



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

Second Series | Number 40
Winter 2013–2014

SHFG
www.shfg.org

Scholarship and Partnerships Forum at Rutgers-Camden

Focuses on Impact and Inspiration of *Imperiled Promise* Report

Margo Anderson Delivers the Hewlett Lecture



Margo Anderson, Distinguished Professor of History and Urban Studies at the University of Wisconsin–

Milwaukee, delivered this year’s Hewlett Lecture at Clyde’s Gallery Place on January 22, 2014. The lecture had been postponed due to last year’s government furlough. Attendees were fortunate to enjoy an exemplary presentation that focused on both the federal historian at work and on critical research into an important question in federal government history.

Dr. Anderson spoke on the timely topic of the U.S. government’s use of collected personal data in ways that violate our rights and constitutional protections—the “dark side” of data collection. However, she drew us back to origins, to the Census Bureau’s provision to military authorities of small area tabulations of data from the 1940 census on over 100,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

See “*Hewlett Lecture*”
cont’d on page 4

What constitutes effective history in the National Park Service?

Is history presented as a process? Does it incorporate multiple perspectives? Does interpretation acknowledge that expertise lies not only with National Park Service personnel or scholars but also in part with audiences? Do programs and exhibits encourage deep reflection about the relationship between the past and the present?

Developing guiding principles such as these are among the initiatives currently underway in the National Park Service following the release of the 2011 report *Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Parks* (http://www.oah.org/site/assets/documents/Imperiled_Promise.pdf), prepared for the Organization of American Historians and the National Park Service by Ann Mitchell Whisnant, Marla R. Miller, Gary B. Nash, and David Thelen. On November 8, 2013, approximately 80 people from inside and outside the NPS gathered on the Camden, N.J., campus of Rutgers University to learn and exchange ideas about these and other responses to *Imperiled Promise* in a public forum, “Scholarship and Partnerships: The State of History in the National Park Service,” jointly sponsored by the NPS Northeast Region and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities (MARCH) at Rutgers-Camden.

Imperiled Promise called on the National Park Service to “recommit to history as one of its core purposes and invest in building a top-flight program of historical research and interpretation that will foster consistently effective and integrated



Renee Albertoli, park ranger and interpretive specialist at Independence National Historical Park, makes a point during a small workgroup discussion during the “Scholarship and Partnerships: The State of History in the National Parks” forum held November 6 at Rutgers-Camden. (Photograph by Julie Roncinske, Rutgers-Camden)

historic preservation and robust, place-based visitor engagement with history.” In this spirit, the November forum sought to build awareness and collaboration for the future of history in the national parks. In addition to those who attended, off-site participation was encouraged through live-streamed video on YouTube and Twitter reporting throughout the afternoon.

NPS Chief Historian Robert K. Sutton opened the forum by highlighting the survey of NPS

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SHFG’s Annual Conference 2014—April 4–5, 2014

“Federal History and the Public Audience”

Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, Shepherdstown, West Virginia

The Annual Meeting will explore the many ways in which federal historians enrich the public sphere and contribute to the public dialogue, as well as the tensions inherent in serving multiple audiences.

Details: <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

(ISSN 0736-8151)

Published Quarterly

The Society is a national professional organization open to all who are interested in federal history programs. Annual membership fee is \$55, \$35 students, \$100 institutions and includes a subscription to *The Federalist*, *Federal History* journal, and other periodic publications. Contributors are encouraged to submit articles, news listings, and photographs to the editors.

Issues one-year-old and older (Second Series) are available, along with a listing of articles, on the Society's web site at www.shfg.org.

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

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President's Message

By David McMillen

The Federal historian wears many hats. On any given day he or she may be called upon to advise the agency head, entertain a class of junior high school students, and continue work on the agency's history publication series. Federal history offices are equally diverse. Some like the State Department and the Census Bureau are identified with lengthy and ongoing publications like the *Foreign Relations of the United States* and the *Procedural Histories* of the decennial censuses. Others publish similarly on a broad scale, like NASA on the history of flight. Thus, to try to summarize the work of a federal historian or a federal history office is likely to only create confusion. No sooner have you put down a paragraph on paper than up pops a contradiction.

Federal historians are called upon to advise agency heads in times of crisis. Roger Launius, in his 1999 *Public Historian* article (Vol. 21, No. 3) recounts the events immediately following the *Challenger* crash: "Sylvia Fries prepared within a matter of hours a detailed historical paper for the NASA administrator on how the agency had handled previous disasters. The information helped shocked administrators regain their composure and rise to the occasion, and at the same time considerably boosted the standing of the agency's historians."

David Kyvig provided us with a set of organizing concepts to begin thinking about federal history in his paper "The Struggle for Federal History: Memory, Myth, and Historical Method in the Public Mind," published in the SHFG 1999 *Occasional Papers* series (<http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/occasional-papers/>). Federal historians are tasked with assuring that the historical record provides the evidence to clarify and correct the mixed messages created by memory and myth.

One of the most cited examples of the struggle with memory and myth is the Enola Gay exhibit at the Smithsonian American History Museum. Conflicting memories about dropping

the atomic bomb on Hiroshima brought forth such heated reactions that it was impossible to go on with the exhibit. Those who lived through the controversy cannot forget it. Those who did not should read *History Wars: The Enola Gay and Other Battles for the American Past*, edited by Edward Linenthal and Tom Engelhardt, or one of the many newspaper articles available through an internet search for "Enola Gay Exhibit."

At the Hewlett Lecture on January 22, 2014, Margo Anderson, Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, told another story of challenging historical myths. You can view Margo's lecture slides at <https://pantherfile.uwm.edu/margo/public/FedlStatisticalSystem/Hewlett/>. Look for the file *HewlettLecture3.pptx*.

The news has been dominated by the NSA's comprehensive collection of telephone and email records to enable monitoring of Americans domestically. Margo's presentation provided some history of the government's efforts to collect information on Americans in earlier decades and the uses and abuses of that information.

The most notable example was the use of the 1940 census in the internment of Japanese living in the United States after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The Census Bureau sent a senior staff member to California, who ran tabulations for the military units rounding up Japanese men, women, and children. However, the story goes on from there. In the 1960s, the Bureau of the Budget (now OMB) proposed building a federal data center that would link government records on the public from a host of government programs and sources: tax records, social security, draft registration, alien registration, and others. Congress and the public reacted swiftly and vocally against this "Orwellian threat to personal privacy."

The full text of Margo's lecture will be published in the 2015 volume of *Federal History*. In the meantime, watch the news. Who knows which agency will next be proposing a massive database to monitor the American public?

“Forum at Rutgers–Camden,” continued from page 1

historians that informed *Imperiled Promise*. The resulting report highlighted the ways in which some national parks were embracing civic engagement, academic partnerships, uses of new media, and up-to-date understandings of history, but at the same time it called attention to pressing needs. Among these, Sutton said, were needs for more opportunities for training and professional development. Lu Ann Jones of the Park History Program described initiatives underway to develop an online history curriculum for NPS personnel ranging from front-line interpreters to superintendents and other managers. In addition to content-driven instruction, the curriculum will raise awareness of historical research methods and basics of historical thinking.

To spur discussion among the forum attendees, two presenters — Barbara Pollarine of the NPS-Northeast Region and Wayne Bodle of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, the author of *Valley Forge Winter: Civilians and Soldiers at War* — focused on the ways in which scholarship and partnerships have had an impact on one NPS site, Valley Forge National Historical Park. Valley Forge was among the first parks to participate in the NPS/Organization of American Historians program of scholars’ site visits to national parks. Among the outcomes has been greater attention to interpretive opportunities of the park’s monuments, including an annual program for Veterans Day. In recent years Valley Forge also has used new media, including cell-phone tours, to connect recreational users of the park with history. New scholarship, such as Bodle’s *Valley Forge Winter*, has grown from commissioned research.

The Valley Forge case set the stage for the greatest portion of the afternoon, a set of lively concurrent roundtable discussions among the NPS personnel, scholars, students, and members of the public who attended the forum. Facilitated discussion groups encouraged exchanges of ideas and examples keyed to four of the recommendations of the *Imperiled Promise* report:

- Adopting new thinking about history as dynamic, constructivist, and attentive to memory and memorialization.
- Changing how history is practiced through interdisciplinary collaboration, partnerships, and connections beyond park boundaries.
- Listening to and engaging visitors in new ways.
- Encouraging flexibility and innovation, including the use of new media.

To bring the forum to a conclusion, Seth C. Bruggeman of Temple University accepted the challenge of summing up the themes and conversations of the afternoon and subsequently revised his remarks for publication on the website of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities (<http://march.rutgers.edu>). Despite the “uneven landscape” that the authors of *Imperiled Promise* found in their survey of history work in the national parks, Bruggeman noted that their report has inspired encouraging and far-reaching conversations about the future. Among the concerns expressed at the Rutgers–Camden forum were the importance of communication; the need for strong advocates; and the challenge of harnessing passion to produce results. Bruggeman observed that these are concerns not only for

the NPS but more generally for higher education and the humanities.

Video of the “Scholarship and Partnerships” forum remains available for viewing on the Rutgers–Camden YouTube Channel (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wu2R53smTb8>), and the Tweets, audio, video, images, and more have been collected and published on Storify (<http://storify.com/MandiMH/scholarship-and-partnerships-the-state-of-history-1>). A series of reflections on the forum by participants has been published on the Public History Commons of the National Council on Public History (<http://publichistorycommons.org/academy/>).

Editor’s Note

We are all aware that the digital revolution has changed historical work in many ways, but learning how our colleagues are adapting and innovating is invaluable. Beth Luey discusses possible new documentary editing workshops, and in so doing, she clearly identifies many of the advantages and problems for such work made possible by digital capabilities. A report on a recent Rutgers University–Camden forum on “The State of History in the National Parks” notes discussion of the recommendation to NPS for “encouraging flexibility and innovation, including the use of new media.” And Wayne Clough, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in an ebook reviewed here, discusses the revolutionary and unprecedented impact of the digital world on the core missions of information institutions such as the Smithsonian, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress. This ongoing shift toward providing greater access is steadily redefining federal historical work in profound ways. In other articles, we learn about the range of federal records relating to Puerto Ricans, as well as the work of a Navy historian through an interview with award-winning Jeffrey Barlow, and we take a fascinating look into the Navy’s historic Naval Surface Warfare Center and its preservation of ship models. We hope that you enjoy this issue, and please contact me with any questions or comments at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org

— Benjamin Guterman, editor

SHFG Holiday Reception 2013

The Society held its annual holiday reception in the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, on December 12 just steps away from the original Charters of Freedom: the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights.

It was a wonderful opportunity to see colleagues from many federal history offices. Non-members were able to attend; enjoy; meet fellow historians, archivists, and others; and hopefully join the organization. All were able to view the founding documents, and visit the new “Records of Rights” exhibit and other exhibits.



Viewing 1297 Magna Carta

Editing Documents in the 21st Century

Beth Luey

Digital technology has greatly increased the demand for access to documents of all kinds, including those generated or retained by government agencies. The same technology has made it easier and less expensive to provide physical (or at least virtual) access by putting images of documents online. What has not changed is the difficulty of enhancing intellectual access: providing transcriptions, annotations, and mechanisms to locate information within those documents. Archivists, librarians, and other historians are turning to the theories and techniques of documentary editing to help them make decisions about document control, selection, transcription, annotation, and search tools.

For more than 40 years, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has provided training in documentary editing by funding the annual Institute for Editing Historical Documents. Since 2011, the Institute has been administered by the Association for Documentary Editing (ADE), under a grant from the NHPRC. As education director of the ADE, I have worked with an advisory board to revise the curriculum and to extend editorial skills to a wider community. Recent attendees have included literary scholars, anthropologists, historians of science, social historians, and religious scholars as well as the political historians who began the modern practice of the discipline. Two-thirds have been teaching faculty, librarians, archivists, or independent scholars rather than full-time editors. The three-year grant the ADE has received for 2014–2016 will allow us not only to continue the Institute but also to offer workshops to members of organizations like the Society for History in the Federal Government, tailoring the curriculum to the specific needs of the

group. Bob Karachuk, my successor as ADE education director, will take on these responsibilities.

The multivolume edition produced by a large staff is not extinct. Although many of these projects are nearly complete, some have decades to run. Large digital editions have also been inaugurated recently: for example, the born-digital Papers of Abraham Lincoln, the print and digital Papers of Joseph Smith, and the digital Civil War Governors of Kentucky project. In 2013, a large print and digital edition, the Papers of Franz Boas, was launched with funding from the Canadian government. It is a collaboration between the University of Western Ontario and the American Philosophical Society.

Also new are smaller projects that include a teaching component. At the University of Rochester, Professor Thomas Slaughter has created a humanities laboratory in which undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and archivists are creating a digital edition of the Seward Family Papers—the private papers of the family of the 19th-century politician and statesman William Henry Seward. Teaching faculty are also undertaking editorial projects as their primary research, usually including a digital component and often employing student assistants.

Archivists, too, are becoming editors as they seek to make their collections accessible to a range of audiences throughout the world. The Mary Baker Eddy Library will soon put a digital edition of the sermons of the founder of the Christian Science Church online. Archivists and librarians at the Moody Bible Institute are planning a digital edition of Dwight Moody's papers. At the Penn State Library, Sabra Statham is creating a digital edition of the correspondence of George Antheil, a composer who corresponded with many leading modernist writers and artists.

The basic processes of documentary editing—creating an accurate text, annotated and indexed to provide intellectual access—are proving flexible enough to accommodate this wide variety of subjects and institutions. Digital technology, however,

“Hewlett Lecture” continued from page 1

Anderson and co-researcher Bill Seltzer worked with 18 record groups at the National Archives, materials at presidential libraries, and numerous archives. They found archival evidence that with Congress's override of the “statistical confidentiality” provisions of the census statute in the Second War Powers Act of March 1942, the Census Bureau also provided lists of Japanese Americans by name and address to the Secret Service in 1943. They uncovered Bureau files and documents transmitting the data to the Army as well as instructions on how the evacuations were to be conducted. In addition, their research indicates that the tabular work was begun before Pearl Harbor at the White House's request—the data was ready days after Pearl Harbor. The Census Bureau possessed the era's most advanced

data collection capabilities, powers that the administration and the military appreciated and exploited in wartime. The episode offers valuable lessons and cautions for our own time.

Those World War II tabulations resemble today's NSA controversy involving collection of a comprehensive database from which particular names could be investigated if desired. And after 9/11, many feared that a new wave of persecution might befall the nation's Middle Eastern population. Anderson's presentation provided dramatic historical background on the boundaries and evolving contexts for such constitutional crises in privacy issues—prompting an informative question-and-answer period—and it demonstrated the unique importance of the historian in probing those developments.



Japanese American children, with identifying hang tags, waiting to be evacuated.

has added new considerations to editorial decisions for editors of private and government documents alike.

The biggest change—and one that raises the most difficult questions—is that editors no longer perceive scholars or experts as their main or exclusive audience. Students in middle school and high school use digital editions for their research, and citizens without special expertise seek out documents relevant to their concerns about policy issues. Anticipating a broader audience affects every decision an editor makes. A heterogeneous audience may require changes in selection policy. In transcription, it may mean expanding abbreviations and making other textual changes. Annotation may have to be heavier to provide context. Indexing will have to anticipate a wider set of interests and search terms.

Digital technology has also raised expectations for more sophisticated presentation. For example, genealogical tables are a common form of annotation. In print, they are simple black-and-white charts. Online, they are often presented in color, with images of the people represented and links to brief biographies. Organizational tables present similar possibilities. In a print edition, sources for annotation are simple citations. Online, they may link to the source itself.

And, of course, the fact that digital editions have no space limitations have led readers to expect to find *all* the documents online—a desirable goal, perhaps, but not a realistic one: even if space is unlimited, time and money are not. Selection policy and ways of dealing with the documents not included thus become far more important than in a print edition.

These and other changes have altered the way we conduct the NHPRC/ADE Institute. Sessions still include basic principles, but we emphasize the range of acceptable practice. The editorial process is taught as decision-making, and the answer to a question is often, “It depends.” We hope to instill a firm understanding of the variables that affect decisions, to show how exemplary editions have made their choices, and provide ways for new editors to evaluate the many alternatives and opportunities they see for their projects. Teaching is tailored to the needs of each year’s students and is highly interactive.

At a workshop arranged in collaboration with SHFG, what sorts of issues, principles, and alternatives might we examine? We would begin with the basics: Who is your audience? What is the scope of your edition? What is your purpose in publishing this edition? How much time and money can you invest in the project? Will this be a print, digital, or hybrid edition?

Once those questions are answered, at least tentatively, we would focus on the most important questions. Most historians in



Participants in the NHPRC-ADE Institute on Editing Historical Documents try to decipher a particularly difficult passage from the Adams Papers in a 2011 session on transcription.

federal agencies have document control systems in place, so that need not take much time. Selection, though, is a difficult issue. The editors of modern government documents are more likely to be suspected of bias than are the editors of 18th-century projects. To prevent even an appearance of bias, a well-thought-out statement of selection principles, based on criteria that can be applied with reasonable objectivity, is essential. We would also examine alternatives for treating the documents that are *not* included.

We would help you work out transcription policies suitable for your editions. We would certainly spend time on decisions about annotation. How heavily should the edition be annotated? Would brief identification of people, places, and events be adequate, or should you provide more detailed explanations and background? What sources should you use for annotation? Beyond footnotes, should you provide maps, diagrams, or other illustrations? A chronology?

And, of course, we would take up issues specific to government documents, including declassification and coordination with other agencies. Although government documents are not copyrighted, works by subcontractors and incoming correspondence may raise concerns for editions covering the last 75 years.

The Institute has been introducing new editors to the field for more than 40 years. We hope that by working with historians and archivists in organizations like SHFG we can join you in helping new audiences understand our nation’s past by providing access to the documents that shaped it.

Beth Luey, director emerita of the Scholarly Publishing Program at Arizona State University, was the education director of the Association for Documentary Editing from 2011 through 2013.

Federal Records of Puerto Rico

Dennis Riley

The National Archives at New York City is the regional facility responsible for permanent records created by federal agencies and U.S. courts in Puerto Rico. This is a legacy of the Nixon administration's efforts to bring the federal government to the people when it established the 10 Federal Regions as a way of organizing federal agencies, including Region II, consisting of New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The holdings in New York related to Puerto Rico currently span 28 different record groups and comprise a total of over 2,750 cubic feet of records, as well as six microfilm publications. That being said, other National Archives facilities maintain records from Puerto Rico, depending on the agency that created them or the nature of the material.

Following rising tensions between the United States and Spain centered on an ongoing Cuban revolt against Spanish rule, the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. Three months later, the U.S. warship *Gloucester* entered the harbor of Guánica in southwest Puerto Rico and began landing troops. On July 28, 1898, American troops occupied the city of Ponce, and after 19 days of fighting in Puerto Rico, hostilities were halted on August 12, 1898, following agreement to a peace protocol between the two nations. The city of San Juan was turned over to American military authorities on October 18, 1898, and that day Gen. John R. Brooke cabled President McKinley informing him that the occupation of the island was complete. However, it was not until December that the Treaty of Paris was signed formally ending the war. Under the terms of Article IX of the Treaty of Paris, Congress would determine the civil rights and political status of the people of Puerto Rico. Thus began the U.S. federal government's involvement in the lives of the Puerto Rican people.

On April 12, 1900, the first Organic Act, commonly known as the Foraker Act, entered into force establishing the parameters of a civilian government and the general federal relationship with the island's inhabitants. A series of Supreme Court decisions the following year, collectively referred to as the Insular Cases, established that the policy of non-incorporation was constitutional and that full constitutional rights did not automatically extend to all areas under American control. The relationship of the federal government to Puerto Rico was further refined by a succession of legislative acts, including the 1917 Organic Act, also known as the Jones Act, and ultimately by the terms of Public Law 600 in 1950, which led to the adoption of the Puerto Rican Constitution and establishment of the current Commonwealth relationship.

The records held by the National Archives at New York City related to Puerto Rico span the full spectrum of government activities: from census rolls to court cases, from military installations to economic development projects. The materials document the history of the federal government's often complicated

relationship with Puerto Rico and reveal its significant impact on the Puerto Rican community on the island. By documenting federal activities over the course of Puerto Rican history for more than a hundred years, these materials provide important insight into the collective understanding of both Puerto Rican society and the larger American experience.

Some of the oldest records related to Puerto Rico available in New York actually predate the U.S. acquisition of the island and include microfilm copies of State Department consular dispatches (1821–1899) and microfilm copies of Spanish colonial records related to foreigners in Puerto Rico (1815–1845). Conversely, some of the most current records, which are also the most voluminous, consist of U.S. federal court records (1897 through the mid-1990s). These include civil, criminal, bankruptcy, and admiralty cases heard in the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico, as well as naturalization records filed with the court up to 1985.

The military records from Puerto Rico are most strongly represented by documentation from the various naval installations, including the San Juan and Culebra Naval Stations (1898–1912), and later the 10th Naval District (1940–1960). These materials consist mostly of general correspondence and administrative files related to operations not just in Puerto Rico, but also in some cases throughout the Caribbean, including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad. Topics covered include property issues, supplies and requisitions, financial accounts, personnel and disciplinary matters, construction and maintenance, communications, and operations and maneuvers of specific vessels. Also of significance is material from the Army Corps of Engineers (1898–1951) concerning military and civilian construction projects, in particular an extensive photograph collection from the 1940s. However, smaller collections should not be overlooked. For example, in the administrative records of



Engineer's license for Inocencio Franqui, Vessel Documentation, Records of the U.S. Coast Guard, RG 26

the Rodriguez Army Hospital (1952–1962) are issues of “La Garita” the hospital’s news sheet for personnel of Fort Brooke, which provide a unique insight into military life during the 1950s.

Regarding the social and economic development of Puerto Rico, the bulk of the records in New York consist of materials from New Deal and World War II–era agencies. Among these are records of the National Recovery Administration (1933–1936), in particular extensive material on Puerto Rico’s needlework industry; the Office of Price Administration (1942–1946), which oversaw wartime rationing and price controls; and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (1935–1955), which engaged in a broad spectrum of development activities to provide relief and increase employment, with an emphasis on the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico’s agricultural economy. The PRRA engaged in such activities as construction of urban and rural housing, demonstration farming, work relief, construction of hydroelectric plants, loans to farmers, and the formation of cooperatives. Among its more significant series of records are nearly 1,200 boxes of land acquisition files related to PRRA projects. Non-New Deal/WWII agencies include the U.S. Food Administration (1917–1918), which dealt with food production and supply controls during World War I, and records from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayaguez (1901–1935), which cover a broad range of efforts to improve local agriculture such as introduction of improved plant varieties, breeds of animals, farming methods, and modern farm machinery. Also of note are land acquisition files from the U.S. Forest Service focused on the Toro Negro area as well as the Luquillo Unit, which is today’s El Yunque National Forest.

The holdings in New York also document political and administrative aspects of the federal government’s relationship to Puerto Rico. This is perhaps best represented by records from the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the Presidential Vote for Puerto Rico (1970–1971). These files include transcripts of public hearings, agendas and minutes of meetings, correspondence, draft reports, special studies, press clippings, and assorted reference material. There are also real property disposal case files, from three separate agencies, which document the sale or donation of federal property at 51 sites in Puerto Rico, including military installations, airfields, and customhouse buildings. The case files



Garden at Elzaburu Workers’ Camp, Cayey, Washington Office General Records, Records of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, RG 323

generally include correspondence, deeds, narrative reports, appraisal reports, surveys, and title searches. The administrative and oversight function of the federal government is also reflected in merchant vessel files and bills of sale on specific boats registered in Puerto Rico, as well as merchant ship operators and engineers license files. Vessel files may contain inspection records, master’s oaths, certificates of registry and enrollment, material related to vessel licenses and ownership, records detailing admeasurements and tonnage, and general correspondence.

Many of the records from Puerto Rico maintained by the New York office are held offsite at records centers and must be ordered in advance. In order to better serve researcher needs, it is highly encouraged that individuals contact the New York staff before going in person to conduct research. Also, in order to ensure a fruitful visit, patrons wishing to use textual materials are required to set up an appointment in advance. More information on the holdings from Puerto Rico held by the National Archives at New York City is available online: <http://www.archives.gov/nyc/finding-aids/puerto-rican-records-guide.pdf>.

Dennis Riley is an archives technician at the National Archives at New York City.

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Federalist Assistant Editors Needed

SHFG’s *The Federalist* newsletter needs assistant editors to help refine and manage its expanding content. Areas of interest include specific federal history offices and their programs, as well as current initiatives in such areas as oral history, digital history, military history, museum work, declassification, archival work, interpretive work, education, and the history of science and medicine. These volunteer duties are entirely adaptable to available time and interests, and assistants will gain important insights into current work and trends in federal and public history. See past issues at <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/the-federalist/>. Contact the editor at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org

The History Professional

An Interview with Jeffrey G. Barlow

*Jeffrey G. Barlow has been a historian with the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command since 1987. He served in the U.S. Army from 1967 to 1970, stationed in South Korea and on assignment at the Army's Military History Research Collection at Carlisle Barracks, PA. Dr. Barlow authored the prize-winning *Revolt of the Admirals: The Fight for Naval Aviation, 1945–1950* (1994). His volume *From Hot War to Cold: The U.S. Navy and National Security Affairs, 1945–1955* (2009) was awarded the Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt Prize in Naval History by the New York Council of the Navy League. He has authored numerous book chapters on World War II and the Cold War, and conducted scores of interviews with senior and mid-level military officers.*



Interview by Benjamin Guterman

Jeffrey G. Barlow

Your graduate school studies were in international relations. Has that perspective continued to influence your approach to historical work?

It has in the sense that looking at aspects of national history through the lens of larger organizational decision-making frameworks such as national security and foreign policy provides a means of increasing the variety of ways such historical events can be examined. In addition, I found that studying under professors who had held significant jobs in Departments of the federal government furnished me with insights into how and why actions are taken that continue to have value for my writing.

Can you generally describe your history-related assignments during your military service and later as a defense analyst?

During my military service, I was fortunate enough to be assigned in 1969 to the newly created U.S. Army Military History Research Collection at the Army War College in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. One of the first projects I helped on was an effort to canvass the surviving veterans of the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Spanish American War. As part of this process, we sent detailed questionnaires about their service experiences to hundreds of men who had taken part in these conflicts more than half a century before. Another project I took part in was the creation of a museum to honor General of the Army Omar Nelson Bradley, a major combat commander during World War II and a postwar Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Bradley actually attended the opening of the museum in 1970.

While serving as a defense analyst in the mid-1980s, I wrote several chapters examining the history of World War II naval strategies for the book *Seapower and Strategy*. It was eventually published in 1989.

Did your early research and writing on Allied and Axis naval strategies during World War II lead you to any new insights or reevaluations in a broad sense?

While I can't say that my research effort for this project led me to any major new insights, it did allow me to examine many

of the original naval records. At that time, the Naval Historical Center at the Washington Navy Yard maintained the vast majority of the U.S. Navy's World War II records and also held copies of many Royal Navy wartime reports, as well as copies of documents from the captured archives of the German Navy. Therefore, in conducting my research at the Center I was able to immerse myself in these valuable historical materials.

In researching your award-winning book *Revolt of the Admirals* on the crucial 1949 controversy about naval aviation, what convinced you that the topic merited reexamination?

While reading the existing historical literature on the Admirals' Revolt, I became convinced that significant aspects of the events had not been thoroughly examined. By that time the originally classified Army, Navy, and Air Force records related to the events had been opened for scholarly research. And, in addition, significant numbers of individuals who had been involved on the Navy's side of the "Revolt" were still available to be interviewed about their experiences. For these reasons I sought and received permission to write a new history on the topic.

For your extensively researched book *From Hot War to Cold*, you gained new insights into decision-making and policy developments from previously unused naval records. Can you discuss some of those revelations?

Talking about a "general" rather than a "specific" revelation, I would say how interesting I found it that a number of important decisions during those days were made as contingent choices rather than as carefully calibrated ones. I would not have expected that contingency could play as significant a part in the way some vital matters were decided upon as it did, but in carefully examining the available documentary record and adding to it the oral recollections of participants, I became convinced that this indeed was sometimes the case.

As an example, during the 1949 "Admirals Revolt," then Captain Arleigh A. Burke was heading up a shop in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations designated OP-23 that was coordinating the Navy's testimony in the congressional hearings.

Navy Secretary Francis P. Matthews was very much against the Service taking a strong stand that opposed the Air Force position when it defended its views before Congress, and he made this clear in meetings with the Navy's senior admirals. This information later surfaced in a story by *Washington Post* reporter Jack Norris that revealed the Secretary's position.

The embarrassed Francis Matthews was determined to find out who had betrayed his confidence, and someone mistakenly suggested to him that the OP-23 office was connected to the leak. Some weeks later, as Matthews reviewed the selection list for Rear Admiral, he proceeded to strike Arleigh Burke's name from the list and ordered the Selection Board to reconvene and select another officer in his place.

President Truman and his Naval Aide, Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, were down in Key West when the selection list arrived. Dennison was a classmate of Burke's and knew what an outstanding officer he was. He convinced the President that Burke should stay on the list. On returning to Washington, Mr. Truman called in Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson and Navy Secretary Matthews and "persuaded" them that Burke should remain on the selection list, which he did.

A few years later, Arleigh Burke was selected by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to be the Chief of Naval Operations, and he eventually served three two-year terms. If his classmate Robert Dennison had not been Truman's Naval Aide in the fall of 1949, and if he had not pushed for Burke's reinstatement on the list, then Arleigh Burke would never have had the opportunity to become known as one of the Navy's greatest CNOs.

Focusing on the efforts of several Chiefs of Naval Operations (CNOs), *From Hot War to Cold* takes us to the core of the debates over formulation of national security policy, specifically over Truman's plan of unification of the armed services. The book suggests that those domestic debates had greater influence than foreign crises in shaping the new security policies. Is that correct?

Yes, it is. It's important to understand that the initial support for what became defense unification had come from the Army Staff during the final two years of the war. Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall was convinced that if the existing defense organization continued into the postwar period the Army was likely to obtain less support for its budgetary requirements than the Navy would receive. While at the same time, Navy leaders were concerned that the Army's proposal for a separate Air Force could lead to a diminished capability for the Service's naval aviation component. These domestic debates were thus the primary movers in the unification fight.

What were the CNOs' basic arguments for preserving the Navy's independence and strategic value as the Air Force and the Truman administration began placing more

emphasis on the deterrent use of atomic weapons in national defense? And how did operations in Korea affect that debate?

Navy leaders were convinced that in a war with a major land power such as the Soviet Union, launching a strategic air offensive on the interior of the USSR as proposed by the Air Force would not be enough to defeat a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Defending Western Europe and the Mediterranean would also require relying on significant naval forces to establish and hold the essential sea and air lines of communication to Europe and Africa. When the Korean War broke out, the presence of Navy aircraft carriers in the waters off the Korean peninsula provided vital additional tactical air support to the air forces fighting to maintain the defending Allied troops in South Korea.

You conclude that in the long term, the "reasoned" opposition of Navy Secretary James Forrestal and other officers to unification of the services had a "positive" effect on our national security structure. Can you explain that?

The "reasoned" opposition led in the end to an effectively balanced compromise—the National Security Act of 1947—which not only established three separate military departments (the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force) under a civilian Secretary of Defense but also created three high-level government bodies that were to play a vital role in national security decision-making in the coming years. These were the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

You cite several oral histories as being invaluable in your reinterpretation of Cold War—era planning and reorganization. Can you provide a few examples of such insights?

I should start by noting that I have always found oral histories to be an important aspect of the historical research effort required when writing books dealing with 20th- and 21st-century topics. They can be particularly helpful when one is writing about matters of high-level decision-making. If you are able to interview people who were key staff members for military and civilian leaders, you may gain important insights into how and why particular decisions were made.

I will mention two such instances. In interviewing an Army colonel who was serving on General George Marshall's immediate staff during his Mission to China in the early postwar period, I learned that General Albert C. Wedemeyer, the senior American officer assigned to the China Theater, had been removed from his job because of his private insistence to Marshall that the U.S. needed to continue its efforts to support Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek over the Communist Chinese leader, Mao Tse-tung. On an entirely different topic, in my interviews with a Navy captain who was close to CNO Robert B. Carney, I learned that Admiral Carney failed to be reappointed as CNO

because he refused to share information with Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas that Thomas believed that he had the right to see as Secretary.

How do you feel about the differing approaches of federal and nonfederal military historians—by their differing research questions? Certainly, the former are guided by agency needs and priorities.

It seems to me that there can be a very useful interplay between the writing efforts of federal and nonfederal military historians on similar historical topics. As you note, federal historians receive guidance from their agencies about the subjects they examine, whereas nonfederal historians are free to pursue their topics as they see fit. A significant advantage provided by many officially sponsored histories, however, is that the author is provided the time and support to undertake detailed research on topics of extensive scope.

Can you tell us something about the decisions in the past two decades to widen the scope of research and publication topics at the Naval History and Heritage Command? We've seen books on African Americans and women in the service, and on naval aviation, for example.

In the mid-1980s, Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman suggested that the Naval Historical Center could substantially increase its interaction with active-duty Navy personnel by establishing a program to write narrative histories about the U.S. Navy in the post-World War II period. The Center's Contemporary History Branch began operating in early 1987 under Edward J. Marolda, and in the more than 20 years since it has managed to produce award-winning books and monographs on a range of diverse topics, including the development of early postwar U.S. naval strategy, American submarine construction, racial integration at the U.S. Naval Academy, and the role of senior Navy leaders during the first decade of the Cold War. It continues its valuable work today as part of the Naval History and Heritage Command's Histories Branch.

What projects are you currently working on?

I am in the process of completing a history of the development of the U.S. Navy's antisubmarine warfare efforts during the first decade-and-a-half of the Cold War. The narrative actually begins with the Navy's defense against the German U-boat campaign to decimate Allied shipping during World War II and goes through 1960, a time when the Service was seeking to adequately respond to the potential threat posed by the Soviet Union's substantial submarine fleet.

SHFG DIRECTORY

SHFG is compiling the Directory of Federal Historical Programs online. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/directory-of-history-offices/> to complete and submit a directory form. Send form to webmaster@shfg.org

Federal History Office Profile

The Federalist profiles a different history office in each issue. Please direct texts, comments, and inquiries to editor Joan Zenzen at joanz10@verizon.net.

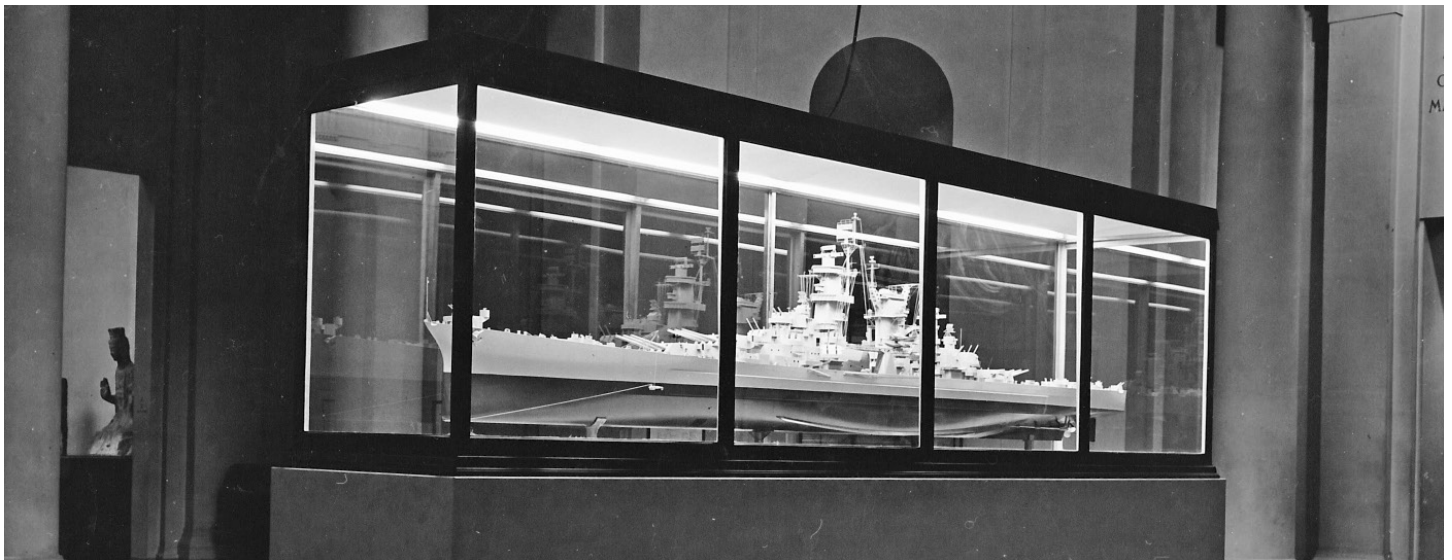
The U.S. Navy's Ship Model Program

Dana Wegner

The birth of the modern American steel Navy in 1883 was the result of the combined efforts of the Executive and Legislative branches of the federal government plus a considerable amount of public sentiment favoring a modern, high-tech Navy reflective of growing national pride. To justify funds spent and keep the positive momentum going, one of the ways the Navy promoted the expanding fleet was through the creation of large, highly detailed scale models of each type of new ship. The models, originally built in-house, were made at the same time the real ships were being planned and built. These exquisite, museum-type, official exhibition models were made solely as public relations pieces and, despite their size and intricacy, were stoutly constructed and capable of shipment to world fairs and commercial exhibitions nationwide to maximize their public exposure. Built to a standard scale of 1/48th actual size, early models ranged in size from about 5 feet long for a gunboat to about 10 feet long for a battleship.

The earliest official models were built by a team of full-time government model builders employed by the Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair located at the Washington (DC) Navy Yard, where the bureau designed ships and directed ship construction. The model-making group also made large hydrodynamic test models used in the Navy's 470-foot Experimental Model Basin and made aircraft models used in the Experimental Wind Tunnel, both located at the Washington yard. Models of each new type (class) of Navy ship continued to be made at Washington and then at other naval shipyards, too. In 1910 a key member of the government model-building group resigned and founded the first American commercial ship model-building firm. Since 1982 nearly all of the Navy's official ship models have been made by contractors.

In 1940 several of the Navy's technical operations were reorganized, and the Bureau of Construction became part of the new Bureau of Ships. By then the bureau had accumulated and meticulously maintained about one hundred exhibition models, which were displayed in the passageways of the temporary Navy buildings scattered over the National Mall in Washington. Shortly following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt, a ship model builder himself, ordered the Navy models moved to the new David Taylor Model Basin, located in a neighborhood known as "Carderock" on the banks of the Potomac River a few miles upstream from the city. Having



19-foot Navy exhibition model of USS Alaska (CB-1) built by the New York Shipbuilding Corp., 1944. Here displayed at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1945–46. NSWCCD Curator of Ship Models photo.

been assistant secretary of the Navy (1913–1920), the president was well-acquainted with the models and appreciated their irreplaceable historical value. The new model basin had vehicles and craftsmen qualified to move and repair the models, and he believed that the location was more secure than downtown.

Dedicated in 1939, the David Taylor Model Basin features three tow tanks, or pools of water, under a single roof. The longest tank is 2,968 feet long. Large-scale models of ship hulls, both military and civilian, are towed through the water at precise speeds, and the reactions of the models are measured and recorded allowing naval architects and engineers to predict the speed, seaworthiness, handling characteristics, and efficiency of proposed hull designs. A National Historical Mechanical Engineering Landmark, the David Taylor Model Basin remains in constant use and has been supplemented by other towing basins, water channels, and many other scientific facilities representing more than 40 disciplines, now collectively called the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division (NSWCCD). The center is the Navy's primary resource for ship research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation. NSWCCD is a part of the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), successor to the Bureau of Ships.

When the exhibition model collection began arriving at the David Taylor Model Basin in early 1942, it became apparent that the humid environment in the building enclosing the tow tank was harmful to the models, and the models tended to interfere with the important wartime work going on there. Consequently, the Bureau of Ships decided to distribute the models individually to naval facilities located inland, away from the coasts. This action required, for the first time, a fully dedicated staff to select new sites, arrange transportation, and monitor the condition of elements of the now far-flung and dispersed collection. The Navy's official ship model collection has never been in the same place at the same time since 1942.



Office Force, (Bureau of) Construction & Repair Department. Navy Yard, Washington, 1898. Pictured workers were model makers and draftsmen. Courtesy: Naval History & Heritage Command.

As the real U.S. fleet grew, so did the model collection, and the staff was expanded to 12 people who supervised the acquisition, quality, delivery, and disposition of the more than two hundred models accessioned during World War II. Each commercial or Navy yard model shop usually employed dozens of precision craftsmen who worked on single or multiple models for months or years. The Navy likes ship models and, at that time, spent lavishly when ordering examples of their new ships. Some of the wartime models are considered to be the finest examples of the ship modeler's craft ever witnessed in the United States, perhaps in the world.

The position of curator of ship models was created in 1945 and has been staffed continuously since then. The first curator was a naval reservist, but all subsequent incumbents have been Navy civilians. The current curator is only the fifth since the

U.S. Navy's Ship Model Program

Office of the Curator of Models
Code 301 within the Business Directorate at the David Taylor Model Basin, Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division Headquarters
9500 MacArthur Blvd.
West Bethesda, Maryland, 20817-5700 USA

Curator of Navy Ship Models Staff: 1 curator and 3 ship model conservators

Office Activities and Responsibilities: Provides curatorial and objects conservation services; collection management and logistics; and loan services in support of the Naval Sea Systems Command ship model collection. Collection consists of about 2,600 highly detailed, large, museum-type scale models of U.S. Navy ships, usually contemporaneous with the design and building of the vessel. Core of the collection consists of exhibition models of US warships, 1883–present. Also the collection includes technical models, 1813–present, and naval aircraft, 1911–present. Office maintains a ship model conservation laboratory and collection-related archives at the secure West Bethesda site but has minimal storage. No museum. Visitors and researchers are welcome by appointment. Models are available for loan to qualified federal, state, and local museums. A Navy-wide program jointly sponsored by the Naval Sea Systems Command, the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, and the Naval History and Heritage Command, the office has had a continuous formal existence, a consistent mission, and has been at the same location since 1942.

Recent Publications or Web pages:

Fouled Anchors: The Constellation Question Answered (1991)

http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/carderock/docs/fouled_anchors.pdf

Lead Corrosion in Exhibition Ship Models (1997)

http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/carderock/pub/cnsm/lead/lead_01.aspx

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Web Site: <http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/carderock/pub/cnsm.aspx>

position was introduced. Staffed by four highly specialized Navy civilian professionals, the Office of the Curator of Ship Models today provides curatorial, conservation, registrarial, and logistics services to NAVSEA. The command retains ownership of all of the models regardless of their age. Jointly sponsored by NSWCCD, NAVSEA, and the Naval History and Heritage Center, the program office, ship model archives, and conservation lab are still located at (actually *under*) the David Taylor Model Basin in the Carderock neighborhood of Bethesda, Maryland.

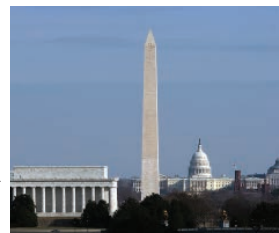
The policy of building, concurrent with the ship design phase, of at least one grand, large-scale model of each new type of Navy ship is still followed by NAVSEA. These big models of warships continue to speak eloquently and form the core of the current collection. The curator has the enviable position of overseeing the construction of new objects that will eventually become historical artifacts within his/her own collection. The Navy's official models follow a predictable three-stage life. They first represent a future or current shipbuilding project and are used for public and congressional relations. Following construction and commissioning of the real ship, the model then represents a fleet asset and has additional value as a personnel recruiting tool. Lastly when the ship becomes "razor blades," or is scrapped, the model documents the history of Navy shipbuilding.

Besides the large builder's models, parts of NAVSEA have acquired many highly detailed smaller models suitable for book shelves or table tops, plus the program has accepted donations from ship model builders. The collection now numbers about 2,600 models, displayed in about 400 different places. The program has no museum of its own, very limited storage space, and following the policy begun in 1942, loans its models to qualified museums and to federal offices. In addition to state and local museums, display sites include the White House, Congress, State Department, National Museum of American History, presidential libraries, the Pentagon, and the Navy's 10 official museums. Over one hundred of the models spanning all eras may be seen at The Navy Museum at the Washington Navy Yard. For more information and images, please see: <http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/carderock/pub/cnsm.aspx>

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From the Archives *The Federalist*

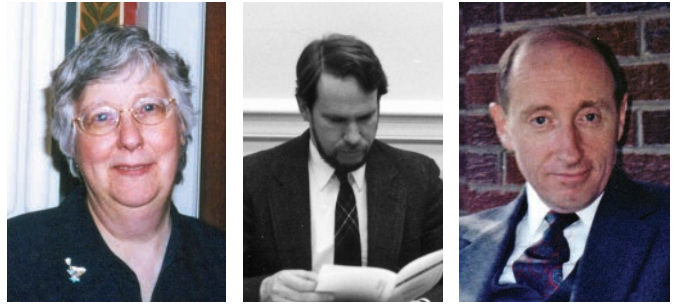
Chas Downs

When the Society for History in the Federal Government was founded, a fundamental goal was creating a quarterly newsletter to serve the federal history community, a goal realized by publication the first issue of *The Federalist* in the summer of 1980 (Volume 1, number 1). Subsequent issues were to appear quarterly, on the 15th of October, January, April, and June. The appointment of Dr. Robert M. Warner as new head of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) made the front page of the initial issue. Page 2 featured the intended goals of the publication.

Designed to serve as a means of communication between Society members distributed over a wide geographic area and an even wider variety of historical interests, *The Federalist* will rely heavily on a network of news sources. . . We hope that those having news of interest to members of the Society will not hesitate to contact the editor.

According to Dennis Roth, in “The First Decade of the Society for History in the Federal Government,” SHFG President David Allison suggested the title “The Federalist” and asked Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau to serve as its initial editor. She continued her editorial duties for the first five editions. Then Judson MacLaury took over as editor for the Winter 1981 edition. During his tenure, the publication went from typescript to being typeset. He was succeeded as editor by James T. Cameron in December 1984. When Cameron could no longer devote enough time to his duties, Gibbs Thibodeau and Roger R. Trask served as interim editors for the Fall 1986 edition. Wendy Wolff became editor for Winter 1986, until Judson MacLaury again took over editorship starting with Winter 1989. Marion Smith served as editor briefly, for Fall and Winter 1991, until Kevin C. Ruffner took over in Spring 1992, to be replaced by John Rumbarger in Spring 1995. Fred Beck assumed editorship in Fall 1996 and served until replaced by Steve Garber, who had been associate editor, in Spring 2001. With the retirement of Beck, and Garber unable to continue as editor, *The Federalist* faced an unprecedented crisis. As SHFG President James B. Gardner noted, producing the next issue would be a distinct challenge.

In fact, *The Federalist* would not resume publication for three years, until the spring of 2004. While the SHFG and its members were ill-served during its hiatus, documentation of the Society for posterity will always be poorer for those missing years. In recognition of the responsibilities and workload entailed in serving as editor of the *The Federalist*, President Richard McCulley recruited four co-editors, with the intent



From left; Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, after receiving the Maryellen Trautman Award in 2004, Judson MacLaury, and Fred Beck.



The *Federalist* co-editors at the 2010 SHFG Meeting. From left: John Roberts, Benjamin Guterman, Terrance Rucker, Franklin Noll (assistant editor), and John Lonquest.

that each would be responsible for one of the four annual editions. To avoid confusion, the revived newsletter would be designated as the “Second Series,” with its first issue numbered “1,” continuing consecutively with no volume breaks. The first co-editors were John W. Roberts, Benjamin Guterman, Betty Koed, and John Lonquest. Another co-editor, Jeffery S. Resnick, was added for issue #10, and Terrence Rucker joined with issue #15. Then, Betty Koed left after issue #16. Albin Kowalewski became a co-editor starting with issue #27, at which time Rucker left. For issue #35, only Guterman and Kowalewski were co-editors. And then there was one, Ben Guterman. He is last of the original co-editors left, and the sole editor starting with issue #36. Several contributing editors assist with news stories of programs.

Next year will mark the 35th since *The Federalist* made its first appearance, a period during which it has undergone significant growth and change as well as controversy.

Thanks should also go to all those who have contributed to *The Federalist* over the years, for without them this newsletter would not exist, and quite possibly neither would the Society.

See back issues of *The Federalist* at www.shfg.org. To learn more about the SHFG Archives, contact Chas Downs at chasdowns@verizon.net

Book Review



Best of Both Worlds: Museums, Libraries, and Archives in a Digital Age

By G. Wayne Clough

This eBook by G. Wayne Clough, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, provides a useful overview for understanding the current state of digital transformation occurring at museums, libraries, and archives. The digital revolution,

based on an insatiable demand for information, has proceeded rapidly, changing core methodologies and responsibilities at these institutions. Clough believes that the digital experience enhances the physical experience, so that museums will not simply “show” but will “enable the visitor to draw out knowledge” and thus achieve a deeper, personalized understanding. In that way, museums “can take on a new and elevated role,” an interactive one as a facilitator. We are still in the early stages of this revolution so that “the opportunities that are going to be offered through developments in digital technology will go beyond any of our present expectations.”

Clough discusses the Smithsonian’s advances and digital programs in the context of similar ventures at other major libraries and archives. All, he observes, have had to enhance access to their holdings online, to create lessons plans for student exploration and form partnerships with private interests to overcome the great costs and technological challenges involved. The National Archives has partnered with Ancestry.com for digitization of records and rushed to digitize heavily used records like the 1940 census, which has unparalleled value for analyzing the demographic and economic shifts of the 1930s. The Library of Congress prioritized digitizing special collections such as its presidential papers and photographic materials. The Smithsonian

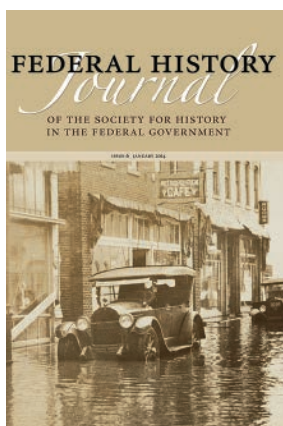
is engaged in numerous in-house projects, such as those of the Botany Department of the National Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

The Smithsonian’s challenges mirror those of other institutions. They include lack of resources, continual changes in technology, and the need to shift from the traditional museum culture of selective exhibition or retrieval to one of “facilitation and assistance.” In that transformation, he states that “arbitrary” boundaries between institutions will fall as they engage in cooperative efforts designed to provide greater access. Indeed, that enhanced access—with the enormity of the efforts and expenditures required—can only be achieved through partnerships, he argues. Recent “collaboratives” include the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), the Digital Preservation Network, and the Academic Preservation Trust. The last two combine in a single source digitized resources from 40 foundations, research institutions, cultural institutions, and libraries. Looking ahead, Clough discusses partnerships in cloud technology, three-dimensional imaging connected to schools through 3-D computer printers for replication of artifacts, crowdsourcing, webinars with blogging, real-time programming, and even ventures with universities that might entail Smithsonian experts or professors to teach specialized online courses.

This survey presents a unified view of the Smithsonian’s digital programs that we would otherwise have difficulty piecing together. Certainly, it celebrates the Smithsonian’s achievements and leadership overall without noting any inevitable program setbacks or failures along the way. Before the current institution-wide digital initiative, digital efforts were sporadic, undertaken by a few divisions. But more broadly, the report attempts a conceptual understanding of the rapidly changing roles, responsibilities, and opportunities for museums, libraries, and archives in their shared landscape of unprecedented innovation and experimentation. We must attempt to understand the path forward to be successful in efforts for fuller access and outreach.

At the least, as Clough emphasizes, the digital and physical museums can complement each other, achieving the “best of both worlds.” In so doing, that reinvention can serve as a democratizing force, enabling educational connections with more people than ever envisioned by earlier educators in order “to understand our culture, the cultures of other countries, and life in all its dimensions.” Enlightened vision in leadership will be critical as these centers of knowledge reinvent themselves. While we cannot know where the digital revolution will ultimately take us, we must stay informed on developing possibilities and their implications. Clough’s brief overview offers a useful explanation and analysis of our current state, a well-reasoned framework, as we continue on the truly swift and transformative path before us. Download the report at <http://www.si.edu/bestofbothworlds>

—Review by Benjamin Guterman



CALL FOR PAPERS

Federal History journal

Federal History, the journal of the Society for History in the Federal Government, seeks articles for upcoming issues.

See <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/federal-history-journal/> for current issue, past issues, and details on submissions, which should be sent to editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org.

NIH Resources on AIDS Research

Over 600 patients have now been reported as having this disease, and the disease is called an epidemic because it's occurring at a slightly increased frequency in recent weeks.

— Dr. Kenneth Sell, 1982 radio interview

The Office of NIH History at the National Institutes of Health has a website devoted to the early years of research on AIDS titled “In Their Own Words: NIH Researchers Recall the Early Years of AIDS” (<http://history.nih.gov/NIHInOwnWords/index.html>). The site provides an introduction to the discovery of the retrovirus; early efforts to mobilize resources and research; information on research through the years; a timeline of milestones, 1981–1988; documents and images; a bibliography; and links to other agencies, offices, and organizations involved in research and treatment. The introductions are clear and concise on the technical nature of the disease, research, and breakthroughs in treatment and medicines, and they relay the urgency and fears of those early years. We learn that

The first two AIDS patients admitted to the NIH research hospital arrived six months apart—in June 1981 and in January 1982—but many more filled beds soon thereafter. In the early years, Dr. Anthony S. Fauci of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases recalls, it “was like living in an intensive care unit all day long.” The patients were very sick, and despite the best efforts of NIH’s dedicated doctors and nurses, most

patients eventually died. There was much to learn about the new disease and much to learn about the community hard-hit by the first wave of the epidemic, gay men.

But its most valuable resource is the collection of oral histories with many of the doctors, nurses, and medical researchers involved at that time. They include, to name only a few, Ms. Barbara Fabian Baird, R.N.; Samuel Broder, M.D.; Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., and NIAID director since 1984; Robert Gallo, M.D., co-discoverer of the human immunodeficiency virus; Henry Masur, M.D., one of the first physicians to see a patient with AIDS; Jack Whittescarver, Ph.D., who organized meetings across the country to inform people about AIDS; James Curran, M.D., head of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) initial AIDS Task Force; and Peter Piot, M.D., Ph.D., founding director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, known as UNAIDS, and later president of the International AIDS Society.



Anthony S. Fauci, M.D.

Thank You Members

SHFG thanks the following persons for their generous new memberships, renewals at the \$100 Patron level, and donations:

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LEGACY CIRCLE

We have also started SHFG’s Legacy Circle to help perpetuate the organization and its work. Please consider including SHFG in your estate planning. Contact SHFG President David McMillen for details at david.mcmillen@nara.gov



Explorations

MILITARY HISTORY — William Michael Yarborough warns researchers that operational records from the Iraq War (1990–1991) are incomplete due to deficient records management procedures. These deficiencies were the result of the deterioration of the Adjutant General’s office and staff in the post-Vietnam War era. Operational records are “documents generated by units, commands, or other Army organizations in the course of and relevant to executing missions.” Yarborough calls them “the basic who, what, where, when, and how for units’ actions,” and says that the loss of these records during the Iraq War was caused by several factors. After Vietnam, records management functions historically performed by the Adjutant General were relegated to the Signal Corps, in an attempt to improve efficiency and computerize records along with other types of communication. Newly instituted procedures under the Modern Army Recordkeeping System were piloted only five years before the Iraq War, which proved insufficient time for records managers to learn to implement and administer them. Reduced resources diminished the ability of records managers to affect day-to-day operations at the field unit level. Records managers also tended to be Army civilians, who could not accompany units when deployed. As a result, the Iraq War witnessed a “near-total collapse of the Army’s system for managing operational records.” Records were misclassified, misdirected, lost, or otherwise improperly retired. Yarborough writes that Army historians in Military History Detachments became active in the records management process for Major Army Commands during the war, but that this was outside their regular responsibilities and that “the historians’ time and energy were finite.” Later controversy surrounding Gulf War Syndrome, and the revelation that soldiers near Khamisiyah may have been exposed to chemical weapons after unmarked munitions were improperly destroyed there, revealed the lack of available operational records. The Gulf War Declassification Project began in an attempt to identify which Army units were in locations that might pose health risks by piecing together data from a variety of agency records. Yarborough writes that a recent positive development has been the transfer of records management functions to the Office of the Administrative Assistant, but concludes that “nevertheless, much work remains to restore the system destroyed in the 1980s.” — “Undocumented Triumph: Gulf War Operational Records Management,” *The Journal of Military History* 76 (October 2013): 1427–38.

— Thomas I. Faith

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION — Popular and academic historians have had serious differences for a long time, and it seems that periodically the outlines of those fundamental divisions come more sharply into focus. We learn of one such confrontation from a blog by historian Roy Rogers, who recounts a recent example of the “disconnect” between the two camps.

He reacts to a blogpost by a public historian from New York named Peter Feinman on the “American Revolution Reborn” conference (May 30–June 1, 2013). Feinman regretted that the

conference did not deal with military history, of interest to him as a public historian in New York, a colony critical to the war effort. Rogers’s answer is that such an academic conference cannot be concerned with strategic military history in a narrow sense, as the attending academics were more interested in “cutting-edge” research on all facets of the conflict. Rogers quotes Feinman’s major concern that “the conference failed to express pride in the American Revolution,” or in Rogers’s words, “the exceptionalism of the American Revolution and the nation born out of it.” Feinman reported that in one session a non-academic asked a group of commentators if they thought the American Revolution was good thing. “Is the world a better place because the American Revolution took place.” Laurel Thatcher Ulrich of Harvard University, took pause and answered that “There were some good things which came out of the American Revolution and some bad things.” Her vision on a complex phenomenon with mixed consequences contrasted sharply with the questioner’s view of an unequivocally positive, “shining” birth of American exceptionalism.

As Rogers points out, academics have learned through recent decades that such simplistic views do not lead to clear understanding but “mask the complex legacy of an event as important as the American Revolution.” Embracing complexity allows us to see the many cross-currents in that era, such as principled and unprincipled actions, and participation in both slavery and abolitionism. “Abandoning an ‘exceptionalist’ narrative,” he writes, has broadened not confined, our understanding of American history.”

And he argues that such complexity must be the guiding historical understanding for public historians—that public education demands it. Historians must not be required to pass “some sort of pro-America litmus test.” To his credit, Rogers states that the gap exists between “some,” not all, public historians and academics. But his perceptive reaction to these questions cautions us all to be open to a diversity of historical views, and that America is “bound up in a variety of international processes and transformations” that argue against any view of our nation as the center of all things. See the blogpost at <http://earlyamericanists.com/2013/08/28when-was-the-last-time-you-loved-america/>

— Benjamin Guterman

AUDIOVISUAL RECORDS — The Center for Land Use Interpretation (CLUI) is a nonprofit organization “dedicated to the increase and diffusion of information about how the nation’s lands are apportioned, utilized, and perceived.” Its most recent *Lay of the Land* newsletter tells the story of how a Cold War bunker in Culpeper, Virginia, became the Library of Congress’ National Audio Visual Conservation Center. The building that currently houses the “the Nation’s Media Archive” was built by the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department in 1969 to serve as a hub for the U.S. financial communication network. Called the Culpeper Switch, the facility was designed to preserve continuity of the nation’s financial systems in the event of a nuclear attack, and it also stored \$241 billion in cash. In 1993,

the Culpeper Switch was declared surplus and subsequently purchased by philanthropist David W. Packard, who donated the building to the Library of Congress. The facility now serves as the conservatory for the bulk of the Library's audio and visual materials, and approximately 150,000 new items arrive every year. The Conservation Center preserves media of every imaginable format and must maintain the equipment needed to make its materials accessible. Their digital audio archive stores 3 million audio recordings electronically, making it "probably the largest digital sound archive in the world," and a purpose-built underground vault stores the largest nitrate film collection in the United States. Because of the highly flammable nature of nitrocellulose, used for motion pictures until 1951, nitrate film must be carefully maintained in isolation with special precautions taken against fire. Films from the Library's collection are

screened for the public twice a week in the Conservation Center's theater, and the Center is home to a substantial digitization program that converts audio and video recordings for storage and use. Equipment is being prepared to capture live and record 120 streams of broadcast television, as well as radio transmissions from internet stations, FM, and XM/Sirius satellite radio. CLUI concludes that "the heritage of the place," as a Cold War electronic information center, has "practical benefits, as well as symbolic ones." Its communication network has been repurposed "to send streaming audio and video programs, housed on the campus' servers, to the library's listening rooms in Washington DC." — "The Nation's Media Archive: Taking our Present into the Future," *The Lay of the Land* (Winter 2013): <http://www.clui.org/newsletter/winter-2013/nations-media-archive>.

— Thomas I. Faith

Making History

ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The Fall 2013 issue of the *Journal of Army History* includes the following articles: "Railroaders in Olive Drab: The Military Railway Service in World War II," by Lt. Col. Clayton R. Newell, USA-Ret.; "Maj. Gen. John Lincoln Clem," by Ellen Robertson; "Base Hospital 116," by Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Bell, Jr. AU-Ret.; "The Museum of Missouri Military History, Jefferson City, Missouri," by Andrew P. Marks; and "A Touch of Home: The Armed Forces Radio Service, 1942–1945," by Matthew Seelinger. A book review section is included.

ASSOCIATION FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING

The NHPRC has awarded the ADE a new grant, which will start in January, for the Editing Institute, the pre-meeting workshops for established editors, and other educational activities. Bob Karachuk, who will be taking over from Beth Luey as the director of those endeavors, has begun planning for them to take place in conjunction with the annual meeting in Louisville in July 2014.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management Eastern States office will begin a mold remediation in their records center on January 6, 2014. This is being done in preparation for the records center's move to 90 K St in mid-2014. Because of this, records staff will be working at a reduced capacity throughout January and February of 2014. Certain series will be closed for research during this period and staff will be available to respond to reference requests on a limited basis. The GLO historic records database, gloreCORDS.blm.gov, will still be available during this time period.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Historical Review Program, part of the CIA Information Management Services, identifies, collects, and produces historically relevant collections of declassified documents. These collections, centered on a theme or event and with supporting analysis, essays, video, audio, and photographs, are showcased in a

booklet and DVD that are available to the academic realm and the public. Library: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/historical-collection-publications>.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, announced the release of Volume VIII, in its Foreign Relations series for the period 1977–1980 titled *Arab-Israeli Dispute, January 1977—August 1978*, edited by Adam M. Howard. The volume is part of a Foreign Relations subseries that documents the most important foreign policy issues of the Jimmy Carter administration. The focus of this volume is the Carter administration's efforts to help negotiate settlements to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The first part of the volume documents the administration's initiatives to reconvene the Geneva Conference, which was first established in December 1973 to find a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute. As the talks stagnated, the portion of the volume covering the period from December 1977 to August 1978 documents the ways in which the administration worked to find a path to a bilateral peace agreement that would also include limited self-rule for Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. The volume concludes with the White House announcement of a summit to be held at Camp David, Maryland, in September 1978, where U.S. officials would work in seclusion with Egyptian and Israeli officials in an attempt to produce an agreement. The volume is available at <http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus/1977-80v08>, or can be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office online at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> (GPO S/N 044-000-02660-1 ISBN 978-0-16-092101-8), or by calling toll-free 1-866-512-1800.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

On February 12, NPS Historian Blake Bell discussed how the Homestead Act bolstered a stagnant population and built an agricultural nation through immigration. On March 5, Dr. Lynn Wingard, Research Geologist, U.S. Geological Survey Eastern Geology and Paleoclimate Science Center, will discuss the role

of paleoecology in the Greater Everglades Restoration. 1:15 p.m., Rachel Carson Room of the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building.

THE FREEDMEN AND SOUTHERN SOCIETY PROJECT

The Freedmen and Southern Society Project has published *Land and Labor, 1866–1867* (University of North Carolina Press). The 1,070-page volume, is series 3, volume 2 of *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation*. It examines the re-making of the labor system in the U.S. South in the aftermath of emancipation, including the eradication of bondage and the contest over restoring land to ex-Confederates; the introduction of labor contracts and the day-to-day struggles that engulfed the region's plantations, farms, and other workplaces; and the achievements of those freedpeople who attained a measure of independence.

HISTORY ASSOCIATES INC.

Dr. Brian W. Martin, president of History Associates, joined a diverse panel of experts to discuss the skills history students need in order to be successful in their careers. The panel was part of the program of the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) Annual Meeting, September 18–21, in Birmingham, Alabama. He is a contributing author for the forthcoming *Oxford Handbook of Public History*, writing the chapter on “The Business of History.” Dr. Martin was joined on the panel by other employers, academic historians, and government agency representatives to explore what academic institutions are teaching history students compared to what skills employers demand. The panel, titled “Forging Business and Academic Alliances in Training Historians for the 21st-Century Marketplace,” was chaired by Patrick K. Moore, director of the public history program at the University of West Florida.

History Associates assisted the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and design firm Gallagher & Associates as they developed the new museum exhibits at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum in Hyde Park, New York. The new exhibits were opened to the public on June 30 as part of the first renovation of the library since its opening in 1941. The design team developed a variety of exhibit displays, audio-visual pieces, and interactives. Historians at History Associates developed content and helped research images and secure necessary licensing for the project.

The World War II Memorial app launched in early November, the first mobile app of its kind for tourists on the National Mall in Washington, DC. Created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Memorial grounds, the app provides details on the history of World War II and insights on the meaning behind many aspects of the Memorial. It offers visitors a self-guided tour, a scavenger hunt, an infographic about the Memorial, stories representing the contributions of America's Greatest Generation to the war effort, and an historical timeline of the conflict. History Associates was part of the development team and was responsible for app content and imagery. The app was commissioned by the Trust for the National Mall, the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service. The app is available for download on iOS and Android devices. The National World War II Memorial is located on 17th Street SW, along the National Mall.

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY– GEORGE W. BUSH CONFERENCE

The 12th Presidential Conference titled “The George W. Bush Presidency,” is scheduled for March 24–26, 2015, at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. See http://www.hofstra.edu/community/culctr/gwb/gwb_callforpapers.html

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The History Division has published *NASA's First A, Aeronautics from 1958–2008*, by Robert G. Ferguson.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Roger Launius has co-edited with John Krige and James I. Craig the volume titled *Space Shuttle Legacy: How We Did It and What We Learned* (American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Sept. 30, 2013). Mark Bowles has been producing on Twitter a rewrite of his book *Science in Flux: NASA's Nuclear Program at Plum Brook Station, 1955–2005*. The project will end in May.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives displayed its records relating to the Medal of Freedom at a special ceremony on November 20 at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. The special dinner at the Smithsonian honored this year's 16 recipients of the nation's highest civilian honor: the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The featured documents were Executive Order 11085 and a set of design drawings.

The Archives opened its new David M. Rubenstein Gallery with the permanent exhibit titled “Records of Rights.” The gallery was made possible by a donation from Rubenstein to the Foundation for the National Archives. Curator Bruce Bustard explains that the exhibit “allows visitors to explore how generations of Americans sought to fulfill this promise of freedom.” Documents will rotate over time, but they illustrate the themes of citizenship, free speech, voting rights, and equal opportunity. An exciting new feature is a 17-foot computer interactive experience that allows visitors to explore over 350 National Archives documents, photographs, and films. Viewers can enlarge read background information, view the images, connect to related ones, and comment on what they learn from them. The surrounding exhibit features documents that highlight civil rights struggles, immigrant experiences, and women's rights. The exhibit is covered more extensively in the winter issue of *Prologue*.

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library opened an additional 26 boxes of material (approximately 7,500 pages) from the Robert F. Kennedy Papers, which are housed at the Kennedy Library in Boston, MA. The release completes the archival processing of files from Robert F. Kennedy's years as Attorney General and has been done in collaboration with the family of Robert F. Kennedy.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library launched its new online initiative FRANKLIN on December 4. Now you can search online for 350,000 digitized documents and 2,000 public domain photographs from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. FRANKLIN is the result of a special cooperative effort—a unique combination of public, nonprofit, and corporate support – with the Roosevelt Institute, Marist College, and IBM.

A long-lost diary kept by Alfred Rosenberg, a close confidant of Adolf Hitler, was turned over recently to the U.S. Holocaust

Museum, ending a search that lasted more than a dozen years. Special agents with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations division in Wilmington, Del., had seized the diary. Rosenberg led the Nazi party's foreign affairs department, and was closely involved in the mass murder of Jews in the Occupied Eastern Territories and the deportation of civilians to forced labor camps. He also formed the Nazi organization responsible for the looting of artworks across Europe. He was tried at Nuremberg and hung, after which the diary disappeared. The National Archives retains scans of the diary, and sent the original to the Holocaust Museum. The Museum's Juergen Matthaeus states that the diary contains no "smoking gun" but helps corroborate and enhance our knowledge of events.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

The NMHM in Silver Spring, MD, features exhibits on the Civil War, the brain, advances in military medicine, anatomy and pathology and more. Beginning in early 2014, the Museum will feature skeletal specimens, medical illustrations, artifacts and more from 1864 in its Civil War Medicine installation. This will replace the current exhibit featuring items from 1863 commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. A new exhibit opening in January 2014 features an array of illustrations commemorating the sesquicentennial of the third year of the Civil War. In 1864, the bloodiest year of the war, Army Medical Museum illustrators captured the likenesses of recent wounds or healing bodies as they returned to Washington from field hospitals, carrying rough sketches with them to refine into paintings. The new exhibit features a variety of these illustrations as well as tin types, or albumen prints, which were used to create cabinet cards, stereoviews, and cartes de visite. These images were often the only resources available to a surgeon documenting his cases. The exhibit also features photographs of recovering soldiers, taken after the war by the Museum's photographers. The Otis Historical Archives at the NMHM serves as the permanent home for these photographic collections, and highlights other artworks and images created while the war still raged. Additional permanent exhibits at the Museum showcase innovations from the Civil to the modern era, including an array of instruments and equipment used to diagnose and treat diseases. For additional information, visit <http://www.medicalmuseum.mil/>.

OFFICE OF NIH HISTORY AND STETTEN MUSEUM

Dr. Robert L. Martensen, former director of the Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum, 2007–2012, and author of *A Life Worth Living*, passed away September 26, 2013, in Pasadena, California. The NIH Stetten Museum installed an exhibit of an NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) on December 2, 2013, in the lobby of Building 50. Visit the Office of NIH History at <http://history.nih.gov/>.

OSS SOCIETY

The OSS Society hosted the 2013 William J. Donovan Award® Dinner at the Ritz-Carlton in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, October 26, 2013. Many current leaders from our nation's intelligence and special operations communities were present, including John Brennan, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Ashton Carter, the Deputy Secretary of Defense; Gen. Michael Flynn, Director of the Defense



OSS building, Washington, DC

Intelligence Agency; Dr. Michael Vickers, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence; Lt. General Ray Ray Palumbo, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, and many others.

The OSS headquarters complex on Navy Hill in Washington, D.C., was recently nominated for landmark status. After learning that the State Department had recently taken possession of the site from the US Navy and has plans to redevelop it, The OSS Society contacted the DC Preservation League and worked closely with it to file a nomination to have the buildings added to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination includes extensive information about their use by the OSS and the CIA.

U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

CMH has published *The Campaign of 1812*, by Steven J. Rauch. This commemorative brochure details the disappointing first campaigns of the War of 1812. The Army was ill-prepared for the conflict and suffered a series of embarrassing defeats. Despite these setbacks, the Army ended the year looking optimistically toward the next campaign season to restore its confidence and reputation. *The Campaign of 1812* is the second brochure in The U.S. Army Campaigns of the War of 1812 series. This 60-page brochure (GPO S/N: 008-029-00562-0) can be ordered for \$7 from GPO's Online Bookstore at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or call 202-512-1800 or toll-free 1-866-512-1800.

The Winter issue of *Army History* features the articles "A French-Inspired Way of War: French Influence on the U.S. Army from 1812 to the Mexican War," by Michal A. Bonura, and MacArthur's Small Ships: Improvising Water Transport in the Southwest Pacific Area," by Kenneth J. Babcock, as well as a book review section. The quarterly is produced for the professional development of Army historians and as Army educational and training literature. The current issue and back issues are available at no cost online at www.history.army.mil/armyhstory/index.html.

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Federalist Calendar

Mar. 19–22, 2014. National Council on Public History (NCPH). Annual Meeting. “Sustainable Public History.” Monterey, California. Visit <http://ncph.org/cms/conferences/2014-annual-meeting/>

Mar. 24–26, 2015. Hofstra University. 12th Presidential Conference. “The George W. Bush Presidency.” Hempstead, NY. See http://www.hofstra.edu/community/culctr/gwb/gwb_callforpapers.html

Apr. 3–6, 2014. Society for Military History (SMH). Annual Meeting. “Transformational Conflicts: War and its Legacy Through History.” Kansas City, MO. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2014/2014annualmeeting.htmlMO>

Apr. 4–5, 2014. Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG). Annual Meeting. “Federal History and the Public Audience.” Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, Shepherdstown, WV. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

Apr. 10–13, 2014. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Atlanta, Georgia. Visit <http://annualmeeting.oah.org/index.php/future-annual-meetings>

June 19–21, 2014. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Lexington, Kentucky. Visit <http://www.shafr.org/conferences/annual/2014-annual-meeting/>

July 17–20, 2014. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. Visit <http://faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/ctfriend/SHEAR1.htm>

July 24–26, 2014. Association for Documentary Editing (ADE). Annual Meeting. Louisville, Kentucky, (The Seelbach Hilton). Visit http://www.documentaryediting.org/wordpress/?page_id=71

Aug. 10–16, 2014. Society of American Archivists (SAA), CoSA, and NAGARA. Joint Annual Meeting. Marriott Wardman Park. Washington, DC. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference>

Aug. 28–31, 2014. American Political Science Association (APSA). Annual Meeting & Exhibition, “Politics after the Digital Revolution.” Visit https://www.apsanet.org/content_77049.cfm?navID=1063

Oct. 8–12, 2014. Oral History Association. 48th Annual Meeting. “Oral History in Motion: Movements, Transformations, and the Power of Story.” Madison, WI. Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/>

Nov. 13–16, 2014. Southern Historical Association. Atlanta, Georgia. Visit http://sha.uga.edu/meeting/call_for_papers.htm

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