

### FEDERAL HISTORY SINCE 9/11

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, brought sweeping changes to the federal history community. This is the first installment of a series of articles written by government historians, archivists, and academicians that examines many of the changes the federal history community has undergone since that bright September morning a little over three years ago.

#### THE ARMY HISTORICAL PROGRAM AND 9/11

by *BG John Brown, USA (Ret)*

The horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, were a turning point for the Army Historical Program, just as they were for the nation as a whole. The day before we motored along in an identifiably inter-war period, mindful of deployments overseas but nevertheless focused on an Army Transformation envisioned as maturing over a decade or more. The day after we were at war, and immediate needs trumped long-term goals whenever the two were in competition. The Center of Military History's mission remained the same, to

inform, educate, and professionally develop soldiers and their leaders to prepare them for an uncertain and challenging future by collecting, preserving, recording, studying, interpreting, and publishing military history for the Army, the nation, and the world,

but a wartime footing dictated considerable change in activity, focus, and resource allocation.

In its most visible post 9/11 activity the Army Historical Program has mobilized and deployed Military History Detachments (MHDs) to support operations at home and overseas. Thus far twenty-five of these three-soldier units have come on active duty, many of them serving for more than a single one-year tour. Fifteen deployed to Iraq and six to Afghanistan. These hunter-gatherers of the history program have facilitated the retirement of records, preserved historically valuable documents, interviewed key or illustrative players, set aside artifacts and photographs, constructed chronologies, and provided historical services to the two- and three-star commands to which they are assigned. Augmented by individual reservists and combined into larger groupings, they also formed the historical offices of such major commands as CENTCOM's Combined Force Land Component Command (CFLCC). They have borne

witness to the course of Operations NOBLE EAGLE, ENDURING FORCE, and IRAQI FREEDOM, and have sent masses of material to the Center of Military History (CMH) and other repositories. Over 1,000 oral history interviews are on hand from the attack on the Pentagon alone, for example, serving as one of the principal documentary resources for accounts of 9/11 in the National Capitol Region. For another example, MHDs in the field overseas sent back 1,600 interviews recorded during the single year of 2003.

The deployment of the MHDs and individual augmentees has been a miniature version of the deployment of the Army at



*MAJ David Johnson (center), Cdr 101st MHD, interviews MPs in Iraq.*

large, with all of the rigors and vagaries of preparing, training, equipping, and transporting units that go with it. This has placed extraordinary demands upon the historical leadership and staff at CMH, Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC). To sustain the pace, MHD training sessions have doubled from once to twice a year, and redeploying units have been retrained to accommodate significant personnel turnovers. In addition, members of the  
*(See "Army Historical Program" Continued on page 5.)*



## President's Message

*Suzanne White Junod*

As in all other areas of life in these United States, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have also had widespread repercussions across the federal history community. In this issue of *The Federalist*, a diverse group of historians and archivists examines the far reaching consequences of the attacks. Priscilla Jones recounts the pivotal role 9/11 played in establishing a history office within Homeland Security. Don Ritchie and Betty Koed of the Senate Historical Office recount how the Senate was evacuated that fateful day and discuss the staff's efforts to document the event. Our armed services have shouldered much of the burden of prosecuting the Global War on Terror, and some of them share their assessments of the attack and its aftermath. Finally, as in many things federally historical, the National Archives has the final word since it has responsibility for maintaining the records.

SHFG is currently conducting its annual membership renewal drive for the 2005 year online. Please log on and renew at [www.shfg.org](http://www.shfg.org) before the annual meeting. Doing so will save us time and postage and will assure you a renewed membership at last year's rates. While you're at the web site, print out the registration information for this year's annual meeting. The meeting will be co-located with that of the Oral History Association of the Mid-Atlantic Region (OHMAR) at the new Wiley Building in College Park, Maryland. Many members have expressed an interest in oral history, and we hope the meeting will attract a large turnout. In addition to our regular meeting on Thursday, March 17, please consider attending OHMAR's meeting on Friday, March 18, as well as the workshops sponsored by both organizations on Saturday, March 19. I realize that the business meeting hardly ranks as the highlight of our annual meeting, but this year I would ask our members to please plan to stay and attend. The SHFG Council is wrestling with some important issues. Refreshments will be provided.

By the time you read this, Allen Weinstein will likely have been confirmed as the new Archivist of the United States with the support of federal historians. Our Society has some interesting opportunities for the future as well. Groundwork for a National History Center is being laid under the auspices of the American Historical Association. I urge you to consider becoming a founding member of the Center (through the CFC) as we consider whether the Society as a whole should make this commitment. Finally, the National Coalition for History, to which we belong, is considering a possible merger with the National Humanities Alliance. This could become a serious issue for federal historians, and I will give a full briefing

at the business meeting. We also need to consider the future of our publications including *The Federalist* and *The Occasional Papers*, so we would like your impressions and input on that as well. So you can see that we have many reasons to gather together this spring and stay for the business meeting. I look forward to seeing you all again as we convene in College Park.

*Suzanne White Junod is Historian for the Food and Drug Administration, and President of SHFG.*

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## GRACE UNDER PRESSURE: THE SENATE IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2001

by Donald A. Ritchie and Betty K. Koed

All of the qualities that have made the United States Capitol the most prominent symbol of American democracy have also made it a prominent target for enemies of the American government. In its first two centuries the Capitol was burned by British troops and bombed by political dissidents in 1915, 1971, and 1983. Two Capitol police officers gave their lives protecting the building and its occupants from an armed assailant in 1998. Heightened security followed each of these incidents. But events on September 11, 2001 threatened the Capitol in an even more insidious fashion. Washington authorities had good reason to suspect that the fourth hijacked plane that day endangered the Capitol Building. Capitol Police hastily evacuated members, staff and visitors and closed the Capitol complex. The Senate and House reconvened the next morning, but on September 13 an erroneous bomb threat interrupted a session of the Senate, and the Senate wing of the Capitol was once again evacuated.

Even before these incidents, offices of the Senate had begun devising Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) and preparing "fly-away" kits should the need arise to relocate offices and conduct sessions of the Senate outside of the Capitol. Subsequently, staff involved in the evacuations on September 11 and 13 revised their plans in light of the actual experiences, which had been more haphazard than anticipated. Then on October 15, 2001, a letter containing a lethal amount of anthrax was delivered to the office of Majority Leader Tom Daschle in the Hart Senate Office Building. The Capitol Physician's office immediately began testing staff for exposure and distributing medication. Two days later, all of the Senate office buildings were closed for testing. While the Russell and Dirksen Buildings reopened the following week, the Hart Building remained closed for three months, displacing fifty senators' offices and many support staff.

At the request of the Secretary of the Senate, the Senate Historical Office conducted a series of debriefing interviews with key Senate personnel immediately after the September evacuations, while events were fresh in people's minds. In October, the Historical Office itself was displaced from its Hart Building office and operated in temporary space provided by the Senate Library. Returning to the Hart Building in January 2002, the historians resumed the project, paying additional attention to how offices

continued to function during their months of displacement, without files, equipment, and adequate working space. The Historical Office provided the interviews to the Senate leadership for planning for future contingencies. It then sealed the interviews for twenty years until they are open for general research.

Those who were interviewed recalled their personal experiences in getting the news on September 11 and of being evacuated. They commended the valor of the police who remained at their posts despite potential danger, but also pointed to problems with the system of alerting staff of the need to leave, and of inadequate guidance once outside the buildings. Some staff volunteered to remain close to the Capitol and offered their services to keep the telephone switchboards operating. Some became involved in briefing senators and representatives and maintaining a flow of accurate information. Some had responsibility for increasing the security of the Capitol complex.

The closure of the Hart Senate Office Building for three months followed an act of biological terrorism that exposed thousands of individuals to a deadly form of anthrax, and yet no one in the Senate became ill from that exposure. Many individuals and offices devoted long weeks and months to testing and solving the problem of decontamination on an unprecedented scale. While the cleanup was in progress, senators and staff devised means of operating outside of their offices. For some, the problems entailed finding space, telephones and computers to carry on their responsibilities; for others like the Senate's Disbursing Office it meant continuing to provide full financial services without access to records, or for the Stationery Room to provide supplies without access to inventory and without regular deliveries of orders. Interviews with

the directors of these offices demonstrated the ingenuity, personal sacrifice, and determination their offices employed in meeting the challenge.

The interviews also recorded a high degree of collegiality that existed as offices shared space and lent supplies. Staff made do with whatever the circumstances provided, with a camaraderie that helped everyone cope with the stressful times. John F. Kennedy defined courage as grace under pressure, and the actions of the Senate as a collective body and as individuals certainly met that definition in September 2001. The interviews that the Senate Historical Office conducted revealed a collective intention to enable the U. S. Senate to perform its constitutional functions no matter what the circumstances.

*Donald A. Ritchie is Associate Historian and Betty K. Koed is Assistant Historian in the Senate Historical Office.*



Following delivery of an anthrax-contaminated letter on October 15, 2001, The Hart Office Building was closed for three months.

## ESPIONAGE HISTORY IS SUBJECT OF ANNUAL HEWLETT LECTURE

More than 80 SHFG members and guests crowded into Washington's La Colline Restaurant on October 14, for the Society's annual Hewlett Lecture and Dinner—one of the largest groups ever to attend the event. The highlight of the evening was the Hewlett Lecture, presented by noted intelligence historian David Kahn.

In his lecture, Kahn discussed research into the history of American intelligence-gathering and codebreaking, and focused on the life and career of Herbert O. Yardley, generally regarded as the founder of cryptology in the American military. Yardley is the subject of Kahn's new book, *The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail: Herbert O. Yardley and the Birth of American Codebreaking*.

Before the advent of radio and the development of signals or communications intelligence during World War I, Kahn explained, American intelligence had been sporadic, subjective, often inaccurate, and gathered largely by untrained amateurs. In 1917, Yardley transferred from a position at the State Department to the War Department, receiving a commission as a first lieutenant in the Army to establish MI-8—the American military's first ongoing unit for analyzing communications intercepts. His greatest success, however, came during the Second Washington Naval Conference of 1920–21, when he was able to give the U.S. delegation an upperhand in the negotiations by cracking the Japanese diplomatic codes.

Kahn described Yardley's early successes and the emergence of his rivalry with the legendary cryptologists William and Elizabeth Friedman. He then covered the strange twists in Yardley's career after Secretary of War Henry Stimson closed MI-8 in 1929, issuing his famous dictum that "Gentlemen do not read other gentlemen's mail."

Suddenly unemployed, Yardley published an account of his codebreaking exploits in a 1931 book, *The American Black Chamber*, which he hoped would earn him a quick and easy windfall. Instead, Yardley earned only the enmity of the American intelligence community. In addition, rumors began to circulate that Yardley had actually sold decrypted messages back to the Japanese, thereby causing them to change their codes and ciphers. Based on his examination of Japanese foreign ministry records, however, Kahn concluded that the allegations were groundless—and perhaps were fabricated by an embarrassed Japanese government, eager to discredit Yardley.

*The American Black Chamber* and the subsequent rumors made it impossible for Yardley to resume his career in codebreaking, even after the outbreak of World War II. He relied on an unsteady income as a writer, and—in keeping with his playboy image—hustled for cash on golf courses and gambling tables, winning bets as an expert golfer and poker player.

In addition to his biography of Yardley, Kahn has written several acclaimed volumes on the history of intelligence, including *The Codebreakers: The Comprehensive History of Secret Communications from Ancient Times to the Internet* (1967; revised, 1996); *Hitler's Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II* (1978; reprinted 2000); *Kahn on Codes: Secrets of the New Cryptography* (1983); and *Seizing the Enigma: The Race to Break the German U-Boat Code, 1938–1943* (1991; reprinted 1998). He has also published numerous articles in both scholarly and popular journals; has taught at Yale, Columbia, and New York University; and in 1995 was selected as Scholar-in-Residence at the National Security Agency. A graduate of Bucknell, Kahn earned his doctorate at Oxford. Until his retirement in 1998, Kahn enjoyed a distinguished parallel career as a journalist, culminating with his appointment as op-ed editor of the Long Island, NY, daily newspaper, *Newsday*.

The Hewlett Lecture is named in honor of Dr. Richard Hewlett, the retired Historian of the Atomic Energy Commission and long-time Senior Vice President of History Associates Incorporated.



### SHFG ANNUAL MEETING

This year the SHFG annual meeting will be co-located with that of OHMAR (Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region). The SHFG meeting, which will focus on oral history in the federal government, will be on Thursday, March 17, 2005. The OHMAR meeting will be on Friday, March 18, and will explore the use of oral history within the larger context of the history of science. On Saturday March 19 the two organizations will jointly sponsor a series of workshops devoted to oral history and doing business with the federal government. All of the meetings and workshops will be held at the Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building in College Park, Maryland.

Preliminary programs and registration material is available on the SHFG and OHMAR web sites. Members of each organization are encouraged to attend the other's annual meeting and may register by paying member rates.

**(Army Historical Program, continued from page 1)**

Army Historical Program have mobilized and deployed individually—in some cases, for other than historical purposes because of their positions in the Reserve Component—curators have gone to theater to assist in collecting artifacts, and Army artists have traveled widely to create an interpretive visual record. All of this activity has been subject to extensive after action review and, even as I write, updates and improvements in relevant field manuals and regulations are ongoing.

Wartime activities inevitably shifted the focus even of those not directly involved with troop deployment. Official inquiries to CMH ran up to five hundred a month as the Army Staff and others sought studies, information papers, and briefings on homeland defense in the past, former military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, counterinsurgency, previous Army occupations, terrorism, biological warfare, de-Nazification, southwest Asian history, and a host of other subjects relevant to the Global War on Terrorism. Historians were expected and welcome at Operations Center update briefings in the Pentagon and overseas. A resort to history manifested itself at many levels, as commanders at each echelon sought to make the best possible decisions, and often included historical materials among their resources when doing so. Sometimes they found help in unexpected places. The Afghan fighting, for example, put a premium on rifle marksmanship at longer ranges, causing sudden interest in replacing the M16 with the venerable M14 in the hands of some troops. The Army Museum System had M14s and, more importantly and uniquely, a full inventory of the technical manuals and field manuals associated with them. The official interest in military history was paralleled in the civilian sector. Hits on the CMH website, for example, climbed from two million a month prior to the Global War on Terrorism to over nine million a month today.

Changes in focus dictated changes in resource allocation. For our writing historians the most valuable resource is time. The flood of inquiries threatened to overwhelm CMH's small Historical Services Branch, and soon spread throughout the Center at large. Some of this was because some inquiries required specialized personal expertise that happened to reside outside of the Historical Services Branch, but most resulted from volume alone. Many of the subjects led outside of familiar territory, and involved considerable background research. Inevitably such major projects as the definitive official histories of the Vietnam War and the Cold War began to slip. Conversely, the demand for brief, quickly written "cargo pocket" accounts of such operations as Afghanistan and Somalia surged. At this same time specialists in the Organization and Unit History Branch found themselves challenged by geometrically increased requirements to track unit deployments and service credits while also pushing forward with Army Transformation. The shift to more numerous, highly modular, and interchangeable "Units of Action"—still to be specifically named—will raise their bar even higher. Less pressing priorities necessarily will suffer.

Within the Army Museum System, money has been an issue as well as time. The recent but necessary diversion of Military Construction (MILCON) funds will probably delay the Support Center for the National Museum of the United States Army (NMUSA) by about a year. Across the country, tightened security restrictions have greatly reduced visitors to most Army museums, with consequences for gift shop receipts that are so often helpful. Conversely, troop visitation—when the troops are not deployed—has remained strong. Commanders and non-commissioned officers make it a point to have troops likely to be in harm's way as familiar with their history and heritage as possible.

Some resourcing news has been good news. The Army's leadership has been mindful of our challenges, and has permitted us somewhat more use of directed military overstrengths (DMOs), Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs), and MHDs for service within CONUS itself. The National Guard contracted two historians specifically to assist in accounting for their burgeoning campaign participation and some, although certainly not all, Army agencies have done a fine job of rendering their electronic records organized and accessible. In the interest of harvesting military billets for other purposes a number of uniformed Army Historical Program positions have been civilianized to include, at least temporarily, my own.

Since September 11, 2001, the Army Historical Program has reflected the Army it serves, an Army at war. Immediate operational and organizational needs are our priority, although we continue to pursue longer-term projects as best we can. Our goal is to be positioned to provide the best possible coverage of the history and heritage of the American Soldier, now and in the future.

#### WILLIAM S. DUDLEY RETIRES

William S. Dudley, Director of the Naval Historical Center since 1995, retired on September 29, 2004. The Center congratulated him with a reception for his 30 years of government service. The speakers included Adm. John B. Nathman, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and retired Adm. James L. Holloway III, Chairman of the Naval Historical Foundation. Dudley began his career as a naval officer aboard the destroyer USS *Cromwell*, 1960–63. He went on to earn his Ph.D. in history and teach at Southern Methodist University. He became a supervisory historian at the Center in 1977, was promoted to Senior Historian, and then became Director, Naval Historical Center, and Director of Naval History for the Chief of Naval Operations in 1995. Dudley applauds recent naval historical research, writing that "social, administrative, and technological history topics are now developing as acceptable fields for study and publication. . . . younger historians are opening new windows on the Navy's past and the topics are exciting." He urges Navy leadership to support "the historical activity that is now occurring on its behalf." The Director defined his retirement with the notice, "Gone Sailing."

## SOCIETY HOSTS ITS ANNUAL HOLIDAY RECEPTION

The 2004 SHFG Holiday Party proved highly successful, with almost 70 members and guests taking part in the festivities at the National Archives Jefferson Room. Those attending enjoyed a hot and cold buffet as well as refreshments, sharing their accomplishments of the year. Participants also heard from Society President Suzanne Junod, who noted the postponement due to illness of the ceremony honoring Past President Roger Launius. Members should rest assured that Roger will receive his award in the near future.



President Suzanne White Junod (left) welcomes Society members, and is joined (left to right) by Secretary Randy Papadopoulos, Vice President Don Steury, and Treasurer Rick Peuser.

As well, attendees recognized long-time member Abraham Orlovsky for his achievements with the National Federation of Federal Employees. The Executive Council has expressed its thanks to Secretary Randy Papadopoulos and Treasurer Rick Peuser for their diligence in making the event a success.



George Chalou recognizes Abraham Orlovsky for his achievements.



## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DHS HISTORY OFFICE

by Priscilla Dale Jones

My job as the Chief Historian of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security—indeed the department itself—would not exist were it not for the terrible events of 11 September 2001. Less than one month after the attacks, President George W. Bush established within the White House the Office of Homeland Security, under the leadership of Assistant to the President for Homeland Security Tom Ridge, the former governor of Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of Homeland Security was established as the fifteenth Cabinet-level department by the Homeland Security Act of 2002,<sup>2</sup> and Tom Ridge was sworn in as the first Secretary of Homeland Security in January 2003. The component agencies joined the new department shortly thereafter, and the official establishment of the department took place on 1 March 2003.

In 2002, before the Homeland Security Act was signed, members of the federal historical community began expressing interest in establishing a DHS history office. Dr. Bruce Craig of the National Coalition for History, for example, wrote to Senators Robert C. Byrd and Joseph Lieberman and other legislators encouraging them to include a history office in the new department. The act, in the end, did not include such a provision. But Senate Report 108-86, which accompanied the fiscal year 2004 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security,<sup>3</sup> contains language requested by Senator Byrd encouraging Secretary of Homeland Security Ridge to establish a departmental history office. The report maintains that a knowledge of history is critical to effective policy making, makes recommendations as to the mission of the history office, and briefly comments on funding requirements. The relevant paragraph reads as follows:

*Office of History.*—Knowledge of historical precedent, historical context, and institutional history is critical to effective decision making. The Committee [on Appropriations] encourages the Secretary to establish a departmental history office. The mission of this office should be to produce, oversee, and coordinate the production of a range of reference, policy, and historical background assessment papers; to provide expert historical knowledge essential for informed decision making; to maintain the institutional history of the Department; to provide professional assistance to the historical and archival activities of the directorates and bureaus within the Department; and to produce such documentary collections as may be deemed necessary. The Committee notes that there will be funding requirements for establishment of such an office which may require the submission of a reprogramming required by section 605 of this Act.<sup>4</sup>

In early October 2003, the Department of Homeland Security advertised for a civil service historian to be the department historian and to establish the DHS history office. I joined the department on 24 February 2004, after applying for the position in October and sitting three interviews. During the last, with my future boss, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Susan Neely, I met Secretary

Ridge. The Historian position is situated in the Office of Public Affairs, and Assistant Secretary Neely's access to and close working relationship with Secretary Ridge have proved of great benefit to my work and to the establishment of the DHS History Office.

Just over one week after I began work at DHS, I was afforded the opportunity to attend the ceremony at the Ronald Reagan Building, led by Secretary Ridge and President Bush, commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of DHS. Since then, my duties have included attending a variety of senior leadership meetings and briefings and a number of other important events and milestones as the new department takes shape. I attribute this access to the keen sense of history on the part of senior DHS leaders, particularly—but by no means exclusively—Secretary Ridge, Deputy Secretary James Loy, and Assistant Secretary Neely.

As I settled into the department, I determined that my initial efforts should focus on four priorities: establishing the Historian position and setting its direction; records preservation; planning the oral history program; and staffing the DHS History Office.

The Department of Homeland Security is a part of the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities and has close ties to the Departments of Defense and State. I believed, even before beginning work at DHS, that the historical offices of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and of the military services could provide particularly useful models and procedural guidelines for the new DHS History Office, which was also created in the early years of a war—the war on terror.

My first priority was to draft a strategic plan for my position and the DHS History Office. To prepare for this, and because of my own experience with the Air Force History Office (AFHO), I met with senior federal historians Jack Neufeld of the AFHO; Dr. Alfred Goldberg of the Historical Office, OSD; Dr. Richard A. Baker of the U.S. Senate Historical Office; and Dr. Roger Launius of the National Air and Space Museum. I also benefited from early conversations with a number of other historians, including Drs. Jeffery Rudd; George Watson and Roger Miller of the AFHO; Michael Gorn of the NASA Dryden Research Center history office; and Rebecca Welch of the OSD history office.

The Department of Homeland Security is the most far-reaching and complex reorganization of the federal government since the creation of the Department of Defense in 1947 and represents a major departure in the way the United States defends itself.<sup>5</sup> I wanted to ensure that the vision, mission, core values, goals, and objectives of the DHS History Office were consistent with those of the department of which it is a permanent part. To do this, I drafted and designed the strategic plan for the DHS Historian in accordance with the principles and format set out in the 2004 DHS strategic plan—and, I believe, in accordance with high scholarly standards.<sup>6</sup>

I also wanted the Historian's strategic plan to highlight what in my view is a primary function and unique contribution of federal government historians in departments like DHS: the production of classified monographs for the benefit of current and future senior

leadership. It is vital for the preservation of the institutional memory of the Department of Homeland Security that the first function of its historian and permanent historical staff should be to research and write classified studies, unclassified versions of which should be made public whenever possible. I firmly believe that history is an important avenue by which the U.S. public can come to know the department. But, the strategic plan emphasizes, the primary aim of the DHS history program should be the production of classified studies.

I briefed Secretary Ridge and his senior leadership on the strategic plan at a meeting of the under secretaries on 14 April 2004. I then drafted a charter formally establishing the position of Historian within the department and setting out its core responsibilities, which Secretary Ridge signed on 10 August 2004. According to the charter, the Historian's duties fall under three main headings:

- Record and disseminate:

Recording, collecting, preserving, describing, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating the history of the department through classified and unclassified historical studies based on primary research and prepared in accordance with the highest scholarly standards.

- Leadership support:

Providing to principal Headquarters DHS leaders continuing historical information, analysis, and perspective vital to their planning, policy development, and decision-making efforts.

- Awareness and understanding:

Contributing to the awareness, understanding, and in-depth study of the history of the department through a wide range of classified and unclassified publications, symposia, and seminars designed to appeal to diverse audiences.

Other duties of the Historian and functions of the History Office involving coordination with other DHS offices and component agencies, and the formalization of the Historian's access to senior leadership and their records, will be addressed in future management directives.

My second priority was to preserve DHS records, an issue I brought to the attention of Assistant Secretary Neely in May 2004. With her assistance, and that of Deputy Secretary Loy and his chief of staff, Tom Paar, I successfully urged the dissemination of an official memorandum from Under Secretary for Management Janet Hale to employees throughout DHS on their responsibilities to preserve federal records, including e-mail and other electronic records. I have also worked to prevent the loss of electronic records of departing employees, particularly senior leaders, and, with the assistance of Duncan Campbell, Secretary Ridge's chief of staff, I have worked with information technology staff to preserve the records of several high-level departing employees. I am now participating—together with IT staff, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Office of General Counsel and the Privacy Office, and the Senior Records Officer—in the drafting and implementation of formal exit procedures that will ensure the

## LIFE AFTER 9/11: U.S. MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION

by COL Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR

The aftermath of the terror strikes of 11 September 2001 have had a dramatic, but not unprecedented, impact on the Marine Corps historical program. As in prior wars and contingency operations, the division immediately began to emphasize the first leg of its triad mission—COLLECT, preserve, and present. Like a pig swallowed whole by a python, however, the ramifications of the war are slowly working their way through the system. The striking difference for current members of the division staff, of course, is the length of this conflict, which has easily surpassed any military event since the Vietnam War.

### Collect

Over the past few decades, the Marine Corps has developed two primary means of acquiring information on wartime operations. The first is the command chronology (CC), a summary of a unit's activities produced by the unit itself. The CC was instituted early in the Vietnam period. Unlike its predecessor historical reports of World War II and Korea, generated solely by units in combat, the CC has been required of all units in peace and war. (Traditionally the frequency for engaged units has shifted from semi-annual to monthly, but that change regrettably was not re-instituted for the current war.) The CC provides the commander with the opportunity to record all information relevant to the story of the unit. Although a valuable tool, quality varies depending on the emphasis placed on it by the commander and the skill of those actually assigned to compile it. Nevertheless, it provides a baseline record of billet holders, activities, and key dates.

The second and often more important source of official information comes from field historians. These personnel are sourced from the division's Marine Corps Reserve detachment. In most cases they are academically trained historians (or at least have another relevant advanced degree) with demonstrated skill as a writer and considerable experience in a field environment, all capped by specific training in the field history specialty. Since 9/11, the division has mobilized more than a dozen Marines and deployed them to hot spots overseas—in some cases, more than once. The field historian conducts oral history interviews (often soon after or even in the midst of significant operations), gathers useful documents (in both paper and electronic form, as appropriate), records impressions of events observed in person, and selects military artifacts for acquisition by the Museum Branch. Since 9/11, the field historians have

generated more than 2,000 interviews and collected tens of thousands of documents. The interviews form a keystone of future historical effort since they are targeted at individuals who held critical billets or who performed in a noteworthy manner, plus a sample of "average" people whose experience is representative of the whole. Collection of artifacts has been the most daunting challenge, given increasingly stringent restrictions on bringing weapons back into the country. It is entirely possible that official military museums will have to acquire such artifacts from outside sources when it comes time to fabricate displays covering these operations.

### Preserve

The key preservation problem in the modern era, as with most other historical programs, is the handling of electronic information. It is difficult enough to make sure that such material ends up in the official Marine Corps archives, but we have not yet solved the challenges of acquiring enough electronic storage space or migrating records forward as

hardware and software change. With enough money these issues can be handled, but that is in short supply as the budget is understandably focused on supporting the men and women on the front lines.



MAJ Carroll N. Harris (left), a Marine field historian, interviews CWO2 Craig A. Meyer at Ali Al Salem, Kuwait.

### Present

The division already is engaged in telling the story of the role of the Marine Corps in events since 9/11. The Writing Section of the History Branch has planned a series of softcover monographs that will parallel the set created to cover Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Projected topics include the contributions of the Marine Corps Reserve, operations in Afghanistan, an overview of the invasion of Iraq from the viewpoint of the senior Marine headquarters in the field, volumes dedicated respectively to the air, ground



combat, and logistics elements that fought the first phase of the war, and a monograph focused on the stabilization phase. Writers (in many cases those who observed the events first-hand as participants or field historians) are already at work on several of the titles. These first-blush accounts will not only provide an initial narrative to Marines and the public, but also will generate additional input and comment from those who served, thus aiding eventual drafting of a final official history.

The division also is planning to include a temporary exhibit on the current war in the changing gallery of the new National Museum of the Marine Corps, which is under construction at Quantico, Virginia. Like the monographs, this interim display will serve until a more permanent exhibition is mounted in gallery space that will be built in phase II of the project.

### The Future

The division itself is undergoing change in the midst of war. In 2002 the Marine Corps transferred its entire historical program from the Commandant's special staff to the Marine Corps University in Quantico. More recently, the Corps has decided to break up the division, with the Museums Branch and the history writing program becoming stand-alone entities, and the archival function transferring to the University's Gray Research Center. This will include a physical move of current division operations at the Washington Navy Yard to Quantico. The new method of organization will take effect during 2005 and will be tested immediately by the stress of war.



### (DHS History Office *continued from page 7*)

preservation of the electronic records of departing employees, starting with senior leaders.

My third priority was to lay the groundwork for a department-wide oral history program. After initial research and consultations with fellow federal historians—especially Dr. Donald A. Ritchie of the Senate Historical Office—and with staff of the Office of General Counsel and the Privacy Office, I prepared a draft questionnaire and the necessary legal forms. The program was announced online and in print in the weekly DHS newsletter, and a contract will soon be signed for interview transcription services. I am now engaged in conversations with the senior leadership about their careers and tenure with the department and with other current and past employees who have first-hand knowledge of the work of the Office of Homeland Security and the establishment of the department. My fourth priority was to promote the hiring of additional staff. From the time of my first job interview at DHS, I had believed that more hands would be needed to carry out adequately the tasks

involved in establishing a proper history function. In the strategic plan for my position and office, I recommended that several additional staffers be added, with a staff historian and an archivist heading the list.

The initial thought was to hire a contract historian. But in late July 2004, I was gratified to learn from Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Tasia Scolinos that she and Assistant Secretary Neely had decided to assign a full-time, permanent civil service slot to the History Office. With this important adjustment, the contract position could be set aside for an archivist and the permanent position could be devoted to a civil service historian. I drafted the job announcement for the staff historian position, and it was advertised in December 2004. In the meantime, I had written a statement of work for contract archival services, and DHS contracting officials awarded the contract to History Associates Incorporated in late September.



*Vice President Richard Cheney (left) and Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge tour the Homeland Security Operations Center.*

By the end of 2004, it appeared that the DHS History Office was off and running. A strategic plan had been drafted and briefed to the Secretary and his senior leadership, a charter had been signed by the Secretary, and a management directive was being drafted to further formalize the Historian's access to senior leaders and their records; federal records, particularly electronic records, were being preserved and an exit procedure was being drafted and implemented; an oral history program was underway; and a contract archivist had been hired, with a permanent civil service historian soon to follow.

<sup>1</sup> Executive Order no. 13228, Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council, signed by President Bush 8 Oct 2001, 66 *Federal Register* 51812 (10 Oct 2001), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011008-2.html>.

<sup>2</sup> *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, H.R. 5005, 107th Cong., 2d sess., Public Law 107-296, 25 Nov 2002, 116 STAT. 2135-2321.

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2004*, H.R. 2555, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Public Law 108-90, 1 Oct 2003, 117 STAT. 1137-1157.

<sup>4</sup> Senate Report 108-86, p. 9. In a letter dated 15 Oct 2003, Senator Byrd urged Secretary Ridge "to establish a departmental history office"; the senator concluded by asking the secretary to keep him "apprised of...[his] efforts." I am grateful to Dr. Craig for describing, in our meeting on 3 Feb 2003, his own considerable efforts in this regard, for bringing to my attention the history of history at DHS, and for loaning to me copies of these and other papers documenting the early interest in establishing a history office at DHS.

<sup>5</sup> Dr. Alfred Goldberg, the Historian of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, suggested that the creation of the Department of Homeland Security was, in fact, a larger, more complex enterprise than was the establishment of the Department of Defense. Dr. Goldberg pointed out that even the DoD reorganization did not bring together so many disparate agencies. His comments were made during my 9 Mar 2004 meeting with him at the OSD Historical Office, Washington, D.C.

<sup>6</sup> *Securing Our Homeland: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Strategic Plan* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Homeland Security, 2004).

*Priscilla Dale Jones is Chief Historian at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.*



## "THE PRICE OF FREEDOM" EXHIBITION OPENS

*By David Allison*

On Veterans Day, November 11, 2004, the National Museum of American History opened its latest exhibition, "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War." The 18,200-square-foot display surveys the history of 16 American wars, from the French and Indian War to the ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Primary attention is devoted to the War of Independence, the Civil War, World War II, and Vietnam. The exhibition has three principal themes:

- Wars have been defining episodes in American history—they have shaped the nation's fundamental values, its boundaries, and its role in world affairs.
- Wars have been multifaceted, with political, social, economic, and technological dimensions as well as military dimensions.
- Wars have demanded great personal sacrifice, on both the battlefield and the home front.

The display is organized chronologically and uses a series of large photo-mural compositions to set the tone in each of the sections. The main thrust of the presentations is to survey principal elements of American conflicts, including their causes and consequences. Equal weight, however, is devoted to providing personal perspectives on war, from soldiers and civilians alike, and people of all rank and circumstance. These are provided in both "My View" interpretation panels scattered throughout the exhibition, and a series of "Voices" interactive terminals included at five locations in the exhibition, each with five stories that provide a variety of

views on America's military experience. The exhibition includes over 850 original objects, ranging from George Washington's uniform to Colin Powell's fatigues. It includes dozens of weapons, uniforms, and other military objects, but also medals, artwork, documents, dresses, battlefield relics, and a baby bonnet. The

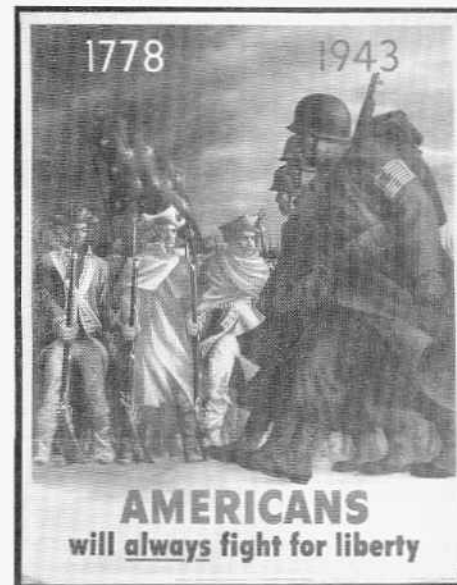


largest artifacts are a Huey helicopter that flew in Vietnam and a jeep from World War II. The smallest are gold flakes from the California gold rush. The exhibition includes a variety of media, including a slideshow of 120 Civil War Images, a silent video about World War I, newsreels surveying World War II, clips from U.S.O. shows, and a video wall summarizing the evolution of the Vietnam War.

*From the exhibition: George Washington's uniform (above) and a poster extolling the American sacrifice for freedom across the centuries.*

After tracing over 250 years of America's wars, the exhibition concludes with a gallery on the Medal of Honor, the highest

American recognition for valor in combat—again focusing more on the stories of award recipients than on the award itself. A final video presentation, "Fighting for America" uses quotations from Americans from Thomas Paine to soldiers fighting in Iraq in a presentation that highlights military service and sacrifice to the nation.



The exhibition is supported by a series of publications devoted to outreach. Visitors can pick up an "interactive" brochure in the exhibition and create a souvenir of their trip to the museum. An extensive website, <http://americanhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory> provides additional information on the content of the exhibition, especially the artifacts. An exhibition book is available in the museum shop. Finally, a teacher's guide, which is available both in print and as a download from the website, translates exhibition content into explorations for students and teachers. The exhibition is permanent and is open to the public daily, 10 am-5:30 pm.

*David Allison is Project Director for "The Price of Freedom."*

## NARA'S RECORDS OF CONCERN POLICY

by Steven D. Tilley

In the wake of the events of September 11, 2001, NARA began to re-evaluate access to certain previously open records and reinforced screening procedures for records that were not yet open for research. In doing so, NARA sought to prevent access to records that might support terrorist activities.

Documents and other materials withheld from research under this program have been designated "Records of Concern." Any records withheld under the records of concern (ROC) program must contain information that can be withheld from disclosure under one of the exemptions established in the Freedom Of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552 as amended). The Department of Justice has instructed agencies that it is proper to withhold information that could be used to harm the government under exemption (b)(2). Exemption (b)(2) exempts from disclosure records that are "related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency." Court rulings have resulted in the exemption encompassing two types of information. The first category relates to internal matters of a relatively trivial nature, which is referred to as "low (b)(2)." The second category relates to more substantial internal matters, the disclosure of which would result in circumvention of a legal requirement, referred to as "high(b)(2)." The Office of Information and Privacy (OIP) in the Department of Justice is the lead office within the government on Freedom of Information Act policy. In its *Freedom Of Information Act Guide and Privacy Act Overview*, the OIP states:

In light of recent terrorism events and heightened security awareness, and in recognition of the concomitant need to protect the nation's critical infrastructure (both its elements and records about them), the second category of information protection afforded by exemption (b)(2) is of fundamental importance to homeland security. Careful application of exemption (b)(2) to properly assess and, where applicable, withhold sensitive . . . information . . . is essential."

In December 2001, NARA representatives attended a meeting at the White House where they briefed a number of agencies, including representatives of the National Security Council, on our records of concern policy. The agency representatives were impressed with the policy, praising it as a model for other agencies, citing the cautious but careful approach taken in identifying possible records of concern. It was noted that a heavy-handed approach involving total closure of a wide variety of records was not acceptable.

At the same time, a NARA-wide oversight committee was established to develop policy for the program. The committee was made up of representatives of headquarters and regional NARA offices. NARA began to identify boxes that contained potential records of concern so these records would not be taken to the research room before screening. A team was established to begin screening these potential records of concern.



*The National Archives Building at College Park, Maryland.*

## 9/11 COMMISSION RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO NARA

by Robert Spangler

In August 2004, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (the 9/11 Commission) announced that it would transfer legal custody of its records to the National Archives for permanent preservation. The records were physically delivered in a series of transfers over several weeks, with the final transfer taking place on September 30. The records will be closed to the public until January 2009.

Several divisions of the Office of Records Services—Washington, DC, were and continue to be involved in the transfer and subsequent preservation of these important records, which are generally anticipated to be among the most significant and prominent ever received by NARA. Since the 9/11 Commission was created by the Congress, its records are considered to be legislative, so The Center for Legislative Archives is the primary custodial unit. Since the records exist in many different media, other custodial units also play an important role in preservation, such as the Electronic and Special Media Division, for the large number of electronic records involved.

The records include a variety of paper and electronic documents representing source material from various government agencies, as well as the work of the 9/11 Commissioners and their staff. Thousands of source documents have been scanned into PDF form in a document management system, which was also transferred to NARA. Other source material includes digitally recorded audio interviews of victims' families, emergency response workers, and others involved in the 9/11 tragedy; digitally recorded video of the official Commission proceedings; transcripts of interviews with government officials; flight tracking data from September 11; and a large body of e-mail messages reflecting both the internal messages of the Commission and e-mail sent from the public.

NARA is currently hosting continued operations of the Commission's web site ([www.9-11commission.gov](http://www.9-11commission.gov)). This will ensure at least immediate and ongoing access to a large part of the publicly available portion of these invaluable records.

*Robert Spangler is an Information Technology Specialist, NARA, Electronic and Special Media Records Services Division, Office of Records Services—Washington DC.*

On March 19, 2002, the White House issued formal guidance on the need to protect information, both classified and unclassified, that is similar in nature to NARA's records of concern policy. The memorandum, signed by White House Chief of Staff Andrew H. Card, Jr., was entitled "Action to Safeguard Information Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Sensitive Documents Related to Homeland Security." This memorandum noted the responsibility of agencies to safeguard records containing information that should not be disclosed inappropriately. The memorandum stated that the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) and the OIP were directed to prepare guidance for reviewing information "... regarding weapons of mass destruction, as well as other information that could be misused to harm the security of our Nation and the safety of our people." The ISOO and the OIP guidance, also dated March 19, 2002, with the same title, followed the approach offered in NARA's briefing. These documents confirmed that agencies should take a measured cautious approach in reviewing documents. This continues to be the basis of our policy on records of concern.

Our policy is designed to ensure that only records appropriate for public release are available for research. In most cases, this policy resulted in only slight delays for researchers and the withholding of a very small amount of information. This policy is designed to prevent access to four general types of information that might aid terrorist or other groups that wish to cause harm to the government or individual citizens. These are:

1. Identity theft – deny access to information that could be used to assume the identity of another individual, especially through the protection of social security numbers for living persons.

The issue of identity theft has become a major concern for groups and individuals interested in protecting personal privacy. For NARA, this concern is shown in our policy on protecting, where practical, the social security numbers of living individuals. The social security number has become the entry key into the lives of most Americans because of its ubiquitous use by government agencies, Federal, state, and local, and private organizations. NARA is somewhat insulated from other types of personal privacy data since this type of information, such as home addresses, telephone numbers, and similar information, has usually lost its intimacy by the time the records are in our legal custody. The social security number, however, has a permanent role in all our lives, and the passage of time does not diminish its importance.

2. Public sites and infrastructure – deny access to information that could be used to target public buildings or other public sites or components of the national infrastructure.

There is little doubt that it is necessary to protect information relating to critical systems, facilities, stockpiles, and other assets. The review of this information must be directed at identifying and withholding only that information that is truly critical for homeland security. The necessity of this cautious and careful policy was stated

in the ISOO and OIP guidance mentioned above:

The need to protect . . . sensitive information [related to America's homeland security] from inappropriate disclosure should be carefully considered, on a case-by-case basis, together with the benefits that result from the open and efficient exchange of scientific, technical, and like information.

NARA's approach has been to closely follow this guidance in reviewing documents pertaining to infrastructure.

3. Vulnerabilities of systems and plans – deny access to information that could be used to penetrate or disrupt government programs, plans, emergency procedures and similar activities

The use of exemption (b)(2) is especially crucial to protect vulnerability assessments. These records assess an agency's vulnerability to outside interference, interference that could expose an agency to measures that would undermine its core responsibilities, including security of personnel, documents and data, or security of the facility or building. Penetration of any of these systems could result in the circumvention of the core mission of an agency with results that are disastrous in nature.

4. Weapons of mass destruction – deny access to information on the use and construction of these weapons.

There can be little doubt that we need to be cautious about information pertaining to chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.

We also instituted procedures to ensure proper identification of all researchers who use our records. Researchers must have photo identification in order to get a research card. All record request forms must have the researcher's identification number when the records are delivered to the research room. Our staff members verify the researcher's identity when the records are made available to the researcher.

NARA began a systematic review program in January 2003 at our College Park and Washington, DC, facilities to narrow the list of records that had been identified as containing potential records of concern. This review began earlier in our regional facilities. The broad list of records previously identified as potentially containing records of concern was reviewed by senior archivists to determine which series actually required screening. This review identified many series that did not need to be screened page-by-page. As of October 2003, we have reviewed approximately 2,862 cubic feet of records or approximately 7 million pages. This review will continue as additional records or new accessions are brought to our attention.

This review process has resulted in the withholding of a very small amount of material. Withdrawal notices are placed in the records to note that documents have been withdrawn. Researchers can request withdrawn items under the FOIA, and the records will undergo a

thorough review for possible release. As is the case with all systematic screening, this process is designed to identify documents that contain information that meets the criteria of records of concern and results in the withdrawal of entire documents or files. No line-by-line review is conducted during this systematic review. A more thorough review under the FOIA may result in the disclosure of additional information. A review under the FOIA requires that all segregable information must be released.

Ultimately, the amount of information withheld as records of concern will be minute in scope. That is certainly our goal. The National Archives and Records Administration is a historical institution dedicated to making information available to the public. We plan to keep that as our goal.

*Steven D. Tilley is Director of the Textual Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, MD.*



## POSTMODERN WAR?

*By Alex Roland*

The so-called war on terror may prove to be the first truly post-modern war. This is not because terrorism is new. Walter Laquer, Robert Asprey, and many others have traced terrorism from the beginnings of human history into the contemporary world. Assyrians and Mongols were terrorists by choice; Americans in their war of revolution and Spaniards in the Peninsular war were terrorists of necessity. Modern terrorism, from the IRA to the Intifada, is hardly distinguishable from pre-modern terrorism. The latest round looks post-modern not because it is so new but because modern war may have run its course.

Modern war may be thought of as beginning in the nineteenth century, when three revolutions converged to make possible the total war of the early twentieth century. The democratic revolution made possible the mobilization of mass populations. The industrial revolution provided the means to arm and equip them. And the managerial revolution, first manifest in the Prussian general staff, provided direction to the resulting war machine. The world wars were conflicts of industrial production; the side with the most stuff and the most people won.

But total war already bore the seeds of its own eclipse. As Russell Weigley argued in *The Age of Battles*, battle had been losing its decisiveness at least since Napoleon.<sup>1</sup> Strategy aimed less at seizing, occupying, and defending territory, more at destroying the enemy's will to resist. Civilians became more important in supporting war materially and politically, and so they became more of a target. International conventions and institutions to regulate war came increasingly to be seen as tools of the establishment. *Force majeure* lost its grip in contests from China to Vietnam to Afghanistan. Wars began without formal declaration and ended without peace treaties.

The Cold War stood history on its head. It lacked a formal beginning and a formal end. It built up the most powerful arsenals the world has ever known, but the dreaded "exchange of nuclear weapons" never took place. The actual fighting took place in proxy wars by client states, in cat-and-mouse encounters between airplanes at the borders and naval forces on the high seas, and between intelligence agents of the adversaries. Security was achieved through mutual vulnerability. And yet the war was as decisive as any great power conflict has ever been.

Modern war was defined best by Max Weber. It was organized, armed conflict between states. States were those political entities that claimed a monopoly of armed force within their borders. That kind of war still exists in the world. It probably always will. But the attacks of September 11, 2001, announced the growing salience of another kind of war. It too has been around since the beginning of time. But it has now mutated into a power and virulence that demands attention. It perhaps also demands that historians rethink their traditional categories of analysis.

Some of the characteristics of this postmodern war are already taking shape. It targets the enemy's vulnerabilities instead of its armed forces. It ignores traditional constraints on war. It deploys weapons of opportunity. It promotes and exploits suicide. Like Mao's "protracted war," it swims in a sea of popular support, maintaining bases but no lines of communication. It depends on ideological fervor to win a contest of wills. Its sports metaphor, according to Joel Cassman and David Lai, is no longer football, with its scrimmage line (front), discrete plays (battles), pads and helmets (armor), brute force (firepower), and quarterback (commander); the new metaphor is soccer, with a larger field of continuous, fluid play and dispersed engagements between shifting alliances using patience, finesse, surprise, and improvisation.<sup>2</sup> The Achilles heel of postmodern war is intelligence; to be found is to die. It seems, in some ways, not to be war at all. But it still has the defining characteristic that Clausewitz discerned almost two centuries ago: it is a continuation of politics by other means.

Because this is still Clausewitzian war, historians may choose to analyze it traditionally. But it may be fruitful to think of new, postmodern categories of analysis. For example, it may be well to think of violence as a human activity that operates along a spectrum. Part of that spectrum encompasses private violence, some encompasses public violence. War has traditionally occupied a clearly defined range within public violence. But postmodern war may well spill out of its Weberian boundaries. It may leak into mass destruction on the high side of the scale or spread into the Intifada on the low end. Wayne Lee has conjured just such a continuum of public violence in *Crowds and Soldiers in Revolutionary North Carolina*, but other histories, such as Robert C. Davis's *War of the Fists*, have toyed with similar ideas.<sup>3</sup> It may even be that scholars studying women and gender have been prescient in pointing out the continuities between private and public violence, though that carries the argument further than most military historians will want to go. Wherever the new boundaries take shape, it is clear that military historians have an opportunity, perhaps even

an obligation, to reappraise the old verities and rethink the nature of war as a human activity.

<sup>1</sup> Russell Weigley, *The Age of Battles: The Quest for Decisive Warfare from Breitenfeld to Waterloo* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1991).

<sup>2</sup> Joel Cassman and David Lai, "Football vs. Soccer: American Warfare in an Era of Unconventional Threats," *The Armed Forces Journal* (2003)

<sup>3</sup> Wayne Lee, *Crowds and Soldiers in Revolutionary North Carolina: The Culture of Violence in Riot and War* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2001); Robert C. David, *The War of the Fists: Popular Culture and Public Violence in Late Renaissance Venice* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).

Alex Roland is a professor of history at Duke University, Durham, NC.



## MAKING HISTORY

### FDA

Suzanne Junod was co-recipient of the Stanley Jackson Prize from the *Journal of the History of Medicine* for the best paper published in that journal for the previous three years (for Suzanne White Junod and Lara Marks, "Women's Trials: The Approval of the First Oral Contraceptive Pill in the United States and Great Britain," vol. 57, 2002, pp. 117–159).

John Swann published "Pharmaceutical Regulation Before and After the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," in Ira R. Berry, ed., *Introduction to the Pharmaceutical Regulatory Process* (Marcel Dekker, 2004), pp. 1–46.

### FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

The Federal Judicial Center has published "Initiating a Federal Court Historical Program." The publication, produced by the FJC's Federal Judicial History Office, surveys the range of historical programs in the federal courts and offers suggestions for courts considering a new program or looking to expand the activities of an existing program. It also incorporates the Center's manual on conducting oral history projects. It is available from the FJC and can be downloaded from the publication section of the FJC site, [www.fjc.gov](http://www.fjc.gov)

### NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

The Museum invites applications for predoctoral, postdoctoral, and non-academic investigators for the 2005–2006 academic year. A research grant, the National Air and Space Museum/Space Writers Award, is also offered. For more information, contact Ms. Collette Williams, Fellowship Coordinator, at Rm. 3313, MRC 312, PO Box 37012, 6th and Independence Ave, SW, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20013-7012, or by e-mail at [collette.williams@nasm.si.edu](mailto:collette.williams@nasm.si.edu).

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The new McGowan Theater opened Sept. 9 in the National Archives Building on Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets. The state-of-the-art theater was made possible by a \$5 million contribution from the McGowan Fund (MCI founder William McGowan). The theater will show films from NARA's holdings and documentaries, and will host educational programs, lectures, and symposiums.

A new 9,000-square-foot permanent exhibition area titled "Public Vaults" opened on Nov. 12 in the spaces surrounding the Rotunda. This free exhibition "will give visitors the sensation of going behind the scenes to explore among the billions of unique documents, photographs, maps, films, recordings, and objects in the Archives' holdings. Audio and video displays, computer interactives and games will engage visitors of every age and interest." Through specially designed devices, visitors will be able to hear Presidents' messages, explore the experiences of soldiers, and follow an investigation of the sinking of the Titanic. Also, NARA opened a new photographic exhibition on the American Presidency on Dec. 7. The exhibition covers the past 150 years and reflects the work of talented White House photographers who had access to the daily routines of the leaders. A new exhibit volume by curator Stacey Bredhoff, *The Charters of Freedom: "A New World is at Hand,"* traces the events that produced the Charters and chronicles their subsequent impact.

The William J. Clinton Presidential Library opened in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Nov. 18. Tel: 501-244-2889.

NARA hosted Partnerships in Innovation at its College Park facility on Nov. 15–16. The electronic records conference was notable for both its exploration of critical current concerns and the range of experts that attended from across the nation. The sessions included panels titled Grid Technologies: Foundations for Preservation Environments; Standards and Models; Digital Archives Prototypes; Semantic Technologies; Architectural Components & Services Supporting Authenticity Requirements, as well as computer demonstrations.

The book *Thirty Years of Electronic Records*, edited by Bruce Ambacher and contributed to by many former NARA staff, was awarded the 2004 Arlene Custer Memorial Award at the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) on Oct. 2.

NARA completed several new microfilm publications that included the field office records of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi (M1907), the Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–1951 (M1942), and records of both the Reparations and Restitutions Branch and the German External Assets Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section, 1945–1951 (M1926 and M1928).

NARA's Great Lakes Region in Chicago has developed two new database finding aids to the Chinese Exclusion Act records. The new databases include more than 6,000 name entries for Chinese immigrants and laborers who lived and worked in INS District No.

9, Chicago, and INS District 10, St. Paul, between 1898 and 1942. The lists are available online at [www.archives.gov/facilities/il/chicago/finding\\_aids.html](http://www.archives.gov/facilities/il/chicago/finding_aids.html)

### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The latest issue of the Office of NIH History's "NIH History Highlights" is now on line at [http://history.nih.gov/about/NIH\\_History\\_Highlights\\_Nov.2004.pdf](http://history.nih.gov/about/NIH_History_Highlights_Nov.2004.pdf). Inside are articles on new exhibits at the National Institutes of Health, our Stetten Fellows' research projects, and much more.

### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

"'Strange Hells Within the Minds War Made': War and Trauma in the 20th Century," an exhibit on shell-shock and post-traumatic stress syndrome, opened in the History of Medicine Division on November 9. Within a few months of the start of WWI, British army physicians began to see a new and disturbing condition among soldiers. Symptoms included paralysis, convulsions, mutism, blindness, terrifying dreams, amnesia, and disabling nervousness. Blamed initially on the percussive effects of high explosives, shell-shock—as this syndrome was first named—was soon understood to be of psychosomatic origin. *Strange Hells* explores shell-shock during WWI and the medical and cultural responses to it, especially

in the literary accounts that proliferated during and after the war. The exhibit also traces shell-shock's antecedents and its later manifestations in other twentieth-century wars. The exhibit will be on display through May 31, 2005.



While a fellow doughboy steadies him, a shell-shocked American soldier shields himself from the camera in France, 1918.

The History of Medicine Division mounted three new exhibition web sites recently: "Francisco Goya Prints at NLM" (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/goya/index.html>); "So, What's New in the Past?" (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/sowhatsnew/index.html>), and "Tempest in a Teapot: Tea & Politics & Health" (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/teapot/index.html>).

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

A major exhibition, "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War," opened Nov. 11 (See article in this issue.).

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation presented the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation to the National Park Service (NPS) at a ceremony at

Monticello on November 18, for coordinating the development and display of "Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future." NPS Director Fran Mainella and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Superintendent Steve Adams accepted the award from Advisory Council Chairman John L. Nau III. The "Corps of Discovery II" exhibit presents the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from multiple perspectives. The exhibit has been on tour throughout the United States since leaving Monticello in January 2003, in honor of the 1803–1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition, and has already been seen by more than 250,000 people in 50 communities. Information about the exhibit's 2005 and 2006 schedule is available online, at <http://www.nps.gov/lecl/CorpsII/Corps2.htm>.

The National Park Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs have signed an agreement to begin a multiyear assessment of the eligibility of 11 historic Veterans Affairs sites as National Historic Landmarks. The Department of Veterans Affairs has determined that evaluation of these properties for National Historic Landmark status will assist in their preservation. For more information, see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/>

On October 27, the National Park Service officially accepted the transfer of the African-American Civil War Memorial from the Government of the District of Columbia. It is the first memorial to honor and commemorate the military service of 209,145 African-American soldiers, sailors, and officers who served in the Civil War, and the names of each of the honorees is etched into the memorial's stainless steel panels. Additional information is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/afam/> and <http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss>.

Two booklets on the history of United States Coast Guard buoy tenders have been produced by the Historic American Engineering Record (a component of the National Park Service). The booklets include drawings, historical narratives, and photographs of the vessels. The project to document the buoy tenders, which are being decommissioned, was sponsored by the Coast Guard, and was carried out in cooperation with the National Park Service Maritime Heritage Program. The booklets were printed by the Government Printing Office.

On November 3, National Register of Historic Places historian Beth Boland gave a presentation at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond to about 50 teachers from Fairfax County, Virginia. The presentation focused on the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places program and its lesson plans related to the Civil Rights Movement, and was part of a day-long seminar funded by a Teaching American History grant from the U.S. Department of Education. On November 19, at a meeting in Baltimore of the National Council for the Social Studies, attended by several thousand middle and high school teachers, curriculum developers, professors of education, and others, Boland was co-presenter at a session entitled "Teaching with American Landmarks" that explored the use of places to teach about diversity in American history.

A plan to build luxury homes on more than 60 acres overlooking Valley Forge National Historical Park was quashed with the recent

sale of the land from Toll Brothers, Inc., to the National Park Service. The property contains the historically and archeologically significant Waggoner Farm, which provided a base of operations for General George Washington's Continental Army and forage for the army's animals during the 1777-78 winter encampment.

The War in the Pacific National Historical Park, located on Guam, was established in 1978 to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of American military personnel who served in the campaigns in the Pacific Theater during World War II. This relatively little-known national park site recently launched a web site to disseminate this history to as large an audience as possible: <http://www.nps.gov/wapa/indepth/>

The Fall issue of *Common Ground: Preserving Our Nation's Heritage* looked back at the landmark legislation that shaped America's natural and cultural preservation policy over the past 40 years: the Wilderness Act. Interviews with Wilderness Act advocates offered perspectives into how the law came about and its continuing impact on resource protection and use. Back issues of *Common Ground* are available (and searchable) online, at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/CommonGround/>.

#### NAVY MUSEUM

The Navy Museum acquired Building 70 in late April 2004 from the Navy Engineering Facilities Command. The Museum continues to ready exhibits for projected opening to the public in 2006. The building measures over two football fields in length. The Korean War exhibit featured during the 50th anniversary of that conflict will be expanded. There will be new exhibits in the north and south

ends of the building, and the south wing will also feature an exhibit on America's involvement in Vietnam. Other exhibits will cover maritime strategy during the Cold War, with a look at "high-seas confrontation between the U.S. Navy and the Soviet Navy." Donations for these efforts are welcome.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT

On September 23, 2004, the Department of State released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968, Volume XXXI, South and Central America; Mexico*. The volume features eleven bilateral and two regional compilations. See the Office of the Historian website, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xxx1>. Copies can be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office online at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/index.html>. For further information contact Edward Keefer, General Editor of the *Foreign Relations* series at 202-663-1131; fax 202-663-1289; e-mail: [history@state.gov](mailto:history@state.gov).

#### UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society announces competition for its annual fellowship. Graduate students enrolled in degree programs in art, architectural history, American history, or American studies may apply. The proposed topic for research proposals must directly relate to some elements of art or architecture within the United States Capitol complex. Applications must be postmarked by March 15, 2005. Contact Dr. Barbara Wolanin, Curator, for application information. (202-228-1222; Fax: 202-228-4602; E-mail: [bwolanin@aoc.gov](mailto:bwolanin@aoc.gov); web site: [www.uschs.org](http://www.uschs.org).)

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