

## THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S AMERICAN LATINO HERITAGE INITIATIVE

*By Paloma Bolasny*

The National Park Service (NPS) is America's storyteller. The agency has the responsibility to tell the stories of all Americans, whether through narratives at National Park units or through places listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Since fall 2011, the NPS has been engaged in a number of projects under the Department of the Interior's (DOI) American Latino Heritage Initiative (ALHI). Ken Salazar, then Secretary of the Interior, announced the ALHI after a forum at La Paz, in Keene, California, in June 2011. The discussion at the La

Paz Forum, hosted by the DOI, NPS, and the National Park Foundation (NPF), focused on ways to recognize the contributions of Latino Americans throughout American history. DOI's ALHI seeks to raise the profile of Latino heritage through projects and programs throughout the department. At the Forum, the Secretary expressed interest in an American Latino Theme Study that would serve as a historical and informational basis for new projects. It would soon become a central part of the NPS's ALHI program.

*See "American Latino" cont'd on page 3*



*Graphics from American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study*

### HEWLETT LECTURE AND DINNER



WITH MARGO ANDERSON

Date to be Announced  
Clyde's of Gallery Place  
Washington, DC

*"The Historian and Our Crisis of Data Collection vs. Privacy Rights"*

**Margo Anderson**, Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will discuss some of the historical precedents for the current controversies surrounding data collection and privacy issues, focusing particularly on the "dark side" of numbers, particularly the use of census data to plan and manage the evacuation and incarceration of Japanese ancestry Americans during World War II, the "databank" controversy of the 1960s, and the development of the laws and ethical standards defining the management of information.

**Register online:** [www.shfg.org](http://www.shfg.org)

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By David McMillen

**F**all is upon us! For many of us, fall is a time of new beginnings, and our thoughts are imprinted with memories of new school years. For SHFG, fall begins our

annual cycle of events. On October 30, Margo Anderson, Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will present the annual Hewlett Lecture, titled "The Historian and Our Crisis of Data Collection vs. Privacy Rights." The Hewlett Lecture includes dinner at Clyde's on 7th Street NW, in Washington, DC, and a chance to get together with your colleagues. You can find more details about Margo's talk at: <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/hewlett-lecture/> There is a link there to register for the dinner. Don't miss it!

We are currently in discussions with the National Archives to hold our annual holiday party in the Rotunda at the National Archives on December 13—another event not to be missed.

SHFG Vice President Carl Ashley has arranged for our 2014 annual meeting to be held at the Byrd Center in Shepherdstown, WV—about an hour-and-a-half from downtown DC. The two-day event will begin Friday afternoon April 4 and conclude Saturday afternoon April 5. The call for papers and details about transportation and hotels

will be in your email box soon. Scholars, sharpen your pencils!

Jessie Kratz, the National Archives Historian, has taken on several important responsibilities for SHFG. Jessie and Laura O'Hara are working on a system to update our directory of federal history offices, a vital resource for federal history workers and students alike. Jessie also organized our first informal evening gathering at Viapiano's in Washington on September 10. She plans on more such gatherings.

We're also planning our records research workshop, similar to last year's session, and will explore adding additional dates for that popular activity.

With all the events on the horizon, I am sure you are ready to put this down and renew your membership. When you do, you will see that the SHFG Council voted to raise the membership dues to \$55 for regular members, \$45 for retired members, and \$35 for students. Our membership year runs from January through December, but, if you renew after October 1, your membership will extend through the 2014 calendar year.

We have managed to keep dues low for a number of years, but unfortunately inflation and steeply rising costs are catching up with us. Last year, our annual meeting costs increased dramatically, and our annual holiday party costs will do the same this year. Food costs for both the holiday party and the annual meeting have gone up steadily, as have the costs of doing business in all areas: publications, postage, and others.

Careful planning and difficult decisions are vital at this time, and the Council is committed to making sure that the Society for History in the Federal Government maintains high-level programs and publications, and has the resources to explore new and valuable activities. We hope you agree and continue to give SHFG your support.

David McMillen  
SHFG President

### SHFG'S E-BULLETIN

Send announcements to  
[shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com](mailto:shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com)

The bulletin is a service to SHFG members

### THE FEDERALIST (ISSN 0736-8151)

Newsletter of the Society for History in the Federal Government  
Published Quarterly

The Society is a national professional organization open to all who are interested in federal history programs. Annual membership fee is \$55, \$35 students, and includes a subscription to *The Federalist*, *Federal History* journal, and other periodic publications. Contributors are encouraged to submit articles, news listings, and photographs to the editors.

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](http://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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### THE THEME STUDY

The theme study, “American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study,” was published by the National Park System Advisory Board (NPSAB) in spring 2013. The audience for the publication is diverse, including historic preservation professionals at all levels of government and in the private sector whose job it is to identify, document, nominate, and preserve historic places. As historic preservation priorities increasingly focus on greater inclusion of our nation’s cultural diversity, this publication can be used as a starting point. The theme study also presents the opportunity to share American Latino history more widely with the general public, who may not be familiar with this topic.

To assist with the development of the theme study, an American Latino Scholars Expert Panel was formed in December 2011 under the auspices of the NPSAB. The 11-member panel, which still meets regularly, was formed of scholars, professors, and conservation professionals. Coordination of panel activities and compilation of the theme study was undertaken by Stephanie Toothman, NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Stewardship, Partnerships, and Science in cooperation with the Organization of American Historians. In January 2012, the panel met in San Antonio for an intense session dedicated to framing the theme study. The panel provided recommendations to the NPS as to the structure of the publication and potential essays.

The theme study, available at [www.nps.gov/latino](http://www.nps.gov/latino), consists of a “core” essay and four large sections, each with its own broad theme: Making a Nation, Making a Life, Making a Living, and Making a Democracy. The “core” essay, written by Yale University professor of History and American Studies Stephen Pitti, covers Latino/a history since the 15th century as personified in four historical figures. Each subsequent section contains four chapters, each of which can be read as a stand-alone document. Making a Nation, the first section, discusses U.S. nation building—both physically and intellectually—from the 16th to the 20th centuries. Making a Life looks at the ways Latinos have created their religious, artist, recreational, and culinary lives in the United States. Making a Living highlights the role of Latinos in fostering and sustaining American economic life. Finally, Making a Democracy discusses the stories and struggles for equality in all aspects of American Society. The theme study also includes an extensive bibliography, valuable for any researcher or inquisitive mind new to American Latino history.

### COMMUNITY-FOCUSED PROJECTS

The NPS Washington office of Cultural Resources has also engaged in several other projects that promote Latino

*See “American Latino” cont’d on page 4*

## EDITOR’S NOTE

Federal history workers bear a special responsibility. They must produce accurate and meaningful interpretations of the past for the public and their agencies. And they must do so amid shrinking resources and demands for more complex, more nuanced narratives. As I reflect on the featured stories in this issue, I’m impressed by these examples of dedication, adaptation, and resourcefulness. Paloma Bolasny explains the National Park Service’s important steps to promote identification and preservation of sites important in U.S. Latino history. That work is critical to rectifying our story of the American past and achieving social and cultural inclusiveness. And the program reaches out and promotes community help toward reaching those goals. Doris A. Hamburg reports on the highly unusual involvement of National Archives preservationists in the rescue of damaged, historic Jewish artifacts in Iraq, an emergency effort that has served both historical and foreign policy goals and called forth the team’s expertise, dedication, and creativity. It is a dramatic story of a state-of-the-art, multidimensional program for protecting cultural heritage in an international setting, set against controversies about the artifacts’ eventual return to Iraq. Rachel Kline describes the work of the Heritage Stewardship Group (HSG) and how it provides a unified, team approach to address the great need for historic preservation and documentation in land-managing agencies. Traveling to sites that lack the resources to accomplish the necessary and complex tasks, the HSG team can efficiently provide all the required skills. We profile here the Historian’s Office of the U.S. Coast Guard and its important work in documenting the history of a vital federal service that dates to the Washington administration. We’re also very grateful for an interview with Victoria A. Harden, former Historian for the National Institutes of Health. We take this opportunity to celebrate her widely honored service to both our organization and the public history community as a whole. We hope you find this issue enlightening. Comments are welcome at [benjamin.guterman@shfg.org](mailto:benjamin.guterman@shfg.org).

— Benjamin Guterman, editor

### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### SHFG’s Annual Conference 2014

“Federal History and the Public Audience”

April 4–5, 2014

Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies,  
Shepherdstown, West Virginia,

*The Annual Meeting will explore the many ways in which federal historians enrich the public sphere and contribute to the public dialogue, as well as the tensions inherent in serving multiple audiences.*

Details: <http://shfg.org/shfg/eventsannual-meeting/>

*“American Latino,” continued from page 3*

heritage. These projects are also available at [www.nps.gov/latino](http://www.nps.gov/latino). Completed in July 2012, the bilingual American Latino Heritage brochure highlights American Latino heritage projects in National Parks and communities. The Community Action Toolkit provides an overview of the current players in historic preservation in the United States, from the federal level to local nonprofits. This site is intended for users new to the world of historic preservation and is tailored with case studies and contacts for nonprofits representing Latino heritage.

The popular Discover our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary series added a new itinerary in 2012 on American Latino heritage. The itinerary includes nearly 200 sites associated with the role of Latinos in the history and development of the United States. This extensive itinerary is available to all. Two Youth Summits aimed at engaging young Latino and other youth in historic preservation in their communities were conducted as part of the ALHI. Students at the first youth summit in Washington, DC, focused on advocacy with preservation, education, and government leaders. The second summit took place in the Yakima Valley and Mount Rainier National Park in Washington state. The students spent three days exploring Latino heritage in the area by visiting the Yakima museum and a successful Latino-owned orchard. Both summits were supported by the NPS, the National Conference for State Historic Preservation Officers, and multiple state and local partners and private businesses. A guide on how to conduct youth summits is also available.

#### PROMOTING DOCUMENTATION AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Documentation of the nation’s built heritage forms the core mission of many of the NPS Cultural Resources programs in the Washington office. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) partnered with students and professors from the College of Environmental Design at Cal Poly Pomona to prepare measured drawings, a written historical narrative, and large-format photographs of Forty Acres, the National Historic Landmark (NHL) closely associated with Cesar Chavez. The project is projected to be completed by the end of 2013.

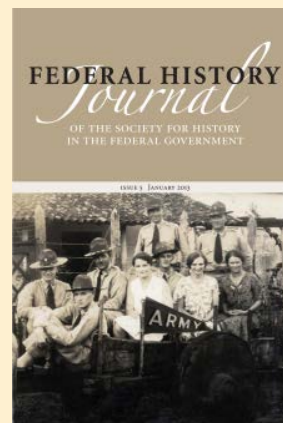
The NHL program has been busy reviewing and preparing nominations under the ALHI. The majority of the nominations approved by the National Historic Landmarks committee since 2011 have been of places that reflect the heritage of underrepresented groups, such as Latinos, women, Asian Americans, African Americans, and Native Americans. Recently designated NHLs include The Hispanic Society of America Complex, NY, the U.S. Post Office and Court House (U.S. District Court for the Central District of California), and Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz,

CA. The NHL program is currently also engaged with scholars to prepare a theme study on Asian American Pacific Islander heritage and LGBTQ history in the United States.

NPS greeted its 398th unit to the National Park system in October 2012. The Cesar E. Chavez National Monument at Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz in Keene, California, designated by President Obama using the Antiquities Act, will be managed by the NPS in cooperation with the National Chavez Center. The La Paz property served as the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America since the 1970s and is where Chavez is buried. The American Latino Heritage Fund (ALHF) of the National Park Foundation contributed funds for the establishment of the Monument. The ALHF works to support historic places that tell the story of Latinos’ contributions to the American narrative by supporting the National Park Service. The ALHF was established as part of the ALHI and has provided support for many of the Initiative’s goals.

Many other NPS parks and programs are engaged in projects under the umbrella of the ALHI. From archeology programs to partnerships with local schools, the NPS is working creatively to document Latino heritage and teach a new generation all that NPS has to offer. The energy spurred by the ALHI led DOI Assistant Secretary Rhea Suh to announce the Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) Initiative in 2013 to promote historic preservation projects in the AAPI community (<http://www.nps.gov/history/AAPI>). NPS welcomes partnerships that advance all its preservation and stewardship goals as well as these official initiatives. Please feel free to contact Paloma Bolasny at [paloma\\_bolasny@nps.gov](mailto:paloma_bolasny@nps.gov) or Barbara Little at [barbara\\_little@nps.gov](mailto:barbara_little@nps.gov) for more information on these initiatives or to find out how your agency or office can become involved.

*Paloma Bolasny is coordinator of the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program and a historian with the Cultural Resources, Stewardship, Partnerships, and Science Division, Office of Outreach at the National Park Service, Washington, DC.*



#### CALL FOR PAPERS

**FEDERAL HISTORY JOURNAL**  
*Federal History*, the journal of the Society for History in the Federal Government, seeks articles for upcoming issues. 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](mailto:editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org).



## IN MEMORIAM—RICHARD F. MYERS

Richard F. Myers, (“Rich,” “Dick”) passed away at his home on July 15, 2013. Dick had retired recently after a 35-year career at the National Archives. He had a deep appreciation for history and records. He served as Deputy Director, and later Acting Director, of the Audiovisual Archives Division; Chief of the Modern Military Field Branch; Chief of the Machine-Readable Archives Branch; and Chief of the Still Pictures Branch. His extensive knowledge of the Archives’ holdings qualified him for his service for a number of years on the staff of the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group. He was deeply concerned with the success of the National Archives and thus championed its records management programs, first with textual and audiovisual materials, and then with electronic records and information technology. He worked at the Washington National Records Center, and later at the Washington, DC, and College Park, MD, buildings. He also served as president of the National Archives Assembly. Dick taught American History at Montgomery College and served in various consulting capacities for government agencies. He was also a long-time active member of the Society for History in the Federal Government, participating in its Executive Council meetings and annual conferences.

*Initially I knew Dick Myers as a colleague at the National Archives who had a wonderful sense of humor, a quick wit, and a ready smile. What I remember most about Dick is his love for model railroading, and his participation in the Planes and Trains exhibitions put on by his hobby group, The National Capital Trackers, at the College Park Aviation Museum. My lasting image is of Dick, wearing his railroaders cap, directing a scale O-gage locomotive through a miniature rail yard, his face illuminated with sheer joy.*

— CHAS DOWNS, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RETIRED

*These words come to mind as I remember Dick Myers: consummate professional, infectious enthusiasm, easy smile, knowledgeable, curious, friendly, helpful, esteemed colleague, friend. Dick embodied the best qualities of what it means to be a civil servant. In all our interactions he had a smile on his face and a twinkle in his eye. Long before there were mission statements and listed corporate values, Dick’s mission was to provide helpful attention and expert service motivated by the values that make him a person who is sorely missed.*

— RICK BLONDO, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

*I met Dick Myers in 1996, and was impressed by his infectious optimism. He was a marvelous storyteller who went out of his way to make people feel at home and part of something larger than themselves. In 2002, he asked if I might facilitate a session for an SHFG conference he was helping to plan. I agreed, and I am glad I did. That was my first exposure to the larger federal history community that has become very important to me. Now at the Library of Congress, I have periodically thought about that conference (held at LOC) and Dick. What a difference one person can make!*

— LEE ANN POTTER, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*Having worked directly with Dick twice during my career, I can attest to the fact that Dick had passionate interests in history, archives, information technology, and the well-being of the National Archives, the institution, and its staff. He was a gentleman and a scholar, who addressed problems and challenges head-on, with good judgment and a lot of common sense.*

— GREG BRADSHER, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

*Items indicating Dick Myer’s friendship and generosity surround me in my office. There are documents, ICC railroad maps, and a World War II folk art map. All are treasured. More important than the material reminders, however, were Dick’s passion for history and his support for teachers of it. Dick significantly benefitted my career with encouragement and mentoring. Knowing of my research on Federal records relating to John Brown, he made my presentation to the Society for History in the Federal Government possible. Our paths frequently crossed, and he always offered thoughtful suggestions as my research and teaching interests evolved. Whenever I needed a history “hand up” there was Dick with his warm smile and outreached hand. His friendship was the real treasure Dick so kindly shared with me.*

—JOHN M. LAWLOR, JR.,  
A GRATEFUL HISTORY TEACHER

*I met Dick as I became active in SHFG. He was involved in all aspects of the organization and was very giving of his time and good advice, based on many years of involvement with a variety of agencies. I recall how he emphasized that we need to protect the records and encourage the work of archivists as we promote federal history. That belief reflected his passion and commitment to our professional community.*

— BENJAMIN GUTERMAN, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

## PRESERVING THE “IRAQI JEWISH ARCHIVE”

*Doris A. Hamburg*

A little-known outcome of the 2003 war in Iraq was the discovery and rescue of a trove of books and documents from the Jewish community of Baghdad, which had been seized years earlier by Saddam Hussein’s intelligence service. The recovery of the more than 2,700 books and tens of thousands of documents from the flooded basement of the intelligence headquarters was all the more meaningful, as these materials connect to the rich past when Iraqi Jews were a vital and thriving segment of the Baghdadi population. After 2,500 years of a vibrant and influential history in ancient Babylon and modern-day Iraq, today all Jews are essentially gone from Iraq.

There was some luck in finding the Iraqi Jewish materials in the intelligence headquarters, but mostly a great deal of hard work and dedication to recover the soaked and distorted books and documents from the dirty water in the basement of the building. The conditions were difficult, and the team members did the best they could under the circumstances. After laying out the books and documents to dry in the sun, they were packed into 27 metal trunks. In the heat and humidity of Baghdad, the wet and damp books and documents, unfortunately, became very moldy.

At that point, the 27 trunks were transferred to the Coalition Provisional Authority, which consulted with a number of experts and also requested guidance and an assessment by preservation experts from the National Archives. Despite limited resources, the CPA secured a freezer truck, which was needed to freeze and thereby stabilize the moldy and wet items. The National Archives sent

Doris Hamburg, Director, Preservation Programs, and Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler, Chief, Conservation Lab, to Baghdad to assess the preservation and conservation needs of the books and documents. Upon their return to the United States, the National Archives provided recommendations to the Vice President and to the Secretary of Defense, and was requested to undertake the preservation project. Efforts at the time to identify options for drying the materials in Iraq or the region were not successful, and so it was decided, with the agreement of Iraqi officials, that the materials should come to the United States for preservation and exhibition. Funding for the project would be provided to the National Archives.

### MOVING AHEAD WITH THE PRESERVATION IN THE U.S.

The frozen trunks filled with books and documents arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, at the end of August 2003 to be vacuum freeze-dried, a process that allows the frozen water to be removed from the materials as vapor without going through the liquid phase. The dry items came out looking the same as they did when going into the vacuum freeze-drying chamber (e.g., the books were still distorted, photos stuck together). While the vacuum freeze-drying had rendered the mold inactive, the presence of mold spores—whether inactive or actively growing—is a health risk that needs to be mitigated. The trunks were then transferred to the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

The next phase (Phase 2) in preserving the books and documents involved, first, creating an item-level collection assessment and inventory database of the books and documents and, second, evaluating the condition of the items to determine the next preservation steps, budget requirements, and options for providing future access to the materials.

Funding was provided in late 2005 when the National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access, awarded the Center for Jewish History approximately \$98,000.

The Center for Jewish History hired a conservator and conservation technician to work under the direction of the National Archives at College Park, MD. They unpacked the trunks, assessed and documented the condition of each item, and housed the books and documents in acid-free paper and boxes to provide improved support and storage. Due



*A Zohar from 1815—a central text of kabbalah (Jewish mysticism), with a hand-drawn page.*

to the extensive mold covering many of the damaged books and documents and their still very fragile and fragmented condition, they were not ready yet for access. During this processing and assessment stage, each item, whether a book or group of documents, was given an inventory number and registered in a web-based database. To permit the condition assessment and photography, some mold cleaning work was done in a fume hood using a HEPA-filtered vacuum and soft brushes in a dedicated mold-remediation room. Following this remediation, title pages and book covers for each item were digitally photographed and added to the database. These photos enabled Hebrew and Arabic cataloguers to “see” the books and documents online via the web-based database in order to provide preliminary descriptive and, where feasible, cataloguing information.

#### ACHIEVING THE GOALS: PRESERVATION AND ACCESS

To determine what the next steps would be in preserving these materials and eventually sharing them with a wider public, a panel of subject-matter experts met in May 2010 to discuss preservation priorities for the collection. After reviewing the materials in the Iraqi Jewish Archive database, these experts in Jewish history, Iraqi and Middle Eastern history, the Iraqi Jewish community, Iraq today, and Hebraic rare books and printing assessed the items in the collection from the perspectives of relative curatorial and archival importance, intrinsic values, scarcity, exhibit potential, and priorities for digitization. A copy of the database and review criteria were also provided to Saad Eskander, Director General of the Iraqi National Library and Archives (INLA), to solicit INLA’s perspective regarding the item-level review.

The subject-matter experts endorsed the following recommendations, which provided the conceptual framework for the National Archives to develop the final phase of the Iraqi Jewish Archive preservation and access plan. This approach ensures that the unique information from the Jewish community in Baghdad can be broadly shared, while utilizing limited resources wisely. Their recommendations included that

- all documents be digitized and be made available online
- selected books that are important due to content or rarity be digitized and made available online
- a listing of the collection that had been in the intelligence headquarters be maintained to reflect the community and historical events of the period, and
- the exhibition depict the history of the Iraqi Jewish community and the preservation of the collection.

The final phase of the IJA project got underway with the award of \$2.97 million in 2011 to the National Archives to

complete the following steps of the project in 2014:

- stabilize books and documents for digitization
- digitize the documents and priority books
- develop a website and post the images online
- plan and mount the exhibition
- pack and ship the books and documents to Iraq
- provide fellowships for Iraqi conservators to work alongside conservation staff at the National Archives, and in support of the long-term care of the collection in Iraq.

The two-year project, which is being staggered over three years, taps a dedicated staff hired for the project; staff includes conservators, conservation technicians, imaging specialists, imaging technicians, a project manager, a librarian, and translators. The collection cataloguing information,

digitized images, exhibition, the story of the preservation and the resources developed by the project team will be available online at [www.ija.archives.gov](http://www.ija.archives.gov). The exhibition “Discovery and Recovery: Preserving Iraqi Jewish Heritage” will be on display October 11, 2013, through January 5, 2014, at the O’Brien Gallery of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

Interest in the collection extends worldwide, particularly among the Iraqi Jews who left their native country and are now dispersed worldwide, but also among historians who will find the records of the Jewish community council, Jewish schools, and the Jewish hospital in Baghdad of great value. Papers span

ordinary taxi receipts to correspondence related to running the Jewish community council, as well Jewish religious texts. While the materials were never assembled as a true archives, the collection provides a rare window on Iraqi Jewish life in 19th- and 20th-century Baghdad.

*Doris A. Hamburg is the Director of Preservation Programs at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.*



*A conservator inspects a volume at the National Archives.*

#### VISIT US ON FACEBOOK AND TWITTER

SHFG has launched Facebook ([facebook.com/SHFGHistorians](https://www.facebook.com/SHFGHistorians)) and Twitter ([@SHFGHistorians](https://twitter.com/SHFGHistorians)) pages in addition to our YouTube Channel ([youtube.com/user/SHFGHistorians](https://www.youtube.com/user/SHFGHistorians)). 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.

## NEW APPROACHES TO MANAGING FOREST SERVICE HISTORY

*By Rachel Kline*

Over the past decade, a group of USDA Forest Service employees has provided a variety of specialized services within the agency. They are part of the Forest Service Enterprise Program, an atypical concept within the federal government. Initiated in 1997 as an experiment, it became a permanent, nationwide program in 2006 and now encompasses 16 Enterprise Units offering a wide range of services to help fulfill forest and unit programmatic needs. Enterprise Units receive no direct appropriated funds and must strive for full cost recovery. However, they work for the purpose of contributing to the Forest Service mission, not to gain profits. Heritage Stewardship Group (HSG) is one unit that specializes in history and cultural resources management. Its members travel the nation to provide services to national forests and other land-managing agencies that no longer have the staff or expertise to accomplish historic preservation tasks. Project work includes cultural resource compliance, architectural history, field and applied archaeology, heritage and tribal program management, as well as heritage data management.

Employing two of the agency's five historians, HSG is working to raise the profile of Forest Service history and provide much-needed staff support for the Forest Service History Program. Recently, HSG collaborated with the Forest Service National Library and the Forest Service History Program to create a repository for Forest Service

historic materials. A new digital collection accessed through the Forest Service Library will make historic records, photographs, audio files, maps, and other materials available to Forest Service employees and the public. A comprehensive finding aid will also direct researchers to Forest Service collections held elsewhere, including those at universities and archives. HSG is currently assisting forests with digitizing and accessioning their historic materials. The collection will greatly expand access to historic Forest Service-produced resources.

At the regional and forest levels, HSG is helping to expand history programs by listing significant properties on the National Register of Historic Places, producing Historic Property Management Plans, overseeing historic property restorations, creating interpretive plans for historic sites, and managing oral history projects. Over the last year, HSG in collaboration with Auburn University, produced an oral history collection for the Forest Service Southern Region (Region 8) as part of the continuing celebration of the Weeks Act centennial. Now available online, the collection includes 22 digital audio recorded interviews, transcripts, and innovative student projects highlighting the careers of former and retired Southern Region employees. The interviews discuss employee experiences working with the agency, and (for some) experiences working directly with the Weeks Act and related land-acquisition legislation. Together, these interviews examine facets of the rich history of the southern forests such as legislation, land-use policies, fire management, intra-agency relationships, environmentalism, agricultural and silvicultural practices, and much more. Students in Professor Aaron Shapiro's "Introduction to Public History" class at Auburn University conducted 12 interviews with Southern Region employees in autumn 2012. Forest Service personnel conducted the other 10 interviews over the last two decades, and these were transcribed as part of the project. In addition to the interviews, the website features content pages that synthesize issues described by the interviewees as well as short audio clips. Topics include the 1911 Weeks Act, evolving technology, social change, public perceptions, and family life within the Forest Service. The collection is available at <http://www.lib.auburn.edu/forestry/>

Historic property management is a large component of HSG's work. In addition to producing numerous management plans for individual sites and districts, HSG supports national forests with restoration work. In 2010, HSG assisted the Mark Twain National Forest in an effort to repurpose the 71-year-old Fuchs (pronounced fyoosh) House



*The HSG staff (from top left): Caleb Hennekey (Archaeological Tech), Heidi Hooper (Admin. Support Specialist), Paul Claeysens (Archaeologist; Unit Leader), Bret Friel (Archaeologist), Rachel Kline (Historian), John Ferguson (Historian), Kristi Reece (Business Director).*



and Mill. The buildings, constructed by Rudy Fuchs, Sr. in 1939 and 1940, served as the Fuchs's family vacation home until they were sold to the Forest Service in the 1960s. In 2007, the National Trust for Historic Preservation listed the Fuchs house as one of America's Most Endangered Historic Places. Focusing on the historic preservation of this once picturesque stone and concrete building located within the Markham Springs Recreation Area, HSG solicited for creative re-use proposals for the Fuchs house. CSE Construction Co., Inc., of Rolla, Missouri, answered the advertisement with a proposal to rehabilitate the historic home with a team of craftsmen and volunteers in exchange for use of the property. On September 5, 2010, a ribbon cutting ceremony celebrated the rehabilitation work completed that summer. Interpretive panels at the property share the story of the original mill, the 1940s house, and the recent restoration project. Today, the historic Fuchs home continues on as a beloved vacation home and is available as a public rental most weeks throughout the year. Visit [www.markhamsprings.com](http://www.markhamsprings.com) for information.

To help cultural resource managers with compliance efforts, in 2011 HSG produced a guidebook exploring the architectural history and physical characteristics of U.S. Forest Service administrative buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5) from 1905 to 1970. HSG designed the guide to facilitate compliance with historic preservation law by helping architectural historians, historic architects, and archaeologists identify historic administrative buildings, place buildings within their respective historic contexts, and assess historic integrity, significance, and potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The guide is now helping heritage staff identify the best representative samples of particular building types and building groups from the historic period, thereby enabling Region 5 to prioritize important preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation activities and treatments.

To further enrich forest history programs, HSG produces interpretive plans for Forest Service historic properties, a management tool that is not generally used within the agency. Last year, HSG completed an interpretive plan for the Scull Shoals Historic Area, a historic ruin off the Oconee River on the Oconee National Forest, Georgia. Scull Shoals is a significant historic landscape that showcases several intersections of Georgia history. First occupied by native peoples, Scull Shoals served as a village for early settlement of Greene County (1786); housed numerous mills including Georgia's first paper mill; developed into a plantation and grew to a town and community of slaves, tenant farmers, prisoners, and landowners; and returned to forest with resettlement and the creation of a national forest. Today the site is comprised of foundational ruins of the prior village, plantation, and town as well as



*View of the Scull Shoals warehouse (background) and Superintendent's House ruins.*

archaeological deposits from the mills, plantation, and town. Visitors who go to the Scull Shoals site are captivated by the landscape—its seclusion, serenity, and interwoven stories. Tours, demonstrations, literature, and volunteer efforts through Passport In Time managed by the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests and Friends of Scull Shoals group fostered the need for further interpretation. Working with the forest and Friends of Scull Shoals, HSG produced an interpretive plan that provides guidance for cohesive interpretation; describes goals and issues for visitor experience, interpretation, and education with resource stewardship in mind; and includes developed outlines for a wayside exhibit, mobile tour, volunteer opportunities, and presentations.

Through innovative and diverse projects, HSG strives to ensure that the voices of retired Forest Service employees, the preservation of historic Forest Service properties, and access to historic Forest Service materials do not go overlooked. To learn more about the team and their projects, visit HSG online at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/national/enterprise/hsg>

*Rachel Kline is a historian with the USDA Forest Service Heritage Stewardship Group located in Fort Collins, Colorado.*

## 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](mailto:webmaster@shfg.org)

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## THE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL

*Victoria A. Harden was the founding director of the Office of NIH History and the Stetten Museum in 1986–87 and served as NIH Historian until her retirement in 2006. She has authored Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: History of a Twentieth-Century Disease (1990), AIDS at 30: A History (2012), and numerous articles, and has developed many historical websites and exhibits. Dr. Harden's many awards include the American Association for the History of Medicine Lifetime Achievement Award in 2007 and the American Historical Association's Herbert Feis Award in 2006 for her exceptional contributions to public history.*



*Interview by Benjamin Guterman*

*Victoria A. Harden*

### **How did you first become interested in the general topic of federal biomedical research policies?**

Like many other graduate students, I stumbled upon the topic as the result of a class assignment. At Emory University, I utilized the papers of a Georgia chemist, Charles Holmes Herty, which were being processed, for the assignment. The box to which I had access happened to relate to Herty's lobbying efforts on a bill to create a National Institute of Health in the 1920s. No secondary literature seemed to exist, and a historian at the National Library of Medicine said that little was known about this effort. To a graduate student looking at four years of day-to-day correspondence between the lobbyist and the senator who sponsored the bill, this suggested "dissertation" in the strongest possible terms! As I got into the research, it became more and more interesting to me.

### **Could you describe your work with DeWitt Stetten, Jr., and your efforts to help realize his vision for the Stetten Museum?**

In the early 1980s, I got to know Dr. Stetten through discussions about his book on the activities of the laboratories and clinics at NIH and my book on biomedical research policy. By the mid-1980s, he was pressing NIH to create a museum to preserve historic biomedical research instruments and NIH archival materials such as the notebook kept by Dr. Joseph Goldberger about his pioneering epidemiological study in 1914 that demonstrated pellagra to be a dietary deficiency disease. The NIH administration, recognizing Dr. Stetten's many career contributions to NIH, created the museum and, a year later, named it after him. I was just the lucky historian who knew enough about NIH history to take on the challenge of working with him to create the museum. The Office of NIH History was tacked on at my suggestion to enable NIH to justify a full-time employee to staff the office.

### **When you set up the Office of NIH History in 1986–87, what were your program priorities, and how did you begin to establish them?**

I was overwhelmed as I surveyed the landscape of NIH history. No one had systematically organized the policy studies done since World War II. The NIH had four (now five) intramural Nobel laureates and many Lasker award winners and members of the National Academy of Sciences, but no one had interviewed these researchers about their work or careers. Research on HIV/AIDS was being conducted in laboratories

around me, but no one was attempting to track this work. One scientist on my advisory committee knew what instruments Dr. Stetten had collected and mentally kept track of new ones that came in regularly, but I lived in fear that he might be hit by a truck before a proper inventory could be made. Our storage space was essentially a large closet, and initially it was shared with other NIH components. Instruments were not protected from dust, and one was moved out of the space by another occupant and sent to surplus a month before I found out. The NIH Centennial observance was upon us; the museum was tasked with producing a historical exhibit.

In the beginning, it was difficult trying to juggle so many important priorities. To a great extent, I had to address the most pressing and then try to do something about the next most pressing. My motto at that time was "If it weren't for the last minute, nothing would get done."

Thanks to the generosity of the NIH Office of Communications and Public Liaison, I was able to hire contractors for specific historical projects. Many SHFG members worked on contract to produce historical and archival projects that slowly built up a foundation of historical knowledge for the office.

To deal with the Centennial exhibit, I appealed to the five oldest institutes to prepare a segment on one of their major historic accomplishments. This became "Windows Into NIH History," and I am proud to say that it won the 1989 John Wesley Powell prize given by the Society. In 1988, I had the good fortune to receive an application for an internship from the Museum Studies Program at George Washington University. The intern was Michele Lyons, who eventually became the curator of the Stetten Museum collection. She brought the professional knowledge we needed to organize, curate, and make the collection available to researchers—not to mention exhibit work as well.

### **Did you find that the NIH's critical role in national health issues required you to devote extra time as an educator, or perhaps interpreter, to the public and the medical community?**

I learned two things quickly. First, non-scientifically trained people know next to nothing about the details of biomedical research, but they are intrigued if the subject can be explained in lay language. Second, scientists expert in one area also appreciate a nontechnical explanation of research in a different

area. I spent a fair amount of time watching people look at our exhibits in the NIH Clinical Center to see if the exhibit labels were communicating effectively to them. I learned a great deal from my journalist colleagues about always considering the audience for whom writing—whether exhibit labels, brochures, websites, articles, or books—is intended.

Also, I was often asked to give brief NIH history talks for different audiences. As might be expected, school groups and other groups of visitors appreciated learning about NIH history, but also physician-scientists and the heads of other NIH components asked me to speak to their staffs or incoming postdoctoral fellows. Some groups were more interested in policy, while others wanted to hear about specific disease or bioethical issues.

**You've said that infectious diseases held a fascination for you as "natural puzzles" to be solved. Could you elaborate on that appeal?**

Researching and writing my book on Rocky Mountain spotted fever completely hooked me on the intellectual history of science. I was fascinated by the mental images researchers brought to their work, how they varied according to the discipline in which each was trained, and how they either fostered or blocked understanding about the disease problem. For example, a distinguished zoologist who worked on spotted fever was certain that he had determined nature's laws regarding transmission of microbial disease, and therefore ticks could not possibly transmit spotted fever. Blinded by his own intellectual model, he never considered doing an experiment to see if this was the case. In 1906, a physician trained in infectious diseases allowed a tick to feed on a guinea pig infected with spotted fever and then on a healthy guinea pig and concluded when the second guinea pig came down with the disease that it was transmissible by ticks. Nature has made fools out of scientists many times when they believe they have fully comprehended natural complexity.

**You've observed that there are similarities between Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and HIV/AIDS. How so?**

The microorganisms that cause each disease behaved in ways scientists were not prepared to consider. Rickettsiae, which cause spotted fever, are bacteria, but they conduct their life processes inside cells like viruses. This meant that scientists couldn't grow rickettsiae on Petri dishes in a laboratory, and some therefore concluded that rickettsiae couldn't possibly be the cause of the disease. The human immunodeficiency virus is a retrovirus—that is, it conducts one step in its life process backwards from other viruses. When AIDS appeared in 1981, only two human retroviruses had been discovered, and both caused cancer. Some scientists were sure that retroviruses could only make cells divide uncontrollably (i.e., cause cancer) and wouldn't kill cells as happens in AIDS. Again, scientists underestimate the natural world at their peril.

**Thinking about your Herbert Feis Award in 2006, what do you believe were two of your most important contributions to the general field of public history?**

First, trying to show how helpful history can be to a federal

agency when directed at a public audience instead of limited to academic colleagues. I am not the first person to do this by any means. I wanted agencies to understand that trained historians could prepare meatier policy studies and more nuanced histories than people trained only in communications and could capture current activities in oral histories for the use of future historians. A second contribution was being a rabble rouser within the profession on behalf of jobs for historians beyond what is available in the academy. I don't know how successful I was, but I felt obligated to try. I co-chaired the American Historical Association's Task Force on Public History (see the report here: [http://www.historians.org/governance/tfph/TFPH\\_report.htm](http://www.historians.org/governance/tfph/TFPH_report.htm)) and chaired the public history committee of the Organization of American Historians. It has been difficult to convince academic historians to include public history skills in graduate education curricula. But with academic jobs becoming even fewer than in the past and some pressure being placed on history departments to track employment of their graduates, perhaps they will begin to access the knowledge and skills of those of us who work in federal, state, and local history.

**You've said that the SHFG's Museum and Exhibits Standards Committee (1996–97) was the most productive and successful one you've ever worked on. Why so?**

It was amazing to see how thoughtful and articulate the members of this committee were in hammering out the list of museum standards for controversial exhibits. Everyone made good suggestions. Everyone listened to others who raised additional points for consideration. No one tried to run roughshod over the group. And in the end, the standards produced were, without doubt, a greater contribution than any single member could have drafted alone.

**Why was it important to produce the AIDS website, "In Their Own Words: NIH Researchers Recall the Early Years of AIDS," and what were some of the major insights that you gained from that project?**

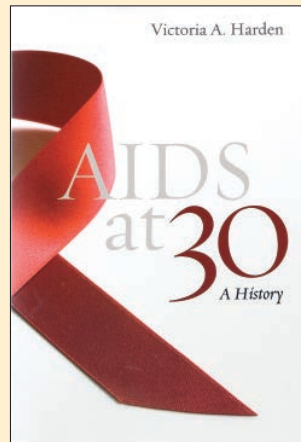
When I realized in the mid-1980s that no one at NIH was interviewing the scientists who were addressing this new disease, I began conducting interviews, and if you read them now, you can see how much the thinking of individual scientists related to the state of knowledge at the time of the interview, thus how thinking about AIDS advanced over time. Scientists tend to discard ideas that don't work out, but historians see value in knowing how the dead ends contribute to the ultimate working out of a problem. In 2001, I prepared the website in collaboration with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Cancer Institute to mark the 20th anniversary of the first medical publication about AIDS (June 5, 1981). Since then, other interviews have been added, and they are heavily used by the press and students.

**Your recent book *AIDS at 30: A History* explores, among other things, how this disease has always been more than a medical crisis, that it intersected with all aspects of our national life. Can you explain that?**

See "*History Professional*" cont'd on page 12

*“History Professional,” continued from page 11*

Epidemic diseases, especially those transmitted by sex, evoke strong reactions from the political, economic, and religious sectors of society. Although AIDS threatens males and females equally, it was first identified in the gay communities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Many people thus viewed it as a “gay disease,” and the fact that injecting drug users also contracted and transmitted it made it even



less palatable. Fear of diseased people is perhaps the oldest response to disease, so fear colored every aspect of the response to AIDS as it became clear that it was spreading and that we did not know how to stop it. Once the causative virus was identified and a diagnostic test developed, at least society did not have to fear everyone and everything. Still, there were very ugly incidents throughout the 1980s. After 1996, when combination antiviral therapy was introduced and AIDS became essentially a chronic disease, many people thought AIDS had gone away. Today in the United States, AIDS is largely ignored, even though the infection rate is as high in the District of Columbia as it is in sub-Saharan Africa. People wrinkle their noses when the disease is mentioned—no one likes to discuss sexually transmitted diseases. For historians, the way a society handles a social stressor such as an epidemic disease reveals much about the values and beliefs of that society.

**When you advise other agencies and organizations on establishing oral history projects, what are some of the major issues and strategies you suggest?**

First, prioritize the issues you want to document and identify the individuals who can speak to those issues. Second, prioritize the order of the interviews according to the health and age of the interviewees. There is nothing worse than realizing that information is lost because an interviewee died before you talked with him or her.

**Any thoughts about changes in the recognition and contributions of federal historians, archivists, curators, and others since your 1999 article “What Do Federal Historians Do?”** The status of history in the federal government is still precarious and subject to elimination when budgets get tight, as in the current sequester. Federal historians need stronger support from their academic colleagues to lobby for increased recognition of historical expertise within agencies. Academic graduate programs also need to recognize that jobs for their students may require skills beyond teaching, research, and writing for an academic audience. Collaboration with federal historians to offer training opportunities to students and efforts to expand jobs in the federal government and for its historical contractors will enhance the employment opportunities for historians that, at present, are declining in academia.

## FOIA MATTERS

Using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to request access to active investigatory files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) can sometimes yield few results for requesters. FOIA’s Exemption 7, a multipart law enforcement exemption, generally applies to records compiled for law enforcement purposes—not just FBI records but those of other Federal agencies as well. Exemption 7(A), 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(A)—one of six subparts to the exemption—protects open investigation records, the release of which could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings.

Exemption 7(A) is temporal in nature and not intended to “endlessly protect material simply because it is in an investigatory file,” according to a 1998 ruling from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. However, researchers digging for decades-old investigative files may find Exemption 7(A) to be a barrier to access.

Nearly 20 years after the 1975 disappearance of labor union leader Jimmy Hoffa, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that Exemption 7(A) applied to the FBI’s continuing investigation of Hoffa’s disappearance. And in 2005, the U.S. District Court in Washington State ruled that the FBI’s continued use of Exemption 7(A) was proper in withholding documents pertaining to the 1971 airplane hijacking by “D.B. Cooper,” who parachuted out of the plane with \$200,000 in ransom.

That’s not to say that all records related to the unsolved hijacking are protected. The Vault, the FBI’s online reading room, has an entry for D.B. Cooper: <http://vault.fbi.gov>. You won’t find investigatory files there, but there are plenty of news articles, a copy of a 1976 grand jury indictment, and lists of serial numbers for \$20 bills—information that is not protected by FOIA Exemption 7(A).

### 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](http://www.ogis.archives.gov). OGIS can be reached at [ogis.archives.gov](http://ogis.archives.gov) or at 202-741-5770.

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

### THE MEMBERSHIP ISSUE

*By Chas Downs*

One of the biggest challenges the Society for History in the Federal Government has struggled with since its creation is retention of existing members and recruitment of new members.

Soon after its formation, the SHFG had formed a membership committee, which encountered mixed success in dealing with this continuing issue. In 1995, James Gardner, Membership Committee Chair from 1993 to 1998, prepared what was one of the most thorough evaluations of SHFG membership growth and retention undertaken by the Society. Written in 1996, this eight-page “Membership Committee Report” documented the ups and downs in the growth of the Society. Part one focused on recruitment, part two on retention, part three on membership services, and the last part consisted of recommendations.

In Part 1, Gardner made the point that membership recruitment had to make sense financially, so costs of a recruitment campaign should not exceed the expected dues revenue, and should factor in the likelihood of gaining new members who will stay with the Society. Gardner listed several types of membership inducements, including direct mail, special lists and promotions, multiple solicitations to selected groups, personal appeals, and use of the Internet. Gardner described a direct mail campaign the Membership Committee had undertaken, and his attempt to improve promotional language in order to make the Society more inviting to potential new members.

For Part 2, Gardner looked at the Society’s average renewal rate, which at 91.2 percent compared favorably with other like organizations. He then examined the problem of members’ failure to renew, some of which he attributed to their forgetfulness, which could be addressed by a simple reminder. Further action might include a return postcard survey of non-renewals. The Membership Committee decided that the Society should focus its energy on retention and bringing former members back. It then surveyed those lapsed members who did not rejoin or reply. Out of the 890 letters sent, there were 39 replies. Many former members had moved or did not find the Society’s activities useful or pertinent to their interests. Explanations provided by the respondents most frequently stated that they had retired or changed jobs, and that the Society’s activities were too focused in the Washington, DC, area. Some of the other responses included:



*James Gardner speaking at the SHFG Annual Meeting in 2000*

- Thank you for writing. I am “up to my eyebrows”—working full time, taking care of my mother’s affairs (I’m the only one to do it and she’s in a nursing home); I’m secretary of a naval/maritime history society which requires attention every week; and I’m doing research and writing for publication. I just can’t take on anything else at present.

- Am active in too many organizations at this moment. I originally dropped out because security restrictions (I work at NSA) prevented full interaction with other members. This is less true now.

- Overwhelmed with literature and no time to read it. Less active in the history field.
- School duties have kept me from “active” participation. I have been frustrated with the inability to take advantage of all the activities available.
- Our library hopes to join again. Staffing has made it difficult to go on with our history program
- I have been declared legally blind and can no longer read or write.

In Part 3, Gardner dealt with membership services, and problems of getting renewal notices out separately and in a timely manner. Obtaining member information and creating a membership database can be useful, but it must be handled carefully to respect the member’s privacy. The Committee developed a comprehensive Membership Profile, which it sent out to the membership.

Finally, the Membership Committee came up with six recommendations for action by the Society: continue to recruit new members by special mailings; continue to follow-up with recently lapsed members; clean up the Society’s homepage, adding the newly developed promotional copy; pursue the creation of an electronic membership database; professionally redesign the Society’s membership flier with new language and membership form; and address the concerns of non-renewing members in light of survey responses. Demonstrating the value of the Membership Committee’s work, an article by Gardner, based on his report, appeared on page one of *The Federalist*, Fall 1996 issue (Volume 17, No. 3).

James Gardner succeeded Michael McReynolds as SHFG President in 2000. To learn more about the SHFG Archives, contact Chas Downs at [chasdowns@verizon.net](mailto:chasdowns@verizon.net)

## FEDERAL HISTORY OFFICE PROFILE

The Federalist profiles a different history office in each issue.

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

### THE U.S. COAST GUARD HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

Christopher Havern

Subsequent to the ratification of the Constitution, the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, proposed a "system of cutters" to enforce the customs laws and collect much-needed revenue for the nascent republic. As a result, Congress passed the Tariff Act, and President George Washington signed it into law on August 4, 1790.

The service was intended to collect money, not spend it, with a primary purpose to protect the new nation's revenue by deterring smuggling. That meant sailing out of the ports to which they were assigned and intercepting vessels before they came close to the shore. Those 10 cutters, therefore, were not harbor vessels; they were designed to sail out to sea, survive in heavy weather, and sail swiftly so that they might overtake most merchant vessels. They were the nation's first line of defense against attempts to circumvent the new nation's customs duties, the country's major source of income during that period.

Soon other duties were assigned to the service. These included enforcing quarantine restrictions, charting the local coastline, enforcing the neutrality and embargo acts, carrying official (and unofficial) passengers, and carrying supplies to lighthouse stations. With the outbreak of the Quasi-War with France, and in the absence of a navy (the Continental Navy having been disbanded in 1785), these cutters were the only maritime force available to protect the coast, trade, and maritime interests of the new republic. From that beginning stems the Coast Guard's status as the United States' "oldest, continuously-serving sea service."

In subsequent decades, the revenue service would continue to accrue missions in addition to preventing smuggling and combating foreign belligerents. These included

such diverse assignments as protecting the nation's timber reserves and fisheries, sailing the sea in search of those in distress, serving as the presence of the federal government in Alaska after its purchase from Russia, destroying hazards to navigation, and searching for icebergs in the wake of the sinking of RMS *Titanic*. In addition, the Revenue Cutter Service, as it came to be known, also saw changes, in its organization. In 1915 it was combined with the U.S. Life-Saving Service to become the United States Coast Guard. Later, in 1939, President Franklin Roosevelt combined the Coast Guard with the US Lighthouse Service, and finally in 1946 the Coast Guard assumed authority over the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

In addition to these administrative changes, the Coast Guard has been placed under the control of four different departments in its 223-year history. Initially serving within the Treasury Department, the Coast Guard served under the Navy Department for both world wars. In 1967 President Lyndon Johnson moved the Coast Guard into the newly created Department of Transportation. Then in 2003, in the wake of government re-organization resulting from the terrorist attacks on 9/11, the Coast Guard was moved again, to the Department of Homeland Security, where it currently resides.

This same growth in duties and operational flexibility that has shaped the ethos of the Coast Guard has shaped the US Coast Guard Historian's Office. The first instance of official history writing came with Commander Charles Johnston, who was assigned to headquarters during World War I to collect documents and write the official history of the Coast Guard during the war. Unfortunately, he died soon after the war, and Commander Richard O. Crisp was ordered to take his place. He completed *The History of the United States Coast Guard in the World War* in 1922. The history program was then forgotten until World War II, when at least 17 officers, men, SPARs (USCG equivalent of Navy WAVES and Army WACS), and civilians formed a history office under the command of Lieutenant Commander Frank R. Eldridge, USCGR (T). They wrote the 30-volume official history of the Coast Guard in World War II, *Coast Guard at War*. When they finished in the early 1950s, the program again lapsed. However, one of the members of that team, Malcolm Willoughby, wrote (on his own time) and published a one-volume history that is still in print, titled *The U.S. Coast Guard in World War II*. He also later wrote and published a history of the Coast Guard during Prohibition titled *The Rum War at Sea*. After



An artist's conception of the new National Museum of the Coast Guard in New London, Connecticut, to be completed in 2017.

the Coast Guard disbanded the history office, CWO4 Joe Greco served as an unofficial historian for 15 years. It was not until November 1970 that the Coast Guard hired its first official permanent, professionally trained historian, Truman Strobridge.

For the next 20 years, three people served in a historical capacity. Strobridge served from 1970 through early 1976. Dr. Dennis L. Noble, took over as an unofficial historian until the Coast Guard hired Dr. Robert Scheina later in 1976. During that time the office's archival collections grew tremendously. Public Affairs photography, engineering material, and other documents resulting from consolidation and reorganization of divisions began filling the office. The archival collections increased 10-fold. With the need to manage this collection, and the approach of the USCG Bicentennial in 1990, the Coast Guard hired Dr. Robert Browning in 1989 as full-time historian. He is now Chief Historian.

From 1990 to the present, the Historian's Office has experienced considerable growth. In 1991 the Coast Guard added the Artifact Program. This program tracks the Service's artifacts and gives guidance to Coast Guard units. Later, in 1994 the Coast Guard Museum was placed under the Historian's Office. Along the way, the Historian's Office also augmented its personnel with an archivist in 1999 and in 2005 with a three more historians—one at USCG HQ and a historian each for the Atlantic Area and the Pacific Area commands located at Portsmouth, Virginia, and Alameda, California, respectively. The program has remained under the Coast Guard Public Affairs program since its inception.

The Coast Guard Historian's Office has four distinct divisions:

**Coast Guard HQ Historian's Office** houses the archives and offers a space for research. There are approximately 2,600 linear feet of material including about 500,000 unique images, and special collections of private papers, books, and manuals. The collections in the Historian's Office archives are divided into several major subjects including files on cutters, boats, and aircraft; shore installations; disasters; and noteworthy USCG personnel. The office answers numerous inquiries—about 500 per month. The Office also manages its own website, getting more than 100,000 visits each year.

**Curatorial Program** tracks, accessions, and administers the Service's 20,000 artifacts.

**Coast Guard Museum**, located at the US Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, serves as the official museum of the Service.

**Area Historians** interface with the area commanders and their staffs and travel to collect oral histories and other documentation.

In addition, USCG reservists have been attached to the historical staff to give the office greater coverage on surge operations like Hurricane Katrina and the response to the

Deepwater Horizon oil spill. These reservists have also been deployed overseas to capture and preserve Coast Guard history.

Having been located at the USCG Headquarters Building at Buzzards Point since 1980, the Coast Guard Historian's Office moved in October along with Coast Guard Headquarters to a new location on the grounds of St. Elizabeths in Anacostia. The office is housed in the two upper floors of the refurbished Atkins Hall. The new facility will include an inert gas fire-suppression system for the archives and a state-of-the-art conference room. In addition, the Coast Guard recently announced the offering of a parcel of land at the New London Train Station near Washington, DC, for the construction of a new National Museum of the Coast Guard. Fundraising is now underway for an intended opening sometime in 2017.

*Christopher Haven is a historian with the U.S. Coast Guard Historian's Office, Washington, DC.*

#### **U.S. Coast Guard Historian's Office**

ATTN: Historian's Office

U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7031

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE

Washington, DC 20593-7031

**Chief Historian** Dr. Robert M. Browning, Jr.

#### **Staff Positions**

2 Staff Historians (Washington, DC)

2 Area Historians (Portsmouth, VA & Alameda, CA)

2 Curators (Washington, DC & New London, CT)

1 Collections Manager (Washington, DC)

1 Archivist (Washington, DC)

#### **Office Activities and Responsibilities**

The Historian's Office preserves the institutional memory of the Coast Guard; educates the public about Coast Guard history; aids in the research of historians, model builders, and others interested in the history of the Coast Guard; and cares for and preserves Coast Guard artifacts nationwide. The office maintains a collection of material that complements, and to some degree, duplicates the holdings in the National Archives. The collection consists of approximately 500,000 unique and accessible images and a much smaller number of documents. The office is also responsible for the service's museum at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT.

#### **Recent Publication(s) or web page**

<http://www.uscg.mil/history>

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**EXPLORATIONS**


• **ORAL HISTORY** — A bold experiment is taking place at the **American Folklife Center**'s new Occupational Folklore Project that marks a major advance in the compilation of oral histories. Center organizers Nancy Croce and Bertram Lyons explained their project in a recent *Oral History* article. They aim to capture thousands of testimonies about Americans' work lives and occupations in the wake of the serious 2009 recession, reminiscent of the Library of Congress's 1930s-era American Life Histories project. Such a collection would be enormously valuable, and they reason, the Web may be the most cost-effective and efficient method to achieve it. The project is now in the beta-testing phase, and so they primarily discuss the technical issues and solutions they've devised. Because the project will rely on volunteer interviewers nationwide—individuals and professionals from a variety of institutions—the key from the outset would be a custom online portal that would both establish standard, manageable submission parameters and allow some creativity to the interviewers. It took a great deal of planning. They first adapted an Oracle Application Express (APEX) platform to control whom they enlist, how Interview Data Forms (ODF) are completed by the interviewers, and how interviews are posted online for transmission, or "harvesting." The authors chronicle their planning decisions for identifying and limiting the occupational terms used (140 total), how they specified the format for transmission (WAV audio files), and how they integrated some conformity in the interviews through use of metadata and required mandatory time-coded Interview logs for locating and retrieving topics in the interview. Transcripts are not required. Thus, having the interviewer compile and submit defined and standard data simplifies the work of the Library, where the histories are collected. Interviewers receive guidance on types of questions to ask, but have some discretion to allow discussions to take new directions. The process "prevents idiosyncratic, non-standard electronic data from being submitted" and "minimizes the work of translating and mediating data." The APEX platform has proved successful thus far; 150 interviews have been collected. The authors report that much will still have to be done if the project is approved, including improvement of the online training materials. The project merits close attention as a model for future enterprises as we steadily explore how to harness the "social cataloguing" potential of the Internet. See the 2010 conference on *Work and Transformation: Documenting Working Americans* at <http://www.loc.gov/folklife/Symposia/work/>.

— Benjamin Guterman



• **DIGITAL HISTORY** — An innovative new website provides users with a wealth of historical materials about President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the events of his administration, **fdr4freedoms.org** is a project of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Park Conservancy, launched as a companion to the newly constructed Four Freedoms Park in New York City. The park is a monument to the four freedoms FDR described in his 1941 State of the Union address: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. Situated on the southern tip of Roosevelt Island, facing the headquarters of the United Nations, it was designed by architect Louis I. Kahn shortly before his death. The park's digital resource explains "the challenges FDR faced and the decisions he made" during the Great Depression and the Second World War in the context of the "Four Freedoms." Its content is visually engaging and format-friendly for both handheld electronic devices and desktop computers.

The website consists of four interactive timelines, focusing on FDR in New York, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Four Freedoms, each of which features short descriptions of key events illustrated with historical images. Several timeline entries link to more in-depth modules on selected topics, including "The First One Hundred Days," social security, lend-lease, and the Atlantic Charter. Each of these modules features a detailed description of the subject in context, transcriptions of relevant primary-source documents, a comprehensive bibliography, and a short, original documentary film clip. "The Banking Crisis" film, for example, tells the story of FDR's effort to rebuild confidence in the U.S. banking system after his inauguration: his bank holiday proclamation, his decision to call a special session of Congress to pass the Emergency Banking Act,



and his first fireside chat. Many additional timeline modules are advertised as coming this year, including ones on “FDR and Polio,” “Women and the New Deal,” the federal art project, the REA, WWII conferences, and the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The Four Freedoms website also includes dozens of short biographies that include the who’s-who of public policymakers in the 1930s and 40s, such as Carter Glass, Steven Early, Isabella Greenway, Harry Hopkins, Harold Ickes, Francis Perkins, and many more. These informative sketches of the people who shaped the policies of the Roosevelt Administration will serve to remind users of the extent to which history is made by ordinary individuals laboring in extraordinary times. Students and educators will find this website a useful and engaging resource. Organizations looking for ways to make history interesting and accessible on the Web will appreciate this site’s functionality and content offerings.

— Thomas I. Faith

• **POLICY HISTORY** — In July, the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, Office of Congressional Affairs released four impact reports that demonstrated how the NEH positively impacts various communities through their grant programs. The focus of these reports included Native American History, Rural Communities, Youth, and Veterans. The reports also included introductory information about the function of the NEH and the various grants it distributes. The NEH chose these four communities in particular to demonstrate that it does touch average citizens and communities. One example provided is the spread on “Operation Opportunity: The Warrior-Scholar Project” in the “Supporting Veterans” report. The grant allows recently returned combat veterans to attend a two-week workshop hosted at Yale University to learn how to transition from combat soldier to college student. The workshop gives veterans the tools necessary to succeed in the college environment so that they can make valuable contributions in civilian life in addition to their contributions of service to their country.

The NEH timed the release of these reports alongside congressional discussions in the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies House Subcommittee over the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget. The proposed FY 2014 Budget cuts funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities but also significantly reduces funding for other humanities-related agencies within the federal government. These reports were distributed throughout Congress; however they were not distributed to the public. While producing publications promoting the humanities in the federal government can be effective, it is important that they are also disseminated among the wider public so that constituents can

contact their congressional leaders. An effective campaign for policy history involves a two-pronged approach of targeting both Congress and the public. The impact reports can be found at <http://www.neh.gov/news/impact-reports>.

— Mattea Sanders

• **DIPLOMATIC HISTORY** — **Tsuyoshi Hasegawa** provides us with new insights into the dynamic “quadrilateral” relationship between the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, and China during the critical period of Cold War tensions in 1978–1985. Using newly released archival records and interviews with key Japanese and U.S. officials by the National Security Archive, the author can now more fully explain the subtleties and motivations of those nations’ foreign policies with greater clarity than before. The Carter and Reagan administrations sought foremost to contain the Soviet threat in Asia and to secure fuller Japanese partnership in its self-defense. The Soviets sought to counter that potential cooperation and the U.S. buildup of defenses in Asia. Japan’s economic power made it a central participant in military issues and alliances in the region, yet the Carter administration’s “confrontational” economic pressures were largely unsuccessful. It urged Japan to arm itself through purchase of U.S. weapons. Although it angered the U.S. by purchasing oil from the Iranians during the hostage crisis, Japan could no longer justify its openness to Soviet relations after that nation’s invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. Now Japan feared Soviet intentions in its own disputed “Northern Territories” (Kurile Islands). It pledged to increase defense spending and align itself more closely with the U.S. But it was the more “sophisticated” and persuasive Reagan policies, with its buildup of regional forces, that prompted Japanese ministers to ultimately state that they were in “alliance” with the U.S., that Japan now supported the U.S. global strategy. Reagan’s approach conceived not solely of bolstering Japanese forces, but of a stronger Japanese role in self defense, as in “sea-lane defense in the area between Japan, Guam, and the Philippines.” That new Japanese posture, and its “self-inflicted preoccupation with the Northern Territories dispute,” strained Japanese-Soviet relations and prompted Soviet overtures to China. The author states that U.S. pressure on Japan constrained the United States in the late 1980s when it worked for improved relations with the Soviet Union. The value of this article lies in its use of new information to propose a more complex picture and understanding of the motivations and tenuous alliances among these nations as they sought advantage and protection in Asia at the end of the Cold War. — “The Soviet Factor in U.S.-Japanese Defense Cooperation, 1978–1985.” *Journal of Cold War Studies* 15, No. 2 (Spring 2013): 72–103.

— Benjamin Guterman

• **CIVIL WAR HISTORY** — **Richard Gardiner** has suggested that the sesquicentennial of the Civil War be used as an occasion to identify and preserve the site of the last battle of the War Between the States. While Fort Sumter is universally recognized as the site where hostilities began, the location of the last battle of the Civil War remains contested. Gardiner writes that “the chronology is not at issue.” At issue instead is the definition of the term “battle,” the nature of the relationship between a society’s government and its military, and recognizing a definitive end to the Civil War. Gardiner identifies the Battle of Columbus, GA, on April 16, 1865, as the last battle of the war based on his study of the political and military events of the period and postwar historiography. Jefferson Davis formally dissolved the Confederacy on May 5, and President Andrew Johnson declared the rebellion at an end on May 10. “With the Confederate government disbanded and the President declaring hostilities at an end,” Gardiner argues, “it seems clear that any fighting after this point were ‘post-war’ in

nature.” Davis and other unreconstructed Confederates referred to Palmetto Ranch, TX, as the final battle because it was such an embarrassing engagement for federal forces. There, Union soldiers broke an informal cease-fire with ex-Confederates that had been observed in Texas since earlier that year. The reason for the attack is unclear, but the federal troops may have viewed the engagement as their last opportunity to fight the enemy. Ex-Confederates managed to send the superior Union force into a disorganized retreat and captured over 100 stragglers. But the fact that it occurred on May 13, after the Confederacy’s demise, makes Palmetto “simply a place where Union soldiers and ex-Confederates clashed.” Today, Fort Sumter is a well-visited historic site maintained by the National Park Service. Perhaps 2015 will be the year that Columbus is afforded the recognition it deserves and is preserved for future generations. — “The Last Battlefield of the Civil War and Its Preservation,” *The Journal of America’s Military Past* 38:2 (Spring/Summer 2013): 5–22.

— Thomas I. Faith

## MAKING HISTORY

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Office of the Historian has published three new volumes. The first is *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977–1980, Volume XIII, China*, edited by David P. Nickles. The documentation in this volume focuses primarily on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People’s Republic of China, as well as the concomitant ending of formal diplomatic relations between the United States and the Republic of China (Taiwan). Second, *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XXXIII, SALT II, 1972–1980*, compiled and edited by Erin R. Mahan. This volume is part of a Foreign Relations subseries that documents the most important foreign policy issues of the Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford presidential administrations. Because of the long-term nature of the SALT II negotiations, however, this volume also includes the period of the Jimmy Carter administration, as Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter worked to resolve the complex, evolving, and interrelated issues necessary to reach an agreement. Third, *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977–1980, Volume II, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs*, compiled and edited by Kristin L. Ahlberg. This volume is part of a Foreign Relations subseries that documents the most important issues in the foreign policy of the administration of Jimmy Carter. These volumes are available at <http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments> or from U.S. Government Printing Office online at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>.

### HISTORY ASSOCIATES INC.

History Associates recently completed a smartphone app, a film, and a series of wayfinding signs for Gettysburg College in support of its commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial. The film and app were recently highlighted as part of Gettysburg’s 150th anniversary events in the *New York Times* travel section.

Gettysburg is hosting an influx of tourists this year for the 150th anniversaries of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Address. This heightened interest presented the College with a unique opportunity to showcase its role during the battle and its scholarship. “With the film, the newly installed interpretive signs, and the smartphone app we are ready for the many visitors expected this summer,” noted Patricia Lawson, Associate Vice President of Government and Community Relations at Gettysburg College. “Thanks to History Associates for working with Gettysburg College in producing such fine projects for the Sesquicentennial. We are pleased.”

### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Historical Reference Collection recent accessions include the papers of Chief Scientists Frank McDonald, material on Keck Observatory in Hawaii and the Large Binocular Telescope in Arizona, files on a number of planetary science programs and projects, and a large collection of papers of former NASA official and Chief Scientist John Naugle. The Ames Research Center has accessioned materials documenting over 30 of Ames space life science projects in partnership with the Soviet Union and Russia using biological satellites, 1970s–1990s.

Robert Arrighi of the Glenn Research Center is receiving the Exceptional Service Medal for his historical work. Roger Launius is the new Associate Director for Collections and Curatorial Affairs at the National Air and Space Museum. *Spacefarers: Images of Astronauts and Cosmonauts in the Heroic Age of Spaceflight*, a collection of essays, was published in July.

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives at Chicago hosted its 16th annual Civil War Symposium & Reenactment On October 5, 2013, at the First Division Museum at Cantigny, Wheaton, Illinois. Presenters included Michael Ballard on the Vicksburg Campaign, James Downs on African American Illness and Suffering, Robert Girardi on the Union High Command at Chancellorsville, and Stephen Towne on Army Intelligence Operations in the Midwest.

On August 21, the Archives released President Nixon's final White House tapes plus numerous documents, online at [www.nixon-library.gov](http://www.nixon-library.gov) and at the Nixon Presidential Library and Museum in Yorba Linda, Calif. The release constitutes 94 Oval Office tapes, and more than 140,000 pages of documents, dating through July 12, 1973. In addition to Watergate, the recordings pertain to the Vietnam War peace settlement, the Wounded Knee, SD, takeover by the American Indian Movement (AIM), Nixon's June 1973 Oval Office meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Also heard are future Presidents Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush; White House staff members Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig; and public figures including Billy Graham. Documents include U.S. intelligence analysis regarding the Vietnam War; Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker's negotiations with South Vietnam President Thieu; and Henry Kissinger's meetings with Chinese leaders in advance of President Nixon's historic February 1972 trip.

### OFFICE OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH HISTORY

Linda Brown, who has worked in Medical Arts and Photography Branch (MAPB) at the NIH for close to 40 years, recently donated a large archive of annual reports, educational brochures, meeting synopses, and other material to the Office of NIH History. MAPB, which includes artists, graphic designers, photographers, and videographers, will be undergoing reorganization in 2014. The Office of NIH History is working with MAPB and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) on plans to preserve MAPB's entire rich historical collection. NLM already has many posters from MAPB on its Historical Image Database accessible from the web. The NIH History Office and NLM are also working together with the family and laboratory mates of Lasker award winner Dr. Michael Potter to document his work at the NIH. In addition, the Office of NIH History will begin a social media component in October. Each month they will focus on a specific historical theme united across social media platforms; first up is the NIH Clinical Center's 60th Anniversary in October. In November, the focus will be on Dr. Joseph Kinyoun, founder of the Hygienic Laboratory in 1887, which eventually became the NIH. Join them on Twitter, Pinterest, Flickr, Facebook, and Tumblr.

### NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute's 2013–14 schedule for seminars is available. Offerings include "Section 106: An Introduction," "The Recent Past: Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Resources," and "Cultural and Natural Resources: An Integrated Management Strategy." Tel: 703-765-0100. Web: [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org)

### NUCLEAR REGULATORY AGENCY

NRC Historian Thomas Wellock's has published an article titled "The Children of Chernobyl: Engineers and the Campaign for Safety in Soviet-designed Reactors in Central and Eastern Europe" in *History and Technology: An International Journal* (Vol. 29, Issue 1, 2013). The article examines "the reciprocal influences on Eastern and Western nations that emerged from safety debates among nuclear experts." He finds that a campaign by United States and Western Europe to improve the safety of Soviet-designed reactors in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster improved Soviet procedures but also forced Western scientists "to define clearly their common standards and safety values, and they articulated them in international safety conventions and in guidelines developed by international safety organizations."

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

New exhibits include "The Birth of Biotech." Oct. 24, 2013–Feb. 2014. History Highlights Case, First Floor, Center; and "A Room of Her Own: My Mother's Altar" installation by Sandra Cisneros." Oct. 25, 2013–Jan. 13, 2014. "American Stories," Second Floor, East Wing.

### U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center has published two new books. *Defending a New Nation, 1783–1811*, the first volume of the "U.S. Army Campaigns of the War of 1812" series, by John R. Maass, tells the story of several military campaigns against Indians in the Northwest Territory, the Army's role in suppressing the Whiskey Rebellion (1794), the Quasi-War with France and confrontations with Spain, the influence of Jeffersonian politics on the Army's structure, and the Lewis and Clark expedition. The second volume is *Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, March 2002–April 2005*, by Brian Neumann, Lisa Munday, and Jon Mikolashek. It covers the role of the U.S. Army in the critical three-year period following the conclusion of Operation ANACONDA in March 2002. Efforts involved solidifying the initial invasion's crippling of al-Qaeda and removal of the Taliban, promoting the Afghan government's ability to maintain internal security, and searching for a proper balance between counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations.

The current issue of *Army History* is now available at [www.history.army.mil/armyhstory/index.html](http://www.history.army.mil/armyhstory/index.html) Featured articles include "Chasing Ghosts in Mexico: The Columbus Raid of 1916 and the Politicization of U.S. Intelligence During World War I," Thomas Boghardt; and "The Battle for White House Mountain, September–October 1952," Bryan R. Gibby.

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MUSEUM

Lecture: "The Science of Wildfires," Wed., Nov. 6, 1:15 p.m.–2:15 p.m. Dr. Matthew Rollins, U.S. Geological Survey Wildfire Science Coordinator will present the science that is used for decision making before, during, and after wildfires; Lecture: "Mapping and Monitoring Conflict Diamonds: Using an Integrated Geoscience Approach in Central and Western Africa." Wed., Jan. 8, 1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. Pete Chirico, USGS Special Geologic Studies Project Chief will discuss the importance of mapping and monitoring diamond resources especially in light of recent conflicts in Africa such as the rebel takeover in the Central African Republic, and how this work informs foreign policy decision making, resource management, and international development. The Rachel Carson Room at the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building.

### SHFG ONLINE

New at [www.shfg.org](http://www.shfg.org)

- Latest federal history news
- Video of Trask Lecture 2013
- Recent publications from federal history offices
- *The Federalist* past issues
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## FEDERALIST CALENDAR

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

**Jan. 2–5, 2014. American Historical Association (AHA).** Annual Meeting. “Disagreement, Debate, Discussion.” Washington, DC. Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual/2014/index.cfm>

**Jan. 24–28, 2014. American Library Association.** Midwinter Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. Visit <http://alamw14.ala.org>

**Mar. 19–22, 2014. National Council on Public History (NCPH).** Annual Meeting. “Sustainable Public History.” Monterey, California. Visit <http://ncph.org/cms/conferences/2014-annual-meeting/>

**Apr. 3–6, 2014. Society for Military History (SMH).** Annual Meeting. “Transformational Conflicts: War and its Legacy Through History.” Kansas City, MO. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2014/2014annualmeeting.html>

**Apr. 4–5, 2014. Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG).** Annual Meeting. “Federal History and the Public Audience.” Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, Shepherdstown, WV. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

**Apr. 10–13, 2014. Organization of American Historians (OAH).** Atlanta, Georgia. Visit <http://annualmeeting.oah.org/index.php/future-annual-meetings>

**June 19–21, 2014. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR).** Lexington, Kentucky. Visit <http://www.shafrr.org/conferences/annual/2014-annual-meeting/>

**July 17–20, 2014. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR).** Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. Visit <http://faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/cfriend/SHEAR1.htm>

**July 24–26, 2014. Association for Documentary Editing (ADE).** Annual Meeting. Louisville, Kentucky, (The Seelbach Hilton). Visit [http://www.documentaryediting.org/wordpress/?page\\_id=71](http://www.documentaryediting.org/wordpress/?page_id=71)

**Aug. 10–16, 2014. Society of American Archivists (SAA), CoSA, and NAGARA.** Joint Annual Meeting. Marriott Wardman Park. Washington, DC. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference>

**Aug. 28–31, 2014. American Political Science Association (APSA).** Annual Meeting & Exhibition, “Politics after the Digital Revolution.” Visit [https://www.apsanet.org/content\\_77049.cfm?navID=1063](https://www.apsanet.org/content_77049.cfm?navID=1063)