

SECOND ANNUAL TRASK AWARD PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS 2010 SHFG CONFERENCE

The annual SHFG Conference was held on March 25 at Archives II, in College Park, Maryland. More than 130 people attended 8 concurrent sessions, 2 plenary sessions, and the awards luncheon, on topics ranging from the Civil War to cultural diplomacy, and from NASA to the employment of women in federal agencies in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Trask Award recipient Richard Baker delivered the second annual Trask Lecture, focusing on the history of the U.S. Senate.

PLENARY SESSION 1

Chair: Mike Reis, SHFG President, and Vice President of History Associates, Inc.

SHFG President Mike Reis opened the conference by thanking the National Archives for hosting the event, and by discussing what he called “the second 30th anniversary” of the organization. Although 2010 technically represents the 30th anniversary of the Society, Reis explained, the organization actually began operations a year before it was formally established as SHFG—and it was that event that was celebrated last year as the “first” 30th anniversary.

Reis and SHFG Vice President Pete Daniel then presented the Roger Trask Award to Richard Baker, Historian Emeritus of the United States Senate. The Trask Award is named in honor of the late Roger R. Trask, who served as Deputy Chief Historian of the Defense Department, Chief Historian of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the General Accounting Office, and, in 1990–91, President of the SHFG. The Trask Award has been given since 2009 to



Richard Baker (center) receives the Trask Award from Mike Reis (left) and Pete Daniel (right).

recognize those “whose careers and achievements reflect a commitment to, and an understanding of, the unique importance of federal history work and the Society’s mission.” The first recipient of the award was Roger Launius, Senior Curator of the Air and Space Museum.

Richard Baker established the U.S. Senate Historical Office in 1975, and served as its director until retiring in 2009. In presenting the Trask Award to Baker, Daniel praised the Senate Historical Office as the “gold standard of federal history offices,” and noted that Baker had not only been “exceedingly active among federal historians” but also that he had kept his office non-partisan throughout his tenure.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Mike Reis

One of the least obvious yet perhaps most effective ways we promote the cause of federal history is through personal and professional connections we make and nurture. Belying the

stereotype of the introverted, absent-minded professor, we historians, archivists, curators, and other specialists do get out of any monastic cells we may temporarily inhabit and *do know how to network*. We knew how to connect to like-minded practitioners of our craft in the 1970s, when the work “computer” still conjured up images of machine-filled, softly-humming rooms, and we know how to now, when we are just as likely to be “linked-in” as booked-in to a convention, seminar, detail, or charette.

Hands down, the best networker on behalf of federal and public history I’ve had the pleasure of knowing and admiring was our late Treasurer and friend Peter Kraemer (see “In Memoriam,” elsewhere in this issue). His sense of humor was wicked and wonderfully infectious, and his great service to SHFG was to be the strategic keeper of a critical resource, our finances. Yet along with the genuinely funny guy and the fiscal steward came an inspired co-conspirator and advocate. Pete effortlessly drew allies to the cause, somehow making them feel that being a history professional was not only filling a GS posting but also taking on a challenging, and even enlightening, gig. Pete, in short, cared deeply about outreach as the art of making your voice heard in every forum. He put his extraordinary talents fully to work in expanding your influence as federal historians. We salute Pete, and we will all miss him greatly.

I know that Pete Kraemer would have heartily approved of the latest initiatives your leadership has been taking; he directly assisted in pushing many of them forward. I am pleased to report that SHFG is truly on the move on many fronts. New SHFG President and my able successor Pete Daniel will be informing you of these advances in more detail in the year ahead, but let me name just two dynamic efforts that I believe will play a significant role in setting the course for our next 30 years:

Planning for our Future. The Council approved creation of a Strategic Planning Committee to focus on exploring the paths ahead for SHFG, particularly with reference to building fruitful alliances and financial strengths. Past Presidents John Roberts and Bill Williams, along with Marc Rothenberg, Billy Wayson, and Ben Guterman, have graciously agreed to serve on this key special committee. For more information, contact incoming President Pete Daniel (petedanielr@gmail.com) or John Roberts (john_w_roberts@nps.gov).

Upgrading the Website. As a needed step on the way to the future, the Executive Council also inked a cost-effective deal with George Mason’s Center for History and New Media, whereby our website will be professionally run, will be promptly and consistently updated, and will serve as a platform for features relevant to members’ concerns. Contact Ben Guterman (benjamin.guterman@nara.gov) for more information and to offer your thoughts—all suggestions welcome!

And one final note of praise is due before I turn over the official SHFG pen (a figure of speech, although we *do* have SHFG stationery!) to Pete Daniel. The leadership of SHFG has always included people who are not elected but who serve in appointive positions and give generously of their time and energy. Previous Membership Coordinator Juliette Arai and previous Awards Committee Chair Henry Gwiazda are these kinds of totally giving folks—as are

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their worthy successors. Juliette, after steadfastly sorting out our membership data issues and getting us on the right road, has handed over the reins to Sejal Patel, currently a Senior Research Historian at the Office of NIH History. Henry, longtime spearhead of our awards program, has

recruited another distinguished SHFG volunteer, past President Suzanne Junod, to take over his post. Thank you Juliette, Sejal, Henry, and Suzanne for your dedicated service to federal history and SHFG.

FROM BAGHDAD, TO WASHINGTON, TO LILLEHAMMER

By Lee Ann Potter

For the November/December 2007 issue of *Social Education*, the journal of the National Council for Social Studies, I wrote a “Teaching with Documents” article featuring the first dispatch sent by the first American consul in Baghdad back to State Department officials in Washington, DC. That first consul was John Henry Haynes, an archeologist. His successor was John Sundberg, a medical doctor who grew up in Lillehammer, Norway, emigrated to the United States, and became a naturalized citizen. My article mentioned both of these men and described their impressions of the Middle East in the late 1880s and early 1890s, as revealed through their dispatches.

Quite unexpectedly, in April 2009 I received an intriguing letter in my mailbox at the National Archives Building from Per Richard Bærøe, a medical doctor and local historian from Lillehammer, Norway. He explained that 15 years earlier he had stumbled upon a century-old diary of a Lillehammer schoolmaster who wrote of a former student of his, a John Sundberg, who was living in Mesopotamia. The diary described Sundberg in such interesting detail that Bærøe wanted to find out more. Although he began research into Sundberg’s life, he was disappointed that very little information seemed to exist. He renewed his research interest earlier this year, and when he found my article online, he decided to write and ask about my own findings.

I was excited that he’d included his e-mail address, so that I could immediately share with him the information that Sundberg was a prolific writer. In the General Records of the Department of State (RG 59) at the National Archives in College Park, we hold more than 250 pages of dispatches in which Sundberg revealed much about himself, and we also hold a file related to Sundberg’s credentials. But I was even more excited to tell him that, by odd coincidence, I would soon be moving to



Lee Ann Potter meets with Richard Bærøe in Lillehammer, Norway.
Photo credit: Ann Morgan Potter

Norway to serve as a Fulbright Roving Scholar of American Studies for the 2009–2010 school year, and that I would be happy to meet with him and share my research.

A few months ago, Bærøe and I met at the art museum in Lillehammer. I gave him copies I’d made of Sundberg’s dispatches, and he shared with me additional information he’d found since we’d last been in touch. Interestingly, it turns out that Sundberg’s father was from the same region of Norway that some of my ancestors came from. Ahhh, the research continues!

This experience has emphasized the inexplicable power that NARA’s holdings have to connect us to the past and to each other. I was interested in diplomatic relations between the United States and what would become Iraq. Bærøe was interested in the local history of Lillehammer, Norway. Who would have guessed that a single collection of NARA records would introduce us to an individual from the late 19th century who would satisfy both of our curiosities, and launch a friendship between an American and a Norwegian whose paths would never have crossed otherwise?

Lee Ann Potter is Director of Education and Volunteer Programs at the National Archives and Records Administration, and a past president of SHFG. In 2009–10, she served as a Fulbright Scholar in Norway.

CORRECTION

The “From the Archives” section of the Winter 2010 issue of the *Federalist* included a mislabeled photograph. The caption indicated David Trask appeared in the photo. In fact, it was Roger Trask who appeared in the photo.

SHFG Conference, continued from page 1

Accepting the award, Baker stated that it was “a great honor to stand in the shadow of Roger Trask, and to follow the previous recipient, Roger Launius.” He reflected that he was initially skeptical of SHFG when it was established, believing that there were already enough organizations devoted to history, and fearing that SHFG would dilute their impact. But he quickly became an SHFG convert—so much so that he served three terms on the Executive Council, and two terms as President.

In his Trask Award Lecture, “Is the Senate Obsolete—Again?,” Baker emphasized the cyclical nature of the Senate’s history, with the body settling into periods of seeming inactivity or perceived irrelevance, only to re-emerge with greater resolve and stature. He even placed the creation of the Senate Historical Office itself within the context of such a Senatorial resurgence. In the mid-1970s, the War Powers Resolution and the Congressional Budget Act helped realign the power relationships between Congress and the White House, following an era in which the Executive Branch had predominated. In the aftermath of Watergate, on the cusp of the Bicentennial, and with the encouragement of celebrated historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Hugh Scott—both of whom held graduate degrees in history—envisioned a Senate Historical Office that would not only honor the Senate but also strengthen it.

Over its 221 year history, said Baker, the Senate has drawn more scorn than any other government body except the Internal Revenue Service. Part of the reason for this is that the Senate can be so slow and deliberate—but the ability to bring things to a dead stop is one of the ways in which the Senate can perform the function of protecting the less populous states from the more populous.

Baker pinpointed three examples of historic movements that “rescued the Senate from obsolescence,” when the Senate responded to intense public pressure and made change happen. The first occurred in 1795, when the Senate yielded to demands from the public and from state legislatures and permitted public access to its deliberations. Until then, the Senate had conducted all business behind closed doors. That secrecy made it impossible for the states to tell how well or faithfully the senators they had sent to Washington were representing their interests.

The second turning point came in 1911, when the Senate approved the 17th Amendment, providing for the direct popular election of U.S. Senators. There had been calls for this reform since 1824, but the Senate acted only after discontent with the method of senatorial appointments by state legislatures had reached such levels that a constitutional amendment was introduced to abolish the Senate.



Richard Baker delivers Trask Lecture at opening plenary session.

In 1964, the Senate passed the Civil Rights Act. This was a turning point in two ways. First, it enabled the Senate to cast off the image of being the graveyard for civil rights legislation, after many years of using unlimited debate to block such measures. But, second, it had to invoke cloture to do so—for only the 6th time in its history, and for the 1st time under a new rule that lowered the threshold for cloture. This, in turn, helped set off the erosion of collegial bipartisanship that had previously characterized the Senate, and triggered the rise of partisan animosity.

Baker asked if the Senate of 2010 was obsolete. He said it was not, partly because of the many innovations that had been adopted because of public demand. He also noted that the Senate History Office, by serving as an institutional memory, can remind today’s senators that previous senators faced and resolved what seemed to be intractable issues.

Baker closed by commenting on the weekly presentations on Senate history that his Senate History Office associates Betty Koed and Don Ritchie have been making to the Republican Caucus and the Democratic Caucus, respectively, for 13 years. These presentations, he said, reflected such assets as trust and continuity that few can offer as well as agency historians. And one agency historian in particular who could offer trust and continuity, concluded Baker, was Roger Trask.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1A: CONVENTIONAL AND UNCONVENTIONAL MEDICINE AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Chair: Caroline Hannaway, Historical Consultant, Baltimore, MD

Eric W. Boyle, of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), discussed his research into the controversial Center for Alternative Medicine at NIH. Senator Thomas Harkin was instrumental in the creation of the Center in 1992, in

the wake of growing public use of alternative therapies and concerns over their efficacy and safety. Boyle's study reveals the close relations between politics and science. Upgraded in 1999 with more funding (eventually up to \$120 million), the Center's 149 grantees produced many studies, reports, and articles. While the Center gave rise to a new generation of capable medical administrators, it faced criticism over the difficulty of truly testing such techniques as acupuncture successfully.

Sajal Patel, also of NIH, discussed her research into the rise of randomized control trials in the 1960s, which replaced descriptive research approaches such as field studies. The control studies represented a shift from a descriptive to an analytical approach. As NIH grew in the post-World War II decades and gained increased congressional funding, it struggled to protect science from government interference. NIH administrators attempted to preserve scientific integrity through a new model: funding was assigned to programs by project merit. Measurability of results was good for "administrative bookkeeping," and was exemplified in the emergence of "biostatistics" and other forms of quantification. This structural change also led to a methodological "Big Bang," as well as the emergence of non-specialists in leadership positions.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1B: CIVIL WAR ERA NATIONALISM AND EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL LAW

Chair: John W. Roberts, National Park Service

Continuing a 4-year SHFG Conference tradition of showcasing exceptional research by younger scholars, this session featured presentations by Adam W. Dean, a doctoral candidate at the University of Virginia, and Benjamin A. Coates, a doctoral candidate at Columbia University. Their papers explored the powerful roles of ideology and bureaucracy in expanding federal responsibilities and creating the modern United States.

In "The Creation of Wartime Nationalism," Dean looked at how Northern "nationalism" in the antebellum and Civil War years—and Northern views of the agrarian South as backward, illiterate, and inferior—not only inspired Union soldiers but also informed the opinions and vision of Republicans in the federal government. This "Northern nationalism," therefore, and the accompanying belief in a perpetual union, provided an ideological basis for the perpetuation of Northern perspectives and the consolidation of federal authority throughout the United States following Appomattox. Coates, in "The State Department, International Law, and Informal Imperialism, 1898–1914," took up the story of the professionalization of the diplomatic and consular service and the increasingly sophisticated operations of the State Department that helped solidify America's position on the world stage at

the turn of the century. He emphasized the heretofore little appreciated role of the State Department's burgeoning legal staff in promoting economic interests between 1898 and 1914, and using International Law to undergird an informal American empire.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1C: U.S. INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINSURGENCY/ COUNTERTERRORISM

Chair: Michael Bigelow, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

Session chair Michael Bigelow opened by discussing the arc of intelligence historiography from the end of World War II to the 1970s. Intelligence history was an important but neglected field until World War II-era intelligence studies proliferated in the 1970s. More studies of intelligence institutions emerged from federal history offices and academic historians in the 1980s. However, many of these studies looked at the impact of intelligence on the grand strategy of waging war instead of providing institutional analysis of the intelligence activities themselves.

Michael Warner, of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, described the potential impact that declassified intelligence agency histories of the Vietnam War will have on the field. His recent project was a review of recently declassified official histories of intelligence activities during the Vietnam War. Warner asked how intelligence systems served commanders in the field and U.S. policymakers at home. He delineated four missions that intel agencies sought to achieve: (1) provide strategic help to policymakers; (2) security—that is, using intelligence to keep U.S. operations secure while disrupting the enemy's; (3) intelligence support to the military—a story that Warner says has been told elsewhere, although the importance of signal intelligence is more obvious in light of recent scholarship; and (4) the transmission of intelligence from Vietnam to Washington, which he stated was a



L-R: Gail Langevin, Rebecca Wright (standing), Jennifer Ross-Nazzal, and Jane Odom made presentations on NASA's archives.



Adam Dean speaks on “Union Nationalism” during the Civil War; Benjamin Coates, who gave a paper about the State Department and “Informal Imperialism,” looks on.

mixed bag. The situational analyses were thorough, but operational analysis was lacking. There were gaps, especially regarding photo reconnaissance information. As a result, the field still lacks analyses of photo reconnaissance during the war. Warner said he hoped the intelligence community will declassify more of this material in the near future. He argued that putting these missions together will provide an expanded narrative about the Vietnam War. Despite the presence of information gaps, the declassification of sources will help researchers to tell this story.

Michael Peterson, of the Defense Intelligence Agency, described his study of U.S. military intelligence during the Salvadoran Civil War, 1983–1992. He analyzed the activities of the Central American Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT), a group of intelligence professionals based in the Pentagon that provided operational and tactical intelligence to Central American governments. In February 1983—after President Ronald Reagan signed NSDD 82, promising more direct aid to those governments to combat Cuban and Soviet encroachment—the Pentagon increased financial aid and sent military advisors to El Salvador. The Pentagon also created CAJIT at that time, to serve as a fusion center combining intelligence agencies and courses. CAJIT’s job was to process raw data into processed intelligence for Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) officials at the Pentagon. CAJIT issued 72 intelligence packets and more than 500 information and intelligence products to both El Salvador and U.S. officials to fight communist insurgents. One question that Peterson addressed was whether this information was used by right-wing death squads. He acknowledged that the abuse of tactical information by Salvadoran officials was possible, but reported that he did not find any direct evidence. By 1988, the goals of the U.S. government changed due to the War on Drugs, and consequently CAJIT’s resources were pulled away from El Salvador and directed to other projects. Eventually, additional responsibilities and the diffu-

sion of resources hurt CAJIT’s effectiveness. Peterson summed up CAJIT’s legacy in two ways: First, it was a direct implementation of the Reagan Doctrine to suppress Communism in Central America; and, second, it was the predecessor of the National Counterterrorism Tactical Center because it was the first time that multiple agency resources were pulled together for one mission.

Janet McDonnell, of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), assessed the origins of the DIA’s counterintelligence and counterterrorism mission. The mission originated in the aftermath of Operation Eagle Claw in December 1980. The lack of centralized planning in this mission called for a collation of intelligence resources to accomplish a set of goals. In particular, there was a need for analysts with language skills and regional expertise. The 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine Corps barracks in Beirut also called into question the U.S. military’s preparedness and the Defense Department’s understanding of terrorist threats. In response, an all-source fusion center to process intelligence for senior staff was recommended. As a result, President Ronald Reagan signed NSDD 138, which shifted defensive counterterrorism to an offensive stance and defined terrorism as a national security issue. The order gave DIA a central role, in that it provided targeting options to the Defense Department and the President. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed DIA to tie responses directly to the perpetrators. Despite these recommendations, many senior DIA officials were Cold Warriors who did not understand the emerging terrorist threat. By 1986, the basic structure of the DIA all-source fusion center was formed. The structure would last until the 1990s.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1D: REFERENCING NASA HISTORY—THREE UNIQUE EXPERIENCES

Chair: Rebecca Wright, NASA—Johnson Space Center

Under the direction of panel chair Rebecca Wright, the panel delivered just what the title promised—the insights of three talented archivists and historians talking about operating and managing three distinctly different archival collections for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The first speaker was Jane Odom, the archivist at NASA Headquarters in Washington, DC. Clearly one who enjoys her work, Odom spoke of the joys of reference work—the thrill of the hunt, the satisfaction of helping her patrons find the information they were looking for, and her pleasure and satisfaction of watching her patrons get excited about the material they find.

But managing an operational archive consists of far more than research. Odom described how her archive tracks research requests by year and by the type of patron

assisted, notably NASA staff members, personnel from the National Air and Space Museum, and contract historians. Using a large flat screen monitor, she also walked the audience through NASA's informative web site, described how it operated and the type of information it contained, and who uses the site, as well as internal management procedures.

The next panelist was Jennifer Ross-Nazzal, of the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. The focus of her presentation was on the Space Center's unique relationship with the nearby University of Houston-Clear Lake (UHCL), the institution that has housed the Center's historical records since 2001. The Johnson Space Center transferred its historical records to UHCL to improve access to the collection. Currently, UHCL's NASA holdings include collections relating to Apollo, Skylab, Apollo/Soyuz, the Space Shuttle, and the Space Station, as well as the Center and reference series, and various collection of personal papers. Ms. Ross-Nazzal also noted that the Center's entire oral history collection—some 1,000 interviews—is available on line.

The last speaker was Gail Langevin, of NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, which has the smallest of the three collections discussed at this session. Langevin described the challenges of using and maintaining her holdings single-handedly. She mentioned several of the Center's more notable collections, including the Milton Ames Papers and the authorization records for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). Langevin's presentation was enlivened by a variety of period photographs showing NACA researchers at work, as well as the test aircraft they flew.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2A: SAMPLINGS OF U.S. CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

Chair: Martin Manning, State Department

Martin Manning, of the State Department's Public Diplomacy Historical Collection, chaired this session, which examined the evolution of American cultural and athletic diplomacy. The panelists covered a century of American diplomacy, discussing both State Department and non-governmental initiatives, and highlighting the use of digital and social media as a platform for American diplomatic efforts.

Michael Krenn, of Appalachian State University, presented a meticulously researched paper entitled "Becoming the 'Exposition Agency of the Government:' the Smithsonian Institution and the International Maritime Exposition of 1907." Whereas many scholars maintain that cultural diplomacy was a Cold War phenomenon, Krenn argued that the origins of American cultural diplomacy can be traced back to the 1907 exhibition held in Bordeaux, France. The French ambassador in Washington pressed the State Department to assemble an American pavilion for the exposition, but the American diplomats delined to participate. The State Department turned to the Smithsonian Institution. Despite complaints over an impossibly short deadline and a lack of dedicated funding, the Smithsonian ultimately prepared an exhibit with the help of President Theodore Roosevelt. That display, Krenn argued, was America's first attempt at cultural diplomacy.

Lori Bruten of the State Department's Bureau of International Information Programs, spoke on the "Democracy Video Challenge" initiative. The State Department's innovative "Democracy Is" challenge invites



Audience listens to a presentation during one of the concurrent sessions.



Federalist co-editors at conference; L-R: John W. Roberts, Benjamin Guterman, Terrance Rucker, Franklin Noll, and John Lonquest.



"O Pioneers" cake served at Awards Luncheon, commemorating SHFG's "2nd 30th anniversary."

young filmmakers from around the globe to submit three-minute videos on their interpretation of democracy. The videos, which are posted on YouTube, reflect the Obama administration's emphasis on engaging foreign audiences. This is the competition's second year, and it has attracted 1,600 entries from 111 different countries. This is the first time a U.S. government agency has partnered directly with YouTube, and this past year the entries solicited millions of downloads. During her presentation, Brutton showed the audience videos submitted by filmmakers in Poland, the Philippines, and Nepal.

"Film Festivals and the Beirut Agreement" focused on the State Department's film program, and was given by Susan Cohen, of the State Department's Cultural Program Office. During the Cold War, American films were widely used by American diplomats serving abroad as a way to engage foreign audiences. The Motion Picture Producers' Association granted the State Department the right to show its films at no cost, before they were released overseas. In addition to these feature films, the State Department sent documentaries and some U.S. government films to be shown in embassies around the world. As part of the same series, American filmmakers and producers traveled abroad to share their expertise with foreign audiences.

"Sports Diplomacy" was the topic of the presentation given by Raymond Harvey, of the State Department's

Office of Citizen Exchanges. Harvey's paper traced the evolution of sport as a diplomatic tool. American efforts in this area began in 1951, when the State Department sent the Harlem Globetrotters to Berlin to perform. That program was so successful that the basketball team went on to play in over 100 countries. American athletic missions continued throughout the 1960s, and in a famous diplomatic overture the U.S. ping-pong team traveled to China in 1972. In later years the U.S. sent its athletes abroad to help train foreign athletes. American sports diplomacy declined in the 1990s, but staged a resurgence after September 11, 2001, as the United States sought to use sports to reach foreign audiences. Under the current program, the State Department typically awards 10 to 15 grants per year for outside organizations to arrange for American athletes to travel abroad. The program also arranges for foreign athletes to travel to the United States. In one notable example, the State Department teamed up with the International Olympic Committee in 2003 to bring Iraqi athletes to the United States to train.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2B: WOMEN WORKERS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Chair: Lu Ann Jones, National Park Service

This session explored women's industrial work in the federal government and the impact of the federal workplace on women's activities.

The former topic was the focus of Franklin Noll's paper, "Women Among the Greenbacks: Women's Industrial Work at the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1862–1877." This paper examined women's industrial employment in the Treasury Department, starting with the hiring of women to cut apart bank notes during the Civil War. From there, job opportunities for women expanded, and, by 1877, hundreds of women were employed in operations that produced United States currency and securities, and involved performing heavy manual labor, operating machinery, and holding supervisory positions. Noll is a historical consultant with the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The effect of working in a government office was examined in the paper by Mary-Elizabeth Murphy, "Civil Servants and Civil Rights: African American Women Government Workers' Activism in 1920s Washington, 1920–1930." Looking at the lives of Gretchen McRae and Julia West Hamilton, Murphy traced the activism of McRae and Hamilton to the political knowledge they acquired from their work in the federal government. Their exposure to the environment of a government workplace acquainted them with the work of politics and government, and with the various resources upon which they could draw to facilitate their activism. Murphy is with the University of Maryland.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2C: DECLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO FEDERAL RECORDS

Chair: Donald Steury, Central Intelligence Agency

Session chair Donald Steury led off by briefly describing the declassification process of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA uses electronic imaging for publishing and redaction of documents. Many of the declassified documents are stored on the CREST database at the National Archives.

James David, of the National Air and Space Museum, discussed the impact of the declassification process on records management. He explained that CIA records may be declassified under any of five procedures: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests; voluntary action; statutory mandate; automatic/systematic declassification review; and Executive Order 12958. Of the five, only FOIA requests may be initiated by the public. The other methods are options for Executive Branch agencies. Automatic/systematic declassification review was outlined in Executive Order 12958, which President Bill Clinton signed in 1995, and which was extended in 1999 and 2009. This method applies only to “permanent” classified records, which account for only 10 percent of all classified records. David noted that the declassification process prolongs the process of distributing records to the researcher. Only the CIA is meeting declassification goals by downloading documents onto the CREST database once a year. Because of lengthy retention periods, hundreds of millions of pages of classified documents that are at least 25 years old have not yet been transferred to NARA. Despite the unwieldy declassification process, hundreds of millions of pages have been reviewed.

The CIA’s Historical Review Program (HRP) was the subject of Peter Nyren’s presentation. HRP’s goal is to provide an accurate understanding about the role of intelligence in major policy decisions and release information that is not subject to legally required review. Since 2009, NRP has partnered with universities and other groups to

spread its message through public events. Nyren described the collaboration between HRP and the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library that included a conference at the University of Texas at Austin that covered the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Nyren also discussed a recently released history of the Office of Scientific Intelligence that included a 600-page history, plus a booklet and a DVD with background materials and documents in PDF files. Future projects will cover the CIA’s analysis of the Korean War and the Reagan Administration’s use of intelligence.

In “Opening Up the CIA’s Secret Work—Agency Histories and Documents,” David Robarge of the CIA discussed the release of historical studies of the CIA’s activities in Vietnam and how the agency has drawn lessons from the nation-building efforts in Vietnam for current activities in Iraq and Afghanistan. One surprise from the agency histories was the uneven record of CIA operations. CIA determined that political actions to support Ngo Dinh Diem and pacification strategies in South Vietnam had short-term benefits but long-term costs for the U.S. Although infiltration into North Vietnam failed categorically, the CIA identified major and persistent counterintelligence problems in the South. Robarge highlighted the production of “A Life in Intelligence—The Richard Helms Collection,” a compilation of documents, essays, and historical works that chronicles the career of former CIA Director Helms from 1966 to 1976. He also discussed the infamous “family jewels”—records of the CIA’s controversial domestic activities.

CONCURRENT SESSION 2D: THE NEXT GENERATION OF HISTORIANS

Chair: Michael Bigelow, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

Michael Bigelow introduced this panel of young historians working in federal history. The session was instructive on how recent graduates gain employment in the history field, and on the diversity of their interests, preferences, and job assignments.



A special treat for conference-goers was a “behind the scenes” peek at the National Archives. NARA Volunteer Judy Luis-Ruiz (right) leads the tour group.

Joseph Frechette discussed his work at the U.S. Army Center for Military History. As a historian and archivist, he helps organize materials and resources by division to enhance understanding of military missions. He often contributes to research and publications.

Ellen Knight is an archivist with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). She discussed her early fascination with history that led to an internship working with personal papers at the Smithsonian Archives of American Art. She held several positions at the Maryland State Archives and the National Security Agency before arriving at NARA. She enjoys the object-oriented work in her unit, such as producing finding aids and transcriptions of Nixon tapes.

Hally Fehner of History Associates Incorporated (HAI) earned her BA degree in English. She enjoys the varied types of contract history work, the camaraderie, and the diverse travel opportunities associated with her assignments. She recently researched and wrote materials on trailheads maintained by the Civil War Preservation Trust. She hopes to do graduate study.

Carly Swaim of HAI graduated from St. Mary's College and worked for the U.S. Naval Museum. She enjoys the diversity of her assignments, working with the World War II Museum in photo research, content development, and script writing. She has performed litigation research, and has also worked on corporate histories and exhibits. She hopes to go to graduate school.

A question-and-answer period focused on strategies for seeking federal employment, personal work preferences, and graduate studies.

PLENARY SESSION 2: WRITING IN YOUR SPARE TIME: AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Panelists: Donald Ritchie, Senate Historical Office; Samuel Walker, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (retired); Pete Daniel, Smithsonian Institution (retired)

The three panelists all discussed the challenges of pursuing one's scholarly interests while being employed full time in a federal history office.

Ritchie emphasized careful apportionment of time and reliance on available resources—especially since it is hard to do much travel for research purposes. Conference travel, however, could offer opportunities to go to places where important resources were located. Because it is

important to be passionate about a topic, research topics should be chosen based on personal interest—and should not be related to one's "day job." Ritchie also recommended reducing research to paragraph form as quickly as possible and getting a good editor. Despite not being able to take research sabbaticals, public historians have certain advantages over academic historians—most notably, being trained to write for the public, and not needing to worry about tenure. Ritchie concluded that I was important to write for oneself: "You are your own audience," he said.

Sam Walker observed that one really has to be committed in order to succeed at doing personal scholarship. Even though his day job was at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), he wanted to stay active in the field of diplomatic history. There can be risks involved, he warned, which can precipitate awkward situations. When Gar Alperovitz, author of *Atomic Diplomacy*, misstated his position on President Harry Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb, Walker responded by working weekends and evenings on a book to set the record straight—which provoked Alperovitz to respond with a negative review. More to Walker's liking is his book on the early history of Atlantic Coast League basketball. The project is proving so enjoyable that he could hardly wait for retirement from the NRC to work on it. Walker also suggested keeping supervisors informed about your personal research, because they might think it is good for the agency.

For Pete Daniel, personal scholarship was the means by which he could "write (his) way out of the University of Tennessee," where he was a professor. Fellowships with the American Historical Association and the Wilson Center brought him to Washington, where he eventually joined the Smithsonian Institution. Not only did the job itself require scholarship, he also had one day a week—plus evenings and weekends—to perform personal scholarship. He worked on projects at the Smithsonian unlike any he would have worked on in a university setting, and got interested in other subjects—such as a history of pesticides—that grew out of his "paid work." Daniel echoed Ritchie by remarking that "public history is so different from the academic world," in that not having to worry about tenure and promotion fees one to do other kinds of things. Daniel concluded that "if you really like to do history, you will find a way to do it."

SHFG ANNOUNCES PRIZES AT ANNUAL AWARDS LUNCHEON

Awards Committee Chair Henry J. Gwiazda presented the Society's prizes at the Annual Awards Luncheon, during the SHFG Conference at the National Archives. Gwiazda also announced that he will be stepping down as Award Committee Chair, after many years of service. Suzanne Junod—a past president of SHFG and the winner of several SHFG prizes herself—will succeed Gwiazda as committee chair.

Five prizes were awarded this year. Neither the Thompson Prize nor the Trautman Prize were conferred in 2010, but nominees for those prizes will be considered in 2011.

JOHN ADAMS PRIZE

John Prados, *Vietnam: The History of an Unwinnable War, 1945–1975* (University of Kansas Press, 2009).

GEORGE PENDLETON PRIZE

Kristin L. Ahlberg, *Transplanting the Great Society: Lyndon Johnson and Food for Peace* (University of Missouri Press, 2008)

JAMES MADISON PRIZE

Fabio Arcila, Jr., "The Framers' Search Power: The Misunderstood Statutory History of Suspicion and Probable Cause," *Boston College Law Review*, Vol. L, No. 2, March 2009.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIZE

Timothy P. Mulligan, comp., Rebecca L. Collier, Judith A. Koucky, and Patrick R. Osborn, eds., *World War II: Guide to Records Relating to U.S. Military Participation*, (National Archives and Records Administration, 2008).

JOHN WESLEY POWELL PRIZE

Division of Historic Preservation, Bandelier National Monument, National Park Service, Los Alamos, New Mexico.



Malcolm Byrne (left) accepts Adams Prize on behalf of John Prados, from Kier Sterling (center) and Roger Launius (right).



Kier Sterling presents Pendleton Prize to Kristin L. Ahlberg.



ABOVE PHOTO: L-R, Patrick R. Osburn, Judy Koucky, Rebecca L. Collier, and Timothy P. Mulligan receive Jefferson Prize from Annette Ammerman.



AT LEFT: National Park Service Archivist John W. Roberts congratulates Bandelier National Park Ranger on receiving Powell Prize.

TARGETED COLLECTION OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD RECORDS

By Lieut. Colonel Robert G. Smith (USAR), Center for Military History

Army history is written from Army records. Such a seemingly bland statement speaks to the pitfalls of record collection in the electronic era, heightened at a time of ongoing combat operations. Many of the most important records, records that will tell the story of the Army at war, and that can be used to assist future veterans, are generated electronically in the heat of combat. This challenge becomes even greater when those records are being generated by the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve units, each with its own documentation methods, its own chain of command and its own accountability priorities. To add another layer of complexity, the Army sets up many provisional or ad hoc organizations for any given contingency, while it continues to deploy units in the midst of an Army-wide reorganization. The nature of the records, the ways in which they are generated, and the reasons why they are kept often make it harder to know where any unit actually was while deployed.

Early in the war, the US Army Center of Military History (CMH) identified a potential shortfall in records and documents. Shortly thereafter, the Center activated me. I am a certified Army historian and deployed to Iraq as a Military History Detachment Commander. Shortly after joining the Center, I identified several deficiencies. Most glaring was the simple fact that unit commanders were not getting units to retire their combat and operational records. Second, the Army's initial overall collection effort focused primarily on Regular Army units deployed to Iraq. Further analysis showed that we were missing many of the records from the Army National Guard and in particular those of their deployed Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs). A similar analysis indicated that the Army's records from deployed reserve units was nearly non-existent. Army Military History Detachments deployed to the theater of operations were highly selective in the records they collected. Although they now collect all the records of the units with which they are deployed, this change represents a doctrinal shift from past Army practices.

Once we got past the large administrative hurdles, the challenge of the electronic age confronted us. Records as many of us have known them do not exist, but rather have evolved into primarily PowerPoint presentation and Excel spreadsheets. This format takes up a huge amount of digital space. In addition, many records are digital recordings and digital photographs that present a storage problem from size and future format issues. To collect the records we often go to the units to assist in collecting and deter-

mining what they have in their possession. We partnered with First Army, which runs all the mobilization and demobilization sites in the United States, to tell units going and coming of their historical reporting requirements. The Center of Military History additionally leveraged its own internal assets by allowing Mr. Joseph Seymour and Ms. Jennifer Nichols to add their talents and assist me in their areas of expertise. In particular, Mr. Seymour's years of National Guard contacts and already being known to many of those we would need to contact allowed our effort to proceed with greater success. Mr. Seymour moreover contributed his knowledge of the types of records that National Guard units keep both at home and while deployed, as well as the need to document the various designations and configurations under which National Guard units deployed, knowledge that could one day prove invaluable in substantiating veterans' claims. Ms. Nichols proved an invaluable asset in determining precisely which records we lacked and where we could find them. The importance of this team approach is even more important since electronic records can disappear faster than paper ones as all it takes is a simple stroke of the delete key to erase years of a unit's combat records.

Once we identified the target subset of records, we formulated a comprehensive plan of action. Our plan of action was to establish contact with the command group of Regular Army units, state historians, Army National Guard units, and Army Reserve units. Our initial contacts with state historians and active duty units were mixed. We achieved greater success by going to the Adjutant General in each state, identifying in an email who we were, what our mission was, what records we were looking for and how we could assist. This tack proved to be so highly successful that CMH now has working relationships with all states and U.S. territories. We also partnered a memorandum with the National Guard History Office, to give us access to any states that were reluctant to assist in this critical mission. Later we would begin to contact the reserve major army commands, the individual Regional Reserve Commands to help establish contact with any of their deployed units.

Having made the initial contact with the Army's major command elements, we were now able to start the job of record collecting. Our focus to date is collecting the following:

- Personal monographs
- Oral interviews



LTC Robert G. Smith (front row, far right) meets with representatives of the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania Army National Guard. At his right is Joseph Seymour of CMH.

- Operational plans and orders
- Briefings
- Leaders' personal files, including emails
- Operational summaries and significant activities reports
- Unit staff journals
- After Action Reviews
- Unit Lessons Learned
- Intelligence summaries and reports
- Special studies and briefings
- Individual award recommendations
- Maps
- Unit rosters
- Combat photographs and other captioned photographs

Moreover, we found ourselves receptive to Public Affairs news items as these supplement the unit records and at times fill in gaps on the achievements of individual soldiers. What we have found is that site visits allow us to conduct historical training with field representatives and such visits often uncover far more material when we visit.

One of our greatest efforts has been having various Army publications agree to publicize this CMH collection effort. The current issue of *Infantry* magazine ran a piece on it, and in the near future *Armor* magazine and *Fires* are

to do the same. The recent Armor conference at Ft. Knox, Kentucky had material included in the packets about this effort to the armor community's leadership.

What is clear is the critical nature of our mission, for it is more than collecting records for historians to write of the achievements and heroism of our Army in the War on Terrorism. Army records can be used to assess the successes and failures of the Army in combat, thereby helping to create a more effective fighting force and increasing the survivability of the American soldier. These records can also be used to expedite the processing of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other medical claims made by veterans. Veteran claims to date are extremely time consuming due to missing or incomplete records. Here we see the importance of history as helping in the realm of soldier care issues, both currently and in the future. It is because of that and the need to care for our soldiers that we endeavor daily to collect records and publicize the mission.

LTC Robert G. Smith (USAR) is currently on active duty at the Center of Military History as the U.S. Army's GWOT Collection Project Officer, historian, and acting CMH Executive Officer.

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.

FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS PROJECT

A CHARTERED RESEARCH CENTER AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Program goal: To provide graduate and undergraduate students with practical experience working on a historical documentary editing project. Interns learn about the fundamental aspects of the editing process and assist the staff with diverse tasks relating to the publication of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789–1791*. The term of this volunteer internship could be a college semester or a summer. Most students receive college credit for the internship.

Intern duties: An intern's primary duty is to assist the staff with various tasks that are part of the process of creating the edition, including document searching, research, transcription, annotation, proofreading, and indexing. Currently, the biggest project is that of indexing volumes 18–20 of the *DHFFC*, which contain the correspondence to and from members of the First Federal Congress and other letters written about Congress or its members. Interns read through the documents, highlighting key words, names, and places, and then input the data in the CINDEX program. Additionally, interns work on other projects, including web site updates, newsletters, proofreading, and individual research papers. Some interns are assigned work on searching for newspaper public opinion pieces on subjects that relate to the new federal government and the issues that it faced. Information about these pieces and images of them are entered into a database that will be the foundation of an online resource.

Work location: Washington, DC.

Application requirements: Internships are open to both undergraduate students (juniors and seniors preferred) and graduate students. An interest in the Early American Republic, Constitutional history/law, or political theory is recommended. Internships are unpaid, but students usually receive course credit; students must coordinate with their university and Charlene Bickford, Director of the First Federal Congress Project, as to the specifics of their internships.

Web site: <http://www.gwu.edu/~ffep/internship.html>

Contact: Charlene Bickford, Director of the First Federal Congress Project.

E-mail: bickford@gwu.edu



Amanda Roberts, a graduate of High Point University, is working on her Masters of Arts in American History at George Mason University. She spent the spring semester interning with the First Federal Congress Project. She hopes to teach following the completion of her coursework.

AMANDA ROBERTS

My experiences with documentary editing began during the Spring 2009 semester, when I took a George Mason University graduate course in historical documentary editing taught by Charlene Bickford of the First Federal Congress Project. Up to that point, my primary experiences in history were in the classroom, working on solitary research projects. In this course, we worked on a group project that resulted in a short documentary edition. I enjoyed the process of working with others to create a finished product. In some ways it was more challenging than working on a research project, because you had to trust that the others would complete their tasks by a certain date, consult with each other on problems that emerged, and maintain a solid working relationship with the group members.

My fond memories of the course lingered as I went through the fall semester, and I contacted Charlene in hopes of working with the project on an official basis. We created an internship experience that combined my love of history with my undergraduate experience in journalism. One of my major projects this semester involves writing articles for a project newsletter that will be published by the end of the spring. The article highlights various aspects of the editors' work related to the publication of volumes 18–20 of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*, which will be published this year, and also First Federal Congress Project outreach. My experience with the project has deepened my appreciation for the work of documentary editors and reinforced my belief that the preservation and publication of documents is of paramount importance for the field of history.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

SHFG'S AWARDS PROGRAM

By Charles Downs, SHFG Archivist

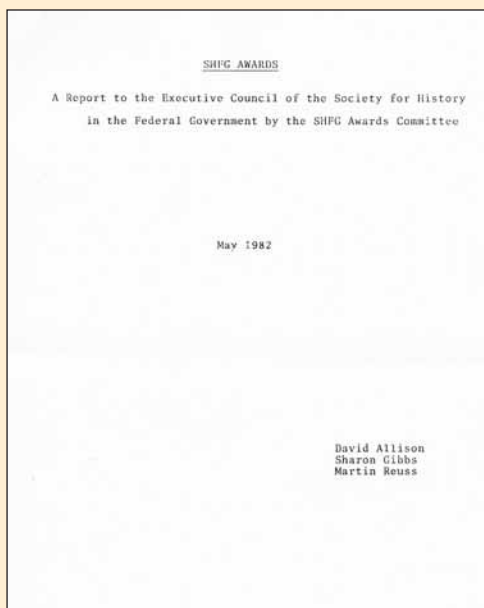
After many years of outstanding service, Henry Gwiazda has stepped down as Chairman of the SHFG Awards Committee. Thanks to Henry and all the other SHFG members who have served on the committee over the years, the SHFG Awards are not only a centerpiece of the Annual Meeting, but an integral part of what the organization is all about. Of course, SHFG's awards program did not come about by accident, since formal recognition of outstanding contributions to federal history was one of the reasons for the Society's founding.

The origins of the current SHFG awards structure are well documented in the Society's Archives. The program was defined in a May 1982 report prepared by the Awards Committee, then consisting of David Allison, Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, and Martin Reuss. The report, titled "SHFG Awards, a Report to the Executive Council of the Society for History in the Federal Government," presented options and recommendations that were discussed in detail by the Executive Council on May 20, 1982. The main issues related to how expansive or narrowly focused eligibility for consideration for the awards would be. When the Council approved the report, it broadened the scope of the SHFG awards program, making the awards more inclusive of all federal history work. The Council's decisions were incorporated into the report when it was issued.

In May 1984, the SHFG Awards Policy, based on the 1982 report and subsequent experience with the 1983 Awards, was prepared by an Awards Committee consisting of Richard Baker (chair), Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, and Blanche Coll. As noted by Baker in his cover memo, the submission process had been clarified, and some minor revisions were included. The Council approved Baker's draft without amendment.

Harold Langley, chairman of the SHFG Historical Preservation and Display Committee, had proposed that the prizes be renamed to honor career civil servants who were deserving of recognition, but were less well known than then illustrious names borne by the Society's prizes. The prize names had been suggested in the May 1982 Awards Committee report, along with a justification for each one. They were accepted almost without discussion, except by SHFG President David Trask, who wondered why the major publication award was named after Henry Adams. However, as was noted in the Council Minutes, "there being no strong objections to using Henry's name, it was left standing." In any case, attaching iconic names to the awards gave them much needed credibility. The prestige lent by using the names of three presidents, an eminent historian, and the explorer of the Grand Canyon for its awards was a needed boost to the relatively unknown, upstart organization that SHFG was in the early 1980s.

For more information about the SHFG Archives, write to chasdowns@verizon.net.



Title sheet of the May 1982 SHFG Awards Committee Report and Richard Baker's cover memo for the SHFG May 1984 Awards Policy document

IN MEMORIAM

PETER A. KRAEMER

Peter A. Kraemer, SHFG Treasurer and historian with the State Department, died in Washington, DC, on April 7, 2010. His many friends and colleagues in SHFG and the State Department were deeply saddened by his untimely passing. SHFG President Mike Reis said, “We salute Pete, and we will all miss him greatly” (see “President’s Message,” page 2). Reis also praised Kraemer’s contributions as SHFG Treasurer, saying they were “extraordinary and insightful, providing the Society with a solid basis for moving ahead...while offering valued perspective ‘behind the numbers’ as to key initiatives we could take.” He concluded, “Peter’s professional legacy—his zealous advocacy and deep belief in his work and that of colleagues—will never be forgotten.”

Kraemer was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He took his Ph.D. in History and American Studies at Indiana University in 2004, and joined the State Department’s Office of the Historian later that same year. At the State Department, he served as one of the editors of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series, specializing on volumes concerning South Asia, Eastern Europe, and national security policy. He also lectured in the Foreign Service Institutes orientation course for foreign service officers, spoke about the history of the Berlin Wall in a video appearance on the State Department’s DipNote blog, and conducted oral history interviews on the nature of civil-military cooperation in Iraq. At the time of his death, Kraemer was also a faculty member at George Washington University.

Previously, Kraemer taught History and American Studies at Indiana University and Indiana University-Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. He also served as an editorial assistant at the *Journal of American History*, and was a historian at Indiana University’s Oral History Research Center and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

In a tribute that appeared on the H-FedHist Network, one of Kraemer’s longtime friends and colleagues, SHFG Secretary Anne Rothfeld, wrote: “Peter was an exceptionally generous friend whose wit and sense of humor greatly enriched the lives of those who were fortunate enough to know him The world has lost a good man, a generous soul, a stunning intellect, and a dear friend. He will be forever missed.”

MAKING HISTORY

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association (AHA) has joined Facebook and Twitter. Both spaces will post information about AHA and will provide up-to-date information about blog posts, deadlines, annual meeting news, events, publications, advocacy, and more.

The AHA's History Doctoral Programs website has now been updated to include current information on students, faculty, and departments as a whole. The site has also been updated to include links to a wealth of additional information about universities in the United States.

The National History Center and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars have started a weekly history seminar that takes place at the Wilson Center. The seminar aims to facilitate better understanding of contemporary national and international affairs in light of historical knowledge of all times and places, and from multiple perspectives. It takes place on Monday afternoons at 4 p.m., from January through May and from September through December. The seminar ended for the summer on May 17, but will resume for the fall semester on September 13, when it will feature U.S. Senate Historian Donald Ritchie. To see a schedule for the fall semester and to watch videos from the previous seminars, go to <http://nationalhistorycenter.org/weekly-history-seminar-schedule/>.

ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The Fall 2009 issue of the Foundation's journal, *On Point*, contains articles on the 5th Ranger Battalion and the

Battle of Irsch-Zerf (February 1945), the 48th Infantry in World War I, and the 1st Division and the Occupation of Germany, as well as a review of the Massachusetts National Guard Museum and Archives in Worcester. A preview of work at the National Museum of the United States Army discusses the restoration work done on the early M1917 tank to be housed there. The M1917 tank was based on earlier designs for the Renault FT-17 light tanks that were used to break the cycle of trench warfare in World War I. Telephone: (800) 506-2672; website: www.armyhistory.org.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Defense Intelligence Agency's Historical Research Program has produced several short articles to provide historical context for agency analysts, and also sponsors a speaker series and a Civil War roundtable. In addition, it maintains an oral history collection. Recent additions to that collection include oral history interviews with three of the agency's former directors: Lieutenant General Samuel Wilson, USA (Ret.), Lieutenant General Harry E. Soyster, USA (Ret.), and Vice Admiral Lowell E. Jacoby, USN (Ret.). Several monographs are in production, one on the history of Measurement and Signals Intelligence (MASINT) and another on DIA and the Cold War. Finally, the office recently began planning for the agency's 50th anniversary, which will occur in October 2011. Copies of several products issued by the office are available to the public. These include a pamphlet entitled *A History of the Defense Intelligence Agency* and a series of biographical sketches of the agency's former directors and deputy directors, *Leaders of the Defense Intelligence Agency*. For more information, contact Janet McDonnell at (202) 231-4935, or at janet.mcdonnell@dia.mil.

FEDERAL HISTORY ONLINE

The 2010 issue of SHFG's journal, *FEDERAL HISTORY*, is now online at www.shfg.org under "Publications."

CONTENTS

Anders Walker, on the effects of the 1954 *Brown* decision in Florida

Felicia Wivchar, on Seth Eastman's American Indian Paintings in the U.S. Capitol

Thomas Faith, on the post-WWI work of the U.S. Chemical Warfare Service

Judson MacLaury, on President Kennedy's E.O. 10925 as the basis of Affirmative Action

Gavin Wright, on the New Deal and the modernization of the South

First Annual Roger R. Trask Lecture

Roger D. Launius, on Federal History and National Identity

E-MAIL: EDITOR-SHFG-JOURNAL@SHFG.ORG

HISTORY ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

History Associates co-founder Rodney Carlisle recently authored *Sovereignty at Sea: U.S. Merchant Ships and American Entry into World War I*. Published by the University Press of Florida, the study provides new insights into U.S. entry into World War I. Carlisle concludes that the Zimmerman Note and the issue of democracy versus autocracy were far less crucial than the sinking of ships flying the American flag—which Wilson and Congress saw as affronts to the American flag. Two days before Congress approved Wilson’s Declaration of War, the Standard Oil tanker *Healdton* was sunk. Wilson and Congress thought it had been sunk by a German submarine, thus validating further the decision to enter the war, but Carlisle shows that the vessel had actually hit a mine that the British Navy had laid two nights earlier.

For more information about History Associates Incorporated, call (301) 279-9697, or visit www.historyassociates.com.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The History Division at NASA Headquarters is currently publishing speeches of key officials in NASA’s history as well as press releases from 1963 to 1976 on its website, at <http://mira/hq.nasa.gov/history>. Peter Merlin at the Dryden Flight Research Center published *Ikhana Unmanned Aircraft System Western States Fire Missions*

(Monographs in Aerospace History, NASA SP-2009-4544) in October 2009. At the Glenn Research Center, the History Program and the Imaging Technology Center have produced an interactive web feature on the history of NASA’s past and present aircraft at <http://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/portal/flash/aero>. New publications include *NASA Historical Data Book, Volume II: NASA Launch Systems, Space Transportation, Human Spaceflight, and Space Science, 1989-1999* (NASA SP-2009-4012), by Judy A. Rumerman; *Nose Up: High Angle-of-Attack and Thrust Vectoring Research at NASA Dryden, 1979-2001* (NASA SP-2009-4534), by Lane Wallace and Christian Gelzer; and *The Sun, The Earth, and Near-Earth Space: A Guide to the Sun-Earth System* (NASA NP-2009-1-066-GSFC), by John A. Eddy.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

On December 29, 2009, President Obama signed Executive Order 13526, which directed the Archivist to establish a National Declassification Center (NDC) within the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). As outlined in Section 3.7 of the order, the NDC will streamline the declassification processes, prioritize the declassification of sought-after records, facilitate referral processes and quality assurance measures, and implement standard declassification training for records determined to have permanent historical value. Michael

CALL FOR PAPERS

The NASA History Division and the National Air and Space Museum’s Division of Space History invite proposals for presentations to be held at its joint symposium, “1961/1981: Key Moments in Human Spaceflight, at NASA headquarters in Washington, DC, on April 26-27, 2010. This symposium reflects on 50 years of human spaceflight, using these two key dates in time as an entrée for broader investigation and insight.

The symposium coincides with four significant anniversaries in the history of human spaceflight: Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin’s inaugural human orbit of the Earth on April 12, 1961; the U.S.’s first human spaceflight with American astronaut Alan Shepard on May 5, 1961; the announcement on May 25, 1961, of the U.S. decision to go to the Moon by the end of the decade; and the Space Shuttle’s first flight into orbit on April 12, 1981. All four events resulted from a unique set of ideas, circumstances, and geopolitics which established a trajectory for future human operations in space. Although there will be a few invited speakers, most presentations will result from responses to the call for papers.

For more information, see the formal call for papers, at history.nasa.gov/1961-1981callforpapers6.pdf or contact NASA’s Acting Chief Historian, Steve Garber, at stephen.j.garber@nasa.gov.

Kurtz, Assistant Archivist for Records Services (Washington), was appointed to chair a high-level, interagency steering committee to oversee the development of NDC, and to serve as acting director of the program until a permanent director is selected. NARA also established a Program Management Team to conduct a business process reengineering study of current declassification processes. An immediate effect has been the transfer of the Initial Processing and Declassification (NWMD) staff to the NDC. Information about NDC is available at www.archives.gov/declassification.

By the end of FY 2009, NWME staff completed the processing of 19 accessions in the Electronic Records Archives (ERA). Among the accessions fully processed are: County Business Patterns, 1967 & 1969, and 1970-73 (Records of the Bureau of the Census, RG 29); Domestic and Foreign Annual Desk Reports, 1971-1975, and Current Economic Comment by District (Records of the Federal Reserve System, RG 82); Federal Pesticide Annual Summary, 2006-8 (Records of the Agricultural Marketing Service, RG 136); Human Resources Information System Annual Snapshots for 2004-7 (Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority, RG 142); Proposals and Awards System Data Files, FY 2009 (Records of the National Science Foundation, RG 307); Registrar Records, Classes of 2000, 2002, and 2003 (Records of the U.S. Naval Academy, RG 405); and Automated Index of Voice of America Tape Recordings, 1984-1999 (Records of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, RG 517).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Stephanie Toothman was appointed Associate Director for Cultural Resources. The Cultural Resources Directorate oversees NPS activities in such areas as park history, historic preservation, heritage services, archeology, museums, and archives. Toothman previously served as NPS Deputy Regional Director for the Pacific West Region.

NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The institute has published its schedule of Professional Seminars in Historic and Cultural Management for 2010. Examples include "Section 106: An Introduction," "Archeological Curation and Collections Management," and "Native American Cultural Property Law." Seminars are held nationwide and can be customized. You may consult their schedule online or request a hard copy. Contact information: P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313-1702; (703) 765-0100; www.npi.org.

ONLINE AT WWW.SHFG.ORG

Past issues of *The Federalist*
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Academic announcements — Book reviews
Job guide — Discussion logs

SHFG's e-bulletin send announcements to shfg.ebulletin@gmail.com

The bulletin is a service to SHFG Members

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

To help celebrate the centennial of the Weeks Act in 2011, the Forest History Society has prepared a new website. Passed in 1911, the Weeks Act authorized the federal government to purchase lands in the eastern United States for stream-flow protection, and provided for those lands to be managed as national forests by the U.S. Forest Service. The law also called for public-private cooperation for fire-fighting around the country. Though subsequent laws expanded the power and reach of the act to western forests, for all intents and purposes the Weeks Act is the "organic act" of the eastern national forests. The new website makes use of the extensive holdings of the Forest History Society, and may be found at www.foresthistory.org/WeeksAct.htm.

FEDERALIST CALENDAR

August 10–15, 2010. Society of American Archivists.
Annual Meeting, Washington, DC.
Visit: www.archivists.org

September 13, 2010. National History Center/Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Resumption of seminar series for fall semester, Washington, DC.
Visit: <http://nationalhistorycenter.org>

September 29, 2010. Conference of Intermountain Archivists, 2011 Utah Fall Caucus, Salt Lake City, UT

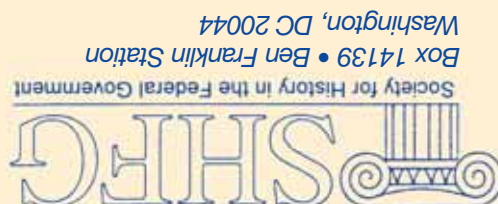
September 29–30, 2010. Office of Historian, U.S. Department of State. Conference on the American Experience in Southeast Asia, 1946–1975, Washington, DC. Contact: Dr. John W. Carland, Program Committee Chair, at vietnamconference@state.gov

October 27–31, 2010. Oral History Association.
Annual meeting, Atlanta, GA.
Visit: www.oralhistory.org

November 11–13, 2010. Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference. Fall meeting, Harrisburg, PA.
Visit: www.marac.info

January 6–9, 2011. American Historical Association, Annual Meeting, Boston, MA

April 6–10, 2011. National Council for Public History. Annual meeting, Pensacola, FL. Visit: <http://ncph.org/cms/conferences/2011-annual-meeting/>



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