

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

By Glenn Williams

Would you believe the United States Army, the senior and largest service, is the only one of the nation’s armed forces that does not have a *national* museum? This was never intended to be the case. Congress directed the Army in 1814 to exhibit all the captured trophies and military items from the ongoing war against Great Britain in a building near the Capitol. Although that goal has gone unfulfilled for nearly two centuries, the Army is preparing to break ground for a new facility at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, that will bring it to fruition. As the expected 2013 opening approaches, the Army, in cooperation with its private non-profit partner the Army Historical Foundation, is fully engaged in the effort to produce a 21st-century museum of excellence that will tell the Army story and become a major heritage tourism destination.

Despite the absence of a *national* museum, that is not to say there are no means of presenting aspects of the Army’s rich history to its service members and the general public. The Army opened its first museum at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1854. There are now 59 museums, 176 other historical holdings, and a collection that includes over a half-million artifacts and more than 15,000 works of art, constituting a vital component of the Army’s historical program. The museums assist in the professional education and training of soldiers at all levels in strategy, tactics, logistics, and administration by presenting physical evidence and lessons gleaned from the



application of military history to current and future situations. Each of the current museums presents a unique perspective of our nation’s military heritage through a focus on particular organizations, institutions, and installations. When opened, the National Museum of the United States Army (NMUSA) will be an integral component of the Army Historical Program, and serve as the capstone of the Army museum system.

Project Director Judson Bennett says that NMUSA will be unique. He explains that the museum’s institutional vision is to provide a facility that will “Engage, entertain, and educate visitors to the historic role of the Army in the development of the Nation, and the current relationship of the Army to the people of this Nation in order to ensure continued growth of the Army into the future.” Although entertaining, the interpretative program will be based on scholarly research subject to academic rigor and the highest standards of the historical and museum professions. Bennett emphasizes that, “We are not just opening a trophy case.” The museum will house and exhibit military artifacts and material culture, but the emphasis will be on the service and sacrifice of soldiers. “We will also tell the stories of Army families and the contributions of the civilian workforce as well.” To underscore the people-oriented presentation, the overall theme of the museum is expressed in its promotional slogan, “I am an American Soldier, and I have a story to tell.”

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Lee Ann Potter

I keep a file at work called “Research to do Someday.” Mostly, I fill it with newspaper clippings, notes I take while channel surfing (it’s difficult to watch a single program on PBS, the Discovery Channel, or the History Channel without wondering what records NARA has about the subject), photocopies of intriguing documents, and dozens of printed-out e-mail messages from colleagues who periodically share interesting finds with me.

I was cleaning my office earlier this week and spent some time looking through this special file. As I was doing so, I came across messages from three former colleagues—one who passed away this past year (Walter Hill), and two who retired from NARA within the past few years (Anne Eales and Mike Musick). As I read their messages, I could hear their voices in my head and I thought about how fortunate I am to work in a field with colleagues who have tremendous expertise, who share information and ideas, and from whom I constantly learn—whether they are present or not.

This sense of good fortune came to me at the AHA conference in New York, too. On January 4, 2009, I facilitated the SHFG-sponsored session at the conference entitled “Careers in Federal History.” During the session, Bill Williams (NSA), Beth Boland (NPS), Peter Kraemer (Department of State), and Jennifer Levasseur (NASM) each described what they do in their respective positions, the paths that led them where they are today, the skills they brought with them, and what they have learned in the course of their work. They also offered valuable pieces of advice to session participants.

As they spoke about the very different tasks that comprise their day-to-day work, I found myself noticing NOT the

differences, but rather, the similarities. They talked enthusiastically about their work, emphasized how important they believe it to be, and spoke with admiration of their colleagues. Each of them explained that their work requires flexibility, offers variety, encourages team work, and allows for continuous learning.

Two of these elements—offering variety and allowing for continuous learning—will continue to be hallmarks of our “Pearls of Wisdom” professional development series, which launched this past fall in honor of the Society’s 30th anniversary. To date, the series (designed to both increase our content knowledge and encourage us to get to know each other better), has included special SHFG tours of the newly renovated National Museum of American History and the new Capitol Visitors Center.

On February 19, the Pearls of Wisdom series featured a special visit to the Smithsonian American Art Museum. Following the tour, we enjoyed the museum’s “Take Five” event, featuring live jazz in the museum’s new Kogod Courtyard. If you’d like to sign up for future events, you must register by sending an e-mail with your name, phone number, and affiliation to professionaldevelopment@shfg.org. Be on the lookout for notices in the e-bulletin about additional opportunities that are being planned for later this spring. Suggestions for other programs and tours are welcome!

Continuous learning continues! Having gotten a sneak-peek at the agenda Vice President Mike Reis is pulling together for the upcoming SHFG Annual Conference, I know that themes similar to those emphasized by our AHA panel will also be reflected by presenters on March 19 at the National Archives in College Park. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend; the conference materials were mailed, but visit www.shfg.org for details.

If as many of you who came to the SHFG Holiday Party held at the National Archives Building in December come to the conference, we will have a full house! Thank you for the wonderful turn-out! I’d like to extend special notes of thanks to Henry Gwiazda and Randy Papadopoulos for their many

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

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efforts to insure an outstanding event; to Archivist Allen Weinstein for his thoughtful remarks; and to Phil Cantelon of History Associates, Inc. for joining me in signing the agreement establishing a new prize to honor the late Roger R. Trask: distinguished historian, devoted SHFG member, and Society president from 1990 to 1991. The prize, which carries an honorarium of \$200 and a certificate of recognition, will be awarded to a historian whose work reflects the unique importance of federal history and the mission of the Society. The award winner will deliver the plenary address or, alternatively, participate in the plenary panel at the Society's annual meeting; and his or her remarks will subsequently be published in the Society's new on-line journal, *Federal History*.

Now, back to my "Research to do Someday" file: I will conduct research "someday" based on the leads from my former colleagues and I will do "something" with all of it. Thus, their work and mine continues. In the meantime, though, I appreciate just knowing that file exists. While it suggests enticing research possibilities, its real value is in the notes it contains from my colleagues. They serve as tangible reminders of my good fortune in being a member of the federal history community. May similar good fortune be yours in the New Year!

If you are interested in becoming more active in the SHFG community in 2009, please contact me or other members of the executive council.

NMUSA, continued from page 1

Within the museum interpretive exhibits, artifacts, and narrative history will be complemented by Soldier Stories. Some of these will stand alone. Other stories will be integrated into the exhibits to enhance and personalize significant events by quoting those who experienced them. Most of all, they will tell in the soldier's own words what it means to be a soldier. Those telling their stories will represent a cross-section of the Army including men and women, a diversity of ethnic backgrounds, a variety of military occupations, and all ranks. Some will be long-service professionals, others will represent those who completed their military service and returned to civilian life and other pursuits. Many will be unknown to the average American, while other names will be familiar, including some who achieved fame apart from their Army service.

Commenting on the stories of service men and women featured in the museum, Project Director Judson Bennett explained "They will not all be generals and Medal of Honor recipients." The common thread will be personal expressions of pride in service and being an American soldier. For example, a story representing the World War I era may feature Sergeant Joyce Kilmer. One of America's favorite poets in the early 20th-century, he wrote in a letter to his wife from the battlefields of France, "Now I'm doing work I love — and work you may be proud of." Two stories from the Revolutionary War may include Lieutenant Colonel Henry Laurens and Private James Collins. In a letter to his father, then president of the Continental Congress, Laurens wrote about the men serving in the ranks, "I would cherish those dear, ragged Continentals, whose patience will be the admiration of future ages." When British forces invaded his South Carolina home, Collins recorded in his diary, "We must submit and become slaves, or fight ... we shouldered our guns and went off to join a corps of volunteers to be called

Minute Men." The "we" to whom Collins referred was he and his father, as both enlisted together.

In an era when women could not enlist, many found other ways to serve. Doctor Mary Edwards Walker obtained employment as a contract surgeon during the Civil War and was briefly assigned to an infantry regiment. The only woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor to date, her citation reads in part, "She ... devoted herself with much patriotic zeal to the sick and wounded, both in the field and hospitals." After the war, Walker achieved fame as an author and champion of women's rights. In her book *Hit*, she wrote, "We live in deeds, not years," reflecting her own life and military service. Fifteen-year-old Jarvis Frary Hanks enlisted during the War of 1812, "prepared to enter the Army, in the service of my country, as a musician." After the war, he received some renown as a painter and a leader in the abolitionist movement. Captain Guy Vernor Henry was a professional soldier who served with distinction from the Civil War to the Spanish-American War. Severely wounded in the battle of Rosebud Creek in 1876, a newspaper reporter overheard him tell the surgeon at the aid station, "Fix me up so I can go back" in the fight. Following the battle, the journalist asked Henry about the severity of his wounds. The captain simply replied, "It is nothing. For this we are soldiers." Such compelling stories will help the museum fulfill its role of enhancing the esprit de corps and pride currently serving and veteran soldiers have for their units and the Army, as well as reflect the bonds of comradeship and the satisfaction of having served. They may also encourage young men and women to consider Army service in their future plans.

While the Soldier Stories will be central, they alone cannot tell the Army's story. The museum will exhibit artifacts significant to the Army's history, placing many of them in evocative exhibits. For example, an exhibit centered on a World War II landing craft could be used to por-

tray the Army's role in both the European and Pacific theaters. A walk through a recreated World War I trench littered with artifacts placed in situ will not only evoke service on the Western Front, but allow an educational experience that approximates primary source research through the examination of material culture.

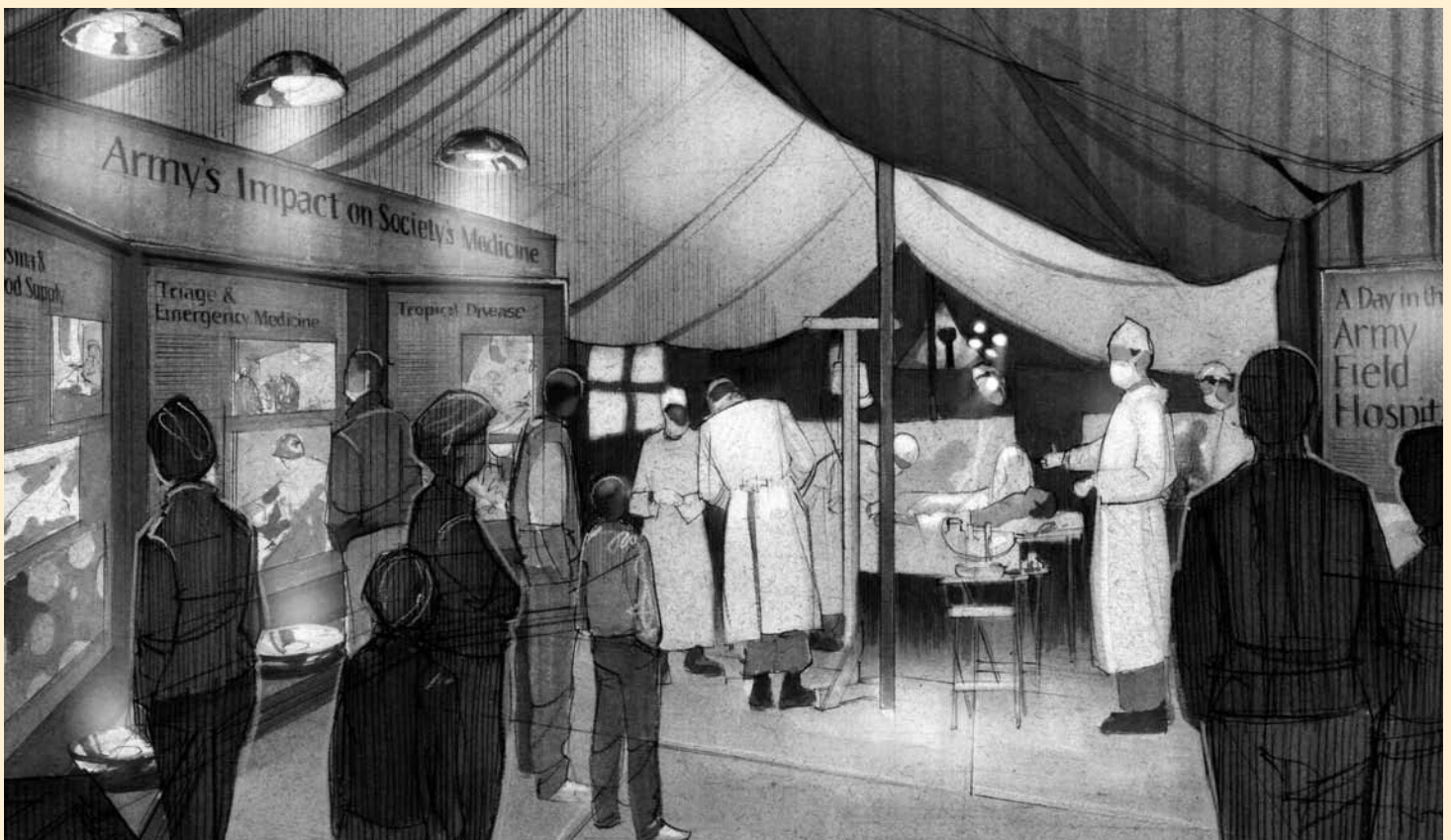
The exhibits, however, will not only be about war and fighting for the nation; they will also include the Army's many contributions to American society. An exhibit on the Army Corps of Engineers, for example, may show both military as well as civil works projects. Army contributions to medical advancements will include the development of emergency triage and the eradication of yellow fever. Many visitors are sure to be surprised to learn that many conveniences that are now considered commodities were originally innovations developed by or for the Army, such as ready-to-wear clothing, ready-to-eat meals, and interchangeable manufactured parts. Again, the emphasis will be on people, showing, for example, how service in the Army provided opportunity and upward social mobility at times when it was not generally available to all.

The museum and its grounds will also provide an appropriate setting and an accessible centerpiece for Army ceremonies and public events. Mr. Bennett emphasizes, however, that the museum's mission will not only be honorific. It will also stimulate the youth of America to pur-

sue scholastic excellence. Educational programming will draw on the fields of science, technology, mathematics, social sciences, and any other field of study that is in direct support of the U.S. Army's core missions. Activities will not be limited to curricula-based programs for school groups. There will be presentations geared to a variety of visitor demographics, and facilities for scholars at all levels performing individual research. To that end, the museum staff is developing interpretive as well as multidisciplinary programs that will incorporate the exhibits and collections as an educational resource. Together, these will enhance the visitor experience and present opportunities for lifelong learning activities.

In conclusion, the new national museum will provide an educational and informative venue for the Army to tell its story to the American public. By leading the way in presenting an accurate and comprehensive portrayal of the organization since its beginnings, the museum will preserve the proud legacy and heritage of the nation's senior service. Finally, the National Museum of the United States Army will provide an appropriate means of honoring the service and sacrifice of its soldiers, their families, and civilian employees, who have served the nation in peace and war.

Glenn Williams is a historian at the National Museum of the U.S. Army Project Office, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.



Artist's conceptual rendering of a display gallery on the Army's contributions to medicine.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S SENIOR HISTORIAN RETIRES

By Michael Crawford

Dr. Edward J. Marolda retired on September 26, 2008, after 30 years with the Naval Historical Center and 40 years of federal service. In ceremonies held in the spaces of the center's planned Cold War Gallery, in the Washington Navy Yard, the center's director, Rear Admiral Jay A. DeLoach, USN (Ret.), presented Dr. Marolda the Superior Meritorious Service award.

When he first arrived at the Naval Historical Center in December 1971, Edward J. Marolda was an Army veteran of the war in Vietnam, with a master's degree in history from Georgetown University fresh in hand. He immediately began contributing to the historical scholarship on the modern Navy. In 1990, he received the Ph.D. degree in history from The George Washington University. Dr. Marolda has authored or edited 10 internationally recognized histories on the Navy in the Vietnam War, Persian Gulf War, Korean War, WWII, and the Spanish-American War, several of which are award-winning books.

Dr. Marolda directed the Navy's Contemporary History program from 1987 to 1996, and in the latter year he became Senior Historian of the Navy. Beginning in 2005 he shouldered the additional duties of Chief of the Histories and Archives Division, and during the first six months of 2008 he served as Acting Director of the Naval Historical Center



Dr. Edward Marolda (left) receives the Superior Meritorious Service award from Rear Admiral Jay DeLoach USN (Ret) at his retirement from the Naval Historical Center.

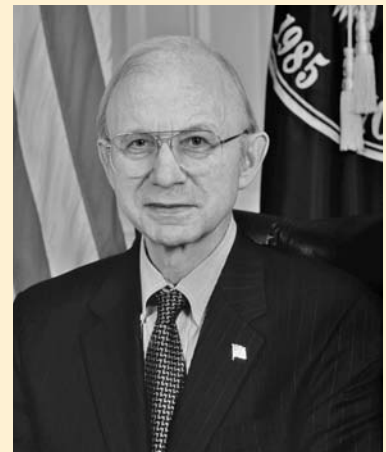
and Director of Naval History. In his positions of increasing responsibilities as a leader and manager of the Navy's historical program, Dr. Marolda consistently focused on the employment of history in support of the Fleet and our men and women in uniform, interacting continually with the leaders, Sailors, and organizations of the operating Navy to determine their needs for naval history.

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES ALLEN WEINSTEIN RESIGNS

On December 7, historian Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States, submitted his resignation to the President, effective December 19, 2008. Professor Weinstein, who has Parkinson's disease, cited health reasons for his decision. Deputy Archivist of the United States, Adrienne Thomas, will serve as Acting Archivist until a new Archivist is appointed by President Barack Obama.

In his letter to the President, Weinstein said "During my tenure as Archivist, my team of colleagues and I have made substantial progress in achieving virtually all of our goals. Moreover, we at the National Archives have worked diligently and successfully on our primary mission of maximizing public access to the records of all three branches of government while protecting at all costs this agency's rock-solid nonpartisan integrity." The Archivist says that the time has come for him to address fresh challenges.

Weinstein was nominated by President Bush on April 8, 2004, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on February 10, 2005. Under the National Archives statute there is no specific term of office and the position is not intended to change hands automatically with the election of a new President.



*Archivist of the United States
Allen Weinstein*

BREITMAN DELIVERS HEWLETT LECTURE ON JAMES McDONALD'S EARLY WARNINGS AGAINST THE NAZIS

Nearly 100 SHFG members and their guests gathered at American University's Katzen Arts Center on October 23, 2008, to attend the annual Richard Hewlett Lecture.

SHFG President Lee Ann Potter opened the session by introducing Robert Griffith, Chair of the American University History Department, who welcomed attendees to American University and highlighted the connections between American University and the Society. SHFG Secretary Anne Rothfeld then introduced the 2008 Hewlett Lecturer, Professor Richard Breitman.

Breitman, a member of the History Department at American University, is the author or co-author of several volumes on the Holocaust and American policy on refugees, and is the editor of the journal *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*. His presentation drew on his book *Advocate for the Doomed: The Papers and Diaries of James G. McDonald, 1932-1935* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2007), which he co-edited with Barbara McDonald Stewart and Severin Hochberg. Published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, it is the first of a projected three-volume documentary series on McDonald.

The writings of James G. McDonald offer a unique perspective on the emergence of Nazism, the foreshadowing of the "Final Solution," and the attempts of Jewish refugees to escape the impending slaughter. McDonald (1886-1964) was an Indiana University historian, organization executive, and journalist. During the 1930s and 1940s, he met with everyone from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Adolf Hitler, from Pope Pius XII, the Rockefellers, and Edward R. Murrow, to Chaim Weizmann, Albert Einstein, and Rabbi Stephen Wise. He was one of the first individuals in the United States to raise the alarm about Nazi intentions, and he spent much of the pre-war and World War II period working to resettle European Jews in safe havens.

Chairman from 1919 to 1933 of a pro-League of Nations group, the Foreign Policy Association, McDonald met with Roosevelt and several of his principal advisors both before and after the 1932 election to discuss diplomatic challenges facing the new administration. He had important contacts in Germany and hoped—unsuccessfully—that Roosevelt would appoint him to be U.S. ambassador there.

Partly because of his physical features—tall, light-haired, blue-eyed—which many Nazis would have regarded as classically Aryan, McDonald at first enjoyed high-level access in Berlin and had a reputation as being pro-German. But after meeting with Hitler and other Germans in March 1933, he became convinced that the Nazis were contemplating genocide. He quickly became *persona non grata* in Germany as he began speaking out in lectures and newspaper articles against the Nazis and championing Jewish resettlement.

From 1933 to 1935, McDonald served as the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, and then served until 1945 as Chairman of Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. Those were not happy years, of course, but Breitman said that McDonald won "small triumphs in the face of catastrophe." He toured South American countries in 1935 and found places where at least a few Jewish refugees could emigrate. Later he participated in the Evian Conference, which helped persuade Bolivia to resettle 20,000 refugees within its borders. And he persuaded Roosevelt to set full quotas for German-Jewish immigrants (numbering 55,000 in 1938-39) and to appeal to other governments to permit resettlement their homelands or colonies. At McDonald's behest, Roosevelt granted visas to 5,000 Jewish children from France—although the Vichy Government denied their exit. The War Refugee Board, which Roosevelt established in 1944 at McDonald's instigation, rescued tens of thousands. One of McDonald's consistent allies was First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. Ultimately, as Breitman put it, McDonald had several initiatives, but they "didn't get far." McDonald continued his work after the war, when President Harry S Truman appointed him to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine in 1946, and named him as the first U.S. Ambassador to Israel two years later.

Advocate for the Doomed is based on McDonald's never-before published letters and diaries, which provide testimony that the extermination of the Jews was on the Nazis' agenda many years before the "Final Solution" was fully developed. McDonald's points of view furnish other important insights. Contrary to some critical assessments, Roosevelt appears in McDonald's eyes to have been alert to the threats faced by European Jews, and did his best to relieve the situation by exploiting what limited options

were available to him. Meeting with Jewish leaders at the White House in May 1939, Roosevelt made it clear that he took the warnings seriously and that “it was not a matter of money but a matter of lives.” Immigration restrictions tightened after 1940, however, as Roosevelt necessarily shifted his focus away from refugees and toward the war and counter-espionage. McDonald even encountered frictions among Jewish organizations: there was only grudging support for the League of Nations Commission in its resettlement work, influential French Jews opposed the resettlement of German Jews in France, and Zionist leader

Weizmann refused to provide financial support to activities not directly connected with Palestine.

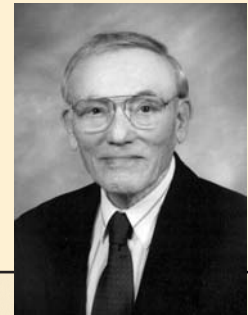
Following his formal remarks, Breitman answered questions from the audience on McDonald, U.S. diplomacy in the 1930s, and the American response to the Holocaust.

The annual Hewlett Lecture is named in honor of Dr. Richard Hewlett, the former long-time chief historian of the Atomic Energy Commission, Senior Vice President of History Associates Incorporated, and co-founder of SHFG.

FROM THE ARCHIVES SHFG FOUNDING DOCUMENTS

Charles Downs, SHFG Archivist

This past October, Dr. Richard Breitman delivered the Society’s 29th Annual Hewlett Lecture. The SHFG’s original dinner lecture was held in 1980 with Dr. Richard G. Hewlett as speaker. Dr. Hewlett, formerly chief historian for the Department of Energy, spoke on “Reflections on a Career as a Federal Historian.” The announcement in *The Federalist* for Summer 1980 (below left) does not refer to it as an annual event, nor does the announcement for the one held the next year. However, the program for the lecture held in 1982 (right) states that it was the Third Annual Dinner and refers to the Annual Hewlett Address. Dr. Hewlett was so honored not just because he was the first to give the address that bears his name, but to recognize the great contribution he made to federal history over his distinguished career and his key role in founding the Society. For more information on the SHFG archives, write to cfdowns@earthlink.net.



<p>THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>THIRD ANNUAL DINNER</p> <p>22 September 1982 Officers' Open Mess Bolling Air Force Base Washington, D.C.</p>	<p>PROGRAM</p> <p>OPENING REMARKS David F. Trask, President</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER Richard A. Baker</p> <p>THE ANNUAL RICHARD G. HEWLETT ADDRESS</p> <p>Walter Rundell, Jr.</p> <p>“A Historian’s Impact on Federal Policy: Walter Prescott Webb As a Case Study.”</p>
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Hewlett to Speak at Dinner Meeting

On September 10, the Society will hold a dinner for its members and their guests at the Officers Club, Patton Hall, Ft. Myer, VA. At the occasion Dr. Richard Hewlett, former chief historian of the Department of Energy, will give “Reflections on a Career as a Federal Historian.” The menu: gazpacho soup, spinach salad, veal Parmesan over spaghetti, green beans, baby carrots, and chocolate mousse. There will be a cash bar beginning at 5:30; dinner will be served at 6:30. Cost is \$10 per person, payable in advance. To make reservations, fill in the following form and send it, along with a check made payable to the Society for History in the Federal Government, to Mike Smith at the address indicated. As the room holds only 90 people, you should make your reservations soon. No reservations can be accepted after September 1.

NAME _____

NUMBER OF PLACES RESERVED _____

AMOUNT OF ENCLOSED CHECK (Number of people x \$10) _____

Mail form and check to: Mike Smith
1207 Carrollburg Place SW
Washington DC 20024.

NOTHING LOST IN TRANSLATION: THE INDONESIAN EDITION OF THE AUDACITY OF HOPE

By Kathryn Wellen

The multilingual, international nature of the Library of Congress collection dates back to the early 19th century. Six international field offices currently continue this tradition by acquiring materials unavailable through other channels. It is through the Library's office in Jakarta that the Indonesian translation of Barack Obama's *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream* reached Washington. While the Library does not generally collect translations of American works, ten different kinds of exceptions are made. Reasons for acquiring translations range from the translation's importance in understanding the culture transfer process to the literary merits of the translation. The Indonesian translation of *The Audacity of Hope* was acquired for the added value of local appendages.

Upon opening the original version and Indonesian translation, one is immediately struck by the complete reorganization of the chapters. The Indonesian version begins with Chapter Eight of the original text, "The World Beyond Our Borders," which begins with a description of Indonesia including the history of U.S. Indonesian relations and Obama's own years in Jakarta. The publisher explains in his introduction that the goal of this reorganization is none other than appealing to a wider [Indonesian] audience, an important task indeed when one considers that the price of the book is out of the economic reach of most Indonesians. Certainly an American politician writing about Indonesia is more likely to attract Indonesian readership than one writing about children without health insurance.

An even more significant change was made to the title. The Indonesian title is *Menerjang Harapan: Dari Jakarta Menuju Gedung Putih*, which might translate literally as "Lunging at Hope: From Jakarta Moving Forward (Vigorously) to the White House." I say "might" because the Indonesian title is more metaphorical than the English original. "Terjang" from which the word "menerjang" derives can connote a wide variety of forward movements including a soccer kick and a storm. Yet a more exact translation could lose the poetic precision of the original title. An even more important consideration to the publisher is the power of the Indonesian title to attract Indonesian readership. By mentioning Jakarta, Indonesians can feel more connected to Obama and will be, the publisher hopes, more inclined to buy the book.

Despite the radically altered title, the translation is

remarkable for its accuracy and sensitivity. Indeed, the title is the only point in which the translators, Ruslani and Lulu Rahman, and publisher, Ufuk Press, have taken significant liberties with a literal meaning.

Numerous sensitive points are translated with great care. Obama's use of the word "apostate" with reference to people who disavow the literal meaning of the Constitution is a prime example. It could easily have been translated with the Indonesian "murtad," an Arabic loan word denoting a sin so heinous that its mere mention might cause offense. Instead, however, the translators chose "ingkar" meaning "reluctant" or "disavow," which, while it might not convey Obama's love for the Constitution, is much more in line with the tone of the original English. Similarly passages about defaming the Koran are also translated accurately and with great care, with nothing added, exaggerated or inflamed to excite Indonesians.

The translators are also meticulous about accurately conveying Obama's meaning. They use footnotes to explain various aspects of American politics and culture, such as the meaning of "Filibuster" and the significance of the Federalist Papers, carefully noting that these explanations are theirs wherever there may be any doubt. They also use footnotes for some of Obama's own parenthetical explanations, which makes for a more readable text. Like all translators, however, they face the challenge of rendering idiomatic expressions from one language into another. In many instances, they have left certain terms, such as "chief executive officer" and "senior center" untranslated. This probably appeals to the Indonesian elite who can afford the price of the book and take pride in their knowledge of English. In other cases, they have made literal translations of Obama's English. For example, they translated "blanket of its [USA's] protection" with "selimut perlindungannya", which literally means "its security blanket." While "selimut perlindungan" is not an Indonesian expression, Obama is not literally referring to a blanket carried around by a child to enhance his or her sense of security anyway.

Not everyone, however, feels the same way about this translation. Judging from the book's cover alone, a semi-anonymous blogger wrote an entry in August 2007 entitled "Jihad: From Jakarta To The Whitehouse." In it he argues that the Indonesian title of Obama's book contains violent imagery. He argues that the translated title conveys the

image of “Obama’s ‘jihad’ for the Whitehouse” and concludes that Obama “is quite interested with promoting himself in Southeast Asia as crusader for the cause of Indonesia’s Muslims.” This blogger is none other than Larry Martin, “The Blogger Behind the Obama Hit Job” described by Claire Suddath in the August 24, 2008, issue of *Time* magazine. In his blog “An American Expatriate in Southeast Asia” Martin argues with numerous informative postings to the contrary by native Indonesian speakers, and contends that his interpretation is evidence of Obama trying to sell something (undefined) to Indonesia’s Muslims. He writes, “I’ve only just picked up the book but judging from the changed title I’m sure we’re in for a lot more surprises inside.” Martin must have been disappointed if he actually read the book. The translation does not deliver the dirty laundry sort of surprises or propaganda implicitly predicted by Martin.

The value of the book for the Library of Congress’ collections lies not in an altered text but in the local appendages. There is an original, seven-page introduction to the Indonesian version written by Budiarto Shambazy, a reporter from the respected Indonesian newsmagazine *Koran Kompas*. This introduction stresses multiculturalism as one of Obama’s defining characteristics and Indonesians’ affinity with Obama because of his child-

hood residence in their country. It also describes his meteoric rise to prominence on the national political scene in the United States and makes cautious projections regarding the 2008 presidential elections. The possibility of a joint ticket with Hillary Clinton as the presidential candidate and Barack Obama as the vice presidential candidate is mentioned as the “dream pair.” The Indonesian translation of the book also contains eight pages of photographs. They show Obama as a child; with his Indonesian stepfather; at his wedding; working at a food pantry in Chicago; painting a house following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in July 2006; with his wife, family, and supporters; and speaking at the 2004 Democratic Convention.

Menerjang Harapan attests to Indonesians’ natural interest in and affinity for an American politician who spent six years of his life in their capital. There are numerous other works about Obama written by Indonesian authors, such as, *Obama’s miracle: inspirasi dari Jakarta* by Samsul Muarif and Lili Hermawan. Interestingly enough, even though John McCain spent almost as long in Vietnam as Obama did in Indonesia, there does not appear to be a Vietnamese translation of *Faith of My Fathers*.

Kathryn Wellen is the reference librarian for insular Southeast Asia at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC.

FEDERAL HISTORY JOURNAL NOW ONLINE

The Society’s new annual, online journal, *Federal History*, is now posted at <http://www.shfg.org/SHFGv3JournalIssues.html>. It continues the work of the *Occasional Papers* series, published in five issues between 1997 and 2005. The journal will feature articles by historians working for and in federal history offices, as well as other scholars, that explore the evolution of our government and its actions. The articles in the first issue are:

- “The American People and the New Deal,” by Michael Kazin (Georgetown University)
- “Science Policy in the Early New Deal, and Its Impacts in the 1940s,” by William A. Blanpied (National Science Foundation, ret.)
- “Lincoln’s Greenback Mill: Civil War Financing and the Start of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1861–1863,” by Franklin Noll (Bureau of Engraving and Printing)
- “Conscience of a Black Conservative: The 1964 Election and the Rise of the National Negro Republican Assembly,” by Leah M. Wright (Princeton University)

Article submissions for the 2010 issue should be sent to editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org.

INTERNSHIPS IN FEDERAL HISTORY

Internship opportunities in federal history offices are diverse and extensive. Interns can make valuable contributions to a program, and often these opportunities lead to permanent positions. This column highlights a different history internship program in each issue. You can send information on your office program for future inclusion to benjamin.guterman@nara.gov.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TEXTUAL ARCHIVES SERVICES DIVISION: REFERENCE

Program goal: The internship experience is intended to introduce the student to the archival reference process. The student must learn what sort of information a body of records contains and then determine if that body might be useful to another researcher. This is very different from doing personal research. The archivist does not conduct research but guides the researcher through the finding aids to help in the process of conducting research.

Intern duties: Interns assist in reference work with researchers. They respond to inquiries with various types of arrangement schemes; conduct personal consultations with walk-in or phone-in researchers; prepare written responses to inquiries, including FOIA requests and congressional requests; provide specialized responses and reference reports; pull and refile records; and screen records for researcher use considering privacy and “records-of-concern” issues.

Work location:

National Archives Building
700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20408

An internship with the Textual Archives Services Division in Washington, DC, is only one of numerous opportunities at various locations nationwide. See our web site at <http://www.archives.gov/careers/internships/> for more information.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The applicant must be a U.S. citizen and be currently enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, at an accredited educational institute in good academic standing. The qualifications and interests should match the requirements of the internship project. The student will also be required to complete a National Agency Check and Inquiry (NACI) background check.

Web site: Information about National Archives internships and applications are posted at <http://www.archives.gov/careers/internships/>

Contact:

Telephone: 301-837-1872

E-mail: Internships@nara.gov

TIM JONES

The time I spent interning at the National Archives forms some of my most memorable and vivid reflections on history. I knew that I had a passion for history when I applied at the Archives, and having the chance to work with various documents allowed me to channel that passion into the preservation of documents that were influential in history. Moreover, my internship proved to be the perfect diving board for a student job at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. The chance to intern with the National Archives has and will continue to have profound influences on my future.



Tim Jones is a senior history major at Missouri Baptist University with a 3.8 GPA. He spent a semester interning at the National Archives in 2008. He is currently working in the research room at the National Archives military records center in Overland, MO.

IN MEMORIAM

NOEL J. STOWE

Noel J. Stowe, an Arizona State University professor and long-time member of the Society for History in the Federal Government, died on December 13, 2008. Stowe received his A.B. and Ph.D. from the University of Southern California and joined the faculty of ASU in 1967, after briefly teaching at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

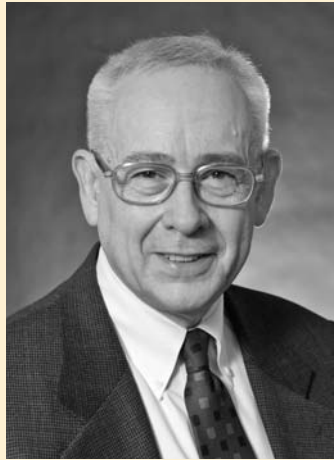
Trained as a Latin Americanist, Stowe emerged as an important and influential member of the public history movement. He participated in two of the pioneering conferences of the discipline—the 1978 meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona, organized by the Arizona Humanities Council, and the 1979 retreat in Montecito, California, which ultimately led to the establishment of the National Council on Public History.

In 1980, Stowe founded the Public History Program at ASU. Designed to be both rigorous and theory based, the program achieved national and international recognition. Stowe's coursework emphasized readings, case studies, short papers, oral presentations, and research projects.

Stowe believed that public history training must include interactions with real-world practitioners. Each year he invited well-known scholars to ASU to teach one-week short courses on public history topics. Numerous historians from the Washington, DC, historical community, including Philip Cantelon, James Gardner, Arnita Jones, Roger Launius, Dwight Pitcaithley, Constance Ramirez, Donald Ritchie, and Raymond Smock, visited ASU as part of the program.

Stowe served as president of the NCPH in 1985–86 and co-edited with G. Wesley Johnson the first collection of scholarly articles on the curriculum of public history (*The Public Historian* 9: Summer 1987). He represented the NCPH as a delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies since 2005.

In 1987, Stowe became assistant dean of the Graduate College at ASU, and in 1991 he became associate dean. He promoted ASU's participation in national projects funded by the Pew Foundation and the Carnegie



Corporation. He was dedicated to improving the graduate experience of students throughout the university and to promoting the admission and success of minority students. After a year as interim dean, Stowe returned to the history department, which he chaired from 1998 to 2006.

Stowe was active in the Oral History Association and the American Association for State and Local History. He was president of the Southwest Oral History Association in 1992–93. He was a life member of the Organization of American Historians. Stowe was an active member of

the American Historical Association and served as a member of the Committee on Redefining Scholarly Work in 1992–94, as a participant in the AHA's Wingspread Group on the Future of the History Master's Degree in 2005, and as a member of the Task Force on Public History from 2001 to 2005.

Stowe was a productive scholar and the author of three books and numerous articles. At ASU he received the Faculty Achievement Award, the Gary S. Krahenbuhl Difference Maker Award, and the Faculty Appreciation Award. The Arizona Humanities Council presented him with the Friends of the Humanities Award in 2004. In June 2008 Stowe received the Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Award.

Stowe directed more than 50 graduate theses and dissertations. His students have gone on to direct public history programs at other universities and to work in federal history programs, museums and historical societies, historic preservation offices, historical consulting firms, and in industry.

Stowe is survived by his wife, Gwen. Their son, James, died in 2007.

Donations may be made in Noel's memory to the ASU Foundation for the Noel J. and Gwen J. Stowe Public History Endowment, c/o Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4302.

Jason Gart is a historian at History Associates Incorporated in Rockville, Maryland.

NEW TRASK LECTURE AND AWARD ANNOUNCED AT RECEPTION

On December 10, Society members and guests enjoyed good food and the company of colleagues at the annual holiday reception held this year at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. The reception is always a chance to renew acquaintances from many federal history programs and to introduce newcomers to the Society. Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein, himself a member, generously provided use of the Archivist's Reception Room and welcomed all. The highlight of the evening was President Lee Ann Potter's announcement of a new lecture and prize in honor of past president Roger R. Trask, who passed away in early 2008. Roger Trask worked creatively and actively to promote the Society in the 1990s by initiating and editing the SHFG's *Occasional Papers* series, recruiting others to participate in Society work, and fostering the growth of federal history offices and programs. Trask's family and a group of former colleagues (including Phil Cantelon, Vicky Harden, Lawrence Kaplan, Amos Loveday, Mike McReynolds, George Mazuzan, Jesse Stiller, and Sam Walker) sought to remember his contributions to federal history through establishment of a new Society prize in his honor. The executive council agreed that the "The Roger Trask Award" would be presented annually at the Society's Annual Conference to a distinguished member of the federal history community who would either present a keynote address or moderate a panel discussing an aspect of the unique importance of federal history work and the SHFG's mission. The presentation carries a \$200 honorarium, and the paper will be featured in *Federal History*, the Society's new online journal. The executive council welcomes nominations for next year's speaker. Contact Vice

President Mike Reis at mreis@historyassociates.com.



Above: Lee Ann Potter, SHFG President (left), joins Phil Cantelon, of History Associates Incorporated, in announcing the new Roger Trask Award and Lecture.



DECLASSIFICATION WATCH

9/11 Records—In July 2004, the 9/11 Commission voted that the records should be released to the fullest extent possible by January 2009. They are held at the National Archives Building in Washington. Several agencies are still processing their own 9/11 records, which remain highly sensitive, but on January 14, 2009, NARA completed processing of and released the Memoranda for the Record (MFR) records first (160 cu. ft.). These records contain summaries of hundreds of interviews and briefings by Commission staff, and interviews with Members of Congress, executive agency personnel, and private sector personnel. The released MFRs are online. See <http://www.archives.gov/legislative/research/9-11/faqs.html> for the finding aid and link to the released records.

NARA has been working with the following agencies on a pilot project to determine the feasibility of declassification review on additional records: FBI, CIA, State Dept., Justice Dept., Defense Dept., Homeland Security, and National Security Council. The CIA is concerned that these records contain a significant quantity of unmarked classified information. After 1½ years, only half of the agencies have completed their review work. Problems include different review procedures at the various agencies (causing misunderstandings), and the vagueness and breadth of the existing nine exemptions, leaving great discretion to the individual reviewer.

National Declassification Initiative (NDI)—This project is administered by NARA to expedite declassification of documents through voluntary consultation between agency representatives. An estimated 1.24 billion pages of materials need to be reviewed and declassified in the next 25 years as directed by Executive Order 12958. Since March 2007, 19 million pages have gone through this interagency review. This prototypical arrangement has exposed some limitations, such as lack of training and that it only applies to records already accessioned by NARA. The Public Interest Declassification Board (PIDB) has recommended a new National Declassification Center (NDC) to build on this interagency approach. The center would include space for historians to conduct research.

ERA Program—Ken Thibodeau, ERA Program Director, reported at the (PIDB) meeting on November 21, 2008, that the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) also serves now as the basis for NARA's records management program, controlling the agency's records accessions. The system will scan incoming documents for sensitive markings, including Social Security numbers. There will also be a new emphasis on presidential records, especially with the incoming volume of Bush electronic materials estimated to be 100 terabytes. Also, per the ERA plan, by January 2011, all agencies should use the system for scheduling records transfers to NARA.

MAKING HISTORY

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Janet G. Valentine, Ph.D. organized a panel, “Men at War: Evolving Perceptions of Masculinity and Military Service during the Korean and Vietnam Wars,” for the American Historical Association Convention in New York City, January 2-5, 2009, and delivered a paper entitled “Masculinity, Citizenship, and Military Obligation during the Korean War” for that session. Program head Dr. Charles J. Gross published an article “Up From ‘Flying Club,’” in the December 2008 *Air Force Magazine*. The article concerns the significance of Major General Winston Wilson’s tenure at the head of the Air National Guard.

CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The Center recently published *Enduring Voices: Oral Histories of the U.S. Army Experience in Afghanistan, 2003–2005*. Edited by historian Christopher N. Koontz, the volume is an anthology of 16 oral history interviews that chronicle the establishment of Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan. It includes a lengthy interview with Lt. Gen. David Barno, the first commander of the new headquarters, in which he discusses the strategic challenges of Afghanistan, the coordination of political and military efforts by his command, and the development and implementation of a counterinsurgency strategy that considered the complexity of the Afghan insurgency. Other interviews record how General Barno’s international staff built and ran the command, how subordinate field commanders conducted counterinsurgency operations, and how members of provincial reconstruction teams tackled the arduous work of developing a nation shattered by almost three decades of conflict.

ARMY HERITAGE AND EDUCATION CENTER

The U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (AHEC), Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, sponsors a monthly public lecture series, “Perspectives in Military History,” that provides a historical dimension to the exercise of generalship, strategic leadership, and the war fighting institutions of land power. The lectures take place in Ridgway Hall at the Army Heritage and Education Center building. The building opens at 6:45 p.m.; the talk begins at 7:15, and the question period concludes around 8:30. For additional information contact the AHEC Chief of Education Services at michael.lynch2@conus.army.mil or call (717) 245-3803.

AHEC also sponsors the Brooks E. Kleber Memorial Readings in Military History where noted authors lecture on a variety of historical topics. The series honors the memory of Dr. Brooks E. Kleber, former U.S. Army Assistant Chief of Military History (CMH). The Kleber Readings are held in Ridgway Hall at the Army Heritage and Education Center. The building opens at 6:30 p.m.; the talk begins at 7:15, and the question period concludes around 8:00. For additional information contact the VEC Chief of Education Services at michael.lynch2@conus.army.mil or call (717) 245-3803.

Army Heritage and Education Center upcoming events include: Perspectives in Military History Lecture by Dr. Mark C. Grimsley, Harold K. Johnson Visiting Professor of Military History, U.S. Army War College, “Why the Civil Rights Movement was an Insurgency, and Why it Matters,” 18 March 2009; Perspectives in Military History Lecture by Quang X. Pham, independent scholar, “A Sense of Duty: My Father, My American Journey,” May 16, 2009; Perspectives in Military History Lecture by Stephen V. Hoyt, Assistant Professor of English, Eastern Washington University, “Cold War Pioneers: The US Military Liaison Mission, 1947-1990,” May 2009; Brooks E. Kleber

Memorial Readings in Military History by Dr. Carlo D’Este, “Warlord: A Life of Winston Churchill at War, 1874-1945,” June 17, 2009; Perspectives in Military History Lecture by Dr. Reina Pennington, Professor of History, Norwich University, “Wings, Women and War: Soviet Airwomen in World War II Combat” July 15, 2009.

Each year the Army Heritage and Education Center hosts two major living history events, one in the spring and one in the fall. On May 16, 2009, AHEC will celebrate Army Heritage Day, a living history event full of different events and activities. Over three hundred living history interpreters will occupy the Army Heritage Trail and recreate historical military moments throughout history. Army Heritage Day includes soldiers from as far back as the French and Indian War up through current operations. The building is open throughout the day hosting lectures and panels, as well as highlighting the current exhibits. For additional information on Army Heritage Day, contact the Chief of Visitor Services at j.fallerparrett@us.army.mil.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Retired Department of Labor historian Judson MacLaury has written a book titled *To Advance Their Opportunities: Federal Policies Toward African American Workers from World War I to the Civil Rights Act of 1964*. The book chronicles Executive Branch policies and programs impacting African American workers before the Civil Rights Act made racial discrimination in the workplace illegal. Published digitally on Labor Day 2008 by Newfound Press, a peer-reviewed, scholarly imprint of the University of Tennessee Libraries, the book can be downloaded free of charge to individual users at: www.lb.utk.edu/newfoundpress/macLaury/to-advance.html. It is also available in paperback.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State has released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XXIV, Middle East Region and Arabian Peninsula, 1969–1972; Jordan, September 1970*. It contains documentation that explains and illuminates the major foreign policy decisions of the President on the Middle East region, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Peninsula and Jordan, and represents the counsel of his key foreign policy advisers. The volume focuses on U.S. regional policy in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. It also has chapters on U.S. bilateral relations with Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the smaller Persian Gulf states, and on the Jordan crisis of September 1970. The documents used in the Middle East regional part of the volume include memoranda, records of discussions, cables, and papers that set forth policy issues and options and show decisions or actions taken. The Jordan crisis section of the volume uses similar documentation

UPDATE OF SHFG DIRECTORY

SHFG is compiling an updated edition of the Directory of Federal Historical Programs and Activities (2003). Please contact Stephen Garber with corrections to the 2003 listings, and with information on any federal history programs established since 2003, including full addresses and contact information. We welcome anyone interested in working on this project. Contact: Stephen.J.Garber@nasa.gov.

and also relies heavily on transcripts of crucial telephone conversations. Copies of the volume are available for purchase from the U.S. Government Printing Office online at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> (GPO S/N 044-000-02615-5; ISBN 978-0-16-079992-1), or by calling 1-866-512-1800.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA has published *Altitude Wind Tunnel at NASA Glenn Research Center CD-ROM* (SP-2008-4608), comp. Bob Arrighi. It contains documents, still and moving images, and other information about the tunnel. Copies are available by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to NASA History Division, Room CO72, NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20546.

NASA's 50th-anniversary celebration conference on October 28–29, 2008, was great success. Titled “NASA's First 50 Years: A Historical Perspective,” it featured appearances by astronauts Neil Armstrong and John Glenn, and speakers who included NASA Administrator Michael Griffin and Chief Historian Steven Dick. Topics ranged from international relations in space to planetary science and aeronautics.

HISTORY ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

Philip L. Cantelon, History Associates Incorporated cofounder and current chairman of the board and chief executive officer, was profiled in the January/February 2009 issue of *Humanities*, the bimonthly magazine of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The interview with now former NEH chairman Bruce Cole highlights Cantelon's nearly three-decade career as both historian and entrepreneur.

“Historian for Hire: A Conversation with Phil Cantelon” explores Cantelon's work to expand the employment opportunities of professional historians and the difficulty he faced in gaining acceptance by the broader academic community. Cantelon reinvented the concept of a practicing historian—traditionally viewed as a career that could lead only to university teaching—when he established History Associates in the summer of 1980. Cantelon, along with cofounders Rodney P. Carlisle, Richard G. Hewlett, and Robert C. Williams, believed that historians offered important skills and expertise to the business community. “Almost every profession in the academy has a division between teaching and doing,” says Cantelon. “You can teach law, or you can practice law. You can teach or practice medicine. But in history, you can only teach, or that's what historians think. But that's not really true. You can do work, you can practice history outside, you can apply history, and do excellent professional work.” For History Associates, the professional work now includes thousands of successful projects ranging from book-length histories and museum exhibits to litigation and archival and records management support.

A graduate of Dartmouth College, Dr. Cantelon earned advanced degrees in history from the University of Michigan and Indiana University. Before cofounding History Associates, he taught history at Williams College and served as a Fulbright Professor of American Civilization in Japan.

**THE FALL 2007 ISSUE OF
THE FEDERALIST (NO. 15),
ALONG WITH A CUMULATIVE INDEX
AND TABLE OF CONTENTS OF
ALL PAST ISSUES, IS NOW ONLINE AT
WWW.SHFG.ORG.**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NARA is celebrating its 75th anniversary. It was established by an act of Congress on June 19, 1934.

Two new volumes of the *Public Papers of George W. Bush, 2004*, compiled by the Office of the Federal Register, are now available. Volumes II and III cover the period July 1 to December 31, 2004. They are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO). See <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>.

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum announced that it has processed and made available for research the entire personal papers of John Kenneth Galbraith, economist, educator, author, and diplomat. The papers, a collection of over 500 cu. ft. spanning the years 1932–2006, consist of materials documenting Galbraith's early career, his activities as a professor of economics at Harvard University (1949–75); Ambassador to India (1961–63); and author of *The Affluent Society* (1958), *The Liberal Hour* (1960), and other books on economics and government. Notable items include correspondence between Galbraith and various members of the Kennedy family including Robert, Edward, and Jacqueline Kennedy, as well as with Averell Harriman, George McGovern, the Bhutto family, President Johnson, Henry Kissinger, Eugene McCarthy, and William F. Buckley.

NARA released about 35,000 Office of Strategic Services (OSS) personnel files last August. The files include military and civilian personnel who served and were later transferred, discharged, reassigned, or died while in service before 1947. Individuals included were chef Julia Child, historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

NARA's Northeast Region (Waltham) has announced new finding aids to its collection of Civil War records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau in Record Group 110. The records are found in about 1,000 volumes and document arrested deserters, enrolled men for the draft, enlisted volunteers, and compiled statistics on the physical condition of recruits and on army casualties.

The Johnson Library in Austin, TX, has released Presidential telephone tapes for the period May 1968–January 1969. The tapes contain discussions of negotiations with the North Vietnamese at the Paris Peace talks, the fight within the Democratic Party among the candidates for the Presidential nomination, and the decision on October 31, 1968—just days before the Presidential election—to end all bombing of North Vietnam. Some of the conversations are available for listening on the Johnson Library's web site at www.lbjlib.utexas.edu.

The Nixon Library has released about 198 hours of White House tape recordings from late 1972 (approximately 198 hours) and about 90,000 pages involving aides to President Nixon. These new releases concern the 1972 Presidential and congressional elections, reorganization of the executive branch, creation of a “New Majority” for the Republican Party or new conservative third party, the late stages of the peace negotiations to end the Vietnam War, and the decision to bomb the Hanoi and Haiphong areas in North Vietnam. The library also opened the Jeb Magruder papers from the Committee for Re-Election of the President (CRP), the first public release of materials from CRP, and the Bryce Harlow Collection. The recordings are available online at www.nixonlibrary.gov and at the research rooms at the library and the National Archives at College Park, MD.

NARA has produced 10 new microfilm publications thus far in FY 2009. Titles include *M1933, Safehaven Reports of the War Crimes Branch, 1944–1945* [RG 153, 9 rolls]; *M1923, OMGUS Finance Division Records Regarding Investigations and Interrogations, 1945–1949* [RG 260, 8 rolls]; *M2102, Letters Sent and Registers of Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1882–1887, Relating to Immigration Matters* [RG 85, 1 roll]; and *M1710,*

Unbound Records of the U.S. Senate, 10th Congress, 1807–1809 [RG 46, 10 rolls].

The Federal Register has established an online “Electronic Public Inspection Desk” that allows the public to read full texts of public documents governing federal regulations as soon as they are placed in file—they are published in the next day’s *Federal Register*. This is especially valuable for learning of Treasury Department and Federal Reserve regulations issued in response to the ongoing economic crisis.

NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Gary Roughead, has announced the renaming of the Navy Historical Center to the Naval History and Heritage Command, demonstrating the importance of Navy History. Recently, 12 major U.S. Navy museums were consolidated under the Naval Historical Center, increasing its personnel resources and responsibilities. For extensive resources, visit <http://history.navy.mil>.

In November 2008, Admiral James L. Holloway III announced his retirement as chairman of the Naval Historical Foundation. Holloway, who had a distinguished naval career that concluded with a tour as the 20th Chief of Naval Operations (1974–1978), had led the Foundation for a period of 28 years. The Board proceeded to name Holloway as Chairman Emeritus by acclamation and elected Admiral Bruce DeMars as chairman. Admiral DeMars, who retired from the Navy in 1996, was the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion (1988–1996) and served as the Chief of Naval Operations principal assistant for submarine matters (1983–1988).

The Foundation announces publication of *The World Cruise of the Great White Fleet: Honoring 100 Years of Global Partnerships and Security*, ed. Michael J. Crawford, available from GPO S/N 008-046-00245-2, \$46.

The Historic Naval Ships Association held its conference at Patriots Point, South Carolina, in October. The sessions were held aboard the *USS Yorktown*, and addressed the many concerns of those administering historic naval ships and maritime museums. Tours included visits to Fort Sumter, the *USS Yorktown*, *USCGC Ingham*, *USS Laffey*, and *USS Clamagore*. Its next meeting will be on Sept. 21–23, 2009, in Mobile, AL, at the Battleship *Alabama*. E-mail: hmsa01@aol.com.

The Sea, Air, and Space Museum in New York City containing the *Intrepid* has undergone renovation. More than 20 aircraft have been restored as well as the aircraft carrier *Intrepid*, now featuring interactive exhibits.

The History Department of the United States Naval Academy will hold its 2009 Naval History Symposium in Annapolis, MD, on Sept. 10–12, 2009. See www.usna.edu/History/symposium.

The Society for History of Navy Medicine will hold its third annual meeting and papers session on Apr. 23, 2009, in conjunction with the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) annual meeting. See www.histmed.org.

World War II: A Chronology of War is now available. It was produced jointly by the Naval Historical Foundation, Army Historical Foundation, Air Force Foundation, and Marine Corps Foundation. Order online at www.navyhistory.org.

NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute’s 2009 schedule of seminars in historic preservation and cultural resource management is available. General subject areas include Laws and Regulations, Cultural and Resource Management, Native American Cultural resources, and Curation, Conservation, and Stewardship. Two new seminars have been added to address the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which

requires federal agencies and museums with control over Native American human remains to identify cultural affiliation “if it can do so on the basis of reasonable belief.” Scholarships for this program are available. Visit www.npi.org for information.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) at the National Security Agency recently published its first documentary history, *West Wind Clear: Cryptology and the Winds Message Controversy*, by Robert Hanyok and David Mowry. This monograph debunks the argument that the United States had advance warning of the attack on Pearl Harbor because of a Japanese “winds message” code that had been broken. This publication can be viewed online at www.nsa.gov or ordered from the Center by sending an e-mail request to history@nsa.gov, calling CCH at 301-688-2338, or by writing to: Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6886.

In December the National Cryptologic Museum opened a related exhibit, “The Magic of Purple,” that describes how American cryptanalysts were able to break Japan’s diplomatic code, codenamed “Purple.” This extraordinary cryptologic achievement enabled U.S. leaders to monitor sensitive Japanese diplomatic traffic before and during World War II. Driving directions to the Museum, its hours of operation, and a virtual tour can be accessed online at www.nsa.gov.

The NSA Historian Scholar in Residence for 2008–2009 is Professor John Ferris of the University of Calgary, who is conducting research for a major monograph on Anglo-American intelligence operations in the Pacific before World War II. Professor Ferris will also present the Third Annual Henry F. Schorreck Memorial Lecture at the National Cryptologic Museum on 15 May 2009 at 2:00 p.m. Those interested in attending should contact CCH by e-mail at history@nsa.gov, or by calling 301-688-2336. There is no fee for attending, but seating is limited.

Finally, CCH will hold its 2009 Cryptologic History Symposium on 15–16 October at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Conference Center in Laurel, Maryland. The program is now being finalized, and registration information will be available by late spring. The theme for this year’s conference is “Global Perspectives on Cryptology.”

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

The Office of History & Preservation, under the direction of the Committee on House Administration, recently launched the web and print versions of *Black Americans in Congress, 1870–2007*. Both versions include detailed biographical profiles of the Members of Congress, contextual essays that describe major events in congressional and U. S. history, statistical data such as charts and graphs, and a display of historical artifacts from the House Collection. Finally, the website has an educational resource page that contains PDF files of lesson plans and fast facts for middle school and high school students. The material can be found at <http://baic.house.gov>.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The Museum’s new exhibit “State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda” is now open, and a companion web site is available at www.ushmm.org. The exhibit, to run for three years, examines the Nazi propaganda efforts and how it was used to incite violence and genocide.

The web site features accounts of the Museum’s educational efforts in Europe and staff efforts at Holocaust sites in Austria, the Czech Republic, France, and Romania.

FEDERALIST CALENDAR

- Mar. 19, 2009.** Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG). Annual Meeting, National Archives at College Park, MD. Visit www.shfg.org
- Mar. 26–29, 2009.** Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting, “History Without Boundaries.” Seattle, WA. Visit www.oah.org/meetings/2009/call.html
- Apr. 2–5, 2009.** Society for Military History. 76th Annual Meeting. “Warfare and Culture.” Murfreesboro, TN. Visit www.smh-hq.org/conf.html
- Apr. 2–5, 2009.** National Council on Public History (NCPH). Annual Meeting, Providence, RI. Visit www.ncph.org/Conferences/2009/tabid/304/Default.aspx
- Apr. 16–18, 2009.** Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC), Meeting, “Surveying Archives: Wild and Wonderful.” Charleston, WV. Visit www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/conferences/conferences.html
- May 1, 2009.** OHMAR (Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region) Conference with co-sponsor Veterans History Project, American Folk Life Center, Library of Congress, “Exploring War and Conflict Through Oral History,” Washington, DC. <http://www.ohmar.org/>
- June 25–27, 2009.** The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Annual Conference. Falls Church, VA. Visit www.shafrr.org/cfp.htm#SHAFRR2009
- July 27–30, 2009.** U.S. Army Center of Military History. Biennial Conference, “Exiting War: Phase IV Operations.” Washington, DC, area. Visit www.history.army.mil/2009cah/index.html
- Aug. 11–16, 2009.** Society of American Archivists (SAA), Joint Annual Meeting with Council of State Archivists (CoSA). Austin, TX. Visit www.archivists.org/conference/
- Oct. 14–18, 2009.** Oral History Association (OHA). Annual Meeting, “Moving Beyond the Interview.” Louisville KY. Visit www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/
- Oct. 29–31, 2009.** Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC), Meeting, Jersey City, NJ. Visit www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/conferences/conferences.html

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