

HEWLETT LECTURE HIGHLIGHTS THE CHALLENGES OF FEDERAL RECORD KEEPING

On October 24, SHFG members and their guests enjoyed a fine meal at Clyde's of Gallery Place in Washington, DC, and conversation with colleagues from numerous federal agencies, and then heard from a panel on "The Role of Federal Historians in Records Management." The far-reaching panel discussion made it very clear that we historians and record keepers live in an extremely critical and consequential time for our profession. At

issue was the rapidly expanding body of electronic federal records and our unpreparedness to identify and preserve the most important collections.

The evening featured three panelists (pictured below) with very different roles and backgrounds to discuss new government-wide initiatives and how they can be effectively implemented to resolve our records crisis.

President Barack Obama and his administration recognized this serious dilemma in his Presidential Memorandum of November 28, 2011, the most extensive executive initiative on the issue since the 1950 Federal Records Act. The memorandum stated that "proper records management is the backbone of open Government," but that "the surge in information could overwhelm agency systems, leading to higher costs and lost

"The Hewlett Lecture panelists reminded me of the important perspective historians bring to records management. And as an audience member said, historians are the ones who care about our agency's official records and bring the long view to the task."

— Lu Ann Jones, National Park Service



Lincoln Bramwell



KC Johnson



Paul Wester

See "Hewlett Lecture" cont'd on page 4

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

The SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (SHFG) and ORAL HISTORY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC REGION (OHMAR) announce a joint conference to be held April 4–5, 2013, at National Archives II in College Park, Maryland.

Theme: "Public History in the Digital Age"

The program committee invites participants to broadly interpret the conference theme, "Public History in the Digital Age." Topics might include the historiography of oral history practice and theory; the impact of technology on the practice and sharing of public history; the challenges of managing and distributing data in the digital age; the evolving relationship between public history and the web; oral history programs in federal history offices; and research in the history of the federal government.

- Deadline for proposals: January 18, 2013.
- Please send all correspondence, including questions and proposals, to ShfgOhmar2013@gmail.com
- For information: www.shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/ or www.ohmar.org

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Marc Rothenberg

This column was triggered by four events. The first was an email in August, shortly followed by a telephone call, from Katherine Finley, Executive

Director of the Organization of American Historians. Three weeks after Finley's email, I received a copy of a research paper from Laura Sweeney of California State University San Marcos. In September, the Graduate and Early Career Caucus (GECC) of the History of Science Society announced a CV review at the annual meeting. Finally, in October I was contacted by an economist from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What the four events had in common was that each dealt with federal history as a career path. Finley interviewed me for a career booklet for graduate students about to enter the job market. Sweeney's paper analyzed job prospects for the holder of a master's degree in history (I know that some SHFG members have read the paper, because you were on the distribution list. For those who weren't and are interested, an abridged version of her paper appears in this issue of *The Federalist*). The GECC of the History of Science Society identified federal history as one of six areas, along with academia and policy, for which graduate students and early careerists could receive feedback on their CVs from senior Society members. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics was developing career information for the occupation of federal historians.

All of this attention reinforces my long-held belief that being a federal historian is to be part of a sub-specialty, even a sub-culture. Federal historians share a subject area interest with researchers inside and outside of academia. Their responsibilities and research products are not

different from other public historians. But the combination of subject area and products places the federal historian in his or her own little niche in the larger historical community. We are a different career path.

Both Finley and Sweeney asked how one prepares for this alternative career in federal history—alternative compared to the academic career that most history graduate students are being prepared for (whether these graduate students actually want a career in academia is another issue). In particular what should the graduate school be doing differently to educate future federal historians?

In her longer paper, Sweeney identifies the skills that federal historians believe are necessary for employment in federal history offices. Relying on her interviews, she concludes that federal history jobs require three very different skill sets. Of primary importance are the research skills, such as skill in doing archival research, necessary to discover the historical information. But she also identifies additional necessary skills, which she divides into "hard skills" and "soft skills." Among the "hard" skills are oral history interviewing and computer skills. "Soft" skills include both what can be characterized as personality traits, such as flexibility, commitment, and attention to detail, and what I would call interpersonal skills. The most important of these is what Sweeney defines as "having a team member mentality that can work with both co-workers and people outside the office."

It is absolutely essential that federal historians have the ability to work as part of a team. Even in one-person history offices, the success of the program often depends on successful interaction with editors, web designers, and other experts. But this is a trainable skill. Techniques to improve teamwork and team communication are a staple of office practice. Unlike graduate programs in history, graduate programs in science inculcate teamwork and team member mentality into their students very early on. (Perhaps a symptom of the difference: I have often found that contributions of graduate students that would earn them a junior co-authorship in a science paper garner

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Issues one-year-old and older (Second Series) are available, along with an index to articles, on the Society's web site at www.shfg.org.

Opinions expressed in articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the positions of *The Federalist*, the SHFG, or the agencies or organizations where the authors are employed.

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nothing more than a footnote acknowledgement in a history paper.)

It is essential for the long-term health of our sub-field that there is a pool of graduate students and early career historians who have the necessary teamwork and communication skills to work in the federal history environment. Should we be working with graduate schools to help this happen? Should the SHFG consider this a topic for its workshop program providing training to graduate students? Let me know what you think (josephhenr@aol.com).

Our workshop program is the newest addition to the activities sponsored by SHFG. We have just had a very successful Hewlett Lecture, organized by Vice President David McMillen, with the assistance of former President

Matt Wasniewski. For those of you who missed it, an account can be found elsewhere in this issue of *The Federalist*. Two more events are on the horizon, On December 5, at 5:30 p.m., at the National Archives Building (Archives I), the SHFG will have its annual holiday party. Please come and meet old friends and make new ones. And on April 4 and 5, 2013, the Society will hold its annual conference at Archives II in College Park, MD. Always the highlight of our annual activities, this year the conference will be held jointly with the Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region association. The program committee invites participants to broadly interpret the conference theme, "Public History in the Digital Age." Please look at the Call for Papers in *The Federalist* and online at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>. I look forward to seeing you at both of these events.

IN MEMORIAM, ANNA NELSON



Anna Nelson died on September 27 in Washington, DC. She had retired after teaching diplomatic history at American University for 22 years. In her long association with government, she was a member of the National Study Commission on Records and Documents, 1976–77;

the State Department's Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, 1992–94; and the Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board, 1994–98. As a scholar, her awards included the American Historical Association's Troyer Steele Anderson Prize, and a public-policy fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. She was a member of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society for History in the Federal Government.

She was active in the public history movement in the late 1970s and in the organization of the Society for History in the Federal Government, urging cooperation between historians and archivists, establishment of a House of Representatives History Office, and the need to establish professional standards in federal history offices. She urged that the AHA's National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) represent and promote historical programs. A memorial service was held at the Cosmos Club on Thursday, November 8, from 5 to 7 p.m.



CALL FOR PAPERS

FEDERAL HISTORY JOURNAL

Federal History, the journal of the Society for History in the Federal Government, seeks articles for upcoming issues.

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.

SHFG DIRECTORY

SHFG is compiling the Directory of Federal Historical Programs online. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/directory-of-history-offices/> to complete and submit a directory form.

Send form to webmaster@shfg.org

“Hewlett Lecture” continued from page 1

records.” He empowered the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to develop and manage a 21st-century “framework,” in cooperation with federal agencies, to improve preservation processes and save valuable records.

The memorandum and the follow-up directive to government agencies on August 24, 2012, from Archivist David S. Ferriero and OMB Acting Director Jeffrey D. Zients, established valuable goals and more effective procedures for records management. But these envisioned a technocratic and procedural set of solutions that did not define or delve into critical agency-level decision-making processes in records preservation—the processes for identifying and saving the most historically valuable series. These core issues have long been central to SHFG’s mission and membership, and the panel did not fail to highlight them.

KC Johnson, a historian at Brooklyn College and the City University of New York Graduate Center, started by noting the absence in the President’s memorandum of any role for historians in decisions on records preservation. He

also emphasized the relevance to this debate of the historian’s general role in the promotion of the value of federal records. Most nonfederal historians, political scientists, and journalists, he noted, don’t spend much time with federal records. It has increasingly become the obligation of federal historians to highlight and demonstrate the importance of these records for the public and our national heritage. We can use the Web more effectively, he noted, citing the State Department and U.S. Senate web sites as leaders in access to federal documents. But federal historians must take on that advocacy more strongly within their agencies.

Lincoln Bramwell, Chief Historian at the U.S. Forest Service, used his own experiences to stress the positive results that can emerge from a cooperative relationship between historians and archivists. When he started at the Forest Service, he found the records schedules to be legalistic and procedural, and worked to provide the historian’s perspective on what records are historically valuable. That teamwork allowed his agency’s records team to save valuable CCC records when funds became available from the American Recovery Act in 2009. He also thanked NARA archivists for their valuable support in his efforts to recover federal records.

COMMENTS – THE HEWLETT LECTURE

“Lively panel presented different and refreshing perspectives. They brought the dry-sounding issue of records management alive. Very thought-provoking evening, and great audience discussion. The panel really challenged federal historians to be more active in preserving their agencies’ records and telling their agencies’ stories.”

Judson MacLaury, Historian, Department of Labor (Retired)

“In an unusual but effective format, the audience heard three distinct presentations followed by a panel discussion/question-and-answer session on ‘Records Management in the Federal Government.’ Greater public access to federal records and the problem of managing electronic sources, like email, were among the issues of interest.”

Carl Ashley, Department of State

“The panelists ably focused on a key issue where SHFG can act to make a difference: how can federal historians help agency officials and records managers spot and retain historically valuable records—old, recent, or even ongoing—in a world of cutbacks and cost-benefit analysis.”

Mike Reis, History Associates Incorporated

“As always, the annual dinner provided an opportunity to catch up with colleagues and meet new members in a social setting. The panel format was a commendable experiment, although awkward for an after-dinner event, and I hope the Hewlett Lecture can return to a lecture.”

Don Ritchie, Senate Historical Office

“I heard a theme of connecting history staffs, archivists, and records managers as ‘stewards’ of the whole enterprise, much like the way the historical profession lobbied for the founding of NARA from around 1900 on. Yet, ‘records management’ implies IT work, not suggestive of historical involvement.”

Margo Anderson, History & Urban Studies, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee; Fellow at the Census Bureau, 2012–13

“Lincoln Bramwell astutely observed that records retention protocols often seem designed primarily to protect agencies against being sued. Historians can and should lead the way in re-shaping those protocols to broaden perceptions of which documents to preserve and to more fully protect our historical heritage. Great thought-provoking panel!”

Keith Zahniser, Historical Research Associates

“As a lifelong archivist and historian, it was refreshing to hear three speakers from very different perspectives talk about the vital importance of preserving government records to the development of robust a history of our times. Bravo!”

David Kopley, National Archives and Records Administration

“An insightful panel with three perspectives united in highlighting that historians, as ‘consumers’ of records, must become engaged in the process of collecting, preserving, and retiring records. True especially for federal historians—to preserve those vital documents essential for our work and to honor our public trust.”

Richard Stewart, U.S. Army Center for Military History

Paul M. Wester, Director of Modern Records Programs at NARA, explained his program's efforts to work more closely with federal agencies to improve records management, scheduling, and transfer. That new framework, mandated by the President's memorandum, includes better identification of electronic records, training of senior executives in each agency, and improved records retention. The task is daunting, considering that there are at least 270 agencies and programs, each with its own special management needs. Yet, NARA now has greater enforcement authority than ever for records management reform.

The differing perspectives, each one with its own priorities, revealed the enormity of the problem and suggested some solutions. Questions to the panel raised several important issues. First, we need to train and educate all agencies in efficient business practices, as the volume of electronic records continues to expand exponentially. Then, we must improve agencies' appreciation for records management and preservation, and allocate more resources to those ends. But these management processes must not be strictly procedural; they require the historian's involvement and trained perspective if the records saved will help preserve useful knowledge of our past. Raymond Smock stressed this point in his Trask Lecture earlier this year (<http://shfg.org/shfg/events/trask-lecture/>). But even historians, attendees noted, can't fill in the historical gaps when records have not been retained. These same issues of records preservation were enmeshed with the activism surrounding SHFG's founding in the late 1970s, for the protection of the government historian's role goes hand in hand with the protection of and access to the most valuable federal records. The evening's discussion brought back an awareness of these central issues and impressed all present how, in our electronic age, they have become not only more complex, but also more urgent.

—Benjamin Guterman

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

President's Memorandum – November 28, 2011

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/28/presidential-memorandum-managing-government-records>

The Archivist's Directive – August 24, 2012

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-18.pdf>

DIRECTORY UPDATES HISTORY OFFICE LISTINGS

We thank those offices that have sent in revised listings for SHFG's online *Directory of Federal Historical Programs and Activities*. The Directory is maintained online at <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/directory-of-history-offices/>

REVISED LISTINGS:

Office of the Air Force Historian
Air Force Historical Studies Office
Air Force Historical Research Agency
Air Force Historian and Museum Civilian Career Program
National Museum of the United States Air Force
Air Combat Command
Air Education and Training Command
Air Force Global Strike Command
Air Force Materiel Command
Air Force Reserve Command
Air Force Special Operations Command
Air Force Space Command
Air Mobility Command
Pacific Air Force
United States Air Forces in Europe
Smithsonian Institutional History Division
Combat Studies Institute
FBI History Office
Historical Office of the Secretary of Defense
North American Aerospace and U.S. Northern Command
Fort Myer Military Community
Air National Guard History Office
Naval History and Heritage Command
Naval Secretariat Historian
Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office
National Archives at Boston
The Selected Papers of John Jay
U.S. Army Center of Military History
U.S. Army Center of Military History, Field Programs and Historical Services Division
U.S. Army Center of Military History, Histories Division
U.S. Army Center of Military History, Museum Division

The Directory is a valuable resource for professionals in federal history as well as students researching federal government history and employment opportunities. It lists programs and staff in all offices of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches, as well as documentary publication programs and offices and agencies maintaining federal history resources. Please send corrections and new listings to webmaster@shfg.org

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A RICH LEGACY: RECOGNIZING AFRICAN AMERICAN SERVICE IN THE MARINE CORPS

Nicholas J. Schlosser

During World War II, almost 20,000 African Americans served in the United States Marine Corps. The first blacks to serve in the Corps since the American Revolution, these Marines were known as the Montford Point Marines, taking their name from their training camp in North Carolina. They would serve with distinction throughout the Pacific Theater in defense battalions, depot companies, ammunition companies, and other smaller units. In September 2011 Commandant of the Marine Corps General James F. Amos issued Marine Administrative Message 525/11 announcing the creation of an Operational Planning Team tasked with implementing measures “to recognize the service of the Montford Point Marines, anchor their legacy in the rich history of the Marine Corps, and highlight their contribution to the warfighting readiness and ethos of the Corps.” The Marine Corps History Division has been at the forefront of the effort to recognize these Marines, launching a number of publications and highlighting older ones that chronicle the important impact African Americans have had on the Corps as a service.

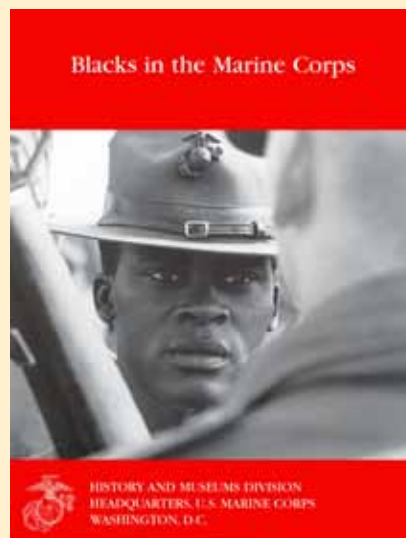
Whereas before World War II the Army and Navy had incorporated segregated support units into their branches, the Marine Corps had maintained a strict adherence to fielding all-white formations throughout its history. Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, the commandant during the first years of World War II, argued that “there would be a definite loss of efficiency in the Marine Corps if we have to take Negroes.” Nevertheless, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the Corps to accept African Americans in 1942. The Roosevelt administration further stipulated that there would be at least one African American battalion-sized combat unit. Holcomb implemented the orders of his commander-in-chief and established a new segregated training facility in North Carolina adjacent to Camp Lejeune: Montford Point. The Marine Corps leadership resolved to use these new recruits to create a defense battalion, as these types of units were usually held in the rear and separated from the rifle battalions and other assault formations fielded by Marines during offensive operations. The Marine Corps stood up two such units: the 51st Defense Battalion and 52d Defense Battalion. As more and more

African Americans were drafted into the Corps, and as the need for dedicated units to defend fixed advance bases became less of a pressing issue, new all-African American independent companies were soon stood up. These included ammunition, depot, and other support companies.

Though assigned primarily to logistical functions, the Marines of Montford Point were hardly far from the heat of battle. Marines pride themselves on the principle that every Marine is a rifleman, and the Montford Point Marines proved this maxim during some of the worst fighting of the Pacific War at the Battles of Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. As Iwo Jima veteran and Montford Point Marine Ernest Smith recalled: “Well, the depot company fought the same as any other company because they had to. If you’re taking trucks in with supplies and you’re attacked by Japanese, you’re going to have to defend them.”

The Marine Corps has undertaken a range of initiatives to better recognize the contributions of these pathbreaking veterans. In 2011 the Commandant petitioned Congress to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the Montford Point Marines. Congress officially awarded the medal, the highest civilian award bestowed by the legislative branch, on June 27, 2012. The Montford Point Marine Association is also currently planning a national monument. The Marine Corps Historical Program has also undertaken a number of efforts to fulfill the Marine Corps Commandant’s order to commemorate and recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by the Montford Point Marines. The National Museum of the Marine Corps has installed additional photographs and exhibits highlighting African American contributions during World War II, and the Marine Corps Archives added material from Montford Point Marines to its collection.

The Marine Corps History Division’s commemorative efforts involve a mixture of producing new publications and highlighting older ones. Over the past several decades, History Division has produced a number of books on the history of African Americans in the Marine Corps. Several of these focus on the experiences of those who trained at Montford Point. Henry I. Shaw, Jr., and Ralph W. Donnelly’s *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, first published in 1975 and reprinted in 2002, stands as the



Blacks in the Marine Corps (repr. 2002)

most comprehensive overview of the history of African Americans in the Marine Corps. Four of its seven chapters are devoted to the story of the Montford Point Marines. Their history is also recounted in Bernard C. Nalty's *The Right to Fight: African American Marines in World War II*, published in 1995, and Charles D. Melson's *Condition Red: Marine Defense Battalions in World War II*, published in 1996, both entries in History Division's Marines in World War II Commemorative Series. Alongside these works is a book telling the history of black officers in the Marine Corps, Col. Alphonse G. Davis's *Pride, Progress, and Prospects: The Marine Corps' Efforts to Increase the Presence of African-American Officers (1970–1995)*, published in 2000. All of these books are available for download on History Division's web site, and several of them have been featured on the Division's Facebook page: <https://www.mcu.usmc.mil/history%20division/Pages/Staff/Publications.aspx>

The History Division has also undertaken two new projects to better recognize the contributions of the Montford Point Marines and to explore and chronicle the experience of African Americans in the post–World War II Marine Corps. The first of these is a special, expanded commemorative issue of *Fortitudine: Bulletin of the Marine Corps Historical Program* (Volume 37, no. 2). The issue includes excerpts from seven oral histories conducted with Montford Point Marines recounting their experiences in World War II, a reprint of a brief history of the Montford Point Marines written by former History and Museums Division director Edwin H. Simmons, and an overview of literature and reference resources on the subject. As with all issues of *Fortitudine*, this can be found online at the History Division web site: <https://www.mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/DocumentsFortitudineFortitudine%20Montford%20Point%20Vol%2037%20No%202.pdf>

The Marines of Montford Point were all enlisted, and it was not until November 10, 1945, that Frederick C. Branch became the first African American commissioned in the Marine Corps. History Division's second new project will be an oral history of African American officers in the Marine Corps. This new book will tell the story of 22 of these pioneering Marine officers in their own words. The working title of this project is *Path Breakers*. It is edited by



An African American Marine platoon at Montford Point (National Archives, 127-N-5337)

Fred H. Allison and Col. Kurt P. Wheeler, and will be based on interviews conducted and collected by the History Division's Field History and Oral History Branches. The study will tell the story of how these remarkable men and women helped shape the Marine Corps over the past 60 years, charting their history from the difficult early years during the 1950s, the interracial conflicts of the Vietnam War years, to the recent creation of a Marine military culture that has become more and more accepting of African American officers. Currently, African American officers serve at the highest levels of the Marine Corps.

In recognizing and commemorating the experiences of African Americans in the Marine Corps, the Marine Corps History Division continues to fulfill its missions of providing, in the words of its official order, "knowledge of the Marine Corps' past to ensure an understanding of its present and future for the Marine Corps and the American people." To learn more about these new books and other History Division projects, visit our site at www.history.usmc.mil. You can also "like" our official Facebook page.

Nicholas J. Schlosser is a historian with the Marine Corps History Division in Quantico, Virginia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HISTORY PROGRAM

John Fox

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has a far-reaching mission and a unique place in American political, legal, and popular culture. In the course of its more than 100 years of development, the Bureau has been deeply involved in major events in American history. To understand today's issues and operations it is critical to understand the Bureau's historical development, responsibilities, structure, and culture as both a law enforcement and intelligence agency. The FBI history program captures in its work the Bureau's mission today and the tools with which it fulfills this mission. The history program also examines the constraints, both internal and external, that the Bureau must navigate to protect the safety of the American people through the enforcement of federal criminal law and the employment of effective foreign counterintelligence. The FBI, as chronicled by its history program, tries to act without destroying the freedoms that we, as Americans, hold at the center of our lives.

The Bureau took little notice of itself before 1930 when the first internal history appeared, consisting of a detailed chronology compiled by Special Agent Charles Appel and a memo by agent James Findlay detailing his experience in the pre-J. Edgar Hoover agency. Similar historical efforts were few, and the next closest the Bureau came to considering its past was the "Interesting Case Write-ups" project that produced short narratives of major FBI cases across the Bureau's jurisdiction. These write-ups served a variety of purposes, including internal education and public affairs.

In the aftermath of World War II, the Bureau made several efforts to remember lessons learned. In 1946, as President Harry S. Truman created a new central intelligence apparatus, the Bureau compiled an administrative history of its Special Intelligence Service Division, a western hemisphere intelligence apparatus created in 1940. Truman had made it known that he was going to restrict the Bureau to domestic operations, and the SIS was officially shut down even before the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created. The SIS administrative history detailed the Division's creation, activities, successes, and liaison in and out of the federal government. Its purpose, though, looked to the future. And in 1949, the Bureau took a first look at its founding and early development. The catalyst for the Bureau's consideration of its origins was the publication of *The Federal Bureau of Investigation* (1950) by



FBI critic and Washington insider Max Lowenthal. The book was a scathing critique of the FBI from its founding through the early years of the Cold War. The Bureau shared elements of its critique of Lowenthal with reporters and congressmen as it sought to forestall damage that might be caused by acceptance of Lowenthal's thesis.

In 1954, reporter Don Whitehead approached the Bureau with the idea that he should write a book about the development and work of the FBI. Seeing a chance to tell the FBI's story as the Bureau saw it, Director Hoover broached the subject with the Attorney General, who gave his permission for the FBI to assist Whitehead. And assist him it did. The result was an authorized history that told the high points of FBI history—but no Hoover-era low points—from a pro-Bureau perspective; it was a best-seller and soon led to a popular movie loosely based on Whitehead's book. After Whitehead, the Bureau began few new history projects but continued the older ones, including the chronologies.

This state of affairs changed little until after J. Edgar Hoover died in 1972. Hoover had not even been buried before the fight for his legacy was launched, and the Bureau was buffeted by its impact. Over the next several years, Watergate, the Church and Pike Committee investigations, and the amendment of the Freedom of Information Act elevated FBI history to new importance. These critical forces and new sources led to a quickly growing body of work about the Bureau. Athan Theoharis, Richard Gid Powers, Sanford Ungar, John Elliff, and other academic historians, journalists, and political writers contributed to this new FBI history over the next several decades.

Within the Bureau, historical memory was more problematic. Director William Webster went so far as to criticize reporters before an audience of former agents in October 1978 for looking at the latest scandal under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); he was tired of this “archaeology” as he called it; Instead, he thought they should look at the work the FBI was then doing under new laws and guidelines which were passed in the wake of a storm of criticism aimed at the Bureau in the mid-1970s. And yet, it was under Director Webster that the Bureau hired its first official Historian, Dr. Susan R. Falb, now known as Dr. Susan Rosenfeld.

Dr. Falb came to the Bureau in 1984 from her work as an archivist on the National Archives and Records

Administration’s (NARA) FBI Records Appraisal Task Force and was assigned to the Research Unit of the Public Affairs Office. For the next eight years, she worked to bring the benefits of historical reflection and understanding to the Bureau. Some of her efforts included pamphlets, like “Significant Dates in FBI History,” the “Abridged History of the FBI,” and the “History of the J. Edgar Hoover Building,” and the valuable “Conducting Research in FBI Records.” She also authored individual studies for internal use, lectured on Bureau history and archival practice to Bureau and public audiences, taught FBI History to new agents and foreign members of the FBI National Academy, took several oral histories of former officials, and conducted FOIA liaison. She fulfilled these and other duties much in line with the recommendations for a federal history program made by this Society. Not surprisingly, Dr. Falb was an early and active member of the Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG).

When Dr. Falb left in 1992, the agency only sporadically continued her work. Non-historian members of the Public Affairs Research Unit updated some of the pamphlets that she had produced, including the “Abridged History” and “Significant Dates.” Members of the unit also abridged “Conducting Research” and gave regular lectures on FBI history and culture for new agents’ classes at the FBI Academy. The lack of a historian, though, was felt, especially in 1995 when the National Security Agency (NSA) and CIA released the Venona documents, a collection of significant early Cold War intelligence that significantly changed Cold War historiography, and in 1998 when the FBI celebrated its 90th anniversary. The position of historian remained on the books but unfilled.

This state of affairs continued until 1999 when John Fox came into the Research/Communications Unit and began to assume responsibility for many of these historical efforts. At the time, he had been in the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Section and was finishing his Ph.D. at the University of New Hampshire. In 2003, Fox was officially appointed Historian. Since that appointment, he has worked to build on the work of his predecessors, combining aspects of public and more academic history in work for *www.fbi.gov*, public lectures, exhibits, internal studies and research, FOIA liaison and assistance, and many other facets of historical work.

Today, the position of historian remains a part of the FBI’s Office of Public Affairs and is administratively situated in the unit in charge of the content and management of the *www.fbi.gov* and *www.vault.fbi.gov* websites. Although not a perfect fit, this placement does allow the historian a wide view of the FBI, a strong platform (especially through the Internet) from which to disseminate sources and research on FBI history and related matters, and a mandate to interact with the public on a wide variety of historical concerns.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, FBI HISTORY PROGRAM

On-Line/Print Media Unit/Office of Public Affairs
935 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20535

Senior Historian: Dr. John Fox

Staff: Temporary assistance and interns have been available, providing the equivalent of an additional staff member for the last several years.

Office Activities and Responsibilities

The FBI History Program is in charge of the content and management of the historical content of *www.fbi.gov* and *www.vault.fbi.gov* web sites. The historian uses this platform to disseminate sources and research on FBI history and related matters, and follows a mandate to interact with the public on a wide variety of historical concerns. The historian has appeared on many documentaries in the United States and Europe, C-Span, CBS Sunday News, CNN, and Turner Classic Movies. And he has been involved in many exhibit/museum projects including the “G-Men and Journalism” exhibit at the Newseum.

Recent Publications

FBI History program articles have appeared in the *Journal of Government Information*, the *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal*, the *Journal of Cold War Studies*, and *Studies in Intelligence*. The program has also contributed numerous pieces to the FBI’s web site and electronic FOIA reading room, including “A Guide to Conducting Research in FBI Records.” Other publications include chapters in *The Gouzenko Affair: Canada and the Beginnings of the Cold War*, edited by J. L. Black and Martin Rudner for Penumbra Press, and with Michael Warner, Jennifer Sims, and Burton Gerber, *Vaults, Masks, and Mirrors: Rediscovering US Counterintelligence* for Georgetown University Press.

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E-mail: john.fox@ic.fbi.gov
Web site: *www.fbi.gov* and *www.Vault.fbi.gov*

KATYN FOREST MASSACRE DOCUMENTS RELEASE

The National Declassification Center has declassified and released over 1,000 pages of material related to the Katyn Forest Massacre, making some of them available online. The Center's latest project originated from the request of Representatives Marcy Kaptur of Ohio and Daniel Lipinski of Illinois, who wrote to the President in August 2011 urging the release of "all U.S. government documents related to the Katyn Atrocities."

The Center's new guide "The Katyn Forest Massacre" contains background information on the spring 1940 massacre, an explanation of the archival work involved, and select images of the mass grave area and of documents.

In the period April–May 1940, the Soviet Peoples' Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD), on orders from Joseph Stalin, executed approximately 22,000 Polish army officers in the Katyn forest, and tens of thousands more were executed at other locations. The Soviets did so to eliminate postwar resistance in the area. German forces reported the mass graves after they recaptured the area. In a remarkable document reproduced here, American prisoner of war Lt. Col. John H. Van Vliet and Capt. Donald B. Stewart certified at the Pentagon after their release that they were taken to the site by the Germans on May 13, 1945, accompanied the inspection, and encouraged to ask questions. The Germans photographed and filmed the scene, and the U.S. officers were given pictures. In addition, the two sent secret messages to army intelligence on what they saw, evidence that strongly suggests that President Franklin Roosevelt and the U.S. and British governments knew of the Soviet atrocities but never admitted to it.

The Soviets denied the accusations, and the U.S. Congress investigated the massacre in 1951, generating a great deal of evidence. The special committee concluded the next year that the NKVD was responsible. The Soviets continued to deny their role until April 13, 1990, when Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev admitted NKVD responsibility for the killings. President Boris Yeltsin released secret documents in 1992 that included NKVD materials.

The National Declassification Center faced a daunting task to locate relevant records, as they were included in 25 different record groups. The primary collections of documents are in records of the House of Representatives Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation of the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre (Record Group 233); Records of the Department of State (RG 59); and State Department foreign service posts (RG 84). The records include memoranda, telegrams, messages, dispatches, letters, notes, reports, surveys, photographs,



Lt. Col. John H. Van Vliet and Capt. Donald B. Stewart certified in March 1944 that they were shown the Katyn Forest mass graves by their Nazi captors.

translations of articles, and newspaper clippings. Other government agency records were also critical, including those of the War Department General and Special Staffs (RG 319) and the Office of Strategic Services (RG 226). The Center reports that to uncover classified documents, it first examined declassified ones. That is, they were often successful in "correlating the unique identification number for the declassified file series, called the 'declassification project number,' to information withheld during the declassification project." The project prepared finding aids and scanned 100 documents that can be viewed through the Archival Record Catalogue at <http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/index.html> Agencies that participated in the declassification effort included the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of the Army, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Department of State, and others.

More related records await discovery, and the Center welcomes identifications of new Katyn records from

researchers working at National Archives facilities. They note that when researchers find a withdrawal slip in the records, they can file a mandatory Declassification Review request for the document.

RESOURCES

Records Relating to the Katyn Forest Massacre at the National Archives

<http://www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/katyn-massacre/>

Guide to U.S. House Records

<http://www.archives.gov/legislative/guide/house/chapter-22-select-katyn-forest-massacre.html>

Selected Records—Finding Aid

<http://www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/katyn-massacre/selected-records.pdf>

MAJOR OVERHAUL OF FEDERAL RECORD KEEPING ORDERED

A major overhaul in the way federal departments and agencies manage and preserve their records was announced by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in a directive issued on August 24, 2012.

The directive carries out a presidential memorandum from November 2011 to transition records management to a more electronic basis. By the end of the decade, all agencies must begin to manage their records, including emails, in an electronic format. It also requires agencies to designate a high-ranking official to oversee its records management programs. Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero commented, “This directive sends a strong message to federal agencies about the importance of electronic records. We look forward to working with agencies throughout the government and our stakeholders to implement its goals.”

Overall, the directive lists a dozen actions to be taken by NARA and other agencies to assist all Federal departments and agencies in meeting the requirements set forth in the new directive. Among the most important will be the Archives’ work with the Office of Personnel Management to establish a formal records management occupational series to elevate records management roles, responsibilities, and skill sets for agency records officers and other records professionals.

The directive is available at the White House web site: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-18.pdf>

FOIA MATTERS

University of California–Los Angeles economics Professor Dora Costa knew Civil War veterans’ files would be crucial to her research on aging and extreme longevity. So in March 2010, she filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) seeking access to files of 1,000 named veterans who lived to be 95 or older.

Physically stored in Federal Records Centers run by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the records remain under VA control. The VA estimated that it would cost \$50,000 total to process the request.

Costa, a veteran researcher of military records in NARA’s holdings, had never encountered a VA regulation that allows the agency to charge the direct costs of responding to a request. What’s more, the VA did not address Professor Costa’s requester status or whether she might qualify for a preferred requester category. She appealed, and the VA affirmed its action.

In May 2010, Costa came to the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) for assistance. It took nearly two-and-a-half years, but OGIS was able to work with the VA, NARA, and Costa to resolve the fee issue, locate records around the country, and get them to Costa and her research team.

At OGIS’s request, the VA reviewed the fee category and determined that Costa qualified as an educational requester. (In the end, the VA waived all fees entirely because of the length of time involved.) OGIS worked with Costa and the VA to identify the records sought by using VA and NARA records databases. Nine Records Centers from Seattle to St. Louis had the records Costa sought; staffers copied the files and sent them over to the VA, which reviewed the records for names of any possible living beneficiaries. In October 2012, 21 boxes of records arrived in Costa’s office.

“Your involvement made a huge difference,” she said.

OGIS

Office of Government
Information Services

NEED FOIA ASSISTANCE?

The Office of Government
Information Services (OGIS)
is here to help. Created by

Congress in 2007 as the Federal FOIA Ombudsman and housed at the National Archives, OGIS provides mediation services—ranging from formal mediation to facilitation to ombuds services—to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies. For more information, visit www.ogis.archives.gov. OGIS can be reached at ogis.archives.gov or at 202-741-5770.

HISTORY GRADUATES ARE NOT ALONE: AN IMPROVED SYSTEM FOR ALL COLLEGE ALUM IS NEEDED FOR A NEW ERA IN THE EMPLOYMENT MARKETPLACE

Laura J. Sweeney

I pursued my master's degree in history because of my love of the discipline, and mistakenly "believed" there would be plentiful job prospects in community college teaching. However, I never did in-depth research to verify this assumption. In recent years, hiring for professors, whether by community colleges or four-year institutions, has increasingly been for part-time adjunct faculty instead of full-time positions. In addition, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook (BLS OOH), "in some fields, there are more applicants than available positions. In these situations, institutions can be more selective, and they frequently choose applicants who have a Ph.D. over those with a master's degree." The lack of full-time opportunities available to master's degree holders in academia led me to research public history occupations. Unfortunately, the job outlook is not too promising there either. After searching for jobs in earnest for over a year-and-a-half, two realizations have become incredibly apparent. A basic history master's degree seemingly is no longer enough to qualify for most public history positions, and the number of job announcements are few and far between.

Finding relatively few job postings during my employment search, I began to investigate the reasons why. Is this because they are not advertised widely, or that there are not many jobs available overall? The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) does provide data on current and projected jobs, but it varies in the degree of detail depending on the job title. The job titles of Historian, Archivist, Curator, and Museum Technician/Conservators have data by current year and employment projections to 2020. Since the BLS combines all postsecondary teachers for their employment projections to 2020, the job title History Teachers-Postsecondary, unfortunately, only has data available by most current year. Also, not all states regularly report their employment numbers for certain job titles, so the statistics can change year to year. Even with these flaws, the BLS still has a large amount of useful data that can help answer the very important questions: how many jobs there are and what are the future prospects for employment for history majors.

According to the BLS, job growth to the year 2020 for the occupational titles Historians is 18 percent; Archivists, 12 percent; Curators, 25 percent; and Museum Technicians/Conservators, 7 percent. All of the growth, with the exception of Museum Technicians/Conservators, according to the BLS, is "about as fast as the average for

all occupations" or "faster than the average for all occupations." This seems promising on the surface; however, the actual number of new jobs for all occupations combined for the next eight years totals only about 5,200 positions. Additionally, most positions in public history require the minimum of an M.A. degree, a more hopeful option for employment than academia, which tends to favor Ph.D.s. Yet, it is important to note both how many people graduate each year with an M.A. in history as compared to the projected number of new jobs and the specific educational requirements for public history.

The National Center for Education Statistics reported that there were 3,542 history master's degrees conferred in the United States in the 2008–2009 academic year. If on average the number of people graduating with a master's in history stays relatively consistent each year, clearly 5,200 new jobs in all the public history professions projected to 2020 cannot supply everyone with a job opportunity. Moreover, public history programs or institutions prefer candidates with specialized skills in areas such as archives, collections, database management, digitization of records, preservation, restoration, exhibit design, and Geographic Information Systems, and with degrees in library science, museum studies, art history, anthropology, archeology, or chemistry. A standard history degree curriculum does not emphasize the knowledge, skills, and abilities preferred in public history. As Michael Stevens, State Historic Preservation Officer and Administrator of the Wisconsin Historical Society, commented, "A plain MA in history is no longer competitive in this marketplace without either experience or training in a subspecialty." Still, there are very few U.S. colleges offering training in public history.

The problem of university curriculums not specifically addressing the skills employers seek applies not only to the historical field. We need more vigorous cooperation and communication between colleges and employers to determine what skills are in demand in the employment market for all fields and then provide instruction to students accordingly. A main goal for education should be to ensure that students acquire competitive skills sets so that they can find work more easily when they graduate.

Unfortunately, after reading many articles and comments in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and overhearing discussions among professors at various campuses over

the years, it is clear that many in academia are resistant to revising curriculums to meet job market demands. They argue that the integrity of their disciplines would be diminished by focusing on a wider, more applicable range of skills versus the traditional pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Ironically, faculty and administrators who have this opinion are already employed and they do not have to struggle to meet the basic survival needs of today's graduates. It is very easy for them to hold such views when they are in the comfortable and enviable position to pursue knowledge for its intrinsic value and personal enlightenment. It seems they forget that most people are not so fortunate to get paid to live the life of the mind. Thus, the majority of students also need the practical knowledge and skills that are in demand in the marketplace.

Another issue is that many are often critical of students who desire to earn a degree in a humanities discipline. Anecdotally, I have lost count of how many people, after learning that I was pursuing a master's in history, have snidely asked me, "What are you going to do with that degree?" Thus, many believe that students should only seek degrees in areas that are said to have more plentiful job opportunities such as the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields or healthcare. It may seem logical that students should pursue an education in an area that the employment market demands, but when one researches the data, it is apparent that this strategy is not a saving grace for all college graduates.

First, the area of highest job growth numerically in the healthcare field to the year 2020, is for registered nurses, which requires an associate's degree; however, home and personal healthcare aides make up the majority of growth in this industry, and these occupations are low-paying and do not require a college degree of any kind. Second, STEM fields are touted as an area with abundant job opportunities. For example, former President Bill Clinton recently said in a CNN interview, "We have lots of open jobs for people in the STEM fields." The White House Blog article, "STEM Jobs Help America Win the Future" reiterates this

same notion by optimistically stating, "growth in STEM jobs has been three times greater than that of non-STEM jobs over the last 10 years. And throughout the next decade, STEM occupations are projected to grow by 17 percent, compared to 9.8 percent growth for other occupations." The growth cited fails to mention the actual number of new STEM jobs projected to increase over the next 8 years, and when compared to conferred degrees each year, a different less hopeful picture arises.

According to the BLS OOH, 44 STEM occupations require a bachelor's degree, and the remaining 24 professions require either a high school diploma, or an associate's, master's, or Ph.D. degree. In addition, the total number of new projected jobs in these 68 STEM-related occupations to the year 2020 are 1,211,700. This is certainly more robust growth than for historical occupations, yet, according to the National Center for Education Statistics report regarding conferred degrees for the 2009–2010 academic year, there were a total of 1,650,014 bachelor's degrees earned. Clearly, if every student decided to avoid all other disciplines and opted to earn a degree in a STEM field, in one year alone the amount of new bachelor's graduates would surpass the number of projected new jobs for the next eight years.

These figures are indicative of a looming trend that will not give much hope to any new graduates no matter what their degrees are. According to the BLS, the seven fastest growth occupations numerically to 2020 are registered nurse, 711,900; retail salesperson, 706,800; home health aides, 706,300; personal care aides, 607,000; office clerks, general, 489,500; combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, 398,000; and customer service representatives, 338,400. The education needed for these occupations range from less-than high school for retail sales person, personal care aides, and home health aides, to the maximum of an associate's degree for registered nurses. The trend of low-paying jobs that require very little higher education dominating employment growth does not bode well for those that earned a four-year degree



VISIT US ON FACEBOOK AND TWITTER

SHFG recently launched Facebook ([facebook.com/SHFGHistorians](https://www.facebook.com/SHFGHistorians)) and Twitter ([@SHFG_Historians](https://twitter.com/SHFG_Historians)) 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.

or higher. Thus, the notion that people should go to college and earn at least a bachelor's degree to secure a decent living wage professional job to increase their financial security over their lifetimes seemingly no longer applies and is outdated. There is simply not enough growth in "good" jobs to accommodate all college graduates, and this trend is even more severe for the historical profession.

As it stands now, individuals, universities, and employers have limited ability to change national, state, and local economies, which in turn affects employment growth. However, improvements can be made that would at least amend the system for all involved and ease some of the challenges that graduates face finding work. Overall, a flexible, creative, open mindset is clearly a necessity for all concerned.

Universities need to stay abreast of the skills in demand and be willing to adjust curriculums to meet those needs, do a far better job of reaching out to employers, and improve upon tracking their alumni to find out where graduates have found work so they are better able to inform students of classes to take and job prospects. Employers need to regularly communicate their skills needs to educational institutions, but also understand that universities and individuals cannot respectively teach or learn every skill created by humankind. Employers should keep an open mind with regard to prospective employees and understand

that no matter what someone knows or what degree they possess, people will always have to learn on the job. Therefore, employers should not discount certain degrees because they do not precisely match their needs or those of their industry. Graduates from every discipline have valuable and unique skills to bring to the table that can benefit employers. Individuals also have to be flexible and open-minded; willing to entertain a multitude of careers and to try to prepare for them accordingly.

As for the field of history, it is clear that the traditional professions in academia and public history are not abundant. Unfortunately, the information on all the various alternative employment options for history majors is scattered and not systematically organized. Even though one of the main skills historians often possess is good research abilities, it becomes quickly apparent that finding the most relevant facts regarding companies or organizations that hire people with history degrees, the main contact person for those places, and open positions to apply to is akin to finding a needle in a haystack. Research into job opportunities becomes an endless procession of following one website link after another and ultimately getting nowhere in finding the basic data job seekers want to know.

What would be very useful for both job seekers and employers alike, whether it is specifically for the historical field or other occupations that hire people with history degrees, would be the creation of a one-stop database and job search engine that has the listing of all government agencies, businesses, nonprofits, school districts for secondary teaching, community colleges, four-year universities, museums, and archives around the country to help connect these two groups with one another. Unfortunately, that type of project does not seem to be in the works. Of course the time and expense to create a database of this magnitude would be enormous, but it could be done.

Clearly, much has changed in the landscape of the economy, job growth, employer needs, and the value of earning degrees over recent years. There are factors that are not in everyone's control; however, if there was more cooperation, communication, and organization, some of the obstacles, problems, and shortcomings in various areas could be somewhat mitigated. Hopefully, collaboration among educational institutions and employers will rapidly intensify sometime soon so college graduates of all disciplines can have more hope, optimism, useful knowledge, and opportunities for their futures.

A fully documented version of this article is online at <http://shfg.org/shfg/federal-history-work/education/>.

Laura J. Sweeney is a history master's graduate. Her current occupation is an AmeriCorps Member: Volunteer Coordinator for a not-for-profit in Encinitas, California.

SHFG'S E-BULLETIN

Send announcements to
shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com

The bulletin is a service to SHFG members

SHFG ONLINE

New at www.shfg.org

- Latest federal history news
- Video of Trask Lecture 2012
- Recent publications from federal history offices
- *The Federalist* past issues
- Registration for SHFG Directory
- Calendar of conferences
- *FEDERAL HISTORY* journal



Send news and information to webmaster@shfg.org

FROM THE ARCHIVES

WHEN SHFG CONFRONTED CBS NEWS

Charles Downs, SHFG Archivist

Federal historians have sometimes been the targets of unfair attacks by the media. One egregious example was the March 23, 1995, airing of the CBS Evening News feature “Reality Check.” CBS reporter Eric Engberg, an outspoken critic of the federal government’s “bloated bureaucracy,” expressed outrage that the government employed 762 historians, with an average salary for \$48,200, for a total cost of \$37 million. As might be expected, Engberg’s “exposé” drew immediate and concerned reaction from federal historians.

The CBS segment included brief statements from Chief National Park Service historian Dwight Pitcaithley and National Security Agency historian David Hatch, but their comments were drowned out by the dismissive tone of Engberg and CBS anchors Connie Chung and Dan Rather. Marine Corps historian Benis Frank wrote to CBS News protesting the snide and unfair attack on federal historians. Ray Smock published an article in the *Chronicles of Higher Education* on April 14, 1995, characterizing the “exposé” as more “entertainment than a serious critique of Federal spending.” SHFG members Bill Dudley and Phil Cantelon characterized the “Reality Check” as uninformed and containing “no reality.” The Spring 1995 edition of SHFG’s quarterly publication, *The Federalist*, devoted most of its first three pages to the CBS program and detailed the responses to it.

Former SHFG President Roger Trask chaired a session examining implications of the report before a large audience at the Society’s Annual Meeting in March 1995. Gerry Haines presented a paper that expressed concern over show, declaring it put all federal history offices in danger. The session’s participants concluded that the Society could not allow such misinformation to go unchallenged. Victoria Harden, SHFG Council membership chair, circulated a letter to all SHFG members urging them to respond to the attacks. SHFG President Pat Harahan sent a letter to CBS News questioning why professionals working in the federal government should be under attack. The CBS reply was unresponsive, even suggesting that criticism of the CBS story demonstrated that federal historians wished to hide their existence from the American public! Engberg himself was quick to defend his position, attacking Harahan’s letter. In his President’s Corner column, Harahan noted that



Eric Engberg (Media Research Center web site photo)

Engberg “dismissed all of the arguments and characterized my writing style as ‘incomprehensible elitist drivel.’” Harahan concluded with a warning: “Beware, others have similar views of federal activities and workers.”

On the next page of *The Federalist*, incoming editor John Rumbarger had more to say, focusing on Engberg’s evasive and factually incorrect response to Marine Corps historian Benis Frank’s letter. Engberg had noted that when he needed facts about the Marine Corps he relied on the works of D. Clayton James, who according to Engberg, “never served on the federal payroll.” In his own “reality check,” Rumbarger pointed out that James had held posts at the Army War College, and both the Army and the Marine Corps General Staff Colleges. Furthermore, in his writings James had asserted that the official history volumes produced by federal history programs were the “essential ‘starting points’ for serious students of WW II history.”

In the end, not much came of this CBS “Reality Check.” A few newspapers picked up a brief syndicated version of Engberg’s exposés, which read:

Or what about all those government historians? Engberg found that there are more than 700 fulltime, professional historians on the federal payroll—a body of scholars larger than the entire Yale University faculty, and serving a far more dubious purpose.

Despite the paranoid tone of this blurb, it did put the total number of federal historians in perspective: In the entire federal government, there were no more historians than were employed by a single major U.S. university. Aside from further disillusioning professional historians with the news media, the CBS story had little lasting impact. Reporter Engberg eventually did get a real exposé nearly a decade later, when he broke his biggest story, revealing that the identity of the remains recently buried in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War actually had been known to the military for several years.

The Society responded quickly and appropriately to the unbalanced attack on the integrity and worth of its members by Engberg and CBS’s “Reality Check” and demonstrated that such media misconduct would not be tolerated. For more information on the SHFG Archives, contact chasdowns@verizon.net



Pat Harahan at the 1996 SHFG Annual Meeting



ABOUT THE JOHN W. KLUGE CENTER

Through a generous endowment from philanthropist John W. Kluge, the Library of Congress established the Kluge Center in 2000 to bring together scholars and researchers from around the world to stimulate and energize one another, to distill wisdom from the Library's rich resources, and to interact with policymakers in Washington.

The Kluge Center invites and welcomes senior scholars to the Library of Congress and provides space where they may take full advantage of one of the world's largest repositories of knowledge in pursuit of their academic studies, most frequently the various fields of the humanities. The Center is the home of the Henry A. Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations, Jack Kemp Chair in Political Economy, NASA/Library of Congress Chair in Astrobiology, the Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in Ethics and American History, and other distinguished chairs.

The Kluge Center also provides competitive fellowship opportunities for promising post-graduate scholars in the

early years of their careers, such as the Kluge Fellowship, Kislak Fellowship, Larson Fellowship, Lomax Fellowship, and others. In addition the Center sponsors graduate students through partnerships such as that with the British Research Councils. Fellowship applicants are vetted and recommended by the National Endowment for the Humanities or other external review panels.

The Kluge Center offers public lectures, conferences, discussions, symposia, and other programs, mostly in support of and based on the residential scholars' work.

Lastly, the Center administers the John W. Kluge Prize, which recognizes lifetime achievement in the wide range of disciplines not covered by the Nobel prizes, including history, philosophy, politics, anthropology, sociology, religion, criticism in the arts and humanities, and linguistics.

For more information about the fellowships or programs of the John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress, visit www.loc.gov/kluge or email scholarly@loc.gov.

MAKING HISTORY

ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The fall issue of *On Point: The Journal of Army History* is now available. Articles include "‘Infernal Machines’: Mine Warfare in the Civil War," by John Grady; "Ordnance: The M79 Grenade Launcher," by Patrick Feng; "Soldier: Colonel Charles W. Scott, USA-Ret.," by Command Sergeant Major James Clifford, USA-Ret.; "72d Armor," by Samuel McLaughlin; "The John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum: Fort Bragg, North Carolina," by Matthew J. Seelinger; "War on the Niagara, 1812–1814: The U.S. Army Comes of Age," by Lt. Col. Richard V. Barbuto, USA-Ret.; and "Camp Desert Rock, Nevada," by Lt. Col. Danny M. Johnson, USA-Ret.

HISTORY ASSOCIATES

History Associates is pleased to announce that it has made the Inc. 500|5000 list—the magazine's annual exclusive ranking of the nation's fastest-growing private companies. The list ranks the top companies according to percentage revenue growth when comparing 2008 to 2011. As *Inc.* Magazine's editor in chief Eric Schurenberg noted, making this year's list meant succeeding during "three of the toughest years this economy has seen" in some time.

A book authored by History Associates received a 2012 Platinum Hermes Creative Award from the Association of Marketing & Communication Professionals. The awards program is an international competition honoring creators of traditional and emerging media. *The Modern History of Recreational Boating Safety* was written by Dr. Adrian Kinnane to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Safe Boating Council. The book spans the evolution of "pleasure boating" and details how a coalition of public and private organizations came together to make boating safer.

For more information about History Associates, call (301) 279-9697 or visit www.historyassociates.com.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State's Office of the Historian has released four new volumes:

- *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XXVI, Arab-Israeli Dispute, 1974–1976*
- *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, Foundations of Foreign Policy, 1973–1976*
- *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XXXVII, Energy Crisis, 1974–1980*
- *Foreign Relations of the United States, Volume XLI, Western Europe; NATO, 1969–1972*

To purchase: U.S. Government Printing Office at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or by calling toll-free 1-866-512-1800. For further information, contact history@state.gov.

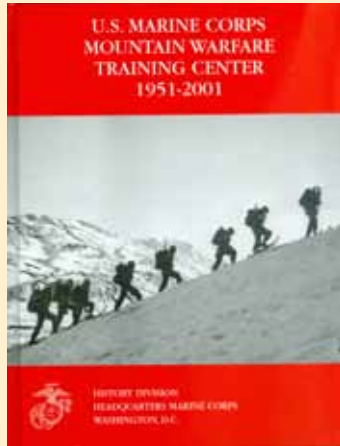
MARINE CORPS HISTORY DIVISION

The History Division has produced *U.S. Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, 1951–2001* (2011), by Maj. Gen. Orlo K. Steele, USMC, and Lt. Col. Michael I. Moffett, USMCR (Ret). The volume recounts the over 50-year history of the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center (MCMWTC) at Pickel Meadow, near Bridgeport, California. The special base was established after the lessons learned from the Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea, winter in 1950–51, and the need to prepare marines for combat in severe cold and mountainous conditions. The base camp was at 6,600 ft. elevation on the eastern slope of California's Sierra Nevada Range, and surrounding peaks rose to 11,000 feet. Snow depth averaged 10–25 feet. The volume chronicles the role of the base through the decades as U.S. military priorities and strategies changed. Officers initiated many improvements in winter gear and equipment, and established new training programs that included "Evasion, Escape, and Survival Section," and a Mountain Leadership Section." After a closure in the late 1960s, it reemerged as a training base in the 1970s with the need to counter the Soviet buildup in its northern Kola Peninsula. Read it online at: <https://www.mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/Pages/Staff/Publications.aspx>

To order: <https://www.mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/Pages/Staff/Publications.aspx#Top>

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA has published *In Pursuit of Power: NASA's Propulsion Systems Laboratory No. 1 and 2. Monograph in Aerospace History, No. 48*, by Robert S. Arrighi. In Cleveland, Ohio in 1952, construction was completed on the Propulsion Systems Laboratory (PSL) No. 1 and 2. It was the nation's largest facility for testing full-scale engines in simulated flight conditions. World War II had witnessed rapid advances in aircraft, and the new laboratory could help maintain U.S. leadership in engine design. The original PSL chambers, PSL numbers 1 and 2, were a technological combination of old static sea level test stands and the complex Altitude Wind Tunnel, which recreated actual flight conditions on larger scale. PSL's significance lies in the size and power of the engines it tested. This extensively illustrated volume traces the history of the laboratory, including the challenges of construction,



discussion of the research divisions, the incorporation of German missile technology, testing of turbojets and defense missiles, the development of rockets, and the expansion of the facility in 1967 to accommodate more testing in aerodynamics. Online text: <http://history.nasa.gov/monograph48.pdf> To order: Vol. SP-2012-4548. Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). GPO bookstore: 1-866-512-1800, ContactCenter@gpo.gov. NTIS: 1-888-584-8332 or customerservice@ntis.gov

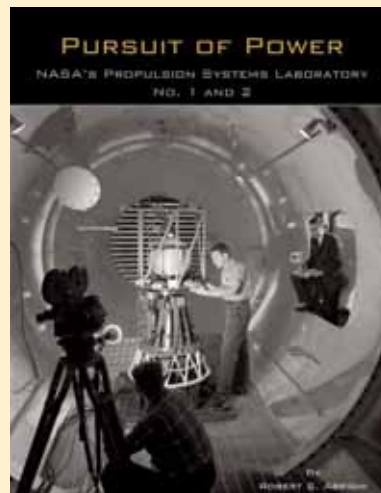
The Historical Reference Collection (HRC) is processing nearly 350 reels of an audiovisual collection dated ca. 1960–71. The reels contain interview or speeches of such aviation leaders and officials as Jimmy Doolittle, John Victory, Hugh Dryden, George Mueller, Neil Armstrong, and Michael Collins. Many will be digitized.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

A total of 237 entries of records have been released (completed declassification processing) by the National Declassification Center between May 23 and July 5, 2012. Primarily military records, samples topics include: Navy records relating to the underwater search for a missing thermonuclear bomb near Palomares Spain; Department of State Post Files from Australia and France; Office of the Secretary of Defense records relating to research into medical aspects of atomic warfare; Office of the Secretary of Defense records relating to the Cuban Missile crisis; Office of the Secretary of Defense, Advance Research Projects Agency records relating to "Project VELA"; Army Assistant Chief of Staff records relating to civil disturbances in the 1960s; Army Command Files for the 4th and 3rd Army; and Air Force records from Wright-Patterson, Langley, Patrick, and Andrews Air Force Bases.

The Nixon Library released opened additional formerly restricted and unprocessed materials on June 26, 2012. The textual records include approximately 75,000 pages of material from the First Lady's Press office. They document Mrs. Nixon's many public appearances, her charitable work and her foreign travels, including her trip to Africa and to visit earthquake victims in Peru. The opening also includes recently declassified national security materials. These documents cover a range of subjects including the establishment of the Vietnam Special Studies Group within the National Security Council, Israeli and Chinese Nuclear Weapons Programs, the oil embargo and relations with Japan, including the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese administration. Twelve new oral histories are also available from members of the House Judiciary Committee's Impeachment Inquiry staff.

The Archives' new exhibit "To the Brink: JFK and the Cuban Missile Crisis" will run through February 3, 2013, at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. It will then be on display at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, April 12–November 11, 2013. The exhibit delves into the U.S. experience, going into the White House deliberations. It features documents, photographs, and artifacts, and recordings secretly made during the President's meetings with his



special committee, the ExComm. Documents include Kennedy's signed order for the quarantine of Soviet ships to Cuba, and communications between Kennedy and Khrushchev.

The National Archives at New City has relocated to the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House at Battery Park, sharing the building with the National Museum of the American Indian. Its opening exhibit is titled "The World's Port: Through Documents of the National Archives." The National Archives at Kansas City has a new exhibit titled "Between the Rivers; Steamboating in Missouri and Iowa," open through April 27, 2012.

The National Archives and Records Administration and the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library are releasing an additional seven boxes of material (more than 2,700 pages) from the Robert F. Kennedy Papers, housed at the Kennedy Library in Boston, including documents relating primarily to the Cuban Missile Crisis. The records will be available both online at www.jfklibrary.org and in the Research Room at the Kennedy Library in Boston.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The NIH Library has scanned an important collection of over 800 annual reports and other program materials issued by NIH Institutes and Centers dating from the 1950s to the 1990s. Each annual report consists of a list of investigators, project summaries, and individual project reports that describe objectives, methods, and major findings. Annual reports created since the mid-to-late 1990s have already been searchable by the public online, however, these older reports remained limited to in-library usage. Digitizing this material provides a historical perspective on the activities and accomplishments of the Institutes and individual researchers. The link can be found at the Medical Heritage Library at <http://archive.org/details/medicalheritage> library.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The National Portrait Gallery's exhibit "1812: A Nation Emerges" is showing through January 27, 2013. The exhibit features portraits of prominent leaders who influenced the war, such as President James Madison and First Lady Dolley Madison, General Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and the powerful Indian leader, Tecumseh. For the international context, it includes portraits of the major British generals who fought on American soil. "It also follows the stories of slaves, pirates, sailors, artists, architects, Native Americans and women during this time." The exhibition curator is senior historian, Sidney Hart and assistant guest curator, Rachael Penman.



NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute's 2012–13 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.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The National Security Agency's Center for Cryptologic History sponsors a biennial Cryptologic History Symposium, considered the premier event in this field of history. The next conference will be held 10-11 October 2013 at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory's Kossiakoff Center, in Laurel, Maryland. Historians from the Center, the Intelligence Community, the defense establishment, and the military services, as well as distinguished scholars from American and foreign academic institutions, veterans of the profession, graduate and undergraduate students, and the interested public, all will gather for two days of reflection and debate on relevant and important topics from the cryptologic past. For registration information, contact Dr. Kent Sieg, the Symposium's Executive Director, by telephone at 301-688-2336 or via email at kgsieg@nsa.gov.

OSS SOCIETY

The Fall 2012 issue of *The OSS Society Journal* (TM) is now available. The 124-page issue includes an article about John Wayne's efforts to join the OSS, several articles by OSS veterans about their OSS missions, book reviews, a help wanted section, and OSS Society news. Visit www.ossociety.org The OSS Society offers copies of its publication as a gift in exchange for a \$25 donation. Please send your donation to: The OSS Society, 6723 Whittier Ave., #200, McLean, VA 22101. You can also make your donation online. Please include your mailing address with your donation.

SMITHSONIAN LATINO CENTER

The Center is developing a new exhibit to be opened in March 2012 titled "Cerámica de los Ancestros: Central American Lives Revealed." It will cover artifacts from the period 500 B.C. –ca. 1500 A.D. The Center states that the exhibit will reveal more about the lives of Central American ancestors, who first came to that area over 10,000 years ago and developed diverse societies and belief systems: "We can begin to reconstruct their societies and belief systems by looking at objects like figurines, musical instruments, body stamps, incense burners, and clay pots that Native artists created, used, and traded locally over millennia. These objects show scenes from parenthood, images related to magic and power, and depictions of important plants and animals." Visit http://latino.si.edu/exhibitions/centralamerica_revealed.htm

SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

The Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA) and the American Anthropological Association (AAA) are pleased to announce that Dr. Erin P. Finley has been selected to receive the

Margaret Mead Award for 2012. Dr. Finley was selected for her book, "Fields of Combat: Understanding PTSD among Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan," published by the Cornell University Press (2011). The Award will be presented to Dr. Finley at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Society in Denver, Colorado, on March 22, 2013.

TREASURY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Treasury Historical Association (THA) recently donated an original mid-19th-century portrait of Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker (1845–1849) to the Treasury Department. The THA is also helping to fund restoration projects in the Treasury Building: replacing the marble and railings in a staircase and researching and revealing original *tompe l'oeil* decorative art in the South wing of the building.

The association is also bringing to press a new book on the history of the Treasury Department. The book, written by Mark Walston, covers the history of the some 40 bureaus that resided within the Treasury Department over time as well as biographies of notable Treasury personnel. Another THA project is the production of an educational film on the Treasury Building that will include the several historically restored rooms in the Building.

U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center has published *The Army in the Pacific: A Century of Engagement* by James C. McNaughton. This volume offers an overview of the Army's history in this rapidly changing region, starting with an expedition to seize Manila from Spain in 1898, which led to a protracted campaign against Philippine insurgents. When Japan attacked in 1941, the Army fought back as part of a joint and multinational team in some of the most far-reaching campaigns in history, after which the Army became responsible for post-conflict operations in Japan, Okinawa, South Korea, and the Philippines. During the Cold War, the Army fought hot wars in Korea and Vietnam. After the Vietnam War, the Army provided regional stability, a shield against aggression, and engagement with allies and partners as the region experienced unprecedented growth. This broad historical perspective reveals some enduring lessons: the vast distances and diversity of terrain and weather, the necessity for joint and multinational operations, and the need for a versatile, adaptive, and agile force. To order from GPO online bookstore: use GPO S/N: 008-029-00553-1 (Paper); CMH Pub 70-120-1, at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or call (202) 512-1800 or toll-free 1-866-512-1800.



U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service History program partnered with the Public Lands History Center at Colorado State University–Fort

Collins to gather oral histories from retired Forest Service employees at their national meeting in Vail, Colorado, September 17–21. Several hundred agency retirees gather approximately every four years for a national "rendezvous." The project is designed to capitalize on this gathering, capture a substantial number of interviews, and later transcribe and archive the materials in physical and electronic formats.

In preparation for the project, Dr. Lincoln Bramwell, Forest Service Chief Historian, and Dr. Lu Ann Jones, National Park Service Oral Historian, Washington, DC, travelled to Fort Collins to train faculty, research associates, and graduate students in a two-day workshop on oral history best practices and Forest Service history. The workshop was well attended by CSU faculty and students as well as Forest Service employees from the Regional Office in Denver. This inter-agency sharing of best practices and resources and collaboration with a university partner demonstrates the potential for future collaborative history projects the Forest Service hopes to pursue. For more information on the project, contact Lincoln Bramwell via email: lbramwell@fs.fed.us.

Under a cooperative agreement, the University of Utah's American West Center recently completed a project for the Forest Service's Intermountain Region, headquartered in Ogden, Utah. Graduate student Michael L. Shamo, under the guidance of principal investigators Dr. Matthew Basso and Dr. Paul Reeve, researched the early settlement history and use of livestock on lands within or near the modern-day Ashley National Forest in Utah. Mr. Shamo produced a report titled "Historical Grazing on the Ashley National Forest" and an Access database that includes embedded images of relevant documents, maps, and other records. Since water laws in the West grant uses of water to those who first put it to beneficial use, this information will help the Forest Service establish priority dates for livestock water rights claims. For more information, contact Richa Wilson at rwilson@fs.fed.us.

U.S. MINT

The United States Mint at Philadelphia re-opened its doors for public tours on July 3, 2012. The facility has undergone a major set of renovations with new displays, exhibits and artifacts on display. "We are very proud to once again welcome the public into our Philadelphia facility home to see how coins and medals are made," said Dick Peterson, Deputy Director, United States Mint. "This project is one that showcases our production processes and gives the public a more modern, interactive experience. Our new tour route and exhibits also proudly tell the American public about the role the United States Mint plays in the financial fabric of our nation," said Peterson. "The new displays include numerous artifacts; tell the story about the history and current structure of the United States Mint; and explain the evolution of coin minting processes and operations." In August 2010, the United States Mint embarked on a major endeavor to completely renovate the public tour experience at the Philadelphia facility. Approximately 250,000 people visit the United States Mint at Philadelphia each year. The last time the public tour exhibits were upgraded was more than 40 years ago.



Society for History in the Federal Government

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FEDERALIST CALENDAR

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

Mar. 14–16, 2013. Gettysburg College and Gettysburg National Military Park. Conference. The Future of Civil War History: Looking Beyond the 150th. Visit <http://www.cwfuture150.com>

Mar. 14–16, 2013. Society for Military History (SMH). Annual Meeting. “War, Society, and Remembrance.” New Orleans, LA. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2013/2013/2013cfp.html>.

Apr. 4–5, 2013. Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG) and Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region (OHMAR) Joint Conference. National Archives at College Park, MD. Visit www.shfg.org/events/annual-meeting

Apr. 17–20, 2013. National Council on Public History (NCPH) Meeting. “The Significance of Audiences in Public History.” Ontario, Canada. Visit www.ncph.org.

June 20–22, 2013. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHA FR). Annual Meeting. “America and the World—The World And America.” Arlington, VA. Visit <http://www.shafr.org/conferences/2013-annual-meeting/>.

July 11–13, 2013. Association for Documentary Editing (ADE). Annual Meeting. Ann Arbor, MI. Visit <http://www.documentaryediting.org/meeting/index.html>.

July 18–21, 2013. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). Annual Meeting. St. Louis, MO. Visit <http://faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/ctfriend/SHEAR.htm>.

Aug. 11–17, 2013. Society of American Archivists (SAA) and Council of State Archivists. Joint Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference/2013/new-orleans/call-for-session-proposals-archives-new-orleans-2013>.

Oct. 9–13, 2013. Oral History Association (OHA). Annual Meeting. “Hidden Stories, Contested Truths: The Craft of Oral History.” Oklahoma City, OK. Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/2012/10/12/2013-annual-meeting-call-for-papers/>.

Oct. 17–18, 2013. Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency. Symposium. “Technological Change and Cryptology: Meeting the Historical Challenges.” Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center, in Laurel, MD. E-mail: Dr. Kent Sieg, kgsieg@nsa.gov.

Oct. 31–Nov. 3, 2013. Southern Historical Association (SHA). Annual Meeting. St. Louis, MO. Visit http://sha.uga.edu/meeting/call_for_papers.htm.