

2008 SHFG ANNUAL CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS PRESERVATION, NEW RESEARCH

The Society held its 2008 Annual Conference March 13, at the National Archives building in College Park, MD. Summaries of the wide-ranging sessions appear below.

PLENARY SESSION

(Chairs: William Williams, National Security Agency; Lee Ann Potter, National Archives)

Professor Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States, welcomed attendees to Archives II, and expressed his pleasure at the number of NARA-related themes that would be covered in the conference. He discussed several of NARA's current initiatives, including the collection of materials — especially e-mails — relating to the Presidency of George W. Bush, the commitment to facilitate the responsible release of as much information as possible, and the plans to make the Papers of the Founders available on-line. Professor Weinstein saluted the generosity of philanthropist David Rubenstein in purchasing a copy of the Magna Carta to place on permanent loan to NARA, and promised that a major development in the area of electronic records would be announced shortly.

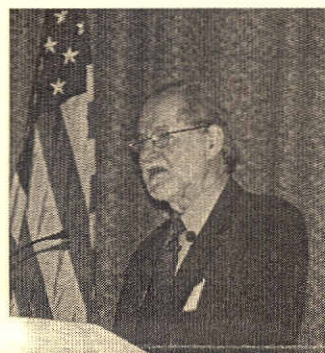
Noting that 60 percent of the sites in the National Park Service (NPS) are historical parks, NPS Chief Historian



Professor Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States, addresses plenary session.

Robert Sutton declared that it equally important for each of those parks to provide stories that are both engaging and accurate. Visitors to the site of the Pig War on San Juan Island should expect to have the same opportunities to learn as visitors to the Gettysburg National Battlefield. Moreover, the stories at one park need to be connected to the stories at others: for example, visitors should be able to see the connections

between such World War II-related parks as the War in the Pacific (on Guam), the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial (Hawaii), Rosie the Riveter (in Oakland, CA), Fort Hunt (Virginia), and the Manzanar Japanese-American Relocation Center (California), or between the various Civil War-related parks. Sutton also envisions connections between the Civil War parks and a possible park in the future that would focus on the Reconstruction Era. More than 40 years after the Dunning School was discredited, a park on Reconstruction, or one that would highlight African-American soldiers who fought on the Union side, would help respond to the protests of those who deny that slavery was a cause of the Civil War.



Pete Daniel, incoming President of the Organization of American Historians, at plenary session.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by
Bill Williams



During the past year I've enjoyed having the opportunity to serve as the President of the Society for History in the Federal Government. As my term comes to an end, I think it's appropriate to provide a "State of the Society" message.

Fortunately, there's good news on several important fronts. Thanks to the hard work of Jennifer Leveseur, we've updated the SHFG website and made it much more user-friendly. Her volunteer efforts, moreover, saved the Society thousands of dollars when compared to the costs quoted to us by commercial website firms.

Another important internet achievement was Anne Rothfeld's launch of H-FedHist, which has proven to be a powerful tool for disseminating information about both SHFG activities and federal history in general. H-FedHist now nicely supplements the monthly *SHFG Bulletin* that Roger Launius compiles and disseminates via e-mail. The ability of SHFG to communicate with its membership—and the general public—is increasingly dependent on our virtual presence on the Web. We're making good progress in this area.

Every year SHFG hosts three major events in the Washington, DC, area. Last October the Hewlett Memorial Lecture at the Army and Navy Club featured a talk on the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial to be built across the street from the National Air and Space Museum, the Holiday Reception at the National Archives Building drew a large crowd despite snowy weather, and the Annual Meeting and Conference at the National Archives in College Park (organized by incoming

President Lee Ann Potter) was one of the most successful in the Society's history. The Awards Luncheon at the Annual Meeting, overseen (as it has been for many years) by Henry Gwiazda, was once again a highlight of the year.

The year also saw the Society's Nominating Committee, under the leadership of Dave Waltrap and former President John Roberts, make great strides in identifying a very strong list of candidates for the Society's elections. *The Federalist*, meanwhile, maintained its high standards and was published in a timely manner thanks to the efforts of its editors, Ben Guterman, Betty Koed, John Lonnquest, John Roberts, and Terrance Rucker.

SHFG is also beginning some major new initiatives. Annette Amerman launched an innovative mentor program, a group of volunteers has come together to update the *Federal Directory of History Programs and Activities* (last published in 2003), and another group of SHFG members is reviewing the Society's "Principles and Standards for Federal History Programs," currently posted on the SHFG website. The Society is, moreover, preparing to launch an online, peer-reviewed journal. If you'd like to participate in any of these important activities, please send me an e-mail at billwms50@gmail.com and I'll get you in touch with the folks who are leading these efforts.

There are, however, two significant problem areas that the Society needs to address if we're to be successful into the future.

The first is related to our membership database. One of SHFG's most useful publications in the past was our annual membership roster, but it's now been several years since we've been able to publish a current version. Thanks to the tireless efforts of our membership director, Juliette Arai, we've made significant progress in putting together a reliable listing, but we still have additional steps that need to be taken to solve this problem. My hope is that in 2009 we will again be able to publish a reliable roster that can be distributed to the membership.

The second problem, and most important in many

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, continued from page 2

ways, is that we need to grow our membership base. We've made some progress in this area and have attracted a number of new members, but SHFG's membership numbers are down from previous years. One challenge we have is identifying previous members who have left the Society. We'd like to contact them to determine why their membership lapsed—whether it was our fault (e.g., the failure to send them renewal notices due to our database problems) or whether they came to the conclusion that SHFG was not providing the benefits they expected.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS, continued from page 1

Pete Daniel, Curator of the Division of Work and Industry at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, and incoming President of the Organization of American Historians, evoked a lively discussion with his pronouncement that the Smithsonian had lost sight of its mission to diffuse information, and had permitted donors to take precedence over curators. Donor pressure permeates exhibit planning, he said, as donors define exhibit themes and content at the Smithsonian. The aversion of donors, special interest groups, and politicians to presenting anything suggesting U.S. history is less than perfect has led the Smithsonian to focus on "celebratory fables," ignore scholarship, marginalize curators, and achieve "mediocrity." Daniel contrasted this with the early days of SHFG in the 1980s, when cooperation between archivists, public historians, academic historians, and even Senate staffers drove the successful movement to save the National Archives, and led not just to NARA's independence but also to an expansion of public history and a bold sense of "history without boundaries."

CAMPAIGNS, ELECTIONS, AND RESULTS IN FEDERAL HISTORY

(Chair: Christine Blackerby, National Archives)

Jessie Kratz of the National Archives discussed "Running for Office," a NARA exhibit through August 2008 presenting the works of Clifford Berryman, the noted political cartoonist for the *Washington Post* and the *Washington Evening Star* during the first half of the 20th century. Famed for creating the iconic "Teddy Bear" character during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, Berryman's political cartoons were incisive and satirical, without being mean-spirited or adversarial. Kratz highlighted similarities between issues illustrated in Berryman's cartoons about political campaigns of many decades ago and issues in the 2008 presidential campaign.

The key goal we always need to keep in mind is that we must ensure the Society provides value that meets the expectations of our members. Although I'll be leaving the position of President this summer, I look forward to staying active in SHFG affairs and doing whatever I can to help make the Society successful. Thanks to all of you—including many who are not named above—who have devoted your time and energy to enable SHFG to achieve its successes this year. I, along with all the members of the Executive Council, warmly thank you for your support and look forward to working with you in the future!

Noting that Herbert Hoover had succeeded in everything except the presidency, and that Franklin D. Roosevelt had succeeded in little else, Donald Ritchie of the Senate Historical Office offered a new assessment of the 1932 election. Roosevelt was not as inevitable a winner as is commonly assumed, said Ritchie. He nearly lost the Democratic nomination to Newton Baker. And even the Depression did not automatically doom Hoover to defeat. Hoover began his administration with strong press support, and even in 1932 many thought the economy was improving and that Hoover would be re-elected. But Hoover alienated the press and even the Republican Congress. He also underestimated Roosevelt—with whom he had been friends for many years—and made a tactical mistake by choosing to run a Rose Garden campaign. Ritchie concurred with Roosevelt's conclusion that Hoover was great when he could focus on a single task, but that he could not juggle the many simultaneous responsibilities of the presidency. Ultimately, Ritchie said, Roosevelt won because he campaigned on hope, whereas Hoover campaigned on fear.

Fred Beuttler, of the House of Representatives History Office, described the role of the House Committee on Ways and Means in promoting the Republican Party's 1994 "Contract with America," and in intensifying partisanship on Capitol Hill. After the Republicans took control of the House in 1995, Ways and Means Chairman Bill Archer of Texas focused first on tax reform and then on welfare reform. An ideological conservative who did not take opposition personally, Archer wanted to tax consumption rather than income, and also wanted to focus on the policy rather than the politics of welfare reform. In both areas, however, he went beyond the limits espoused by Speaker Newt Gingrich and Majority Leader Dick Armey, who feared that passing a welfare reform bill would inadvertently hand Democratic President Bill Clinton a political victory. Archer's emphasis on policy over politics resulted in a diminished role for the Ways and Means Committee in the 105th and 106th Congresses. In 2003,

Archer handed over the chairmanship to his Republican colleague Bill Thomas of California, who proved to be an irascible and polarizing figure. Ramrodding Medicare reform through the House by overriding procedures in order to win political advantage in the 2004 election, Thomas represented the victory of substance over process—but he also contributed to the era's corrosive partisanship.

WATER, FORESTS, AND PARKS: THE ARCHITECTURE OF THREE FEDERAL AGENCIES

(Chair: John W. Roberts, National Park Service)

Before administration of National Parks was centralized via establishment of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916, the design of administration buildings, hotels, concessionaire structures, and other facilities was haphazard and “helter-skelter,” according to NPS architectural historian Dena Sanford. Styles ranged from Classical Revival to Tudor, and from Swiss Chalet to Indian Pueblo, and both landscape vistas and sanitation suffered as a result. With the advent of NPS—and its mission to conserve the scenery, the wildlife, and the natural and historic objects in National Parks—a new design philosophy emerged that reflected principles established by the American park movement and the landscape architecture profession. Construction was undertaken that would improve or enhance the natural landscapes; curved roads and trails responded to topography and drew visitors into a series of views; buildings were rustic, fashioned from local natural materials and reflecting local culture; plantings framed desired vistas, obscured unwanted views, and connected buildings to the landscape. This philosophy prevailed into the 1930s, and led to the construction of Old Faithful Inn, the Grand Canyon Lodge complex, and many other successful examples of rustic architecture. The Christine Falls Bridge at Mount Rainier was an especially notable example of the synthesis of naturalistic design, advanced technology, and scenic preservation. The period of rustic architecture ended in the late 1930s, partly because new architects promoted modern styles, and efficiency and functionalism took precedence over aesthetic considerations.

In contrast with NPS, the Forest Service focused on conservation and use more than scenic preservation. Forest Service architectural historian Richa Wilson explained that buildings erected in National Forests between 1905 and 1932 reflected vernacular vocabulary more than stylistic trends, often lacked professional design, had negligible landscaping, and were intended to provide only the most basic shelter for foresters and range managers as they oversaw logging and grazing. Administration buildings, however, did draw upon the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts movements by the 1910s and 1920s. From 1933 to 1942, however, the Civilian Conservation Corps built structures that represented a dramatic new approach. Architecture reflected agency identity as well as regional styles and environmental conditions.

Professional architects and landscape architects created standard plans incorporating diverse styles: the Rustic style in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Pacific Northwest, Pueblo Revival in the Southwest, and Ranch Style in California. World War II brought this most active phase of Forest Service construction to a close.



Christine Pfaff discusses architectural history of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Christine Pfaff, Bureau of Reclamation architectural historian, concluded the session by explaining that the Bureau of Reclamation differed from NPS and the Forest Service in that it never developed a unique architectural identity. To bring water to the vast and arid lands of the American West, Reclamation designed and constructed some of the world's most innovative and technologically advanced dams.

But to do so, it also had to build thousands of office buildings, workshops, laboratories, dwellings, and even townsites, in areas that were largely unsettled. The Bureau relied on those same engineers who were designing dams to design these buildings. Accordingly, they focused on function, efficiency, and cost, rather than aesthetics. Simple as these structures inevitably were, they also had to be decent and comfortable in order to attract and retain employees and their families to live in harsh and isolated environments. As early as 1907, the Bureau completed standard plans for various building types. One of Reclamation's most ambitious efforts was Boulder City, which by 1932 was the third-largest community in Nevada—a model town for 5,000 inhabitants, built to house Hoover Dam workers and their families.

SAVING FEDERAL HISTORY

(Chair: Kitty Nicholson, National Archives)

Barbara Wolanin, Curator for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) outlined the functions of the AOC. AOC is responsible for all government buildings on Capitol Hill, including the Supreme Court, Library of Congress, the House and Senate Office Buildings, and the Capitol itself. It operates a records center and archives, which maintains all drawings and blueprints for those buildings, maintains a photo database (the AOC Lightbox), and issues publications. Wolanin focused on some of AOC's recent accomplishments, including restoration of the central west front of the Capitol, conservation of the Capitol's outdoor statues (most notably the Statue of Freedom, atop the dome), restoration of the Bartholdi Fountain, and the removal of drop ceilings at the Library of Congress (which in turn revealed beautiful ceiling murals). Of particular note was the restoration of

Brunidi's murals in the Capitol, which has been badly conserved over the years by painting over problem areas—rather than cleaning them. Once the murals were properly cleaned and their true colors restored, Wolanin said, it became easier to appreciate Brunidi's art.

Archival theft was the subject of Kelly Maltagliati's presentation. Maltagliati, Special Agent with NARA, described the process of tracking down stolen documents by pouring over E-Bay listings and checking with manuscript dealers. She mentioned the recent Denny McTeague case, involving the successful prosecution of a defendant charged with stealing documents related to the Frankford Arsenal from NARA's Philadelphia Branch. Maltagliati also discussed the NARA website that lists missing documents.

Sharon Park, Associate Director for Architectural History and Historic Preservation at the Smithsonian Institution, explained how the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum is taking a new approach to its exhibits by reopening skylights and utilizing the full height of the galleries. She also discussed the restoration work being done on the Star Spangled Banner, which has been carried out since 1999 in a glass-enclosed chamber open to public viewing. The new atrium that is being constructed in the National Museum of American History will feature a special dark chamber where the Star Spangled Banner will be displayed.

FEDERAL HISTORY: MAKING AN IMPACT

(Chair: William J. Williams, National Security Agency)

John Fox, historian at the FBI, discussed changing historical interpretations of FBI operations. In the last century, histories of the FBI took a one-dimensional view of the Bureau as focused on domestic security. Max Lowenthal's 1950 *History of the FBI* was most influential in this approach, urging that the Bureau swallow liberties it was sworn to protect. He argued that it engaged in many activities that were unnecessary and that J. Edgar Hoover was a puppet master, accumulating files for power. More information emerged in the following decades in congressional committees and through the Freedom of Information Act. More recent interpretations offer a more complex and balanced picture of the Bureau. Several studies focus on specific investigations, and a study of the investigation of Albert Einstein, for example, shows there was no personal animosity toward the scientist. The FBI story was complex, and new documents opened after the investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination and the recent Nazi records act have encouraged new approaches.

Michael Bigelow, command historian of the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) History Office, spoke of the nature of INSCOM's records and his own particular problems in collecting data and recording events. He has support from the operations (Army commands) and strategic levels. Resources include 1,000 lin. ft. of records and 20,000 images, as well as command histories from 14 units around the world.

Problems include a small staff, the incompleteness of e-mails and Power Point materials, and the inconsistent retirement of records for archiving. A major evidentiary problem is that while reports have become the record, they are usually self-congratulatory. And the taking of minutes has become a lost art. E-mails are difficult to preserve, and Power Point presentations lack the meetings' final command decisions. He has actively sought more extensive information by attending meetings, reaching out to officers, and using "portals" (shared drives) to accumulate a fuller historical record. In short, the agency historian must, in addition to other duties, seek creative ways to maximize the preservation of historical data.

Martin Gordon, currently with University of Maryland – University College (UMUC), discussed the unique role of the agency historian, which often goes beyond simply preserving and recording the past. He pointed to his past work at the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), where lawyers attempted to address research environmental and cultural issues without understanding how to use records properly or efficiently. As COE's historian, Gordon created a training program for them that included the topics of thinking as a historian and archivist, how the agency history office works, what makes a good environmental report, and doing online research. Several printed guides emerged from the program, and the result was an improved partnership between the office and its patrons. Gordon then explained other inventive program initiatives he undertook in his positions at the National Intelligence Mapping Agency (NIMA), and in his public history position at UMUC, to enhance the effectiveness of the history program. The lesson is that the federal historian's professional obligation usually and necessarily goes beyond the performance of traditional archival and writing duties.

GRADUATE RESEARCH IN FEDERAL HISTORY

(Chair: Kristin Ahlberg, U.S. Department of State)

Richard N. Grippaldi, a graduate student at Temple University in Philadelphia, PA, discussed his research on the role of politicians in the appointment of cadets to West Point in the years prior to the Civil War. This inquiry goes to the heart of how Army officers were created in that era, and Grippaldi found that advancement was largely dependent on sponsorship by politicians. Much of his information came from files relating to a soldier named Hitchcock, who believed in merit as a basis for advancement, but who eventually had to call upon such political recommendations for his candidacy as a captain of the dragoons. This study pointed to the close role of Congress in appointments to West Point and officer training.

Michael W. Giese, a graduate student at American University in Washington, DC, presented part of his work on the National Wildlife Refuge program, which protects about 100 million acres. He focused on the development of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Dorchester County, Maryland. The relatively uninhabited area, like so many oth-

ers, came to popular attention with the concern about over-hunting in the early 20th century. A 1916 act regulated hunting, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 set up refuges and provided funds for more protected areas and future funding. Blackwater was identified as a possible site in 1929. In 1933, the federal government purchased the land, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established the refuge. Additional CCC camps started there in 1935 and 1936 with attention to the study of muskrat and bird populations, and construction of freshwater ponds, roads, a headquarters, boathouse, and telephone lines, and mapping of the area. The government expanded the refuge in the 1940s, and opened parts of it to recreation in the 1960s. However, there has been much erosion of marshlands to the open water over the years.

Matthew H. Hersch of the University of Pennsylvania, who is currently a Guggenheim Fellow at the National Air and Space Museum, discussed his work on labor and culture in the astronaut corps during the period 1959–85. He noted that the first astronauts in fall 1958 were from engineering and military backgrounds. But they were public figures, which created stress, especially in their family lives. This was especially true during the moon landing program through the early 1970s. The later recruitment of professional pilots created divisions and dissatisfaction in the corps, and astronauts had less autonomy. The work culture became more firmly controlled by management.

THE BIRTH OF GOVERNMENT CURRENCY AND THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING DURING THE CIVIL WAR

(Chair: Bruce Bustard, National Archives)

Three researchers from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing offered a well-rounded picture of the dramatic changes in monetary policies during the Civil War and public perception of those changes. Such developments, although non-military, had much to do with the development of modern America. Franklin Noll presented an overview, noting that the war created a sudden and great demand for federal expenditures and so forced new approaches in the production of currency. Whereas government money was previously printed by private firms in limited quantities, it now was produced by the Treasury itself in far greater batches, up to \$520 million in securities. This entailed the placement of new plates and faster processes, including paper cutters, in the Treasury Building itself.

Barbara Bither discussed the Bureau's technical innovations during wartime to thwart the counterfeiting of bank notes, a problem made more threatening by the "photo mechanical process" of the camera. These efforts focused on experiments with new paper, embedded fibers, ink, and watermarks. Embedded colored threads could not be photographed clearly, and the first delivery of these papers was in October 1863. Similarly, green ink photographed black. However,

problems in the wetting process for equal distribution of bronze ink led to the fabrication of new hydrostatic presses. Changes in engraving in fractional currency (less than \$1) were developed.

Margaret Richardson discussed her research into public responses to the new currency developments. She looked at newspapers, political cartoons, and sheet music. Just as in other areas, the Lincoln administration faced the tension between freedom of the press, often highly critical, and control of information about monetary policies. On balance, newspaper accounts seemed to suggest that people wanted the government to attempt to make funds available for the marketplace. Many cartoons showed the frustration with government funding efforts. Sheet music, such as the "Legal Tender Polka," offered a way to ridicule public figures. However, the innovations in how money was produced and made available in the war years have influenced our nation to the present.

WHAT'S NEW IN FEDERAL HISTORY ONLINE?

(Chair: Beth Boland, National Park Service)

Marvin Pinkert, Executive Director of the Center for the National Archives Experience, started the session with a lively demonstration of cutting edge technologies for developing interactive websites. The "Digital Vaults" section of NARA's American Experience webpage (<http://www.archives.gov/nae/>) allows users to select from more than 1,200 digitized documents out of the Archives massive holdings and combine them to create a variety of media products.

Jim Hastings, Director of Access Programs at the National Archives, followed with a presentation on how NARA is working with private partners as part of its overall strategy to make major portions of its voluminous holdings accessible online. NARA is focusing its resources on digitizing its most valuable holdings that are stored in treasure vaults or on digitizing its most vulnerable resources, that can only be handled by conservators. On the other hand, NARA partners are digitizing many of the most popular series of NARA records and making them available on their websites. After five years, NARA has restriction-free use of the digitized materials that the partners produce and can make them available free of charge on the NARA website.

Richard Waldbauer, Assistant Director of the NPS Federal Preservation Institute (FPI), provided an overview of FPI's Historic Preservation Learning Portal, an award-winning information discovery engine funded by 22 Federal programs. This search engine's innovation is that, rather than conducting typical word searches, users can enter complex questions in plain lan-



Beth Boland introduces James Hastings at "Federal History Online" session

guage to find historic preservation information from more than 2,000 websites and obtain the information in more than 250 formats, including maps and images. The site may be accessed at http://www.historicpreservation.gov/NPS_Portal/user/home/home.jsp.

NPS historian and session chair Beth Boland concluded the session by presenting a PowerPoint on the Society for History in the Federal Government's new website design. The Society has Jennifer Lavoisier, a museum specialist at the National Air and Space Museum, to thank for the website's fresh and appealing new look and easier navigation. The website also now includes a variety of new features, such as a page on Federal internships, past issues of *The Federalist*, and the start of a new online peer-reviewed history journal. Future plans include a Members Only section. If you have not checked out the Society's website recently, do it now at <http://www.shfg.org/>.

RECENT RESEARCH AND ISSUES IN FEDERAL HISTORY

(Chair: Terrance Rucker, Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives)

James David is a curator in the Space History Division of the National Air and Space Museum who specializes in national security. Mr. David discussed the effects of E. O. 12958, the classification/declassification order passed by President Bill Clinton in order to expedite the huge backlog of classified records dating back to World War II. Overall, the order has encouraged executive agencies to release more FOIA documentation. The exception was the CIA, which has only released 10 to 15% of its FOIA-requested documents. However, David commented that agencies circumvented the order by using exceptions that are listed in the bill's language. Some of those exceptions include records that are unappraised or pending reappraisal. In 1998, the White House granted 10 agencies file series exemptions, which allowed for delays of up to 50 years for declassification. Subsequent executive orders allowed agencies to apply for more exemptions, therefore prolonging the process. As a result, several billion pages of records have not been declassified.

Matthew Percy, historian with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, presented the results of his research about Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys. Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers in the mid-nineteenth century, Humphreys was an explorer and cartographer who explored and mapped parts of the western frontier that would be used for the transcontinental railroad. Through the study of Humphreys' life, Percy showed how one man lived through (and participated in) the expansion of the territorial United States for transportation purposes and eventual settlement.

Rob Taglianetti, oral historian with the Marine Corps History Division's Oral History branch, described the experiences of U.S. Marines who were prisoners of war in North China during WWII. Unlike the experiences of Allied POWs

in Southeast Asia and the Pacific theater, the North China Marines received humane treatment until the end of the war, when the costs of waging total war began to affect their care. This presentation illustrated the differences in Japanese strategies toward waging war in North China and Southeast Asia. The presentation covered a little-known chapter of Marine Corps history.

REACHING THE NEXT GENERATION OF FEDERAL HISTORIANS

(Chair: Lee Ann Potter, National Archives)

Alex Stein and Christine Miller, with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, described the Teaching American History (TAH) Grant Programs. Since 2001, TAH provides quality professional development of history teachers in the K-12 schools. The program was initiated by Robert Byrd to fill in the gaps resulting from inadequate preparation. The grants are awarded for seven years and have been held by all school districts. The goal of the program is to ensure ongoing and intensive professional development via teaching strategies and technology.



SHFG Vice President Lee Ann Potter chairs session on "Reaching the Next Generation of Federal Historians"

TAH applicants should interact with professional/academic/government historians and history educators. Applications are accepted from local education agencies, which must identify specific partners within their areas. Examples include higher education institutions, libraries or museums, and/or nonprofit organizations. TAH normally funds grants for 115 to 120 local education agencies and consortia. The grants range from \$350,000 to \$2 million. The funds are available for up to 5 years; there's no need to reapply for annual continuations. In FY 2006, more than 18,000 teachers served nationwide. TAH used workshops, institutes, seminars, and field trips. The program serves a variety of grade levels or single grades. TAH partnered with more than 400 institutes of higher education. They described projects in Savannah, GA, and West Morris, NJ. The information can be found at <http://www.ed.gov/programs/teachinghistory/>.

Kelly Schrum of George Mason University then described the National History Education Clearinghouse website. This is a digital clearinghouse of U.S. history content and methods for two audiences; the primary audience is K-12 teachers, the secondary audience is history professionals.

Steve Livengood of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and Dee Hoffman of the Children's Concierge discussed the "We The People Trolley Tour" program, which was formed by a consortium of Washington, DC, educators. The educators worked in government offices such as the U.S. Capitol

Historical Society, the National Archives, and the White House Historical Association. Concerned about the dearth of Washington, DC public school student tour groups, the educators drafted a pilot grant to provide these students with a free tour experience. Directed toward 8th grade D. C. public school students, the tour covers facilities such as the Capitol, White House, and Supreme Court. The tour includes lunch at the Longworth House Office Building cafeteria, as well as free teaching materials.

WORLD WAR I: A REVOLUTION IN INTELLIGENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Chair: Michael Warner, Office of the Director of National Intelligence)

David Hatch opened the session with a presentation on the career and historical significance of Ralph Van Deeman, the first chief of the Military Intelligence Division of the U. S. Army during World War I. He discussed the emergence of the signal corps within the context of the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, just prior to U.S. entry into World War I. John J. Pershing took advantage of the emerging signal intelligence technology. They attempted to use signals for surveillance, but it was considered haphazard. The Army learned by doing and eventually intercepted Mexican government communications to locate Pancho Villa and avoid Mexican army reinforcements. They received second-hand information about hunting Villa by Carranzistas. They also followed railroad communications; as a result, Mexico attempted to encrypt communications.

At the end of the campaign, Pershing argued that it was a learning expedition. The Army gained valuable experience in radio communications and Signal Intelligence (SIGINT). The U.S. established SIGINT sites along the U.S. –Mexico border to intercept communications. The U.S. also began to develop its own cryptanalysts. Interestingly, Pershing placed such a value on SIGINT that he requested SIGINT officers for the American Expeditionary Force in Europe. Van Deeman created an informal network of gifted cryptanalyst amateurs; he also used a private think tank of eccentrics. Van Deeman should be considered the father of U.S. military intelligence and SIGINT.

Mark Stout discussed the effectiveness of American Expeditionary Force (AEF) intelligence activities in France and the buildup of institutional memory within the U. S. army. He outlined the unprecedented knowledge gained for commanders about how to control men and movement on the battlefield. However, U.S. officers thought in terms of the Franco-Prussian War rather than recent technological developments. Stout questioned effectiveness vs. efficiency (through use of technology). That is, technology created vulnerabilities that may create delays, training, and a staff that could fight. That is, the creation of technological bureaucra-

cy could hurt effectiveness.

SIGINT and communication security helped to modernize/reinvent the U.S. army. Like Punitive Expedition, U. S. Army learned on the job. At its peak, the SIGINT ran 5 intercept sites and collected 72,000 messages. They shared the information with the UK and France; also ran 4 intercept stations for U.S. security purposes and an unsuccessful listening service.

Within the field, tension grew between cryptographers (code writers) and cryptanalysts (code breakers). There was also difficulty in recruiting SIGINT operators due to difficulty of training. As a result, the Army made an effort to recruit SIGINT operators and establish permanent units after WWI.

Donald Steury concluded with a discussion of the impact of translations of Zimmerman telegram against the original German transcripts. He outlined the background for the telegram and Zimmerman's motives for sending it. He outlined the two scenarios for sending the telegrams, neither of which was very good. Steury provided a detailed explanation of the similarities and differences between the original telegram and the transmitted telegram in the original German. Finally, Steury discussed whether pro-British officials such as Bell and Walter Hines, who were pro-British, altered the telegram to push the U.S. into World War I. Steury denies this and points to the poisoned relations between the U.S. and Germany as a result of the unrestricted submarine warfare plan and Zimmerman's public acknowledgement about sending the telegram and pride in sending it.

CALL FOR PAPERS SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ONLINE JOURNAL

The Society seeks papers for its new online, peer-reviewed history journal to be published in fall 2008. The journal will promote scholarship on all aspects of the history and workings of the federal government, 1776 to the present, and relationships between the development of American society and government. In addition, the journal will feature research articles on methodological developments in federal historical work, including the fields of history, archival science, historic preservation, public history, museum studies, web-based history, memory studies, and other related areas. The manuscript must be fully documented and follow the submission standards posted at our Publications link at www.shfg.org. Send your manuscript, an abstract, brief biographical information, and information on available images to editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org

IN MEMORIAM

Editor's Note: During the spring of 2008, the federal history community lost several of its most distinguished members. *The Federalist* pays its respects to those individuals, and the many contributions they made to the study and preservation of federal history.

ROGER TRASK

Federal history lost a true friend and well-respected colleague with the death of Roger Trask on April 18, 2008, in Bradenton, Florida. Roger had a distinguished academic career before joining the federal government in 1977. With an AB from Thiel College and an MA and Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University, he taught and was chairman of the department at both Macalester College (1964–1974) and at the University of South Florida (1974–1980).



He began his federal career as the Chief Historian at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (1977–1978), moved to the Historical Office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) as its Deputy Chief Historian (1980–1987), and served as Chief Historian at the General Accounting Office (1987–1993). After he retired, Roger continued to serve as a consultant in the Historical Office at OSD until 2004. A published scholar in the field of diplomatic history before joining the government, Roger continued in the government to produce several scholarly works. These included *The Secretaries of Defense: A Brief History, 1947–1985* (1985); *Defender of the Public Interest: the General Accounting Office, 1921–1966* (1996); and with Alfred Goldberg, *The Department of Defense, 1947–1997: Organization and Leaders* (1997). At OSD, he conducted oral history interviews with many of the top officials in the agency.

Roger was very active in the affairs of the Society from its earliest days. He served on many committees, and was president of the organization in 1990–1991 and editor of the Society's *Occasional Papers* from 1996 to 2001. He was a constant presence at the functions of the Society, often looking for possible recruits for its positions and contributors to its publications. A believer in history as an important function of government and to those in the Society who make that happen, Roger dedicated his GAO history to his "close friends and colleagues in the Society for History in the Federal Government." He will be sorely missed.

LEONARD A. RAPPORT

Leonard A. Rapport, 95, died on March 17, 2008, in Washington, DC. He was born in 1913 in Durham, North Carolina, and was educated at Biltmore Junior College (graduated 1932), the University of North Carolina (graduated

1935), and George Washington University (master's degree in U.S. history, 1957). He worked for the University of North Carolina Press from 1935 to 1938, and was with the Federal and North Carolina Writers' Projects from 1938 to 1941. During World War II he served as a paratrooper in the U.S. Army, rising to the rank of lieutenant.

Rapport was a legendary figure at the National Archives, where he worked from 1949 to 1985. He specialized in records relating to the U.S. Constitution. After retiring from the National Archives, he compiled unpublished documents of the 1787 Constitutional Convention for the American Historical Association.

Rapport's publications included "The Tobacco Auctioneer" in *A Treasury of Southern Folklore* (1940); *Rendezvous with Destiny: A History of the 101st Airborne Division* (with Arthur Norwood, Jr.); and a highly influential article on the reappraisal of accessioned records, "No Grandfather Clause" (*American Archivist*, 1981). Among his many honors were grants from the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the establishment of an annual scholarship in his name by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, and recognition as a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists.

LINDA JEAN HENRY

Linda Jean Henry, 64, died on March 30, 2008, in Harwood, Maryland. A native of West Plains, Missouri, she earned her bachelor's degree (1965) and master's degree (1966) at the University of Missouri at Columbia. After teaching at the University of Missouri at St. Louis and as an archivist with the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe University, the National Council of Negro Women, and the American Psychiatric Association, she joined the National Archives in 1984. She headed archival training programs at the National Archives, worked in the Records Appraisal Division, and retired in 2007 as senior archivist in the Electronic and Special Records Services Division.

Henry was active in the Society of American Archivists, the D.C. Archivists, and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, was a founding member of the Academy of Certified Archivists, served on numerous professional committees and task forces, and in 2007 was named a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists. Her article "Schellenberg in Cyberspace" (*American Archivist*, 1998) was an important contribution to the literature on the management of electronic archives.

MILTON O. GUSTAFSON

Milton O. Gustafson, 68, died April 12, 2008, in Fort Washington, Maryland. Gustafson was a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was educated at Gustavus Adolphus University (B.A., 1961) and the University of Nebraska (M.A., 1963; Ph.D., 1966). He was with the National Archives from 1967 to 2004, where he served as Chief of the Archives' Diplomatic Branch from 1971 to 1995. He also taught history at American University and the University of Maryland.

Gustafson's publications include a volume of essays he edited in 1974, *The National Archives and Foreign Relations Research*. In 2003, he received the National Archives Lifetime Achievement Award, in recognition of his "distinguished work in the diplomatic records of the United States."

FRANK CUCURULLO

Frank Cucurullo, 57, died on May 3, 2008, in Rockville, Maryland. Born on Pearl Harbor Day in 1951, he earned his B.A. in history at the State University of New York at Albany, and has M.A. in history from the University of Connecticut. Cucurullo served for more than 30 years as a ranger and historian with the National Park Service. His assignments included tours of duty with the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, the Morristown National Historic Site, the Thomas Edison National Historic Site, the Castle Clinton National Monument, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, the C & O Canal National Historical Park, and the Clara Barton National Historic Site. At the time of his death, he was on special assignment as historian with Arlington House, at the Robert E. Lee Memorial.

CAROLYN PITTS

Carolyn Pitts, 85, died in May in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Pitts grew up in the Philadelphia area, earning her bachelor's degree at Philadelphia's Moore Institute of Art in 1947, and a master of fine arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1947. She received a Fulbright Scholarship in 1952 to lecture in Europe and Turkey.

Pitts served for more than 40 years as an architectural historian with the National Park Service, specializing as a historic preservation expert with the Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey, National Register of Historic Places, and National Historic Landmarks Program. She spearheaded an effort to preserve the historic architecture of Cape May, New Jersey, following a devastating storm that hit the resort town in 1962; by 1976, she succeeded in having Cape May designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior.

In 1996, Pitts received the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award. In 2006, she received the James Biddle Lifetime Achievement Award from the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia.

SHFG ANNOUNCES 2008 AWARDS

A highlight of this year's SHFG Conference was the annual awards luncheon. President Bill Williams honored long-time Awards Committee Chair Henry J. Gwiazda II with the Maryellen Trautman Award, for "Outstanding service to the Society, specifically his decade of service as Chair of the Awards Program, 1999–2008, and his contributions to the Executive Council." Not to be outdone, Gwiazda presented prizes to the following awardees:

HENRY ADAMS PRIZE

William C. Harris, *Lincoln's Rise to the Presidency* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2007)

GEORGE PENDLETON PRIZE

Donald Ritchie, *Electing FDR: The New Deal Campaign of 1932* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2007).

JAMES MADISON PRIZE

Max M. Edling, "'So Immense a Power in the Affairs of War:' Alexander Hamilton and the Restoration of Public Credit," *William and Mary Quarterly* LXIV, No. 2 (April 2007): 287–326.

CHARLES THOMPSON PRIZE

Roger D. Launius, "Sphere of Influence: The Sputnik Crisis and the Master Narrative," *Quest: The History of Spaceflight Quarterly* 14, No. 4 (2007): 6-18.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE (RESEARCH TOOLS)

Richard Sutch and Susan B. Carter, General Editors, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present*. Millennial Edition, 5 volumes (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

JOHN WESLEY POWELL PRIZE (HISTORIC PRESERVATION)

U.S. General Services Administration, for Rehabilitation of the 1875 Pioneer Courthouse, Portland, OR.



Don Ritchie receives Pendleton Prize from Marilyn Parr.

INTERNSHIPS IN FEDERAL HISTORY

The internship experience can be an invaluable one for students interested in the history profession. Students can gain hands-on experience with historical materials, learn critical professional skills and the workings of history offices, and build professional contacts. Interns can make valuable contributions to a program, and often these opportunities lead to permanent positions. Program opportunities in federal history offices are diverse and extensive. This column highlights a different history internship program in each issue. You can send information on your office program for future inclusion to benjamin.guterman@nara.gov

THE NAVY HISTORICAL CENTER

Highlights: The Center's internship program attracts over 60 students from over 30 universities (in and outside the United States), and from a dozen majors annually. The program is also registered with the Department of State's J-1 Intern visa program.

Program Goal: To assist the staff of the Naval Historical Center in performance of their duties, and to provide participants with the opportunity for personal growth in a professional environment.

Intern duties: Processing of collections of personal papers, creating finding aids for them, and answering reference questions; transcription of primary documents; historical research and writing (including histories of commissioned U.S. Navy ships); research and preparation of materials for the web site; library technical services; collections management; educational curricula development; public affairs; and exhibition curation.

Work location: Principally, the Washington Navy Yard, but also Navy War College Museum, Newport, RI; Submarine Force Museum and Library, Groton, CT; Curator of Ship Models, Carderock, MD; and Naval Undersea Museum, Keyport, WA.

Application requirements: Electronic submission of an application form to www.history.navy.mil/prizes/intern.html, academic letter of reference, single-spaced writing sample of about 1,000 words (ideally an academic paper), and an unofficial transcript. A telephone interview follows receipt of application materials.

Web site: www.history.navy.mil

Contact: Edward M. Furgol, National Museum of the U.S. Navy, 805 Kidder Breese St SE, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5060, tel. 202-433-6901, fax 202-433-8200, e-mail edward.furgol@navy.mil.



Madeleine Scott served as an intern at the Center in 2004 and is a graduate of the University of Aberdeen. She now plans public programs for the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh.

My internship with the PR department at the Naval Historical Center in Washington provided me with an excellent stepping stone for my current career path as a business manager for an events company. I am convinced that the hands-on experience and responsibility I was granted contributed positively to securing my present employment. I would recommend this program to anyone as it is a unique opportunity to gain work experience abroad.

AWARDS, continued



Henry Gwiazda (left) presents Jefferson Prize to Gavin Wright, Susan B. Carter, and Richard Sutch.



Henry Gwiazda (center) receives Trautman Prize from Executive Director Emeritus Maryellen Trautman and SHFG President Bill Williams.

MAKING HISTORY

AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY

The Air Force Historical Research Agency announces the launching of Air Force History.Org (<http://www.airforcehistoryindex.org>), which provides an index of 550,000 U.S. Air Force documents, including unit histories, special studies, personal papers, oral histories, etc. Researchers are invited to use the search field on the website to find documents related to their topics.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The AHA and The Center for History and New Media (CHNM) have jointly created the "Roy Rosenzweig Prize in History and New Media." The prize is in honor of Rosenzweig, who died from cancer on October 11, 2007. Rosenzweig was an innovator in new media projects, winning the James Harvey Robinson Prize of the American Historical Association in 2005 for his Web-based project, History Matters, and the Richard W. Lyman Award in 2003 for his work with CHNM, particularly History Matters and the September 11 Digital Archive. He was also active as the AHA's Vice President for Research.

ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The winter 2007–8 Foundation's journal, *On Point*, is available. It includes articles on the role of steamboats in the 1876 Indian Wars campaign and the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier, as well as a museum review of the New York State Military Museum in Saratoga Springs, New York. It also features recent contributions to the fund for establishment of the National Museum for the United States Army. The Foundation has also helped the U.S. Army Center of Military History with its 2007 conference and historical content for its web site.

CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center has been fortunate to welcome a number of new employees over the past few months. Mr. Thomas Popa is the newest member of the Force Structure and Unit History Branch where he will be handling a variety of activities. Among his assignments are Ordnance and Maintenance units, which are playing a significant role in the War on Terrorism. A retired Army officer, Mr. Popa brings a great deal of experience as a declassifier working with Army records to his new job. In the Histories Division, Dr. Jon Mikolashek has joined the Contemporary Studies Branch where he will contribute a chapter on aviation to the branch's study on Iraq. He previously taught history at his alma mater, Florida State University, where he received his doctorate in 2007. Also new to Histories Division is Dr. Jonathan Hood who comes to the Center after working as a contract historian for the office of the Surgeon General. Dr. Hood received his Ph.D. from Texas Tech University. He will be working in the Historical Support Branch.

LTC William Shane Story departed in December to be the historian for the Multinational Force–Iraq in Baghdad. Mr. William Epley has returned to the Center from several visits to Iraq in preparation for his study of III Corps' service there during

2007–2008. Mr. Dale Andrade is writing a history of the 3d Infantry Division in the War on Terrorism. He served in Iraq as the division historian for three months in 2007. Dr. Edwin Miller, an Army Reservist, continues his tour of active duty at the Pentagon.

Dr. Andrew J. Birtle's *U.S. Army Counterinsurgency and Contingency Operations Doctrine, 1942–1976*, received the Army Historical Foundation's Distinguished Writing Award for the best book published in 2006 on the history of the U.S. Army between 1899 and 2006. Dr. Birtle also recently became chief of the Military Operations Branch in Histories Division.

Dr. Erik Villard is currently writing the official history of U.S. Army combat operations in Vietnam in 1968 while remaining professionally active outside the Center. So far in 2008 Erik has presented papers at the Texas Tech Vietnam Center symposium and the OAH conference, both in March.

Among the Center's recent publications are *MACV: The Joint Command in the Years of Withdrawal, 1968–1973*, by Graham A. Cosmas; William M. Donnelly's *Transforming an Army at War: Designing the Modular Force, 1991–2005*; and *The Organizational History of Field Artillery, 1775–2003*, by Janice E. McKenney.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The State Department has completed additional volumes in the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series. The latest is titled *Foreign Relations, 1969–1976, European Security*, under the direction of editor Douglas E. Selva. The volume highlights "U.S. efforts to negotiate multilateral agreements with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and the Soviet Bloc, which would allow for greater European security." Another recent volume is Volume XXX, *Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, 1973–1976*, on "the restoration of democracy in Greece, the problem of Turkish opium, the potential conflict between Greece and Turkey over oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea, and U.S. policymakers' efforts to develop a solution to the problem caused by the increasing tensions in the region." It especially provides evidence of the relationship between Secretary of State Kissinger and President Nixon, and Kissinger's management of the Cyprus affair into the Ford administration. A third volume is *The Intelligence Community, 1950–1955*, is the sequel to *The Emergence of the Intelligence Establishment, 1945–1950*, published in 1996. It documents the institutional growth of the intelligence community during its heyday under Directors Walter Bedell Smith and Allen W. Dulles. It allows insights into the emergence of the CIA as the major intelligence gathering agency under Smith, the production of National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs), and the increasing expansion of the CIA into foreign clandestine operations. For information about available volumes and their contents, visit <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/>. They can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Bureau's history page (<http://www.fbi.gov/fbihistory.htm>) has improved the range of available online resources and histories with sections titled "This Week in FBI History," "FBI History in Depth," and "Highlights and Heritage." The highlights include famous cases, directors then and now, and such specific investiga-

tions as the 1951 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg espionage case and the Samoan Sweatshop case of March 2001. There is also information on beginning research in the FBI's Central Records System.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

As part of its 50th anniversary celebration, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has appointed former FAA historian, Terry Kraus, as interim historian. Terry is currently updating the FAA Historical Chronology: Civil Aviation and the Federal Role of Government, 1926–1996, through 2007. She is also writing a short history (coffee table book) of the FAA to be released in time for the August 23, 2008, anniversary celebration. For news and information on FAA 50th anniversary activities, please contact Phyllis Preston, FAA Office of Communications at phyllis.preston@faa.gov.

HISTORY ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

This year, National History Day (NHD) held its annual contest at the University of Maryland, College Park, campus, during the week of June 15–18. The contest theme for 2008 was “Conflict and Compromise in History,” and young people from grades 6 through 12—all winners at their local and state levels—enthusiastically entered papers, performances, exhibits and documentaries along with a brand new category this year: historical web sites. Since the 1990s, SHFG has done much to support NHD in awarding prizes for the best entry on the history of the federal government.

History Associates Incorporated (HAI) President Brian W. Martin recently spoke on behalf of professional historians at an open meeting of the Public Interest Declassification Board (PIDB). PIDB is an advisory committee established by Congress to promote public access to documentary records relating to significant U.S. national security decisions and activities. Earlier this year the board issued a report entitled “Improving Declassification,” advising President Bush on various issues relating to the declassification of historic records. The board's March 17 meeting—scheduled to coincide with “Sunshine Week,” a national initiative to promote discussion about open government and freedom of information—sought public comment on the issues and recommendations outlined in *Improving Declassification*.

The American Historical Association invited Dr. Martin to appear before the board based on History Associates' more than two decades of practical experience engaging the government's declassification processes. In his comments, Dr. Martin supported the PIDB's call for establishing a National Declassification Center within the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to guide and facilitate the declassification of historical records. Dr. Martin cautioned the board not to allow its efforts to declassify “national security decisions” to delay the release of historical information critical to the rights and interest claims of individuals or the scholarly interests of historians. Rather, he encouraged the board to focus on its broader mandate to pursue the timely declassification and release of all records of enduring value. Dr. Martin also welcomed the board's plans to explore how NARA's Electronic Records Archives program and the efforts of other agencies are addressing the challenges of declassifying digital records. Finally, Dr. Martin supported the board's recommenda-

tions related to more efficient coordination of reviews of classified information and controlled unclassified information, and the board's call for NARA to receive the appropriations necessary to eliminate the archival processing backlog that currently delays the release of declassified materials by a factor of years.

For a copy of “Improving Declassification,” please visit <http://www.archives.gov/declassification/pidb/improving-declassification.pdf>. For more information about History Associates, call (301) 279-9697 or visit www.historyassociates.com.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library hosted a conference titled “Art, Culture, and Government: The New Deal at 75” on March 13–14, 2008. The symposium was held in conjunction with other events in the Washington, DC, area, including films and lectures at the national Archives. There were presentations from the Library's Music, Manuscript, Rare Books, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Divisions, and from the Digital Reference Team and the Historic American Building Survey. Scholars also discussed their works based on the extensive New Deal collections at the Library.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

New history publications include *Wind and Beyond: A Documentary Journey into the History of Aerodynamics in America*, Volume II: *Reinventing the Airplane*, edited by James R. Hansen with Jeremy Kinney, D. Bryan Taylor, Molly Prickett, and J. Lawrence Lee; *William H. Pickering: America's Deep Space Pioneer*, by Douglas J. Mudgway; and *The Societal Impact of Spaceflight*, edited by Steven J. Dick and Roger D. Launius. Mudgway's volume has been awarded the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronauts 2008 History Manuscript Award. The volume on the societal impact of spaceflight contains the edited papers from the NASA conference held in 2006. These volumes can be ordered at help@sti.nasa.gov. The History Division has announced 12 new projects in the History of the Scientific Exploration of Earth and Space (HSEES) program. In one of these, William Clancey of Ames Research Center will research the Mars Exploration Rover scientists, based in part on personal observations of the MER Spirit and Opportunity science teams at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in 2004.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The exhibition “Running for Office: Candidates, Campaigns, and the Cartoons of Clifford Berryman” runs through August 17 in the Lawrence F. O'Brien Gallery in the National Archives Building, Washington, DC. Berryman was a staff cartoonist for *The Washington Post* and *The Washington Evening Star* in the early 1900s.

The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912, Part IV, Section 3: A Guide to Federal Records for the Territorial Period, compiled by Robert M. Kvasnicka is now available. The two-volume set describes records of the General Land Office, the Federal Agency responsible from 1812 to 1946 for supervising the surveying, management, and disposition of the public domain and the execution of all laws relating to public lands. The descriptions discuss records relating to land-grant railroads, Indian and forest reserves, mining claims, and private claims in areas acquired by the

Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican War, as well as the land entry papers documenting the thousands of individual transactions transferring the public lands to private ownership. The two-volume set is available for \$49 (plus shipping and handling) from the National Archives Trust Fund, 1-800-234-8861).

Two new Reference Information Papers (RIPs) are available. *The Mauthausen Concentration Camp Complex: World War II and Postwar Records*, RIP 115, compiled by Amy Schmidt and Gudrun Loehrer, describes records in the National Archives relating to this Category III death camp. The records discussed were developed through wartime intelligence and reconnaissance, captured during the camp's liberation, and generated through postwar military investigations and tribunals. They include textual, photographic, motion picture, and cartographic records, spanning the period 1938–ca. 1960. The opening section describes original camp records and special collections, and another identifies at length the records of the U.S. Army war crimes trials in Dachau, Germany, 1945–48. Appendixes provide a list of Mauthausen defendants by case; a catalog of Mauthausen materials at the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen, Germany; and an address list of other international repositories holding Mauthausen-related records. The second volume is *Presidential Libraries Holdings Relating to Prisoners of War and Missing in Action*, RIP 104. This revised 2007 edition catalogs the extensive collections at the 12 presidential libraries, from Hoover to Clinton, that contain information on POWs and MIAs. It contains new entries from all the libraries of record series recently described or declassified. The coverage extends from World War II through the Cold War. The libraries' materials cover an astonishing range of topics that include White House meetings, military planning and policies; intelligence gathering and interrogation of foreign POWs; captured American flyers; international negotiations; congressional relations; and meetings with and speeches to military organizations and POW/MIA groups. The records also provide insights into the POW experience, either through intelligence or communications, in such areas as their treatment, conduct, indoctrination, deaths and executions, escapes, and liberation. Many records refer also to British, Chinese, Italian, and North Korean POWs. There are extensive references to repatriation and forced repatriation. Many series provide information on negotiations, treaties, and international POW agreements. These guides are available free from the Research Support Staff (NWCC2), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001; telephone 1-866-272-6272 or 1-800-234-8861; fax 202-501-7170.

As a major resources for genealogists and researchers, the National Archives online database resource, Access to Archival Databases (AAD), now contains passenger arrival data for more than 5.2 million passenger arrivals to the United States during the last half of the 19th century at the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. The information was transcribed from original ship manifests into electronic databases by Temple University's Center for Immigration Research at The Balch Institute and donated to the Archives. The data covers immigration of Germans, 1850–1897; Russians, 1834–1897; Italians, 1855–1900; and Irish, 1846–1851. The information provided includes first name, last name, age, native country, destination, occupation, literacy, port of embarkation, vessel, ship manifest

number, and arrival date. The databases can be accessed at <http://aad.archives.gov/aad/index.jsp>.

The Richard Nixon Library has released approximately 122,800 pages of historical materials from the Nixon presidency at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. Included are national security documents on U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Soviet Union, and on the Kurds; documents on the Vietnam War; and on U.S. covert action in Chile. A selection of documents from the release is posted on the Nixon Library web site at www.nixonlibrary.gov/. Roughly 4,800 pages of the opened documents come from the White House Central Files, Name Files.

NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

The Naval Historical Center has announced the 2008 Rear Admiral John D. Hayes Pre-doctoral Fellowship and Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper Research Grants.

Katherine Epstein, a graduate student at Ohio State University, received the Naval Historical Center's Rear Admiral John D. Hayes Pre-doctoral Fellowship for 2008. The award includes a \$10,000 fellowship to support research and writing of her dissertation, "Beneath the Surface: British and American Torpedo Development, 1866-1914." In this dissertation, which is being directed by Professor Geoffrey Parker, Ms. Epstein proposes to analyze and compare the adoption and integration into two navies of the new and transforming technology of the automobile torpedo. She will approach the topic from a variety of perspectives, ranging from the performance capabilities of the torpedoes themselves to the strategic vision of a hegemonic navy (the British) on the one hand and a navy aspiring for greater international status (the American) on the other. The impressive record Ms. Epstein established at Yale University (Phi Beta Kappa) and Cambridge University (M. Phil.) augurs well for the production of an outstanding contribution to naval history.

In addition, two Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper Research Grants were awarded for 2008, in the amount of approximately \$2,500 each. One of the grants was awarded to Dr. Dennis L. Noble, an independent scholar of Sequim, Washington, in support of his study of the U.S. Navy's cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard in interdicting undocumented immigrants by sea. The other grant was awarded to Dr. Michael T. Sturma, of Murdoch University, Murdoch, Australia, in support of his study of unrestricted submarine warfare in the Pacific during World War II.

PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD

The PIDB, established to review the status of federal records declassification, released its first report to the President in January 2008. The report titled "Improving Declassification" can be viewed at www.archives.gov/declassification/pidb. It has 15 recommendations, including *Issue No. 6, Expediting the Declassification Reviews of Multiple Equity Documents*; *No. 8, Reviews of Previously Disclosed Information*; and *No. 13, Clarifying the Status and Treatment of Formerly Restricted Data*. Concerning issue 6, it approves of the centralized approach of the National Declassification Initiative (NDI), but recommends that it must be made permanent, and that within it, "agencies that have equities in such reviews should be required to provide adequate

personnel to conduct them—it cannot remain an option. Without participation by all the agencies that have equities in the documents, the documents cannot be declassified.”

NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

The Naval History Seminar Program featured two additional lectures. Dr. George Billy, of the Merchant Marine Academy presented “Hensel’s Challenge” on May 20, 2008, at 12 noon. He discussed the history of *USS Swordfish* (SS-193) in World War II and, in particular, her unusual 10th war patrol. Captain Karl G. Hensel was not required to go on patrol, but Dr. Billy discussed how the captain and crew faced the challenge of increasingly aggressive Japanese anti-submarine forces. Also, Robert Allison presented “Stephen Decatur and the Formation of the Navy” on June 17, 2008, at 12 noon. The talk covered Decatur’s naval career and role

in the war against Tripoli (1801–05) and the War of 1812; his work with Robert Fulton in the development of the world’s first steam-powered warship; and his contributions as administrator of the peace-time Navy.

U.S. MARINE CORPS HISTORY DIVISION

The Division’s full-color newsletter *Fortitudine* is designed to promote awareness of military and Marine Corps history. To that end, the recent issue, for example, contains a feature article on Marine aviation, including the Osprey; several field history reports; and a look at the helicopter exhibit at the National Museum of the Marine Corps. A subscription to *Fortitudine* for \$15 for four issues can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office by mail or by tel: 202-512-1800, or fax: 202-512-2250.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Editor’s Note: With this issue, the *Federalist* inaugurates a new feature, “From the Archives,” which will highlight interesting documents from SHFG’s files.



While organizing photographs of early Society activities, SHFG Archivist Charles Downs found several shots, dating from 1990, of a joint SHFG-NARA seminar on contracting, along with a copy of the postcard that was sent out to announce the event. As shown in one of the photos, participants included (left to right) Bruce Noble, Martin Manning, Jesse Stiller, and future SHFG President Phil Cantelon. Downs’ photos of the seminar were the first he took after volunteering to be the *Federalist’s* photographer – in response to a plea from the newsletter’s editorial staff for someone with a camera to take photos of SHFG events. Two cameras later, he is still at it!

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

invites you to a special topical seminar

Wednesday, November 7, 1990, 4:00-6:00 P.M.
Room 410, National Archives

“Federal History Contracting:
Opportunities and Pitfalls”

Chair: Martin Manning, U.S. Information Agency
Panel: Jesse Stiller, Office of Comp. of the Currency
Bruce Noble, National Park Service
Philip Cantelon, History Associates Inc.

Comment and Discussion: the audience

Co-sponsored by the National Archives and Records Administration

FEDERALIST CALENDAR

June 26–28, 2008. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) Annual Conference, Columbus, OH. Visit <http://www.shafr.org/meeting08/index.htm>

July 23–26, 2008. National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA. Visit <http://www.nagara.org/displayconvention.cfm>

Aug. 27–31, 2008. The Society of American Archivists (SAA) Annual Conference, “Archival R/Evolution & Identities,” San Francisco, CA. Visit <http://www.archivists.org/conference/sanfrancisco2008/index.asp>

Sept. 9–12, 2008. American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) Annual Conference, “Discovering the Power of Transformation,” Rochester, NY. Visit <http://www.aaslh.org/anmeeting.htm>

Oct. 22–25, 2008. Western History Association 48th Annual Conference, Salt Lake City, UT. Visit <http://www.umsl.edu/~wha/index.html>

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