



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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SHFG
www.shfg.org

TRASK LECTURE



Victoria A. Harden Receives the Roger R. Trask Award

Victoria A. Harden received the Roger R. Trask Award for 2015. Dr. Harden has had a distinguished career as the founding director of the Office of NIH History and the Stetten Museum and as NIH Historian. She has been a champion of public history, particularly advocating for high standards in museum work and a fuller awareness of the contributions of federal historians. Harden has received the American Association for the History of Medicine Lifetime Achievement Award in 2007 and the American Historical Association's Herbert Feis Award in 2006. She also served as SHFG President in 1998–99.

Dr. Harden looked back on recent technological advances, their effects on the historical profession, and how we are now obligated to advance the profession. She recalled how she

See "Trask Award" cont'd on page 4

SHFG Conference Meets at Shepherdstown, WV Focus on Historical Research in a Digital World

The Society's 2015 Annual Meeting was a great success, bringing together about 85 members and other professionals at the Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies on April 24–25. It was a perfect setting for greeting old friends and making new connections in the world of federal and public history.

The meeting started on Friday afternoon with a digital history panel that provided clear and effective presentations on the promise and potential of digital tools in historical work. **Micki Kaufman** of CUNY Graduate Center, independent historian **Billy Wayson**, **Thomas Faith** of the State Department, and **James Wyatt** of the Byrd Center discussed their projects. They demonstrated the benefits and limits of such techniques as analysis of word frequency, word collocation, topic modeling, and network mapping. Such collations in conjunction with timelines allow new insights into events, as demonstrated by topical analysis of Henry Kissinger's phone conversations, for example. New software and visualizations also allow us to derive greater meaning from key word collations and searches. And as James Wyatt discussed, specialized software, such as Omeka, facilitate production of online exhibits.

A brief overview of some other panels illustrates the topical diversity of the conference. A State Department panel with **Alexander Wieland**, **Kristin Ahlberg**, **Carl Ashley**, and **Erin Ford Cozens** explained the work processes of volumes of the Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series from conception to completion. We learn that compilation time is about 24 months, that at present 26 editors are compiling volumes, and that each volume has its own particular research and declassification challenges. Close consultation with intelligence agencies on "agency equities" is essential. Ebooks and digital indexing have become vital aspects of the FRUS program.

In a session on institutional histories, **Robert Adcock** of George Washington University discussed his investigation of the history of the Smithsonian Institution and its insulation from



Audience at the institutional histories panel.

politics in its early years. **Gregory Martin**, assistant director of history and archives at the Naval History and Heritage Command, outlined a revised paradigm for organizing history programs within a business model to bring structure and discipline to the enterprise. In such an integrated system, history, library and archival functions, and artifacts would be valued and managed according to business management theory and practices.

A panel on interpretations of wars and battlefields brought together diverse projects. **Nathan**

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The **FEDERALIST**

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Current and back issues are available to members at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/>. Content listings for all issues are posted at <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/the-federalist/>

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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President's Message

By Terrance Rucker

Welcome to the summer issue of *The Federalist*. This issue commemorates the start of the Society's 36th year of service to the federal history community.

Throughout its history, SHFG has provided a voice for historians within the federal government and as a forum for scholars who use federal resources for their work. SHFG has also served as an advocate for federal history research by maintaining an active community for federal historians within Washington, DC, and throughout the United States. As President, I'll maintain the traditions of my predecessors while propelling the Society further into the 21st century. I plan to enhance our strategic priorities by improving our outreach to scholars outside of the federal community, maintaining high standards for our members, and seeking ways to build our membership community.

Once again, SHFG is fortunate to have an experienced core of dedicated members on the Executive Council and our committees. We're always looking for new contributors, so feel free to contact me if you would like to participate. We've made improvements to the website and the E-Bulletin, which will keep you informed about dates and programs. We're also focusing on hosting smaller events throughout

the Washington, DC, area such as monthly happy hours at Vapiano's. The 36th annual Richard G. Hewlett Lecture in late October and the annual holiday party in December are two of our biggest events. Please check the website (www.shfg.org) for dates and details.

Our publications arm continues to build on its successes. The quarterly *Federalist* newsletter, the *Federal History* journal, and the electronic newsletter *Explorations in Federal History* enable professionals inside and outside the federal history community to stay informed about innovations in the field. I'm working closely with the Budget and Membership committees to ensure that SHFG uses its resources efficiently and continues to be an attractive option for new members.

Our challenge is to expand the appeal of the Society to a wide range of individuals within the federal government, within academia, and among young professionals. We're also dedicated to respecting those who've come before us and look on their association with SHFG with pride. My sincerest hope is to move the Society forward while maintaining a connection with its distinctive past. If you have ideas, questions, or comments, please contact me at shfg.president@gmail.com.



Explorations highlights and reviews the broad range of federal history work and nonfederal work that promote the history of the federal government. It is sent by email to SHFG members three times per year: April, August, and December.

Recent topics: Intelligence, Public History, Military History, Foreign Policy, National Park Service, and Book Reviews. Articles are welcomed at explorations@shfg.org

CALL FOR PAPERS

2016 NCPH-SHFG Joint Conference

Renaissance Baltimore Harborplace Hotel,
Baltimore, Maryland

"Challenging the Exclusive Past"

March 16-19, 2016

All proposals are due July 15, 2015. The early deadline is due to the joint participation of the National Council on Public History. Please consider submitting a proposal! See <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/> and <http://ncph.org/cms/conferences/2016-annual-meeting/>

Editor's Note

In this issue, we welcome our new officers under the leadership of President Terrance Rucker, and look forward to new ideas and events. The articles in this issue continue to explore and highlight the uniqueness of federal historical duties—reflective of the specialized work that historians and other federal history workers do to fulfill their agencies' missions. We begin with summaries of our successful spring conference and awards program. The event revealed the many innovative and exciting directions in federal history, from digital history to institutional and military history. See our website for additional images and a video of the Trask Lecture by Victoria A. Harden. **Mark L. Howe** informs us of his fascinating duties with the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) in its maintenance of boundary markers with Mexico and resolution of water-related issues. I'm thankful to **Thomas Wellock**, Historian at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, for enlightening us on the highly technical nature of his work and how he serves both the Commission and the public. His discussion reminds us of the increasing importance of public outreach as we try to meet the public's growing demand for information. **Dee Harris** and **Lori Cox-Paul** of the National Archives at Kansas City discuss their new exhibit on district court records related to the garment industry and show how such records broaden our knowledge of local history and of the resources available at facilities of the National Archives. A new column from the NDC highlights specific newly released records series. We continue to feature oral history work, and are interested in news of other projects. Visit us online at www.shfg.org for additional news, recent federal history publications, and to read our blogs. Please contact me with any comments at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org.

Blogs at www.shfg.org

- *Exhibitions—The Garment Industry Goes to Court: An Exhibit at the National Archives at Kansas City.*
<http://shfg.org/shfg/federal-history-work/exhibitions-3/>
- *Declassification—The NDC's Forum on Declassification.*
<http://shfg.org/shfg/federal-history-work/declassification/>
- *Holocaust—The Liberation of Ebensee Concentration Camp 70 Years Ago.* www.shfg.org/shfg/federal-history-work/military-history-2
- *Policy Making—Bringing History to Policy Making.*
<http://shfg.org/shfg/federal-history-work/historical-interpretation-2/>

Review our blogs at www.shfg.org.

Comments and contributions are welcomed.

SHFG's e-bulletin

Send announcements to
shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com

The bulletin is a service to SHFG members

Executive Council News

Annual Meeting 2016 — The Executive Council is in the early stages of planning for the joint conference with NCPH in Baltimore, MD, March 16–19, 2016. After the July 15 deadline for session proposals, the conference committee, which includes Past President Carl Ashley, will begin to finalize the program. SHFG will have a full day of sessions as well as the Trask Lecture and awards ceremony.

Events — The Council is also discussing options for additional annual events, including a possible federal employment workshop, the Hewlett Lecture, and a holiday party.

Other Business — The Council approved continued online expansion of supplementary web resources at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/> a portal for membership and event registration, and members-only access to SHFG publications and a projected membership directory. Members can log in at this page for services. Write to shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com for information.

To volunteer for any of our committees, contact President Terrance Rucker at shfg.president@gmail.com

New Officers for 2015–16

The SHFG membership has elected a new slate of officers for the 2015–16 year. The officers are

President – Terrance Rucker

Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives
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Vice President – Kristina Giannotta

Histories Branch, Histories and Archives Division, Naval History and Heritage Command
shfg.vicepresident@gmail.com

Past President – Carl Ashley, Department of State

Secretary – Elizabeth C. Charles, Department of State

Membership Coordinator – Eric Boyle, National Museum of Health and Medicine

Treasurer – Anne Musella, Dept. of the Treasury

Executive Council: Lincoln Bramwell, U.S. Forest Service; Eric Boyle, National Museum of Health and Medicine; Frank Noll, Noll Historical Consulting, LLC; Mattea Sanders, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Zack Wilske, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; Felicia Wivchar, Office of Art & Archives, U.S. House of Representatives.

Nominating Committee: Kristin L. Ahlberg, Eric W. Boyle, Elizabeth C. Charles, Jessie Kratz, Julie M. Prieto, Eric C. Stoykovitz

“Trask Award” from page 1

embraced the new computer languages as a history student at Emory University in the late 1970s, helped create the new website at www.history.nih.gov in 1996, and then helped post NIH’s first online exhibit, a feature on the work of Marshall Nirenberg, the NIH scientist who broke the genetic code. She then emphasized how computer advances, including work at the Roy Rosenzweig Center, allowed analyses of large data collections and more complex explorations in the humanities. These developments in digital history, she stressed, changed the historical profession, introducing quantitative methods, “Cliometrics,” and allowing new kinds of analyses and economic interpretations. Yet, while historians gained these insightful tools, she noted, they were not accepted as commentators on public policy, forcing many to look inward to ever more specialized studies. History, many felt, was not as precise as other social science methodologies or as economics. As the federal government lost trust in the Vietnam era, federal historians, as well as other public historians,

were not understood, were disrespected by their academic fellows.

That brings us to our present state, she notes. “History alone has lagged in support for its graduates to enter the private and government sectors,” she said. Her solution is for federal historians to press their relevancy and become advocates. She urges more Interagency Personnel Agreements (IPAs) “that would offer current graduate faculty the opportunity to gain experience in the public realm or in private sector historical contracting.” We should correct the record, becoming Wikipedia editors. SHFG should work toward investing in a seat on the National History Coalition’s policy board, and thus push for favorable legislation, including mandating a history office in each agency. Her talk, based on experience during decades of great upheaval in the profession, brought us back to a discussion of how we must advance the unique insights and skills that historians have to offer.

Video of the Trask Lecture: www.shfg.org/events/trask-lecture

“SHFG Conference” continued from page 1

Wuertenberg discussed his project of mapping the home districts of national legislators at the time of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Such mapping allows him to make correlations between frontier violence and trauma experienced by legislators and how they voted. **David Goldman** shared his research into Operation Big Lift in 1963. The operation was Robert McNamara’s attempt to practice pre-positioning large numbers of troops to Europe on short notice. The airlift and stationing was completed in 63 hours but was criticized by some as a “hoax” because it did not transport materiel. **James McNaughton** discussed his research into the Army’s exploration of tactical nuclear weapons in the post-Korean War period. Smaller-based technology was developed

and delivered to Germany, but the program did not survive because it was not fully thought out, providing a lesson in weapons planning. **Michael S. Binder** of the Air Force Declassification Office discussed historic Cold War properties that were not preserved. These were command-control centers, nuclear storage facilities, and others. He urged better property inventories and documentation of the historical significance of sites to help preserve them.

Other panels discussed data collection and documentation, histories of the Army Corps of Engineers, views of the federal historian’s role, the work of the National Declassification Center, the CIA’s declassification program, and more.



The CIA panelists Celia Mansfield and Peter Nyren.



Christopher Semancik, Center of Military History, speaks on photo collections.

Eric Boyle, National Museum of Health and Medicine, speaks on photographic research.



See the program at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/past-program/>
See the Trask Lecture Video: www.shfg.org/events/trask-lecture
Conference images are at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/2015-conference-photos/>



Panel "On Being a Historian for versus a Historian of"



NDC panelists Brewer Thompson and Amanda Weimer



SHFG Presidents (from left), Carl Ashley, David McMillen, Marc Rothenberg, and Richard McCulley



State Department panel: (from left) Erin Ford Cozens, Carl Ashley, Kristin Ahlberg, and Alexander Wieland

Donate to SHFG

Support New SHFG Events

Please donate to SHFG's current efforts to organize and promote new events and workshops. These events will provide opportunities for professional development: to meet colleagues, exchange ideas, and learn more about the federal community.

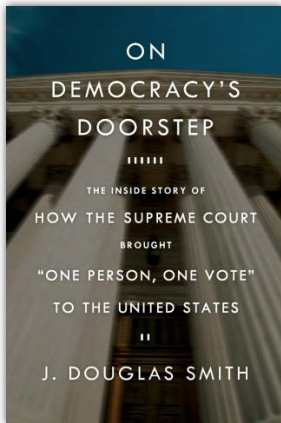
We urge you to contribute to our General Fund. You can donate the amount of your choice, either by check or online payment (at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/Donate>)

Your donations also support all activities of the Society, including publication of *The Federalist* newsletter, *Federal History* journal, and stories and news for our website; our annual conference, the Richard G. Hewlett Lecture; and programming such as occasional tours, workshops, and social events that help students and historians develop in their careers.

SHFG Awards 2015

SHFG awarded its 2015 prizes at its annual meeting at the Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on April 25. These awards recognize exemplary works of history presented in many different formats for many different audiences. Congratulations to the winners whose excellent work continues to enhance our understanding of the history of the federal government and its important place in America's history. More information at <http://shfg.org/shfg/awards/current-winners/>

HENRY ADAMS PRIZE



J. Douglas Smith, *On Democracy's Doorstep: The Inside Story of How the Supreme Court Brought "One Person, One Vote" to the United States* (Hill and Wang).

GEORGE PENDLETON PRIZE



Mark A. Bradley (left), *A Very Principled Boy: The Life of Duncan Lee, Red Spy and Cold Warrior* (Basic Books) with Richard McCulley

JAMES MADISON PRIZE

Beth Lew-Williams, "Before Restriction Became Exclusion: America's Experiment in Diplomatic Immigration Control"

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE



Leslie Rowland and Steven Miller
A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861–1867: Series 3, Volume 2: Land and Labor, 1866–67

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE



Honorable Mention
Michael J. Crawford
The Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Volume 12, edited by Michael J. Crawford, et al. receives honorable mention

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE



2014 Founders Online
Archivist David Ferriero accepts the award from Richa Wilson

JOHN WESLEY POWELL PRIZE



"Task Force Ranger and the Battle of Mogadishu," Airborne & Special Operations Museum, Fayetteville, NC. Curator Nicole Suarez and museum director Jim Bartinski

JOHN WESLEY POWELL PRIZE

Isabel Ziegler (left), presented by Liz Petrella

Rosie the Riveter
WWII Home Front
National Historic
Park Visitor Educa-
tion Center Inter-
pretive Permanent
Exhibits

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AWARD

Victoria A. Harden (left), receives the award from Suzanne Junod.

All Sewn Up: The Garment Industry Goes to Court

Lori Cox-Paul and Dee A. Harris

What do suits, strikes, dresses, unions, overcoats, and scabs have in common? They are a part of *All Sewn Up: The Garment Industry Goes to Court*, an exhibition at the National Archives at Kansas City. This exhibit explores the intersection of the garment industry and the federal government. Drawing on court cases and records from the holdings of the National Archives at Kansas City, *All Sewn Up* features 15 garment industry court cases that have made their way through the legal system. Some of these cases involve well-known names, such as Levi Strauss, seeking patent protection for their products. Others chronicle significant events in the history of the labor movement and the rise of unions in the garment industry.

Kansas City's Garment Industry

This exhibit topic stemmed from staff interest in Kansas City's involvement with the fashion and garment industry. In the early 20th century, Kansas City became known as a national textile manufacturing center, housing more than 40 companies that produced hats, caps, work wear, suits, coats, shirts, and dresses. Records show that by 1948, 1 in 7 women in America wore fashions manufactured in Kansas City. While the importance of Kansas City apparel manufacturing was clear, research in our holdings soon showed that the city's involvement with national labor issues was also captured in the federal record. This led to the exhibition's focus illustrating the myriad of ways the garment industry intersects with the federal government.

Patented Pantaloons

In 1878, the Levi Strauss Company filed a lawsuit to obtain an injunction against the defendant for patent infringement. In *Levi Strauss v. Meyer Lindauer and David Lindauer*, the Levi Strauss Company contended that they held letters patent to

certain "improvements in pantaloons," including the use of metallic rivets.

The court agreed that the defendants had infringed upon the exclusive rights of Levi Strauss and ruled that the defendants

are enjoined and restrained from directly or indirectly making, using, or vending to others to be used or transferring in any way any pantaloons, overalls or other garments embracing the improvements secured to these Complainants by said letters patent, to wit: "fastening for pocket openings, whereby the sewed seams are prevented from ripping on starting from frequent pressure or strain thereon; said fastening consisting in the employment of a metal rivet or eyelet at each edge of the pocket opening to prevent the ripping at the seam at those points.

Filed in the records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern (St. Louis) Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, this court case features documents with signatures of Strauss family members, along with a patent illustration of the now-famous Levi Strauss blue jeans and details of the garment's construction.

Strikers and Scabs

On June 1, 1925, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America launched a strike against the Curlee Clothing Company in St. Louis. Members of the Union picketed outside of the company, and according to the company president:

[T]here were continued outrages perpetuated on the employees of the Curlee Clothing Company. The strikers repeatedly assaulted and outraged and insulted employees going into and out of the factories. Plant work was so dislocated by the strike that production at the plant was entirely suspended during the remainder of June 1st and during all of June 2, 1925 at the 10th Street plant.



Striking Workers at the Curlee Clothing Company in St. Louis, Missouri, Curlee Clothing Company v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, July 1925 (RG 21, National Archives at Kansas City).

The company sought a restraining order and injunction against the union, which the court ultimately issued in November 1925. Filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern (St. Louis) Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, the court case *Curlee Clothing Company v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* features a variety of records, including court documents, photographs of the striking workers, testimony by company workers, and evidence of damage to people and property connected with the strike. Not only does this court case provide a link to a critical moment in American labor history, it also put faces and names to a story that seems formal and impersonal in typical court documents.

What's in a Name?

In 1924, the National Cloak & Suit Company filed suit against the National Army Stores Company over a trademark infringement. The National Cloak & Suit Company (located in Kansas City and New York) contended they had registered the word "National" as its trademark in the United States Patent Office. They claimed that the defendants (a Kansas City company) sold the same general type of merchandise and used the shortened name "The National." They sought \$25,000 in damages. Although many of the details of this case are unknown, the plaintiff eventually dismissed the case in 1927 "without prejudice."

This court case has been preserved in the United States District Court holdings of the National Archives at Kansas City. Researchers investigating this case will find all the expected court documents, along with two full-color merchandise catalogs entered into the court record as "Exhibits" for the National Cloak and Suit Company. In addition to documenting the details of the court case, these colorful catalogs also document the style of dress available for purchase in Kansas City in the early 1920s for men, women, and children.

Whether on behalf of a company or its workers, the federal government has played an important role in providing oversight and regulation of the garment industry, providing Federal protection for the consumer, for a company, or for factory workers. These records at the National Archives at Kansas City tell this story in a tangible way, presenting raw evidence for visitors to better understand how documents and archival materials support a national narrative with local connections.

For more information on the exhibit, visit <http://www.archives.gov/kansas-city>. For more information about court records held by the National Archives at Kansas City, please visit <http://www.archives.gov/kansas-city/finding-aids/>.

Lori Cox-Paul is the archives director for the National Archives at Kansas City in Kansas City, Missouri. lori.cox-paul@nara.gov

Dee A. Harris is an exhibits curator with the National Archives at Kansas City in Kansas City, Missouri. dee.harris@nara.gov



Patent for Improvement in Pantaloon, Levi Strauss, et. al. v. Meyer Lindauer and David Lindauer, et al, February 26, 1879 (RG 21, National Archives at Kansas City).

History Office Profile

The United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission

Mark L. Howe

Background

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is an independent federal agency with a long history and lineage in the formation of the United States and westward expansion after 1848. The IBWC has two sections: one is the United States section (USIBWC), and the other is the Mexican section, known as Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA). The U.S. section operates under the foreign policy guidance of the Department of State.

The Commission's mission is to provide binational solutions to issues that arise during the application of United States–Mexico treaties regarding boundary demarcation, national ownership of waters, sanitation, water quality, and flood control in the border region.

The International Boundary Commission (IBC) was formed with the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Treaty of 1853, which established temporary joint commissions “to survey, map, and demarcate with ground landmarks the new United States–Mexico boundary.” The 1848 treaty established the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. The 1853 treaty reestablished the southern boundary of New Mexico and Arizona by purchasing lands south of the Gila River and west of the Rio Grande; the purchase was completed so that the United States could construct a southern railroad to California. The purchase was done by treaty negotiated by James Gadsden. The land acquired defined the southwest common boundary of New Mexico and Arizona with Mexico as we know it today.

As directed by the Convention of 1882, U.S. Commissioner John Whitney Barlow and Mexican Commissioner Jacobo Blanco resurveyed the borderline and erected dozens of new boundary monuments, increasing the total to 258. They surveyed from the El Paso, Texas–Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, border in 1891, and ended at the San Diego, California–Tijuana, Baja California, border in 1894. Later, an additional 18 boundary monuments were erected for a total of 276 (in 2014).

The IBC also developed two water treaties: The Convention of May 21, 1906, provides for the distribution between the United States and Mexico of the waters of the Rio Grande in the international reach of the river between the El Paso–Juárez Valley and Fort Quitman, Texas. The second is the Treaty of February 3, 1944, “Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande.” This treaty distributed the waters in the international segment of the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico. This treaty resolved questions of water use from the Colorado River and Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico. It also expanded the

duties of the now renamed International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), which was to exercise all the international rights defined in the treaty and to settle water rights and disputes that might arise.

The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas, with field offices located from San Diego, California, to El Paso along four states. Additional field offices and lands we administer also extend from Percha Dam in southern New Mexico down the Rio Grande River to the Gulf of Mexico. The Commission has two major dams, one at Amistad (Del Rio, Texas) and the other at Falcon (near Zapata, Texas), that are jointly administered with Mexico. Responsibilities include maintenance of the dams and plants for generating hydroelectric energy and protection of adjoining lands from floods by floodway projects, resolution of sanitation problems, and demarcation of the land boundary.

Boundary Maintenance

In El Paso, the IBWC just replaced the gates of American Dam in 2014 from the original ones installed in the 1930s. The secondary apron on the dam was replaced in January 2015, and work is continuing near International Dam (about a mile south of American Dam) in the American Canal. This construction is in preparation for future work to encase the remaining open air canal in a concrete enclosure. The Texas Department of Transportation is preparing to construct the “Loop 375 Border Highway” south of Old Fort Bliss near the University of Texas–El Paso campus, and this area covers a large stretch of USIBWC land and levee along the border. The southern part of this runs through the old Chihuahuita neighborhood and abuts old Fort Bliss, encompassing several National Register districts. This area was once a bustling Mexican-American neighborhood, and remnants of the houses, structures, and trash can be found along the river and on USIBWC land.

Records

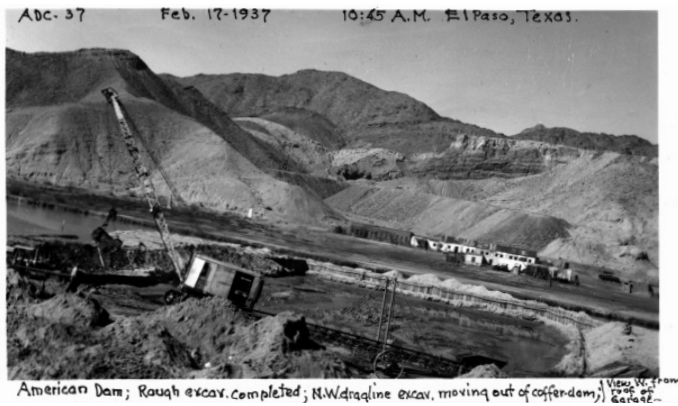
Recently we have begun sending many of our resources to several National Archives facilities. The original Emory plates were sent to the National Archives in Washington, DC. These plates were the 1850s Index Maps, Sectional Map #1 of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and #29 of the El Paso area. Index Map B from the Barlow–Blanco Survey of the 1890s was the last map out of six that we had. We did keep Map #29 of the El Paso area to display at our Headquarters Office in El Paso. These maps were unexpectedly found in a wooden box at our American Dam storage facility. We also have over 2,200 photographs of the Rio Grande taken by biplane during the late 1920s, collectively

known as the “1929 air photos.” Additional photos of the Colorado River during that time period are in a separate collection numbering about 300. We are scanning these photos as time permits.

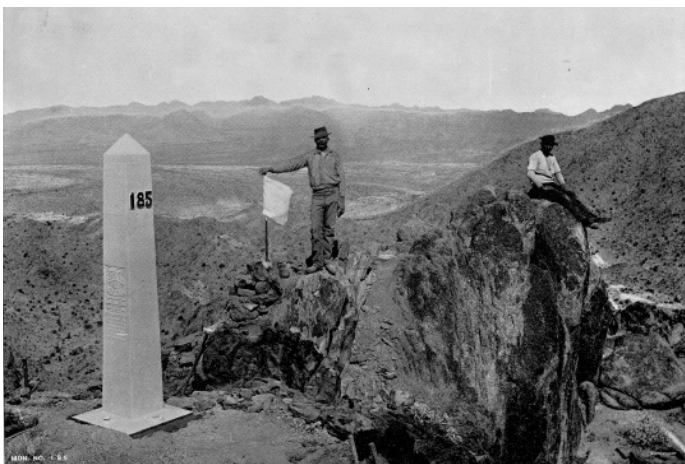
Duties

As the sole Cultural Resources Specialist in the Environmental Management Division (EMD), my duties are mainly to examine archeologically related projects along and across the border for cultural resources and environmental concerns. I also work with other federal, state, local, and private and public agencies pertaining to their projects in environmental reviews, licenses, and permits.

I am writing Programmatic Agreements (PAs) with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, and have contracted ones for Falcon and Amistad. We just completed our Cultural Resources Management Plan for Falcon Reservoir for archeological resources. The Commission has several Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) in place with other agencies and one with Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park of the National Park Service (NPS) for arrangements near old Fort Brown. Fort Brown is the original star fort constructed in 1846 at Brownsville and is still standing (breastworks) and located on the current Fort Brown Memorial Golf Course. This is also a



American Dam under construction, February 1937 (International Boundary Commission)



Monument 185 is on a mountain peak east of Yuma, Arizona (International Boundary Commission)

National Historical Landmark administered by the USIBWC in cooperation with the NPS. The landmark is being expanded with NPS help to encompass a larger area than the current one acre. The NPS has also installed a diorama about the battles and fort in the lobby of the clubhouse and offers tours of the area in cooperation with the golf course. NPS archeologists under our MOU likewise help in any archeological matters that occur, as my position is in El Paso and they are 15 minutes away.

A typical work week in El Paso may involve reviewing permits, writing administrative reports, or working with other agency professionals on many of our building/reconstruction projects along the entire U.S.–Mexico border. Agency emphasis is on flood control projects along the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers and irrigation projects, since we are a binational agency. However, we work jointly with Mexico on many sanitation projects predominantly in Arizona, Texas, and California.

As part of our outreach efforts, I make presentations to various groups, attend conferences, and help produce informational publications. In 2014 I spoke about the USIBWC at the Western History conference in Newport Beach, CA; the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) conference in Austin, TX; and the Society for California Archeology (SCA) conference in Visalia, CA. An article on the California Border Monuments was just published in the SCA proceedings for 2014 and is accessible online with other publications. I have made presentations at our Citizens Forums in Mercedes, Texas, and locally at the El Paso Archeological Museum. I recently chaired a session at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) conference in San Francisco titled “A New Deal for Western Archaeology” and talked about IBC projects during the Great Depression. These projects were completed through the National Industrial Recovery Act under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA). This will be part of a co-edited book on the session that is being written for Utah Press for 2017–18 publication.

The Cultural Resources Specialist is a multidisciplinary position that applies the full range of Commission duties along the U.S.–Mexico Border. I work with archeological, historical, natural resource, and environmental issues. I train USIBWC staff as para-archeologists at our Falcon Reservoir Project in south Texas and at our other offices, as necessary. This position is fascinating because of the people I meet on both sides of the border, and the history and archeology of the border regions. It is rewarding to know that the work I do is not only of historical importance to the United States but also to Mexico.

Note: The USIBWC is not an open library, and most of the material may be found on the IBWC website (<http://www.ibwc.gov>) or at the National Archives at Fort Worth, TX, or the National Archives at College Park, MD.

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The History Professional

An Interview with Thomas Wellock

Thomas Wellock is the Historian of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in Rockville, Maryland. He earned a Ph.D. in History from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1995, and published his research in Critical Masses: Opposition to Nuclear Power in California, 1958–78 (1998). He served as a professor of history at Central Washington University (1997–2010). At the Commission, he recently authored the NRC report titled No Undue Risk: Regulating the Safety of Operating Nuclear Power Plants (June 2014). His latest article is “The Children of Chernobyl: Engineers and the Campaign for Safety in Soviet-Designed Reactors in Central and Eastern Europe,” History and Technology: An International Journal (2013). He has presented papers widely on nuclear energy issues and published numerous articles and reviews.



Interview by Benjamin Guterman

Thomas Wellock

How did you become interested in your dissertation topic of opposition to nuclear energy in California, 1958–78?

I have an undergraduate degree in engineering, and I worked for several years testing nuclear reactors on submarines and as an engineer at a nuclear power plant. When I left nuclear power and started graduate work in history, I wanted to understand the protestors I saw on the other side of chain-link fence at the places I worked. Working on my Ph.D. at Berkeley I recognized that California offered a unique perspective on the antinuclear movement and the role states played in bringing down the “iron-triangle” controlling nuclear power promotion and regulation.

What are your official duties in support of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

My primary responsibility is to write histories of nuclear power regulation that meet the scholarly standards of the profession. Like any scholar, I present papers, write articles for journals, and publish books.

An aspect of the job that has grown since I arrived at the NRC five years ago is public outreach through social media. I write occasional blogs on more popular nuclear history topics, and the NRC has launched a “Moments in NRC History” video series of short (6–8 minutes) documentaries on the history of civilian nuclear power. I write the scripts and narrate them—learning to hold forth in front of a camera has been quite a learning experience.

The video series has been very popular. One of them on Three Mile Island has been the most viewed of the many videos produced by the NRC. That success encouraged me to plan with our Office of Public Affairs an entire set of short videos that cover the history of the agency. We have made seven of them so far. The blog posts have had similar success.

I am also the primary contact for staff, press, and public citizen questions about agency history. Finally, I advise the Commissioners on the maintenance and retention of their records.

After starting as the NRC Historian, where did you see the need for research and investigation in the program, or did you have prior projects in mind?

After settling into my job, I altered my research agenda. Initially, I envisioned doing a complete regulatory history of the

1970s, but I decided to draw on my engineering background by investigating a more technical problem that spans the entire history of nuclear energy: How did the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and NRC try to prevent and mitigate severe accidents in a reactor? It is a question with interesting technical, political, and social angles.

Generally, what types of records do you have access to and use at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

The NRC has a rich collection of historical records, including many records related to civilian reactors from its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, though most AEC records are at the National Archives. I hope over the next several years, a fair chunk of the Commission’s most valuable older records will be digitized.

In what important ways did environmental and safety concerns from western states in the 1970s and 80s ultimately affect nuclear plant design and safety measures?

A unique concern over nuclear power in western states was seismic safety. Utilities failed to get approval for power plants at several locations along the California coast due to seismic hazards and the uncertainty that a specific design was adequately safe. This uncertainty came at a time when states were trying to protect their coastal environments. So, many people in the West opposed nuclear power plants on safety, environmental, and aesthetic grounds. This made site selection very difficult, and few nuclear power plants were built in the West. These episodes forced the AEC to develop greater expertise on seismic safety and raise standards that reactors survive more intense earthquakes than previously considered.

You’ve written that in the 1970s “computers did more than produce information—they demanded it.” How did the emerging “computer-accident modeling” change nuclear oversight?

The two most important changes created by accident modeling were data collection and expanding regulatory capability. As accident models became more sophisticated, experts were frustrated by the lack of quality data to plug into their programs. This led to standardized data recording at operating reactors and greater safety research.

More importantly, computers made reactor designs transparent and empowered regulators. Modeling and risk assessment programs put them on an equal footing with reactor plant designers as far as understanding reactor performance and accident scenarios. They could see inside a design to a degree not possible in the 1960s. Computers made for smarter regulators and smarter public critics of nuclear power.

You've written that the Three Mile Island accident demonstrated human failure, leading to the NRC's promotion of "safety culture." Could you explain that goal and NRC progress to date in that area?

The emphasis on safety culture at the NRC has grown over a 30-year period. The 1979 Three Mile Island accident started the agency down that path. Before the accident, regulators avoided significant oversight of utility plant management since the plant operator needed to "own" plant safety during an emergency. Regulators focused on the oversight of hardware quality and design, as well as operating and maintenance procedures and qualifications.

Three Mile Island made it clear that the "errors" committed by the reactor operators that day were really indicative of a regulatory and industry-wide failure to pay attention to human factors in reactor safety, particularly in control room design, information sharing, and training. Early on, the nuclear industry took the primary lead on safety culture and established an independent organization, the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), that promoted developing an attitude of excellence among nuclear plant operators.

The term "safety culture" gained currency after the Chernobyl accident in 1986. In the West, regulators concluded that the Soviet Union's nuclear industry had a production rather than a safety mindset. There were efforts to apply the INPO model of excellence worldwide and spell out what it meant for an organization to have a safety culture.

The NRC took a more direct role in incorporating safety culture requirements in its oversight process after an episode in 2002 at the Davis-Besse nuclear power plant in Ohio almost led to a significant accident. The agency also issued a safety-culture policy statement in 2011.

Your fascinating study of the momentous post-Chernobyl developments traces the closure of numerous unsafe reactors in Central and Eastern Europe and argues that this process improved international communication and regulation. How so?

The post-Soviet era is an interesting moment in nuclear history wherein diplomats and experts have been able to carve out a fair amount of international cooperation on what had been a fiercely protected area of national control: reactor safety regulation. After Chernobyl and the fall of the Soviet Union, previously reluctant nations agreed on the need for an international agreement spelling out a common understanding of reactor safety. The Convention on Nuclear Safety was mostly a European Union initiative that later gained U.S. backing. Western nations drew in other nations by not pushing their advantage too hard.

The convention offers incentives rather than sanctions for nations that do not completely measure up to its standards. That may sound weak, but it has been successful in improving a commitment to a common safety approach among nations with nuclear power programs. Several other conventions on nuclear energy were negotiated in this period.

Did you face any special challenges in documenting that research, perhaps in access to materials or in locating surviving scientists?

Just the opposite. Given the recent nature of this topic, there were scores of sources just a mouse-click away. I am going to love being a historian in an all-digital age. Compared to how I found interviewees for my dissertation—going through the major phonebooks in California—finding people today is delightfully easy. For the experts I needed in other countries, the NRC's Office of International Programs was very helpful.

Your article "Engineering Uncertainty and Bureaucratic Crisis" argues that technological advances ultimately created deep divisions among AEC engineers and thus revealed the untenability of the agency's mission. How did you first come to that realization and to research the article?

Among historians of technology, it is common to assume that social and political factors drive technological design, research, and regulation. At the AEC, I was surprised to find the reverse was true. Technological advances in the form of computer modeling and research destabilized political support for nuclear power when they unexpectedly produced negative results. With its known unknowns growing, the AEC was worried it did not have sufficient information to say that nuclear power plants were safe.

Congress and the public found the AEC's response to the situation troubling. Long-standing divisions over safety within the agency broke into the open. News reports claimed it cut off funds to safety research programs and harassed and demoted employees who dissented from the agency's conclusions on safety. The dissenters responded by secretly leaking information to nuclear critics. Regulators discovered they could not control the impact of this news on the public or political events. The AEC's questionable behavior in the face of engineering uncertainty demonstrated that it could not be a promoter of nuclear power while regulating its safety. Congress dissolved the AEC in 1975 and created the NRC as an independent regulator.

What is the state of nuclear plant applications and construction in the United States today? Are new plants underway?

There are four new plants under construction, two each in South Carolina and Georgia. These plants are all new generation AP-1000 Westinghouse reactors. The Tennessee Valley Authority has also announced its intention to complete construction on a second unit at Watts Bar in Tennessee. This plant had suspended construction in 1985 when expected demand for electric power did not materialize.

As a federal historian, how would you compare and contrast your role and even research interests with that of academic historians. Are they perhaps less concerned with institutional history?

My responsibilities as a scholar are no different than when I was an academic historian. The NRC does not judge my scholarly work, my academic colleagues do. As far as research interests go, I am, of course, more restricted than my university days. The NRC hired me to explore the history of nuclear power and the agency; you won't see histories on Lewis and Clark from me. But the NRC allows me remarkable latitude to choose topics within the history of nuclear power, even when the agency isn't the main character. For example, in my article on reactor safety in post-Soviet Eastern Europe, the NRC appears as one player among many that influenced decisions to improve or close reactors.

An advantage of being a government historian is that I write for audiences not often reached by academic historians. The history profession has taken heat for leaving to journalists the writing of history for popular audiences. And, as you note, academic historians have taken less interest in institutional and policy history. Government historians help fill these gaps. I have produced practical analysis for the NRC staff and brief reports aimed at the public where I explain technical issues with significant historical context. My report, *No Undue Risk*, fits that latter category by explaining how evolving safety regulations have influenced the design and operation of existing reactors. And working outside of academia has opened up opportunities for me to reach the public through social media, such as blogs and documentaries fit for YouTube ❖

ORAL HISTORY NOTES

The Social Security Administration's History Office

The SSA History Office has added to its online oral history catalogue in recent years. The interviews focus on the administrative and institutional history of the Social Security program. At the core are the older oral histories conducted in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and the newer ones conducted since 1995. In addition, the office is gathering interviews from the Oral History Center at Columbia University, completed in the 1960s. Transcripts for most of these are not yet available online, but included is one for Arthur J. Altmeyer, a key member of the President's Committee on Economic Security that drafted the original legislative proposal in 1934, and Commissioner for Social Security from 1937 to 1953. The website also lists interviews that the office is gathering from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and from collections at the Presidential libraries and other institutions.

An excerpt follows from an interview with John J. Corson on March 3, 1967. Corson was Assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Board in 1936–38, and he served as the Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (BOASI) in 1938–41 and 1943–44.

Now during that time there also came the 1939 Advisory Council. And the 1939 Advisory Council came at a time when one of the big issues was, "Should we commence the payment of the benefits earlier?" because there was a certain impatience growing up in the country. They had heard about social security and social security was a good thing, but the only benefits that were being paid in 1938 were very minimal benefits to people who died and had made contributions and essentially there was a return of their contributions. We weren't really providing security in any



*John J. Corson
as Director of
BOASI, circa
1938 (SSA
History Archives)*

fashion at all. And that benefits which were the monthly benefits that might be expected to give security to people who retired weren't scheduled to commence until January 1, 1942. As a consequence, in the Social Security Advisory Council of 1939 the big issue was "Should we pay benefits earlier?"—the public demand for some production. Social security was a nice dream but it wasn't doing anything. Here we'd been talking about it now for 3 years but, moreover, we'd been collecting contributions for 3 years and there was great debate as to "Can't you get going, can't we actually start paying benefits?" That was related to the administrative effectiveness of the Bureau, as the Bureau has now gotten to a point that it can start paying benefits, that it's got its machinery in such shape. And my task between March of '38 and the fall of '39 when this Council was (meeting) was to get this Bureau in such shape that we could say with assurance, "Yes, we can handle it. We can handle it January 1, 1940," which was really quite early.

From the Archives

The SHFG and National Archives Independence

By Chas Downs

The front page of the initial issue of *The Federalist* (Summer 1980) announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Warner, a well-known and highly respected professional archivist, as Archivist of the United States. The prominent placement of this story foreshadowed the Society's ongoing interest in and support of the National Archives, then administratively under the General Services Administration (GSA), and known as the National Archives and Records Service (NARS). The Archives' mission seemed incompatible with that of GSA, and GSA administrators often failed to value or support NARS. Along with many other organizations within the archival and history communities, the Society supported NARS independence from GSA as the only viable solution to this unfortunate situation.

The SHFG took the initial step of forming an Archives Committee (later renamed the Archival Concerns Committee) as a means of following developments at NARS and advocating possible responses. Marty Reuss, author of the article and the Committee's first chairman, noted that the Committee hoped to work closely with Dr. Warner, especially in stopping the nationwide transfer of archival records advocated by GSA Administrator Rowland Freeman. One of the Committee's first actions was to sponsor a panel discussion at the American Historical Association's December 1980 annual meeting titled, "Perspectives on the Future of the National Archives," to address the problems facing the National Archives. In the winter 1982 issue of *The Federalist*, an extensive article by David Allison described the presentations at the session, which emphasized the need for communication and cooperation between archivists and historians. Along with Dr. Warner, speakers included SHFG President Jack Holl, Organization of American Historians Executive Secretary Joan Hoff Wilson, and William Cunliffe, a NARS archivist who described NARS' staffing challenges.

Then in March 1982, SHFG President David Trask testified before the House Committee on Government and Individual Rights. In his testimony, Trask strongly supported additional resources for the National Archives and made several suggestions. He urged that funds recently cut from the NARS budget be restored, that dispersal of Archives holdings be reconsidered, and that existing federal laws and regulations concerning records be reevaluated. Trask concluded by stating that independence of the Archives from GSA was the best way to enable it to meet its long-term requirements and responsibilities.

The SHFG also worked with other historical organizations to further the common cause of freeing the National Archives from GSA's control. Most notable of these was the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), headed by Page Miller. Miller, working with SHFG founders Roger Trask and Anna



Philip Cantelon



Robert Warner, Archivist
of the United States

Nelson, directed NCC efforts forcefully to lobbying efforts for National Archives independence.

In the winter 1984 issue of *The Federalist*, Martha Crowley announced that the Society's Archival Concerns Committee had established a Subcommittee on Independence of the National Archives and Records Service. Her article was headed "Society Promotes NARS Independence," and urged members to write Congress in support of two bills advocating independence for the Archives. Later articles kept readers informed as to the progress of this legislation, until P.L. 98-497 was passed and signed into law, effective April 1, 1984. NARS, now out from under GSA, was renamed the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Taking up the cause of National Archives independence greatly benefited the SHFG as an organization as well as the National Archives as an institution. Many National Archives staffers were members of the SHFG, while many others members used the Archives and depended on access to Archives records. Their vision shaped the growth and goals of the Society, as well as the direction and responsibilities of the National Archives. In an article appearing in the Spring 2004 issue of *The Federalist* ("The SHFG: Twenty-five Years Later"), former President Philip Cantelon reminded SHFG members of the importance of these actions for the Society's past growth, and their potential for providing guidance for its future development.

Twenty years ago, the battle for National Archives' independence rallied many to the Society's banner. Carving out a cause, planning for change, plunging into unfamiliar waters, can give an organization renewed meaning and new life.

For more information on the SHFG's role in the National Archives independence movement, see Dennis Roth, *The First Decade of the Society for History in the Federal Government*, pp. 15–20, on the SHFG website (www.shfg.org). To learn more about the SHFG Archives, or if you have additional information or documentation on this or other SHFG matters, contact Chas Downs at chasdowns@verizon.net

Newly Declassified Records

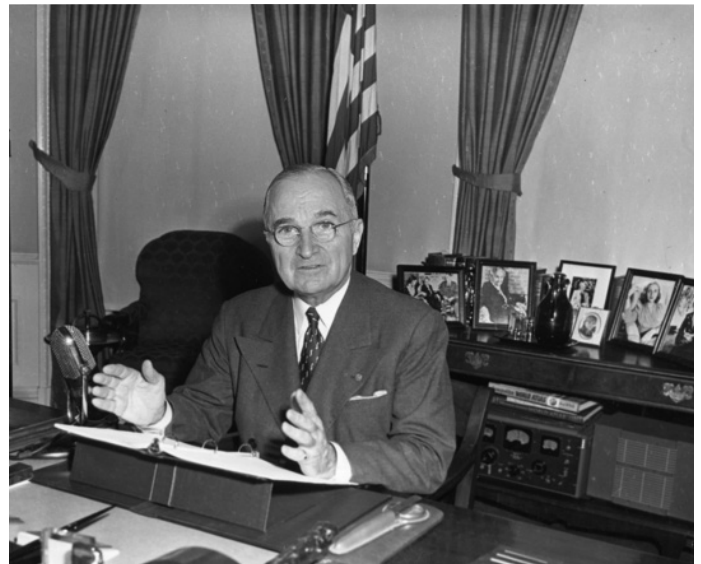
This feature highlights select record series newly declassified by NARA's National Declassification Center (NDC). The NDC's latest list contains 99 record series including four series (151, 209, 67, and 185 boxes respectively) from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (RG 38) containing Confidential and Secret Naval Intelligence Reports from 1951, 1952, and 1953. The records are arranged within each year alphabetically by originating command. For the naval attachés, embassy location provides the indexing element. Within each command/embassy location the records are arranged in numerical order of report, with each command seemingly having its own numbering system. The contents of these records are wide-ranging by both topic and media type. The reports originating with each command necessarily reveals its intelligence priorities. It is intriguing that these reports were classified even when much of the content is strictly open source material. Some examples of content are port reports, photographs of merchant shipping traffic by maritime patrol aircraft, fishing boat guides, locality guides, translated newspaper articles, photographs of foreign naval vessels, and district intelligence reports. The providers of this information are as varied as the content: for example, a report from the 8th Naval District (New Orleans) included guidebooks and other references an American merchant marine captain obtained in South Africa. Another example came from the naval attaché in Saigon, Cochin China, who sent along stunningly clear French photographs of a French/Vietnamese joint operation called Operation Ardoise in May 1952. These records are a treasure trove of items to the early Cold War historian, and the patient researcher will be well rewarded in reviewing these unique record series. These records are now identified by Record Entry ID numbers 13451, 13458, 13462, and 13466 pending final processing and posting in NARA's online catalog. To learn about more records that have been released, visit the NDC Blog at <http://blogs.archives.gov/ndc/> for the complete list of declassified record series.

A Timeline of Federal History

The Social Security Act, 1935

The Social Security Act of 1935 provided for the general welfare through a system of Federal old-age benefits, enabling the states to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws.

A timeline of dates important for federal history work is now online at <http://shfg.org/shfg/programs/resources/timeline-of-federal-history/> Please send comments and suggestions on the timeline to webmaster@shfg.org.



President Truman Mandates a History Program

In January 1951, President Harry S. Truman recognized the importance of records and historical work for national planning and preparation for the future. The nation faced unprecedented challenges, including mobilization for the Korean War. He wrote to Frederick J. Lawton, Director, Bureau of the Budget, on January 29, stating that

During this period of national emergency, the Federal Government has found that the historical records maintained during the previous periods of emergency have been of great value. The histories of a number of the temporary agencies of World War II have been especially helpful in current mobilization planning.

I believe that we should analyze the development of our present activities while the problems are fresh in the minds of the participants. Such analyses will help us to solve the problems we shall face in the future.

He directed Lawton to organize a history office under the Bureau of the Budget for "all the agencies engaged in emergency activities." The individual agencies would prepare studies analyzing all their successes and failures and how they made decisions. He ordered full access for historians, that they "have ready contact with key officials and are enabled to follow decisions on policy and administration as they are made." Truman recognized the unique role of historians, believing that their studies would improve future operations and "give all officials a broader understanding of agency problems and policies."

From President Truman's Official Files, box 1067. See the transcription at <http://www.trumanlibrary.org/publicpapers/index.php?pid=230&st=&st1=>

In Memorium



Allen Weinstein

Allen Weinstein, ninth Archivist of the United States, passed away on June 18. He had served as Archivist from 2005 to 2008, a period of rapid changes at NARA. The agency received increased appropriations during the period, up to \$411.1 million for fiscal year

2008. Weinstein oversaw the early development of the Electronic Records Archives (ERA), designed to absorb and make available the great array of incoming digital records. He urged new procedures for greater declassification through the National Declassification Initiative, made progress in processing the backlog of records, brought the Nixon Library into the NARA system of Presidential libraries, saw the release of more recorded conversations from the Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon Libraries, supervised the continued expansion of the Federal Records Centers program, started plans for a new National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis to house retired military and civilian personnel records, oversaw plans for the new George W. Bush Library in Dallas, and expanded public outreach programs. Drawing on his contacts, he started a public program titled “American Conversations,” which brought in noted historians, journalists, and public officials for conversations. Weinstein had been a professor at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., Georgetown University, and Boston University. Outside academia, he held leadership roles at several nonprofit institutions, including the Center for Democracy in Washington, which aided Soviet dissidents, helped establish representative governments in Eastern Europe as the Soviet Union disintegrated, and conducted election-monitoring in countries including the Philippines, Panama, and Nicaragua. He authored the controversial books *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case* (1978) and *The Haunted Wood: Soviet Espionage in America—The Stalin Era* (1999).

Thinking About History

“the future has no place to come from but the past.”

— Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May
Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers (New York, 1986), 251

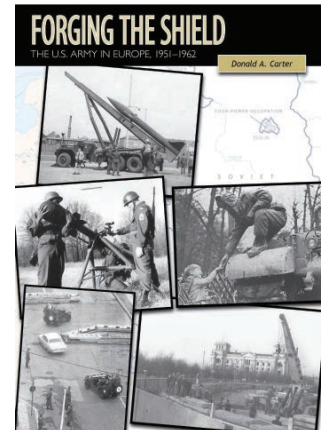
“Where the country was truly hegemonic was in its unmatched knowledge of the hidden interior of other nations: their languages and cultures, their histories and political systems, their local economies and human geographies. . . . the U.S. government created a remarkable community of minutemen of the mind: scholars, graduate students, and undergraduates who possessed the linguistic skills, historical sensitivity, and sheer intellectual curiosity to peer deeply into foreign societies. . . . But things are changing. . . . Government agencies . . . are reducing their overall support and narrowing it to fields deemed relevant to U.S. national security—and even to specific research topics within them.”

— “*The Decline of International Studies: Why Flying Blind Is Dangerous*,” by Charles King. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2015-06-16/decline-international-studies>

Recent Publications

Many recent federal agency publications are featured at <http://shfg.org/shfg/category/recentpublications/>

Forging the Shield by author Donald A. Carter, tells the story of U.S. Army forces in Europe during the 1950s and early 1960s. It spans the period between the return of major U.S. combat forces to Germany in 1951 and the aftermath of the Berlin crisis in 1961–1962.



SHFG Online New at www.shfg.org

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Making History

Army Historical Foundation

The spring 2015 issue of *On Point: The Journal of Army History* is available. Articles include “Airborne Art”; “A Forty-Minute Korean War: The Soviet Defector Firefight in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea, 23 November 1984,” by Col. Thomas Hanson, USA; “The M28/M29 Davy Crockett Weapon System,” by Matthew J. Seelinger; “William Washington,” by Eric Anderson; “The 95th Engineer General Service Regiment,” by Patrick Feng; “Dressed to Kill,” by Ephriam D. Dickson III; “One Soldier’s Experience in War,” by Ellen NicKenzie Lawson; “Fort Devins, Massachusetts,” by Nick McGrath.

Department of the Interior

The Interior Museum will host the presentation “Rock Creek Park: The Preservation of an Urban National Park,” on Wednesday, July 22, 1:15–2:15 p.m., in the Rachel Carson Room at the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, DC. Rock Creek Park was established in 1890, and is celebrating its 125th Anniversary in 2015. The vision of park planners and politicians made it possible. The talk will discuss its early struggles to become one of the earliest federal urban parks, and the evolution of its development in protecting the natural environment in an urban park setting.

Department of State

The Department of State has released digitized versions of 16 volumes from the Foreign Relations of the United States series. The volumes cover events that took place between 1944 and 1951 and were originally published in print between 1955 and 1985. This is the second of a series of quarterly releases in partnership with the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center to digitize the entire Foreign Relations series. The University provided high-quality scanned images of each printed book, which the Office further digitized to create a full text searchable edition. Some of the topics released include the Conferences at Malta and Yalta, 1945; Eastern Europe; The Soviet Union, Volume IV; East Asia and the Pacific, Volume VI; and Korea and China, Volume VII, Parts 1 and 2. Visit <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/06/243188.htm>

History Associates Inc.

The World War II Memorial Mobile App has won the 2015 AIVA Gold Communicator Award. This mobile app also won a Silver American Advertising Award for Digital Marketing from the D.C. Ad Club last year. History Associates developed content and imagery for the app, which provides an innovative way to enhance a visitor’s experience at the Memorial. The app is available for download on iOS and Android devices. The app was commissioned by the Trust for the National Mall, the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service, in collaboration with the National Park Service and the Friends of the National World War II Memorial.

History Associates Vice President Dr. Kenneth Durr moderated a panel discussion on “The Remaking of the Municipal Market” at the Securities and Exchange Commission Historical Society’s 16th Annual Meeting. The conversation was broadcast live online on June 4, 2015, and can now be viewed at any time at www.sechistorical.org.

The panel talked about changing issuer needs and tools and how changes in the marketplace have caused broker-dealers, bond counsel, advisors, and rating agencies to adapt. They also provided insights on the new rules being adopted as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act. The panel program is part of a new Gallery scheduled to open at the SEC Historical Society’s virtual museum and archive at www.sechistorical.org. Dr. Durr is also serving as a content curator for this new Gallery.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Headquarters Archives has processed a collection of astrophysics material covering 1979–2002 that was collected by Allan Bunner, a scientist with the Office of Space Science. It contains materials on such missions as the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF—later named Chandra), Gravity Probes, the Herschel Space Observatory, Planck, and the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE). A new book titled *Exploration and Engineering: The Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Quest for Mars*, by Erik Conway, of the JPL, has been published. James David’s new book *Spies and Shuttles: NASA’s Secret Relationships with the DoD and CIA* has been published. It covers NASA’s cooperation in covert missions, analyzing the Soviet space program, providing scientific data, and the agency’s reliance on DoD for political and financial support for the Shuttle. See the National Security Archive’s posting of related documents at <http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB509/>. The exhibition volume *Time and Navigation: The Untold Story of Getting from Here to There*, by Andrew Johnston, Roger Conner, Paul Ceruzzi, and Carlene Stephens has been published. The online exhibition is at <http://time-andnavigation.si.edu/>

National Archives and Records Administration

John F. Kennedy Library

The John F. Kennedy Library has opened the William J. Hartigan Personal Papers. Hartigan served as a delegate to the 1960 Democratic National Convention (DNC) and was the Director of Transportation for the DNC during the 1960 presidential campaign. In July 1961 he was appointed as Assistant Postmaster General for the Bureau of Transportation, a position that he held until 1967 under Postmasters John Gronouski and Lawrence F. O’Brien. Hartigan was instrumental in modernizing the agency with the use of airplanes for mail delivery service; of note, he rode on the last postal delivery made by dogsled in Alaska in 1963. Hartigan’s papers contain a range of material: clippings related to his role in the Post Office and to departmental matters in which he was in charge; correspondence as Assistant Postmaster General; and photographs of Hartigan (documenting trips, meetings, and various receptions, as well as official office shots and head shots).

Herbert Hoover Library

On display now through October 25, 2015, “The Making of the Great Humanitarian: Herbert Hoover and World War I” tells the story of how the war dramatically altered Herbert Hoover from a successful mining engineer to “The Great Humanitarian.” The exhibit offers immersive and interactive engagement to tell the story of what it was like in Europe during the Great War. Experience walking through a WWI trench, see what it is like to lift 50-pound bags of flour onto a ship, and view the new multiscreen movie that gives a brief overview of Hoover’s humanitarian efforts during World War I.



SHFG DIRECTORY

SHFG maintains 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

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Paul Sparrow has been appointed as Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, effective July 26. For the past 16 years, Mr. Sparrow has been a senior executive with the Newseum and has played an instrumental role in the design and construction of the \$450 million interactive museum located on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. He oversaw all video production and interactive exhibits, developed an award-winning website, was an early adopter of social media, managed the education and programs department, and launched the Newseum's Digital Classroom. He was the curator and team leader for three of the Newseum's most popular exhibits: the Interactive Newsroom; the Internet, TV, and Radio Gallery; and the New Media Gallery. He is also a founding partner of the University of Maryland's Future of Information Alliance, a member of the State Department's Diplomatic Reception Rooms Interagency Task Force, a contributor to American University's Journalism Leadership Transformation (JoLT) Leadership Initiative, and a consultant for The National September 11 Memorial Museum at the World Trade Center and for Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. Mr. Sparrow also supervised the Newseum's production of *The Future of News* series for public television and the award-winning History Channel documentary *Holocaust: The Unknown Story*.

National Institutes of Health

Michele Lyons, Curator of the Stetten Museum, gave a presentation titled, "Documenting 'A Disaster for Society': AIDS and the Office of NIH History," for the session "Collecting Ebola and Its Antecedents," at the joint meeting of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and Medical Museums Association in April. The talk described the global efforts to document the AIDS epidemic and the involvement of the Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum, as well as the office's continuing efforts to collect and disseminate information on the website "In Their Own Words: NIH Researchers Recall the Early Years of AIDS," <http://history.nih.gov/NIHInOwnWords/index.html>. For a copy of her talk and slides, please contact her at lyonsm@od.nih.gov.

The NIH Library's James King, branch chief and information architect, was chosen as the 2014 Federal Librarian of the Year, announced in April 2015. King was recognized for his ability to combine emerging technologies with librarianship. Among his accomplishments was creating a portfolio analysis process to build a website on Alzheimer's disease research for the National Institute on Aging.

Jeffrey Reznick, Ph.D., NLM's History of Medicine chief, was the recipient of the ALHHS best article award at the 2015 Archivist & Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences for "Embracing the Future as Stewards of the Past: Charting a Course Forward for Historical Medical Libraries and Archives." The article appeared in the journal *RBM: A Journal of Rare Books, Manuscripts and Cultural Heritage*.

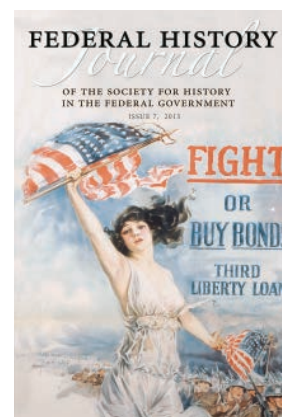
National Museum of American History

The new exhibition "Through the African American Lens: Selections from the Permanent Collection" serves as a view into the dynamic history of Americans of African descent. The exhibition showcases the personal and intimate narratives of various families, organizations, and individuals spanning the Revolutionary era to the present. It also offers an overall introduction to the new museum and a preview of its rich collection. This exhibition is presented by the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture and on display at the National Museum of American History.

National Museum of the American Indian

The 1790 Treaty of New York is on display at the Museum in Washington, DC. A delegation from Muscogee (Creek) nation welcomed the treaty to the museum on March 16. The treaty is part of the exhibit "Nation to Nation Treaties Between the U.S. and American Indian Nations." The treaty is one of the earliest made with the new United States. It is on loan from the National Archives.

A new exhibit titled "The Great Inka Road: Engineering an Empire" will run through June 1, 2018. The exhibit explores the foundations of the Inka Road in earlier Andean cultures, technologies that made building the road possible, the cosmology and political organization of the Inka world, and the legacy of the Inka Empire during the colonial period and in the present day. Construction of the Inka Road stands as one of the monumental engineering achievements in history. A network more than 20,000 miles long, crossing mountains and tropical lowlands, rivers and deserts, the Great Inka Road linked Cusco, the administrative capital and spiritual center of the Inka world, to the farthest reaches of its empire. The road continues to serve contemporary Andean communities across Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile as a sacred space and symbol of cultural continuity. In 2014, the United Nations cultural agency, UNESCO, recognized the Inka Road as a World Heritage site.



CALL FOR PAPERS

Federal History journal

Federal History, 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.

National Museum of Health and Medicine

Former astronaut Mary Cleave spoke at the monthly Medical Museum Science Café on June 23. She discussed “172 Orbits Around the Earth,” about her two space flights, both times as a mission specialist aboard the Space Shuttle *Atlantis*. She spent a total of 10 days in space during which she operated the shuttle’s robotic arm and helped deploy the first planetary spacecraft from the shuttle, called Magellan. In her opinion, the biggest challenge she had as an astronaut was being one of the smallest in the corps. She noted that the gear was better suited for larger people, but they have their own unique challenges, as well. Her discussion also concerned any misconceptions the public has about being in space and what astronauts do to stay physically fit while in Earth’s orbit.

Future events include “Anatomy of Sports,” Aug. 22; and Teddy Bear Clinic, Sept. 19. NMHM was founded as the Army Medical Museum in 1862 and moved to its new location in Silver Spring, MD, in 2012. For more information on this upcoming discussion, or other public programs, call 301-319-3303 or visit www.medicalmuseum.mil.

National Park Service

NPS maintains a list of hundreds of park histories with links at http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/park_histories/index.htm. They date from the early 1900s to the present, and many are copyrighted. They are arranged alphabetically by park name, but the materials also include histories by region, National Park Service Planning Studies, general studies, and Bureau of Land Management materials.

U.S. Army Center for Military History

The Center has published three new brochures. *The Gulf Theater, 1813–1815*, by Joseph F. Stoltz III, examines the climactic military operations of the War of 1812. This publication puts the legendary engagement of January 8, 1815, at New Orleans into the perspective of a much broader series of events. Although relegated as a minor theater for much of the conflict, British commanders focused attention on the Gulf Coast and the city of New Orleans after the twin defeats at Plattsburgh, New York, and Baltimore, Maryland, in September 1814. Explaining that the Battle of New Orleans neither represented the “last battle,” nor was fought “after the war ended,” challenges two of the many myths associated with it. As the last in the War of 1812 series, the brochure’s conclusion analyzes the significance of the War of 1812 and the lessons it still holds for today’s Army. (GPO S/N: 008-029-00583-2)

The Petersburg and Appomattox Campaigns, 1864–1865, by John R. Maass, traces the Civil War’s last year, when two great adversaries squared off in central Virginia in a series of battles that eventually determined the struggle’s outcome. After a month of battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor in May and June 1864, Union Commander in Chief Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was frustrated in his headstrong attempts to batter the Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee and bring them to open battle. Lee’s lines finally collapsed on April 2, 1865, after a powerful Federal attack on his right, which forced the

Federalist Assistant Editors Needed

SHFG’s *The Federalist* newsletter needs assistant editors to help refine and manage its expanding content. Areas of interest include specific federal history offices and their programs, as well as current initiatives in such areas as oral history, digital history, military history, museum work, declassification, archival work, interpretive work, education, and the history of science and medicine. These volunteer duties are entirely adaptable to available time and interests, and assistants will gain important insights into current work and trends in federal and public history. See past issues at <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/the-federalist/>. Contact the editor at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org

rebels to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg that night. (GPO S/N: 008-029-00586-7)

The Civil War Ends, 1865, by Mark L. Bradley. Although the capitulation of the South’s premier field army at Appomattox foreshadowed the Confederacy’s ultimate demise, important operations took place concurrent with the struggle between Grant and Lee—operations that continued into May 1865. This brochure examines some of these events, starting with Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman’s Carolinas Campaign, and continuing with several raids led by Union Generals George Stoneman, Edward E. Potter, and James H. Wilson, as well as other campaigns. (GPO S/N: 008-029-00587-5)

Additional new titles are: *Forging the Shield: The U.S. Army in Europe, 1951–1962*, by Donald A. Carter (GPO S/N: 008-029-00585-9 (Cloth), GPO S/N: 008-029-00584-1 (Paper)); and *In the Line of Duty: Army Art, 1965–2014*, by Sarah G. Forgey, general editor, Gene Snyder, layout and design, Pablo Jimenez-Reyes, art photography (GPO S/N: 008-029-00579-4 (Paper)).

These volumes can be purchased from GPO using the GPO stock numbers above. Visit <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or call (202) 512-1800 or toll-free 1-866-512-1800.

Other News

Richard Baker, historian emeritus of the Senate, has been awarded the D. B. Hardeman Prize for *The American Senate: An Insider’s History*, which he co-authored with the late Neil MacNeil. Baker, a former SHFG president, served as Senate Historian from 1975 to 2009. MacNeil was a founding member of PBS’s Washington Week and served as *Time* magazine’s congressional correspondent for 30 years. He died in 2008 before the work was completed. The award is presented by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, which stated that the book capably describes “the evolution of the institution and the changing nature of the senators, their staffs, and their committees.” *The American Senate* was awarded SHFG’s George Pendleton Prize in 2014.

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Federalist Calendar

July 16–19, 2015. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 37th Annual Meeting. Raleigh, North Carolina. Visit <http://www.shear.org/future-conferences/>

July 27–31, 2015. Army Historians Training Seminar (AHTS). U.S. Army Center of Military History. Crowne Plaza National Airport, Crystal City, Arlington, VA. Visit <http://www.history.army.mil>

Aug. 16–22, 2015. Society of American Archivists (SAA). 79th Annual Meeting. Cleveland Convention Center, Cleveland, OH. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference>

Sept. 17–18, 2015. History Department, United States Naval Academy. McMullen Naval History Symposium. Annapolis, MD. Visit www.usna.edu/History/Symposium

Oct. 14–16, 2015. Army Historical Foundation. Symposium, “Violent Skies: The Air War over Vietnam.” National Defense University, Fort McNair. For information, email: matt.seelinger@armyhistory.org

Oct. 14–18, 2015. Oral History Association (OHA). Tampa, FL. Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting>

Oct. 22–23, 2015. Center for Cryptologic History. “A Century of Cryptology.” Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center in Laurel, MD. Call for Papers: Program Chair: Betsy Rohaly Smoot at ersmoot@nsa.gov

Nov. 19–22, 2015. History of Science Society. San Francisco, CA. Visit <http://hssonline.org/meetings/2015-hss-annual-meeting/>

Jan. 7–10, 2016. American Historical Association (AHA). Atlanta, GA. Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual-meeting>

Mar. 29–Apr. 3, 2016. American Society for Environmental History (ASEH). “Environmental History and Its Publics.” Seattle, WA. Visit <http://aseh.net/conference-workshops/seattle-conference-2016>

Apr. 7–10, 2016. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting. “On Leadership.” Providence, RI. Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings-events/meetings-events/call-for-proposals/>

Apr. 14–17, 2016. Society for Military History (SMH). “Crossing Borders, Crossing Boundaries.” Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2016cfp.html>

Additional listings at <http://shfg.org/shfg/category/calendar/>