



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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HEWLETT LECTURE ON OCTOBER 20

The 37th annual Richard G. Hewlett Lecture and Reception will be held at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, on October 20. The panel will discuss the National Park Service and its history during this year's 100th anniversary of its founding. Representatives from the National Park Service, including Regional Director Bob Vogel, regional archaeologist Stephen Potter, and a yet unnamed park ranger will discuss the agency's history and its year-long celebrations. Come and join us for this important discussion followed by a question-and-answer session. Appetizers and drinks will be provided before the lecture. Visit our website for information and registration at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/hewlett-lecture/>



National Museum of African American History and Culture Opens

The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) opened to the public on September 24. It is located on the National Mall near the Washington Monument. The building's architectural design features African and American elements with the three crowns inspired by Yoruban art from West Africa. The ornamental bronze-colored metal lattice recalls the work done by enslaved African American craftsmen and is designed to let in light to convey

openness and encourage discussion.

The Museum has been a goal for decades, but a 2003 act of Congress made it possible with payment of half of the projected \$540 million cost. The rest has been almost fully raised by private contributions.

The Museum has been collecting artifacts and textual materials nationwide for years, and has

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The Museum of African American History and Culture opened on the Mall on September 24.

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

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

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President's Message

By Kristina Giannotta

Welcome to the fall issue of *The Federalist*! I hope you have had a restful and relaxing summer despite the unprecedented heat. After a relatively quiet summer, the Society has several exciting and engaging activities planned for this fall. We hope you will take advantage of these activities to come and mingle with your fellow history professionals.

First, we have arranged a tour of the Capitol. In early October, a small group of members will be able to take an intimate tour of the Capitol with the newly opened Raotunda. The tour will be led by House historians, so attendees will be certain to get the real history of the Capitol. Space will be limited, so please be sure you are signed up for the e-Bulletin at <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/shfg-e-bulletin> so you can receive notifications to sign up!

On October 20, the Society will host the 37th annual Richard G. Hewlett Lecture. This year, we will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. The Society has worked with Elizabeth Paradis Stern of the Centennial Office and Elisa Kunz from the National Capital Regional Office to design an exceptional panel presentation. To share with us the breadth and depth of the work and experience of the Park Service and its professionals, Regional Director Bob Vogel will discuss the history of the National Park Service, Regional archaeologist Stephen Potter will speak about Washington, DC, history, and a local Park ranger (speaker pending) will share his expertise on a specific event/location. Based on the positive feedback of last year's lecture, we will have heavy appetizers and drinks followed by the roundtable discussion and Q&A from the audience. The Woodrow Wilson Center in downtown Washington, DC, will host the Lecture. Please visit the SHFG website for registration information.

The National Park Service has done a phenomenal job celebrating its centennial, and I want to thank Ms. Stern, Ms. Kunz, Mr. Vogel, and Mr. Potter for sharing their commemoration with the Society at the Hewlett Lecture this year. The incredible work done by NPS

professionals should continue to be a source of pride for historical professionals. To see more on NPS commemorations, please visit their website at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/centennial/centennial-news.htm>.

Later this fall, the Society will also be hosting an informal oral history workshop. It will provide an opportunity for history professionals to meet and discuss challenges and successes faced by federal and nonfederal historians conducting oral histories. We plan to discuss questions, issues, and stories related to the collection, organization, preservation, and use of oral histories. The workshop will provide an excellent opportunity for historians to mingle with colleagues facing similar challenges and hopefully provide a resource for collaboration and support among the community of history professionals who work with oral histories. We will provide more information on the workshop in our e-Bulletin.

Looking forward, the 2017 SHFG annual conference will be held this coming April at the National Archives Building. The Society chose to hold the conference in Washington this year to allow for more local participation. We will be sending out our call for papers shortly. Please check the SHFG website for more information about our upcoming conference!

Last but not least, we will send out information about the December holiday part via the website and e-Bulletin. We hope you enjoy the events and activities we have planned for the fall. The Society is constantly working to meet your needs, so please let me know if you have questions, comments, or ideas. I am available at shfg.president@gmail.com. Thank you for your continued support of the Society. I look forward to seeing you at some of our events!

SHFG's e-bulletin

Announcements of events, conferences, workshops, and other programs.

Send announcements to
shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com

The bulletin is a service to SHFG members.

Editor's Note

We are witnessing exciting developments this year in the federal history community, some of which are highlighted in this issue. The 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service (NPS) provides occasion for reflection on and reinvention of that agency's vital work. **Craig Stutman** describes wide-ranging discussions at an important NPS gathering last spring. In one critical area, we see how Acadia National Park is discussing climate change in a new exhibit. The National Museum of African American History and Culture has opened on the Mall, and it promises to be a vital source for popular education and scholarship. **Christopher J. McCune** discusses his historical work at the 460th Space Wing (SW) at Buckley AFB, Colorado. We gain great insight into the curator's responsibilities at the National Museum of American History in an interview with curator **Peter Liebhold**. Thank you to **Chas Downs** for another look at SHFG records and **A. J. Daverede** for introduction to another fascinating, newly released series of federal records. Other stories look at a new documentary edition on Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and an extensive oral history collection on the Federal Reserve System. Our book reviews cover important federal and nonfederal publications beyond those on our website. Please note the dates of our annual Richard G. Hewlett Lecture on October 20 and our annual conference on April 13, 2017.

I am announcing with this issue my retirement as editor of *The Federalist*. I have enjoyed immensely the opportunity to explore the federal history community over the past 12 years and to offer interesting examples of those explorations in these quarterly issues. For the first several years of this Second Series, I had the privilege of working with my capable coeditors Betty Koed, John Lonquest, and John Roberts. I am humbled by the high quality of work being done nationwide, the fascinating diversity of agency missions, and the resourcefulness of federal historians, editors, curators, archivists, and many others. I've been enlightened on the many ways that federal history work contributes to our historical knowledge and our society and government. I've also been able to highlight and promote the SHFG's valuable work to the historical profession at large. I thank you our members and readers and hope that you will extend your support for incoming editor Tom Faith. I welcome any comments and suggestions at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org Twitter: @BenjGuterman

"NMAAHC" from page 1

sponsored traveling exhibits. The collection now holds almost 37,000 artifacts. The exhibits in the 400,000-square-foot museum are organized around the three categories of African American life, history, and culture. Visitors can choose to start in the below-ground area dedicated to the history of slavery and civil rights. How to portray the difficult and painful topic of slavery preoccupied founding Museum Director Lonnie Bunch. He told the *Washington Post* that "Slavery is this horribly painful moment, but it is also a moment when people were strong and lived a life that many of us would emulate if we could in terms of trying to keep family together despite everything, . . . We're not giving them simple answers to complex questions." The slavery section exhibit features a slave cabin from Point of Pines Plantation on Edisto Island, SC; a log cabin of free slaves from Poolesville, MD; a prison guard tower; a segregation-era railway car; shackles; Nat Turner's Bible; freedom papers carried by a former slave; Emmett Till's casket; photographs of lynching; remains of the São José, a Portuguese slave ship that sank off the coast of South Africa; and the death of Martin Luther King.

Upper floors hold materials related to Culture and Community: such items as a robe worn by Muhammad Ali, the uneven-bar grips used by gymnast Gabby Douglas in the 2012 Olympics, Chuck Berry's red Cadillac, and an airplane used by Tuskegee Airmen.

The Museum's website provides a database of both artifacts and manuscript collections, searchable by categories such as American South, American West, Clothing and Dress, Communities, Education, Family, Literature, Military, Music, Photography, Politics, and Slavery. Visit <https://nmaahc.si.edu/>

CALL FOR PAPERS

SHFG Annual Meeting April 13, 2017

"A Return to the Archives"

The 2017 annual meeting will be at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

Send a brief abstract of 250–300 words, a biographical paragraph of the author, and contact information. Panel proposals should include brief abstracts of each paper as well as biographical paragraphs and contact information for each presenter.

See more information at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>



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NPS Session on Preserving Communities in 21st Century

Craig Stutman

On Wednesday, March 16, 2016, at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, I moderated a session titled “Preserving Communities: Rehabilitating Preservation through Civic Engagement,” which was part of the National Council on Public History’s (NCPH) pre-conference symposium “Challenging the Exclusive Past: Can Federal Agencies Help Re-Orient and Diversify Public Culture in the 21st Century?” Sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS) and The Smithsonian Institution, this half-day symposium was meant to reexamine such issues as diversity, intersectionality, integrity, preservation, civic engagement, and community at a time when we are arriving at the crossroads of the dual commemorations of the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service and the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This particular conversation, however, had its genesis one year prior at the April 2015 NCPH annual meeting in Nashville, where Denise Meringolo, director of Public History, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Michelle Delaney, director, Smithsonian Consortia for the Humanities; Julia Washburn, associate director for Interpretation, Education, and Volunteers, NPS; and Barbara Little, program manager, Cultural Resources Office of Outreach, NPS all facilitated a working group broaching the question of just how NCPH should commemorate the past and help shape the future of federal preservation policy. Setting the groundwork for a larger dialogue that followed and understanding that this was to be a year-long process culminating in the recent Baltimore symposium, we as participants were asked in this initial conversation to “not simply commemorate the history of federal preservation, cultural resource management, and historical interpretation” but also contemplate “the future of federal cultural policy and practice in the 21st century.” Additionally we were charged with the task of helping to plan a symposium “that can focus attention on the ways in which creativity, collaboration, and civic engagement are already transforming the value and function of nationally significant cultural sites and resources.”

At the “Challenging the Exclusive Past” symposium this past March, three concurrent sessions took place. The first one was entitled “Burning Down the Silos: Collaboration as Inspiration for a More Inclusive and Relevant Historical Landscape.” This session’s goal was to discuss the numerous ways in which active collaboration has become a tool with which a variety of federally operated historic sites have come to challenge “the exclusive past.” The speakers for this session included Paul Gardullo, museum curator at the National Museum of African American History and Culture, and Carol McBryant, program manager, Tribal Interpretation—Education and Tourism, NPS. The moderator for the session was Anne Mitchell Whisnant, Whichard



Visiting Distinguished Professor of History at East Carolina University, and the session facilitator was Nigel Fields, NPS. Among the questions raised at this session were: How are we reaching out to visitors in all realms (both digital and analog) in new and inventive ways? How can NPS staff share authority to help shape new park stories and interpretation? By sharing authority for interpretation, can NPS staff create a greater and broader sense of engagement with NPS sites and resources? How is the National Park Service looking beyond its own institutional boundaries to collaborate with both federal and nonfederal cultural institutions? And, finally, how do federal agencies use the work of other agencies and institutions to inspire their own work?

During the second session, entitled “Silence and Truth Telling in Federally Protected Places,” discussion focused on the recent efforts by staff, volunteers, and community stakeholders at federally protected sites to find creative ways to transform such locations into spaces wherein diverse and sometimes disparate understandings of history, significance, and meaning can be shared and can shape site interpretation. Among the questions discussed in this session were: How does power operate in a democracy? What is the role of history-making, historical interpretation, and preservation in either challenging or reinforcing power dynamics? Who is empowered to interpret the past and the present meaning of federally protected sites? Can sites designated and protected by federal authorities account for different cultural understandings of history and time, and how do they accomplish

this? What happens when sites work to amplify different cultural understandings of history and time? What happens when they do not? How are choices made about inclusion and silence in regards to different cultural understandings? Are there particular practices that have been successful in exposing and purposefully undermining exclusive and silencing beliefs that have taken shape at various places? The speakers for this session included Edward Maris-Wolf, vice president of Research and Historical Interpretation at Colonial Williamsburg; Michael Allen, NPS Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor coordinator; Megan Springate, NPS consultant for the LGBTQ initiative; and Lisa Hayes, Accokeek Foundation. The moderator for this session was Dan Ott, NPS, and the facilitator was Barbara Little, NPS program manager, Cultural Resource Office of Outreach and Education.

Session three of the symposium was entitled “Preserving Communities: Rehabilitating Preservation through Civic Engagement.” In this session I served as moderator, and Brian Joyner, legislative specialist for the NPS, was the facilitator. Our session was grounded by the view that through creative collaboration and active political engagement, preservation can function as a foundation for equitable community building. In other words, more than simply saving a static historical environment, preservation can also be used as a tool for community activism. Our session’s panelists described how their work attempted to harness the values of preservation to identify, preserve, and reclaim not only the built environment, but also a social and cultural environment that serves the needs and values the participation of people from diverse backgrounds. They addressed questions such as: How can preservation be a tool for building diverse communities and addressing pressing issues of relevance to diverse communities? How do creative partnerships transform the mission and meaning of preservation in the 21st century? What is the role for preservation at cultural sites that lack a built environment? How have historic structures and districts reinvented themselves to attract and serve new constituencies or audiences or stakeholders? What modes of communication have been effective for historic structures and preserved places to listen to and address the concerns of their neighbors and stakeholders? The speakers on this panel included Jennifer Scott, director of the Jane Addams Hull House Museum; Trapeta Mayson, executive director, Historic Germantown; Jennifer Goold, Baltimore Neighborhood Design Center; and Barbara Wyatt, historian/landscapes specialist, National Register of Historic Places.

Finally, Sarah Pharaon, senior director of Methodology and Practice from the International Sites of Conscience, closed out the symposium with a working group in which all of the day’s participants and attendees were urged to find new and innovative ways to “challenge the exclusive past” and take those strategies back to their home organizations where they could implement them.

The day’s discussions were critical in drawing attention to the many in-progress and innovative initiatives that organizations across the country (including NPS or NPS-affiliated sites) have

been undertaking that address diversity, place, and “bottom-up” history in regards to both teaching the narrative and/or focusing upon preservation. However, there was also a rich discussion on best practices for the future. On the latter point, questions broached at the end of each session as well at the end of the gathering centered upon discovering or promoting new ways to educate the public about the intersection of race, gender, sexuality, class, or ethnicity, as well as finding new ways to empower local historians or community members, who when looking to nominate such sites to either the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP), various state marker programs, or other historic designations, are also able to be connected with the necessary resources available for such an undertaking. Other more specific scenarios reflected upon included: the role that state or local preservation offices and zoning boards play in helping us bring a community’s visible (or invisible) landscape to life (and/or are part of the process leading to NRHP designations); the role that “non-professional historians” have in helping to research, reconstruct, write, and narrate community stories; bringing together the disparate groups who collaborate on projects; the creation of a clearinghouse of resources; new directions in definitions of criteria involved defining integrity, etc. when dealing with “visible” or “invisible” histories.

For a few links to some of the speakers’ projects, see:

<http://www.freedomsbackyard.com/>

<http://www.hullhousemuseum.org/>

<https://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/LGBThistory/>

<https://www.nps.gov/guge/index.htm>

<http://www.ndc-md.org/>

<https://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/publications.html>

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1244/index.htm>

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Executive Council News

The Executive Council is finalizing arrangements for the annual Hewlett Lecture, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson Center. It has also issued a call for papers for next year’s annual conference, to be held at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. Council members are planning a professional seminar on oral history work as part of a projected ongoing professional series. These programs will be announced via the e-Bulletin and the website. Other business includes promotion of future jobs workshops, visits to agencies for SHFG members, SHFG awards, the SHFG archives, and consultations with select history offices on establishing and preserving their programs. For more information, contact SHFG President Kristina Giannotta at shfg.president@gmail.com.

Climate Change Education at Acadia National Park

Addressing the effects of climate change has become an urgent challenge for National Park Service managers, scientists, and other personnel. NPS Director Jon Jarvis has said, “The public has come to expect high-quality and up-to-date resource information when they visit parks.” Acadia National Park in Maine has developed a new exhibit on climate change at the nature center at Sieuer de Monts that attempts to inform visitors about the park and the changes it faces. The exhibit opened June 25, 2016.

The science behind the exhibit was informed by findings in Maine’s Climate Future report in 2015. Acadia’s press briefing states that the park “sits at the nexus of many environmental boundaries—coastal, sub-alpine, deciduous & coniferous. . . . it is easy to forecast what is next for Maine as southern species expand their ranges north while many of Maine’s species shift their ranges north into Canada.”

Park staff worked with students and instructors at the College of the Atlantic (COA) to suggest content for the new exhibit, and it became a valuable public history exercise. Park planners then developed exhibit concepts that included large photo backgrounds, a background audio soundscape, video interviews of local residents discussing the changes they have seen, and an interactive video board that shows models of climate changes on the Atlantic coast. The planners gathered comments from an advisory group and climatologists. Fabrication was done by a group from Northern Arizona University’s School of Earth Sciences and Environmental Sustainability.

The exhibit aims to “help people recognize climate changes as they happen,” from changes in marshes, forests, and shoreline to migrations of animal life. Some of the questions posed include how will “changes in sea levels and food supplies likely impact shore birds and other residents,” “how will bigger hurricanes



Top: A 3-D diagram of the Acadia exhibit.

Above: A ranger and visitors at Acadia National Park.

affect the infrastructure of Acadia and the lowest elevations on Mount Desert Island and other nearby islands?” and “now that cardinals, ticks, and turkey vultures are already here—what species will be next to move into Downeast Maine?” For general information, visit <https://www.nps.gov/acad/index.htm>

Federal Reserve Oral Histories

The Federal Reserve Archive (FRASER) has made available an important collection of oral histories for the study of the Federal Reserve System and its policies. Robert L. Hetzel, an economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, recorded over 80 interviews with noted economists at the Federal Reserve over the period 1994–2003. Hetzel’s queries span the Eisenhower to George W. Bush eras and explore pivotal personalities and their training and backgrounds, economic policies, bureaucratic decision making, relations with academia, and financial crises. Hetzel made 120 tapes available to Fraser for digitization and eventual online availability. Interviews with over 40 economists are now available both in audio and transcript form. More are being processed. Visit <https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/archival/4927#501763>.

Excerpts from the Hetzel Oral History Collection

Albert M. Wojnilower Interview , August 29, 2002

Now, the inflationist predilections of the Democratic administration, and it seems like Arthur Okun initially related a change, who was then running the Council and so forth, and Walter Heller before him, had a lot to do with all of this. But the idea of applying a serious contractionary policy before it was necessary beyond a shadow of a doubt, when people were getting killed in Vietnam and so forth and the government was against it, it would have required a confrontation with the government. And that was really asking too much for public servants like the Fed taking.

See “Histories” cont’d on page 8

History Office Profile

Sustaining the Wings: Life as a Historian for the U.S. Air Force

Christopher McCune

During a recent deployment to the Middle East as part of my duties as a historian for the U.S. Air Force, I happened across an interview transcript that a former commander provided to the local Lessons Learned (A9) office prior to relinquishing command. I was struck by this commander's frustrated contention that Air Force organizations all too often operate as a "lessons resolved" rather than a "lessons learned" force. As a historian, this argument was both enlightening and alarming. It revealed a perception by one of the Air Force's top leaders that our service culture is often stuck in a performance loop wherein organizational and leadership mistakes are repeated over and over again, despite years or even decades of experience that should theoretically allow current commanders to avoid or mitigate those hurdles. His response also drove home the importance of the role of the Air Force historian.

Air Force historians are charged with the core responsibility of documenting and sustaining the heritage of their organizations. In doing so, we enhance the understanding of our past for our organizations and the general public, while providing current commanders with historical information that broadens their ability to make decisions that affect today's missions. The historian's office is thus an important "force multiplier." As former director of the Air Force History and Museums Program, C. R. "Dick" Anderegge once said, "I've never been a fan of the adage that those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it. The value of history is that it teaches one the right questions to ask."

My career as a historian with the Air Force History and Museums Program began in September 2008 with the 58th Special Operations Wing at Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico, and continues today as the historian for the 460th Space Wing (SW) at Buckley AFB, Colorado. I am part of a small, on-base community of fellow historians that includes those from the 140th Wing of the Colorado Air National Guard and the Air Reserve Personnel Center. However, as a member of the host organization, my office has greater visibility, and thus I tend to receive most of the historical inquiries on Buckley and its past. In this capacity I serve as the de facto base historian.

First and foremost, I preserve the institutional memory of the 460 SW. I accomplish this primarily by producing an annual history that covers the significant events that affected our unit the previous year. These manuscripts vary in length from unit to unit depending on the complexity of the mission, but narratives usually range from 40 to 60 pages, plus a chronology and appendices.

In addition to the annual history manuscript, I also provide the wing commander and base community with special studies on various subjects relating to the history of Buckley AFB and the 460 SW. These studies plus the annual history provide the commander with a broad understanding of how his or her decisions may affect



The one-half scale model of a Defense Support Program (DSP) satellite used for space-based missile warning is preserved at Buckley Air Force Base.

daily operations. In addition, I maintain a heritage booklet that sheds light on our base and our organization's unique history, and that can be disseminated via the base's public website and provided to distinguished visitors.

Another important responsibility is maintaining the lineage and honors of the organization and all units that are assigned to it. This involves a continual process of assessment and revision as units activate or inactivate; change assignments, locations, and commanders; and are given awards such as the Air Force Outstanding Unit award. I maintain a database of these lineages, which are also kept on file with the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, as well as their emblems. I update these as necessary to ensure accuracy and compliance with Air Force heraldry standards.

Like other Air Force historians, I serve as a valuable informational resource for both our organization and the public at large. On any given day, I may be asked to provide information on Lt. John H. Buckley, for whom Buckley AFB is named; answer a question about our lineal ancestor, the 460th Bombardment Group, from a relative of someone who was assigned to the unit; or list recent construction projects or budget numbers. I maintain an archive of varied Buckley AFB records going back to World War II, as well as a small library of books that include several on local history. Answering these various requests not only serve the airmen and civilians with whom I work, but may even provide family members with a greater appreciation for what their relative experienced. Being able to serve people in this way not only helps them, but on occasion it even teaches us a thing or two!

I am also responsible for preserving the material culture of our organization and installation in various ways. I serve as the historic

See "History Office" cont'd on page 8

“History Office” from page 7

property coordinator for a 1/2-scale model of a Defense Support Program satellite, which is displayed in the lobby of the base’s mission control station. I maintain a small collection of historic artifacts, such as newspapers and other examples of material culture, and employ these in presentations on the base’s history. These activities are overseen with a strategic plan that provides us with the proper guidance on what kinds of historic property our offices can collect and exhibit within our organization. I also assist the base’s cultural resource management office by providing information as necessary on the base’s evolving built and natural landscape via the historical record.

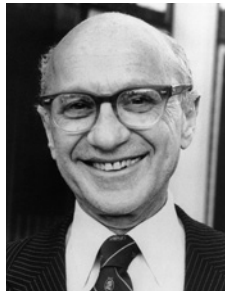
Due to the classified nature of many Air Force activities, I, like other Air Force historians, am designated as an “emergency-essential” employee and am required to maintain a Top Secret security clearance. This authorizes me to record our organization’s most

sensitive activities. Since many Air Force historians possess prior military experience, myself included, those clearances are often active upon hire. In practice, very few of us will work with information classified above the Secret level, but the clearance provides us with the means to create the most comprehensive histories possible with the information available to us.

Since 2008, all historian positions at active-duty Air Force organizations have been staffed with civilians rather than enlisted airmen, a transition process that began in the 2003 fiscal year, although Air Force Guard and Reserve historians still act as uniformed personnel. A unique aspect of working with the Air Force as a historian is that, thanks to my emergency-essential status, I serve in one of the few civilian positions within the federal government that is required to deploy when tasked. Those who work for the Air Guard and Reserve can volunteer on an as-needed basis. In addition to our initial historian training at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, all historians undergo a contingency course that prepares us for the unique

*“Histories” from page 6***Milton Friedman Interview, April 8, 1996**

Well, I once met with Nixon in the Oval Office during that period. I don’t know whether it was in ’70 or ’71. Well, his purpose was to try to persuade me—must’ve been in ’70 or early ’70s—tried to persuade me to try to pressure Arthur [Burns] to increase money growth. And I told Nixon, “Well, if you increase money growth that way, you’re going to get inflation.” And he said to me, “Well, we’ve got to win this election,” or something like that. And I said to him, “Well, you know, unless you’re in the virtue of winning our election, if after the election certain taxes are exempt, that the country’s having a big inflation.” And he said to me, “Well, let’s wait and see about that after the election.”

*Milton Friedman***Ted Balbach Interview, May 12, 2002**

I think at the beginning I thought that that was the case, yes. But later on—you know, Volcker was not exactly fighting inflation all the time. Volcker was usually one of those people who did not want interest rates to go up, very strongly fought always against raising interest rates in any way, manner, or shape, until of course 1980 when the problem really arose. But I think, yes, he was a leader, and I think that he allowed people to speak, and he argued with people. And I thought that during his period, FOMC was sort of a much better institution than it was before.

David Meiselman Interview, March 28, 1995

So they [Kennedy administration] focused on the part of the equation where there was a deficit, and there would be times when

they would—there was great concern that they had heard stories that a government or municipality in Europe was negotiating with a Wall Street firm to borrow money. And a great upset, and so Bob Roosa, some of our meetings, he would talk about some finagling here and there and whatever to try to impede that or to try to do something to strengthen the exchange rate, which didn’t have much wiggle room. But it had some. And to keep the US from exporting capital.

James Pierce Interview, July 1, 1996

Burns believed fundamentally that there is a set of people, the elite, I guess, who really knew how to do things and that the world was better off with this instrument of being able to intervene in foreign exchange markets, peg the exchange rate, peg the interest rate, peg this, set wages, set prices. Do all of these sorts of things, and they knew how to do them, and it was going to work. I think he just fundamentally believed that. And whether in his deepest recesses of his mind, he knew that was screwy—it made him immensely powerful. He was never a man to throw away an instrument or a bit of power. And if you had flexible exchange rate, there wasn’t a whole hell of a lot for him to do in international markets, he knew that.

Burton Malkiel Interview, February 21, 2003

I think one of the things that was clearly the case was that Ford and Greenspan got along very, very well. Ford had enormous respect for Greenspan, had enormous respect for the Council. One of the reasons—from my standpoint, it was a wonderful time to be in Washington, is that one felt one was a part of all of the decisions that had anything to do with economics, whether it’s a tariff on Brazilian shoes or what have you, that you were really in the center of things. And I think that, in part, reflected the fact that Gerald Ford really liked, respected and trusted Alan Greenspan.

challenges of writing a history in a combat environment, as well as undergo regular medical checkups to ensure that we can meet the physical demands of a deployment.

Perhaps my most critical challenge, as for all Air Force historians, is maintaining access to the decisions made by our commanders that affect the mission on a daily basis. For decades, the standard practice was for secretaries to gather carbon or Xerox copies of leadership memos and directives, and set them aside for the historian to archive and cite in the annual histories. This provided academics and researchers with a wealth of insight into decision-making processes for running complex organizations with hundreds or even thousands of people. The advent of email and the ubiquitous Powerpoint presentation has made this information gathering a far more difficult task. Unless commanders are willing to provide historians with read-only access to their email accounts (a boon as rare as hen's teeth), collection of their communications tends to be very labor-intensive. It typically consists of frequent requests to be

courtesy-copied on emails as well as the annual interview we are required to conduct as part of the production of the wing history.

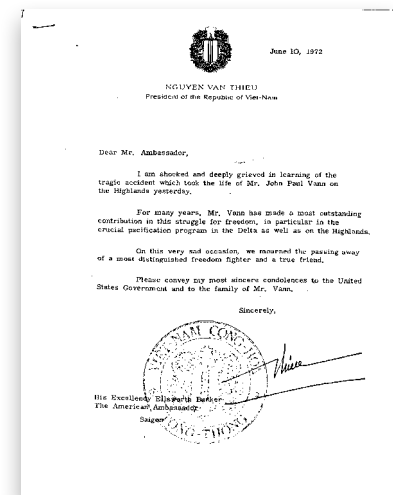
Ultimately, trust and visibility are the Air Force historian's most important allies in executing their responsibilities. A commander must trust us to create a comprehensive, objective, well-written history. The public and population on base must trust us to go the extra mile to assist them in finding the information they need; by doing so we nurture critical relationships that expand the possibilities for increasing knowledge of our heritage and history. By cultivating trust and keeping our core values of "Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do" as the cornerstones of our mission we act to serve the public while contributing to the defense of our nation.

Christopher J. McCune is the historian for the 460th Space Wing, Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado. Email: christopher.mccune.4@us.af.mil

Newly Declassified Records

A small record series containing the personal correspondence files of Ambassadors Ellsworth Bunker and Graham Martin, both of whom served as ambassadors to the Republic of South Vietnam, has just been declassified at the National Declassification Center (NDC). Bunker served from 1967 to 1973, and Martin served from 1973 to 1975 as the last United States ambassador to the embattled country. These records belong to Record Group 84, Foreign Service Posts, and bear the entry number of P 791. The records consist of both incoming and outgoing correspondence from the ambassadors. The bulk of the documents date from 1970 to 1974, although a number of the documents are from 1968. The organization of the files is confusing. The folders bear both year and alphabet markings (A 1972, F 1974, etc.), but the correspondence in each folder is not arranged chronologically. Sometimes a chain of correspondence is co-located in the folder. The only consistency in these records is the fact that the alphabet begins with "A" in box 1 and progresses through "Z" in box 7. Regardless of the confusing arrangement, the content is richly diverse as one reads of the wide range of issues that confront an American ambassador in a country at war. The most prevalent type of correspondence is the damage claim. There are literally dozens of claims ranging from an automobile damaging the fence of a Buddhist temple to the loss of several family members to exchanges of gunfire, artillery, air strikes, or vehicle accidents. Also frequent are a number of letters either looking for family left behind by American servicemen in Vietnam or husbands departing the country for the United States without their Vietnamese brides. There were a number of letters dealing with the adoption of orphaned children as well as the handling of visa requests for Vietnamese nationals to join their American fiancés. Also well represented are the usual diplomatic invitations to social events in the Saigon area along with the normal back-and-forth among the various members of the State Department's Foreign Service. Incredibly, given the unpopularity of the war in Vietnam by the late 1960s and early 1970s, there are a number of requests for autographed pictures of the ambassadors. Finally, there are the mundane requests probably made of every ambassador by American citizens regarding such items as Vietnamese stamps, coins, and currency. Again, as has been seen in previous declassification releases, some documents have been withdrawn for national security or personal privacy reasons. The document withdrawals are represented by the standard NDC red-striped withdrawn item notice.

To discover more record series declassified by the NDC, please visit the NDC Blog at <http://blogs.archives.gov/ndc/> for a complete list of declassified record series and an opportunity to set processing priorities on a number of record series awaiting indexing.

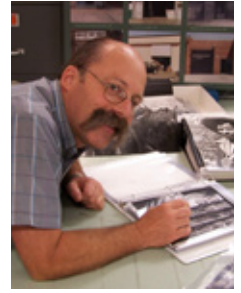


A note of condolence from South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to Ambassador Bunker on the death of John Paul Vann, an American who impacted the Vietnam War immensely.

The History Professional

An Interview with Peter Liebhold

Peter Liebhold is a curator in the Division of Work and Industry at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History (NMAH) in Washington, DC, and has worked there since 1985. He has curated and co-curated numerous exhibitions, including "American Enterprise," "Bittersweet Harvest: The Bracero Program 1942–1964," "Barriers to Bridges: Asian American Immigration after Exclusion," "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: A History of American Sweatshops, 1820–Present," "Treasures of American History," and "America on the Move." He has produced numerous related public programs and written on American business practices and museum exhibitions, including American Enterprise: A History of Business in America (2015), Smithsonian Treasures of American History (2006), and "Experiences from the Front Line: Presenting a Controversial Exhibition during the Culture Wars," in The Public Historian 22 No. 3 (Summer 2000).



Peter Liebhold

Interview by Benjamin Guterman

How did you get your start at the NMAH, and what were your initial assignments?

I first joined the Smithsonian in 1985 and started working in the division of Photographic History. Having earlier worked at the start-up Baltimore Museum of Industry, the move to the big leagues was pretty exciting. In my second week of work, my supervisor Gene Ostroff and fellow museum specialist Lynn Novick both left on vacation, leaving me alone to run the office. It was a great introduction to the incredible opportunities at the Smithsonian for one who is self-directed.

From the beginning, I got to work with and collect nationally important artifacts, help organize conferences, write papers for small publications, help out on other folks' exhibitions, and participate in internal political drama. It was a classic museum apprenticeship.

What are your current duties?

Having just stepped down after 10 years as chair of the Division of Work and Industry it is refreshing to be a full-time curator again. As such, I am focused on keeping two exhibitions vital ("American Enterprise" and "America on the Move"), collecting objects for the museum, and engaging in serious research. I am currently working on a book project titled Food Tech: Commercialized and Revolutionized, and several SI Networks TV programs.

Could you outline some of the essential planning stages and curatorial discussions that go into the making of a major exhibit at the Smithsonian?

Developing a major exhibition at the Smithsonian is a pretty crazy undertaking. To paraphrase Ben Hamper in "Rivthead," The only thing worse than working at the Smithsonian is not working at the Smithsonian.

To successfully open a new show, one needs to spend about one-third of the time fund-raising; one-third interacting with designers, administrators, and fabricators; and one-third in research and writing. It is a long process, and one has to approach it like

running a marathon—you can't sprint the whole distance, and there is always at least one killer hill near the finish line.

There is no single successful organizational model for an exhibition team. In some groups, curators work independently and quietly with the information, coming together towards the end. Others work by consensus. Personally, I like the engaged approach wherein the core team members sit around the table and try to convince others by raising their voices and gesturing wildly. It is often a heady atmosphere of really smart people finishing each others' sentences and moving at a lightning pace. It is totally exhausting and ultimately exhilarating. Not for the meek and mild; others prefer a quieter and politer approach.

The museum's new permanent exhibit "American Enterprise" was not intended to be a straightforward narrative of U.S. business history. What is the concept behind it, and how has it incorporated opportunities for public interaction?

"American Enterprise" seeks to use the prism of business stories to understand American history at large. The exhibition is accessible to the general public because it looks at market stories—the fascinating backstory behind producers and retailers as well and workers and consumers. The show is rich in personal stories and important historical anecdotes. The exhibition revolves around four themes: opportunity, innovation, completion, and common good. "American Enterprise" argues that the United States has had a vibrant and leading economy for over 200 years for social and cultural reasons. The exhibition does not claim American exceptionalism but does recognize unique national characteristics. Organized chronologically, the "American Enterprise" exhibition illustrates economist Joseph Schumpeter's notion of creative destruction. Not particularly respectful of the past, Americans are often willing to abandon old ways and take up new innovative techniques that promote efficiency and productivity. At the same time, commitment to common good and rule of law keeps the worst excesses at bay. At its heart, "American Enterprise" is the story of the dynamic tension between capitalism and democracy.

The 2009 exhibit “Bittersweet Harvest: The Bracero Program 1942–1964” grew out of a larger documentary project about agricultural guest workers. How did the exhibit contribute to our understanding of such labor programs?

Bittersweet Harvest came out of a national effort led by the Smithsonian to document and preserve the history of an almost forgotten chapter of American labor history. Under the bracero program (the nation’s largest guest worker program), Mexican nationals came to work in the United States on short-term labor contracts. Collaborating with universities around the country, teams interviewed the workers, their relatives, and growers, and collected objects and images. We launched the online Bracero History Archive (<http://braceroarchive.org/>) and created a traveling exhibit.

When “Bittersweet Harvest” opened at the National Museum of American History in 2009, we expected it to add to the debate about guest workers and immigrant labor that was raging across the nation. We expected it to provide an important historic framework for heated discussions about illegal immigration and citizenship. To our surprise, connections to current-day political concerns were largely ignored. Instead the exhibition’s impact was on the public perception of the Smithsonian, museums more broadly, and Mexican Americans. That the national museum would tell the story of working-class agricultural workers and promote it as a key chapter in American history was important. This story of hardworking people humanized a topic. Instead of being about trade, immigration law, or government programs, it was about real people who sacrificed so much. “Bittersweet Harvest” was immensely popular, bringing new audiences to our museum and the traveling venues.

As the exhibition toured the country (two copies of the show are still on the road seven years later), the reaction was different than in Washington, DC. In many smaller communities, the exhibition did serve to spark conversations about guest workers, citizenship, and immigration. In all the venues, it changed conversations from broad theoretical discussions to explorations of human experience wherein participants have personal agency.

The exhibition provided uncomfortable nuance to the bracero program. It presented the program as exploiting workers but also providing opportunities—bittersweet. It cast a light on the experiences of everyday people rather than lauding a few well-known heroes. Unquestionably, this is history from the bottom up. Troubling for some visitors, it was not clear whether the bracero program should be heralded or vilified. For others, seeing their ancestors in a museum was a real recognition of status and importance. For many, this was the first time that they saw themselves in a museum exhibition.

In developing the controversial American sweatshops exhibit, “Between a Rock and a Hard Place,” that opened in April 1998, you and your fellow curators attempted to achieve balance by using several voices beyond the standard

curatorial voice. Was that a relatively new approach, and how well do you think it worked overall?

When Harry Rubenstein and I had the hubris to think we could do a controversial show during the height of the Culture Wars it was because we thought we understood a new model for success. The failure of the ivory tower approach that got Martin Harwit, director of the National Air and Space Museum, fired in 1995 over the “Enola Gay” exhibition had taught us a lot. It was no longer enough to be academically correct. Good footnotes and research do not carry the day in media battles. We learned from the (Bill) Clinton campaign battles that any attack should be have a response within 24 hours. We also learned that you need to curry friends before things go bad so that you can call in favors during times of need. We realized that the ability to talk to confrontational media and the art of spinning was just as important as delivering papers to colleagues at conferences.

Of course the most important lesson coming out of the Cultural Wars was that success in public history was not steering clear of tough topics but instead committing to achieving balance and a general perception that we had done so. This approach meant a lot of time spent talking to all members of the community, not just friends. In general, Harry and I did better talking to people who disliked us (and our project) than to our supporters. In the case of “Between a Rock and a Hard Place,” we turned over a considerable amount of space to let stakeholders speak their piece.

One trademark of the show is a very careful use of voice. Some of the labels were written in the dry curatorial voice of God, while some that were edgier relied heavily on quotes. In public history, great weight is given to participants even when you can argue that their facts might be wrong. In the very last label of the exhibition, Harry and I wrote in the first person. Today that personal approach is typical for a blog, but in 1998 it was quite a break from the curatorial norm.

One criticism of the sweatshops exhibit, was that it lacked drama, and even outrage, at the abuses of laborers, especially with the discovery of forced labor at the sweatshop in El Monte, California, in August 1995. How did you respond to those reviews?

Outrage works in a book but rarely in the public history world. Everyone has a perspective and needs to feel that they are being fairly represented. The notion of being balanced and fair is critical to success. For us, just getting the show open was huge. The public doesn’t need to be hit over the head with anger and abuse. Sometimes framing part of the story with empathy towards all the participants, even the exploiters, makes the impact even more powerful. Reducing the story to good and evil is not terribly effective, insightful, or accurate. Presenting a nuanced and complicated story that sparks conversation between viewers is what we sought.

“History Professional” from page 11

What did you learn from the sweatshop exhibit experience, especially regarding the issue of museum responsibility to explore societal crises as well as successes?

I learned a lot from the sweatshop show. Taking on timely issues that are relevant to visitors is important. Lecturing to visitors about what is right or wrong is a mistake. Instead we should engage the public; an exhibition should be a point of departure not an answer. I am happy when people leave my exhibitions slightly frustrated—wanting to know more, asking what they should do. The public should be motivated to learn, to be active, to be engaged citizens. I don’t believe that public history should be prescriptive with a specific social agenda. Instead, public history is about engagement. Success is when people read a book, consult the Web, or take an action, even if what they do is not what I would do.

“American Enterprise” employs the techniques we established in “Between a Rock and a Hard Place.” It presents a complex story: the benefits, failures, and unanticipated consequences of American economic development. Visitors learn how business and work affected the nation’s history as well as their own lives—that business is important but not always just. Some people succeed, some get by, and some get hurt. Understanding the business development of the nation, and the corresponding social effects, is fundamental to the lives of the American people, the history of the United States, and the nation’s role in global affairs. “American Enterprise” conveys the drama, breadth, and diversity of America’s business heritage

Can you discuss your current book project on food production and technology and how NMAH artifacts will fit into the discussion?

My current project, Food Tech, is based on museum objects and my recent curatorial work. Over the past 200 years, food choices in the United States have increased dramatically while the real price of food has decreased. Access to and choice of food greatly expanded as new technology and forms of production commercialized and revolutionized agriculture and food processing. Efficiency of production lowered costs but at the same time raised environmental and life-style concerns. Food Tech explores that complicated and nuanced experience through a series of food case studies. Anecdotal in approach and rich in material culture, Food Tech peels back the amazing stories that lie beneath what we grow and eat.

As you collect and research for an upcoming project on post–World War II agriculture, what themes or transformative technologies stand out at this point?

Post–World War II agriculture is absolutely fascinating although scary to some people. The largest transformation in the period is the basic switch from extensive to intensive farming practices. Instead of plowing up more land, farmers make the

land more productive. The mid-1930s was the peak in the United States for the number of farms, acreage under till, and people in farming. Following WWII, productivity really takes off. New hybrids in plants and animals are part of the story, but so too is the switch from animal power to gasoline- and electrically powered equipment, the use of fertilizer, and chemicals like herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides.

Recently, the rise of GMOs, commercial organic production, and biosecurity are all intriguing transformative changes. Animal stories are also important. Before WWII, chicken was expensive (that is why Hoover promised a chicken in every pot). Today chicken is inexpensive (Martin Short offers Steve Martin the “cheaper chicken” in the movie *Father of the Bride*.) Chicken nuggets, largely unknown 50 years ago, have become the gold standard to every parent across America. One of the huge stories today is the rise of precision farming—how the use of GPS and big data is changing agricultural practices.

Has the Museum made any significant changes in how it manages its growing collections, and has it changed its guidelines for procuring new artifacts?

The museum field continues to professionalize and raise its standards of collections care. While saving artifacts for perpetuity is what a museum should do, it also raises the cost of operations. Between the crisis of storage space and the escalation of preservation and security standards the ability to expand collections is being challenged. Curators today have to think much more carefully about what to collect on how well to care for it. A major question for the next generation of curators is should everything in their collections be kept? What is out of scope, what needs to be reinterpreted?

What is your favorite aspect of your curatorial duties at the NMAH?

Working at the National Museum of American History is a real privilege. I get to explore world-class collections, interact with brilliant colleagues, and put together fantastic exhibitions. The respect for the museum by the general public is powerful. I am always amazed that when I call important people they are willing to talk to me and give the museum prized artifacts. ❖

Members Page Now Available

S HFG’s members’ online login page is at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/>

Members can review and renew their membership status, manage their personal profile (including address and email), register for Society events, and view new and past issues of *The Federalist and Explorations*. Contact shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com with any questions.

From the Archives

The SHFG Records Schedule

Chas Downs

The *Federalist*, Issue 30, Summer 2011 (p.14), included a “From the Archives” article describing the history and content of the SHFG Archives. It briefly mentioned the SHFG Records Schedule. Records schedules are basic documents that describe the types of records an organization creates, their value, how they are to be maintained, and their ultimate disposition.

During the late 1990s, the SHFG began reevaluating its purpose, goals, organization, bylaws, and procedures. The records retained in the SHFG Archives were used to provide background and guidance for proposed changes and revisions. Dick Myers, a senior National Archives staff member, and my predecessor as SHFG archivist, became concerned that more recent records were not coming in, creating gaps in SHFG’s organizational memory. Myers discovered that with lack of clarity in records management responsibilities, Executive Director Maryellen Trautman had retained some records. After protracted discussions with Trautman, those records were transferred to the SHFG Archives. Myers encouraged other former SHFG officers and other key members to send SHFG materials that they had retained to the Archives in hopes of acquiring missing and alienated SHFG records. To regularize the transfer of records, Myers drafted a records schedule for SHFG records that the SHFG executive council adopted without changes on March 4, 1997. The records schedule provided structure and guidance for SHFG members wishing to offer appropriate records to the SHFG Archives.

There are 14 items in the Records Schedule, all but two of which refers to records created by individuals in their course of their SHFG duties. Records of the President and the Vice President, including correspondence, memoranda, and reports concerning the programs and operations of the Society, are to be transferred to their successors at the end of their terms, and then transferred to the Archives at the end of the successor’s term. Records of the Secretary consist of minutes and agendas of the executive board and the Annual Business Meeting, and the official correspondence of the Society, which are to be transferred to the Archives at the end of each executive board’s term. The treasurer’s records are fiscal year budget files, including annual and monthly treasurer reports, budget development records, ledgers, audits, and other financial records, which are to be transferred to the Archives at the end of the treasurer’s term. Records of Society committees consist of the substantive records of

action, administrative, and ad hoc committees that document committee and subcommittee activities, organization, membership, agendas, and meetings, as well as the committee’s annual report and publications. This material is transferred to the Archives at the end of each committee chair’s tenure. Incidental and nonsubstantive material is disposable, and can be retained by members or destroyed.

The Records of the Executive Director are moot since the position remains unfilled. The permanent records of the newsletter editor include record copies of *The Federalist*, transferred to the Archives yearly, and photographs of Society personnel and events, which are to be transferred to the Archives in two-year blocks. All administrative records are disposable. Records of the Society website are covered by the final item in the Records Schedule. It consists of records related to the development and operation of the website, and an electronic copy of the website made at the close of each calendar year. Of course, except as noted above, most SHFG-related materials are not records and are intended to be kept by SHFG members for their own personal use.

The Records Schedule, written almost two decades ago, is clearly showing its age. It does not address changes in the operations and organization of the Society, developments in electronic record keeping and the SHFG website. Its direction for implementation is sometimes unrealistic, unclear, or too broad, and there is no means to insure that that it is followed by those responsible for the records it covers. A new Records Schedule clearly must be devised with support and input from SHFG officers, committee and subcommittee chairs, and the participation of all SHFG members. The current records schedule records schedule is available on the SHFG website.

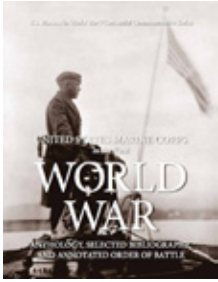
To learn more about the SHFG Archives, or if you have additional information or documentation on this or other SHFG matters, contact Chas Downs at chasdowns@verizon.net



Dick Myers

Recent Publications

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



Annette D. Amerman, *United States Marine Corps in the First World War: Anthology, Selected Bibliography, and Annotated Order of Battle* (Quantico, VA: History Division, United States Marine Corps, 2016)

United States Marine Corps in the First World War is the latest World War I Centennial Commemorative Series publication to be produced by the Marine Corps History Division. It is an anthology and research guide assembled by Annette D. Amerman that consists of several parts. Part I is a collection of writings produced about First World War Marines and their activities before, during, and closely following the events of 1917 and 1918. Part II presents selections of postwar writings that analyze First World War Marine accomplishments in hindsight. Part III is an annotated order of battle for World War I Marine units modeled after Gordon L. Rottman's *U.S. Marine Corps World War II Order of Battle*. The volume also includes an index and five appendices with information on unit commanders, abbreviations, decorations, and a comprehensive subject bibliography.

This anthology serves two purposes. First, it is an invaluable resource for researchers. The early chapters, selected manuals printed before the declaration of war, will immerse researchers in information that Marines of the period were exposed to. Anyone who thinks that historical instruction manuals are underutilized in the study of military history will cheer the decision to include these selections. They are replete with contextual gems, such as the price of a train ticket from Washington, DC, to Quantico Barracks in World War I (\$11.50 for 26 round-trip tickets), and instructions governing camp sanitation in trench warfare. The use of technology in war is a particularly well-developed theme in *United States Marine Corps in the First World War*, with information relating to the development and employment of machine guns, radio, and military aviation. Researchers who are new to the subject as well as long-time scholars will find the appendices and bibliography very useful. The annotated order of battle in Part III deserves perhaps the most praise, narrating a variety of disparate Marine Corps operations across the globe in understandable and interesting prose.

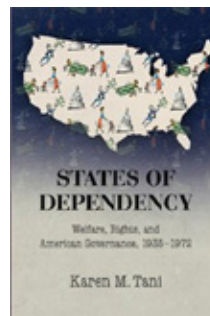
Second, the stories presented by this anthology paint a vivid and fascinating picture of Marine participation in the war. *United States Marines Corps in the First World War* contains accounts about training on Parris Island, garrisoning the border with Mexico, building the Lafayette Radio Station in France, and defending U.S. interests in Siberia. It imparts evocative stories

about the deeds of Marine commander James G. Harbord, Marine operations on the battlefields of France, and the pilots who “made flying history” by patrolling for submarines from the Azores by air. The latter story is told in the anthology in part by the diary of 1st Aeronautical Company Lieutenant Walter S. Poague, who became his unit’s only casualty six days before the end of the war.

This book is not without some shortcomings. Each selection in Parts I and II is presented without introduction, which may frustrate some readers. Had more information been included for the articles in this anthology, such as information on where the original texts were found, biographical information about their authors, information on the context in which they were written, or date information (even approximate), this book would be more valuable. Citation information was not included with each selection; consequently, researchers will have to dig through the bibliography for information on the original texts.

In balance, *United States Marine Corps in the First World War* is a worthwhile book. It is a rewarding and stirring read, and a work that everyone researching U.S. military activities in World War I should want on their shelves.

— Thomas I. Faith



Karen M. Tani, *States of Dependency: Welfare, Rights, and American Governance, 1935–1972* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016)

Historian and lawyer Karen Tani has spoken to the complexity of creating the modern American welfare system by exploring its bureaucratic and legal foundations. As a part of her history of public assistance, she took on the unenviable task of detailing how the United States went from a country that reluctantly built a federal system of welfare because of the devastating impact of the Great Depression to one that could express that new function as a right defined by laws and statutes. The chronological scope of this book is significant, covering the period from the passage of the Social Security Act (SSA) in 1935 to 1972. By that year, President Richard M. Nixon discontinued his push for his Family Assistance Plan, and as Tani demonstrates, the courts had made clear that they would not allow interpretation of the SSA to justify a guaranteed national minimum income. Her major arguments are fully explicated, her minor arguments add to the density of the prose, and her details of how Americans carried out all this from an administrative and legal stand point are rich. In other words, this is a complex book about a complicated topic.

At its core, this book is an institutional and legal history of welfare. Yet there is nothing simple about it because the author has embedded a myriad of arguments in the book's overall purpose and scope. Tani presents three main arguments that she then explores through eight major thematic chapters, chronologically dividing the book into two parts at 1950. In building the book, she investigates how the federal government envisioned the legislation and administration of public assistance, and also how that affected states that received grants-in-aid as well as the local governments that had been historically accustomed to distributing charity in the years before the Depression. Moreover, she highlights how both state and local stakeholders resisted federal involvement. To add to the story, she explores how state and federal courts further limited or expanded the legislation, especially in terms of financial expectations. The courts spoke to who could apply and what these applicants could expect. The courts determined that claimants, indeed, had the right to aid but not to a specific economic standard of living.

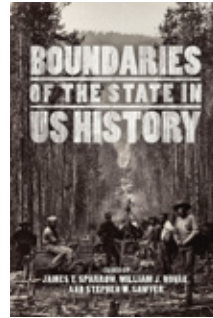
In order to turn the "paupers" of the old Elizabethan poor law into the "claimants" of the legislation created by a modern state, Tani argues that federal employees—administrators and lawyers—employed "rights language" as she refers to it. The SSA's public assistance programs did not necessarily negate the importance of local administration and biased local officials, but forced a redefinition of who could have welfare based on hard-and-fast rules and regulations. Poor Americans could request aid based on their legal rights as defined in the legislation. This is her first and most compelling argument that brings new insight into the transformation of what had been called "outdoor relief" for most of the nation's history.

Unfortunately, the other two main arguments seem less capable of driving the book. She argues that the changes in poor relief administration, specifically, and New Deal policies generally, are representative of the larger changes in modern American governance. In her third major argument, as she states it, "the 'legalization' over time of poor relief" through laws and regulations "remade a localized, patchwork system of poor relief and put in its place the modern U.S. welfare state." For the American social historian, these ideas do not bring enough freshness to the interpretative landscape to demand so much attention as major arguments. Moreover, her discussion of pre-1935 poor relief seems cursory and disconnected from the rest of the story. With that said, Tani does an excellent job at explaining how this was done at the institutional level, through social workers, administrators, government lawyers, judges, and politicians at all levels of government. For these reasons, this book is a valuable resource for advanced students and scholars who are interested in the specific topic of the book or more generally in the problems institutions face in providing services, such as poor relief, while confronting conflicting claims of authority by state and local governments.

Like the house that Jack built, the book that Tani wrote is layered and is less about the welfare program that FDR and his

committee established than it is about the bureaucratic and legal interconnections and linkages that are interwoven into the system. This is her final point. These things combined to create a state of dependency that seems to have no end.

—Alexandra Kindell



Boundaries of the State in US History, ed. James T. Sparrow, William J. Novak, and Stephen W. Sawyer (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015)

How we understand the meaning of the "state" can affect how well we govern. Toward that end, historians have been developing some very exciting insights into the history of American governance, notably at the 2006 conference at the University of Chicago titled "State of War: American Politics and State Building." The editors of this volume have compiled a good cross section of this recent research.

Defining the state in America is difficult, the editors write, because it "is both a historical and a historiographical construct." Long-held notions include that of an exceptional and weak state or stateless past; the personification of the state, as with the Hobbesian view of a "unitary historical agent" with malignant intentions; a rational and expanding Weberian bureaucratic entity; and a "conflation of the evolving comprehensiveness of governmental power with the progress of Western history."

The editors believe we must historicize the state—explore what it has done and how—to gain a better "optic" of how it operates. These diverse articles thus examine state activity at "sites where the boundary conditions of public power were contested and negotiated." Several articles demonstrate that the federal government had adequate fiscal, diplomatic, and military power through the 19th century to protect national interests. Gautham Rao traces the government's establishment of Federal Marine Hospitals during the Early National period in what was, effectively, the first national health care program. The hospital program demonstrated the federal tax and revenue power, but also episodes of conflict with local authorities, or "contested centralization." C. J. Alvarez discusses the U.S. government's military and diplomatic actions over the 19th century to police and demarcate the border with Mexico, first with incursions across the border and then by negotiations with its southern neighbor.

The state often used "associational" power with nongovernmental organizations to achieve its goals. Stephen W. Sawyer finds that French leader Adolphe Thiers admired the way that America could amass a powerful government during the Civil War to protect its liberal democracy and later shrink its authority

See "**Publications**" cont'd on page 16

“Publications” from page 15

to work in “concert” with civic groups. Jason Scott Smith states that with the Marshal Plan in postwar Europe the U.S. government sponsored the plan but relied on a capitalist framework and the private market in accord with “associational state traditions.”

Omar M. McRoberts explores the Lyndon Johnson administration’s reliance on African American churches for their support of the War on Poverty. In an associational relationship, the churches extolled the justice of the program without promoting a religious message. Thus, “the welfare state functioned as a public religious welfare state.” Later, the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission (EEOC), lacking enforcement powers, was able to pursue affirmative action through the court system. It did so in cooperation with “private actors” like the Legal Defense Fund. In a striking piece, Gabriel N. Rosenberg finds that the U.S. Department of Agriculture partnered with locally run 4-H clubs to promote healthy personal habits and hygiene as well as sound agricultural practices. That special associational relationship, essentially establishing people as the infrastructure, demonstrates governance through a “diffuse ideological power.” It was an intimate connection in which state-recommended standards of whiteness and “gendered aesthetics of normal bodies intersected in public celebrations of the intimate state’s great bodily harvest.”

In touching on so many disparate sectors of society and government activity, these articles often seem unrelated and disconnected, moving from 4-H clubs to propaganda efforts to portray Great Britain as a World War II ally. The reader must

strain to connect the lessons these studies offer. This topical diversity is undoubtedly intentional, reflecting the exploratory stage in this field. But the diversity also demonstrates the great opportunities for research and the broad net we must cast to capture the state in action.

How do we then begin to redefine the state? The paradigm of an associational state no doubt reflects Americans’ traditional fear of an all-powerful central government as well as the centrality of popular consent and volunteerism by all types of civic groups, including churches. The editors can only suggest a general redirection at this point. Co-editor William J. Novak concludes that we must look deeper than the political narrative to the general conception of “state in society.” That is, political developments are closely enmeshed with religious, economic, cultural, and racial developments in complex exercises of power and policy. In this way, the American democratic state does not simply “regiment” social change but exercises “flexibility, decentralization, delegation, recalibrations, and adaption in governance.” As each historical moment will differ, so the exercise of state power will be constructed anew.

We cannot expect more definitional precision of the state at this point. These essays provide an invaluable and stimulating diversity of views for reassessing the nature of our ever-changing governance and how it works. They provide an important conceptual starting point for pursuing a more complex but more accurate view of our state. That emerging clarity will in turn help us understand and guide the unique democratic system we have.

— Benjamin Guterman

Making History

Army Historical Foundation

The summer 2016 edition of *On Point: The Journal of Army History* is available. Articles include “Artwork of Ogden Pleissner”; “U.S. Army Special Forces in Berlin: The 39th and 410th Special Forces Detachments, 1956–1990”; “Retreat and Pursuit to Appomattox,” by Gustav Person; “Civil War Revolvers,” by Joseph G. Bilby; “Patrick J. Hurley,” by Fred L. Borch; “Company D, 151st Infantry (The Indiana Rangers),” by Megan Johnson; “The Guns of Grizzly: The California Army National Guard On-site Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Program in Northern California, 1954–1958,” by Lt. Col. Danny M. Johnson, USA-Ret.; “Watervliet Arsenal: Watervliet, New York,” by Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Bell, Jr., USA-Ret; and “Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania,” by Matthew Seelinger.

Department of the Interior

Interior public programs are held at the Rachel Carson Room in Washington, DC. On July 13, Curator Tracy Baetz discussed the

museum’s 51 portraits of Secretaries of the Interior. On August 3, U.S. Geological Survey Senior Science Advisor for National Civil Applications Bruce F. Molnia used historical and modern images to document changes at Glacier Bay National Park over the past 133 years. On September 7, Interior Museum Program Staff Curators Steve Floray and Elizabeth Varner discussed the department’s over 195 million museum objects and the work to protect and preserve them. The materials are located at 10 bureaus and offices and almost a 1,000 nonfederal partner museums around the country. On October 5, the department will host a discussion of the unique and fascinating ways that mail has moved to, through, and from the national parks.

Department of State

On September 15, William B. McAllister and Joshua Botts, Historians in the Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State, discussed their recently published volume *Toward “Thorough, Accurate, and Reliable”: A History of the Foreign Relations of the United States Series*, winner of SHFG’s 2015 George Pendleton Prize (<https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus-history>). Peter

Cozzens and Aaron W. Marrs, also historians at the Department, were additional authors of the volume.

The Department of State has released newly digitized versions of 20 volumes from the Foreign Relations of the United States series. These volumes cover events that took place between 1936 and 1939 and were originally published in print between 1953 and 1957. These volumes are available online and as free ebooks at the Office of the Historian's website: <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments>

German Historical Institute

The Institute will hold a workshop titled "Beyond Data: Knowledge Production in Bureaucracies" on June 1–3, 2017. Participants will explore how "bureaucracies produce knowledge from the data they gather." These issues affect science, commerce, and state administration. Sessions "will pay particular attention to knowledge transfers between western and non-western institutions and their perception in both transnational and (post-) colonial contexts." Deadline for proposals is Nov. 1, 2016, to bureaucracies@mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de For more information, see <https://networks.h-net.org/node/19397/discussions/139196/cfp-workshop-beyond-data-knowledge-production-bureaucracies-ghi>

Library of Congress

The Library is current presenting the exhibit "Jacob Riis: Revealing 'How the Other Half Lives.'" Riis was a journalist and social reformer who publicized the harsh conditions faced by the urban poor, immigrants, and workers in housing and workshops in the early 1900s. He particularly campaigned against child labor and for improved education. The exhibit "repositions Riis as a multi-skilled communicator who devoted his life to writing articles and books, delivering lectures nationwide, and doggedly advocating for social change." It features his papers from the LC and photographs from the Museum of the City of New York's Jacob A. Riis Collection. Featured materials include correspondence, documentary photographs and lantern slides, drafts and published works, lecture notes, scrapbook pages, appointment books, financial records, and family history. Digitized items viewable online include lecture notes, family images, images taken as a reporter, newspaper clippings of his articles, letters to Theodore Roosevelt, and appointment books. Visit <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jacob-riis/index.html>.



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA has published Julie B. Ta's and Robert C. Treviño's *Walking to Olympus: An EVA Chronology, 1997–2011* (Volume 2) (NASA SP-2016-4550). A PDF is available from http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/walking-to-olympus_tagged.pdf,

and a limited number of hard copies are available from the NASA Information Center (202-358-0000 or info-center@hq.nasa.gov).

National Archives and Records Administration

Authors Bill McAllister and Josh Botts of the Department of State will give a talk on December 1 titled "Negotiating Responsible Transparency: Congress and the Foreign Relations of the United States Series." It will be held at the Research Center at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

The summer issue of *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* is available. Contents include "'These People Are Frightened to Death': Congressional Investigations and the Lavender Scare," by Judith Adkins; "Finding a Misplaced Piece of History at the Archives," by David McMillen; "From Code-Making to Policy-Making: Four Decades in the Memorable Career of Russell Willson," by Raymond P. Schmidt; "'Written by Walt Whitman, A Friend': Three Letters from Soldiers," by Kenneth M. Price and Jacqueline M. Budell; "The CCC Indian Division," by Cody White. See <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/>.

National Institutes of Health

"Then and Now" is the new exhibit on the NIH Campus. From peg legs to robotically controlled prosthetic limbs, and to the latest advances in skin replacement and mind-activated robotics for the immobile, a new historical exhibit highlights research supported by the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB), part of the National Institutes of Health. The exhibit, on the first floor of Building 31 on the NIH Bethesda campus, showcases a sampling of prototypes, working models, and patient-ready technologies on loan from some of NIBIB research grantees. NIBIB integrates engineering and physical sciences with the life sciences to advance basic research and medical care. In the exhibit, state-of-the-art research is juxtaposed with earlier innovations drawn from the NIH Stetten Museum's permanent collections, illustrating how far research and its patient-care repercussions have come in a relatively short time. In this era of rapid scientific discovery, new breakthroughs may render this exhibition obsolete within a short time of its opening—and how wonderful would that be? The exhibit was developed by Hank Grasso of the NIH Stetten Museum in collaboration with NIBIB Director Dr. Roderic I. Pettigrew's team and donors from many laboratories across the United States. To learn more about the research funded by NIBIB, visit <https://www.nibib.nih.gov/about-nibib/directors-page>

National Park Service

The National Park Service turned 100 on Aug. 25, 2016. The NPS website at <https://www.nps.gov/index.htm> provides links to centennial programs and activities. For example, Fort Scott National Historic Site (FSNHS) in Kansas presented the program



Symbols of Sacrifice from September 9 to 15 to honor the sacrifice of Americans throughout our nation's history. The main focus of the event was a Field of Honor on the historic FSNHS Parade Ground, where a U.S. flag was flown for each service member who has died while serving in theater supporting U.S. military operations during the Global War on Terrorism. The purpose is to remember the fallen, their sacrifice, and their humanity.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay, NY, will open an exhibition Sept. 23, 2016, at the Old Orchard Museum titled, "Historic Landscape through Modern Eyes: Re-envisioning Theodore Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill." The show features the artwork of previous participants in the juried Teaching Studios of Art Plein Air Competition juxtaposed with historic landscapes from Sagamore Hill's museum collection. The works will be on view through January 15, 2017. Plein Air is a style of painting or drawing where the artist works entirely outdoors, capturing the natural light and scenery as viewed. This method of art production contrasts with working in a studio or from a photograph, where light and objects may be manipulated.

National Preservation Institute

The Institute has released its catalog of schedule for training seminars for the period September 2016 to May 2017. The Institute educates those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. Seminars include "Section 106: An Introduction," "NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources," and "Emerging Technologies for Cultural Resources." Seminars are held at locations nationwide. Visit www.npi.org for the full schedule with course descriptions, and for registration.

OSS Society

The Society's 2016 William J. Donovan Award Dinner will held on Oct. 22 at the Ritz-Carlton in Washington, DC. This year's honoree is Gen. Norton A Schwartz USAF (Ret.). To register: <http://www.ossociety.org/>

Supreme Court Historical Society

On Wednesday, October 19, 2016, the Supreme Court Historical Society and the Brandeis School of Law are partnering to host a lecture by Professor Melvin Urofsky, who will discuss Brandeis and his influence on American jurisprudence. The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the appointment of Justice Brandeis to the Supreme Court. To celebrate the 100th anniversary and to honor the past recipients of the Brandeis Medal, Recognition of all past Brandeis Medal recipients will follow as part of that program. Tickets available at <http://supremecourthistory.org/events/brandeis/>

The 2016 Leon Silverman Lecture Series—The Supreme Court and the Progressive Era. On Nov. 2, Prof. James W. Ely, Jr., of Vanderbilt University will speak on "The Supreme Court and Property Rights in the Progressive Era." On Nov. 16, Prof. Brad Snyder of the University of Wisconsin Law School, will speak on his forthcoming book, *The House of Truth: A Washington Political Salon*

and the Foundations of American Liberalism (Oxford University Press, Feb. 2017). Reservations are now available online. Visit <http://supremecourthistory.org/events/leon-silverman/>

U.S. Army Center of Military History

The summer issue of *Army History* is available online. Articles include "The Yankee Division in the Underground Cities of World War I," by Alisha Hamel and Paul X. Rutz; "Problems in Australian Civil-Military Relations: The Defence Central Camouflage Committee, 1940–1943," by Kevin Davies; and "127th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina." A book review section is also included.

The Center recently published the inaugural brochure in its new U.S. Army Campaigns of World War I series. *The Mexican Expedition, 1916–1917*, by Julie Irene Prieto, examines the operation, led by Gen. John Pershing, to search for, capture, and destroy Francisco "Pancho" Villa and his revolutionary army in northern Mexico in the year prior to the United States' entry into World War I.

U.S. Army Women's Museum

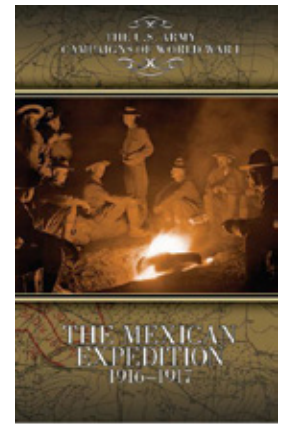
The AWM's newest exhibit captures the work of Female Engagement Teams/Culture Support Teams in Iraq and Afghanistan. These all-female teams accompany ground troops during missions. The job of the teams is to engage Afghan women; something their male soldiers cannot do because of cultural constraints. The success of these missions helped lay the groundwork for the recent removal of all gender-based restrictions on military service. The AWM, located at Fort Lee, VA, serves as an educational institution, providing military history training and instruction to soldiers, veterans, and the civilian community.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection maintains a question-and-answer page that highlights fascinating aspects of past border patrol work. The material derives from the office's ongoing research into the long history of the agency's work and demonstrates the complexity of its work through U.S. history. See <https://www.cbp.gov/about/history/did-you-know>.

U.S. Forest Service

Forest Service staff from the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests in northern Idaho demonstrated mule packing, crosscut sawing, and other traditional tool use to more than 200 visitors as part of Living History Day. The special occasion, held at the Lochsa Historical Ranger Station, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.



Anthropology students from California State University, Chico, and other volunteers worked with Plumas National Forest archaeologists to help relocate and excavate French Hotel. The hotel operated from the early 1850s to the early 1860s along the Beckwourth Emigrant Trail in Plumas County before its sudden disappearance. The last published reference to the hotel appeared in 1858. The Beckwourth Emigrant Trail, cut by renowned frontiersman Jim Beckwourth, eliminated a significant amount of time for those traveling to camps during the California Gold Rush. This Passport in Time project was a collaboration with the California–Nevada Chapter of the Oregon California Trails Association.

U.S. Marine Corps

Marine Corps University Press has published *Marines at War: Stories from Afghanistan and Iraq*, edited by Dr. Paolo G. Tripodi and Lt. Col. Kelly Frushour. You may access the online version linked to the USMC.mil site, or you may email alexkindell@gmail.com to request a hardcopy. Each chapter includes a brief biography of the author, his or her story, and reflection points designed to stimulate discussion or to help the reader delve deeper into the larger themes broached by the authors. The foreword notes: “This book brings together the short stories of 10 Marines and a sailor who served in either Afghanistan or Iraq, some in both. The authors reflect on their time in combat, focusing on preparation, particular moments, and the lessons or conclusions drawn from their experiences. While every service-member has a different story, and despite these remembrances being very personal, this collection represents and provides insight into the ordinary experiences of fellow Americans serving during an extraordinary set of circumstances. Download the volume at http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcu_press/Pages/Press%20Catalog.aspx

U.S. Marshals Service

In June, the U.S. Marshals Service published the official modern history of the U.S. Marshals Service by the University of North Texas Press. *Forging the Star*, by David Turk, is the first official U.S. Marshals history book since Frederick S. Calhoun’s *The Lawmen*, last published as a paperback in 1991. The book features many little-known accounts and organizational details. Additionally, there are rare pictures, a detailed bibliography, and full index. The research, writing, and editing of *Forging the Star* took nearly 14 years to complete and will appeal to a general audience. Initial reviews have been favorable.

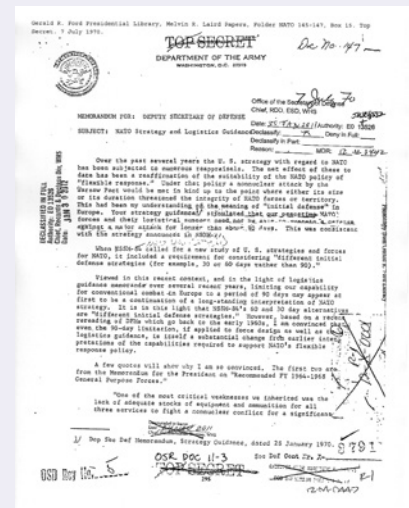
Starting this September, the U.S. Marshals Service will start moving into a new headquarters building not far from the current location. The transition will be staggered over several months. This is the first such move since 1998, when the agency moved from Pentagon City to Crystal City, and the fifth headquarters move overall since 1970.

Washington History Seminar

The seminar resumed on September 12 with a lecture by Salim Yaqub (University of California at Santa Barbara) on “Imperfect Strangers: Americans and Arabs in the 1970s.” The September 19 talk was by Matthew Dallek (George Washington University) titled “Defenseless Under Night: The Roosevelt Years and the Origins of Homeland Security.” The series runs on Mondays at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, through December 5. See the schedule at <http://nationalhistorycenter.org/about/program-descriptions/washington-history-seminar/>

OSD’s New Documentary Collection on Melvin Laird

The OSD Historical Office has produced a documentary collection that supplements its 2015 release titled *Melvin Laird and the Foundation of the Post-Vietnam Military, 1969–1973*, by Richard A. Hunt. This new volume reproduces selected documents that were cited in Hunt’s book. These declassified documents, as noted in the introduction, “were chosen for their historical significance with a preference for material created by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.” They are arranged thematically according to the major defense and diplomatic concerns of that era, such as procurement and cost overruns, national security in the Nixon administration, issues of troop withdrawals from Vietnam, the volunteer Army, developing the post-Vietnam budget, NATO, ABM and SALT negotiations and treaties, and more. Hunt’s history and collection of documents reveal Laird’s diverse contributions to the U.S. military at a critical time of rebuilding and essential reform, especially in the light of the strains produced by the Vietnam War. As Hunt notes, the United States had to help rebuild South Vietnamese forces, rebuild its commitment to NATO, reevaluate the military budget, institute reforms at the Pentagon, to improve the National Guard, and improve race relations and conditions for women in the Army. This documentary collection is a welcome one for researchers.



A July 7, 1970, memorandum from the under secretary of the Army on NATO’s flexible response policy.

See the collection and the original volume on Laird at <http://history.defense.gov/Publications/Secretaries-of-Defense-Historical-Series/>.



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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Federalist Calendar

Oct. 12–16, 2016. Oral History Association (OHA). Long Beach, CA. Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/>

Nov. 3–6, 2016. History of Science Society. Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA. Visit <http://hssonline.org/meetings/annual-meeting-archive/>

Jan. 5–8, 2017. American Historical Association. Denver, CO. Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual-meeting>

Mar. 16–17, 2017. NASA Marshall Space Flight Center History Office and the University of Alabama Huntsville (UAH) History Department. “NASA in the ‘Long’ Civil Rights Movement” Symposium. Huntsville, AL. Visit <https://networks.h-net.org/node/73374/announcements/99690nasa-long-civil-rights-movement>

Mar. 29–Apr. 2, 2017. American Society for Environmental History (ASEH). Chicago, IL. “Winds of Change: Global Connections across Space, Time, and Nature.” Visit www.aseh.net

Mar. 30–Apr. 2, 2017. Society for Military History (SMH). 84th Annual Meeting. “Global War: Historical Perspectives.” Jacksonville, FL. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2017/2017annualmeeting.html>

Apr. 6–9, 2017. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting. “Circulation.” New Orleans, LA. Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings-events/meetings-events/call-for-proposals/>

Apr. 13, 2017. Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG) Annual Conference, “A Return to the Archives.” National Archives Building, Washington, DC. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

Apr. 19–22, 2017. National Council on Public History (NCPH). Indianapolis, IN. “The Middle: Where Did We Come from? Where Are We Going?” Visit: <http://ncph.org/conference/2017-annual-meeting/>

June 22–24, 2017. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Annual Meeting. Arlington, VA. Visit <https://shafr.org/conferences/annual/2017-annual-meeting>

July 20–23, 2017. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 39th Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. Visit <http://www.shear.org/annual-meeting/>.

July 23–29, 2017. Society of American Archivists (SAA). Annual Meeting. Portland, OR. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference#.V6yRuxI96sg>

Oct. 19–20, 2017. Center for Cryptologic History. Symposium. “Milestones, Memories, and Momentum.” Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center in Laurel, MD. Visit <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01611194.2016.1199447>

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