Ceremony, and Presidential Address

SATURDAY, APRIL 12 • HILTON ATLANTA
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The OAH also thanks Annual Meeting platinum sponsors

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2014 OAH BUSINESS MEETING

Agenda

I. Call to Order/Approval of Minutes from 2013 Meeting

II. Report of the OAH President, Alan M. Kraut

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, Linda Gordon, Chair


VII. New Business

VIII. Welcome Incoming OAH President and Adjournment

Please silence your cell phones and mobile devices during the business meeting, awards ceremony, and presidential address.
2013 OAH BUSINESS MEETING
HILTON SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 13, 2013

The OAH Annual Business Meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m. by President Al Camarillo.

I. A motion to approve the minutes of the previous 2012 OAH Business Meeting was presented, duly seconded, and approved.

II. Report of the President
Al Camarillo called the meeting to order and opened with a word of thanks to the staff and the OAH Executive Board for the hard work they have done in the past year to advance the organization. Camarillo noted that the organization is redoubling its effort to encourage students and junior scholars to join the organization. The OAH has launched a Sponsored Membership this year in which advisers can pay $35 for their students or recent graduates to join the OAH. In the few months since this category was rolled out, the OAH has received approximately one hundred sponsored members. Along these same lines, Camarillo and the board are looking into establishing a travel fund for young scholars to attend the annual meeting since many universities have cut travel funding. Finally, the board is looking at the possibility of launching a new magazine that will meet the needs of teachers and public historians. A task force produced a report that provides a wonderful blueprint for a future publication for a digital era. Over the next few months the Executive Committee will be considering this proposal.

Camarillo noted that the OAH, in conjunction with the American Studies Association, filed a friend of the court brief in United States v Windsor (a same sex marriage rights case) before the US Supreme Court. He added that he was proud that the OAH could deliver to the Court such a well-researched history of discrimination against gay and lesbian people. The entire brief will be posted on the OAH website.

Camarillo added that during this past year the OAH has worked to create a “bigger tent.” He noted that he received funding from Stanford University to encourage more participation from teachers, in particular.

III. Report of the Treasurer
Jay Goodgold noted that the OAH remains on target to balance its budget by the June 30 close of the 2013 fiscal year. Reflected in the current budget are the increased operating expenses that address the changing demographics of our membership and the enhanced use of social media by our members. These challenges are pushing the OAH to refocus its efforts to maintain a positive cash flow throughout the remainder of the year, enhance fundraising efforts, and reassess expenditures on an ongoing basis. The OAH has begun this proactive approach to maintain its balance. To build up long-term assets, the OAH once again this fiscal year has not drawn from its long-term asset base: the Fund for American History and the OAH Reserve Fund.

The OAH maintains its long-term funds with the Indiana University Foundation. The preservation and growth of these funds are essential to the financial viability of the organization. In times of financial exigency the funds have been invaluable to maintaining the organization’s mission and financial security. The Fund for American History and the OAH Reserve Fund had a combined asset value of approximately $1.1 million as of the end of December 2012. The organization’s major goals over the next several years are to enhance these funds through long-term donations, whether from outright gifts or through bequests,
as well as portfolio appreciation. Through the dedicated work of OAH Executive Director Kathy Finley and the Leadership Advisory Committee, led by Bill Chafe and Paul Sperry, the OAH is more actively emphasizing such financial enhancement.

For the 2013 fiscal year ending June 30, the organization is expecting total revenues of approximately $2,901,672 and expenses of $2,859,401, resulting in a small surplus. We have been able to offset reduced revenues from our National Park Service (NPS) projects, the OAH Magazine of History, and the Distinguished Lectureship Program through additional expense control, an improved membership management process, and increased donations from our members and friends. Going forward, the OAH expects revenues from the National Park Service to decline in fiscal year 2014 but then resume an upward trajectory as more NPS projects are recorded. There is a lag in seeing the financial contribution from the National Park Service, and the OAH is now experiencing an increase in the number of projects that will positively affect the OAH in the years ahead. The OAH Magazine of History platform and mission are currently being revised under the guidance of President Al Camarillo and Task Force Chair Jane Kamensky. Due to the loss of the Teaching American History grants, the organization will see a slight reduction in fiscal year 2014 revenues from our Distinguished Lectureship Program. However, we still have a very strong base of support and are refocusing our efforts in this important area.

The OAH is conservatively projecting fiscal 2014 revenues of $2,796,294 and expenses of $2,788,084, and while both amounts are lower than those of the prior year, we will maintain our balanced-budget emphasis. The reduction in revenues from the NPS, the OAH Magazine of History, and the Distinguished Lectureship Program will affect the budget for the upcoming year, but the organization is taking the necessary steps to control expenses to offset that loss of revenue.

The organization has completed the second year of the relationship between Oxford University Press, the Journal of American History, and the OAH Magazine of History; we will continue working with them to expand our publications’ international reach while keeping expenses steady. The JAH continues its solid revenue contribution to the OAH. The 2014 OAH annual meeting in Atlanta will allow the association to keep costs flat (in relation to the current year) while showing an increase in revenues. As the OAH treasurer, I am cautiously projecting a steady financial environment for the OAH in 2014.

IV. Report of the Executive Director

OAH Executive Director Katherine Finley thanked everyone—including the board, the staff, and members—for making 2011–2012 another good year at the OAH. She began by comparing the renovation of the historic building in which the OAH business offices are housed (Raintree House) to the revitalization of the organization. She noted that like Raintree House, the OAH shored up its foundation and then went about transforming itself into a revitalized and vibrant association.

Finley reported that OAH membership has increased to well over 7,500—250 more than last year at the same time. Equally, if not more, important is the fact that the retention rate for membership has increased from 72 percent to 80 percent. The OAH is offering sponsored memberships for students and recent graduates in an effort to attract younger members. The organization has also developed a number of new member benefits, including the OAH Career COACH (Creating Opportunities for Our Community of Historians)® website, a discount on the Chronicle of Higher Education, discounts on Oxford University Press products, and a new OAH website (to debut this summer).
Finley also noted that members have increased their participation in the organization. The OAH recently sent a survey to members and received a remarkable 31 percent response rate. In this year’s election of officers, a record 23.6 percent (1,755 members) voted; this represents the largest number of members voting in an OAH election and is well above the average of 22 percent for academic associations. Moreover, this year’s meeting attendance was 1,806, which is comparable to attendance at previous meetings held on the West Coast and is an impressive number, considering the number of individuals who could not travel because of lack of funds and the number of government employees who were unable to travel because of sequestration.

Elected to the OAH Executive Board (with terms starting on May 1, 2013) are Andrea J. Sachs, St. Paul Academy and Summit School; Jennifer Morgan, New York University; and Alan Taylor, University of California—Davis. At the conclusion of the 2013 OAH Annual Meeting, Alan Kraut (American University) will become OAH President, Patricia Nelson Limerick (University of Colorado) will become President-Elect, and Jon Butler (Yale University), will become Vice President. Elected to the OAH Nominating Board were Margo Anderson, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee; Seth Rockman, Brown University; and Gloria Elizarraras Miranda, El Camino College.

Finley reported that the OAH is in good financial shape. The organization finished fiscal year 2011–2012 with a $124,798 organization-wide surplus and a $107,701 increase in unrestricted assets. It has ramped up its fundraising efforts and hopes to finish the year with a modest surplus.

Finley concluded that the OAH is not focused solely on quantity but also values quality. The work of the organization continues to be first-rate. Two articles in the Journal of American History have won awards from other associations; the National Council on Public History will be giving the NPS/OAH study Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Park Service the Excellence in Consulting Award at its meeting, and the OAH-NPS Collaborative won a STAR Award (for the best association non-dues revenue program in Indiana) from the Indiana Society of Association Executives. OAH Outlook, the quarterly membership newsletter of the OAH, won best newsletter two years ago, and the OAH Distinguished Lectureship Program received recognition as the best non-dues revenue program. Finley encouraged everyone to go to the OAH website to read the organization’s annual report for this past year.

V. Report of Nominating Board

Nominating Board Chair Tom Sugrue reported that the board met at the 2013 Annual Meeting and chose Nancy Cott as Vice President of the OAH (starting May 1, 2014). The Nominating Board is working on the board member pairings for the next election and will announce the slate during the summer. Sugrue also noted that the Nominating Board added forty-five speakers to the Distinguished Lecturer Program roster.

VI. Report of the Executive Editor

Ed Linenthal was unable to attend the meeting because of travel problems. However, OAH President Al Camarillo noted that the Journal of American History is in excellent condition.

VII. Old Business—None  VIII. New Business—None

Meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.
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 2014 OAH award and prize winners:

**David Montgomery Award**
for the best book on a topic in American labor and working-class history, with cosponsorship by the Labor and Working-Class History Association (LAWCHA)

**Award Committee:**
MICHAEL K. HONEY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA, CHAIR
JULIE GREENE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK
PETER RACHLEFF, MACALESTER COLLEGE

**Stacey L. Smith**, Oregon State University, *Freedom’s Frontier: California and the Struggle over Unfree Labor, Emancipation, and Reconstruction* (University of North Carolina Press). This impressively researched and beautifully written book reveals the various forms of exploitation of bound workers—African Americans, Chinese, Latino, Native American, and Hawaiian and child laborers—in the “free” state of California before, during, and after the Civil War. It expands our appreciation for how race, gender, and class exploitation shaped the American West and how that, in turn, constricted the nature of American freedom in the nineteenth century. This ambitious, thoughtful, well crafted, and deeply researched study provides a clear analytical framework that is worthy of the pioneering work of David Montgomery. It significantly changes the way we understand the American experience and deserves a wide readership.

**New for 2015**

**Mary Jurich-Nickliss Prize in US Women’s and/or Gender History**
In 2015, the inaugural Mary Jurich-Nickliss Prize in US Women’s and/or Gender History will be awarded, thanks to a generous gift to endow this prize fund from Alexandra M. Nickliss. The prize is named after Professor Nickliss’ mother, Mary Jurich Nickliss, the child of Serbian immigrants, who arrived in the US in the early twentieth century wave of immigration. Mary Jurich Nickliss always had aspirations of receiving a college education and becoming a career woman but was constrained by historical times. Her dream was realized by her daughter, Alexandra Nickliss, presently an instructor in the Department of Social Sciences at the City College of San Francisco. This prize acknowledges the generations of women whose opportunities were constrained by the historical circumstances in which they lived. More information about the prize and how to apply will be available this summer on the OAH website at: http://www.oah.org/programs/awards/
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award
for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
ALICE KESSLER-HARRIS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
ELIZABETH CLARK-LEWIS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY
PETER KOLCHIN, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
MICHELE MITCHELL, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The Organization of American Historians confers its 2014 Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award on Mary Frances Berry, University of Pennsylvania. We honor her for her lifetime effort to bring her training as a historian to public service. As a historian, Mary Frances Berry has expanded our understanding of the meaning of race in American history; as a public servant, she has helped to protect the rights and liberties of every American citizen from unjust applications of law and policy.

Mary Berry earned her BA and MA degrees from Howard University. She holds a PhD from the University of Michigan and a JD from the University of Michigan Law School. She is now the Geraldine R. Segal Professor of American Social Thought and Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, where she has taught since 1987. Berry, who was elected as president of the OAH (1990–1991), is the author of ten books and numerous articles that explore various aspects of legal history from the perspective of gender and race.

Mary Berry began her career as an assistant professor in the department of history at Central Michigan University. She moved quickly up the academic ladder, serving as director of the Afro-American Studies Program at the University of Maryland, then as provost. She became chancellor at the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1976. A year later, she was called by President Jimmy Carter’s administration to assume the post of assistant secretary in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). In 1980, Berry returned to Howard University as a professor of history and law. At the same time, she was appointed to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. She served there for nearly 25 years (1980–2004), first as vice-chair and commissioner, and from 1993–2004 as its chair. During her tenure, the commission emerged as a visible protector of minority rights, and it created major reports on issues ranging from environmental justice and affirmative action to conditions on Native American reservations. Berry earned a reputation as a courageous advocate on behalf of politically unpopular causes and as an independent thinker who vastly expanded the commission’s mandate.

Berry’s professional writing during this period turned into books covering a range of subjects from the failure of the Equal Rights Amendment to the politics of parenthood, to continuing efforts, after slavery, to remove racialized thinking from law and custom. More recently, Berry has turned to illuminating explorations of the culture and politics of recent presidential administrations and of the US Civil Rights Commission itself. An admired participant activist—recognized with more than two dozen honorary degrees from American universities—we honor her today for her staunch commitment to implementing our highest ideals. Mary Berry’s life and career affirm our faith in the relevance and purposes of scholarly activity. Historians, Mary Berry tells us, remain citizens even as they scour the archives.
Friend of History Award
recognizes an institution or organization, or an individual working primarily outside college or university settings, for outstanding support of historical research, the public presentation of American history, or the work of the OAH

AWARD COMMITTEE/OAH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
ALAN M. KRAUT, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
PATRICIA LIMERICK, PRESIDENT-ELECT, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER
JON BUTLER, VICE PRESIDENT, YALE UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES
JAY S. GOODGOLD, TREASURER, INDEPENDENT INVESTOR
ALBERT M. CAMARILLO, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

The OAH Executive Committee is pleased to honor Stephen A. Briganti with the 2014 Friend of History Award.

Stephen A. Briganti is the president and chief executive officer of the Statue of Liberty–Ellis Island Foundation, one of the most successful examples of a public/private partnership in US history. In that capacity, he has been a pioneer in crafting a historic restoration and museum that presents a story of the American past to a broad public audience, while creating a family history center that links individuals to the history of their families and their country on an unprecedented scale.

Between 1984 and 1990, Mr. Briganti, formerly a fundraiser for United Way, brought to fruition the historic restoration of Ellis Island and the creation of its immigration museum. The 220,000 square foot museum is the fourth largest museum in New York City. Its library and archive—the home of rich oral histories and manuscripts, many collected from those who passed through the island earlier in their lives—is a key repository for migration scholars. Briganti raised more than $500 million dollars for this endeavor from corporations, civic associations, and individual citizens. However, Briganti’s vision went beyond the museum. Through his leadership, the Foundation opened the American Family Immigration History Center on Ellis Island in 2001. He raised $25 million for the center, which makes the information it collected freely available online. In the first three months of operation, its website received more than one billion hits.

To supply the historical expertise on the projects, Briganti recruited a history advisory committee of unpaid volunteers—mostly professional historians and museum experts—chaired by the late Rudolf J. Vecoli, director of the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, and after 2003, by Alan M. Kraut, professor of history at American University. From the beginning, Briganti’s vision was a public-private collaboration that included the academic community and would yield a museum grounded in state-of-the-art scholarship.

Most recently, Briganti decided to more fully tell the story of the peopling of the United States by expanding the Ellis Island museum to cover the period prior to 1892 and post-World War II. For this expansion, begun in 2005 and concluded in 2012, he raised in excess of $20 million. The new exhibit will be on view when Ellis is reopened from repairs due to damage caused by Hurricane Sandy.

Briganti’s impact on public history has not been confined to Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. In addition to his commitment to the history of immigration, Briganti has served as a consultant to such other important history museums as the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, the Motown Museum in Detroit, the Civil War Trust, the National
Constitution Center in Philadelphia, the Smithsonian’s National Air and Space Museum, and the American Battle Monuments Commission for the development of the World War II Memorial on the Mall in Washington.

Over the years, Stephen Briganti has been deeply involved in higher education. From 1998–2008, he served as a trustee of his alma mater, Butler University, and chaired the board from 1998–2001. Since 2009 he has been trustee emeritus. In 1991 he was awarded an honorary degree of Juris Doctor from Butler University.

Although his formal education in history concluded with his BA degree in history and political science at Butler University, Stephen Briganti has devoted his career to bringing history to a broader public. His role has been far more than merely raising money to support projects. His insistence upon giving historians their independence and freedom to disagree in the cause of historical discourse is rare among CEOs of powerful foundations. His trust of and consultation with professional historians makes him a friend of history, as does his commitment to bringing the past to the public regardless of how controversial and disputed the lessons may be. Commitment to historical veracity, boundless energy, and generosity of spirit characterize all of Stephen Briganti’s endeavors.

**Frederick Jackson Turner Award**

for the author of a first scholarly book dealing with some aspect of American history

**AWARD COMMITTEE:**
ALBERT M. CAMARILLO, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
DOROTHY SUE COBBLE, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
SARAH PEARSELL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

The Fredrick Jackson Turner Award Committee unanimously selected the book by **Geraldo L. Cadava**, Northwestern University, *Standing on Common Ground: The Making of a Sunbelt Borderland* (Harvard University Press) to receive the 2014 Frederick Jackson Turner Award. Cadava’s outstanding study is a model of transnational and borderlands history at its best. Using an abundance and variety of sources, *Standing on Common Ground* integrates political, economic, social, and cultural history to analyze how over time the international boundary line that separates Southern Arizona from its neighboring northern Mexican state of Sonora was both permeable and elastic. Cadava’s book expertly weaves narratives about how businessmen, students, immigrants from Mexico and Central America, and other inhabitants of the Arizona-Sonora borderlands were influenced by transnational policies and forces that shaped societies on both sides of the borderlands in the post-World War II decades. *Standing on Common Ground* is also a major contribution to the burgeoning literature on Sunbelt cities—most of which focus exclusively on domestic influences—by showing how Tucson, Arizona’s robust growth was attributable to economic and political forces in the US and in Mexico. The book also reminds us that contentious issues today regarding immigration policies and ethnic tensions in border states have deep roots in the twentieth century.
HONORABLE MENTION

Dawn Bohulano Mabalon, San Francisco State University, Little Manila Is in the Heart: The Making of the Filipina/o American Community in Stockton, California (Duke University Press). Little Manila Is in the Heart is an example of a community study at its best. Mindful of the larger global, national, and regional forces at play that shape the experiences of Filipina/o Americans, Mabalon provides a fine grain narrative about a group long ignored in the historiography of ethnicity and race in America. Focusing on the city of Stockton, California—a community historically with the largest population concentration of Filipinos in the nation—she weaves together a compelling narrative that integrates social, cultural, and political history to tell the story of race relations in a town dominated by agricultural interests. In addition to using an abundance of archival and other traditional historical sources, Mabalon sprinkles throughout the pages of her book stories taken from dozens of oral histories. Every historian who studies ethnicity and race in the West—indeed every historian interested in questions about labor, class, and race relations—will need to turn to Professor Mabalon’s study.

Merle Curti Award

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

AWARD COMMITTEE:
E. WAYNE CARP, PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
THOMAS BENDER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
BEVERLY GAGE, YALE UNIVERSITY
ANDREW C. ISENBERG, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PETER C. MANCALL, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
JENNIFER RATNER-ROSENHAGEN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

W. Caleb McDaniel, Rice University, The Problem of Democracy in the Age of Slavery: Garrisonian Abolitionists and Transatlantic Reform (LSU Press). This vividly written, deeply researched, and brilliantly framed work is a major contribution to the growing study of Atlantic intellectuals and reformers. It relocates William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, showing the agitator as serious intellectual. McDaniel's exploration of their intellectual, personal, and political relationship is acute and revelatory. The book significantly enriches our understanding of republicanism and the challenges of democracy—in Europe and the United States in the middle years of the nineteenth century. His strategic use of Europeans (especially Mill and Mazzini) clarifies both Atlantic liberalism and American liberals while explicating the relation of abolitionism and democracy. This extends and enriches the meaning of republicanism for many antislavery and republican political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic. The challenges of midcentury republicanism are richly illuminated by McDaniel in a series of brilliant chapters on public opinion, nationalism, aristocracy, and the problem of influence. The book is a superb combination of biography and personality, philosophic and political ideas, and the play of ideas and politics in an era of crisis.
SOCIAL HISTORY

Alan Taylor, University of Virginia. *The Internal Enemy: Slavery and War in Virginia, 1772–1832* (W.W. Norton & Company) is a remarkable reconstruction of a story crucial to both our understanding of slavery and of the War of 1812. Taylor shows how enslaved African Americans in the Chesapeake helped British commanders who had come to the region to attack the United States. His richly detailed narrative reveals the intersection between local knowledge, which slaves possessed but invading soldiers and sailors lacked, and the struggle for supremacy on the eastern shores of North America—a region that the British still hoped to control a generation after the conclusion of the American Revolution. The slaves’ actions, in Taylor’s telling, went beyond assisting the enemy of the nation. Their hopes of encouraging the British to liberate them served to confirm Virginia planters’ fears of an “internal enemy,” and thereby made them more susceptible, when the time came, to the entreaties of other southern planters who eventually decided to leave the Union. Taylor masterfully puts the careful attention of a miniaturist to the service of a bold, sweeping historical narrative, drawing out the fine lines of individual slave families and planter society to the broader analysis of nineteenth-century American slavery in transatlantic context.

Richard W. Leopold Prize

*for the author or editor of the best book on foreign policy, military affairs, historical activities of the federal government, documentary histories, or biography written by a US government historian or federal contract historian*

**PRIZE COMMITTEE:**
KEVIN ADAMS, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
JEFFREY A. ENGEL, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
GREGORY MIXON, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHARLOTTE

S.C.M. Paine, US Naval War College, *The Wars for Asia, 1911–1949* (Cambridge University Press). Based upon an impressive array of primary and secondary sources from around the globe, *The Wars for Asia* recasts our understanding of the series of conflicts that embroiled Asia from the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty through the victory of the Chinese Communists in 1949. Treating the rivalry between Japan and China as essential for our understanding of the period, Paine argues that the World War II conflict between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan was actually peripheral to the main struggle of the longstanding Second Sino-Japanese War. At their hearts, both the World War II and the Cold War “grew out of the preceding layer, with the civil war at the core.” By reminding readers of the strength of armies fighting on the Chinese mainland, as well as the staggering casualties Japan and China suffered there, Paine makes a persuasive case that specialists in American history need to understand this broader history to properly situate America’s past (and continuing) involvement in Asia.
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: GARY W. GALLAGHER, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHAIR
JULIE SAVILLE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
YAE L. STERNHELL, TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

**Ari Kelman, University of California, Davis, A Misplaced Massacre: Struggling over the Memory of Sand Creek (Harvard University Press).** The paradoxes of creating a place of welcome, tolerance, and regeneration from the killing fields of war are explored with insight and critical reflection in this account of the struggles to open the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in southeastern Colorado in 2007. Bringing Civil War history, western history, and Native American history into a rich and unusual conversation, Kelman explores topics such as cultural sovereignty, the tensions between popular traditions and scholarly inquiry, and the paradoxes inherent in the commemoration of defeat. Political, social, and cultural divisions between Union and Confederate governments and their armies were probably irrelevant to most Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche peoples in the far West, Kelman explains. Nevertheless, he argues, events in Civil War-era Colorado suggest certain hitherto unappreciated correlations between state violence deployed in pursuit of national sovereignty and state violence deployed for the purposes of conquest and territorial expansion. Kelman’s method is both evocative and analytical, offering multiple levels of analysis, and draws attention to the impermanence that defines both place—in this case the landscape of Sand Creek itself—and narrative. A fascinating dissection of the varying methodological strategies and interpretive purposes of public historians of the National Park Service, university and academic historians, archivists, oral historians and genealogists of the Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples, local development boards, and popular historical organizations, the study highlights the profound “difficulty of agreeing on a single historical narrative within the confines of a pluralistic society.” Superbly written, highly original, and consistently thought provoking, this important book reflects the best of current scholarship on the Civil War and its meanings.

HONORABLE MENTION

**Caroline E. Janney, Purdue University, Remembering the Civil War: Reunion and the Limits of Reconciliation (University of North Carolina Press).** Janney’s impressively learned study of Civil War memory tracks the complex, sometimes strange, and often ironic course of changes in how the war’s significance was represented by a vast array of individual actors, veterans’ organizations, and other groups. Janney mounts a major challenge to the reconciliation narrative that has supplied the default interpretation of the post-Civil War era for half of a generation. She makes a vital distinction between reunion and reconciliation—the first unequivocally accomplished by Union military victory, the second far from complete even many decades later—that should inform future scholarship. Janney also mounts a powerful case against the notion that the loyal white citizenry of the North, including veterans of the Union armies, cast emancipation aside in an effort to achieve rapprochement with their former Confederate enemies. The white population of the North, she argues,
though certainly prejudiced against black Americans, retained emancipation as part of their narrative of the conflict. This volume, with its deep evidential base and expansive critical scope, signals a shift in the historiography relating to the conflict’s memory.

**HONORABLE MENTION**

**Walter Johnson**, Harvard University, *River of Dark Dreams: Slavery and Empire in the Cotton Kingdom* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press). This ambitious, expansive book examines the political, economic, and cultural meanings of the development of the lower Mississippi River Valley as a cotton-based empire. The narrative attests to Johnson’s impressive ability to frame his analysis of the worlds of slaves and slaveholders in fresh ways, which represents a major accomplishment in a historiography as rich in excellent literature as that on American slavery. Among its many new perspectives and insights is Johnson’s proposition that the capitalization of labor be understood as grounding, rather than impeding, development of commercial capitalism in the region. Johnson assesses the meanings of “pro-slavery time and space” and its consequences for slaves’ experiences, the nature of mastery, economic growth, and the international circuits of the South’s “domestic institution”—an intellectually provocative goal—that likely will generate gratifying and enlightening controversy. Written with assurance and, in places, achieving a lyrical quality, this study will surely move the field forward.

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

**AWARD COMMITTEE:**  
JAMES F. BROOKS, SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH, CHAIR  
SARAH J. DEUTSCH, DUKE UNIVERSITY  
LISBETH HAAS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ

**Brenda E. Stevenson**, University of California, Los Angeles, *The Contested Murder of Latasha Harlins: Justice, Gender, and the Origins of the LA Riots* (Oxford University Press). Writing in gracefully expanding scales of analysis from a single event—the March 16, 1991 shooting of fifteen year-old African American Latasha Harlins by Korean convenience-store owner Soon Ja Du—Brenda Stevenson provides depth and context for the “Rodney King” riots in Los Angeles that would erupt the next year. Stevenson weaves the life histories and racial locations of three women—Harlins, Ja Du, and Judge Joyce Karlin—to illustrate how race, class, gender, immigration, and criminal and family law intersected in a startlingly “lenient” sentence of community service and probation for the Korean woman. And yet each woman is given a specific history that reveals the cultural logics of race relations and the intertwining of race and gender relations in shaping people’s lives. Reaching back a century or more, each racial community is likewise contextualized in their experience of race, illuminating the distinct racial thinking each held for the other, which would combine fear and resentment in the cauldron of tensions surrounding the murder trial and that the nation witnessed with the King riots in 1992. *The Contested Murder of Latasha Harlins* is a model of deep research, empathy, and insightful interpretation rendered in clear and compelling narrative.
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:
ANDREW L. JOHNS, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
DARREN DOCHUK, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
AARON HABERMAN, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO
DINAH MAYO-BOBEE, EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
VICTORIA W. WOLCOTT, UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO (SUNY)

Kate Brown, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Plutopia: Nuclear Families, Atomic Cities, and the Great Soviet and American Plutonium Disasters (Oxford University Press). In this innovative study, Brown uses both archival sources and dozens of interviews to weave the parallel stories of Hanford, Washington and Ozersk, Russia. The Soviet and American governments created these two cities to produce the plutonium that fueled the nuclear arms race during the Cold War. Operating under state secrecy and segregated from surrounding communities, these “plutopias” offered steady employment and the benefits of postwar consumerism to their workers. But Brown demonstrates that they did so with tremendous costs, both to the workers and to the surrounding environment. She provides sensitive discussions of the short- and long-term health impacts on plutonium factory workers and nearby residents exposed to the alarmingly frequent spills and the dumping of radioactive waste. Comparing two cities at opposite ends of the geographical and ideological spectrum allows Brown to reveal surprising resonances between Soviet and American societies. Indeed, the designers and managers of both plants kept close tabs on each other’s scientific and social developments and used this knowledge to leverage state support. Somewhat surprisingly, Hanford emerges as the more controlled and monitored “plutopia,” while Ozersk—particularly in its early decades—was more chaotic. Brown notes that the major accidents at Hanford and Ozersk were largely unknown to the public, in contrast to the recognition today of Chernobyl and Fukushima. But the costs to the well-being of the workers and the environment were arguably far higher. This revelatory history provides a highly readable and deeply researched model of transnational 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:
HEATHER ANN THOMPSON, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
MARTHA BIONDI, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
TOMIKO BROWN-NAGIN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Susan D. Carle, American University, Defining the Struggle: National Organizing for Racial Justice, 1880–1915 (Oxford University Press). Carle has written a paradigm-shifting study of the struggle for civil rights in the United States by moving the lens to focus on organizations that flourished during the period 1880–1915, before the heyday of the NAACP and the National Urban League. This deeply-researched book recovers the history of lesser-known, forerunner organizations that, she persuasively argues, laid the intellectual
and organizational groundwork for these better-known organizational giants of the civil rights movement. The forerunner organizations introduced in Carle’s account include the National Afro American League, the National Afro American Council, the National Association of Colored Women, and the Niagara Movement. These groups engaged in myriad struggles to improve the quality of life for black Americans long before the formation of the NAACP and the Urban League. Many of the early efforts focused on the economic needs of population—a variety of activism that later organizations often have been accused of overlooking. These early organizations also engaged in legal reform efforts—activities lost to historical memory after the NAACP won its famous battle to dismantle Jim Crow. By recounting the range of activities that these forerunner organizations undertook, Carle shows that lesser-known organizations provided a foundation that directly informed which battles later civil rights leaders would take on and which arguments and legal tactics they would draw upon to win them.

Through a deft, accessibly-written reconceptualization of the organizational foundations of the civil rights movement, Susan Carle makes an invaluable contribution to the historiography of the long civil rights movement in *Defining the Struggle*. Carle beautifully recovers the history of the nineteenth-century visionaries who powerfully shaped struggles for racial reform decades later. Thanks to Professor Carle, we now know that leaders of the Second Reconstruction owe these visionaries a great intellectual debt.

**Lawrence W. Levine Award**

for the author of the best book in American cultural history

**AWARD COMMITTEE:**
CHERYL A. WELLS, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, CHAIR
LUIS ALVAREZ, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
EDWARD G. GRAY, FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
ALEXIS MCCROSSEN, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PABLO MITCHELL, OBERLIN COLLEGE

Shawn Michelle Smith, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, *At the Edge of Sight: Photography and the Unseen* (Duke University Press). Spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, *At the Edge of Sight: Photography and the Unseen* honors the legacy of Lawrence W. Levine with an innovative, creative, passionate, and elegant investigation into “the dynamics of seeing and not seeing, of seeing the unseen,” of absence and presence. Through photography and the quest to investigate the limits of sight—while simultaneously making the imperceptible visible—Smith’s work addresses, as Levine’s did, race, class, and gender, among other categories of cultural experience. Rich in texture and nuance, *At the Edge of Sight* begins with the work of several nineteenth century American photographers and concludes with a brave and ambitious chapter on the brutal photographs of torture that emerged from Abu Ghraib prison during the Iraq conflict. The result is a tightly woven cultural history rooted in the nineteenth century which raises critical theoretical and historical issues to which cultural historians should attend.

**HONORABLE MENTION**

Darlene Clark Hine Award  
for the author of the best book in African American women’s and gender history  
AWARD COMMITTEE: SERENA MAYERI, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL, CHAIR  
IDA E. JONES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY  
MARIE JENKINS SCHWARTZ, UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND  
KIM WARREN, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

**Estelle B. Freedman**, Stanford University, *Redefining Rape: Sexual Violence in the Era of Suffrage and Segregation* (Harvard University Press). Freedman’s work brilliantly analyzes struggles over the meaning of sexual violence during a formative period in modern American history. This rigorously researched and beautifully written book transforms and deepens our understanding of how race, gender, class, and sexuality shaped the harm of rape as experienced by women and as articulated by reformers and their adversaries. Freedman illuminates how advocates for racial justice and women’s rights repeatedly contested narrow definitions of rape, definitions that presupposed African American male perpetrators and chaste white female victims; that limited women’s participation in politics and criminal justice; that erased white men’s sexual violence against black women; and that denied the possibility of marital and acquaintance rape.

Freedman perceptively traces how racialized ideas about masculinity and femininity, violence and violation, operated to constrain—but also to catalyze—opportunities for black and white women to reshape their public and private roles through political, legal, and cultural advocacy. African American women are both protagonists and subjects in Freedman’s story, exercising agency in the face of formidable obstacles. Original as well as synthetic, sophisticated but accessible, *Redefining Rape* delivers on its ambitious promise to illuminate how understandings of sexual violence have profoundly shaped the meaning of citizenship.

Lerner-Scott Prize  
for the best doctoral dissertation in US women’s history  
PRIZE COMMITTEE: CYNTHIA A. KIERNER, GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, CHAIR  
GABRIELA F. ARREDONDO, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ  
FELICIA KORNBLUH, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

**Katherine M. Marino**, Ohio State University. “La Vanguardia Feminista: Pan-American Feminism and the Rise of International Women’s Rights, 1915-1946” (Stanford University dissertation; advisor Estelle B. Freedman) is a remarkably original contribution. Truly transnational in approach, Katherine Marino’s dissertation engages US women’s history, the history of feminism and social movements in the Americas, and the history of human rights, putting these literatures in conversation to reveal the transformative effects of women’s transnational activism. Marino tells her story largely through the experiences of six women, including Doris Stevens, whom US historians will know mainly as a suffragist and activist in the National Woman’s Party. Drawing on archival sources from four countries, Marino explores differences and commonalities among Pan-American feminist agendas, showing how US feminism looks different through a transnational lens.

Arguing persuasively for the transcendent significance of her story, Marino demonstrates the signal influence of interwar feminists in shaping the United Nations at its founding moment and laying the groundwork for later understandings of women’s rights and human rights—while also establishing a precedent for envisaging women’s rights as human rights. Impressively researched and beautifully written, “La Vanguardia Feminista” is a sophisticated and nuanced work that deserves a wide readership.
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
RANDALL M. MILLER, SAINT JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY
SUSAN BREWER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, STEVENS POINT
SHELLEY LEE, OBERLIN COLLEGE

Alice L. Baumgartner, Yale University, “‘The Line of Positive Safety’: Borders, Boundaries, and Nations in the Rio Grande Valley, 1848–1880.” After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the US government claimed limited jurisdiction on the Mexican border, defending only against incursions by Indians and foreign armies. Local authorities were responsible for policing transnational crime. At first, local officials succeeded in maintaining order because of the economic and social ties that facilitated cooperation with authorities across the border. But as these ties grew strained, violence and crime increased, not only limiting movement across the border, but also threatening to provoke a war with Mexico. Although the threat came neither from Indians nor foreign armies, the government sent troops to the Rio Grande, claiming jurisdiction previously assigned to the states. These events show that securing national borders has not always been an intrinsic component of American sovereignty. By contradicting the notion that only states make boundaries, this paper calls our attention to other forces—like violence—that contribute to the making of history.

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

AWARD COMMITTEE: CHERYL D. HICKS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHARLOTTE, CHAIR
GAIL RADFORD, UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO (SUNY)
NICOLE ETCHESON, BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

Sarah E. Cornell, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, “Citizens of Nowhere: Fugitive Slaves and Free African Americans in Mexico, 1833–1857” (September 2013). This well-written and impressively researched article focuses on how Mexico—much like the US North, Canada, and West Africa—became an imagined as well as real refuge of freedom for fugitive slaves during the US antebellum period. Focusing on the Deep South, Cornell reveals Mexico’s centrality to debates regarding US slavery and black freedom. In 1833, Mexico’s government refused to extradite runaways back to the United States which, for slave owners, threatened the stability of slavery but also provided a window of opportunity for fugitive slaves to seek freedom across the border. Runaways and some free African American emigrants sought legal rights through residency and later through cultural citizenship to no avail. The US government consistently thwarted their efforts by refusing to comply with Mexican public policy related to black freedom and eventually invaded and went to war with Mexico which led to the recapture of many former slaves. Even though their experiences failed to coincide with their expectations, fugitive slaves ardently and consistently sought an oftentimes elusive freedom in Mexico. The article’s critical transnational framework forces scholars to think differently about the impact of international events on how we understand US antebellum history and the under-examined experiences of US blacks in mid-nineteenth-century Mexican history.
**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:**
- Miroslava Chávez-García, University of California, Santa Barbara, Chair
- William Bauer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Michael D. Innis-Jiménez, University of Alabama
- Laurene Wu McClain, City College of San Francisco
- Jessica Millward, University of California, Irvine

Keisha N. Blain is a graduate student in the department of history at Princeton University. Her study, “*For the Freedom of the Race*: Black Women and the Practices of Nationalism, 1929–1945,” is an innovative work that examines the role of African American women in the development of African nationalism from the 1930s through the World War II era. These women, she argues, played significant—yet little understood or appreciated—roles in shaping and reshaping black nationalist and internationalist movements and thoughts. Her focus on a leading group of African American women leaders demonstrates that these women “asserted their political agency,” despite the rampant racial and sexual discrimination they faced on a daily basis. Blain finds that, to accomplish their goals, they set out a practical agenda that drew upon and extended “Garveyism,” the political thought engendered by black nationalist and pan-Africanist leader Marcus Garvey in the early twentieth century. These women organized at the grass roots level, lobbied the legislature, carried out letter-writing campaigns, and even made what she calls “unlikely alliances” with other racial and ethnic minorities in the United States to achieve their goals of eradicating “racism, sexism, colonialism, and imperialism.” Blain plans to use her award funds to travel to Chicago, Illinois where she will visit the Newberry Library and the Chicago Public Library.

Bernadette Jeanne Pérez is a graduate student in the history department at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, focusing on the social, environmental, and agricultural history of the American West. Pérez’s study, “*Beets Better than Gold*: Labor, Race, Nation, and the Politics of Belonging in the Development of Colorado Agribusiness,” is exciting not only for its focus on labor, race relations, and the environment in southeastern Colorado’s Arkansas River Valley, but also for its unique attention to the variety of special interests involved in regulating agricultural production and “forms of belonging” from the nineteenth century through World War II. Pérez’s analysis of the rise and fall of agricultural capitalism—namely, in the sugar beet industry—and its role in the development, transformation, and contestation of American nationalism in the mid-twentieth century, stood out as a nuanced and sophisticated reading and interpretation of a history often neglected in the United States. Her examination of the multiracial and multiethnic local working communities, in particular, and the ways in which they “understood the nonhuman world, interacted with each other, and defined community,” demonstrates the promise of her research to bring a new understanding to the role of American Indians, Mexicans and Mexican Americans, and Japanese Americans in shaping the nature of labor relations and industrial capitalism in the Southwest. Pérez plans to use the funding to travel to Mexico City to carry out research at the Archivo Histórico de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.
Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award

for contributions made by precollegiate teachers to improve history education within the field of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
LOWELL E. WENGER, THE SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL, CHAIR
EDWARD T. O’DONNELL, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
LISA L. OSSIAN, DES MOINES AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Stephen J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School (NY). The committee is pleased to name Dr. Stephen J. Sullivan, a social studies teacher at Lawrence High School in Cedarhurst, New York, as the recipient of the 2014 Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award. In his twenty-seven years at Lawrence, Sullivan has been an enthusiastic and innovative teacher, adapting to changing programs, exploring new methodologies, and expanding his students’ study of history to include related fields in areas such as anthropology, psychology, and geography. All of his students, whether in Advanced Placement, ESL, or remedial classes, benefit from his passion for history, his constructive criticism, and his encouragement as he helps them find academic success. Sullivan also works with students on individual research projects, encouraging them to expand their knowledge and share their findings at professional conferences. In a broader context, Sullivan organized student interns to help digitize the 1850–1880 manuscript census for Kings County, enabling them to have a unique individual experience and at the same time make a meaningful contribution to the historical profession. It is not surprising that students continue to consult him well after their high school graduation and rank him as one of their best teachers. We are pleased to honor his commitment to teaching, his creativity in the classroom, and his contributions to school and community. He clearly embraces the dedication of Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau in developing connections between secondary teachers and university professors in history education.
Erik Barnouw Award
for outstanding programming on television, or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, and/or the promotion of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
MICHAEL W. FLAMM, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
DESIRÉE J. GARCIA, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
VERONICA SAVORY MCCOMB, LOUISIANA RHYNE UNIVERSITY

Honor & Sacrifice: The Roy Matsumoto Story, Lucy Ostrander and Don Sellers, producers, Stourwater Pictures. Honor & Sacrifice tells the complex story of a Japanese immigrant family torn apart by World War II. While the oldest son Hiroshi (Roy) became a hero when he fought with “Merrill’s Marauders” in Burma—saving his starving battalion from Japanese forces—his parents and sisters were living in their ancestral home in Hiroshima. This fascinating documentary, which highlights the transnational dimensions of immigrant lives in US history, features interviews with Roy Matsumoto, fellow soldiers, and important scholars. It also makes use of an unknown trove of stunning photographs and is narrated by Matsumoto’s daughter Karen, who discovers her father’s work in military intelligence after it was kept secret for fifty years.

HONORABLE MENTION
Rebel: Loreta Velazquez, Secret Soldier of the Civil War, written and directed by María Agui Carter, and coproduced with Calvin Lindsay, Jr., Iguana Films; in conjunction with the Independent Television Services (ITVS), Sally Jo Fifer, executive producer; Latino Public Broadcasting; and WPBT-TV; with major funding provided by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Rebel tells the amazing story of Loreta Velazquez, whose life remains shrouded in mystery and controversy. A Cuban immigrant from New Orleans, she secretly served as a Confederate soldier and spy during the American Civil War, one of an estimated thousand women who fought in the conflict. Although Velazquez largely disappeared from the historical record by the end of the nineteenth century, this creative and cinematic documentary brings her remarkable journey to life through dramatic recreations and interviews with leading scholars from different fields.
OAH/JAAS Japan Residencies Program

The OAH and the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS), with the generous support of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, select two US 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 who are studying in the United States to the OAH Annual Meeting.

Residencies Committee
(OAH/JAAS Japanese Historians' Collaborative Committee):
Sayuri Guthrie-Shimizu, Michigan State University, OAH Chair
Kohei Kawashima, Musashi University, JAAS Chair
Eiichiro Azuma, University of Pennsylvania
Mary L. Dudziak, Emory University School of Law
Mark Dyreson, Pennsylvania State University
Satoshi Nakano, Hitotsubashi University
Akio Okuda, Keio University
Mari Yoshihara, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Grace Elizabeth Hale, University of Virginia
Tokyo Metropolitan University, US cultural history

Amy Sueyoshi, San Francisco State University
University of the Ryukyus, Asian American history and history of sexuality

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

Ayako F. Hiramatsu,
Johns Hopkins University

Masaki Komori,
Temple University

Shuichi Wanibuchi,
Harvard University
(no photo available)

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 US history topic of his or her design.

Residency Committee (Subcommittee of International Committee):
Beth Bailey, Temple University, Committee and Subcommittee Chair
Don Debats, Flinders University
Georg Schild, University of Tübingen

Steve Estes, Sonoma State University
China Residency Program

Thanks to a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the OAH and the American History Research Association of China (AHRAC) are pleased to continue the teaching seminars in the People’s Republic of China. Three US scholars will participate at the American Studies Center at Beijing Foreign Studies University who will host this year’s seminars. As part of the exchange program, three Chinese scholars are provided the opportunity to do research in the United States at select universities.

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE (INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE):
BETH BAILEY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
AVITAL H. BLOCH, UNIVERSITY OF COLIMA
CLARE L. CORBOULD, MONASH UNIVERSITY
DON DEBATS, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
EDWARD T. LINENTHAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, OAH/EDITOR,
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, EX OFFICIO
ANKE ORTLEPP, LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT
GEORG SCHILD, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN
WANG XI, INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Jon Butler, Yale University/University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
Darren Dochuk, Washington University in St. Louis
Mart A. Stewart, Western Washington University

Three Chinese scholars were selected to receive funding to attend the 2014 OAH Annual Meeting and spend time in residence at a US university following the meeting. They are:

Yu Dong, Nankai University, hosted by Harvard University
Li Li, Xiamen University, hosted by Princeton University
Shi Qinghuan, Liaoning University, hosted by American University
OAH/Immigration and Ethnic History Society (IEHS) 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:
ANDREW K. SANDOVAL-STRAUSZ, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, CHAIR
JULIO CAPO JR., UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST
MADDALENA MARINARI, ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY

Brandon Kyle Gauthier is a doctoral candidate at Fordham University and occasional columnist for publications including The Atlantic, The Shreveport Times, and NKNews.org. His scholarly work examines the cultural and ideological determinants of international relations, with a particular focus on the transnational exchange of ideas among the United States, North Korea, South Korea, and their global audiences. He will present his paper “‘Bring All the Troops Home Now!’: The American-Korean Friendship and Information Center and North Korean Public Diplomacy, 1971–1976” at this year’s meeting as part of the panel “American Encounters with Globalization during the Long 1970s,” which is endorsed by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Israel Pastrana is currently completing a PhD in modern US history at the University of California, San Diego. His research engages histories of Chicana/os, migration, and government policy, with a focus on the early decades of the twentieth century, when particular state structures and administrative exemptions were established that shaped crossborder labor relations for decades thereafter. Mr. Pastrana has previously received fellowships from the National Museum of American History, the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies, and the Bancroft Library. He will be in Atlanta to present his paper “The Ninth Proviso and the Origins of Bracerismo” as part of a panel endorsed by the Labor and Working-Class History Association entitled “Labor Management and Migration in Mexican America.”

Kristina K. Shull is a PhD candidate at the University of California, Irvine. Her research juxtaposes histories of immigration, foreign policy, and ethnicity to illuminate the rise of Reaganite conservatism during the Cold War. More specifically, she argues that particular notions of crisis in the early 1980s were used to legitimate a new security state with broad powers to detain immigrants and police international borders. She will present her paper “‘The Emergency Nature of the Problem’: Ronald Reagan’s Latin American Immigration Crisis and the Birth of America’s Private Prison Industry” at this year’s meeting as part of a panel endorsed by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations entitled “American Encounters with Globalization during the Long 1970s.”
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants

The grants, supported by a bequest from the Merrill Trust, 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:
PATRICIA LIMERICK, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, OAH PRESIDENT-ELECT
JON BUTLER, YALE UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES,
OAH VICE PRESIDENT
NANCY F. COTT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, INCOMING OAH VICE PRESIDENT

Brian Cuddy is a PhD candidate in history at Cornell University. He is part of the panel titled “Boundless War: The Legal, Military, and Psychological Effects of the Vietnam War across Time and Space” that questions the common conception of war as bounded—as an institution fought by a specified class of people in a particular place over a defined period of time. His contribution to that panel, “Wars without Borders: The American Challenge to International Law, 1961–1965,” examines how officials in the Kennedy Administration thought of ways to reimagine international law in order to better wage asymmetric armed conflict in the Cold War peripheries. It further tracks some of that thinking through to the Johnson Administration’s escalation of the American war in Indochina and, finally, considers it in light of the assumptions of novelty that underpin many arguments made about war and law in the twenty-first century.

Zackary W. Gardner is an advanced PhD candidate at Georgetown University. His paper, “Uniforming the Rugged: Recruitment, Training, and the Daily Realities of Government Service in the United States during the Progressive Era,” is part of the panel titled “Guardians of Government: Ground-Level Perspectives of American State Formation during the Progressive Era.” Mr. Gardner’s paper examines how the first generation of modern American government employees were recruited and trained through idealized masculine images celebrating a rugged individuality, as well as the resulting tension between such imagery and the realities of working within an ever more bureaucratic hierarchy. Utilizing both personnel and personal papers, Mr. Gardner explores the tension between the strenuous life of the individual and the bureaucratic ethos of the Progressive Era. As case studies, Mr. Gardner has examined the Philippine Constabulary, the US Forest Service, the Pennsylvania State Police, and several contemporaneously recognized municipal detective bureaus.
Adam Goodman is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Pennsylvania. His dissertation is a transnational history of the deportation of Mexicans from the US since 1942. The Immigration and Ethnic History Society (IEHS) invited Goodman to this year’s OAH Annual Meeting to participate in one of two roundtable discussions organized to recognize the IEHS’s fiftieth anniversary. His talk is titled “Nations of Migrants, Historians of Migration.” Goodman’s writing on US and Mexican politics, migration, and deportation has appeared in the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, *Al Jazeera America*, *Dallas Morning News*, *Boston Review*, *Los Angeles Review of Books*, *Jacobin*, *Dissent*, and *Salon*, among other publications.

Cecilia Márquez is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Virginia and a Latino studies pre-doctoral fellow at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History. Her paper “La Huelga en Dixie: The Role of Latinos in the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union, 1965–1970,” is part of the panel “Fighting for Economic Justice across the Color Line: Black-Latino Organizing Post-1965.” Márquez’s dissertation examines the history of Latina/os in the US South after World War II. Her project moves away from the traditional black/white binary toward a black/not-black framework that recognizes the permeable nature of whiteness and the centrality of blackness in defining whiteness. Márquez argues that despite recent revelations of a more “multicultural” South, these non-black and white groups reveal the role of blackness as an organizing tool of modernity. Her dissertation demonstrates that the presence of Latinos, Chinese-Americans, and other ethnic groups did not disrupt or diffuse the importance of anti-black racism to white supremacy, rather it helped harden and solidify anti-black racism as a central tenet of white supremacy.

Ronit Y. Stahl is a PhD candidate in history at the University of Michigan. Her paper, “Meeting His Eminence: American Military Chaplains and Global Religious Networks” is part of the panel titled “Transmitting America Abroad and Translating the Global at Home.” Stahl’s work explores how military travel enabled chaplains and civilian clergy to build relationships with religious communities abroad and transmit their experiences to Americans at home. It shows how the military anticipated and pioneered forms of soft cultural diplomacy during and immediately after World War II and highlights the growing importance of religion to the apparatus of the modern American state.
The career of OAH President Alan M. Kraut, University Professor of History at American University, represents the virtues and values of the historical profession at their finest. Originality, civility, courage, compassion, and intense intellectual curiosity are the key qualities of his undertakings in research, teaching, and public service.

In *Silent Travelers: Germs, Genes, and the “Immigrant Menace”* (1994), Professor Kraut brought together the history of immigration and the history of medicine and public health, and thereby secured his legacy as the innovative scholar who revealed the ties between nativism and the characterization of immigrants as bearers of disease and affliction. In another book, *Goldberger’s War: The Life and Work of a Public Health Crusader* (2003), Professor Kraut offered a compelling biography of the leading expert in the study of the disease of pellagra and, at the same time, put forward an equally compelling story of the broader context in time and place of Joseph Goldberger’s life. Both of these books won major prizes that recognized *Silent Travelers* as the outstanding book on immigration and ethnic history and celebrated *Goldberger’s War* as the best book on the history of public health.

A number of notable coauthored and coedited books demonstrate both Professor Kraut’s remarkable range of expertise and his legendary good nature and deftness in collaboration. Coauthored with Richard Breitman, *American Refugee Policy and European Jewry: 1933–1945* (1987) explored the unsettling story of the US government’s unimpressive response to the brutality of the Holocaust. Noting the way that institutional culture and political pressures overpowered matters of principle, this book set an important precedent for taking a deep and intense look at the historical workings of bureaucracies. Fellowship selection committees have been very aware of and responsive to the quality of Professor Kraut’s research; he has received support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Smithsonian, the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Historical Association, and the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, among others.

As a teacher and mentor, Professor Kraut is exemplary. He is a master craftsperson when it comes to using well-aimed questions to permit students to figure things out for themselves. His gifts as a storyteller—whether his venue is a classroom, a public lecture hall, or a dinner table—light up the world. Reviewing the list of his courses—ranging from “Rx for America: History of Medicine from Smallpox to AIDS” to “Sport, Pageantry, and Ritual in American Culture” from “America through Immigrant Eyes” to “Ethnicity in America: A Pox on Columbus”—makes it impossible not to envy his fortunate students. American University has recognized his gifts and talents with a series of awards culminating in 1999 with the Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award, the university’s highest faculty honor.

As a professor intensely engaged with the world around him, Professor Kraut has few equals. He has served on the History Advisory Committee of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation since its founding in 1983, becoming the committee’s chair in 2003. He has been
indefatigable in offering his expertise to the benefit of historic sites, museums, and films. Any university-based historians who aspire to greater public engagement can find in his work a model of how to assert the relevance of history without simplifying its complexity or conflating the past with the present.

The OAH Nominating Board members who put the name “Alan M. Kraut” on our ballot did the organization a great service. In his tour of duty as an OAH officer, Professor Kraut has been foresighted, responsive, diplomatic, and certifiably tireless. He has taken on every task and challenge with good will and energy that inspire—and even dazzle—his fortunate comrades among the elected officers and staff of the OAH.

With all his professional accomplishments, Professor Alan M. Kraut remains an extraordinary human being, deeply connected to his family and friends. His wife Deborah was his coauthor for the book, *Covenant of Care: Newark Beth Israel and the Jewish Hospital in America* (2007). Now a graduate student in legal history at New York University, Alan and Deborah’s daughter Julia graciously shared with me several stories in which Alan Kraut performs the double role of father and historian in a magnificent manner. “If a song came on the radio,” she remembers, “my father might sing along. He might also recall the year the song came out and proceed to recount all of the historical events that occurred that year.”

One of Julia’s “fondest memories is from a few years ago, when my father was giving me a lift to the National Archives. In the car on the way there, he presented me with a hypothetical question: ‘A student walks in during your office hours, needs to write a paper, but has no idea what to write about. What do you do? How would you advise this student? What questions would you ask? How would you be able to lead that student to a topic about which he or she would be excited to research?’” Hitching a ride to the National Archives, Julia Kraut was given a world-class opportunity to explore teaching strategies with an extraordinary practitioner in that territory. “My father sees history and the connection between past and present everywhere,” Julia very accurately declares. “Anything can present an opportunity to make history relevant.”

Years ago, Alan Kraut took his young daughter to the corner of Green and Washington Streets in New York City, the location of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory. Standing there, he told her the story of the terrible fire that took place there in 1911. Alan M. Kraut, president of the Organization of American Historians, is a human being with the grace and eloquence that permit him to tell a child an intense and tragic story and to leave her determined to devote her life to history, and not to flee it.

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**OAH PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION**

After the presidential address, please join us in honoring outgoing OAH President Alan M. Kraut with a reception held in Salon E of the Hilton Atlanta. The 2014 Presidential Reception is sponsored by the College of Arts and Sciences, American University, and the Department of History, American University.

Patricia Limerick,
University of Colorado, Boulder, and OAH President-Elect, Presiding
Please join us in congratulating the following individuals who have reached the fifty-year mark as OAH members this year.

Wilbert H. Ahern
Peter H. Argersinger
James L. Baumgardner
Philip J. Bergan
William C. Berman
David Bernstein
James H. Broussard
T. Beckley Brown
Stanley Caine
Rosemary F. Carroll
James Caskey
Clifford E. Clark Jr.
Patrick T. Conley
Steven Cord
Thomas R. Cox
E. J. Danziger Jr.
Jacob H. Dorn
Michael H. Ebner
Owen Dudley Edwards
Carroll Engelhardt
John J. Fitzpatrick
John J. Fox
James P. Gaffey
Martin K. Gordon
Van Beck Hall
James Hantula
Joan Hoff
Robert S. Huston
William L. Joyce
Yasuhide Kawashima
Carl Edward Kramer
Virginia Lashley
Alan Lawson
David L. Lightner
Albert O. Louer
Richard Lowitt
Robert McColley
Humbert S. Nelli
Robert D. Neuleib
John J. Newman
Margie Noel
James P. O’Brien
Otto H. Olsen
James Tyler Patterson
Frank Pereira
Edward J. Pluth
Benjamin G. Rader
F. H. Schapsmeier
Barbara Sicherman
Roger D. Simon
George H. Skau
Leah Marcile Taylor
Thomas E. Terrill
David S. Trask
Thomas R. Turner
Clarence E. Walker
Richard Weiss
Frederic M. Williams
James A. Zimmerman
DONORS TO THE DAVID MONTGOMERY BOOK AWARD FUND

In April 2012, the OAH Executive Board approved a new annual book award in Labor and Working-Class History in memory of OAH Past President David Montgomery. Established in conjunction with the Labor and Working-Class History Association (LAWCHA), we are pleased to acknowledge the following individuals who contributed to the fund.

**MASTER MECHANIC**
($2,500+)

- John W. Bennett
- Cecelia F. Bucki
- Richard C. Levin

**ALL-ROUND MACHINIST**
($1,000–$2,499)

- Jim & Jenny Barrett
- Jon & Roxanne Butler
- Dorothy Fennell & Robert Kaplan
- James R. Green
- Julie Greene
- Van Beck Hall
- Tera W. Hunter
- Bruce & Leslie Laurie
- Marcus Rediker
- Shelton & Ann Stromquist
- Joe W. & H. LaRue Trotter

**TOOL AND DIE MAKER**
($500–$999)

- Jean-Christophe Agnew
- Richard Blackett
- David Brody
- Kenneth M. Casebeer
- Pete Daniel
- Ileen A. DeVault
- Melvyn Dubofsky
- David J. Goldberg
- Roger Horowitz
- Richard S. Kirkendall
- Regina G. Kunzel
- Leon Fink & Susan B. Levine
- Eileen Boris & Nelson Lichtenstein
- Nancy MacLean
- Stephen Meyer
- Edward Montgomery
- Priscilla Murolo & Ben Chitty
- Mae M. Ngai
- Gerda W. Ray
- Leslie S. Rowland
- Karin Shapiro
- Paul S. Sperry
- David J. Vaught

**MACHINE OPERATOR**
($100–$499)

- Paul C. Ahrens
- David M. Anderson
- Rudi Batzell
- Pennee L. Bender
- Ira & Martha Berlin
- Mary H. Blewett
- John Bodnar
- Stephen Brier
- David Brundage
- Mari Jo & Paul Buhle
- William Caferro
- Margot Canaday
- Lizabeth Ann Cohen & Herrick Chapman
- Rosanne N. Currarino
- Susan G. Davis & Dan Schiller
- David Brion Davis
- Dennis C. Dickerson
- Thomas Dublin & Kathryn Kish Sklar
- Ena L. Farley
- Rosemary Feurer
- Eric Foner
- Kenneth Fones-Wolf
- Lee W. Formwalt
MACHINE OPERATOR
(continued)
($100–$499)
Dana Frank
Erik S. Gellman
Don Gilbert
Neil Gladstein
Laurence A. Glasco
Jeff Gould
Venus Gould
Maurine Greenwald
James N. Gregory
Jacquelyn Dowd Hall
Michael P. Hanagan
Sharon Harley
Michael Keith Honey
Suellen Hoy
Horace Huntley
William H. Issel
Paula Kane
Linda & Greg Kealey
Linda K. Kerber
Alice Kessler-Harris
Daniel J. Kevles
Walter M. Licht
Jana Kate Lipman
Joseph A. McCartin
Elizabeth McKillen
Donald McPherson
John M. Merriman
Joanne J. Meyerowitz
Ruth Milkman
Edmund S. Morgan
Kathryn Oberdeck
Fraser M. Ottanelli
Nelson Ouellet
Grace Palladino
Christopher Phelps
Michael C. Pierce
Daniel Pope
Peter J. Rachleff
Gail Radford
Yevette Richards
Seth Rockman
David R. Roediger
Rob Ruck
Ronald W. Schatz
Victor Silverman
Randi Jil Storch
Barbara L. Tischler
Daniel J. Walkowitz
Devra Weber
David Witwer
David A. Zonderman

APPRENTICE
(up to $99)
Bill Barry
Beth T. Bates
Dennis Deslippe
Deborah S. Elkin
John D. French
Eric Jon Fure-Slocum
Jonathan Holloway
Alexander Keyssar
David Koistinen
Bruce Levine
Edward T. O’Donnell
Michael Regoli
Jacob Remes
John Lawrence Revitte
Donald W. Rogers
James D. Rose
Kevin D. Sexton
Francis Robert Shor
Seth Wigderson
Gabriel Winant
Paul & Linda Worthman
NEW OAH DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS

The OAH welcomes the following individuals to the roster of the OAH Distinguished Lectureship Program in 2014–2015.

Gabriela F. Arredondo
Douglas Baynton
Katherine Benton-Cohen
Charlene M. Boyer Lewis
Douglas Brinkley
Alfred L. Brophy
William D. Carrigan
Patricia Cline Cohen
Jon Thomas Coleman
Jefferson Cowie
Gregory Downs
James Downs
Carolyn Eastman
Ann Fabian
John Fea
Mark Fiege
Thomas A. Foster
Kevin Gaines
Mario T. García
Adam Goodheart
Andrew R. Graybill
Adam Green
Amy S. Greenberg
Allen C. Guelzo
Steven W. Hackel
Cindy Hahamovitch
Alexandra Harmon
Jane H. Hunter
Anne F. Hyde
Louis Hyman
David Igler
David H. Jackson Jr.
Margaret Jacobs
Martha S. Jones

Peter Karsten
Jennifer Keene
Ari Kelman
Wendy Kline
Barbara Krauthamer
Lon Kurashige
Daisy Martin
Alexis McCrossen
Andy Mink
Charlene Mires
Natalia Molina
Leonard N. Moore
Michael S. Neiberg
Julia Ott
Katherine Ott
Paula Petrik
Kim Phillips-Fein
Michael A. Rembis
Marc Simon Rodriguez
Adam Rome
Scott A. Sandage
Tom Scheinfeldt
Susan Schulten
Peter Seixas
Daniel J. Sharfstein
Rachel St. John
Lorrin Thomas
Daniel Usner
Marsha Weisiger
W. Richard West Jr.
Laura Wexler
Craig Steven Wilder
Heather Williams
Kariann Akemi Yokota

For more information or to schedule a lecture, visit http://lectures.oah.org/.