



THE FEDERALIST

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HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 307

By Robin Reeder

The recent passage of House Concurrent Resolution 307 is important to archivists and researchers interested in the papers of individual Members of Congress. The resolution declared that Members' congressional papers were "crucial to the public's understanding of the role of Congress in the making of the Nation's laws." It also affirmed that the papers "serve as essential primary sources for the history of Congress." Due to the importance of these papers as primary sources, the resolution encouraged Members to "take all necessary measures to manage and preserve [their] Congressional papers," and "arrange for the deposit or donation...with a research institution that is properly equipped to care for them, and to make these papers available for education purposes at a time the Member considers appropriate." To those outside of Congress, the distinction between the depositing of a Member's papers at a local repository and storing congressional records at the National Archives can be confusing. Why was a concurrent resolution necessary to remind Members about ensuring the preservation of their papers?

Under the rules of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, the official records required for permanent retention consist of the records of congressional committees and of select officers of Congress. These rules also designate time restrictions for outside access to these records. Permanent records of Congress are transferred to the Center for Legislative Archives at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Management guidance for congress-

sional records is provided by archivists who work in the U.S. House of Representatives and in the U.S. Senate. The Clerk of the House is responsible for the maintenance of the records of the House. This duty is performed by the House Archivist, who works in the Office of History and Preservation. The Secretary of the Senate is responsible for the maintenance of the records of the Senate. This work is executed by the Senate Archivist within the Senate Historical Office. Executive branch records, however, become the property of NARA after a formal transfer.

The retention and disposition of Members' papers is not described in the Rules of the House and Senate. Although these papers are considered to be their personal property, congressional archivists assist Members' offices with records management and selecting an archival repository upon their departure from Congress. As a result, many Members of Congress have donated their papers to repositories in the congressional districts they represent or within their state. In some cases, Members have chosen to donate their papers to their alma mater. The Senate and House archivists track the locations of Member papers and post the information through the online *Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress*: <http://bioguide.congress.gov>. The Center for Legislative Archives (NARA) also follows where Members' papers reside through its web site: <http://www.archives.gov/legislative/repository-collections/>.

continued on page 3

INSIDE

President's Message	2
SHFG Officers, 2008–2009	3
House Concurrent Resolution 307, <i>Robin Reeder</i>	1
The Asian Pacific American Collection Library of Congress, <i>Remé Grefalda</i>	4
The Teaching American History Program <i>Margarita L. Melendez</i>	6

Anniversary Review of the Marine Corps History Division, <i>Annette Amerman</i>	7
The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, <i>Amy Ballard</i>	9
Federal Quarantine of Women in Wartime America, <i>John Parascandola</i>	11
Internships in Federal History	13
From the Archives, <i>Charles Downs</i>	14
Making History	15



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Lee Ann Potter

On a recent weekend, my five-year-old daughter and I were playing with Lincoln Logs. She wanted to build a fort, and insisted that one of the walls have a small log sticking out of it. When I asked her why, she explained that it was a leftover bomb.

Although I am not sure how pleased I am about my kindergartner having bombs on her mind, I immediately thought about the young park ranger whom we'd met at Fort Sumter National Monument on our summer vacation. He had done a wonderful job describing the fort's history and had pointed out some shells that remained in the thick brick walls from its bombardment during the Civil War.

I had no idea that my daughter had been paying such close attention, but she obviously had been, as she remembered the story of the shells weeks later. I wish I'd gotten the park ranger's name, so that I could contact him to tell him how effective his delivery was, and how he had sparked a child's imagination. This episode makes me wonder: As a community of federal historians, how effective are we? How might we become even more effective?

I am pleased that the Society is undertaking numerous projects this year that may help us answer these questions—or at least get us thinking about them!

The first project I would like to highlight may encourage our effectiveness by helping us define who we are. Thanks to a dedicated committee of SHFG members, a new *Directory of Federal History Programs* is in process. Surveys will be sent out this fall, and we will be working in partnership with American Historical Association again to print and distribute it in the spring. This directory not

only will give us an overview of the extent of our community, it will also make contacting each other and working together easier.

Numerous other projects are underway that will increase our effectiveness by adding to *what we know*. These include the Hewlett Lecture, the “Pearls of Wisdom” professional development series, and the SHFG annual conference.

On October 23, we are presenting the annual Hewlett Lecture at the Katzen Arts Center on the campus of American University. Professor Richard Breitman, author of *Advocate for the Doomed: James G. McDonald and American Refugee Policy in the Roosevelt Years*, will be our featured speaker. We are pleased to be presenting this program in partnership with the Department of History in the College of Arts and Sciences at American University (AU), and we will invite AU students to join us. In November, we are kicking off our “Pearls of Wisdom” professional development series with some exciting tour opportunities. As with the Hewlett Lecture, these programs are designed to both increase our content knowledge and encourage us to get to know each other better. And plans are already underway for our spring conference. Please contact SHFG Vice President Mike Reis if you have suggestions for a panel.

Finally, our effectiveness may well hinge on *how we share what we know and what we do*. There are numerous communities that could benefit from our work—but they may not know we exist. One of these is the Teaching American History Grant (TAHG) community. I encourage all of you to read the article in this issue that we invited Margarita Melendez of the Department of Education to submit that focuses on the TAHG program. As you read it, please consider ways educators and students across the country could benefit from the work of the federal history community. I hope that this will spark a conversation with exciting results!

See you at the Hewlett Lecture!

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

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RESOLUTION 307, continued from page 1

However, congressional scholars are concerned that some Members may neglect to properly preserve their records. Since Members are under no legal obligation to retain their papers, valuable historical information may be lost forever.

In the summer of 2007, Senate Archivist Karen Paul approached me as House Archivist in a joint effort to foster legislation that encourages Members of Congress to secure their papers for archival preservation. Originally, it was not known whether a joint resolution or separate resolutions in the House and Senate would be appropriate vehicles. Karen provided me with a draft resolution she had created with input from her supervisor, Senate Historian Richard Baker. She and I revised the language, ultimately deciding that a concurrent resolution would be more effective. I worked with my supervisor, Farar Elliott, chief of the House Office of History and Preservation in the Office of the Clerk, to present the concurrent resolution to Clerk of the House Lorraine C. Miller. The Clerk immediately recognized the importance of the legislation and then worked to finalize the language and foster cooperation with her counterpart, the Secretary of the Senate.

In January 2008, a draft of the resolution was presented for discussion at a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress. Since 1990, the committee has advised Congress about the best methods for managing its records. The committee consists of the Clerk of the House, the Secretary of the Senate, the Archivist of the United States, the historians for the House and Senate, and six members appointed by the House and Senate leadership. In March 2008, House Administration Committee Chairman Robert Brady introduced the resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives. After the resolution passed the House, it went to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. After being reviewed by the committee and subcommittee of jurisdiction, the resolution was put on the Senate's legislative calendar and subsequently passed in June.

In Chairman Brady's floor remarks before the House vote, he stated, "the papers generated by Members while in office reflect the issues of the day and are of historical benefit to students, scholars, and citizens in understanding the role of the House of Representatives in the Federal Government." The Senate and House archivists are hopeful that House Concurrent Resolution 307 will remind Members of the availability of records management resources and personnel. Ultimately, the archival preservation of the records of Members of Congress will become a long-lasting form of service to constituents in their districts and throughout the nation.

Robin Reeder is the Archivist of the House in the Office of History & Preservation, Office of the Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives.

SHFG OFFICERS 2008–2009**PRESIDENT: LEE ANN POTTER**

Lee Ann Potter is the head of education and volunteer programs at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). She leads a team that develops educational publications based on archival documents, conducts a wide range of courses on teaching with documents, and serves on several interagency education committees. Prior to her start at NARA in 1996, she worked for the Smithsonian, and before that, she taught U.S. History and World Geography for six years at a large public high school in Houston, Texas.

VICE PRESIDENT: MICHAEL REIS

Mike Reis is a historian for History Associates Incorporated (HAI) and Vice President of its Litigation Research Division. He has coordinated the annual awards for the best entry on federal history at the National History Day (NHD) contest and has regularly recruited NHD volunteer judges from among SHFG's ranks. Prior to joining HAI, he worked as a historian for several firms.

SECRETARY: ANNE ROTHFELD

Anne Rothfeld is archivist/historian at the History of Medicine Division (HMD) at the National Library of Medicine. She has worked at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the National Archives and Records Administration. She is currently a doctoral student in European history at American University. Anne looks forward to working with the membership to expand the Society's mission.

TREASURER: PETER KRAEMER

Peter Kraemer joined the Office of the Historian of the U.S. Department of State in 2004 as a historian in its Europe and Global Issues Division. He is an editor/compiler of the State Department's Foreign Relations of the United States documentary history series, specializing in transatlantic relations, cultural diplomacy, and national security policy. He received a Ph.D. in history and American studies from Indiana University, where he served as an editorial assistant at the *Journal of American History*.

MEMBERSHIP: JULIETTE ARAI

Juliette Arai, a graduate of the College of Library and Information Services at the University of Maryland in College Park, is currently a reference archivist specializing in Old Army Records at the National Archives. Previously, she worked as an archivist/records manager for five years in the office of a U. S. Senator.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: KATHLEEN FRANZ

Kathleen Franz is Assistant Professor and Director of Public History at American University, where she teaches courses in public history, material and visual culture, and popular culture. She holds an M.A. in museum studies and Ph.D. in American civilization from Brown University. She is author of *Tinkering: Consumers Reinvent the Early Automobile* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: BENJAMIN GUTERMAN

Benjamin Guterma received a Ph.D. in Early American History from the University of Maryland, and an M.A. in history from San Francisco State University. He has been an adjunct instructor in graduate courses at both University of Maryland and George Mason University. An editor at the National Archives for 12 years, he works on the agency's history journal, *Prologue*, documentary microfilm publications, and numerous and diverse finding aids. He is a co-editor of *The Federalist*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: JOHN PARASCANDOLA

John Parascandola received a BS in chemistry from Brooklyn College, then an MS in biochemistry and a Ph.D. in the history of science from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. His research interests have focused largely on the history of modern biomedical science, drug therapy, and public health in America. He is the author of *The Development of American Pharmacology: John J. Abel and the Shaping of a Discipline*, and *Sex, Sin, and Science: A History of Syphilis in America*. He has been active in many professional organizations, and is currently President of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: MATTHEW WASNIEWSKI

Matthew Wasniewski is the historian and deputy chief in the Office of History and Preservation (OHP) in the U. S. House of Representatives. He is the editor of *Women in Congress, 1917–2006*, and *Black Americans in Congress, 1870–2007*, and manages content for the House's print and electronic historical publications, including the online *Biographical Directory of the U. S. Congress*. Prior to joining OHP, he served as the associate historian and communications director at the U. S. Capitol Historical Society. He holds a Ph.D. in U. S. history from the University of Maryland, College Park, and an MA in history and a BA in history and journalism from James Madison University.

THE ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By Remé Grefalda

In the 208-year history of the Library of Congress, a large number of publications relating to Americans of Asian ancestry and of Pacific Island heritage have been collected. However, there has not been an organized effort nor a systematic approach to quantify the Library's historical records and primary materials of what is now collectively called "Asian Pacific American" in its holdings. In fact, some of the scattered archival documentation are at risk of being lost if they are not promptly identified, acquired, organized, and preserved. The Library's initiative on a nationwide level is to rectify the historical invisibility of a major segment of the U.S. population. The creation of an Asian Pacific American Collection will fill a vacuum in the narrative of American history, and recognize the importance of Asian Pacific American contributions not merely at the state and regional levels, but at the national level. Upon his arrival five years ago, Dr. Hwa-Wei Lee, former Chief of the Asian Division, was tasked by Congressman Michael Honda to consider establishing a collection that would honor the contributions of Asian Americans and those of Pacific Islanders. In 2007, Dr. Lee organized a conference attended by prominent scholars, community leaders and university department heads of Asian American Studies to establish a National Center for an Asian Pacific American collection at the Library.

Currently, the items in the Library's collections by and about Asian and Pacific Islander Americans are classified with the specific subject in the Library of Congress and not generally by a specific class of persons or racial group. An exact count of this material is difficult to assess, as materials related to Asian and Pacific Islander Americans are found across many classification classes. Furthermore, there are extensive non-classified holdings in the Library's general microform collections, including a large number of monographs and serials, and thousands of doctoral dissertations. The Library's Asian Division holds numerous publications in Asian languages specifically concerned with Asian immigrant communities in the United States.

The Asian Pacific American Collection is strong in the areas of history, ethnicity, and immigration studies. Extensive collections of government documents, both historical and contemporary, provide useful primary data. For example, the Serial and Government Publications Division has custody of the newspapers of the ten Japanese American relocation camps in microfilm. The Prints and Photographs Division has numerous images from these camps available in its Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Collection. The Microform Reading Room holds several thousand dissertations completed at U.S. institutions on different Asian and Pacific Islander American groups. Several important collections that relate to the experiences of Japanese Americans, such as the "Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868–1945," and "Papers of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocations and Internment of Citizens" are in located the Numerical File Archive.

Unique to the Library of Congress are its Asian American and Pacific Islander holdings found in the American Folk Life Center and Recorded Sound Division. The division has amassed a wide range of Asian American items, including a sizeable Pacific Islander inventory focusing on Hawaiian music traditions. One of the more interesting recordings is an unpublished Guam Christmas show in which a Chamorro family tells about their Christmas observances and celebrations. They compare the holiday celebration under Japanese and American rule. The end of the recording has a traditional Chamorro Christmas song. This is one of the few Marine Sound Recordings that features more Pacific Islanders than U. S. Marines. Finding aids are in the Sound Online Inventory and Catalog at [http://www.loc.gov/rr/record// Sonicintro.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/record//Sonicintro.html) (SONIC).

Since the establishment of an Asian Pacific American Collection in the Asian Division in 2008, there is now a con-

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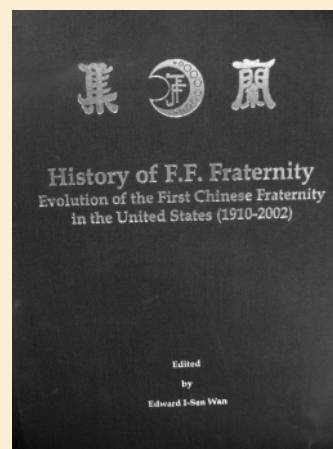
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Visiting Chinese General Fong Chun Mo with the Delta Community Leaders (1936). From the Delta Centennial Reunion Album by Steve Yun.



Front Cover of *The FF Fraternity: Evolution of the First Chinese Fraternity in the United States (1910-2002)*, edited by Edward I-Sen Wan.

certed effort to increase and update the collection's primary data holdings from community and cultural organizations nationwide and the acquisition of papers from private collections. Two examples are listed below.

The Betty Lee Sung Collection is a donation of 50 years of research on the Asian American migrant experience. It is a microcosm of the Asian's evolution and assimilation in America as reflected in monographs, serials, periodicals, magazines, community social program brochures, photographs, newspapers, clippings, reports, and studies. Dr. Sung, author of *Mountain of Gold: The Story of the Chinese in America*, was a former staff writer for the Voice of America United States Information Service. She is one of the most prolific Asian American women writers, particularly in the field of sociological studies. Dr. Sung fought to educate Chinese Americans with regard to their cultural traditions; and her writings brought light on the misconceptions held by the mainstream American population regarding Chinese culture. Her massive collection contains census data, research on Asian traditional family life, development of curricula for Asian American Studies, community health concerns, and housing and civil rights issues affecting displaced Asian communities in general, and the Chinese community in particular. The Collection amassed secondary materials such as agency reports, documentation of community social organizations, news clippings, and unpublished scholarly papers.

The Carlos Bulosan Archive was created in 2006. Bulosan was an itinerant Filipino migrant worker turned writer. His short stories and poetry graced many magazines and literary journals from 1936 to 1948. The Archive has a copy of the inventory of his papers donated to the University of Washington by his brother, Aurelio, after Carlos died in 1956. The Archive also has copies of his short stories published in *Town and Country*, *The Saturday Review*, *The New Republic*,

Poetry Magazine, and *The Arizona Quarterly*, to name a few. The presentation of papers by nine leading Bulosan scholars at a 2006 symposium in the Library are part of the archives, which also includes a definitive bibliography of Bulosan's published works as well as articles and commentaries on his seminal work, *America is in the Heart*.

Among the unique and rare items donated by private collectors housed in the Asian Division are reproductions of rare photographs from the centennial reunion album of the Chinese communities that are located along the Delta in San Francisco, compiled by Steve Yun of Sacramento; *The FF Fraternity: Evolution of the First Chinese Fraternity in the United States (1910-2002)*, edited by Edward I-Sen Wan; the founding papers and newsletters of The Philippine Cultural Society of the George Washington University; *Gung-Ho*, the wartime mimeographed newsletters of the 407th Service Squadron AC in Patterson Field, Ohio; and the conceptual diaries, lecture notes, and ephemera of multi-award-winning graphic designer, James Mihi.

During the 2007 conference, the participants were emboldened by a vision that was more than just a possibility. Dr. Lee posits his faith on what he describes to be the end goal: "to explore the possibilities of global accessibility of APA resources from various existing collections coordinated by one source to benefit tomorrow's researchers and scholars."

It is a daunting task. But visionary thinking and collaborative outreach with communities ensure the growth of this collection.

Remé Grefalda is the curator of the Asian Pacific American Collection at the Library of Congress. She is also the founding editor of an online literary magazine, Our Own Voice, <http://www.ourownvoice.com>.

THE TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY PROGRAM: TRANSFORMING K-12 HISTORY EDUCATION

By Margarita L. Melendez

The Teaching American History (TAH) program is the largest federal history education program in the country. Created in 2001, the TAH program is a professional development program for teachers of all levels (Grades K-12) of American history. The goal of the program is to raise student achievement by improving teachers' knowledge of and appreciation for traditional U.S. history. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs or school districts) to develop and disseminate innovative models of professional development in consultation with organizations with content expertise. Grants are made for a period of three to five years. Funding amounts vary according to school district size but normally average around \$974,061 for a three-year period for school districts with 20,000 to 300,000 students.

The TAH program is authorized under Title II, Part C, Subpart 4 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965*, as amended by the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*. Senator Robert Byrd (D-West Virginia), an ardent advocate of historical literacy, proposed the program as a result of his concerns regarding the preparation of history teachers across the nation. The program is one of five teacher-quality grant programs administered in the Office of Innovation and Improvement at the U.S. Department of Education. Funding for the program began in 2001 with \$50 million. Since then, funding has more than doubled and has remained steady with \$117,903,600 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 and \$119,790,000 in FY 2007. Grants have been awarded to LEAs in all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Currently, there are almost 500 active grants.

The TAH program distinguishes itself in a number of ways from many federally funded professional development programs. First, the program strongly emphasizes teacher mastery of subject matter knowledge. In fact, there is a statutory requirement for applicants to partner with an organization with content expertise such as an institution of higher education, a library or museum, or a nonprofit organization. Second, the program emphasizes "traditional American history" as a concept to be clearly taught as part of the funded professional development activities. The definition of "traditional American history" was first published in the *Federal Register* Notice of Final Selection Criteria and Other Application Requirements of April 15, 2005, and is incorporated in the Project Quality selection criterion in the annual competitions. Third, the program

focuses on upgrading the content knowledge of elementary and secondary classroom teachers in targeted school districts, rather than on serving teachers from many school districts.

The format of most TAH projects includes an intensive summer institute, academic year workshops or colloquia, some form of mentoring or collaboration with Master Teachers, lesson plan development, and technology integration. Variations include offering a master's degree as part of the program, engaging in field studies to sites of historic significance, and conducting research at local or national archive or museum facilities. In addition, in recognition of the unique challenges faced by teachers of different grade levels, many projects have recently begun to offer "a menu of options," or levels of participation, in order to serve the greatest number of elementary, middle, and high school teachers within their districts.

The majority of TAH projects cover the entire scope of American history from pre-Colonial America to the present day. A typical TAH project may cover the beginnings of American history to the antebellum period in Year 1; the Civil War, Reconstruction, and Westward Expansion in Year 2; and 20th and 21st century histories in Year 3. However, some projects focus on specific periods of American history based on the results of a needs assessment or to coincide with historical topics tied to state or district standards and assessments. The presentation is delivered by an expert in the academic field such as a historian or a noted author. Furthermore, the grants also assist teachers in developing their skills as historians by providing opportunities to work with primary sources and conduct original research. Participants also interact with archivists, historical interpreters, and pedagogical experts. The many features of a TAH project, therefore, offer opportunities for teachers to master historical subject matter, as well as enhance their historical thinking skills.

TAH projects partner with a great variety of government and non-government organizations, including for-profit and nonprofit entities. The Smithsonian, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Park Service, and the Presidential libraries and museums are quite active across a great number of TAH grants. Additionally, well-known historical and civic education organizations such as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Mount Vernon, and the Bill of Rights Institute are well-represented among TAH projects. More importantly for the TAH projects, however, is the opportunity to

form lasting partnerships with local organizations that can provide sustainability of the grant's effects after federal funding ends. Indeed, one of the most-cited benefits of TAH projects is the relationship established between school districts and local institutions of higher education, museums, and historical societies that had no formal contact prior to the grant. As a condition of receiving grant funds, TAH projects are required to submit Annual Performance Reports on a yearly basis and a Final Performance Report after the conclusion of the grant. They are also required to respond to the TAH program's Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

In addition to ensuring high-quality history professional development through the awarding and monitoring of grants, the TAH program is also involved in a number of initiatives to improve history education and historical knowledge at a national level. The most important of these initiatives is the creation of the National History Education Clearinghouse in 2007 (<http://teachinghistory.org/>). The Clearinghouse was created under contract to the Department by the Center for History and New Media (CHNM) at George Mason University. The CHNM's partners in this endeavor are the American Historical Association and the Stanford University History Education Group. The Clearinghouse is designed to provide K-12 U.S. history teachers with access to resources and materials that enhance American history education in the classroom. The site builds on and disseminates valuable lessons learned by more than 800 funded TAH projects. The site contains a wealth of information on history content, teaching materials and practices, professional development, and research.

Additionally, the TAH program also serves as the lead

office for the congressionally mandated commemoration of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day annually on September 17. In 2008, the program sponsored a special event that included opening remarks by Deputy Secretary Ray Simon and an educational presentation by Lauren Cristella, Education Manager for the National Constitution Center. Further, the program staff has an active presence in professional history organizations by attending and presenting at conferences such as those sponsored by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the National Council on History Education. Finally, through numerous site visits to projects each year, as well as the annual TAH Project Directors Meeting, the TAH staff remain on the cutting edge of issues of vital importance to the history education community.

It is the goal of the TAH program to transform history education in the United States by improving the quality of its history teachers. Indeed, in many districts, the TAH projects represent the only professional development program available to history teachers. By assisting teachers in acquiring deep content knowledge and training them in the skills of professional historians, TAH grant participants are able to deliver high-quality history instruction that is engaging and meaningful to their students, resulting in higher student achievement and better prepared citizens for our democratic Republic.

For more information, visit the TAH program web page at <http://www.ed.gov/programs/teachinghistory/index.html>.

Margarita Melendez is an education program specialist in the Office of Innovation and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC.

KEEPER OF THE KEYS: ANNIVERSARY REVIEW OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORY DIVISION

By Annette Amerman

Recently, the Marine Corps celebrated the anniversary of one its most unique, yet often-overlooked divisions—September 8 2008 marked the 89th birthday of the Marine Corps History Division. This venerable organization has been recording, collecting, preserving, and perpetuating the legacy of the Corps' most notable Marines, battle-hardened units, and bloody engagements since the days of the 12th Commandant (1914–1920). This mission has been accomplished against the challenges of budget and personnel shortfalls, relocations, reorganizations, and reassignments through the

decades. Yet despite this, the staff continues to pursue the course of their duties with vigor and enthusiasm.

Major General Commandant George Barnett ordered the creation of the Historical Section in the Department of the Adjutant and Inspector with his Order Number 53 (Series 1919) on September 8, 1919. He charged the section to establish an archive, prepare a "History of the United States Marine Corps for the period of the War with the Central Powers," and to revise the history of the Corps. The first director, Maj. Edwin N. McClellan, a now much-revered historian, was himself a veteran of the war—and he

eagerly took on the task of writing the first official history for the Corps.

Major McClellan's *The United States Marine Corps in the World War*, published in 1920, remains a useful reference work today despite being statistical in nature and a bit 'dry.' Since the days of McClellan, the division's Histories Branch has published more than 350 official histories, commemorative monographs, and other works of historical significance. Today's writers are researching and drafting histories about the Marine Corps in Afghanistan, Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the 100th Anniversary of Marine Corps Aviation, Marines in the Frigate Navy, and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Recently published works include *U.S. Marines in Battle: Al-Khaffi and Among the People* (humanitarian efforts in Operation Iraqi Freedom). The writers draw on the original records submitted by the units, but also supplement and flesh out their texts with personal narratives derived from in-the-field and end-of-career interviews, as well as official award citations and other documentation. Working in concert with oral historians and writers, field historians (always in uniform) have deployed to hot-spots around the world to gather documents, capture images, and record the tales of Marines in combat and humanitarian operations.

In the 1960s, historian (later Chief Historian) Benis "Ben" Frank introduced the Marine Corps to a unique aspect of history when he formally established the History Division's Oral History Program. From that humble beginning, the program has collected more than 15,500 interviews with general officers, Medal of Honor recipients, and Marines who simply performed their duty. Today, the collection is utilized by researchers and writers alike to flesh out their work—to add flavor and to personalize Marine Corps history. While the collection is managed and enhanced by civilian historians, the field historians are responsible for capturing the "man on the street" interviews in combat zones. Together, civilian and Marine have collected thousands of interviews from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan alone!

The History Division has often been a catchall for queries resulting from bar room arguments or the Commandant's speechwriters to students of Command and Staff College, academic scholars, and Marine veterans of past wars. From PFC to Commandant, from John Doe to Ph.D., the inquiries are all handled with "thoroughness, promptitude, and courtesy" by the Historical Reference Branch and its five historians. The branch has been collecting materials for inclusion in its five groups of working files since the early days of the division in order to answer the multitude of inquiries that come to the History Division. The Reference Branch can often make short

work of the nearly 8,000 inquiries received each year, but is also more than capable of tackling the extensive research needed for the most complex requests. Typically generalists in Marine Corps history, the historians of the branch are also responsible for the management of several key programs for the Marine Corps including the Commemorative Naming Program and Lineage and Honors Program, as well as preparing the Commandant's Anniversary ALMAR messages, and they also authenticate every streamer requisition placed by Marine Corps units. For anyone researching Marine Corps history, or for those simply in need of Corps-related historical assistance, the Historical Reference Branch is indeed the place to begin their research!

The Field History Branch of the division today uses mobilized reservists who deploy with Marine units to collect documents, conduct interviews, and photograph their fellow Marines in action. Field historians also augment the civilian staff when the need arises, which it often does! Uniformed, "in-house" Marines are often called upon for their expertise in military matters to answer inquiries that civilians may not understand, such as this recent question, "What does 'flat-hatting' mean?" The mix of uniforms and suits makes the division strong with professionals from both sides of the Marine Corps.

At the end of any writing project, a book or monograph must be edited, laid out, and graphically enhanced. This responsibility falls to the most inimitable part of the division—the Editing and Design Section. The visual information specialists, graphic designers, and editors of the section add the remaining flavor to any history—the aesthetic qualities that draw readers in through photographs, artwork, and well-designed publications.

As the first decade of the 21st century draws to an end, the History Division continues to reach out to its constituents through the Internet. The public web site (www.history.usmc.mil) has seen a marked spike in "hits" by researchers from around the globe looking for historical information on the Marine Corps. The Historical Reference Branch is working through a multiyear plan to digitize thousands of pages and images, so that researchers will be able to conduct research from afar over the Internet or receive information through e-mail. Currently using Microsoft's SharePoint for database purposes, the branch has already digitized more than 5,000 documents (tens-of-thousands of pages) and images. Field historians are following the example of the Historical Reference Branch and using SharePoint's database capabilities to house materials as they are collected in the field, which will mitigate the need to carry numerous external hard drives, thumb drives, and other storage media.

Through 89 years of changes, losses in personnel, the inevitable passing of colleagues and increases in responsibilities, the History Division's *raison d'être* remains the same—to perpetuate the study of Marine Corps history. As officers and enlisted Marines of today stand proudly on the shoulders of Marines like John Basilone, Presley O'Bannon, and Jason Dunham, the Corps' historians of

today uphold the sense of duty, excellence, and expertise of their beloved predecessors—Edwin McClellan, Joel Thacker, Henry Shaw, Benis Frank, and Edwin Simmons.

Annette Amerman is a historian in the Marine Corps History Division in Quantico, VA.

THE SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: A JEWEL IN PANAMA

By Amy Ballard

The museums of the Smithsonian might be considered the body of the Smithsonian Institution, but the research that goes on daily is its heart. Everyday, scholars behind closed doors and scientists out in the field study the arts and sciences “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge” as founder James Smithson wished. In addition to the museums, there are several world-renowned scientific research centers outside of the United States. One of the most interesting centers is the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). Located in the Republic of Panama, STRI is the world's foremost tropical biology research center. The institute contains a number of structures that reflect the history of the institute, the nation of Panama, and the growth of the former Panama Canal Zone.

The connection between the Smithsonian and Panama goes back to 1910 when a group of Smithsonian scientists traveled to Panama to study the area that is now covered by Gatun Lake. Their work provided important data to the engineers of the Panama Canal, which was completed in 1914. In 1923, the Smithsonian established a research station on Barro Colorado Island. Over the years, STRI expanded its operations, and by 1977, when the Panama Canal Treaty was signed, STRI occupied several U.S. military and Canal Zone facilities. The Panama Canal Treaty was an important turning point in the history of the institute. The treaty named STRI custodian of Barro Colorado Island and also stated that the Smithsonian could continue “conducting scientific research studies in the Republic of Panama.” When Panama assumed control of the canal after the 1999 cease date of the treaty, the nation granted STRI rights to properties in use and permission to use the properties rent-free.

Today, the world-renowned research institute is housed in several buildings that bear witness to the unique history of Panama and its relationship to the United States. Today, scientists from all over the world come to Barro Colorado

Island to study rare flora and fauna. The oldest building on the island is the visitors' center. This building was erected by Dr. James Zetek (1886–1959), the first director of the research station, as its first laboratory in 1924. It illustrates the style of Panamanian tropical architecture, prevalent in the Canal Zone, with overhanging eaves, a metal roof, cross-ventilation, wood and concrete materials, and wrap around verandahs to adapt to the dry and rainy seasons.

As STRI grew, the headquarters was moved from its first home on the island to the Ancon area of Panama City. Today, the headquarters of the institute is the Earl S. Tupper Center. This center, designed by Panamanian architect Octavio Mendez, was dedicated in 1989 on Ancon Hill in the Canal Zone, on the site of the Tivoli Hotel. The Tivoli was erected in 1906 for guests, one of whom was President Theodore Roosevelt, who wished to view the construction of the canal. The wooden hotel building was demolished in 1975 because of termite infestation. Today, a 1920s small concrete building that was formerly the hotel's kitchen is still standing. This structure, known as the Tivoli Building, contains support offices for STRI.

Near the Tupper Center is the “Ancon” building of STRI, located on the site of the former Gorgas Army Hospital. The site has always served as hospital grounds with the L'Hopital Central du Panama being the first occupant from 1882 to 1904 when the French began construction of the canal. Shortly after the United States took over construction in 1904, Colonel William C. Gorgas (1854–1920), a medical doctor who worked with Dr. Walter Reed to cleanse Havana, Cuba, of yellow fever, came to Panama to eradicate the disease. Only after Gorgas's cleansing of the area did the Americans begin work on the canal construction. Dr. Gorgas's base was the L'Hopital (renamed Ancon Hospital). Several years after Dr. Gorgas's death, Ancon Hospital was renamed Gorgas Hospital in his memory. Originally, the

Ancon building was an annex of the hospital mortuary. Designed in an Italianate style of reinforced concrete, it was constructed in 1916. STRI has used this building since 1965. A STRI scientist emeritus who resided there recalled, "My office for 25 years was the 'chem' lab with drains for the floor. Bodies also were transferred from us to them [the pathologists from the adjacent mortuary] and back on the first floor because the side of the building opened up with a huge landing platform." Today, the building's interior serves as labs and offices.

In 1913, Daniel Chester French and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. of the United States Commission of Fine Arts visited the Canal Zone to comment on the architecture. In their report, they wrote that "the canal itself and all the structures connected with it impress one with a sense of their having been built with a view strictly to their utility. There is an entire absence of ornament and no evidence that the aesthetic has been considered except in a few cases as a secondary consideration. Because of this very fact there is little to find fault with from the artist's point of view. The canal, like the Pyramids, or some imposing object in natural scenery, is impressive from its scale and simplicity and directness." While visiting Naos and Culebra, islands connected by a causeway at the Pacific entrance to the canal not far from Ancon, French and Olmsted said "one of these causeways between East Balboa and Naos is about 3 and 1/2 miles in length and it may come to be a favorite drive for the people of Panama." And indeed it has. STRI has several properties on the former grounds of Fort Amador and Fort Grant, located on this causeway. Many of the buildings are used for lab-

oratories. Interestingly, several former bunkers have been adapted for children's exhibits and education centers.

Within the past few years, STRI purchased property in Gamboa, a short drive from Panama City and near the Miraflores locks of the canal. The town of Gamboa was erected for workers on the Canal and divided into two zones or classes, Gold and Silver. The white professional workers were paid their wages in gold and resided in the Gold Zone, and the non-white workers, who lived in the Silver Zone, were paid in silver. Although the township began in 1911, many of Gamboa's structures were erected in the 1930s. According to a 1953 article in the *Panama Canal Review*, "it is one of the most attractive communities in the Canal Zone. Its community buildings are grouped within a fairly small area and its quarters-lined streets run up into the hills which during the late dry season blaze with the brilliant yellow guayacan or the pink and purple of other flowering trees." Much of the Silver Zone is now owned by STRI with structures that exemplify Panamanian architectural features of overhanging eaves, louvered windows, and good airflow.

STRI is an important part of the Smithsonian and is an engaged partner with its host, the Republic of Panama. The relationship of the Smithsonian and Panama will be celebrated in 2010. Please visit www.stri.org for more information on this important research bureau of the institution with its natural and architectural treasures.

Amy Ballard is a historic preservation specialist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.



Aerial view of the town of Gamboa, Panama

FEDERAL QUARANTINE OF WOMEN IN WARTIME AMERICA

By John Parascandola

Women have traditionally and unfairly borne the brunt of the blame for the spread of venereal disease for centuries. Women (and especially prostitutes and “promiscuous women”) were viewed by many health officials and others as the primary source of venereal contagion, almost as if venereal disease were transmitted in one direction, with the woman as the carrier and the man as the victim. This view often led to the forced quarantine and treatment of women with venereal disease by government authorities (generally male-dominated) in various cultures.

In the United States, females who were considered especially promiscuous were similarly seen as a particular threat in the spread of venereal disease. In wartime, this concern was especially prominent, as the government sought to protect servicemen and essential war workers against diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhea. During both world wars, the Federal government worked with local authorities to establish quarantine hospitals intended largely for women infected with a venereal disease.

As the United States entered World War I, the military pressured local communities to eliminate red-light districts in the areas around training camps. The federally established Commission on Training Camp Activities (CTCA) soon concluded, however, that closing the red light districts had only shifted prostitution to more clandestine forms. Frustrated by the difficulty of eliminating the practice, the CTCA adopted a new strategy, deciding that they would need a system of detention houses and reformatories to detain prostitutes. By this time, the CTCA had come to a similar conclusion with respect to women who were not actually prostitutes, but who were considered to be promiscuous (often called “charity girls”).

Treatment for syphilis involved repeated injections over a period of weeks of the new arsenical drug, Salvarsan, and often mercurial ointments as well. A full treatment of the disease could take many weeks, and the side effects of the drugs were unpleasant. Public officials had little confidence that prostitutes and other women whom they considered to be irresponsible would return to a clinic or physician every week for the treatment. Quarantining the women for the duration of the treatment, however, ensured that they would complete the course of therapy.

The federal government provided funds for the purpose of establishing detention homes for this purpose. More than 18,000 women, of whom 15,520 reportedly had a

venereal disease, were committed to institutions receiving Federal funding in the period between 1918 and 1920. These women were held on average for about 10 weeks. Since many women were incarcerated without documentation, it is difficult to be sure of the exact number. These incarcerations were generally carried out without a trial or legal due process. Michael Lowenthal’s 2007 novel *Charity Girl* provides a fictional (but based on historical fact) account of life at a detention center.

Many state and local governments passed laws requiring medical examination of citizens “reasonably suspected” of being venereally infected. A Virginia ordinance, for example, authorized health officers to examine vagrants, prostitutes, “persons not of good fame,” and others who might be suspected of having syphilis or gonorrhea. No one arrested under this law could be released on bail until examined and found to be free of venereal disease. Thirty-two states had passed laws requiring compulsory examination of prostitutes for venereal disease by March 1918, and the courts tended to uphold quarantine rulings.

The experience of World War I followed the age-old pattern of placing the major burden for the spread of venereal disease on women. The wartime vice programs discriminated against women and reinforced the double standard for sexual activity. There were no detention facilities built for the large-scale incarceration of men who had committed sexual offenses and/or were found to suffer from a venereal disease, although some men were held in detention during the war. There were of course opponents who protested this discriminatory treatment of women, but they were in the minority.

A similar system of quarantining women with sexually transmitted diseases was also established during World War II. Public officials were once again concerned that prostitutes would not comply with the treatment regimen without force. By the time of the Second World War, newer methods had been introduced for the treatment of venereal disease. Therapy for syphilis was still largely based on arsenical drugs, but techniques had been developed which allowed for the administration of the drugs over a much shorter period of time by intravenous drip or multiple injections (under medical supervision). Gonorrhea could be treated by the newly introduced sulfa drugs. These new methods seemed to offer more promise in terms of treating these women in a short period of time as in-patients in a hospital or clinic.

By late 1942, the Public Health Service (PHS) was developing plans for hospital facilities, to be operated by

state and local authorities with PHS assistance, “to provide care for prostitutes and other promiscuous females who have a venereal disease.” Funding for the hospitals was available to the states from the federal government under the Lanham Acts of 1941, which provided money for facilities that were considered necessary for defense purposes, as were the venereal disease quarantine hospitals. Additional funding was provided under the Venereal Disease Control Act of 1938. By 1947 there were 47 of these facilities throughout the United States, many of them located near Army or Navy training facilities or important war-industry cities. The capacities of these hospitals varied greatly, from perhaps a couple of dozen to over 300 patients.

“Suspect women” could be arrested on a variety of charges, such as vagrancy and loitering, or even “on suspicion.” One married woman was picked up when she stopped to eat lunch alone on her way home from her job as a waitress (an occupation that occasioned suspicion). She was charged with vagrancy and pressured to commit herself voluntarily to the quarantine hospital. However, she tested negative for venereal disease.

Admittance to a rapid treatment center was not always on a voluntary basis, nor were patients necessarily free to leave of their own accord. Many were confined to the centers under state laws involving the control of communicable diseases, i.e., they were considered to be quarantined. Not only were they detained in these facilities, however, but they were required to accept treatment until they had been cured of the disease. In addition to medical treat-

DON'T VISIT HOUSES OF ILL-FAME



If in doubt call at the nearest Hospital
for free and confidential advice

SAVE YOURSELF & YOUR FAMILY FROM V. D.

A WWII-era poster that warned Americans against venereal diseases.

ment, many of the centers tried to utilize some of the time that the women were quarantined to give them at least minimal vocational training. The purpose was to encourage the women to find gainful employment when they were released from the hospital, instead of going back to prostitution (if that had been their means of support). The PHS also made psychiatric and counseling services available to the centers, and encouraged them to provide recreational opportunities for the patients, such as dancing and singing.

The quarantining of women with venereal disease was a repeat of what had happened in the First World War. Once again women were made to bear the brunt of the blame for the spread of venereal disease. Once again, a wartime emergency situation provided a rationale for the forced quarantine of women. And once again, those who protested

against the violation of civil rights and discrimination involved in this system were in the minority and were generally overruled by officials and the courts. Perhaps it is not surprising that a government which interred thousands of Japanese citizens who were viewed as a potential threat in wartime would enforce a quarantine on venereally infected women who were also seen as a threat to the war effort.

John Parascandola is a retired Public Service Health historian and member of the SHFG Council. This article is an excerpt from the author's monograph, Sex, Sin, and Science: A History of Syphilis in America.

INTERNSHIPS IN FEDERAL HISTORY

Internship opportunities in federal history offices are diverse and extensive. Interns can make valuable contributions to a history program, and often these opportunities lead to permanent positions. 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 U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) does not have a formal internship program, but we do hire interns under the Federal Career Intern Program as well as employ students on a seasonal basis. The Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) provides students with employment on a full- or part-time basis for a period not to exceed one year while enrolled in an educational institution. The internship is renewable for as long as the student is enrolled. During the summer of 2008, the Center's Field Programs and Historical Services Division hosted two students: Mr. Michael Yarborough, a recent graduate of James Madison University, and Ms. Kelly McElligott, a senior at Messiah College. They spent the summer working in the Center's library and archives under the supervision of Mr. Frank Shirer. They will return to the Center during breaks in the academic year.

Program Goal: To assist the Center's staff in the performance of their duties while providing students with an opportunity to obtain firsthand experience as working historians in the federal history program.

Intern duties: Interns perform a variety of duties such as processing and cataloguing manuscripts; archivally preserving fragile items; conducting historical research and writing; sorting, organizing, and filing reference materials; and responding to a variety of inquiries for information.

Work location: Fort McNair, Washington, DC

Application requirements: Students can be hired on a by-name basis without having to formally apply for an internship position by way of a job announcement. The student must provide a resume and official school transcript or a statement from the school verifying current enrollment. Students are hired at up to a GS-4 level (YB-1 pay band under NSPS).

Web site: Information about the Center of Military History can be found at <http://www.history.army.mil/cmh-pg>

Contact: The Center's Administrative Officer is Ms. Shuntel Richard at (202) 685-2712. Her email address is shuntel.richard@hqda.army.mil



William Michael Yarborough worked at the Center of Military History during the summers of 2007 and 2008 under the Student Temporary Employment Program. He is a 2008 graduate of James Madison University with a BA in History and Philosophy. This fall he begins graduate studies at George Mason University.

My two summers working in the CMH's Field Programs and Historical Services Division provided me with the chance to witness and participate in some of the great work its men and women do preserving Army history and actively supporting current Army activities at home and around the globe. My primary duties were in the Historical Resources Branch where, among other support activities, I assisted in cataloging the Center's holdings of Army Regulations and the Historical Reference Collection. The latter cataloging project was particularly interesting because the collection is an invaluable trove of speeches, pamphlets, and monographs. In the Force Structure and Unit History Branch I helped with processing a large backlog of Organizational History Files, organizing its Medical Branch TDA files, and writing a short summary of the 1989 U.S. incursion into Panama, OPERATION JUST CAUSE. Finally, for the Field and International Branch I assisted in 2007 with the biannual Conference of Army Historians where I had the chance to meet many of the men and women currently writing Army History. Overall, I am honored to have had these opportunities and am proud to have made a contribution to the Army and the country.

IN MEMORIAM:

Dr. Walter B. Hill, Jr., passed away on July 29, 2008. Dr. Hill was a longtime archivist and historian at the National Archives and Records Administration and a leading authority on the documentation of African Americans in federal records. A senior archivist and subject area specialist in Afro-American History, Dr. Hill held a doctorate in American History from the University of Maryland. He joined the National Archives in 1978. In his nearly three decades at the National Archives, Dr. Hill has published a wide range of articles, guides, and other materials about African American history, both for the agency and for other organizations. He was a commissioner on the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and had served on panels and committees for the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. Dr. Hill was also a consultant and adviser to the Organization of American Historians and chaired the organizations Historical Documentation and Research Committee. Before his passing, Dr. Hill praised the National Archives as “a special place for me in my professional life and my work is a testimony to the institution that allowed me to navigate the rich history of Americans and in particular African Americans.”

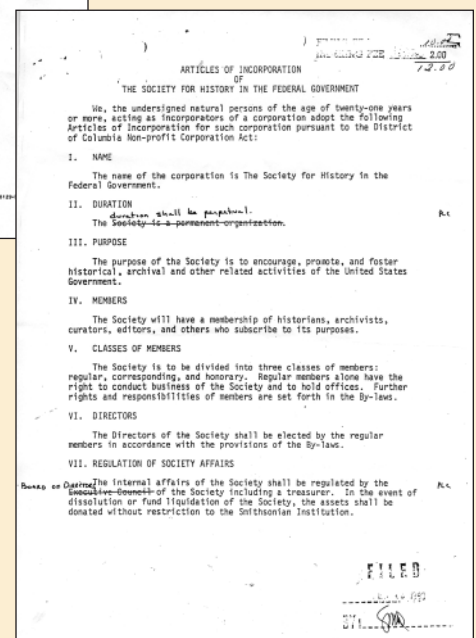
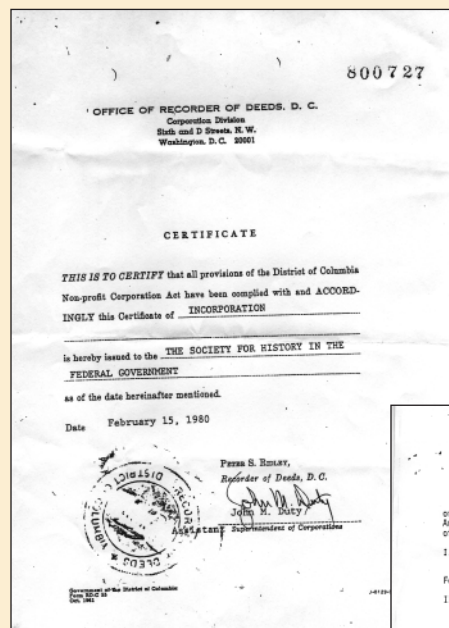
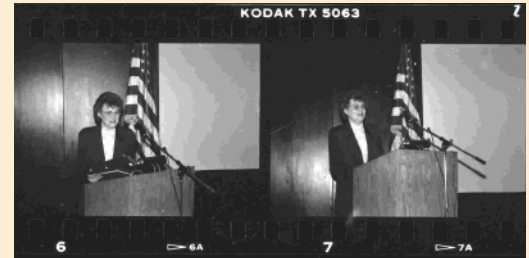
John E. Taylor, a long-time archivist at the National Archives whose encyclopedic knowledge of World War II intelligence records and his ability to locate them made him legendary among students, journalists, authors, and historians, died September 20 at his home. He was 87. Over the years, Mr. Taylor assisted thousands of individuals—from best-selling authors to college students—researching books, dissertations, articles, and term papers. Researchers from around the world have cited him for his grasp of history, an ability to recall historical events, and where the records about them could be found. The National Archives has a collection of 857 books on intelligence and espionage, based largely on research at the Archives, that are included in the John E. Taylor Collection. Most of them are signed by the author and cite Mr. Taylor’s help in the acknowledgements, and many were from Mr. Taylor’s personal library. Mr. Taylor was born in 1921 in Sparkman, AR, and graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1945. He joined the National Archives the week World War II officially ended in September 1945. At the Archives, Mr. Taylor handled records dealing with the War Production Board, intelligence activities in World War II, the immediate postwar years, and Nazi and Japanese war crimes. A National Archives employee for 63 years, he was often asked when he would retire, and his standard answer was, “Not this week.” Mr. Taylor was honored by a number of organizations for his work in assisting researchers. Among those awards was the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Society Distinguished Service Award in 2006.

FROM THE ARCHIVES SHFG FOUNDING DOCUMENTS

Charles Downs, SHFG Archivist

As shown on the Certificate of Incorporation document, the Society for History in the Federal Government was incorporated in the District of Columbia on February 15, 1980. Three “Incorporators” were required by the DC Non-profit Corporation Act. They were Jack Holl, Philip Cantelon, and Anna K. Nelson. Dr. Cantelon’s initials (PLC) appear next to several handwritten changes made to the document (only page one of three shown). In one of these changes, the duration of the Society was reworded from “a permanent organization” to “perpetual.”

Photos of Drs. Holl and Cantelon have appeared previously in this feature, so it seems only fair to provide a photo of Dr. Nelson this time, but no such photo could be found in the SHFG Archives. Finally, in a folder labeled only “Photographs,” negatives and contact prints were found that seem to have been taken at the 1988 SHFG Annual meeting, when Dr. Nelson received the Society’s prestigious Franklin Delano Roosevelt Award. The two frames from the contact print showing Dr. Nelson accepting the award are reproduced here. For more information on the SHFG Archives, write to cfdowns@earthlink.net.



MAKING HISTORY

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Chief Historian Charles J. Gross, Ph.D., and ANG Historian Susan Rosenfeld, Ph.D., published an illustrated monograph, *The Air National Guard at 60: A History in November 2008*. They also completed preparation of an Oral History interview with Lt. Gen. Daniel James, III, former ANG Director, and submitted it to the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell AFB, Alabama on November 4, 2007. Dr. Gross also published "100 Years of Military Aviation: A Chronological History of the Air National Guard and Its Antecedents, 1908–2008." In January 2008, Senior Historian David P. Anderson published "Marine Night Fighter Aerial Victories in the Korean War," in *Fortudine*. He also published "Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One: The Vanguard of Marine Aviation," *Marine Corps Gazette*, March 2008. On April 18, 2008 in Ogden, Utah, Dr. Anderson presented "The Role of the Air National Guard in Hurricane Katrina Relief Operations" on a Society for Military History (SMH) panel "Military Support to Civil Authority: From the Pax Britannica to Hurricane Katrina." ANG Historian Dr. Janet Valentine organized the session.

Dr. Valentine participated in a roundtable at the Society for Military History Conference, April 19, 2008, "Publishing at the Electronic Frontier: Buying and Selling Military History." She also presented a review of Allan Millett's *The War for Korea, 1945–1950: A House Burning* (University of Kansas Press, 2005) at Military Classics Seminar, May 20, 2008. Dr. Valentine also serves as the senior Book Review Editor for H-War.

ANG Historian Alan Meyer delivered a paper, co-authored by then CMSgt Anderson, "The Air National Guard's Evolving Role in Low Intensity Conflict: Engaging Non-State Actors at Home and Abroad," delivered October 16, 2007 at the Air Force Historical Foundation's Air and Space Conference in Arlington, Virginia. With Kenneth Finlayson, Mr. Meyer published "Operation MEDUSA: Regaining Control of Afghanistan's Panjwayi Valley," in *Veritas: Journal of Army Special Operations History*, Vol. 3, No. 4, 2007, pp 1-13. Mr. Meyer organized a panel and co-presented a historiographical paper with Dr. Jeremy Kinney, "Aviation History in the Wider View Reconsidered," at the annual conference of the Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) in Washington, DC, October 18–21, 2007.

HISTORY ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED (HAI)

Archivists cataloged approximately 800 rare books owned by the Petersburg National Battlefield. The park, located in south-central Virginia, commemorates the nine-month siege of Petersburg by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant during the final phase of the Civil War. HAI archivists identified conservation concerns and provided descriptive information through the creation of a catalog record for each volume. HAI archivists also processed approximately 68 linear feet of material owned by the George Washington Birthplace National Monument. Located approximately 38 miles east of Fredericksburg, Virginia, the national monument preserves and interprets the history and resources associated with George Washington. HAI archivists rehoused collection materials into acid-free archival document and map folders, records center cartons, document cases, flat boxes, binder boxes, clamshell boxes, newspa-

CALL FOR PAPERS

Society for History in the Federal Government *Online Journal*

The Society seeks papers for *Federal History*, its new online, peer-reviewed history journal to be published in winter 2008. The journal will promote scholarship on all aspects of the history and workings of the federal government, and of the developmental relationships between American society and the U.S. military or U.S. government, 1776 to the present. 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

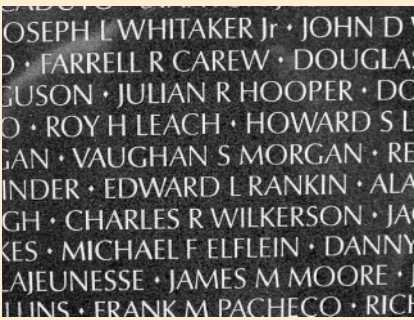
per boxes, and film cans. For more information about HAI, call 301-279-9697 or visit <http://www.historyassociates.com>.

KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Imagine Abraham Lincoln. Now, as we approach the 200th anniversary of his birth, prepare to see Lincoln differently. "Beyond the Log Cabin: Kentucky's Abraham Lincoln" explores Lincoln's connections with Kentucky, the perspective his Kentucky friends and acquaintances provided his life and actions, and the inspiration his legacy continues to contribute to American ideals. Designed by Gallagher & Associates, an internationally renowned design firm committed to creating immersive museum experiences, "Beyond the Log Cabin" features vivid imagery and unique artifacts from across the nation. Join us for "Beyond the Log Cabin" and explore the complex relationship between Abraham Lincoln and his native state of Kentucky. The exhibition opens to the public on October 21 and will run through June 6, 2009, at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort, KY. For details, see www.history.ky.gov.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

NASA's celebration of its 50th anniversary on October 1 includes a special web site at <http://www.nasa.gov/50th/home/>. The site features information on Future Forums, the lecture series, and online publications. A two-day special conference titled "NASA's First 50 Years: A Historical Perspective" will take place on October 18 and 29. Session themes include Human Spaceflight and Life Sciences, Space Science, and Earth Science and Applications. New publications include *Exploring the Unknown: Selected Documents in the History of the U.S. Civil Space Program, Volume VII, Human*



Spaceflight: Projects Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo, edited by John M. Logsdon with Roger D. Launius; *Rockets and People, Volume III: Hot Days of the Cold War*, by Boris Chertok; and *Remembering the Space Age: 50th Anniversary Conference Proceedings*, edited by Steven J. Dick

and Roger D. Launius. The latest issue of NASA's newsletter, *News and Notes*, features coverage with images of the agency's exhibits and programs at the recent Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival on the National Mall. The newsletter can be viewed online at <http://history.nasa.gov/nltrc.html>

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

The National Archives has partnered with Footnote.com to produce an interactive Web site on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial (<http://go.footnote.com/thewall>). The Web site allows a full panoramic view of The Wall with the ability to zoom in on any name. Clicking the name provides detailed information on the soldier. A total of 58,256 veterans were killed or missing in the Vietnam War. *National Geographic* photographer Peter Krogh took

6,301 images of the wall's panels and, with the help of Darren Higgins, used six computers to stitch 1,494 images into a single 5-gigapixel image of The Wall. The National Archives supplied the information from service records and casualty reports. In the process of assembling the site, Footnote.com found that there are about 70 names that are duplicates or misspellings, 8 names are those of women, 2,056 are listed as "body not recovered," and the average age is 22.8 years old.

The site can be searched by name, enlistment type, branch of service, hometown, or other categories. The information includes full name, rank, grade, specialty, home town, race, religion, marital status, gender, date of birth, tour start date, casualty date, death date, age, cause of death, location of death (ground, air, or sea), body recovery; country, province, casualty location, branch of service, enlistment type, years served, major command, company, battalion, wall panel and line. For some soldiers, there is an image. Footnote members can add images and comments, such as school memories. The site also provides newly digitized Vietnam photos from the National Archives. Related sites include Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund (www.vvmf.org), National Park Service Vietnam Veterans Memorial (www.nps.gov/vive/), The Wall-USA (www.thewall-usa.com/), and (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_Veterans_Memorial).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

"American Place: The Historic American Buildings Survey at 75 Years" celebrates the accomplishments of the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) through more than 50 photographs, drawings, and objects. HABS began in 1933 as a Works Progress Administration effort to put unemployed architects to work surveying, drawing, and photographing America's architectural heritage. The exhibit, at the U.S. Department of the Interior Museum in Washington, DC, will run through November 14, and is open to the public. For more information, check www.doi.gov/interiormuseum.

The National Park Service has awarded nearly \$1.4 million in grants to preserve historic battlefields. The 32 grants support such projects as underwater archeology at the Revolutionary War battlefield at Valcour Island in Vermont, documentation of the Revolutionary War battlefield of Snow's Island in South Carolina, a survey of Montana's Indian battlefields, mapping of the World War II Battle of Midway in the South Pacific, and a cultural landscape survey of the World War II Kiska Battlefield in Alaska. For more information, check www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp.

In the late fall of 1932, after three decades of construction costing more than \$2 million, the first automobile passed over the entire 50 miles of the Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park. The National Park Service formally dedicated the Sun Road on July 15, 1933, with park superintendent Eivind Scoyen calling it "the most beautiful piece of mountain road in the world." The park and hundreds of revelers – including some who had been there in 1933 – celebrated the road's 75th anniversary on June 27. The Going-to-the-Sun Road was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1997, and is the subject of a National Park Service Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan. For more information, see www.nps.gov/glac and www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp.

The New Bedford Whaling National Historic Park celebrated its new Corson Maritime Learning Center in May with an open house for more than 300 people. Senator Edward M. Kennedy gave the keynote address, saying "What you have all built here will ensure that generations to come will learn about New Bedford's remarkable history and enduring spirit." See www.nps.gov/nebe.

CALL FOR PAPERS SHFG Annual Conference for 2009

The Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG) is now accepting proposals for individual papers or panels for our 30th anniversary annual meeting, which will take place on Thursday, March 19, 2009, at the National Archives and Records Administration (Archives II), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland. Proposals on any aspect of federal government history and history practice will be considered and are encouraged, and we also invite proposals relating to the theme of "Thirty Years Young: Meeting New and Future Challenges and Opportunities in Federal History." SHFG welcomes submissions from historians, archivists, librarians, curators, graduate students, and others engaged in the study of federal government history, regardless of whether or not they are federal employees. The deadline for proposals is December 1, 2008. Please mail proposals to: 2009 Program Committee, Society for History in the Federal Government, Box 14139, Ben Franklin Station Washington, DC 20044 or contact the program committee by email via mreis@historyassociates.com. You can also check the SHFG Web site for information on the conference at <http://www.shfg.org/>.

NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute has released its schedule of professional seminars for the period September 2008–June 2009. The state-of-the-art classes aim to serve “those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of our cultural heritage.” Classes include “Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places,” “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” and others critical for professional in the professional preservation environment. The schedule is available at www.npi.org.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) has recently published a new brochure that is available to the public. Entitled *Brigadier John Tiltman: Giant among Cryptanalysts*, it presents the story of a man who has been described as the greatest cryptanalyst of his time and the best cryptanalyst ever to work for the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), Great Britain’s equivalent of NSA. Brigadier Tiltman’s career spanned two World Wars, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and most of the Cold War. After retiring from GCHQ in 1964, he served as a consultant to NSA until 1980. He left the cryptologic field at the age of 85.

The CCH has almost 30 history monographs and brochures that can be ordered at no cost. These cover a wide range of topics and historical periods. Our most frequently requested publications are *Eavesdropping on Hell: Historical Guide to Western Communications Intelligence and the Holocaust, 1939–1945*; *Masked Dispatches: Cryptograms and Cryptology in American History, 1775–1900*; *The Quest for Cryptologic Centralization and the Establishment of NSA: A Priceless Advantage: U.S. Navy Communications Intelligence and the Battles of Coral Sea, Midway, and the Aleutians*; and *The Venona Story*. A complete list of our publications can be found on the NSA Web site at www.nsa.gov under “Historical Publications.” Readers may also order publications directly from the CCH by e-mailing history@nsa.gov, by calling 301-688-2338, or writing to the Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road, Fort George G. Meade, MD, 20755-6886.

The Center has also announced a call for papers for our biennial Symposium on Cryptologic History. The Symposium will occur on 15–16 October 2009 in Laurel, Maryland. The theme for the Symposium will be “Global Perspectives on Cryptologic History.” We will consider all proposals submitted relating to any aspect of this topic. The deadline for submission, to include a minimum two-page topic prospectus, a brief source list, and a biography, is January 10, 2009. Selected presenters will receive notification by March 1, 2009. For further information, please contact Dr. Kent Sieg, symposium coordinator, at 301-688-2336 or kgsieg@nsa.gov.

NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

On June 23, 2008, retired Rear Adm. Jay A. DeLoach assumed the helm as the 13th Director of Naval History. Born in San Diego, California, DeLoach was both the son and grandson of Chief Petty Officers. After graduating from high school in the spring of 1974, DeLoach followed the family tradition of naval service by attending the U.S. Naval Academy, as a member of the Class of 1978. As the new Director of Naval History, DeLoach is developing a vision statement that he calls the *2008 Roadmap for Naval History*. During his July 15 talk at the future Cold War Gallery, DeLoach exclaimed, “The central theme of the roadmap is putting out historical products with a purpose. These products must be accurate and

relevant, world-class history for a 21st century Navy, and reflect the Navy’s one message, many voices, philosophy.” Understanding that the Naval Historical Center serves multiple audiences, DeLoach sees as a priority greater coordination and outreach by the Naval Historical Center to provide support to the highest levels of the Navy headquartered in the Pentagon as well as the Navy’s operational forces and Marine Corps.

Recent publications from the Naval Historical Center highlight the scholarship of the professional staff and their efforts to bring the Navy’s history to various audiences. Those works include Edward J. Marolda’s *The U.S. Navy in the Korean War* (Naval Institute Press) and Robert J. Schneller’s *Anchor of Resolve: A History of U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/Fifth Fleet* (GPO). Sarandis Papadopoulos coauthored *Pentagon 9/11* (GPO), a publication of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Dr. Schneller’s *Blue & Gold and Black: Racial Integration of the U.S. Naval Academy* (Texas A&M Press) and John Darrell Sherwood’s *Black Sailor, White Navy: Racial Unrest in the Fleet during the Vietnam War Era* (NYU Press) cover important issues in modern naval history. Rounding out the new releases are *Interpreting Old Ironsides: An Illustrated Guide to USS Constitution*, edited by Charles Brodine, Michael Crawford, and Christine Hughes, and a *Visitor’s Guide to the Naval Historical Center* by senior publications editor Sandra Doyle. Finally, Michael Crawford oversaw the preparation and publication of *The World Cruise of the Great White Fleet: Honoring 100 Years of Global Partnerships and Security* (GPO).

As part of an ongoing project to preserve and improve access to records maintained by the Navy’s archives, the Center has overseen the digitization of thousands of classified messages; paper records relating to the Vietnam War; more than 50,000 aviation, ship, and deck log records; and a number of out-of-print Center publications, including documentary editions on the Quasi-War with France and the Barbary Wars. The Center’s Naval Warfare Division is working with other naval commands to determine if surface ship deck logs should be archived electronically, as is now being done by the submarine force.

The Center has recently processed two important record collections. The first is manuscript collection of Adm. Stansfield Turner. The admiral was active in the military, academia, and politics throughout the Cold War era. Over 280 boxes of materials will soon be available to researchers. The second collection consists of the papers of Lt. Jonathan S. England, who served in World War II aboard torpedo boats in the South Pacific. He was a classmate and fellow PT boat skipper of John Kennedy. He saved a great deal of material, and the family approached the foundation for assistance in preservation and processing. These materials are now available for research.

NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR OCEANIC HISTORY

Clark G. Reynolds Award Established

The North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) announces the establishment of the Clark G. Reynolds Award to be presented to the author of the best paper by a graduate student delivered at its annual conference. The prize will consist of assistance in publishing the essay in *The Northern Mariner*, the journal cosponsored by NASOH and the Canadian Nautical Research Society, membership in NASOH, a handsome plaque, and the author’s choice of 10 books published by the University Press of Florida. For more information, go to <http://www.nasoh.org/>.

OFFICE OF HISTORY & PRESERVATION, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Since 2004, the Office of History and Preservation (OHP) has conducted oral history interviews to preserve the history of the U.S. House of Representatives and to make it more accessible to Members, staff, scholars, students, and the general public. Overseeing the first oral history program for the House, OHP has recorded audio interviews, as well as several video interviews, with a wide variety of House employees: committee, Member, press gallery, and floor staff; Pages; and House Officers. The collection of the stories and experiences of people who have worked on Capitol Hill greatly contributes to the historical record of the U.S. House of Representatives. Detailed descriptions of legislative processes and procedures, personal and political anecdotes, and recollections about the evolving nature of the institution, represent an untapped but vital source of information about the inner workings of Congress. Copies of audio and video interview recordings will eventually be archived at the Center for Legislative Archives at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the Library of Congress. In addition, select interviews will appear on the Web site for the Clerk of the House.

Attention trivia fans! Since January 2007, the Office of History and Preservation has an extensive set of House History Highlights available on the Office of the Clerk Web site (<http://clerk.house.gov>). Readers can find details about some well-known and some lesser-known events in House history: Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois breaking a gavel on the House Floor (June 23, 1906); Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed and the “disappearing quorum” (January 29, 1890); a brawl on the House Floor involving Matthew Lyon of Vermont and Roger Griswold of Connecticut (February 15, 1798); the traditional U.S. Capitol Easter Egg Roll (April 21, 1876); or the 1953 Congressional Baseball Game (June 6, 1953). Accompanied by a historical photograph or image of an object from the House Collection, each story contains links to other relevant sections of the Clerk’s Web site including the *Biographical Directory* (<http://bioguide.congress.gov>), *Women in Congress* (<http://womenincongress.house.gov>), and *Black Americans in Congress* (<http://baic.house.gov>). For more information about this and other House history projects, contact the Office of History and Preservation at (202) 226-1300 or visit http://clerk.house.gov/art_history/index.html.

SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE

The Senate Historical Office has published *Pro Tem: Presidents Pro Tempore of the United States Senate Since 1789*. Observers of Congress know that the Senate president pro tempore is one of our national legislature’s three constitutionally mandated officers, along with the vice president and Speaker of the House. Few, however, are acquainted with the diversity of background and accomplishment of the 87 senators who have held that post since 1789.

Pro Tem traces the development of the office in four brief essays and features biographical profiles and photographic images of its 87 occupants. This 120-page softbound volume illustrates that the Senate, from its earliest days, elected its most exemplary members—individuals who brought to their rulings an extra measure of gravity and respect. *Pro Tem* offers stories that demonstrate how much the Senate has changed throughout its 219-year history—and how much it strives to maintain the ideals of its 18th-century creators. Available from GPO (stock # 052-071-01475-6, \$40) and from the Senate Gift Shop (202-224-7308).

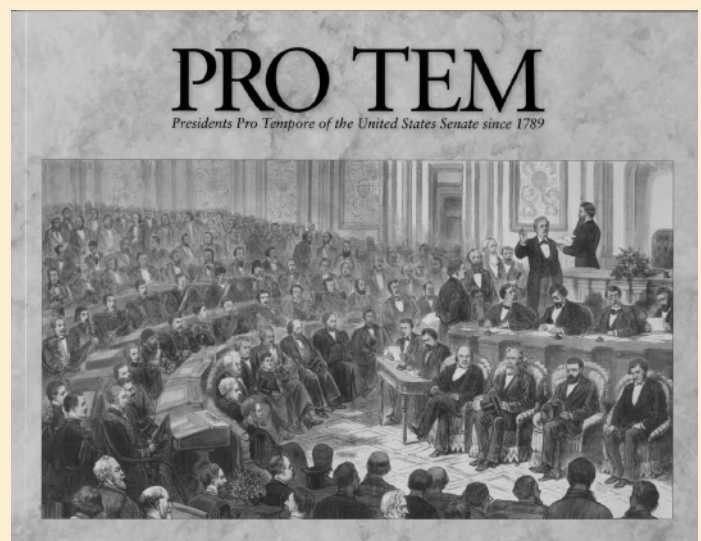
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Michael J. Neufeld (Chair of the Division of Space History) has won the 2008 Richard W. Leopold Prize of the Organization of American Historians for *Von Braun: Dreamer of Space, Engineer of War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007). The prize is presented every two years for the best book by a historian in government service. In addition, the book was a finalist in the biography category of the *Los Angeles Times* Book Prizes. The book will appear in paperback by Vintage in November 2008.

On June 14, 2008, NASM opened its newest exhibition: *Space: A Journey to Our Future*. Roger Launius, Margaret Weitekamp, and Jennifer Levasseur of the NASM Division of Space History led a broad effort to bring this traveling exhibition to NASM, where it will remain open until January 11, 2008. Highlights of the exhibition include: a Lunar habitat where visitors can experience what it might be like to live on the Moon; an up-close look at NASA’s Constellation Program and a model of the Orion capsule, the spacecraft that will take human explorers back to the Moon; an illustrated timeline of NASA’s 50 years of space exploration; and the multimedia 360-degree “Future Theatre.”

Thomas Lassman has recently joined the staff of the Division of Space History at the National Air and Space Museum as the new curator for rocketry after 1945. He replaced the recently retired Frank Winter. He joined the division on June 9 after spending three years working on the Defense Acquisition History Project at the U.S. Army Center of Military History. He has a Ph.D. from The Johns Hopkins University in the history of science and technology and recently completed a monograph, *Sources of Weapon Systems Innovation in the Department of Defense: The Role of In-House Research and Development, 1945–2000*, which will be published this year. Dr. Lassman is currently outlining a new writing project on the history of weapons research and development in the U.S. Army’s primary manufacturing arsenals from 1945 to 1962.

Roger D. Launius and Howard E. McCurdy examine current approaches to space exploration and its alternatives in their new book, *Robots in Space: Technology, Evolution, and Interplanetary Travel* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008). It focuses on the continuing debate between advocates of human and robotic flight—those who dream of humans venturing to Mars and



beyond and those who embrace the use of machines to conduct scientific investigations. The authors survey the literature, outline the progress of space programs in the United States and other nations, and assess the current state of affairs to offer a conclusion that for humans to traverse the cosmos they must embrace and entwine themselves with advanced robotic technologies.

U. S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center of Military History has issued several publications that detail the development of different institutional aspects of the U. S. Army. Robert S. Cameron's *Mobility, Shock, and Firepower: The Emergence of the U. S. Army's Armor Branch*, offers a case study of the development of the Army's armor branch from its beginnings in World War I to a mature, operational status at the close of World War II. Richard G. Davis's *The U. S. Army and Irregular Warfare, 1775–2007*, is a compilation of 15 papers written by academics from leading colleges and universities within the United States and around the world. The contributors examine irregular warfare in a wide and diverse range of circumstances and eras to demonstrate how Americans have found themselves acting as insurgents, counterinsurgents, or both. Finally, Thomas C. Lassman's *Sources of Weapons Systems Innovation in the Department of Defense*, is a broad overview of changing institutional patterns of technological innovation within the Defense Department's major weapons laboratories. For additional information about these publications, please contact Bryan Hockensmith at 202–685–2625, or bryan.hockensmith@hqda.army.mil.

U. S. MARINE CORPS HISTORY DIVISION

A scholarly publishing enterprise established in 2008, Marine Corps University Press (MCU) seeks to further the vision, educational objectives, and curriculum of Marine Corps University through scholarly dialogue. Its works advance knowledge of international security, strategy, and warfighting concepts. In addition to publishing scholarly books, the press will launch a peer-reviewed academic journal in 2009. The press developed from the vision of the faculty and administration of Marine Corps University and its president, Major General Donald R. Gardner. It was officially launched in August 2008 in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of Marine Corps University.

MCU Press is based with the Marine Corps History Division at Marine Corps University, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia. The first publication from the press is LtCol David Benhoff's "Among the People." According to Benhoff, the work is a photo essay of, "Where the rubber meets the road. Marines are interacting with Iraqis on a personal level, there is genuine cooperation—even friendship. The photographs portray what occurs the vast majority of the time, and I don't think most Americans realize this; it is my hope this book will add to the complete picture by illustrating the 'no better friend' aspect of the fight—a critical element of earning and maintaining the good will of the people and thus our long-term success." For more information, go to <http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcupress/index.htm>.

HOLIDAY RECEPTION

The SHFG Holiday Reception will be held in the Archivist's Reception Room of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, on Wednesday, December 10, 2008. Since the National Archives can no longer stay open after 6, the reception will take place in late afternoon, from 5 to 6:30. Mark your calendars! All current and prospective members are welcome.

FEDERALIST CALENDAR

Oct. 20–23, 2008. Association of Records Managers and Administrators, 53rd Annual Conference and Expo. Las Vegas, NV. Visit <http://arma.org/conference/2008/index.cfm>

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

Oct. 28–29, 2008. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Conference. “NASA’s First 50 Years: A Historical Perspective.” Washington, DC. Visit <http://history.nasa.gov/50tannasaconf/>

Nov. 6–8, 2008. Mid-Atlantic Regional archives Conference (MARAC), Conference, “Making History Local.” Silver Spring, MD. Visit <http://www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/conferences/conferences.html>

Nov. 13–15, 2008. Historical Society of Washington, D.C. 35th Annual Conference on Washington, D.C. For information, contact Yvonne Carignan, chair, carignan@historydc.org (202) 383-1850

Jan. 2–5, 2009. American Historical Association (AHA). Annual Meeting, “Globalizing Historiography.” New York, NY. Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual/2009/index.cfm>


Mar. 26–29, 2009. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting, “History Without Boundaries.” Seattle, WA. Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings/2009/call.html>

Apr. 2–5, 2009. Society for Military History. 76th Annual Meeting. “Warfare and Culture.” Murfreesboro, TN. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/conf.html>

Apr. 2–5, 2009. National Council on Public History (NCPH). Annual Meeting, Providence, RI. Visit <http://www.ncph.org/Conferences/2009/tabid/304/Default.aspx>

June 25–27, 2009. The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Annual Conference. Falls Church, Virginia. Visit <http://www.shaftr.org/meeting09/index.htm>

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