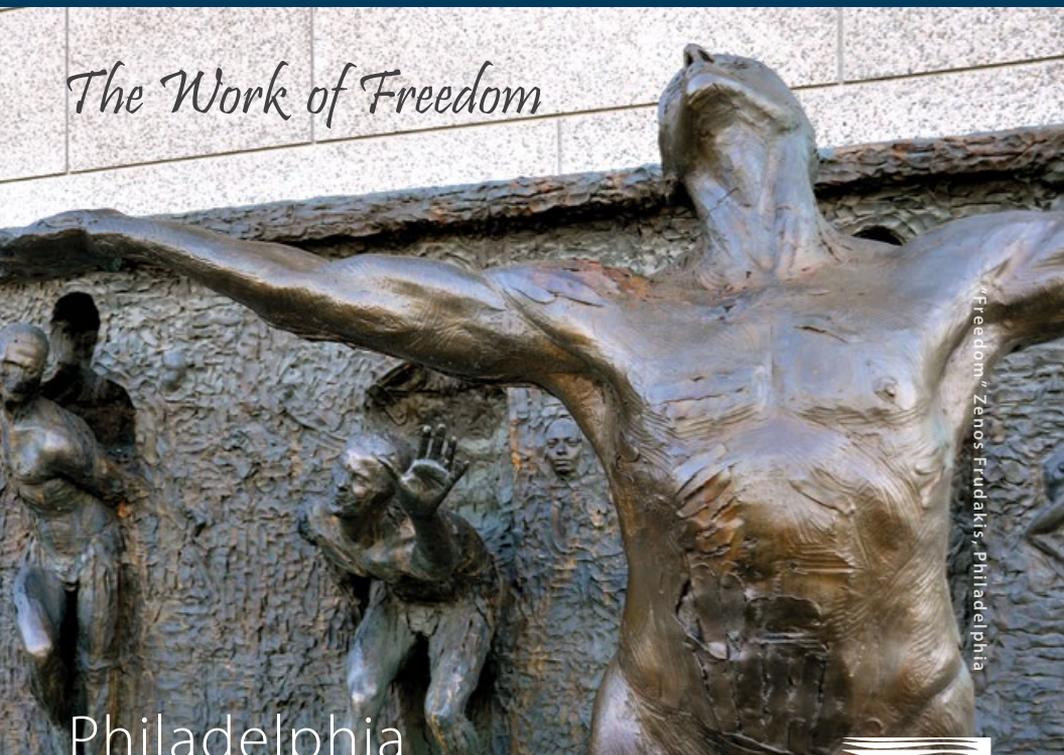


2019 OAH ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

Friday, April 5, 4:45 PM – 6:00 PM

The Work of Freedom



Freedom "Zenos Frudakis, Philadelphia

Philadelphia
PENNSYLVANIA



OAH Awards Ceremony Program

PHILADELPHIA DOWNTOWN MARRIOTT

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the OAH Annual Meeting.*



2019 PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Friday, April 5, 2019, 4:45 pm

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The Organization of American Historians sponsors annual awards and prizes given in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history.

Please join us in congratulating the following 2019 OAH award and prize winners:

ROY ROSENZWEIG DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history

Award Committee:

- Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University, Chair
- Sarah Deutsch, Duke University
- Marcus Rediker, University of Pittsburgh
- Renee Romano, Oberlin College



The OAH is delighted to present the Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award to **Vicki L. Ruiz**, the Distinguished Professor Emerita of History and Chicano/Latino Studies at the University of California, Irvine. With extraordinary dedication, she has led in making Chicano/a and Latino/a history fully part of U.S. history. She has been an inventive, resourceful, and tireless researcher, scholar, administrator, mentor, and teacher. The direct and indirect results of her efforts extend

far beyond what seems possible for one person to accomplish.

Professor Ruiz's groundbreaking first book, *Cannery Women, Cannery Lives: Mexican Women, Unionization, and the California Food Processing Industry, 1930–1950*, brought the lives and labor of Mexican and Mexican American women industrial workers, and their labor activism, into the historical spotlight, opening new veins of inquiry for future scholars. She wrote the first survey of twentieth-century Mexican women in the United States, *From Out of the Shadows*, currently in its tenth edition. She is now writing a biography of the labor activist Luisa Moreno, who played an important role in the history of cannery workers.

Along with her single-authored, award-winning books, Professor Ruiz has produced collaborative volumes and classroom texts that have made the fields

of women's, gender, and ethnic history more inclusive. *Unequal Sisters: A Multicultural Reader in U.S. Women's History* (edited with Ellen Dubois) shifted the landscape of women's history by centering scholarship on black, Latina, native, Asian, and lesbian subjects. It was truly a breakthrough book when it was first published in 1990 and is currently in its fourth edition, with a new subtitle, *An Inclusive Reader in U.S. Women's History*. Her other co-edited anthologies—*Western Women: Their Land, Their Lives* (with Lillian Schlissel and Janice Monk); *Latina Legacies: Identity, Biography and Community* (with Virginia Sanchez-Korrol); *Latinas in the U.S.: A Historical Encyclopedia* (with Virginia Sanchez Korrol); *Memories and Migrations: Mapping Boricua and Chicana Histories* (with John Chavez); and *American Dreaming, Global Realities: Re-Thinking U.S. Immigration History* (with Donna Gabaccia)—attest to her broad impact. Ruiz was also the first Latina co-author of a jointly authored U.S. history textbook, *Created Equal: A Social and Political History of the United States* (with Jacqueline Jones, Peter Wood, Elaine May, and Thomas Borstelmann). Through these texts and her extensive work as a speaker, she has brought Latina/Chicana history to the public as well as to academia.

Vicki Ruiz has influenced historical writing and pedagogy at every level, becoming a generous guide to K–12 teachers as well as a legendary mentor of both undergraduates and graduate students. Ruiz was only the fourth Mexican American woman to earn a doctorate in U.S. history; there are now over seventy. She has directed twenty-six doctoral dissertations and served on many more doctoral committees. In the late 1980s she launched a project to multiply the number of Chicanas in the academy, enlisting many other historians in the effort. As a dean she helped diversify the faculty on her campus. Whether students worked directly with her or simply encountered her, they became “her students” in terms of her concern for their welfare in academic and nonacademic terms, her phenomenal ability to remember, always, the nature of their project and to help guide them through it, and her determination to see them succeed. Having benefited from a strong network among Estelle Freedman's former students, she helped younger students form a network of mutual support, which enabled them to flourish and brought the field from the margins to the mainstream, altering both the practice and the content of the field of history.

Vicki Ruiz's generosity as a mentor has been matched by her tireless contributions to the profession. In addition to leading the OAH, she has served as president of the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, the Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, and the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA. Elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2012, she received the National Humanities Medal in 2014.

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:

- Earl Lewis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, President, Chair
- Joanne Meyerowitz, Yale University, President-Elect
- George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, Vice President
- Jay S. Goodgold, Independent Investor, Treasurer
- Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, Immediate Past President

Photo by Nancy Crampton



Natasha Trethewey, Board of Trustees Professor of English, Northwestern University. Natasha Trethewey is a distinguished poet who uses history (and historical research) as the basis for much of her work. Her first book of poetry, *Domestic Work*, draws partly on her grandmother's life in the U.S. South. Her second book, *Bellocq's Ophelia*, uses famous photographs of New Orleans sex workers as a starting point for her poems on early twentieth-century New Orleans.

Her third book, *Native Guard*, includes sonnets about African American soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War. Her nonfiction book *Beyond Katrina* brings together memory and history—and poems, photographs, and prose—in a “meditation” on the recent history of Gulfport, Mississippi, where she grew up. Her fourth collection of poetry, *Thrall*, examines ideas of racial hierarchy and difference codified during the Enlightenment and considers the Casta paintings of mixed-race families in colonial Mexico as well as other art from the Renaissance to the twentieth century. Her most recent collection, *Monument: Poems New and Selected*, is her first career retrospective. Notably, *Bellocq's Ophelia* was transformed into an opera, and *Native Guard* into a play.

Trethewey's poetry meets our award criteria of “outstanding support for historical research” and “the public presentation of American history” and she is thus very worthy of the OAH Friend of History Award. She holds a university appointment in English at Northwestern, and previously at Emory, for her creative work as a poet. The recipient of numerous awards, including the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry as well as Guggenheim and NEA fellowships, she served two terms as the 19th Poet Laureate of the United States. She is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In interviews, Trethewey frequently reflects on her interest in history. In 2012, in an interview with the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, she said, “I have some historical questions and I’m grappling with ways to make sense of history; why it still haunts us in our most intimate relationships with each other, but also in our political decisions.” And in a 2015 interview with *World Literature Today*, she said: “I think that my relationship to the past is one in which I want to restore those narratives—those things that have been forgotten and erased. Sometimes it’s more like what Robert Hayden wanted to do, which was to correct some of the misapprehensions about history, African American history in particular. When people don’t know the fuller versions of history, they can make all kinds of assumptions about people and their nature. . . . So part of what I’m trying to do is to tell fuller versions of history, which Americans can and should be proud of because it is our shared history.”

Nor is Trethewey a stranger to the OAH and readers of the *JAH*. When Joanne Meyerowitz was editor of the *JAH*, she invited Trethewey to join in a published conversation on “genres of history.” She gamely agreed and addressed her approach to history along with a filmmaker, a novelist, a curator, a journalist, and a cartoonist. At the time she commented, “A good poem not only entertains us with its beauty, but it can also educate us and provoke us to examine ourselves and our relationship to history, to the world, and the people in it.”

Natasha Trethewey is a celebrated poet, an academic, and most importantly for this award, a friend of history. Through words and verse she excavates the past by connecting it in space and time to the present. This award had never gone to a creative writer. It is time to correct that omission. As a result, we are thrilled to present Natasha Trethewey as this year’s recipient of the OAH’s Friend of History Award.



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER AWARD

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

Award Committee:

- Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, Chair
- Tomiko Brown-Nagin, Harvard University
- Danielle L. McGuire, Independent Scholar



Elizabeth Gillespie McRae, Western Carolina University, *Mothers of Massive Resistance: White Women and the Politics of White Supremacy* (Oxford University Press). In a powerful and persuasive rethinking of women's roles in struggles over segregation in the twentieth-century United States, Elizabeth McRae recovers a cast of white women who used their authority and voices to resist, all too effectively, the integration of African Americans into

American life. McRae's book is inventive, rich, and eloquent, illuminating broad parts of American history.

Finalist—**Jonathan Gienapp**, Stanford University, *The Second Creation: Fixing the American Constitution in the Founding Era* (Harvard University Press). This deeply researched exploration of the early American republic demonstrates how critical debates over the founding principles of the United States echoed for years after the drafting of the Constitution.

Finalist—**Monica Muñoz Martinez**, Brown University, *The Injustice Never Leaves You: Anti-Mexican Violence in Texas* (Harvard University Press). This haunting study of violence, its consequences, and its legacies recovers and eloquently evokes decades of state-sanctioned persecution of people of Mexican descent along the southern border of the United States.

Finalist—**Ana Raquel Minian**, Stanford University, *Undocumented Lives: The Untold Story of Mexican Migration* (Harvard University Press). Using oral history in inventive and persuasive ways, this humane book chronicles the struggles of people from Mexico as they navigated the shifting ground in their communities of origin and in communities where they hoped, but often failed, to make new homes.

MERLE CURTI INTELLECTUAL HISTORY AWARD*for the best book published in American intellectual history***Award Committee:**

- Susanna Blumenthal, University of Minnesota, Chair
- Daniel Immerwahr, Northwestern University
- Kyle G. Volk, University of Montana



Sarah E. Igo, Vanderbilt University. *The Known Citizen: A History of Privacy in Modern America* (Harvard University Press) is a magisterial history of a contentious concept with profound relevance in the present day, that of privacy. Sarah Igo follows the issue over more than a century, into domains as diverse as continental philosophy and reality television, social security numbers and social media. Recovering “privacy talk” as articulated by a

widening array of participants—jurists, policy makers, and social scientists as well as cultural critics, journalists, and ordinary people—she illustrates the complexities of delimiting an inviolate space for the self in a “knowing society.” What emerges is a consistently revelatory history of how Americans have simultaneously sought the protections of privacy and the liberation of disclosure. The tension between being too well known and not known at all, Igo reveals, has structured lives at the most intimate level and governed politics at its highest level. From late nineteenth-century arguments over candid photography to the Watergate hearings of the 1970s and up to today’s debates about body cameras on police officers, Igo establishes the power and persistence of privacy as an essential and essentially elusive value in modern American life. Brilliantly illuminating privacy’s past, *The Known Citizen* is at once absorbing, disquieting, and thought provoking, with much to teach us about the dilemmas of our own times.



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

MERLE CURTI SOCIAL HISTORY AWARD*for the best book published in American social history***Award Committee:**

- Emma Hart, University of St Andrews, Chair
- Ken Fones-Wolf, West Virginia University
- Sarah E. Gardner, Mercer University
- Wendy Warren, Princeton University



Amy Murrell Taylor, University of Kentucky. *Embattled Freedom: Journeys through the Civil War's Slave Refugee Camps* (The University of North Carolina Press) is a deeply researched history of the Civil War's slave refugee camps. The book's central subjects—the Whitehursts, Eliza Bogan, and Gabriel Burdett—are the anchors in what is otherwise a tumultuous narrative that

brings into sharp focus the day-to-day challenges faced by these African Americans claiming their “freedom.” This was a freedom strongly proscribed by the vagaries of union policy, the logistical difficulties of maintaining secure camps in an ongoing war, the shaky commitment of Northern authorities to black equality, and the problems of feeding, clothing, and sheltering so many displaced people. Any gains enjoyed by newly freed people could quickly be reversed, and Taylor's outstanding prose allows the reader to experience these repeated setbacks right alongside her subjects. Yet the author never loses sight of the larger importance of their stories, which force us to dispense with any illusion that the Emancipation Proclamation brought immediate relief to the South's freed people. Strikingly original in its historical insight and narrative structure, and anchored in impressive research, this book is a major achievement.



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

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:

- Manisha Sinha, University of Connecticut, Chair
- Gregory Downs, University of California, Davis
- Julie L. Holcomb, Baylor University



Amy Murrell Taylor, University of Kentucky. *Embattled Freedom: Journeys through the Civil War's Slave Refugee Camps* (The University of North Carolina Press)

is a highly original, nuanced, and extremely significant scholarly intervention in the history of emancipation and the American Civil War. Beautifully balancing triumphant and pessimistic narratives of the wartime destruction of slavery, it memorably reveals the stories of individuals that structure the larger history of the thousands of African Americans who made their way to contraband camps, or as Taylor styles them, slave refugee camps. Narrating their journeys in and out of the camps, she organizes their stories around “the basic urgency of building a new life”—securing work, finding shelter, battling hunger, clothing bodies, and keeping faith—to uncover vast, untold stories of the freedpeople, whose exodus undermined slavery, weakened the Confederacy, and helped redefine the meanings of freedom and citizenship. Through feats of detective work and high-wire narration, she brings individual experiences to light, writing the most vivid portrayal of experience in the camps ever published. Taylor concludes convincingly that former slaves’ acts of endurance inside these camps were a central element in the abolition of slavery. A masterwork of research and narration, we unanimously award the Avery O. Craven award in the history of the Civil War era to Taylor’s *Embattled Freedom*.



RAY ALLEN BILLINGTON PRIZE

for the best book on the history of native and/or settler peoples in frontier, border, and borderland zones of intercultural contact in any century to the present and to include works that address the legacies of those zones

Prize Committee:

- Jennifer M. Spear, Simon Fraser University, Chair
- Carl Abbott, Portland State University
- Brian DeLay, University of California, Berkeley



Beth Lew-Williams, Princeton University, *The Chinese Must Go: Violence, Exclusion, and the Making of the Alien in America* (Harvard University Press). Writing with precise, elegant prose, Beth Lew-Williams offers an original and compelling analysis of Chinese exclusion in the second half of the nineteenth century, analyzing how the outbreak of anti-Chinese violence in 1885 was both caused by and helped shape American immigration policies. In two particularly powerful chapters that lie at the

heart of the book, Lew-Williams describes the expulsion of Chinese immigrants from Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, in 1885, first from the perspective of those driven out and then, in the following chapter, from the perspective of the anti-Chinese vigilantes, presenting both as equal agents in shaping local, national, and international actions. A third perspective is that of cosmopolitan elites, who kept one eye on diplomatic relations with China as they sought to expand American influence on the other side of the Pacific. Seeking to quell anti-Chinese violence, these politicians, missionaries, and businessmen eventually worked toward producing Chinese exclusion and, in doing so, established far-reaching precedents for the role of the federal government in controlling the border and the use of detention for immigrants deemed to be unauthorized as well as creating the concept of the “modern American alien.”

Honorable Mention—**Susan Sleeper-Smith**, Michigan State University. In *Indigenous Prosperity and American Conquest: Indian Women of the Ohio River Valley, 1690–1792* (Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of North Carolina Press), Susan Sleeper-Smith challenges interpretations of the eighteenth-century Ohio River valley as a disrupted and disordered place, subject to the sequential invasions of Iroquois warriors, French traders, and American settlers. On the contrary, her detailed description of the valley’s rich agricultural system, rooted in women’s labor and environmental knowledge, demonstrates that it was the very prosperity of Ohio Valley peoples that made them a target for George Washington’s wrath in the 1790s.

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:

- Sam Lebovic, George Mason University, Chair
- Matthew Garcia, Dartmouth College
- Kenneth R. Janken, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Jennifer Klein, Yale University
- Jason Sokol, University of New Hampshire



Beth Lew-Williams, Princeton University. *The Chinese Must Go: Violence, Exclusion, and the Making of the Alien in America* (Harvard University Press) is a

beautifully written, elegantly constructed study of the ways that racialized violence in the Pacific Northwest transformed American immigration policy in the late nineteenth century. Through deep, original research into local and federal archives, Lew-Williams recovers

the voices of the perpetrators, victims, and observers of anti-Chinese pogroms. She shows how mobs, merchants, and migrants all sought to mobilize political allies at multiple scales of politics: local bureaucrats improvising border control; congressional policy makers; international diplomats. Carefully tracing the unfolding arc of these maneuverings, Lew-Williams shows how U.S.-Chinese relations, previously defined by commerce, migration, and diplomacy, became defined by a new regime of racialized exclusion. And thanks to Lew-Williams's detailed research, readers see these racial politics evolve in granular detail. The result is a conceptually sophisticated treatment of the tangled ways that local acts of violence, federal policy making, and diplomatic relations continuously shaped each other—a model for historians writing about the intersecting scales of political actions, ideologies, and institutions. For all of its scholarly rigor, *The Chinese Must Go* is simultaneously a beautifully paced, moving read—a powerful and deeply humane account of the emergence of the racialized border, the consequences of which have echoed down to the present.

JAMES A. RAWLEY PRIZE

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

Prize Committee:

- Mario Sifuentez, University of California, Merced, Chair
- Kimberly Fain, Texas Southern University
- Winston Grady-Willis, Portland State University



Jeffrey C. Stewart, University of California, Santa Barbara. *The New Negro: The Life of Alain Locke* (Oxford University Press) offers an intimate look inside the mind-set, motivations, and accomplishments of the Father of the Harlem Renaissance. Drawing from extensive research at archival sites in three countries, as well as nineteen oral history interviews, *The New Negro* charts with both painstaking detail and necessary nuance Alain Locke's foundational trajectory for two generations of black intellectuals. Stewart paints a vivid picture not only of Locke but also of African American intellectual life.

WILLI PAUL ADAMS AWARD

for the best book on American history published in a language other than English

Award Committee:

- Carl J. Guarneri, Saint Mary's College of California, Chair
- Nicolas Barreyre, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales
- Walter D. Kamphoefner, Texas A&M University
- Hannah Spahn, University of Potsdam
- Jean-Christian Vinel, Université Paris Diderot



Anna Mazurkiewicz, University of Gdańsk. *Uchodźcy polityczni z Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w amerykańskiej polityce zimnowojennej, 1948–1954* [*Political Exiles from East Central Europe in American Cold War Politics, 1948–1954*] (Institute of National Remembrance and University of Gdańsk) is an impressively detailed study of the origins and dynamics of U.S. involvement on behalf of East Central European exiles in the early years of the Cold War. Based on transatlantic archival work and covering exile groups such as Albanians, Romanians, Hungarians, Poles, and Slovaks, the book's signal contribution is to join the literature of U.S. Cold War policy and propaganda formation with the literature on exile politics in these important but understudied regions of the Soviet bloc. Mazurkiewicz presents a nuanced analysis of the two-way relationship between East Central European exiles and U.S. Cold

War policy makers, especially through formation of the Free Europe Committee, an anticommunist Central Intelligence Agency–supported organization that established Radio Free Europe and served American propaganda interests. Documents from exiles and interviews with them demonstrate the compromises involved in becoming tethered to the U.S. propaganda mission and give voice to their complex and often-equivocal response to the partnership. The author concludes that the East Central Europeans’ integration in the Free Europe Committee became a model for U.S. relations with anticommunist exile groups from other regions of the world. Because exile and refugee politics are often tied to U.S. policy makers’ interest in regime change elsewhere, Mazurkiewicz’s history will remain a meaningful reference point for the present.

LIBERTY LEGACY FOUNDATION AWARD

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

Award Committee:

- Lynn M. Hudson, University of Illinois, Chicago, Chair
- Tanisha C. Ford, University of Delaware
- Russell Rickford, Cornell University



Martha S. Jones, The Johns Hopkins University.

Birthright Citizens: A History of Race and Rights in Antebellum America (Cambridge University Press)

brilliantly illuminates the long history of the black quest for citizenship rights. In this deeply researched and gripping study, Martha Jones unveils the ways black Americans secured rights by “acting like rights-bearing citizens.”

Foregrounding the lives of African American intellectuals, church leaders, debtors, emigrationists, and working people, the study breathes life into the complex relationship between black Americans and the law. Though much of the narrative centers on black Baltimore, Jones weaves a broad and complicated story that never loses sight of the larger debates over slavery and freedom, colonization, mobility, the U.S. Constitution, and questions of belonging. As the study reveals, free black people shaped the concept of citizenship in their everyday lives as they applied for travel permits, sought debt relief, or debated Maryland’s state constitution. While the book emphasizes the precarious nature of citizenship for antebellum black Americans, it maintains a focus on the multiple ways African Americans claimed the rights and privileges of citizenship for themselves. The committee was particularly impressed with the book’s nuanced discussion of the legacy of the Dred Scott decision.

Honorable Mention—**Elizabeth Todd-Breland**, University of Illinois at Chicago. *A Political Education: Black Politics and Education Reform in Chicago since the 1960s* (The University of North Carolina Press) illustrates how public schools, especially those in racially and economically segregated cities such as Chicago, must be understood as key sites for the examination of changing notions of the state and labor in the late twentieth century. The study centers on black education workers, parents, community groups, and union leadership, to highlight the ways African Americans pushed back against state-supported segregation and inequality. Todd-Breland provides a rich history of how some African American women worked to become administrators in the municipal educational system, while others implemented change from the outside. We applaud the ways Todd-Breland's work engages contemporary debates about, and struggles over, public education, race, and community control in the United States.

LAWRENCE W. LEVINE AWARD

for the best book in American cultural history

Award Committee:

- Jonathan M. Chu, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Chair
- Cynthia Blair, University of Illinois, Chicago
- Susan J. Matt, Weber State University
- Anthony Mora, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- Heather Murray, University of Ottawa



Monica Muñoz Martinez, Brown University. *The Injustice Never Leaves You: Anti-Mexican Violence in Texas*

(Harvard University Press) is a profoundly sensitive history that explores the reverberations of early twentieth-century state violence upon ethnic Mexicans in Texas. Martinez weaves carefully crafted stories of specific episodes of violence into the larger context of complicity by state officials, particularly within the Texas Rangers. Using an impressive

array of primary sources, the book has subtle arguments, compelling reflections on history and memory, sensitively drawn descriptions of the landscapes of mourning and violence. Its final chapter highlights the imperative of knowing the past to understand the burdens and responsibilities it places, often unknowingly, upon the present.

DARLENE CLARK HINE AWARD

for the best book in African American women's and gender history

Award Committee:

- LaShawn Harris, Michigan State University, Chair
- Melissa Estes Blair, Auburn University
- Arica L. Coleman, Independent Historian



Keisha N. Blain, University of Pittsburgh, *Set the World on Fire: Black Nationalist Women and the Global Struggle for Freedom* (University of Pennsylvania Press). The committee found *Set the World on Fire* to be an excellent monograph. This well-researched book sets the stage for the next decade of scholarship on African American women's political activism. Keisha Blain presents a collective biography and the first and only full-length study on twentieth-century black women

nationalists. The study is a major contribution to existing historiographies that centers on African American women, black internationalism, intellectual history, and African American history. She joins an impressive group of scholars, including Ula Taylor, Wilson Moses, Erik McDuffie, and others, who write on these subjects. Moreover, Blain creatively advances the fields of black women's and intellectual histories, placing African American women nationalists at the center on transnationalism and black intellectual movements, as well as that of black women's political reform. Blain's well-written and well-documented study on a less familiar cadre of black women intellectuals and political activists is a welcome addition to many fields. The Darlene Clark Hine Award Committee found Blain's use of interdisciplinary sources and archives—from government documents, newspapers, organizational records, unpublished songs and poetry, and personal papers—represents the best monograph in the critical interventions of black women's history.

Honorable Mention—**Rachel Devlin**, Rutgers University–New Brunswick, *A Girl Stands at the Door: The Generation of Young Women Who Desegregated America's Schools* (Basic Books) is a compelling and brilliant examination of the African American girls and women who were at the forefront of school desegregation and the modern-day civil rights movement. Weaving together recent scholarship on girlhood and African American history, Rachel Devlin traces women and girls' long-standing engagement with social movements, and explores why they were perceived as being the best suited foot soldiers and leaders against school segregation.

Honorable Mention—**Sandra M. Bolzenius**, Independent Scholar. ***Glory in Their Spirit: How Four Black Women Took On the Army during World War II*** (University of Illinois Press) is a major contribution to African American women, military, and labor historiographies. Employing a diverse primary source base, Sandra Bolzenius examines the military careers and political activism of black servicewomen during World War II. This study is a rich historical account of a lesser known chapter in African American women's history, as well as that of the U.S. military.

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:

- Daniel J. Walkowitz, New York University (Emeritus), Chair
- Alice Kessler-Harris, Columbia University (Emerita)
- Lara Putnam, University of Pittsburgh



Ana Raquel Minian, Stanford University, ***Undocumented Lives: The Untold Story of Mexican Migration*** (Harvard University Press). Focusing on men who arrived in the United States from Mexico between 1965 and 1985, Ana Raquel Minian provides an evocative and richly documented transnational account that traces Mexican/Mexican-American migrant workers' decisions to travel north to meet the economic needs of families left behind. Typically they retained strong ties to their home communities and families, to which they regularly returned. But *Undocumented Lives* provides as well a powerful view into how the decisions workers make about their lives are also shaped by sometimes-arbitrary immigration policies. Immigration policies sometimes seduce them into leaving their homes but sometimes abruptly close the doors. Creatively blending extensive oral histories with other sources, Minian insightfully illuminates the motivations, expectations, and hopes of successive waves of migrants who came to the United States as workers and who found themselves increasingly prevented from returning home by immigration policies that imposed harsh controls on southern U.S. borders. The increasingly policed border regime transformed the migration of predominantly male workers. A history of male breadwinners becomes a story as well of women and entrapped families. The stunningly relevant argument that migrants from Mexico and Latin America were "trapped" in the United States has broad implications for the contemporary immigrant crisis.

MARY NICKLISS PRIZE IN U.S. WOMEN'S AND/OR GENDER HISTORY

for the most original book in U.S. women's and/or gender history

Prize Committee:

- Linda Gordon, New York University, Chair
- Carol DeBoer-Langworthy, Brown University
- Jessica Millward, University of California, Irvine
- Beverly Wilson Palmer, Pomona College
- Ana Elizabeth Rosas, University of California, Irvine



Colleen McDannell, University of Utah, *Sister Saints: Mormon Women since the End of Polygamy* (Oxford University Press). This original, ambitious study examines

women's activism within the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) from the 1880s to the twenty-first century. It rests on ambitious research, balancing archival materials with women's personal recollections and interviews. It reveals the selective, gendered silences and

guardedness that shaped women's involvement in the LDS church. Moreover, McDannell shows this to be an involvement simultaneously social, political, and theological. McDannell is not herself a member of the LDS faith, and her "outsider" position strengthens a history that addresses an "outsider" audience. It explains LDS tenets evenhandedly. At the same time, McDannell demonstrates, unflinchingly, how the patriarchal Mormon hierarchy deployed not only threats but also crafty flexibility in its determination to stifle women's initiatives—for example, bringing the church's relief societies, once controlled by Mormon women, into church officialdom to disempower women. Though clearly siding with LDS feminists, McDannell recognizes the work of those who accepted the male domination of the religion and demonstrates how the LDS establishment is dependent on the underestimated leadership and labor of all Mormon women. McDannell also highlights the religion's growing diversity. The story she tells shows how local, national, and even global issues intersected these women's activism, even as it also helps explain the longevity of the LDS as religion, institution, and community. It includes, for example, discussion of the role of LDS women in the fight for the equal rights amendment, the controversies over reproductive rights, and the impact of the web and social media. McDannell also uses scholarship from different fields altogether in building her analysis—for example, Deborah Tannen's analysis of gendered differences in language. Not least, the book is beautifully written, with a deft combination of narrative and analysis.

LERNER-SCOTT PRIZE*for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history***Prize Committee:**

- Sherry J. Katz, San Francisco State University, Chair
- Leigh Fought, Le Moyne College
- Natasha Zaretsky, Southern Illinois University



Julia Bowes, The University of Hong Kong, **“Invading the Home: Children, State Power, and the Gendered Origins of Modern Conservatism, 1865–1933”** [dissertation completed at Rutgers University–New Brunswick, under the direction of Jennifer Mittelstadt and Ann Fabian].

Julia Bowes’s dissertation is an original, ambitious, and sophisticated work that makes a fresh contribution to the histories of gender, the state, and conservatism in the

United States. Bowes deftly analyzes both the rise of the American state and antistatism through three issues rarely examined together: compulsory schooling, child labor laws, and mandatory child vaccination programs. She argues that the contested process of building the modern, liberal state in relation to “the governance of children” was deeply gendered from the outset. Bowes uncovered a fascinating network of “unlikely allies” from diverse regions and backgrounds who made defense of the patriarchal family central to resistance against state power. In fact, her signal contribution is to place gender and the family at the center of antistatist politics from the end of the Civil War to the 1930s, a “defense of the presumed right of white men to govern their children,” which she terms “paternal sovereignty.” Through an accessible and engaging narrative, Bowes offers a “new genealogy” of American conservatism by tracing the development of gendered antistatism well before the “family values” of the New Right.



LOUIS PELZER MEMORIAL AWARD*for the best essay in American history by a graduate student***Award Committee:**

- Benjamin H. Irvin, Executive Editor, OAH/Editor, *Journal of American History*, Chair
- Katherine Grandjean, Wellesley College
- Christopher W. Wells, Macalester College
- Carmen Whalen, Williams College



Emma Teitelman, University of Cambridge (dissertation completed at the University of Pennsylvania), **“The Properties of Capitalism: Industrial Enclosures in the South and West after the American Civil War.”**

This essay examines struggles to transform antebellum property regimes, which, despite being rooted in their own specific histories, posed common challenges to postbellum industry. In Georgia’s southern pine barrens, the political

economy of slavery permitted yeoman households to herd, hunt, and cut timber on unenclosed woodlands. Although they relied on common use of the timberlands, small farmers held practically private rights to their own households. While the history of slavery made this southern regime distinct, there were related patterns across western mineral lands before the Civil War. In California, property rights depended upon the social practices of small producers: if miners failed to work their mines consistently or claimed more than local rules prescribed, they could expect to lose their property. This regime was conditioned by limited federal supervision, which allowed mining jurisdictions to self-organize, often in violation of native polities’ proprietary rights. Despite their meaningful differences, these property regimes underwent linked transformations following the Civil War, contributing broadly to a postbellum wave of enclosure. They were shaped by the rise of economic nationalism, the transformation of political institutions at multiple levels of government, and the consolidation of a northern capitalist class. Together, these developments produced manifold forms of dispossession in the South and West. Inventing new ways to administer property in timberlands and minerals, these industry-oriented policies privileged certain forms of privatization over other social practices. In doing so, they allowed corporations to transform the national space, making it more difficult for diverse groups of landless and dispossessed people to maintain alternative forms of life in the wake of the war.

BINKLEY-STEPHENSON AWARD

for the best article that appeared in the Journal of American History during the preceding calendar year

Award Committee:

- Deirdre Cooper Owens, Queens College, CUNY, Chair
- Sarah E. Cornell, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
- Frank A. Guridy, Columbia University



Thomas B. Robertson, U.S. Education Foundation (Fulbright Nepal), **“DDT and the Cold War Jungle: American Environmental and Social Engineering in the Rapti Valley of Nepal”** (March 2018) is deeply researched and beautifully written. The committee believes Robertson has contributed an incisive new way to think of the Rapti Valley region of Nepal as a subtropical site where environmental and political histories can be reinterpreted to understand Cold War policies

in development projects with implications that endure spatially and temporally. In captivating prose, Robertson broadens our understanding of how complicated development work was on the ground for both U.S. development project workers and Nepalese citizens. Methodologically, Robertson shows us how an archive that privileges those in power can be used to reveal the lives of those who lived and lost on the ground. In a devastating turn of events, “DDT and the Cold War Jungle” evidences how the well-intentioned use of DDT by Americans created more environmental, economic, and political challenges for the country and people than either Nepal or America had imagined.



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

DAVID THELEN AWARD

for the best article on American history written in a language other than English

Award Committee:

- Benjamin H. Irvin, Executive Editor, OAH/Editor, *Journal of American History*, Chair
- Avital Bloch, University of Colima
- Nathalie Dessens, University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès
- Penny Lewis, Murphy Institute, City University of New York
- Chih-Ming Wang, Academia Sinica



Rüdiger Graf, Leibniz-Center for Contemporary History Potsdam, **“Truth in the Jungle of Literature, Science, and Politics: Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* and the Food Control Reforms during the U.S. Progressive Era”** (Historische Zeitschrift 301(1), De Gruyter Oldenbourg) [“Wahrheit im Dschungel von Literatur, Wissenschaft und Politik: Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* und die Reform der Lebensmittelkontrolle in den USA der ‘Progressive Era’”].

According to a widespread belief, Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* (1906) about the working and hygienic conditions in the Chicago stockyards was responsible for the new food regulation in the United States during the Progressive Era. This article tries to determine the precise role that the knowledge of the slaughtering processes played in the passage of the Meat Inspection and the Pure Food and Drugs Acts. During the scandal and the debates in Congress, many actors with different intellectual resources claimed to have authoritative knowledge about the conditions in the stockyards. The truth about meat production was journalistically disclosed, scientifically established, or juridically determined. Knowledge claims derived from personal observation, scientific expertise, or the judgment of trustworthy individuals. Explicitly, participants discussed the heterogeneous truth claims and the importance of knowledge for policy making.

This essay argues that Sinclair’s truth claims could not be translated into the political process as he uttered them in a sensationalist manner. Competing claims to scientific knowledge devalued formal expertise and made trust in the knowledge producer more important. The ascendance of sciencebased policy making in the twentieth century did not render trust in the figure of the knowledge producer obsolete. Despite attempts to depersonalize knowledge by scientific means, it continued to depend on faith in its producer’s character.

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:

- Lauren Araiza, Denison University, Chair
- Mekala Audain, The College of New Jersey
- Genevieve Clutario, Harvard University
- Jerry Gonzalez, University of Texas, San Antonio
- Mary Ting Yi Lui, Yale University
- David Torres-Rouff, University of California, Merced
- Michael Witgen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor



Tiffany Jasmin González, Texas A&M University,
**“Representation for a Change: Women in Government
 and the Chicana/o Civil Rights Movement in Texas.”**

To promote greater diversity in the historical profession, the Huggins-Quarles Award, named for two outstanding scholars in the field of African American history, Benjamin Quarles and Nathan Huggins, is given annually by the

OAH to one or two graduate students of color to assist them with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of their PhD dissertation. This year’s award recipient is Tiffany J. González, a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at Texas A&M University. González’s dissertation, “Representation for a Change: Women in Government and the Chicana/o Civil Rights Movement in Texas,” analyzes the involvement of Chicana women in electoral politics in Texas and their influence on the Chicana/o movement in the state. By centering Chicanas “as key actors in electoral politics,” González reveals “new methods of inquiry in archival research and lines of thinking to complicate Chicana/o political thought with questions rooted in feminist practices.” The award will support González’s research trips to Harvard University and the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library as she seeks to complete the final chapters of her dissertation.



JOHN D'EMILIO LGBTQ HISTORY DISSERTATION AWARD*for the best PhD dissertation in U.S. LGBTQ history***Award Committee:**

- David K. Johnson, University of South Florida, Chair
- Lauren Jae Gutterman, University of Texas, Austin
- Kwame Holmes, University of Colorado, Boulder

**Scott De Orio**, Northwestern University, “**Punishing Queer Sexuality in the Age of LGBT Rights**”

(dissertation completed at the University of Michigan with the direction of advisers Matthew Lassiter [Chair], David Halperin, Gayle Rubin, and William Novak). The committee unanimously voted to give the 2019 John D’Emilio LGBTQ History Dissertation Award to Scott De Orio, who ambitiously traces what he terms “the long war

on sex offenders” from the post World War II era to the present. Focusing on sex offender laws and policies in California, Texas, and Massachusetts, De Orio challenges the dominant narrative of LGBT movement progress, arguing instead that the second half of the twentieth century witnessed a redefining of deviance away from gays and lesbians who engaged in private sexual activity but toward sex workers, HIV-positive men, transgender people, and especially those who engaged in public or intergenerational sex. De Orio makes several critical interventions into LGBTQ history. He shows state and local governments taking the lead in policing the new, queer sexual offenders, and he argues that their policies “trickled up” to shape federal policies. De Orio also powerfully demonstrates how this increased policing of sexual offenders has been critical to the growth of the carceral state. He provocatively argues that sex offender laws have been used largely to incarcerate queer white men who are imagined to threaten the sexual innocence and gender normativity of white children.



JOHN HIGHAM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

for graduate students writing doctoral dissertations for a PhD in American history

Fellowship Committee:

- Keisha N. Blain, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
- Justin Leroy, University of California, Davis
- Julian Lim, Arizona State University



Alastair Su, Stanford University, **“The Voyages of the Sea Witch: Opium and Coolies in the Age of Emancipation.”**

Alastair Su is a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at Stanford University. His research focuses on the American ships that carried an estimated 350,000 Chinese coolies from China to Cuba, Peru, and other destinations in the Western Hemisphere from 1845 to 1870. Su’s original study skillfully uses opium as a lens to understand

immigration, labor, trade, and global capitalism during the nineteenth century. Drawing insights from various archival collections in the United States and abroad (and utilizing sources in English, Chinese, and Spanish), Su’s project is the first of its kind to examine how (and why) antislavery northerners participated in nineteenth-century opium and coolie trades. By exploring the connections between human and drug trafficking ventures during this period, Su’s study sheds new light on how American shipping transformed the Pacific world. In sum, this innovative project reveals a new political geography for examining liberalism, slavery, and capitalism. The John Higham Research Fellowship will support Su’s research at the Baring Archive in London and the Baker Library in Boston.



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

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:

- Kevin Yeager, The Bryn Mawr School (MD), Chair
- Stephen Sullivan, Lawrence High School (NY)
- Benjamin J. Sacks, Princeton University



Charles Yarborough, The Mississippi School for Mathematics and Science. Making history relevant to students who are passionate about science and math, Mr. Yarborough has created an innovative curriculum that sparks his students' interest in local history while teaching them crucial skills of historical inquiry. His Tales of the Crypt project asks students to research the lives of local residents interred in a local cemetery. Students pore through local

archives, newspapers, and other primary sources to create a narrative of their person's life, connecting them with local and national events of the period. More recently, Mr. Yarborough has crafted the Eighth of May Emancipation Celebration, commemorating a local African American cemetery and the date on which Union soldiers liberated the town's African American population. The project connects students with local historical societies and archives as well as Mississippi State University's History Department. The project is capped with a public celebration of the day that includes public performances of dramatic monologues based on the lives of persons interred in the cemetery. The event has become an annual celebration in the town, has attracted visitors from across the state, and has been imitated at other schools and communities around the country.

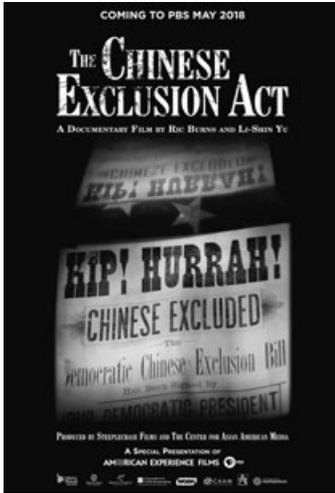


ERIK BARNOUW AWARD

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:

- Marian Mathison Desrosiers, Salve Regina University, Chair
- Steven Deyle, University of Houston
- Karen Johnson, Goodmovies Entertainment, Inc.



The Chinese Exclusion Act, a co-production of **Steeplechase Films and the Center for Asian American Media**. Directed by Ric Burns and Li-Shin Yu. Produced and written by Ric Burns, Robin Espinola, and Li-Shin Yu. Executive Producers: Stephen Gong and Donald Young, Center for Asian American Media; Mark Samels, American Experience. *The Chinese Exclusion Act* of 1882 targeted this one immigrant group from entering the United States under pain of imprisonment, and it stated they could never become citizens. Although the focus of the film is on Chinese immigrants, some of the questions it raises connect to all immigrant groups over American history, as well as native peoples

and experiences of black Americans. The film is a well-researched, tightly argued historical documentary, demonstrating how racial issues are far more complicated than we like to believe. Most of the visual images are entirely new to viewers. The number of archives listed in the credits is amazing. The directors did a great job of telling an often-complex and tragic story in a clear, coherent, and powerful manner. This excellent film laid out clearly the complicated relationship Americans have always had with immigration and immigrants. And it directly addressed the still-contested definition of what it means to be an American. It is a moving portrait of an historical issue that deserves widespread knowledge and discussion in America today, both in our classrooms and in our public policy debates. This timely film deserves recognition for its many accomplishments.

STANTON-HORTON AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORY

recognizes excellence in historical projects for, by, and with the National Park Service and is intended to honor projects, parks, or programs that make the NPS a leader in promoting public understanding of and engagement with American history

Award Committee:

- Susan F. Saidenberg, Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, Chair
- Diane Miller, National Park Service
- Douglas W. Dodd, California State University, Bakersfield

Island of the Blue Dolphins (nps.gov/islandofthebluedolphins), a National Park Service web resource produced by Channel Islands National Park and hosted on nps.gov as part of a Books to Parks initiative, is an innovative multifaceted platform that will encourage diverse audiences to learn about the little-known, often-obscured history of Native Americans of California. The project is based on *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, a popular children's novel about an Indian woman who lived in isolation on the most remote of the Channel Islands from 1835 to 1853. The book is one of the most frequently taught works of historical fiction in classrooms in the United States. The web resource deconstructs the myth and situates the story in the history of Native Americans in California, within the context of the history of colonialism and imperialism during the nineteenth century. The committee explored sections of the website and commended the depth of the resources. The Channel Islands web project, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, merits the award for several reasons: 1. The deeply researched content in several formats—documents, maps, lesson plans, and videos—offers something for everyone. 2. The exemplary web based project makes the park and its resources more accessible to public audiences. 3. The innovative Books to Parks project created through a partnership between a scholar and NPS staff will encourage other NPS sites to replicate the model.

Oil painting of the Lone Woman of San Nicolas Island whose life inspired *Island of the Blue Dolphins* by Scott O'Dell. © Holli Harmon, 2018.



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 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 who are studying in the United States to the OAH Annual Meeting.

Residencies Committee (OAH/JAAS Japan Historians’ Collaborative Committee):

Members from the United States

- Naoko Wake, Michigan State University, OAH Chair
- Deborah Dash Moore, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- Megan Asaka, University of California, Riverside
- Simeon Man, University of California, San Diego
- Ellen Wu, Indiana University, Bloomington



Members from Japan

- Ichiro Miyata, Saitama University, JAAS Chair
- Yuki Oda, Chuo University
- Yuka Tsuchiya, Kyoto University



Renee Romano,
Oberlin College

Tohoku University:
cultural history
of the twentieth
century



Elliott Young, Lewis
& Clark College

Seijo University:
immigration and
social/cultural history
of the United States,
including trans-
Pacific migration

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



Maki Kodama,
Rice University



Minami Nishioka,
University of Tennessee,
Knoxville



Masayoshi Yamada,
University of California,
Los Angeles

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. Funding from the University of Augsburg will also enable an extension of the program to the University of Augsburg in 2019.

Residencies Committee/Subcommittee of International Committee:

- Katherine Marino, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
- Georg Schild, University of Tübingen, ex officio
- Britta Waldschmidt-Nelson, University of Augsburg



Brenda Elaine Stevenson, University of California, Los Angeles
University of Augsburg



Matthew Avery Sutton, Washington State University
University of Tübingen

OAH/AHRAC CHINA RESIDENCIES PROGRAM

Thanks to a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the Organization of American Historians and the American History Research Association of China (AHRAC) are pleased to continue the exchange program between the two organizations.

Residencies Committee/Subcommittee of International Committee:

- Charlotte Brooks, Baruch College, CUNY, Chair
- Glòria Cano Garcia, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona
- Katherine Marino, University of California, Los Angeles
- Joseph A. Rodriguez, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee



Lisa M. Brady, Boise State University

Nankai University: American environmental history



Amy S. Greenberg, Penn State University

Fujian Normal University: The history of early U.S. diplomacy



Randal Hall, Rice University

Southwest University: Sectionalism and the American South

Three Chinese scholars were selected to receive funding to attend this year's OAH Annual Meeting and spend time in the United States following the meeting:



Yue Gao, Liaoning Normal University

Visiting the **Massachusetts Historical Society** and **Columbia University**



Jiao Jiao, Shanghai University

Conducting research at **Cornell University**



Changyun Yang, Jiangxi Normal University

Visiting the **Newberry Library** and the **Chicago History Museum**

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:

- Joanne Meyerowitz, Yale University, President-Elect, Chair
- George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, Vice President
- Philip J. Deloria, Harvard University, Incoming Vice President



Cassandra N. Berman is a doctoral candidate at Brandeis University, where she expects to receive her PhD later this year. She received a BA from Macalester College, and both an MA in history and an MLS from the University of Maryland. Cassandra's dissertation examines the figure of the transgressive mother in American print culture from the 1760s to the 1860s, focusing on women who were either unwilling or unable to live up to the demands of

white, Christian maternity. On Friday afternoon, she will present a portion of this research on the panel she organized, "Negotiating Freedom, Slavery, and Womanhood in Popular Print." Cassandra's paper, "Motherhood in

Black and White: Slavery, Mother-Child Separation, and Popular Print in Antebellum America,” analyzes the relationship among slavery, child separation, and racialized depictions of motherhood in antislavery literature in the mid-nineteenth-century United States. As tensions mounted in the decades before the Civil War, readers turned to mothers to bear slavery’s burdens and expose its horrors, and in the process, she argues, motherhood became central to the public debate over, and redefinition of, freedom.



Nancy E. Brown is a doctoral candidate at Purdue University, where she expects to receive her PhD in 2019. Her dissertation considers the discourse of disability during the early years of the AIDS crisis. Nancy investigates topics such as the use of municipal and state human rights laws to protect people with AIDS, the legal and legislative strategies employed to impel recognition of AIDS as a disability under federal law and collaborative efforts between various civil rights organizations. AIDS created a juncture between disability rights organizations and gay and lesbian rights organizations culminating in the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990). Her paper, “The National Gay Task Force AIDS Project and the Welfare State, 1983–1985,” formerly “AIDS, the ADA and the Welfare State,” examines the National Gay Task Force’s efforts to shape Social Security Administration policies (1983–1985). Claiming disability drew sexual minorities into the welfare state as stakeholders and beneficiaries. Meetings with high-level officials contributed to the inclusion of AIDS on the presumptive disability list and the creation of a liaison system. In the process of their communication with the administration, the task force developed a stronger identification with the challenges faced by people with disabilities and a keener understanding of disability rights.



Rohma A. Khan is a doctoral candidate in the History Department at the University of Rochester, where she expects to receive her PhD in 2020. She earned her BA in history and sociology at Rutgers University–New Brunswick in 2014. Khan’s research analyzes the labor activism of cab drivers in New York City to divulge the story of South Asian working-class immigration to America in the twentieth century, and her work has been recently published in *Labor History*. Her presentation, titled, “Driven by Freedom: South Asian Cabbies and Working-Class Identities,” is part of a lightning round session, “America and the Transpacific World: Political, Economic,

and Cultural Encounters.” Her presentation will shed light on the economic struggles of immigrant cab drivers who hailed from a variety of ethnic backgrounds to reveal how South Asian cab drivers in particular were able to look past ethnic disparities among themselves to collectively protest the taxi industry. Her talk will also discuss taxi drivers’ contemporary struggles with ride-sharing vehicles and how the gig economy has led to a significant number of driver suicides in the past year. She will reveal how, to this day, taxi drivers continue to protest unfair labor practices to uplift the industry.



Caroline Liefers is a PhD candidate in the Program for the History of Science and Medicine at Yale University. She earned her BA in English and linguistics and her MA in history from the University of Alberta. Caroline’s dissertation, “Imperial Mobilities: Disability and American Expansion, c. 1850–1930,” examines intersections between disability, ableism, and the assertion of American imperial power. Her case studies include the experiences of members

of the Omaha Nation in Nebraska, public discourse around the Spanish-American War, and the treatment of workers who were injured in the construction of the Panama Canal. Caroline’s OAH presentation, “Imperial Mobilities: Disability, Indigeneity, and Movement in the American West,” examines ableism as a motivating ideological force for Euro-American expansion and control in the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century American West. She traces assessments of indigenous capacity, as well as the experiences of Dakota and Omaha people who wore artificial limbs, to explore the role of mobility in defining personhood and freedom. Her paper will appear on the panel “Disability Histories of U.S. Expansionism and Colonialism.”



Jennifer Monroe McCutchen is a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at Texas Christian University, where she expects to receive her PhD in June 2019 under the direction of Dr. Alan Gally. She received her MA from Texas Christian University in 2014 and her BA from John Carroll University in 2012. Jennifer currently teaches at Minnesota State University, Mankato. She specializes in early American history and ethnohistory, with a focus on the themes of gender, power, exchange, and diplomacy. Her dissertation, “Gunpowder and the Creek-British Struggle for Power in the Southeast, 1763–1776,” uses gunpowder as a lens to explore shifting power dynamics within the Creek Confederacy following the Seven Years’ War. It seeks to better understand how access to gunpowder shaped the ways Creek men challenged threats to both their individual and societal autonomy as they adjusted to the increased British presence in the North American Southeast, forcing many to reconsider existing notions of masculinity. She will present her paper, “Deprive Them of Ammunition and They Will Become Easy Prey’: Commodities, Southeastern Indian Policy, and Creek-British Power Dynamics Following the Seven Years’ War,” as part of the Saturday afternoon panel “Creek Power and Autonomy in the Eighteenth-Century Southeast.”



2018 OAH Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony

OAH PRESIDENTS' TRAVEL FUND FOR EMERGING HISTORIANS

The fund provides travel stipends for up to five graduate students and recent PhDs in history (no more than four years from date of degree) whose papers or panels/sessions have been accepted by the OAH Program Committee for inclusion on the annual meeting program.

Grants committee:

- Joanne Meyerowitz, Yale University, President-Elect, Chair
- George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, Vice President
- Philip J. Deloria, Harvard University, Incoming Vice President



Rosie C. Bermudez is a Chicana from Southeast Los Angeles and the first in her family to attain a higher education. Her journey through the academy began at East Los Angeles College. She transferred to the University of California, Los Angeles, and earned her bachelor's degree in history and Chicana and Chicano studies. She is a doctoral candidate in the department of Chicana and Chicano studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Her dissertation, "Doing Dignity Work: Alicia Escalante and the East Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organization, 1967–1974," focuses on the human dignity struggles waged by single Chicana welfare mothers in the 1960s and 1970s. As a political biography of gender and leadership and a social history, "Doing Dignity Work" excavates a grassroots genealogy of Chicana feminisms rooted in the struggles of single Chicana welfare mothers, sheds new light on the development of social and political consciousness among urban poor women of color, and disrupts the historiographic compartmentalization of social movements by bringing to the fore the multiple insurgencies and interorganizational dynamics of this era. Her research interests are centered on the histories of Chicana and Mexican American women's activism, identity, and feminisms during the second half of the twentieth century in Los Angeles. Her paper, "From the Ramona Gardens Housing Project to the National Stage: The East Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organization and the Poor People's Movement," will be presented as part of the panel "Twentieth Century Mexican American Activists: Political Biographies of Gender and Leadership."



Jamalin Rae Harp received her doctorate from Texas Christian University in 2017 and is currently a lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. She specializes in early American history, focusing on the history of childhood, women's history, the history of reform, and political history in the nineteenth century. Her current manuscript, developed out of her dissertation, is on the Washington City Orphan Asylum, the first orphanage opened in the District of

Columbia. She is also currently coauthoring an article titled, “Bargain Babies, Maternity Homes, and Mistaken Identities: The Contest over Motherhood in Early Twentieth-Century Fort Worth” with Jessica M. Webb, a doctoral candidate at TCU. Harp is presenting a paper in the panel “Preparation for Adulthood, Preparation for Freedom? The Work of Orphan Asylums” at this meeting of the OAH.



Joshua Hollands is a PhD candidate and teaching assistant at University College London’s Institute of the Americas. His research explores historic workplace discrimination against gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people in the South and Southwest United States, and the social movements that emerged to counter this discrimination. He seeks to uncover how the emergence of a movement for gay liberation shaped the ways LGBT people organized in their

workplaces. Little attention has been paid to the experience of LGBT workers in states where “right-to-work” laws have weakened union organization and militancy. Where studies have focused upon LGBT working lives, they have focused on the industrial North where labor unionism in the 1970s was relatively strong. Each chapter of his thesis, entitled: “Work and Sexuality in the Sunbelt: Homophobic Workplace Discrimination in the US South and Southwest, 1970 to the Present,” examines episodes of discrimination in different sun belt industries, including education, telecommunications, oil, defense, manufacturing, finance, service, and tourism. His research is supported with a Wolfson Scholarship in Humanities. In 2017, Josh was awarded the Robert H. Zieger Prize for Southern Labor Studies for research on discrimination at the Cracker Barrel restaurant chain. His paper, “Work, Sodomy, and the Sunbelt: Challenging Homophobic Workplace Discrimination in the South, 1970 to 2003,” will be presented at the panel: “Working for Freedom: Race, Gender and Sexuality in the Workplace.”



Graeme Mack is a doctoral candidate at the University of California, San Diego, where he expects to receive his PhD in June 2020. His research focuses on Pacific merchants from the U.S. eastern seaboard who transformed the American Far West by connecting the region to manufactured goods, raw resources, and communities from across the Americas, the Pacific Islands, and Asia over the first half of the nineteenth century. He holds a BA from the University of British

Columbia, an MA from McGill University, and is presently a Duncan Gleason

Fellow in California Maritime History and Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellow at the Huntington Library. His work has been supported by various institutions, including the Harvard Business School, the Rocky Mountain Council of Latin American Studies, the Huntington Library, the University of California, and the Tinker Foundation. For OAH 2019, he organized a panel that explores the United States' changing role in the Pacific Ocean over the last two centuries. His paper examines transpacific connections between political freedoms and economic opportunities in Chile and the United States through the lens of the global arms trade. He began a five-month residency as a Research Fellow at the Huntington Library in January 2019. His paper, "Merchant Arms: Freedom, Commerce, and the Global Arms Trade, 1815–1829," will be presented at the panel "Seaborne Sovereignities: Contested Freedoms, Commercial Conflicts, and Cultural Connections across the Greater Pacific World."



Ana Stevenson is a postdoctoral research fellow in the International Studies Group at the University of the Free State, South Africa. Her presentation about woman suffrage postcards and Hillary Clinton memes is part of the panel "Gender, Race, and the Historical Imagination in the 2016 Presidential Election." It draws on her new research about the political woman in popular culture, which focuses on media discourses surrounding Hillary Clinton and Julia Gillard

as well as the fictionalization of their lives on television and in new media. Her earlier research about women and transnational social movements in the United States, Australia, and South Africa appears in journals such as the *Pacific Historical Review*, *Women's History Review*, *Safundi: The Journal of South African and American Studies*, *Cultural & Social History*, and *Humanity*. Her current book manuscript, *The Woman as Slave in Nineteenth-Century American Social Movements*, develops a history of the woman-slave analogy across the abolitionist, women's rights, dress reform, suffrage, and anticevice movements. Alongside Kristin Allukian (University of South Florida), she co-convenes a digital humanities project and digital archive of American and British woman suffrage postcards from the 1910s, The Suffrage Postcard Project (<https://thesuffragepostcardproject.omeka.net>). Her paper, "One Hundred Years of Campaign Imagery: Woman Suffrage Postcards and Hillary Clinton Memes," will be presented at the panel "Gender, Race, and the Historical Imagination in the 2016 Presidential Election."

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Please join us in congratulating the following individuals who have reached the fifty-year mark as OAH members this year.

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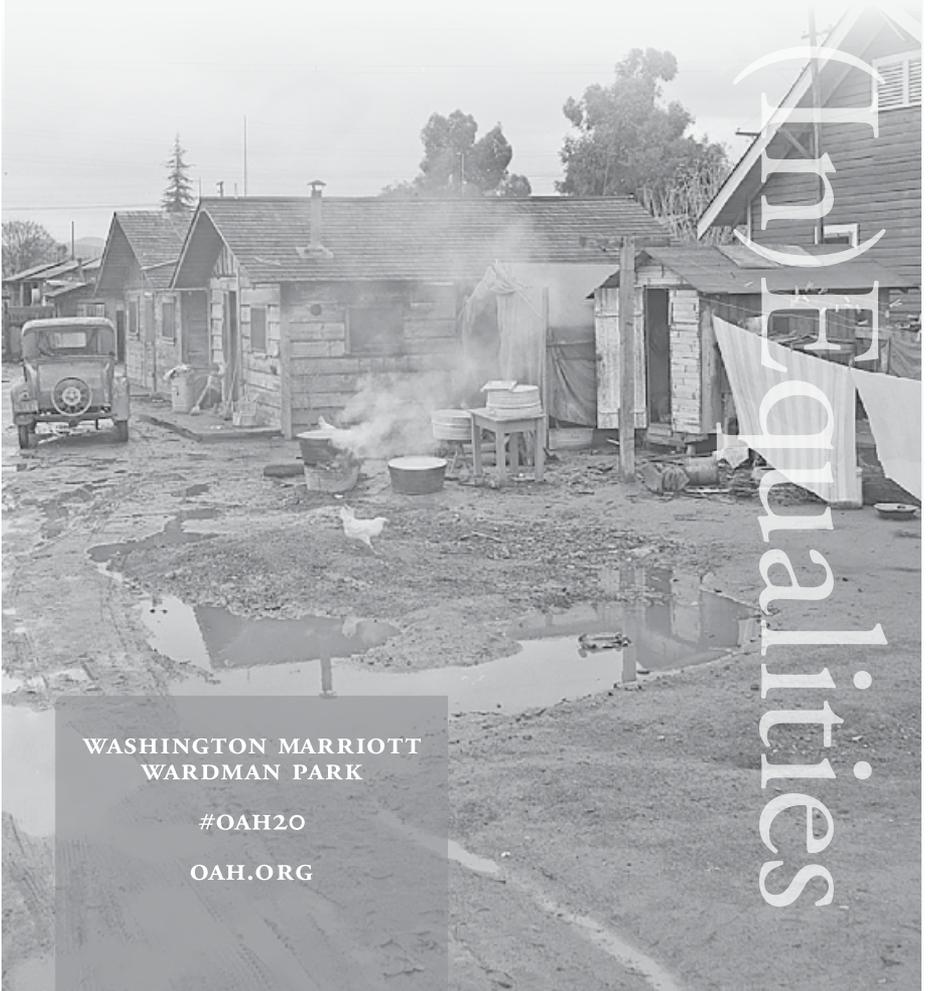


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WASHINGTON MARRIOTT WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

2021

Chicago, Illinois

April 15 to 18, *Workshop Day—April 18*

SHERATON GRAND CHICAGO

2022

Boston, Massachusetts

March 31 to April 3, *Workshop Day—April 3*

SHERATON BOSTON HOTEL

2023

Los Angeles, California

March 30 to April 2, *Workshop Day—April 2*

WESTIN BONAVENTURE HOTEL AND SUITES

2024

Washington, D.C.

April 18 to April 21, *Workshop Day—April 21*

WASHINGTON MARRIOTT WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

2025

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2026

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