



# THE FEDERALIST

Newsletter of the Society for History in the Federal Government

Second Series

Spring 2004

Number 1

## BRENT GLASS DELIVERS ANNUAL HEWLETT LECTURE

More than 80 SHFG members and their guests gathered at La Colline Restaurant in Washington, DC, on October 30, 2003, to attend the SHFG's 24th Annual Dinner. The highlight of the event is always the Hewlett Lecture, named in honor of Dr. Richard Hewlett, retired Historian of the Atomic Energy Commission, Senior Vice President of History Associates Incorporated, and co-founder of SHFG. The 2003 Hewlett Lecture was delivered by Dr. Brent D. Glass, Director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, Behring Center.

### FEDERALIST RESUMES PUBLICATION

With this issue, the *Federalist*, SHFG's quarterly newsletter, resumes publication. The *Federalist* appeared regularly from 1981 through 2001, but was discontinued temporarily after the retirement of longtime editor Fred Beck. As just one sign of how prodigiously Fred toiled on the newsletter, no fewer than four co-editors have been enlisted to take his place. (Incidentally, Fred remains quite active in SHFG, even after retiring from the Air Force Historical Office, and he currently serves as compositor and designer of the *Occasional Papers* series.)

Each of the co-editors will take chief responsibility for producing one newsletter per year—but they will work as a team, with three of them providing support to whichever co-editor is taking the lead for putting out a particular issue. Therefore, SHFG members can contact any of the four co-editors with announcements and stories, and be confident that they will be considered for publication. The four co-editors are Betty Koed, Senate Historical Office; Ben Guterman, National Archives and Records Administration; John Lonquest, Army Corps of Engineers; and John W. Roberts, National Park Service.

Please note that the *Federalist* has adopted a new protocol for the numbering of individual issues, to avoid confusion over the long hiatus. The last issue of the *Federalist* was numbered "Volume 22, Number 1" (Spring 2001). This issue is numbered "Second Series—Number 1." Issues will be numbered consecutively, with no volume breaks. The series number will remain unchanged, barring another interruption.

Glass opened his remarks by reminiscing about how his interest in history was nurtured by the teachers at George W. Hewlett High School on Long Island—and noting how pleased he was to learn that Richard Hewlett was a member of the same family as his school's namesake.

One of his deepest interests, Glass said, was in the history of public policy. When he directed the state history program in Pennsylvania, he worked closely with state agencies to develop publications, exhibitions, and public programs on a wide range of public policy topics. As Director of the National Museum of American History, one of his goals is to support research and programs on the history of federal public policy, and he proposed a partnership between the museum and SHFG to pursue such initiatives.

Glass devoted most of his presentation to a discussion of the major physical and interpretive transformation that is taking place at the National Museum of American History. "We are implementing an ambitious plan for a new, comprehensive narration of American history that will inspire, teach, and challenge our visitors," he said. "Over the next four years, a reinvigorated museum will emerge, with innovative exhibitions and programs that provide a context for our collections and for the complex story they tell about American identity."

*Continued on page 6*



## President's Message

*Roger D. Launius*

It is with great pleasure that I write this President's Message to tell you of the many activities underway by the Society for History in the Federal Government. As this issue of the *Federalist* goes to press, we are preparing for what promises to be a very exciting annual meeting at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, on March 19, 2004.

With the theme of "The History of History in the Federal Government," an appropriate title for this 25th annual conference of the Society, we take a reflective look at the evolution of SHFG and the role of historical study in the federal government. Our first plenary session is "SHFG at 25: Reminiscences and Ruminations," and features several members who were present at the creation, including Phil Cantelon, President of History Associates Incorporated; Richard Hewlett, SHFG founding member and former Chief Historian, Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Energy; and Dean C. Allard, Emeritus Historian, Department of the Navy. We follow this with four concurrent sessions in two time slots:

1. Current Contours of Federal History
  - The Department of Justice
  - Science, Technology, and National Security
2. Future Contours of Federal History
  - The Digital Age: Expanding the Web of Communication
  - The Best and Worst of Times: Protecting the Expertise of Professional Historians in the Federal Government

Of course, in addition to the session, all will enjoy the interaction of colleagues and the stimulation of conversation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people who are working to make this conference a success.

We are also moving forward with the return of the *Federalist*. A team of intrepid editors has prepared the first issue for publication, and you are now reading the results. Please thank those working on this periodical when you see them.

Finally, appearing momentarily will be the next issue of *SHFG Occasional Papers*. Put together by Becky Welch and

Fred Beck, this represents the fourth issue of the publication, and the first since 2000. Thanks to all who make this voluntary association function.

*Roger D. Launius is Chair of the Division of Space History at the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and President of SHFG.*

### 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 \$28 and includes a subscription to *THE FEDERALIST* and the Society's *Occasional Papers*. For information, write the Society at:

P.O. Box 14139

Benjamin Franklin Station  
Washington, DC 20044

#### SHFG Officers

President . . . . . *Roger D. Launius*  
202-633-2428

Vice-President . . . *Suzanne White Junod*  
301-827-3759

Secretary . . . . . *Randy Papadopoulos*  
202-433-3934

Treasurer . . . . . *William Davis*  
202-501-5350

Executive  
Council . . . . . *William J. Williams*  
*Sarah Amy Leach*  
*Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau*  
*John W. Roberts*

#### THE FEDERALIST

Co-editors . . . . . *John W. Roberts*  
*john\_w\_roberts@nps.gov*

*Benjamin Guterman*  
*benjamin.guterman@nara.gov*

*Betty Koed*  
*betty\_koed@sec.senate.gov*

*John Lonquest*  
*lonquestj@hq02.usace.army.mil*

Photographer . . . . . *Charles Downs*

#### Web Site

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

*Printed by Welsh Printing Corp.*  
*Falls Church, VA*

Contributors are encouraged to submit articles, news listings, or photographs to the editors. Either hard copy or e-mail attachments in MS Word or Wordperfect format is acceptable.

# THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER

*Philip L. Cantelon*

How can one say no to John Roberts, the genial, boom-box-voiced gourmand of the National Park Service? I should have found a way, but I didn't, at least not quickly enough. So this is the compromise.

After a quarter century, John said, he'd like to revisit the origins of the Society for History in the Federal Government for the first issue of the "new" *Federalist*, and could I write about my recollections? In truth, after twenty-five years my recollections need serious refreshing, as memory intrudes, I suspect, on historical reality. So my way around John's specific questions is to recommend to all readers of the *Federalist* the superb articles about the founding and growth of the Society in the Summer 1999 issue of the *Public Historian* by Richard Hewlett, Jack Holl, Roger Trask, Roger Launius, and Jesse Stiller.<sup>1</sup>

With that recommendation, I plunge ahead offering my own perspective with the warning that what follows below is nothing more than that. I first arrived in Washington to practice the craft of history in June of 1974. William Lilley III, the Deputy Undersecretary in the Office of Policy Planning and Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), had recruited me along with several other historians to be policy analysts to assist with the implementation of the Housing Act of 1974, part of the foundation to the Nixon Administration's New Federalism. Bill, a historian out of Yale, believed that historians could provide a valuable perspective of the past to implement the significant changes embodied in the legislation. Whether he saw the hiring of historians for this purpose as an experiment or as a prescient true believer, I cannot say. I was not prescient enough to ask and didn't fully understand or appreciate the concept until much later.

My contract under the Intergovernmental Exchange Act was for one year. By the Spring of 1975, I had become a speech write for Carla Hills, the Secretary of HUD, had used historical analogies to strengthen the text, and felt enormously grateful when one or another of my ideas became departmental policy. But I never fully grasped the importance of applying historical training to public policy. When classes started in the fall, I returned to academic life.

In retrospect, what strikes me are how few historians I encountered in Washington in 1974-75. Aside from those at HUD, I only saw a few, including Jack Holl, who had just come to Washington as the Deputy Historian at the Atomic Energy Commission (soon to become the Energy Research and Development Administration), and Jack Shaw, who was a Deputy Director in the White House Office of Personnel. Both of them had been former colleagues in the History Department at Williams College. In the course of the year, through Jack I met Dick Hewlett and Roger Anders, but I don't recall any grouping of historians, or interest in any group, during that time. Perhaps Germantown and the White House were too isolated by geography and accessibility. But whatever the reason, I recall no professional historical community.

Four years later, when I returned to Washington in the late Spring of 1979 to write the history of the Department of Energy's role at Three Mile Island, the ferment of historical activity was already underway. The tone of historical activity had changed from distant drone to an excited buzz, a hive of historian's activity. Hewlett and Holl have told much of the story already. What I find significant now is analyzing how the Society took shape. With the exception of David Trask, then the Historian at the Department of State, no senior federal historian played a leadership role in forming the Society. To be sure, Hewlett had actively paved the way for change and encouraged it, but he chose to let Holl carry the organizational water. I do not believe that the Society would have succeeded without Hewlett's behind-the-scenes support. Nor could it have succeeded without Trask's organizational wisdom and active participation. But beyond that, the Society was the outgrowth of the next generation of federal historians, individuals in their thirties and early forties, many of whom would, over the next ten years, assume leadership positions in agency or department historical offices. George Mazuzan, Sam Walker, Anna Nelson, Gerry Haines, Marty Reuss, Maeva Marcus, Jack Shulimson, Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, David Allison, Bill Dudley, Paul Scheips, and Charlie Hendricks come readily to mind. My apologies to those omitted. Of this group, Scheips is the only exception to the younger age cohort.

What else had occurred to feed the ferment of change? Clearly, the job market for historians had changed. Unemployed academics searched for “alternative” jobs in the profession that might let them remain in a holding pattern until schools expanded their staffs. The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, under Arnita Jones, looked at the federal government as one potential employer. Indeed, the National Archives had hired a number of highly trained historians in the mid-seventies and was an employer where historians could still practice their craft. Thus the employment crisis did bring a number of restless and ambitious historians to Washington, who contributed to the agitation for change. Finally, Metro had opened. The arrival of the subway, incomplete though the system was in 1979, allowed people to travel easily and rapidly in the downtown area, from the State Department to Capitol Hill to the Smithsonian to the National Archives to Farragut Square, all locations for historical offices and activities. When the Society began to form in 1979 and 1980, all the meetings were held near subway stops, making attendance far easier than it had ever been in the past. As a result, Metro became the Society’s road to success, enabling the Society’s organizers to bring greater numbers of historians to its activities.

Greater participation, however, has not been the recipe for unbridled success. After twenty-five years, the leadership of the Society has shifted, though not to the numbers of younger people that many of us would like to see. The battle to have history written by trained historians, to paraphrase Anna Nelson, has been a sad and perplexing failure. Anyone, if you look at federal regulations, can be a federal historian. For no other profession is this the case. What should have been a mighty crusade for professional recognition on the part of federal historians disappeared with a whimper. There was no fire in the federal belly for that battle. In my view there has been a general reluctance on the part of Society leadership to take tough policy stands on controversial issues. I recall being particularly frustrated in proposing a special award for a federal historical office and being told that the Society’s Board had turned down the idea because an award to one office would give the impression that the others were not doing as much. Well, of course, that was the case in some instances, so mediocre performers could dictate the limitations on more active offices. That simply didn’t make sense to me.

If the Society is to survive with any vigor beyond the next decade, it must develop a vision and a plan for change. Otherwise it will simply grow old and retire with those who shaped the initial vision. The Society should pull in the next generation of activists, just as Hewlett and Trask did in 1979. The Society should provide reasons for new members to join, especially those from the archival and museum communities and from the next generation of historians, wherever they work, who believe in the vital role that federal history can play. It strikes me as odd that in a period of resurgence of interest in political and diplomatic history, those old warhorses that trained my generation, that the current cohort of historians has largely shunned what the Society offers. Moreover, the Society must find ways to attract supporters beyond federal historians. The founders never intended for the Society to limit members to federal employees. I’m a case in point on that. But the Society has always been suspicious of those “outside” its guild, just like academics are of “public” historians.

I hope the Society’s leadership will take more risks in the future, assume a higher profile on controversial issues, battle for what is right, not settle for what is comfortable. Twenty years ago, the battle for the 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. I would hope the Society can do that and enjoy an vigorous new quarter century.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Public Historian*, vol. 21, no. 3 (Summer 1999), pp. 39–89. Specifically, see Richard G. Hewlett, “The Washington Scene, 1977–1981”; Jack M. Holl, “Getting on Track: Coupling the Society for History in the Federal Government to the Public History Train”; Roger Trask, “Starting Two Federal History Programs: Experiences and Lessons”; Roger D. Launius, “NASA History and the Challenge of Keeping the Contemporary Past”; and Jesse Stiller, “Federal History Programs: Ensuring the Future.”

*Philip L. Cantelon is President of History Associates Incorporated, and a past President of the Society for History in the Federal Government.*

## PHS Historian John Parascandola Retires

Dr. John Parascandola retired on January 31, 2004, as Historian of the Public Health Service (PHS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), after more than 20 years of federal service. He became the first PHS Historian in 1992, and oversaw the initial development of the newly established Office of the PHS Historian. Before that, Dr. Parascandola served from 1983 to 1992 as Chief of the National Library of Medicine's History of Medicine Division (HMD). During his tenure at HMD, Dr. Parascandola significantly increased the application of computers and other technologies to the Library's historical collections, actively promoted the division's services to a wide variety of audiences, and developed a number of new scholarly programs. HHS recognized his contributions through such honors as the Surgeon General's Exemplary Service Award (1989 and 1996), the Assistant Secretary for Health's Superior Service Award (1999), and the National Institutes of Health Merit Award (1988).

After receiving his Ph.D. in history of science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1968, Dr. Parascandola spent a postdoctoral year at Harvard University. He then returned to Madison to teach history of pharmacy and history of science at the University of Wisconsin from 1969 to 1983. His research accomplishments have earned him several awards, including the Sidney M. Edelstein Award for Outstanding Achievement in the History of Chemistry (2002), from the American Chemical Society's History of Chemistry Division. His book on *The Development of American Pharmacology: John J. Abel and the Shaping of a Discipline*, published in 1992 by the Johns Hopkins University Press, won the George Urdang Medal for Distinguished Pharmaco-Historical Writing (1994), from the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

Dr. Parascandola is remaining active in his chosen field. He currently is teaching a course on the history of modern biology at the University of Maryland-Shady Grove, and he also will be writing, lecturing, consulting, and doing research. He may be reached by e-mail at [jparascandola@comcast.net](mailto:jparascandola@comcast.net).

The Office of PHS Historian will continue under the leadership of Dr. Alexandra (Lexi) Lord, who has served as Staff Historian in the Office since July 2001. Dr. Lord earned her Ph.D. in history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in

1995, and has taught at Montana State University and the State University of New York at New Paltz. Her e-mail address is [alord@psc.gov](mailto:alord@psc.gov).

## SHFG Set to Publish 4th Volume of *Occasional Papers Series*

Dr. Rebecca Welch, editor of the Society's continuing series that publishes formal, scholarly works, reports that the fourth issue in the *Occasional Papers* series will be sent to the printer shortly, and that members should be receiving their copies in early May.

The forthcoming issue will be slightly larger than previous issues, in a physical format more like that of most scholarly journals, and will include articles on the Army Corps of Engineers, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Library of Medicine, and the Public Health Service. Most of the selections were adapted, with full documentation added, from papers delivered earlier at SHFG conferences.

The Society continues to solicit seminal papers for publication in this series. Submissions should focus on historical assessments of federal government functions and programs, should be no more than thirty pages long (not counting notes), should be fully documented in accord with professional practice, and should be in hard paper copy accompanied by word-processed file on disk. SHFG members may recommend the work of non-members. Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor, *Occasional Papers*, Society for History in the Federal Government, P.O. Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

### CHECK SHFG HOMEPAGE FOR LATEST NEWS

Be sure to "bookmark" the SHFG homepage, in order to stay current with the latest news about the Society. The site includes back issues of the Society's electronic bulletin, a calendar of upcoming events, listings of officers and board members, photographs of SHFG events, information about awards, listings of employment and fellowship opportunities, links to related sites, and other features. The address is <http://www.shfg.org>.

## Hewlett Lecture

*Continued from page 1*

The idea of the American Dream—“filled with hope *and* imperfection”—will be a focal point of the museum’s reinvigoration. Noting that the history of the American Dream embraces both achievements and disappointments, Glass endorsed the suggestion of cultural historian Jim Cullen to regard the American Dream as a “rigorous standard that we can use to ask a series of searching questions.”

In that spirit, Glass vowed to create programs at the museum that would “stimulate dialog about challenging issues” in a way that would be “comprehensive, balanced, and intellectually engaging.” By undertaking such a commitment, Glass said, the museum would meet the challenge posed in the March 2002 report of a Blue Ribbon Commission that urged the museum to overhaul its aesthetic appeal, and to present American history with more chronology and context, and with greater substantive balance.

Ultimately, the museum should play a critical role in helping the American people learn about their history—and there is a vital connection, he argued, “between a knowledge of history and the preservation of democratic institutions.”

The museum has also embarked upon a \$300 million renovation of its public spaces. Although a major portion of those funds have or will come from private sources, Glass emphasized that a curatorial control would be retained over exhibit and program content. And throughout the process, he said, the museum would be sensitive to the needs of all of its stakeholders: “Congress, the history community, donors, and, above all, the museum visitors, our audience.”

Glass concluded by recognizing the members of SHFG as “valuable partners in the museum’s effort to preserve collections, educate our diverse audience, and promote knowledge about American history.”

Glass, who holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has been Director of the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History, Behring Center, since December 2002. From 1987 to 2002, he served as Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Collection.

## SHFG Expresses Thanks to Extraordinary Donors —and Tries to Figure Out Who One of Them Is

The officers and Executive Council members of the Society for History in the Federal Government would like to acknowledge those members of SHFG who renewed their memberships this year at the Patron and Sustaining levels. Their uncommon generosity in support of the Society’s mission and on-going programs is greatly appreciated.

At the same time, SHFG Treasurer Bill Davis is trying to discover the identity of a mystery donor at the Sustaining level, who failed to write his or her name on the renewal form. This person’s check was deposited before Bill realized that it was the only clue to the person’s identity. If you renewed your membership at the Sustaining level, but do not see your name in the list below, please contact Bill Davis at [william.davis@nara.gov](mailto:william.davis@nara.gov). Otherwise, SHFG will have to spend five times the amount of your dues to have the renewal form dusted for fingerprints.

### PATRON MEMBERSHIP (\$100)

Richard Baker  
Terrence Gough  
Richard G. Hewlett  
Arnita A. Jones  
Maeva Marcus

### SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP (\$50)

David Allison  
Edward Angel  
Charlene Bickford  
J. Merton England  
James Gardner  
Joseph Harahan  
Richard McCulley  
Anna K. Nelson  
Michael Reis  
Donald Ritchie  
Jack Shulimson  
Raymond Smock  
Wendy Wolf  
One inadvertently anonymous member

# McCarthy and McCarthyism

*Donald A. Ritchie*

Sealed for fifty years, the closed hearings of Joe McCarthy's anti-Communist investigations in 1953 and 1954 have now been released by the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation. Working closely with the staff of the Center for Legislative Archives at the National Archives, the Senate Historical Office staff identified and retrieved the transcripts of 161 hearings that contained the testimony of over 500 witnesses. The onion-skin stenographic transcripts were scanned electronically and edited for publication, correcting misspellings and typographical errors and adding editorial notes to place the material in historical context.

The Government Printing Office has produced a five-volume set of the hearings, and a separate index. The complete set of hearings is also online at [www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/McCarthy\\_Transcripts.htm](http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/McCarthy_Transcripts.htm).

Historians have long sought access to these hearings to study McCarthy's tactics as an investigator. The transcripts reveal that the Senator was alternatively genial and antagonistic towards witnesses, that he often had little hard evidence to go on and hoped instead to guile or badger the witnesses into self-incrimination, that he misconstrued information witnesses provided, and that he passed along exaggerated versions of the closed testimony to the press waiting outside the hearing room. Although there has been recent speculation that McCarthy might be vindicated by the CIA's release of the Venona Project (intercepts of communications by Soviet agents in the U.S. during World War II), few of the individuals mentioned in Venona were among McCarthy's witnesses.

"McCarthyism" has come to mean "any investigation that flouts the rights of individuals," usually involving character assassination, smears, mudslinging, sensationalism, and guilt by association. Because McCarthy lent his name to the movement, he has been retrospectively identified with all of the anti-Communist investigations of the 1940s and 1950s. The release of his closed hearings helps to distinguish between the investigations that he did not conduct (into Hollywood, Alger Hiss, or Julius Rosenberg), and those that he did (into the State Department, the Government Printing Office, the Voice of America, and the U.S. Army).

The volumes conclude with the closed portions of the Army-McCarthy hearings, when Senator McCarthy stepped down

as chairman and became the subject of his own committee's investigations. They provide glimpses into the subcommittee's operations—particularly in connection with its chief counsel, Roy Cohn, and his unpaid "chief consultant," G. David Schine. The hearings revolved around efforts by McCarthy and Cohn to win special privileges for Schine after he had been drafted into the Army. By December 1954, Cohn had resigned and McCarthy had been censured for conduct unbecoming a senator.

*Donald A. Ritchie is Associate Historian of the United States Senate.*

## 2004–05 Marks Centennial of National Park Service Museums

*Ann Hitchcock*

The National Park Service (NPS) will kick off a year-long observance of the centennial of the NPS museum program during Park Week, April 17–25, 2004. The first rudimentary NPS museums, such as the 1904 arboretum in Yosemite National Park and the 1905 exhibit of artifacts at Casa Grande, were often the inspiration of a single park employee. Partnerships with others in the burgeoning U.S. museum profession, however, were integral to the early establishment of full-fledged museums in national parks. At the request of the first NPS Director, Stephen T. Mather, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution led an effort to promote the idea that national parks themselves are "museums of Nature." Director Mather called for earnest consideration of the "early establishment of museums in every one of our parks." Universities and outside museums conducted research that created some of the earliest botanical, zoological, and archeological collections from parks. Historical associations often helped to develop exhibits and furnish historic structures in parks. In partnership with the American Association of Museums (AAM), and with funding from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the NPS developed model park museums in Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and Yellowstone National Parks in the 1920s.

The challenges of acquiring, documenting, preserving, interpreting, and providing access to the 105 million items currently in the 387 parks of the National Park system have called for big scale solutions to local problems. New devel-

opments in National Park museums have often had a ripple effect in the museum world. For example, parks and other museums have benefitted from the procedures, guidelines, and automated systems that NPS has developed. The *NPS Museum Handbook* (and its predecessors, including as the *Manual for Museums*) and the *Conserve-O-Gram* series have been available to museum professionals since the mid-1970s (and, more recently, on the web); they have been adapted for use by other museums, cited by the AAM in its reference services, and used in museology programs. An in-house automated cataloging system evolved into a customized off-the-shelf system used by parks and many other museums. The *Exhibit Conservation Guideline* CD-ROM, with over 1,500 copies distributed, is an idea that took hold quickly in the 1990s and remains popular. The "visitor center" concept, pioneered by the National Park Service in the 1950s, is now widespread in parks at the local, state, and national levels. NPS has exported ideas abroad, including interpretive planning concepts, the park brochure grid format, and the integration of exhibits and interpretive media in visitor centers. Furthermore, the parks, and park museum collections, have been a test bed for preservation ideas and strategies.

The 2004 AAM Annual Meeting in New Orleans will feature a retrospective of NPS museums with a view toward the future, "National Park Service Museums: Innovative Legacy, Innovative Future," on Saturday, May 8 (2-4:45). This event is one of many over the coming year that will mark the centennial, and which will be announced in future issues of the *Federalist*.

*Ann Hitchcock is Chief Curator of the National Park Service.*

## Society Hosts Receptions

On December 18, 2003, the Society held its annual Holiday Reception at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. It was an enjoyable experience for all, as more than 70 members and their guests attended the event. SHFG President Roger Launius recognized several members for their efforts on behalf of the Society. Among those recognized was Richard McCulley, immediate past president, who received a commemorative pin as a token of the Society's gratitude. Launius commented that "It was only a very small token of appreciation for all he has done for the Society, believe me."

On January 10, 2004, SHFG joined with the National Council on Public History and the Public History Committee of the American Historical Association to co-sponsor a reception at the annual conference of the American Historical Association in Washington, DC. Approximately 50 people attended the reception, which was held to better acquaint the larger historical community with SHFG and its activities.



*Society members and their guests listen to presentations at the holiday reception.*



*President Roger Launius (center) presents pin to former President Richard McCulley at holiday reception. Vice President Suzanne Junod looks on.*



# MAKING HISTORY

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN INSTITUTE

The Abraham Lincoln Institute sponsored a one-day Lincoln Symposium at the National Archives at College Park, MD, on March 27, 2004. It included presentations by Brian R. Dirck, William C. Harris, Nelson D. Langford, James McPherson, and Silvana R. Siddali. The free symposium included a midday reception. Further information on the Institute is available on the Institute's web site at [www.lincoln-institute.org](http://www.lincoln-institute.org).

## AMERICAN RED CROSS

Staff and volunteers from the American Red Cross Museum and its archives will participate in this year's "Tribute to a Generation: National World War II Reunion" from May 27 through May 30 on the National Mall, organized by the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage. The Red Cross plans to demonstrate authentic World War II activities, such as knitting and ditty bag making, in the Family Activities pavilion, and offer advice and demonstrations on how to care for Red Cross World War II memorabilia in the Preserving Memories pavilion. Historian Brien Williams will moderate as a panel of Red Cross workers discuss their services to the military during World War II, at the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project tent. For further information, contact Brien Williams at [WilliamsBr@usa.redcross.org](mailto:WilliamsBr@usa.redcross.org).

## ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

C.o.E. Historians John Lonnquest and Eric Reinert recently returned from a month-long research trip to Kuwait, Iraq, and Afghanistan. They interviewed a wide range of Corps personnel and collected documents and photographs relating to reconstruction and engineering operations.

The Office of History has two publications slated for release this summer. The first, *Remembering the Forgotten War: U.S. Army Engineer Officers in Korea*, is an anthology of oral history interviews. The other publication, a co-imprint with the U.S. Army Center of Military History, will be the first volume in the Center's new multivolume series on the history of the U.S. Army in the Cold War—a series in the tradition of the famous "green books" on World War II. The volume will cover Corps of Engineers' construction in Europe.

The upcoming issue of SHFG's *Occasional Papers* will contain an essay by Dr. William Baldwin on the history of U.S. Army peacetime housing, from the earliest years of the Army through the Cold War. The essay examines changing Army policies on who should receive housing, how it should be provided, and how high a priority it should be.

In early March, Dr. Marty Reuss presented a lecture entitled "River Management in the United States—Past, Present, and Future" to the faculty and students of the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering, Johns Hopkins University. In December 2003, he gave a paper on "Geomorphology and the Rise of Modern Hydrology," at the International Water History Association Conference in Alexandria, Egypt. His recent publications include "Historians, Historical Analysis, and International Water Politics," in *Public Historian* (Winter 2004), and "The Development of American Water Resources: Planners, Politicians, and Constitutional Interpretation," in Julie Trottier and Paul Slack, eds., *Managing Water Resources, Past and Present: The Twelfth Annual Linacre Lectures* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004 [forthcoming]).

## CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center of Military History has published an illustrated staff guide to the Battle of First Bull Run. Ted Ballard, of the Field and International Branch, prepared the guide.

Patricia Ames joined the staff of the Center of Military History Library in August 2003. Ms. Ames holds a bachelor's degree from Cornell University and a library

science degree from the State University of New York at Albany. She has worked at Army libraries at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and at Nurnberg and Heilbronn, Germany, as well as at three Navy libraries.

### COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard Historian's Office recently hired three temporary historians, whose positions are slated to become permanent within the next fiscal year. The new Atlantic Area Historian, based in Portsmouth, VA, is Dr. Wilson West. Dr. Dave Rosen is the historian for the Pacific Area office in Alameda, CA. The third historian, Mr. Chris Havern, works in the Washington, DC, office. All three currently are documenting the Coast Guard's transition into the Department of Homeland Security.

The Special Collections from the Coast Guard Academy were transferred to Washington in December. The collections are an important addition to the Historian's Office. They encompass over 200 linear feet of archival materials, including photographs, correspondence, news clippings, and service documents relating to Coast Guard activities between 1850 and 1950.

Dr. Robert M. Browning, Jr., recently published his fourth book, entitled *Forrest: The Confederacy's Relentless Warrior* (Dulles, VA: Brasseys, 2004). Also, the University of Alabama Press recently reprinted, in paperback, Browning's *From Cape Charles to Cape Fear: The North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War*.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

At the request of Attorney General John Ashcroft, each major component of the Department of Justice will create an exhibit for display at the Department's main building in Washington, DC. The Federal Bureau of Prisons' exhibit, which opened in February and will remain on display until April, includes information on the creation of the Federal Prison System in 1891, the establishment of the Bureau itself in 1930, the different security levels in Federal prisons, and statistics on the numbers of Federal prisoners and prisons through the years. The

exhibit also emphasizes the many programs, such as education, vocational training, self-improvement, and Federal Prison Industries, that the Bureau makes available to inmates to help them prepare for re-entry into the community.

### FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS PROJECT

In March 2003, FBI agents in Philadelphia recovered North Carolina's copy of the first 12 amendments to the United States Constitution, which had been removed from the official records of the North Carolina State Government during the Civil War. These 12 amendments, which were proposed to Congress in 1789, included the 10 amendments that became known as the Bill of Rights. The editors at George Washington University's First Federal Congress Project (Charlene Bickford, Kenneth Bowling, Helen Veit, and Chuck diGiacomantonio) played a role in this recovery. The Constitution Center in Philadelphia, which was considering an offer to purchase the document, asked Mr. Bowling to authenticate the document and, if possible, establish its provenance. Comparing the docketing on the back of the document with docketing on the backs of contemporary letters to the Governors of the five states whose copies of the first twelve amendments were missing, the editors quickly determined that the document was North Carolina's copy. The Constitution Center reported the attempted sale to the Governors of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, who notified federal authorities. The FBI then successfully conducted a sting operation to recover the document and return it to North Carolina.

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

On December 30, 2003, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized an agreement with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), under which the FDA will transfer to NLM a large collection of its records relating to enforcement of the 1906 Food and Drugs Act, the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and other laws that fell under FDA jurisdiction. The 2,100-cubic-foot collection documents violations by manufacturers and distributors of foods, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics,

and other products regulated by the FDA and its predecessors. It offers unique insights into the marketplace of health care and nutritional products during the twentieth century, and sheds light on the relationship between government and the food, cosmetics, and health care industries. Two FDA publications, *Notices of Judgment under the Food and Drugs Act* and *Notices of Judgment under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act* provide synopses of all of the violations and court proceedings, and serve as finding aids to the collection. NLM expects to digitize and post the FDA publications in 2004, and to make the collection widely available to researchers by 2007—although earlier access may be available by appointment. Please contact the NLM's History of Medicine Division for further details.

### HISTORY ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

History Associates Incorporated is seeking an experienced archivist and/or records manager with management experience to head its Information Resources Management Division. Responsibilities include proposal writing and presentations; planning, organizing, and directing all operations of the division, including HAI's archival storage facility; developing and executing divisional policy; supervising and mentoring a staff of professional archivists and records managers; marketing and business development; and assisting in the formulation and implementation of corporate policy. For further information about qualifications, requirements, and application procedures, please check [www.historyassociates.com](http://www.historyassociates.com).

### HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

The Department of Homeland Security has appointed Priscilla Dale Jones as head of its History Office. Dr. Jones holds an M.A. in History from UCLA and a Ph.D. from Wolfson College of Cambridge University. Previously, she ran the oral history program at the Holocaust Documentation and Education Center (which was associated at the time with Florida International University), and then served for ten years with the Air Force History Office. The Homeland Security History Office may be the only history office in the federal government to be established by an Act of Congress.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

In observance of African American History Month, Secretary of the Interior Gale A. Norton conferred a special historical designation on the Steinway Model B Grand Concert Piano in memory of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior from 1933–1945, and the prominent African American opera singer, Marian Anderson. The piano was purchased on April 14, 1937, when Harold L. Ickes was Secretary, and it was used in 1939 and again in 1943 to accompany Marian Anderson. When Miss Anderson was denied the opportunity to sing at Constitution Hall because of her race, Secretary Ickes arranged for her to sing at the Lincoln Memorial and the Interior Department headquarters, in performances that received great national acclaim.

### LABOR DEPARTMENT

Historian Judson MacLaury contributed to two Labor Department historical exhibits. In September 2003, the Department added four unions to its permanent exhibit "Century of Service," which honors 100-year-old labor organizations. MacLaury, who maintains the exhibit, arranged for the creation and installation of colorful historical plaques for each union. Information on the exhibit, along with photos, is available online at <http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/history/century/main.htm>.

The Department also inducted three notable individuals into its "Labor Hall of Fame" in October 2003. Photographs and memorabilia have been included in the display kiosks created for each new member. Information on the "Labor Hall of Fame" is available online at <http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/laborhall/about.htm>.

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Bruce Ambacher is editor of the recently published *Thirty Years of Electronic Records* (Scarecrow Press, 2003), a collection of essays on NARA's evolving application of archival theory and practice to the management and treatment of electronic records. Eight of the

twelve essays are by current NARA employees. Ambacher, Jason Baron, Thomas Brown, and Richard Myers participated in a panel discussion on electronic records at the College Park facility on January 21.

The spring issue of *Prologue*, the agency's quarterly journal, is available. It celebrates the 50th anniversary of the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision with an article about the original 1951 case and the course of education reform in Topeka, Kansas. The spring issue of NHPRC's newsletter, *Annotation*, will be available soon.

The Freedmen's Bureau Preservation Project has published a new microfilm series, *Records of the Field Offices for the States of Maryland and Delaware, 1865-1972* (Microfilm Publication M1906), and the Holocaust Era Assets Project has also published a new microfilm series, *Records of the Monuments and Fine Arts Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria, 1945-1950* (Microfilm Publication M1927).

A researcher-friendly index to the Historic Cryptographic Collection (Entry 9032 of Record Group 457, Records of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service) is now available. The index concentrates on the World War II period, and contains a complete listing of all boxes and folders, arranged by country.

Tim Rives, of the Central Plains Region (Kansas City), has contributed a chapter entitled "Korean War Resources in the National Archives" to *Teaching the Korean War: An Instructor's Handbook* (Kansas City: Pelsmith-Monroe, 2003), edited by Alexandria E. Casey and Michael S. Casey.

Rod Ross made a presentation at NARA on February 10, 2004, on John Willis Menard. On February 27, 1869, Menard became the first African American to address Congress. A poet and journalist, Menard was denied a seat in Congress following his disputed election as representative of Louisiana's 2nd District. The text of Menard's address is posted at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhone.html>.

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library has opened the Papers of Henry Kissinger, from the National Security

File, 1961-62. The materials relate to Kissinger's service during the Kennedy Administration as a consultant to the National Security Council and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Included are Kissinger's handwritten notes on White House meetings; documents relating to nuclear disarmament and the Test Ban Treaty; records relating to the Berlin Crisis, German Reunification, Laos, and NATO; and files concerning Kissinger's trips to Germany, India, and Pakistan. Research appointments can be made by calling (617) 514-1629.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service (NPS) historians will gather in Boston, March 23-25, for their annual business meeting, prior to the opening of the ninety-seventh annual conference of the Organization of American Historians (OAH). The meeting will provide an opportunity for NPS historians to discuss common issues. Formal sessions will deal with interpreting difficult or controversial topics, accomplishing historical research through contracts, interpreting Native American history, oral history and the recent revision of the NPS oral history handbook, and working cooperatively with professional organizations and academe. The meeting will close with a discussion of public history and memory led by Edward T. Linenthal (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), and a welcome to the OAH meeting by OAH Executive Director Lee Formwalt, OAH President Jacquelyn Hall, and OAH President-Elect James O. Horton.

More than 500 books, studies, and reports on national park history are available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/>. Dr. Harry Butowsky, a historian with the National Park Service's Park History Program, has been working on the Online History Library Project since 2000, and recent additions include "Historic Places Commemorating the Chief Executives of the United States," "The Battle of Cowpens," "Through the Years in Glacier National Park," "Lincoln Home Historic Furnishings Report," "A History of Denali-Mount McKinley," "The NPS's Administration of Theodore Roosevelt National Park," "National Park Service Administrative History Guide," "What Dreams

We Have: The Wright Brothers,” and “Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Administrative History.”

On February 19, 2004, the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area coordinated a workshop, “Heritage Development: The Basics of Getting Started,” at the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area in Georgia. Thirty-nine representatives of existing and potential heritage areas attended the workshop, where they heard from National Park Service staff and heritage area directors on how to organize, manage, market, and sustain heritage areas and heritage programs. Similar workshops will be held in Montana in early summer and at the National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference in Louisville, KY, on September 29. Additional information is available at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/hdi.htm>.

The 2003 annual report on the National Heritage Areas Program was released in February. Produced in partnership with the Alliance of National Heritage Areas, the report highlights the year’s major developments, heritage area accomplishments, and most recent statistics. It is available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/>.

Lisa Pfueller Davidson, historian with the Historic American Buildings Survey, gave a presentation on “A City within a City: Architecture and Amenities of the Early-Twentieth-Century Hotel” on February 24 at the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, as part of a lecture series organized by the Latrobe Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians. The lecture was based on Dr. Davidson’s doctoral dissertation on the cultural and architectural history of early 20th-century hotels.

The spring issue of *Common Ground: Preserving Our Nation’s Heritage* will appear in March. The publication will include a feature on the Ford Motor Company’s historic River Rouge plant, with photographs by Historic American Engineering Record photographer Jet Lowe, and an interview with John Nau, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The 7th National Conference on Battlefield Preservation will take place April 20–25 in Nashville, TN. Details are available at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/conference04.htm>.

## NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

The Naval Historical Center web site ([www.history.navy.mil/whatsnew](http://www.history.navy.mil/whatsnew)) recently posted the proceedings of the Colloquium on Contemporary History, a conference series sponsored by the Center from 1989 to 1998. The conferences brought together former members of the U.S. Armed Forces who had participated in the wars, crises, and other activities of the Cold War era, with preeminent scholars studying the period. Admiral James L. Holloway III, Marine Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, the late Army Colonel Harry G. Summers, and other influential figures of modern American history shared insights with such renowned scholars as D. Clayton James, Thomas Hone, Raymond L. Garthoff, Lawrence S. Kaplan, David A. Rosenberg, and professional historians from the services’ historical offices.

Individual conference topics included: “A Time of change: National Strategy in the Early Postwar Era;” “Caribbean Tempest: The Dominican Republic Intervention of 1965;” “A New Equation: Chinese Intervention into the Korean War;” “Command and Control of Air Operations in the Vietnam War;” “Gearing Up for Victory: American Military and Industrial Mobilization in World War II;” “Stalin’s Cold War Military Machine: A New Evaluation;” “A New Look at the Cuban Missile Crisis;” “Inter-Allied Naval Relations and the Birth of NATO;” “More Bang for the Buck: U.S. Nuclear Strategy and Missile Development, 1945–1965;” “Conflict and Cooperation: The U.S. and Soviet Navies in the Cold War;” and “Tet: The Turning Point in Vietnam.”

The Director of Naval History has awarded the Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller Naval History Prize for the best article published in 2002 to William H. Bartsch. His article, “Operation Dovetail: Bungled Guadalcanal Rehearsal, July 1942,” appeared in the April 2002 issue of the *Journal of Military History*. The author’s well-researched and well-written narrative focuses on the four-day rehearsal on Koro Island in the Fijis that preceded the Guadalcanal landing. The \$1000 Eller Prize is awarded jointly by the Naval Historical Center and the Naval Historical Foundation.

Receiving Honorable Mention in the competition was the Pulitzer Prize-winning author Edmund Morris, for his article, "'A Matter of Extreme Urgency:' Theodore Roosevelt, Wilhelm II, and the Venezuela Crisis of 1902." Published in the Spring 2002 issue of *Naval War College Review*, the article presents a new interpretation of Roosevelt's diplomatic skills and his employment of the Fleet as his "big stick" during the 1902 confrontation with Germany over a crisis in Venezuela.

The Navy History Seminar Program will present the following lectures during Spring 2004: "1948-2003: Changing Laws and Policies Governing the Roles of Military Women," by Captain Lory Manning, USN (Ret.), on March 16; "Adak: The Rescue of Alfa Foxtrot 586," by Captain Andy Jampoler, USN (Ret.), on April 20; "Mixed Bag: Combat Search and Rescue in Operation Desert Storm," by Colonel Darrel Whitcomb, USAF Reserve, on May 18; and "Slade Cutter: The U.S. Navy's Magnificent Warrior," by Carl LaVo of the *Bucks County Courier-Times*, on June 15. All lectures will take place at the United States Navy Museum, Bldg. 76, at the Washington Navy Yard, 12 noon to 1 p.m. For additional information, contact Senior Historian Dr. Edward J. Marolda at 202-433-3940 or via e-mail at [Edward.Marolda@navy.mil](mailto:Edward.Marolda@navy.mil).

Dr. Marolda can also provide information on the Military Classics Seminar, a dinner and lecture series that will take place at the Fort Myer Officers Club in Arlington, VA. Upcoming speakers include Dr. John A. Lynn, of the University of Illinois (March 16); Dr. Perry D. Jamieson, of the U.S. Air Force Historical Office (April 20); Dr. Reginald C. Stuart, of Mount Saint Vincent University (May 18); and Dr. Thomas Julian, USAF Colonel (Ret.) (June 15). Each lecture will be preceded by a cocktail hour beginning at 5:30 P.M. and a dinner at 6:30 P.M.

### NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

It was an offer too good to refuse when former Navy Boatswain's Mate First Class Nick Kuriger enlisted as a life member of the Naval Historical Foundation and offered his volunteer services as a web site designer. "Nick, who's an IT manager for a Washington, DC, law

firm, did a wonderful job making the site user friendly," said Executive Director and retired Captain Todd Creekman. The site features information about upcoming naval history events around the country and the Foundation's outreach programs, including oral history and heritage speakers. The site also highlights the Foundation's photograph and document reproduction service and Navy Museum gift shop operation, which generate funds to support the Navy's history programs. "Our site [at <http://www.navyhistory.org>] complements the Navy's authoritative Navy Historical Center site [at <http://www.history.navy.mil>]," noted Program Director Dave Winkler. Winkler concluded, "Nick has helped further the partnership between our two organizations through his excellent design work and continuing information technology advice."

### SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE

*Leading the United States Senate: The Leader's Lecture Series* is a new book that presents observations and insights about the Senate's recent history and long-term practices by distinguished former Senate leaders. The volume contains lectures that were given as part of a lecture series that then-Majority Leader Trent Lott originated in 1998 to foster a deeper appreciation of the Senate as an institution, and to show the way the Senate continues both to adapt to circumstances and to master them. Lectures were delivered by former Presidents George H. W. Bush and Gerald Ford, former Vice Presidents Dan Quayle and Walter Mondale, and former Majority Leaders Howard H. Baker, Jr., Robert C. Byrd, Bob Dole, Mike Mansfield, and George Mitchell. The volume concludes with remarks that former Senator and President Pro Tempore Strom Thurmond prepared, but was unable to deliver in person. The Senate Historical Office has a limited supply of complementary copies of *Leading the United States Senate*. The volume is also available through the Government Printing Office at (866) 512-1800, or on the Internet at [www.bookstore.gpo.gov](http://www.bookstore.gpo.gov).

In addition, individual lectures are available on the Senate's web site, [www.Senate.gov](http://www.Senate.gov); follow the links to "Art and History," then "People."

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

A new exhibition, "America on the Move," opened November 22, 2003, at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. Traveling back in time and experiencing the sights, sounds, and sensations of transportation in the United States from 1800 to the present, visitors encounter such notable objects as a Chicago Transit Authority "L" car, a 92-foot Southern Railway locomotive, and a 40-foot stretch of the famed Route 66. Encompassing nearly 26,000 square feet on the first floor of the museum, "American on the Move" includes 340 objects and 19 historic settings brought to life by large mural backdrops, 73 cast figures, and soundscapes. Visitors are taken on a journey that begins with the coming of the railroad to a California town in 1876, encompasses the role of the streetcar and the automobile in creating suburbs, features the transformation of a U.S. port with the introduction of containerized shipping in the 1960s, and culminates in a multimedia experience of life in Los Angeles in 1999.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Historian's Office of the Social Security Administration has posted on its website excerpts from President Richard Nixon's secretly recorded White House tapes that pertain to Social Security, Medicare, and related subjects. Also posted on the website is a comprehensive index prepared by the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff at the National Archives to all Nixon tapes released to date.

In addition, the Historian's Office has posted an online finding aid to Social Security Administration textual records at NARA, to the Social Security Administration's own archives, and to a special collection of Social Security-related materials at the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

The finding aids and Nixon materials can be found at <http://www.ssa.gov/history>.

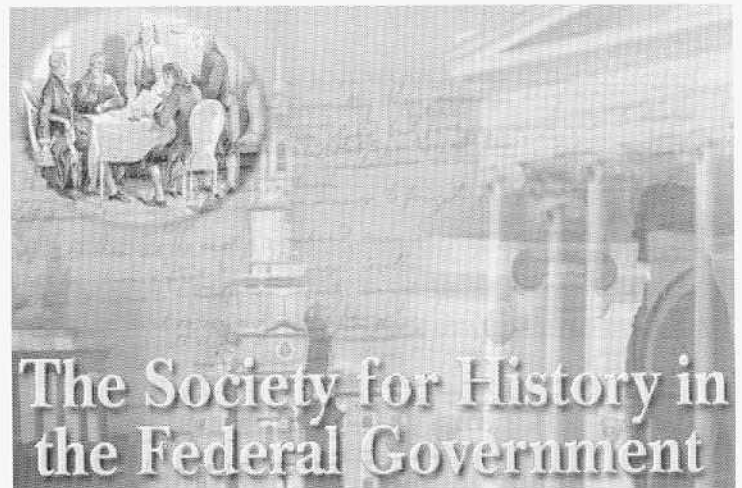


## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

SHFG recently completed its membership renewal cycle. Those who forgot to renew may wish to do so by sending their dues to the Treasurer, Society for History in the Federal Government, P.O. Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

Members are also encouraged to invite their colleagues to join.

Dues are \$28 per year, or \$75 for 3 years. Sustaining Memberships are \$50 per year, and Patron Memberships are \$100 per year. In addition, Student Memberships are available at \$15 per year.



## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPROVES SLATE OF CANDIDATES

On March 3, the Executive Council approved a slate of candidates presented by the Nominations Committee to replace members of the Executive Council and officers of SHFG whose terms will end in June 2004.

The term of Roger D. Launius as SHFG President will expire in June, and he will automatically be succeeded by Vice President Suzanne W. Junod, which will leave the office of Vice President vacant. Don Steury of the Central Intelligence Agency has been nominated to run for Vice President. Under SHFG by-laws, the Vice President automatically succeeds to the Presidency after a one-year term.

William Davis will step down as Treasurer, after two consecutive terms. Rick Peuser of the National Archives and Records Administration has been nominated to succeed him.

There will be two vacancies opening up on the Executive Council, as the terms of both Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau and John W. Roberts will expire. Five nominees will be running for those two slots: Deane Allen (Defense Intelligence Agency), John Carland (State Department), Graham Cosmas (Joint Chiefs of Staff), John Lonnquest (Corps of Engineers), and Mike Reis (History Associates Incorporated).

Two Executive Council members, Sarah Amy Leach and William J. Williams, will remain on the Council for one more year. Randy Papadopoulos will continue to serve as Secretary.

In addition, four individuals will be running for positions on the Nominating Committee: Bruce Bustard (National Archives and Records Administration), David Hogan (Center of Military History), Rebecca Raines (Center of Military History), and David Waltrip (Defense Intelligence Agency).



Society for History in the Federal Government

**Box 14139 • Ben Franklin Station  
Washington, DC 20044**

NONPROFIT ORG  
US POSTAGE PAID  
MERRIFIELD VA  
PERMIT NO. 1701