

2012 SHFG CONFERENCE AT COLLEGE PARK RAY SMOCK DELIVERS KEYNOTE TRASK LECTURE

The Society held its annual meeting on March 21, 2012, at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. Over 100 attendees enjoyed speakers and presenters in eight concurrent sessions, as well as the Annual Awards Luncheon and a business meeting.

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

SHFG President Matt Wasniewski opened the conference by presenting the Roger Trask Award to Raymond W. Smock, Director of the Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies. Smock then presented the Trask Lecture as the keynote address for the conference (see article p. 4).

CONCURRENT SESSION 1A: RECENT RESEARCH IN U.S. INTELLIGENCE HISTORY

Chair: Janet A. McDonnell, Defense Intelligence Agency

Janet A. McDonnell of the Defense Intelligence Agency chaired the panel and provided some introductory comments.

Betsy R. Smoot of the Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, discussed the origins of U.S. military code-craft with her presentation, "Colonel Parker Hitt: The Father of Modern American Military Cryptology." Colonel Hitt, an engineer and career Army officer

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Matt Wasniewski

There are special moments in our professional duties that clearly reveal why federal history work is essential to our civic life. In late April, I traveled to Beatrice, Nebraska, site of the Homestead National Monument, to help celebrate the 150th anniversary of the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 as the legislation went on a rare, one-month display.

More than 400 people—many of them grade-school students, and several others, descendants of original homesteaders—gathered to hear commemorative speeches before lining up to get a glimpse of the act, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862. For we congressional historians, the four-page document is one of those “Wow!” records—given that it represents the work of the activist wartime 37th Congress (1861–63) that had such far-reaching consequences for national development. The Homestead Act—like the Morrill Land Grant Act and the Pacific Railway Act that soon followed it—suggested the long-delayed potential of a Congress once mired in bitter sectional divisions suddenly freed to act—and act assertively.

The event could not have taken place without significant collaboration between the National Park Service and the National Archives and Records Administration. NPS Homestead Superintendent Mark Engler and historian Blake Bell have spearheaded a revival of the Homestead site—once the property of the very first homesteader, Daniel Freeman, who filed a claim on January 1, 1863. In recent years, a network of supporters and volunteers of

the site contributed time and money for its refurbishment. Now boasting an architecturally impressive main building as well as an original period cabin, the monument showcases engaging exhibitions about homesteading, farming practices, and the environmental consequences of the more than century-long program.

The unveiling of the Homestead Act reminded me profoundly that history is done best when it's a “three-dimensional” enterprise, told through stories, objects, and documentary records. It's also done best when historians, archivists, and curators collaborate to provide multiple perspectives with which to recreate and bring our history to life. That day in Beatrice, the NPS and NARA historians and archivists offered a shining example of how federal history can inspire a general public that is only too eager to gain knowledge about, as well as a connection to, America's past.

The notion of teamwork and collaboration is an excellent segue to thank the dedicated cast of characters on the SHFG Executive Council, with whom I've had the pleasure of working this past year. In addition to the Society's calendar of events, the council has helped oversee the expansion of the Web site, the renewal of a printed scholarly journal, the revision of the By-Laws, and continued efforts to reach new audiences in graduate departments and outside the Beltway.

I'd particularly like to thank Marc Rothenberg, who takes over the reins as President this June. I wish Marc and incoming Vice President David McMillen all the best in the coming years. The Society is fortunate to have leaders of their stature, collective wisdom, and experience at the helm.

David Turk has done yeoman's work as Treasurer. He'll be rotating off the council with me, and I want to thank him for stepping in under difficult circumstances (with the passing of Pete Kraemer), and being reliable and rock solid in tending to the SHFG's finances. Sejal Patel, Secretary

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Society for History in the Federal Government
P.O. Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044

SHFG Officers

President *Matthew Wasniewski*
matthew.wasniewski@mail.house.gov
Vice President *Mark Rothenberg*
mrothenb@nsf.gov
Secretary/Membership *Sejal Patel*
sejal.patel@nih.gov
Treasurer *David Turk*
fdc5@aol.com
Executive *Carl Ashley*
Council *Jason Gart*
Lu Ann Jones
Richa Wilson

THE FEDERALIST

Co-editors *John W. Roberts*
john_w_roberts@nps.gov
Benjamin Guterman
benjamin.guterman@nara.gov
Albin J. Kowalewski
albin.kowalewski@mail.house.gov
John Lonnquest
lonnquestj@usace.army.mil
Contributing Editors *Barbara Harkins*
Franklin Noll
Joan Zenzen
Archivist/Photographer ... *Charles Downs*
chasdowns@verizon.net

Web Site: www.shfg.org

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and Membership Coordinator, has been enthusiastic and a font of good ideas for better administering the Society's functions. Richa Wilson, Jason Gart, Lu Ann Jones, Carl Ashley, Suzanne Junod, Ben Guterman, Terrance Rucker, Laura O'Hara, Albin Kowalewski, and Kate Scott all have given generously of their time and talents as council members, editors, and committee chairs.

It's been an honor and privilege to serve as SHFG president, and I plan to continue to work on programs such as a federal records research workshop for graduate students later this fall. I leave with great optimism for our organization's future and look forward to visiting with you at future Society events.

Matt Wasniewski
SHFG President, 2011–12

ERRATA

There were two errors in the winter issue (no. 32) on page 6. The second-to-last paragraph is an extended quote from Dr. Terrence Gough and should have been indented. And in the photo caption, "Terrance" should be spelled "Terrence."

SHFG'S E-BULLETIN

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CALL FOR PAPERS

FEDERAL HISTORY JOURNAL

Federal History, the journal of the Society for History in the Federal Government, seeks articles for its 2013 issue. *Federal*

History features scholarship on the history of the federal government, including military history, 1776–present. We welcome manuscripts from federal historians and others working in the federal government, as well as independent scholars and historians working in public history and academia. See <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/federal-history-journal/> for current issue, past issues, and details on submissions, which should be sent to editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org.

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SHFG recently launched Facebook ([facebook.com/SHFGHistorians](https://www.facebook.com/SHFGHistorians)) and Twitter ([@SHFGHistorians](https://twitter.com/SHFGHistorians)) pages in addition to our YouTube Channel ([youtube.com/user/SHFGHistorians](https://www.youtube.com/user/SHFGHistorians)). These are part of an effort to improve outreach to members and potential members. While social media features will not replace the E-Bulletin, *The Federalist*, or the SHFG web site as sources of news and information, they will act as supplements for items of interest. The Twitter and Facebook pages also serve as a forum for members to share noteworthy information and interact with one another. Please "Like" or "Follow" us and share your links, news, images, and other media.

SMOCK RECEIVES TRASK AWARD

RAYMOND SMOCK SPEAKS ON THE “VALUE OF FEDERAL HISTORY”

Raymond W. Smock delivered the fourth annual Roger Trask Lecture on March 21, 2012, at the Society’s annual meeting held at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. He observed that in this age of rapid technological change our society is endangered by a deluge of historical information. Now more than ever, Smock urged, we must turn to the historian’s special skill and responsibility in the management and analysis of the historical record. Therein lays the unique and special value of federal history work.

Smock has been a longtime leader in the federal history community, recalling that he practiced public history before it became a movement in the 1970s. He was the first Historian of the House of Representatives, co-editor of the Booker T. Washington Papers, and president of both the Society for History in the Federal Government and of the Association for Documentary Editing, and is currently Director of the Robert C. Byrd Center. We must include, he reminded us, his full-body plaster cast service as the model for the statue of Benjamin Franklin at the Ben Franklin Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Those experiences and responsibilities have convinced him of the vital civic relationship between the historian’s craft and our society’s historical development and continued existence. He warned that the nation’s historical record, and our access to it, faces unprecedented challenges. The digital age marks an epic transformation in our ability to manage and extract understanding from historical materials. We are overwhelmed by raw data. Citing Henry Adams’s synoptic view of history as a cyclical dynamic between the “virgin and the dynamo,” as in the medieval versus the modern world, he urged that the rapid ascent of the computer age has completely changed how information is preserved, transmitted, analyzed, and presented.

Smock stated that in spite of the vast expansion of information online, simple delivery of documents and infor-



Raymond W. Smock (center) receives the Roger Trask Award from President Matt Wasniewski (left) and Vice President Marc Rothenberg.

mation cannot solve the access problem—the historian’s analysis (content analysis) is vital, more important than the work of the archivist, because scholarship makes sense of the historical record. The problem is twofold: to decide what records to preserve and how to communicate their intrinsic societal value.

The historian, he urged, must reclaim the central role in records preservation and analysis, a responsibility recognized in earlier eras. He noted the role of government historians during World War II and on the Kennedy Assassination Committee. Franklin Roosevelt, for one, recognized the importance of involving the historian. George H.W. Bush was interested in creating a White House history office, but he lost the election. Also, because of historians’ expertise in managing and interpreting the historical record, we should not “compartmentalize” between academic and public historians. He recalled how his mentor, Louis Harlan, a president of the American Historical Association, recognized the harm in such divisions, that they denigrated in particular the federal historian.

In fact, Smock urged, federal historians must now be put “front and center” to exercise their special skills and responsibilities in deciding what records are preserved and in writing the history of the federal government. He urged a “systematic approach” as the answer to our current problem of runaway historical information. In spite of the great expense, we now must involve historians more directly in document preservation decisions, documentary editing projects, digitization projects, and the production of histories of all federal agencies, both online and in print. “We need,” he stressed, “a bold plan if we are to master the digital age before it buries us.”

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Annual Conference continued from page 1

made many contributions to early military electronic communications in radio and telephone, but is best known for writing the *Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers* (1916), which was the key training text for American cryptologists during World War I. Hitt's wife, Genevieve, also served the U.S. government as a cryptologist, probably the first woman to do so.

Sharon A. Maneki, also of the Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, provided some fascinating revelations based on recently declassified information regarding Soviet espionage activities in the U.S. embassy in Moscow in 1984. Embassy officials suspected Soviet eavesdropping, but were at a loss to explain how it was occurring. In "Learning from the Enemy: The Bugging of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and Project GUNMAN," Maneki described the cloak-and-dagger story of how the United States discovered the plot without the Soviets catching on. Using extreme discretion, the NSA managed to secretly transport embassy office equipment back to the United States where it was determined to have been bugged with difficult-to-detect implants in IBM Selectric typewriters.

Michael Warner, Historian of the recently established U.S. Cyber Command, discussed the complicated history and purpose of that organization in "The Creation of the U.S. Cyber Command." The U.S. Government has been concerned about Cyber Security for nearly 50 years, but it wasn't until the 1990s that it was determined that the military needed a specific command to address it. Creating a new military command, Warner pointed out, is not a minor undertaking, requiring a vast joint effort, lots of staff work, and decisions at the highest levels. Eventually, after years of work, the new command opened for business on Halloween day 2010.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1B: HISPANIC AMERICANS IN CONGRESS PROJECT: RESEARCH METHODS AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Chair: Terrance Rucker, Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives

Laura Turner O'Hara described some of the groundbreaking research that the Office of the House Historian conducted while revising the *Hispanic Americans in Congress* publication. Her presentation focused on the institutional evolution of the Resident Commissioners from Puerto Rico. O'Hara focused on the careers of Federico Degetau, Luis Muñoz Rivera, Antonio Fernós-Isern, and Jorge Córdova Díaz. Because they served as statutory representatives, Resident Commissioners, unlike Members



Presenters on the Hispanic Americans in Congress Project were (left to right) Tracy North, Terrance Rucker, and Laura Turner O'Hara.

or Senators, could not vote on final bills nor choose their committee assignments. They also could not gain seniority on committees, which was a prerequisite to serving as subcommittee or full committee chairs. O'Hara also described strategies that they used to serve as effective representatives for their constituents. Finally, O'Hara described how the position evolved over time, both in the face of institutional changes in Congress and within the changing relationship between the U.S. mainland and Puerto Rico.

Tracy North of the Library of Congress's Hispanic Division described the research partnership between the Hispanic Division and the Office of the House Historian with regard to the Hispanic Americans in Congress Project. After providing a brief overview of the Library's reading rooms and services for researchers, North described the process of publishing the first edition of *Hispanic Americans in Congress* in 1995 and the origins of the web site.

Terrance Rucker covered the legislative interests and political experiences of four Hispanic-American Members of Congress: Delegate Miguel Otero of New Mexico, Resident Commissioner Tulio Larrínaga of Puerto Rico, Representative Henry González of Texas, and Senator Joseph Montoya of New Mexico. Rucker described their political experiences before coming to Congress, their legislative accomplishments within the institution, and how social and cultural changes within U.S. society affected their careers. In the case of González and Montoya, their privileges to vote on final bills and accrue seniority on committees enabled them to further their legislative agendas within the institution. Otero and Larrínaga, however, could not vote nor could they choose committee assignments that might enhance their legislative profiles. They cultivated relationships with powerful Members of Congress and used other methods (appealing to executive branch officials and media pressure) to become effective advocates for their constituents.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1C: THE BERLIN WALL I SYMPOSIUM: A COLLABORATIVE EXPERIENCE

Chair: Donald P. Steury, Central Intelligence Agency



Donald Steury, historian with the CIA, introduced the session on the Berlin Wall symposium.

Donald P. Steury, historian at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), explained that the session would explain the presenters' roles in a project at the National Declassification Center (NDC) to declassify and publish documents and images related to the 1961 Berlin Crisis and the stand-off. The work resulted in a publication titled *A City Torn Apart: Building of the Berlin Wall*, and a conference on October

27, 2011. The Crisis peaked in summer 1961 when Nikita Khrushchev decided to build the Berlin Wall, soon followed by tank confrontations and the Berlin Airlift.

Susan L. Burell of the CIA recounted her work as project collaborator and organizer and the struggle to maintain deadlines.



Neil Carmichael of the National Archives spoke on the collaborative efforts to declassify documents on the Berlin Wall crisis.

Neil Carmichael, a National Archives archivist, supervised document collection and declassification, consulting with reviewers from the Air Force and other parties. Reviews of Army, NATO, and SHAEF records yielded hundreds of photographs, maps, and videos. The maps, in particular, helped reconstruct the events. The project highlighted the inconsistency in classification methods and standards, but much was released. The project

used social media, especially Facebook and Tmblr, to spread information about the information uncovered.

Donald A. Carter, U.S. Center for Military History, served as project historian. Having written on the Army's role in the Crisis, he saw himself as a beneficiary of the new declassifications. He was able to examine Army, State Department, and Joint Chiefs records. One difficulty, he explained, was reconciling eyewitness accounts in some of the records with the historical method. In the questions

period, presenters noted that some information remained redacted or declassified. Also the retirement of many knowledgeable persons slowed declassification. But the NDC can now ask why certain documents are still being held back, The Project's publication contains a CD with over 370 documents and 4,800 pages of material, including much from the holdings of the National Archives and the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Presidential Libraries.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1D: COSTUME, TEXTILES, AND POWER

Chair: Albin Kowalewski, Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives

While legislation and majority decisions might be the most traditional indicators of influence on Capitol Hill, the three papers in the "Costume, Textiles, and Power" panel suggest that power in Washington was (and remains) a matter of outward, physical circumstance as well—a matter of material culture, perhaps more so than the written record. It is a principle that applies to people as much as it does to spaces they've occupied.

Felicia Wivchar of the Office of Art and Archives, U.S. House of Representatives, outlined her initial research into the meaning of staff uniforms in the House. Using the evolution of Page clothing—particularly the official garb worn by young Page boys in the late-19th and early 20th centuries—Ms. Wivchar asked whether Pages should be seen as institutional mascots or legitimate labor. By looking at how the uniform has changed, she argued, historians can better appreciate the values of the society and political culture from which they hailed—everything from the expectation of childhood innocence, to masculinity, to militarism, to the meaning of work.

Matthew Hofstedt of the Office of the Curator, U.S. Supreme Court, discussed the contested meaning of judicial robes in the nation's highest court, detailing how and when the robes became a symbol of the court's professionalism and impartiality. From the open-front silk robes of the 19th century to the zippered, polyester versions of the 20th century, robes, perhaps more so than the individual justices, have assumed a lofty place in popular culture. The robes have come to reflect the justices' personal style, but nevertheless convey an iconic sense of power that, in some respects, seems to cast a longer shadow than the decisions they've rendered.

Scott Strong of the Office of the Curator, U.S. Senate, discussed the changes recently made to the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol's north wing. Last renovated in the 1970s, Mr. Strong and his colleagues started overhauling the chamber from scratch in 2011, repairing water damage while analyzing its layers of paint. They ultimately determined that the existing color was incorrect, and that

the Vice President's canopy was too narrow. Electronic research databases have allowed Senate curators to access heretofore unused source material, and their findings have yielded a much more nuanced picture of the chamber. Just as importantly, they've documented the chamber renovation from the start.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2A: LOOKING AT THE COLD WAR, SESSION A

Chair: Lu Ann Jones, National Park Service

Presenters offered vivid case studies of the how Cold War politics affected scientific and public health research and policies.

William P. Barry, Chief Historian of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, examined early efforts at U.S.-Soviet space history cooperation. In 1962, at the height of Cold War tensions, NASA's first Chief Historian, Eugene Emme, was approached by Vladimir Nikolaevich Sokolski, head of the Institute for the History of Science and Technology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences regarding possible cooperation on issues of space history. By the late 1960s these two historians served as joint Chairs of the International Academy of Astronautics History Committee. Barry used the resources of the NASA Headquarters Historical Reference Collection to outline the development of the relationship and the challenges faced in trying to reconcile substantial differences in the approaches and priorities of Soviet and U.S. space historians in the 1960s.

Karen Kruse Thomas, postdoctoral fellow at the Institute the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, traced how Cold War ideology and the national mobilization for civil defense influenced the political and cultural context of public health policy and practice during the 1950s. In such a context, public health took on a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde character. The traditional public health emphasis on prophylaxis and preparedness made it a natural standard-bearer for civil defense. Yet during the Cold War, opponents of socialized medicine claimed to have uncovered the "Mr. Hyde" face of public health when they persistently linked communism with widespread support among health workers for national health insurance or other forms of government-sponsored medical care. Thomas argued that neither the Red Scare nor civil defense had much lasting influence on domestic public health once the 1950s ended. Instead, the most important long-term effect of the Cold War was to stimulate the growth of international health as a tool of U.S. foreign policy, which was a primary justification for the first direct federal aid to schools of public health as well as the creation in 1961 of the U.S. Agency for International Development, a major new income stream for international health research and training programs.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2B: LOOKING AT THE COLD WAR, SESSION B

Chair: Jason H. Gart, History Associates Inc.

Michael Binder of the Air Force Declassification Office discussed the dispersal of B-47 Stratojet bombers during the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962. With the Soviet capability to destroy known U.S. bases with Intermediate and Medium Range missiles, the U.S. military created dispersal plans in which the bombers would be flown to and readied at lesser-known airports. The strategic nuclear weapons, in the form of gravity bombs, were carried by B-47s, B-52s, and B-58s, but Binder focused solely on the B-47, which had served the Strategic Air Command (SAC) capably since 1951. He found that "183 B-47s from 17 bomb wings or strategic aerospace wings were ordered to disperse to 33 civilian and non-SAC military airfields." They were ordered dispersed just hours before President Kennedy's message to the nation. Binder feels that much



The conference book sale.

A NOTE OF THANKS

The editors thank several Society members who contributed summaries of concurrent sessions to this issue: Carl Ashley, LuAnn Jones, Terrance Rucker, and Jason Gart.

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of the dispersal makes sense, as planes were diverted to East Coast and northerly bases, closer to the Warsaw pact targets. A few were puzzling, such as movement to a base only 11.5 miles from the SAC base at Lockbourne AFB. He provided much detail about base preparations for the bombers and local contingencies, and two case studies. The B-47 left the work of strategic nuclear delivery on December 31, 1965.

Megan Harris and Joanna Russo discussed the Veterans History Project (VHP) at the Library of Congress. The Project collects veterans' oral histories from all wars of the past century, from the World War I to Operation Enduring Freedom, and posts them on the Library's web site. Congress envisioned and authorized the Project not as a source for official military accounts but as a "social or cultural project"—a window into war experiences in all their diversity. In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Harris and Russo discussed the interviews of four men from that era and what we can learn from their stories. The first man rose through the naval ranks to command the USS *John Adams*. His accounts of the intense days of crisis readiness are "factual and direct," and told within the "we" perspective of the military. The second serviceman flew B-52s in the Strategic Air Command, and also tells his story "as a part of the larger armed forces collective," describing the stressful daily routine but without personal stories. Another veteran recounts his naval experiences through the lens of his homosexuality, how he was treated and instances of intolerance and even dismissal. The fourth veteran provides personal memories of submarine service during the Missile Crisis, loading live torpedoes, and even the lack of entertainment options. While the four accounts describe life on the brink of war, they demonstrate that for each veteran it was a different event or war, and that there are an "infinite variety of mili-

tary experiences." These personal accounts enrich our understanding of the "meaning of the Crisis and its place in history."

CONCURRENT SESSION 2C: ASPECTS OF CIVIL WAR HISTORY

Chair: David Turk, Historian, U.S. Marshals Service

The session, "Aspects of Civil War History," featured presentations from Alec Bennett of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Christian McWhirter, a Civil War historian from the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. Their topics spanned the last 150 years, and while Mr. Bennett explored the federal government's active role in how we remember the Civil War, Mr. McWhirter examined the limits of federal authority during the conflict.

Alec Bennett presented first on the rather surprising history of the 32nd Indiana Infantry Monument. Originally carved in 1862 by August Bloedner, the "Bloedner Monument" commemorated the Battle of Rowlett's Station (1861) and the German-born U.S. troops who died there. Weather-beaten and worn, the Bloedner Monument was removed from Cave Hill National Cemetery by the National Cemetery Administration (NCA) in 2008. After working in tandem with private conservators, the NCA moved the original memorial to the Frazier History Museum in Louisville, KY, and commissioned a "successor monument." The replacement Bloedner Monument features the original German inscriptions on the front, with an English transcription on the back, and was installed in Cave Hill National Cemetery in the fall of 2011. It was formally dedicated last December.

In "Those Brazen Monstrosities: Civil War Regimental Bands and the Limits of Federal Power," Christian McWhirter offered a fresh look at how Washington failed to exert more control over the everyday affairs of its army, and what that process tells us about the North's general war design. When the Union retrenched in 1862, regimental



Christian McWhirter, of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, presented on regimental bands as part of the panel on Civil War history.

bands were discharged as a cost-saving measure. The bands tended to have wide support among the troops, however, and Congress' decision rankled many in the field. Many regiments simply found ways around it: they ignored the ban; listed musicians as privates on muster rolls; or welcomed them back without question after being discharged. Officials also struggled to enforce the

rule, and by 1863—after a series of Union victories in 1862, and the beginning of the Union draft—the anxiety surrounding regimental bands appeared to have faded. The soldiers’ heated response, Mr. McWhirter argued, indicates that soldiers were fighting the war for reasons well beyond a belief in absolute federal authority, or else they would have obeyed the ban in the first place. Musical and cultural expression, they believed, was a right regardless of how, where, or when they served.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2D: NEW VOICES IN FEDERAL HISTORY

Chair: Matt Wasniewski, Historian, Office of History and Preservation, U.S. House of Representatives

This session introduced new scholarship in late 20th-century U.S. history. Jason Doom explored the changes in the United States Information Agency (USIA) since its founding in 1953. The agency’s early mission included propaganda work and a State Department cultural affairs program as part of a larger policy of “containment.” By 1961, there was confusion over its roles, and by 1973 it couldn’t report on current news or criticize the USSR. Its funding was in danger, and reorganization was inevitable. While the 1975 Stanton Commission Report stressed the importance of cultural programs, the agency’s programs were guided by paternalism. President Carter’s emphasis on human rights and international openness, including funding cuts to violating nations, redefined the USIA debate—its name was changed to the International Communication Agency (ICA). He stressed a two-way dialogue for the agency. Involving Secretary Cyrus Vance, the question became one of degree of State Department control, or would it be autonomous under the White House. President

Reagan changed the title back to USIA, but it reflected little of the containment policies of the past. However, to what extent did it incorporated Carter’s change of course to international dialogue?



Christopher Hickman discussed research into the effects of 1962 Supreme Court decisions on issues of religion in public schools.

Christopher Hickman investigated the legacy of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren on the broader question of church and state relations. In particular, the Court’s 8-1 decision in *Engel v. Vitale* (1962) struck down religious recitations in schools. The decision was applauded by President Kennedy but decried by conservatives such as Barry Goldwater and Everett Dirksen, who campaigned against what they saw as “secularism,” removing God from public life. Dirksen urged a constitutional amendment to permit school prayer. They also criticized what they saw as an extension of federal power. However, as Hickman, found, compliance with those “top-down” mandates at the local level was delayed and even absent in many areas. The issue remained important through the 60s, as John Ashbrook, for example campaigned in part against the Court’s decisions. And, the larger question it prompted, that of the extent of federal power, remains central in many issues today.

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The Society’s business meeting followed the sessions. Left to right are Treasurer Dave Turk, Secretary/Membership Chair Sejal Patel, Vice President Marc Rothenberg, and President Matt Wasniewski.

George C. Daughan accepts the George Pendleton Prize by video.



SHFG ANNOUNCES PRIZES AT ANNUAL AWARDS LUNCHEON

Awards Committee Chair Suzanne Junod presided over the presentation of the Society's prizes at the Annual Awards Luncheon during the SHFG Conference at Archives II. Additional information and images are on our web site at www.shfg.org. The following prizes were awarded:

HENRY ADAMS PRIZE

John V. Quarstein, *The Monitor Boys: The Crew of the Union's First Ironclad* (Charleston, South Carolina: The HistoryPress, 2011)

GEORGE PENDLETON PRIZE

George C. Daughan, *1812: The Navy's War* (New York: Basic Books, 2011)

JAMES MADISON PRIZE

Kevin Adams and Khal Schneider, "Washington is a Long Way Off": The Round Valley War and the Limits of Federal Power on a California Indian Reservation," *Pacific Historical Review*, vol. 80 (4), May 2010

CHARLES THOMSON PRIZE

Randy Stone and Jennifer Ross-Nazzal, "The Accidents: A Nation's Tragedy, NASA's Challenge," *Wings in Orbit: Scientific and Engineering Legacies of the Space Shuttle* (Washington DC: NASA, 2011)

Roger D. Launius, "Climate Change and the Space Age: An Historiographical Review," *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change 2* (May/June 2011): 412–427

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE

Jonathan W. White, editor, *Guide to Research in Federal Judicial History* (Washington, DC: Federal Judicial Center, 2010)

JOHN WESLEY POWELL PRIZE

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Rehabilitation Project General Services Administration, John W. McCormack Building

Carr Cabin Stabilization and Repair Project, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

ROGER R. TRASK AWARD

Raymond W. Smock, Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies

The Maryellen Trautman Award and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Award were not presented this year. For more information, visit www.shfg.org/shfg/awards/awards-requirements.



Khal Schneider (right) accepts the Madison Prize from Nicholas Schlosser. Kevin Adams was not present.

Bess Savage, John Buckley, & Jean Caroon (left to right) accept the Powell Prize for the John W. McCormack Building project.



Liz Petrella, National Park Service, presents the John Wesley Powell Prize for the Carr Cabin, to Ray Willis, U.S. Forest Service.

Jonathan W. White (right) accepts the Thomas Jefferson Prize from Jennifer Ross-Nazzal, NASA (left) and Annette Amerman.



Roger D. Launius (right), NASM, accepts the Thomson Prize from Nicholas Schlosser.



Jennifer Ross-Nazzal (NASA) accepts the Thomson prize from Nicholas Schlosser. Randy Stone was not present.

FEDERAL HISTORY OFFICE PROFILE

The *Federalist* profiles a different history office in each issue.

Please direct texts, comments, and inquiries to editor Joan Zenzen at joanz10@verizon.net.

THE NAVAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE COMMAND

The Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), headed by the Director of Naval History, manages the official history program of the United States Navy. A professional staff of archivists, curators, historians, librarians, museum specialists, and Navy personnel carries out historical activities and provides resources to the Fleet.

The Naval History and Heritage Command traces its lineage to 1800 when President John Adams asked Benjamin Stoddert, the first Secretary of the Navy, to prepare a catalog of professional books for the secretary's office. Following the War of 1812, the library moved to various locations, including the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Eisenhower Executive Office Building). In 1882 the library was placed in the Bureau of Navigation under noted international lawyer and U.S. Naval Academy professor James Russell Soley, who consolidated rare books, images, and other documents into the Office of Library and Naval War Records. He also subscribed to professional journals and began collecting official naval records, particularly those relating to the Union and Confederate navies. Completed in 1927, the 31 volumes in the Civil War series marked the beginning of a responsibility to collect, edit, and publish historic naval documents, a mission that the NHHC continues today.

Once America entered World War I, emphasis shifted to gathering documents, such as war diaries and operational reports, from naval commands deployed in the European theater. To handle the arrival of these records, the Navy established a Historical Section in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations at the "Main Navy" Building on Constitution Avenue in Washington, DC. The library, by now holding more than 50,000 volumes, remained separate in the State, War, and Navy Building. In 1921 Captain Dudley W. Knox was named head of both the Historical Section and the Office of Naval Records and Library. For the next 25 years he was the driving force behind the Navy's history and archival programs. Knox pioneered an oral history program to complement the developing World War II operational archives. Before the war ended, President Franklin D. Roosevelt commissioned Harvard professor Samuel Eliot Morison to lead a team of historians in preparing the 15-volume *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*. Morison relied not only on



Naval History and Heritage Command headquarters is located at the foot of Leutze Park in the historic Washington Navy Yard, DC. The Venetian 5.75-inch bronze howitzer (foreground) is believed to be a trophy from the early 19th-century Barbary Wars; the gray anchor (background) is from the carrier USS *Enterprise* (CV 6), which saw significant action in the Pacific theater during World War II.

his own experience in combat theaters but also on those records assembled in Knox's archives.

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal established the Office of Naval History to coordinate the Morison volumes and other history projects. In 1949 that office merged with the Office of Naval Records and Library and was renamed the Naval History Division. Using Knox's artifact collection, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Admiral Arleigh Burke established in 1962 a sea heritage display center (now the National Museum of the United States Navy) in the historic Washington Navy Yard. When the Naval History Division shifted from a headquarters establishment to a field activity under the CNO in 1971, it was renamed the Naval Historical Center (NHC) and moved its activities, including the library, to the Navy Yard. Fifteen years later, the Navy Art Collection and the Naval Aviation History and Publications Division also became part of the NHC. In 2005 the Navy museums were consolidated under the Naval Historical Center, which was redesignated as the Naval History and Heritage Command in 2008.

Today, the NHHC collects, preserves, and makes available the official records, artwork, artifacts, documents, photographs, and other materials that best embody the U.S. Navy's history and heritage. It oversees Navy programs

and instructions related to history; produces and publishes historical knowledge products in a variety of media; plans and executes nationwide commemorations, such as the War of 1812 bicentennial and the yearly Battle of Midway celebration; advises the Navy, other agencies, and the public regarding Navy ship and aircraft wrecks; and administers grants, fellowships, and internships.

Staff experts in reference and research respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Department of Veterans Affairs requests; recommend ship and facility names for the Secretary of the Navy; and answer inquiries from Congress, the Navy, and the public. Through reference services, the interlibrary loan program, and Internet outreach, the Navy Department Library provides public access to books, manuscripts, and other textual sources that enrich the understanding of naval and maritime history, customs,

and traditions. A Senior Historian, who oversees research and writing projects, also serves as the command liaison with government-wide history programs and academic institutions.

A Navy Reserve documentation detachment and volunteer unit provide a vital link between the command and the Fleet. Since 1991, Reserve historians have deployed to U.S. Navy, joint, and combatant commands worldwide to conduct oral history interviews, collect historically significant artifacts and documents, and produce combat art.

Across the nation, ten official Navy museums educate visitors about U.S. Navy history through exhibits, student curricula, and public programs. Dedicated to Fleet and community outreach, they are the National Museum of the U.S. Navy, Washington, DC; Great Lakes Naval Museum, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL; Hampton Roads Naval Museum, Norfolk, VA; National Naval Aviation Museum, Pensacola, FL; Naval Undersea Museum, Keyport, WA; Puget Sound Navy Museum, Bremerton, WA; Naval War College Museum, Newport, RI; U.S. Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA; Submarine Force Museum and Historic Ship *Nautilus*, Groton, CT; and U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, MD. The Naval History and Heritage Command also manages a Boston detachment that maintains USS *Constitution*, the Navy's oldest commissioned warship, which is open for public tours.

The command publishes a wide variety of knowledge products that serve the need for comprehensive and objective information on U.S. naval history, from web exhibits and brochures to scholarly works. Volume 12 of *The Naval Documents of the American Revolution* is in production, and volume 4 of *The Naval War of 1812* is in development, with expected publication in mid-2013 and mid-2014, respectively. Since 2009 the NHHC has released four titles in the Vietnam War series—*The Approaching Storm*, *Nixon's Trident*, *The Battle Behind Bars*, and *Navy Medicine in Vietnam*—and historians continue to work on the series in anticipation of the Defense Department's commemoration of the war. In May 2012 the command released its newest publication, *Ready Seapower: A History of the U.S. Seventh Fleet*, which complements the 2007 *Anchor of Resolve: A History of U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/Fifth Fleet*. The quintessential reference work *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships (DANFS)* is online and regularly updated, and a new edition of the chronology *United States Naval Aviation* is also in production.

The command website (www.history.navy.mil) provides a wealth of information for researchers, such as original records, photographs, publications, Navy instructions, and ships' histories. From its modest beginning in 1995 to today's updated design, the website continues to add resources such as the online Library catalog and FOIA reading room. A vibrant presence on Facebook, Flickr,

NAVAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE COMMAND

805 Kidder Breeze Street SE
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5060

Director of Naval History: Capt. Henry J. "Jerry" Hendrix II, USN (PhD)

Assistant Director, Histories and Archives: Gregory J. Martin

Assistant Director, Museums and Collections: Dr. Joseph "Jay" Thomas

Senior Historian: Dr. Michael J. Crawford

Staff: 388 personnel (civilian, military, contractor), including 96 at the Washington headquarters

Office Activities and Responsibilities:

NHHC manages the official history program of the United States Navy, ten Navy museums nationwide, and a detachment that maintains USS *Constitution*, the oldest U.S. warship in commission.

Recent Publications:

Ready Seapower: A History of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, by Edward J. Marolda, 2012

The Battle Behind Bars: Navy and Marine POWs in the Vietnam War, by Stuart I. Rochester, 2010

Navy Medicine in Vietnam: Passage to Freedom to the Fall of Saigon, by Jan K. Herman, 2010

Mud, Muscle, and Miracles: Marine Salvage in the United States Navy, by Captain Charles A. Bartholomew, USN and Commander William I. Milwee, Jr., USN (Ret.), 2d ed., 2009

Contact: NHHC Public Affairs Office

Tel: 202.433.7880/5257

nhhpublicaffairs@navy.mil

www.history.navy.mil

www.history.navy.mil/museums/index.html

YouTube, Twitter, and other social media sites broadly communicate the value of the command's intellectual and heritage assets, and a naval blog in partnership with the U.S. Naval Institute invites thoughtful dialogue and interaction with the public and the Navy. Together these resources connect the Web 2.0 generation to the Navy's history, heritage, and significant contributions to the nation's safety and prosperity.

The Naval History and Heritage Command continues to build on the legacy of its predecessors, serving as the Navy's institutional memory and central resource on naval history, traditions, and customs. Combining technology, subject matter expertise, and robust community outreach programs, the command informs the Navy, the U.S. government, and the American people of the nation's rich naval heritage and its connections to present-day operations in a global environment.

PLANNING THE ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION CONSORTIUM

By Daniel Barbiero

The records of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) make up one of the largest and most used collections in the National Academy of Sciences' Archives. Spanning the years 1945–1982 and covering approximately 54½ linear feet, the records group documents the history of the NAS's decades-long study of the various health effects on survivors of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

Although the NAS's ABCC collection is the major collection of records produced by the project, other ABCC and ABCC-related records do exist in other repositories, most notably of the Texas Medical Center Library in Houston and to some extent in Japan. In the mid-summer of 2010, a research visit to the United States by Kaori Maekawa, then of the National Institute of Japanese Literature, brought us all—Kaori, archivist Philip Montgomery of the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library, and myself—into contact. Once we became aware of each other's existence, the idea quickly arose of coming up with a way to make our collections more accessible to researchers by pooling our resources. Philip had been involved with a digital archives project entailing collaboration between Rice University, the University of Maryland, and the Instituto Mora in Mexico, so it was only natural that he suggested a digital collaboration between our institutions.

Philip's proposal was very attractive to us at NAS, since we had from the beginning wanted to make the ABCC collection accessible to an international user base. By the very nature of its content the ABCC collection is of international interest, something that was underscored by the intense use it got by Japanese researchers in 1994–95 during the run-up to the 50th anniversary of the bombings. The collection had been processed expressly with the anniversary in mind, and the folder list was put up on the then-new (to us, anyway) Internet. In fact, the NAS Archives' web presence was created specifically to make the ABCC collection files list accessible to Japanese researchers, who would, we



ABCC Clinic Medical Director William Moloney examines atomic bomb survivor at ABCC's Hiroshima facility, 1950. NAS Archives photo.

hoped, be spared the need to come to Washington simply to find out what folders the collection contained. So the idea of forming a consortium to create a web site collecting all of the ABCC-related finding aids in one place was just a natural development and expansion of what we'd already done. We readily agreed.

Once we agreed that an ABCC Consortium would be a good thing, we had to devise its scope and consequent features, as expressed in a set of back-of-the-envelope specifications.

First and most fundamentally, the site would function as a single point of entry to as many ABCC-related finding aids as possible. At minimum these would include the finding aids from the ABCC collections of the NAS, the Texas Medical Center Library, and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial. The finding aids of collections at other repositories would be added as well, once the core collection of our own finding aids had been assembled and posted.

The finding aids would have to be searchable individually and collectively. In practice this means that a search engine would have to be purchased or developed that could range across multiple finding aids maintained by multiple institutions.

At least a skeleton of basic information on ABCC and the collections represented would form the core of the site's content, to be added to as the scope of the site expands or as time and resources become available to allow us to sketch in the details. And of course this information would have to appear in both English and Japanese.

The original plan was just to collect the finding aids in one place. But soon an expanded view of the consortium's potential came about. The Japanese participants obtained grants from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science as part of an archival project concerning records of the pre-war and wartime Japanese colonial and occupied territories and records pertaining to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through this project, represented by Professor Masahito Ando of Gakushuin University, our Japanese colleagues managed to find funding to digitize the NAS ABCC collection in its entirety—all 124 boxes' worth. Having a digital version of the NAS collection on hand quickly opened up the possibility of making the entire collection web-available, through the consortium's site. We felt that this would provide enormous advantages—particularly for Japanese researchers, who no longer would have to put up with the cost and inconvenience of making the trip to the United States to use the collection.

Putting together a definitive hub for ABCC-related records collections with these specifications involves a number of challenges, as can easily be imagined.

First is the question of common standards. Different institutions can be expected to have their finding aids residing in different format. Ours for example exist in two different forms: Word documents and as entries in an Access database that functions as an overall finding aid for all of the institution's collections. How then do we get these different finding aids to fit together in order to be made accessible from one single point of entry? We'd need to find a common standard. Once that's found, there'll be time and money involved in converting the disparate finding aids to that standard. Which brings us to:

Funding. Of course. Archival projects are not and never have been the highest priority for our institution and it's safe to say for others as well. Yet on the positive side much of the work on the NAS end has already been done—our ABCC collection is organized and the finding aids written.

We also will need a host for the consortium site—who will provide the servers and IT infrastructure. Fortunately, Philip is investigating whether the TMC Library can host the consortium site.

A bilingual site by definition involves a language challenge. Fortunately our Japanese counterparts have excellent

English, a great advantage for those of us in U.S. repositories working with them. Presumably a systematic translation project will be undertaken at some point, as all information available is made available in both English and Japanese.

An expanded consortium—one going beyond the collections of the three founding institutions—would entail an actuarial challenge. Simply put, obtaining records from past ABCC personnel would inevitably run up against the effects of time. ABCC was established in 1946; it's a matter of statistics that the people involved during the early years are disappearing. Thus we'd need to contact them before time runs out, or before their heirs could discard their papers.

The digitization of the NAS ABCC collection raised its own set of challenges, all of them by now overcome. But they're worth mentioning, since they're probably representative of the challenges facing any kind of international digitization project.

Negotiation of the contracts between the NAS, the Japanese university requesting and funding the digitization, and the digitizing contractor was complicated by the need to translate English-language legal documents into Japanese as well as travel entailed for review and signing of contracts and agreements. Although the process was time-consuming, in the end English legalese was successfully rendered into Japanese legalese.

The digitization itself was relatively smooth, but it did require close attention to the results, with an eye toward ensuring that the digital copies were accurate and the metadata correct. Some rescanning was necessary, but the project was completed within the allotted time.

Interestingly, the fact that the NAS ABCC records were inaccessible for the three years of digitizing was not an issue. The timing of the project was made to coincide with the temporary closure of the NAS Archives' home building for a comprehensive renovation project. The records would've had to go into offsite, inaccessible storage during that period anyway, so it was a matter of choosing one inconvenience over another. The inconvenience we chose would at least result in a digital copy of the collection, and would in the end allow all three repositories to have access to the NAS collection, whether actually (in my case) or virtually (in the cases of Houston and Japan).

The ABCC repositories consortium is, we think, an effective way to exploit the ability of electronic communications to rendered spatial distances meaningless. For the NAS Archives, at least, it represents not so much a radical break with precedent as it does the logical extension of what it was that brought us to establish a web presence in the first place. For more information, visit <http://www7.nationalacademies.org/archives>.

Daniel Barbiero is Manager of the Archives and Records Offices at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. He can be reached at dbarbier@nas.edu.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

SECURING OUR NONPROFIT STATUS

By Charles Downs

Most of the SHFG Archives' Treasurers' files are the mundane record of financial transactions, bank statements, copies of invoices, cancelled checks, and ledgers. Much of it documents the payment of SHFG dues, or funding special events, such as the annual conference or Hewlett dinner. The Archives also holds records, however, that document the Society's early efforts to achieve tax-exempt status from the Washington, DC, and federal governments—recognition that was not automatic.

In order to qualify for tax exempt status, the SHFG had to incorporate as a nonprofit corporation with the District of Columbia's Office of the Recorder of Deeds, which it did in 1980. The Society received a Certificate showing it to have met all the District of Columbia's requirements to be a nonprofit corporation. This also entitled the Society to a Certificate of Exemption for DC sales and use taxes.

This may have squared the Society with the District of Columbia, but the Federal Internal Revenue Service had its own requirements to grant tax exempt status. In a letter dated August 29, 1980, the IRS District Director stated that the Society's initial submission of Form 1023, Application for Recognition of Tax Exemption Under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, did not provide enough information to show that the organization was "exclusively" educational, and the choice of activities code indicated that it was a professional association exempt under Section 501(c) (6). The Society was given 21 days to explain how it served a "public educational" interest rather than the professional interests of its members. The Society responded with more information on October 4, 1980. However, a letter from the IRS dated December 6, 1980, recognized the Society's exempt status under section 501(c) (3). But because it was a newly created organization, the IRS was not

making a final determination of the Society's foundation status under section 509(a). The Society was to be treated as a publicly supported organization rather than a private foundation if it provided the information required showing that it met the public support requirements. In a letter dated December 22, 1981, the IRS stated that, as they had not received the Society's amended "governing instrument," it was revoking the Society's tax exempt status retroactively. David Trask, the Society's President, responded on January 18, appealing the IRS determination, writing that the organization's articles were now amended. The sentence "The Society is a permanent organization" was replaced by "The duration shall be perpetual. The term Board of Directors" was substituted for "the Executive Council." The Society asked for the restoration of its tax exempt status.

Even after the Society's articles were amended, the IRS was not satisfied. Apparently in 1983, IRS letters and Society responses kept crossing in the mail. William Dudley, Society's first Treasurer, identified the real culprit. In a letter to Trask dated September 19, 1983, he wrote, Part of the problem lies in our internal communications. IRS takes from four to six weeks to answer a letter, but they expect you to answer their letters in something under three weeks."

Problems in timely communication with the IRS continued until 1986. After noting that his letter, dated June 11, 1986, superseded an earlier IRS letter of February 25, 1986, Teddy Kern, the IRS District Director, recognized the Society's status was not that of a private foundation, and that its tax exempt status was still in effect. Kern also urged, "Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records." For further information on the SHFG Archives, write to chasdowns@verizon.net



David F. Trask, SHFG president in 1981.

MAKING HISTORY

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AHA's Executive Director Testifies for Humanities Funding: On March 22, 2012, American Historical Association Executive Director James Grossman testified before the House Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies. Speaking on behalf of the AHA and the National Humanities Alliance, Grossman urged the subcommittee to provide no less than \$154.3 million to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for fiscal year 2013.

Bancroft Prize Winners for 2012: The three winners of Columbia University's prestigious Bancroft Prize are all AHA members: Anne F. Hyde (AHA Council member and professor at Colorado College) won for *Empires, Nations, and Families: A History of the North American West, 1800–1860*; Daniel T. Rodgers (Princeton University) won for *Age of Fracture*; and Tomiko Brown-Nagin (University of Virginia) won for *Courage to Dissent: Atlanta and the Long History of the Civil Rights Movement*.

AHA Facebook Page Turns 2 Years Old: The AHA's Facebook page turned two years old on April 9, 2012, and now reaches over 4,500 followers. The AHA also maintains successful social media pages on Twitter and LinkedIn.

ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The fall 2011 issue of *On Point: The Journal of Army History* features articles on the U.S. Constabulary Forces in Germany, 1946–1952, by David A. Kaufman; U.S. Army submachine guns of World War II, by Col. Charles A. Jones; the Mormon Battalion, 1840s, by Lt. Col. Sherman L. Fleek; Regulars in the West, 1861, Co. E. 2nd Infantry Regiment, by Donald McConnell and Gustav Person; and Camp Stoneman, California, by Lt. Col. Danny M. Johnson. There is also an illustrated review of the Fort George G. Meade Museum in Maryland. It notes the museum's newest exhibit on the Tank Corps "from its establishment in 1919 to its transfer to Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1932." An illustrated book review section features numerous titles covering many eras.

The winter 2012 issue of *On Point* includes the following articles: World War I posters (with illustrations) form the Army art collection; "No Greater Glory: The Four Chaplains and the Sinking of the USAT *Dorchester*," by Command Sergeant Major James H. Clifford; "Rutherford B. Hayes," by Emily George; "A Combined Effort: Chinese and American Tanks in Burma, 1944–1945," by Brigadier General Raymond E. Bell, Jr.; and "Fort Apache, Arizona," by Lieutenant Colonel Clayton R. Newell. For information, visit www.armyhistory.org.

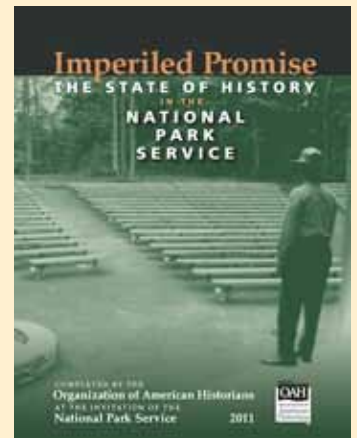
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FRUS in E-Book Format. The Office of the Historian at the U.S. Department of State has released its *Foreign Relations of the*

REVIEW: REPORT ON HISTORY WORK WITHIN NPS

The OAH has made available a far-reaching report on the practice and presentation of American history in the National Park Service titled *Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Park Service* (online at www.oah.org/programs/nps/imperiled_promise.html). The NPS Chief Historian had asked the OAH to undertake the study. Using surveys and talks with NPS personnel, the four authors write that while much is going well within the NPS, history work there "has been imperiled by the agency's weak support for its history workforce, by agency structures that confine history in isolated silos, by long-standing funding deficiencies, by often narrow and static conceptions of history's scope, and by timid interpretation." The study has serious implications for the future of federal history work as the NPS is perhaps the most extensive producer of public history projects apart from the military services, with history being central to about 400 park sites, and to the agency's online features. The report at its core urges the training and preparation of NPS historians for work in the 21st century, noting that the agency must present a more complex and interdisciplinary history, and "forthrightly address conflict and controversy both in and about the past." It must overcome the "fear of controversy" and "explore open-ended interpretation and multiple

perspectives." Several NPS projects are reviewed for their innovation and success, particularly in engagement in community and professional partnerships, but many others fall short. The authors offer numerous structural and philosophical recommendations, including to "emphasize connections of parks with the larger histories beyond their borders," to "highlight the effects of human activity in natural areas," and to make better connections with the rest of the history profession through interdisciplinary collaboration." The study goes far beyond this overview and is worth careful reading. Its real importance is in its attention to the potential of federal history work—what it can and must achieve, and what its civic responsibilities are. The report probes and elaborates on the ways in which vital public history work can achieve higher professional standards, and in so doing, work to continually define what public history work can and should be.



United States (FRUS) series in a new e-book format that is readable on popular electronic devices such as the Amazon Kindle and Apple iPad. The e-book edition combines many of the benefits of print and web publications in a new form that is portable and extremely convenient. During the pilot phase of the FRUS e-book initiative, five selected FRUS volumes will be offered on the Office of the Historian's e-book homepage (<http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/ebooks>). The public is invited to download the new e-books and provide feedback to help improve the FRUS e-book edition. At the conclusion of the pilot phase later this year, the Office will work to offer e-book versions of many more FRUS volumes both through the Office web site and on a wide array of e-bookstores. The Office will continue to expand and enhance its e-book offerings, as part of the ongoing FRUS digitization effort.

The FRUS e-book initiative is an outgrowth of the Office of the Historian's efforts to optimize the series for its web site. Because the Office adopted the Text Encoding Initiative's open, robust XML-based file format (TEI), a single digital master TEI file can store an entire FRUS volume and can be transformed into either a set of web pages or an e-book. The free, open source eXist-db server that powers the entire Office of the Historian web site also provides the tools needed to transform the FRUS TEI files into HTML and e-book formats. For questions about the FRUS e-book initiative or feedback about the "beta" FRUS e-books released today, please contact history_ebooks@state.gov.

H-FEDHIST GETS NEW EDITOR

Dr. William James Hull Hoffer, an associate professor of history at Seton Hall University, has taken over as editor of the H-FedHist listserv with SHFG's endorsement. Dr. Hoffer has served on the H-Law list as both a moderator and editorial board member for roughly four years. He is a scholar of the U.S. government, whose focus is largely in legal history, but overlapping nonetheless. His publications include, *To Enlarge the Machinery of Government: Congressional Debates and the Growth of the American State, 1858–1891* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006); *The Caning of Charles Sumner: Honor, Idealism and the Origins of the Civil War* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010), and *Plessy v. Ferguson: Race and Inequality in Jim Crow America* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2012). Sign up to receive e-mails and see the latest news at H-FedHist (<http://www.h-net.org/~fedhist/>)

LINCOLN GROUP OF D.C.

The Lincoln Group of D.C. is proud to announce their upcoming fall symposium, "Lincoln, the War, and the Constitution", which will be held on September 15, 2012, at the E. Berry Pretzman District Court, in their ceremonial courtroom, from 9 a.m., to 5:30 p.m. To register and read more about the speakers, go to www.lincolngroup.org/lincolnconstitution.html

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The recent issue of *News and Notes*, the History Office's newsletter (fourth quarter 2011), has summaries of the contributions of several Space Centers to the Space Shuttle program, including background from the Ames Research Center, Dryden Flight Research Center, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Johnson

Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, Langley Research Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, and Stennis Space Center. Records now available for research include a set of Office of Manned Spaceflight chronological correspondence files, 1984–90.

NASA also will hold a conference on October 25–26, 2012, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first successful planetary mission, Mariner 2 to Venus. It is titled "Solar System Exploration @ 50." The proceedings will consider "what we have learned about the other bodies of the solar system and the process whereby we have learned it."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The 2012 report of the Office of Government Information Services "Building a Bridge Between FOIA Requesters and Federal Agencies," is now online at <https://ogis.archives.gov/about-ogis/ogis-reports.htm>. OGIS is the government's ombudsman in FOIA matters, helping to solve problems between requesters and government agencies.

A new exhibit titled "Attachments: Faces and Stories from America's Gates" will run from June 15 to Sept 4, 2012. The exhibit tells stories of immigrants between 1880 and the end of World War II from a few of the millions of immigration case files at the National Archives. The documents—government forms—contain valuable stories of the immigrants' experiences while entering, staying, and leaving the United States. Many of the forms have images "attached." The stories reveal much detail about the difficult experiences immigrants faced from officials, foreign governments, wartime conditions, and their own communities. An exhibit catalog was also produced.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

In 2012 the National Institutes of Health celebrates the 125th anniversary of its founding in a one-room laboratory on Staten Island, NY. Several events and commemorations are scheduled for the year, including a web site on the founding of the Hygienic Laboratory, Staten Island, NY, by Joseph J. Kinyoun. Kinyoun, considered the founder of the present-day NIH, will be celebrated on a web site hosted by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) with contributions by a large NIAID team and will contain biographical information on Kinyoun, written by Dr. David Morens, NIAID, Joseph Kinyoun Houts (Kinyoun's great-grandson), Vicky Harden, and Anthony Fauci.

The National Library of Medicine celebrated its own 175th anniversary in 2011. The History of Medicine division recently published a hard-bound book detailing the hidden treasures of the NLM. Aptly titled *Hidden Treasure*, it celebrates the 175th anniversary of the NLM. Edited by Michael Sappol, designed by Laura Lindgrden, and photographed by Arne Svenson, the publication depicts the vast areas of the NLM's History of Medicine division in exquisite detail. See http://www.blastbooks.com/hidden_treasure.html?goback=.gde_1322227_member_97136643

The NIH Library has been active since the NIH was established. Currently, the Library is involved in a digital scanning process of publications as well as working with Archive-It (the Wayback Machine) to capture the web sites of the NIH.

The following are recent books published using NIH resources: Laura Stark, *Behind Closed Doors: IRBs and the Making of Ethical Research* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011);

Joseph November, *Biomedical Computing: Digitizing Life in the United States* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012); Victoria A. Harden, *AIDS at 30: A History* (Washington, DC: Potomac Books, Inc., 2012).

NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute's 2012 schedule of Professional Seminars in Historic Preservation & Cultural Management is available. The Institute is a nonprofit organization that educates those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. Classes include "The Recent Past: A Review of Mid-20th-Century Resources," NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources," and "Landscape Preservation: An Introduction." Customized, onsite instruction is available. For more information, visit www.npi.org, call 703-765-0100, or e-mail info@npi.org.

NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

James H. Bruns is the new director of the National Museum of the United States Navy. He assumes leadership as the Naval History and Heritage Command is considering moving the museum to a location just outside the western boundary of the Navy Yard in Washington, DC. It is projected to open in 2015. Bruns began his career as a curator with the Smithsonian Institution, then directed the National Postal Museum, and served as president and chief executive officer of the Atlanta Historical Society. The Navy Museum is in need of rebuilding as it is outdated and overcrowded. In addition, increased security at the Navy Yard after 9/11 made it less accessible to the public. The new museum will incorporate the technologies of modern theaters and interactives, as well as exhibits from the nearby Cold War Gallery in Building 70.

A new history museum opened on November 11, 2011, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with its first exhibit, titled "Brooklyn Navy Yard: Past, Present and Future." The yard was established in 1801 as one of the nation's first five yards. The yard produced many important vessels, including the USS *Arizona*. But the Navy closed it in the 1970s. The museum now joins several businesses there, and includes a large collection of historical documents, photographs, maps, engineering and architectural plans, and artifacts "relating to the legacy of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the thousands of men and women who served there during its 165 years of service to the nation," stated former navy Senior Historian Ed-



USS *Arizona* in the East River, New York City, 1916. *Naval History and Heritage Command*.

ward J. Marolda, who served on the museum's advisory council. The exhibits cover three floors of Building 92. For more information, visit www.bldg92.org.

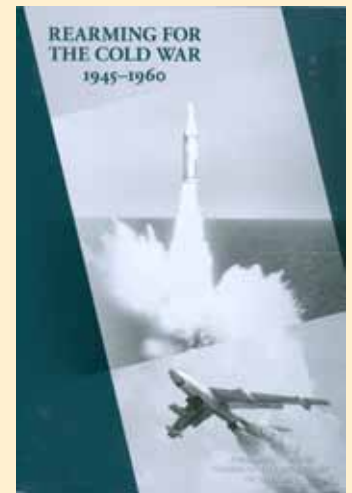
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, a Treasury Department bureau, commemorates its 150th anniversary in 2013. The oldest regulatory agency of the federal government, the OCC charters, regulates, and supervises the national banking system, as it has been doing since its creation in 1863.

The agency released a Call for Papers (available at <http://occ.gov/news-issuances/news-releases/2012/nr-occ-2012-52.html>) on the national banking system and its regulation. It is developing of a series of exhibits on agency history that will circulate at its major field locations. It is consolidating a wealth of historical materials on its Web site. A full-length history of the agency and the national banking system is also underway, with the assistance of History Associates Inc.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, HISTORICAL OFFICE

The Historical Office has published *Rearming for the Cold War, 1945–1960*, by Elliott Converse. This is the first publication in a multivolume series on the history of the acquisition of major weapon systems by the Department of Defense. The volume is an extensive overview of changes in acquisition policies, organizations, and processes within the United States military establishment during the decade-and-a-half following World War II. Many of the changes that shaped the nature and course of weapons research and development, production, and contracting through the end of the century were instituted between 1945 and 1960; many of the problems that have repeatedly challenged defense policymakers and acquisition professionals also first surfaced during these years.



This study is the first to combine the histories of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the military services into one account. The volume is organized chronologically, with individual chapters addressing the roles of OSD, the Army, Navy, and Air Force in two distinct periods. The first, roughly coinciding with President Truman's tenure, covers the years from the end of World War II through the end of the Korean War. The second spans the two terms of the Eisenhower presidency from 1953 through early 1961. The volume approaches the subject through discussion of the evolution of acquisition policies, organizations, and processes; the interservice and intraservice political context of acquisition; the relationship between rapidly advancing technology and acquisition; the role of the defense industry in new weapons development; the origins and growth of a specialized acquisition workforce; and acquisition reform. Case studies of in-

dividual systems illustrate the various forces influencing weapons programs.

These instruments of warfare—aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, guided missiles, naval vessels, and supporting electronic systems—when combined with nuclear warheads, gave the American military unprecedented deterrent and striking power. They were also enormously expensive. This study documents the efforts of political and military leaders in the Truman and Eisenhower administrations to overcome intractable political, technological, organizational, and financial challenges to arming the United States military for the Cold War struggle. See http://history.defense.gov/pub_acqh.shtml for more information.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The National Museum of American History will sponsor a Sesquicentennial Symposium on the American Civil War at the Smithsonian Institution, November 9–11, 2012. The conference is titled “Astride Two Ages: Technology and the Civil War,” and will focus on technology and the American Civil War, as part of the Smithsonian Institution’s contribution to the war’s sesquicentennial commemoration.

The Civil War in America was the first full-scale war shaped in major ways by the tools and weapons of the Industrial Revolution. Commanders looked to the past for tactics and organization, even as battle itself presaged the growing mechanization of war with new weapons that multiplied the range and efficiency at which death could be dealt. Ingenuity and imagination more than science marked the efforts of both sides to devise and apply new weapons and techniques. Civil War firsts—first used, or first used extensively—covered a broad range: the general use of rifled small arms and the appearance of breech loading and magazine arms, as well as early machine-gun systems; the normal disappearance of troops behind breastworks and into trenches, along with the use of wire entanglements and trench mortars; land and marine mines, torpedo boats, and submarines; and steam-powered armored warships. For all that, much of the soldier’s gear and arms had changed little from earlier times. That arms production both North and South included swords, lances, and pikes underscores the war’s transitional nature. Contact Bart Hacker at hackerb@si.edu for more information.

U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The U.S. Army Center of Military History publishes *Army History* (ISSN 1546-5330) quarterly for the professional development of Army historians and as Army educational and training literature. The bulletin is available at no cost to interested Army officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and civilian employees, as well as to individuals and offices that directly support Army historical work or Army educational and training programs. Correspondence, including requests to be added to the distribution of free copies or to submit articles, should be addressed to Managing Editor, *Army History*, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 103 Third Ave., Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5058, or sent by e-mail to Army.History1@conus.army.mil

The U.S. Army Center of Military History proud to announce the arrival of its newest publication: *The United States Army and World War II: The Collected Works*. The Center has consolidated its entire catalog of publications dealing with World War II onto a single DVD-ROM. The disc contains the entire United States Army in World War II series (the “Green Books”), as well as other World War II-related books, monographs, and pamphlets (a total of 156 publications!). Some of these titles have not been previously available in electronic format. All works found on the disc are in searchable Adobe PDF format. The publication may be purchased through Army requisition, or to check GPO prices and availability, go to GPO’s Online Bookstore at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or call (202) 512-1800 or toll-free 1-866-512-1800.

U.S. SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE

The U.S. Senate Historical Office presents a new online feature: States in the Senate. Each state has its own unique place in Senate history. Reminders that we are a union of states surround us as we walk the halls of the Senate office buildings and the U.S. Capitol, where state flags, seals, and cherished objects of art from the individual states are proudly displayed. As senators perform their constitutionally appointed duties, they bring to the Senate a part of their state’s culture and contribute to their state’s history. Visit “States in the Senate” to learn about the men and women who have represented each state in the United States Senate, and scroll through an annotated and illustrated timeline of each state’s milestones and significant events. Learn how each state helped shape the Senate, and how the Senate influenced each state. Visit www.senate.gov/states

U.S. TREASURY

The year 2012 is a significant milestone for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) and the United States Mint (Mint) as the BEP is recognizing its 150th anniversary, and the Mint, its 220th. There are three other milestones that the Mint will commemorate—the 75th anniversaries of the United States Mint at San Francisco, the United States Mint at West Point, and the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox.

To mark these events, the BEP and the Mint are engaging in year-long celebrations built around the theme of “Making American History.” The goal is to highlight that the BEP and the Mint’s contributions to our nation promote and educate the public on American history, as illustrated on each denomination of notes and coins; recognize the manufacturing mission and innovations at both bureaus; and emphasize that our notes and coins are made in America.

Both the BEP and the Mint will be developing special historical initiatives for the public during 2012. New material will appear on the web sites (www.bep.gov and www.usmint.gov) as well as on the tours at the United States Mint production facilities in Denver and Philadelphia and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, DC, and Fort Worth, Texas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

VIEW RECENT FEDERAL HISTORY PUBLICATIONS AT
www.shfg.org/shfg/category/recentpublications



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FEDERALIST CALENDAR

June 28–30, 2012. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). “Revolutionary Aftermaths.” Hartford, Connecticut. Visit <http://www.shafr.org>

July 19–22, 2012. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). Annual meeting. “Local and Global Connections in the Early Republic: New Approaches and New Contexts.” Visit <http://faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/ctfriend/SHEAR1.htm>

Aug. 6–11, 2012. Society of American Archivists (SAA). Annual Meeting. “Beyond Borders.” San Diego, Calif. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference>

Aug. 9–11, 2012. Association for Documentary Editing (ADE). Annual Meeting. “Documenting Democracy.” Charlottesville, VA. Visit <http://www.documentaryediting.org/meeting/index.html>

Oct. 4–7, 2012. The Society for the History of Technology. Annual Meeting, Copenhagen. Visit http://www.historyoftechnology.org/annual_meeting.html

Oct. 10–14, 2012. Oral History Association (OHA), Annual Meeting. “Sing It Out, Shout It Out, Say It Out Loud: Giving Voice through Oral History.” Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/2012-call-for-papers/>

Oct. 18–21, 2012. Historical Society of Washington, DC. 39th Annual Conference on D.C. Historical Studies. Washington, DC. Visit <http://www.historydc.org/events/historicalstudiesconference.aspx>

Oct. 25–26, 2012. NASA Symposium. “Solar System Exploration @ 50.” Washington, DC. Visit www.nasa.gov

Nov. 15–18, 2012. American Studies Association. Annual Meeting. “Dimensions of Empire and Resistance: Past, Present, and Future.” San Juan, Puerto Rico. Visit http://www.theasa.net/annual_meeting/

Nov. 2012. Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Symposium. “Astride Two Ages: Technology and the Civil War.” Washington, DC. Contact Bart Hacker with paper submissions by Apr. 30, 2012: hackerb@si.edu

Jan. 3–6, 2013. American Historical Association (AHA). Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA. “Lives, Places, Stories.” Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual/next.htm>