



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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Federal Records Act Amended

The Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (H.R. 1233) became law with President Barack Obama’s signature on November 26, 2014. The law is the first amendment of the Federal Records Act of 1950, and is far-reaching in its identification of electronic materials as historical records and for reforming procedures for the management and release of federal records. The bill was sponsored by Representative Elijah Cummings in a bipartisan effort during the 113th United States Congress.

Changes to the Federal Records Act became increasingly urgent with the rising volume of federal records and the expanding production of electronic records by federal agencies since the 1970s. The president recognized the crisis in his November 28, 2011, Memorandum on Managing Government Records, which stated that “if records management policies and practices are not updated for a digital age, the surge in information could overwhelm agency systems, leading to higher costs and lost records.” The memo instructed the Director of OMB and the Archivist of the United States to develop and issue a Records Management Directive to all agency heads “to reform and improve records management policies and practices,” particularly relating to electronic records of all types,

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Commemorating the 1964 Wilderness Act through the Built Environment

Rachel D. Kline

When Congress passed the Wilderness Act in 1964, it commissioned federal agencies to protect diminishing undeveloped public lands for the benefit of the nation and nature itself. The act created the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) and immediately protected 9.1 million acres across 13 states as Wilderness. Today the NWPS includes 109,511,966 million acres across 44 states with the majority of Wilderness areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS)—439 of 758 separate areas coast-to-coast. For the past 50 years, Wilderness areas have protected primitive and pristine places “where the earth and community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain, an area . . . without permanent improvements or human habitation.”

To preserve “wilderness character,” federal agencies and public land users are prohibited from developing permanent structures, altering landscape, or using motorized or mechanized equipment within designated Wilderness areas. Thus, it would seem that Wilderness and the built environment are generally two landscapes that do not coincide. The Fish Lake Guard Station on the Willamette National Forest, however, is one built landscape that shares a vital relationship with Wilderness and served as the answer to managing delicate Wilderness areas in Oregon.

Built by the USFS and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for the Santiam National Forest (later Willamette) between 1906 and 1939, Fish Lake Guard Station provided fire crews and Forest staff with an administrative base and a pack animal remount station from which to provide forest and fire management throughout much of the 20th century. The station’s earliest function served as a fire dispatching headquarters and summer field office. In 1934, a CCC camp constructed additional facilities at Fish Lake, expanding the capacity of the site to host a larger pack strings operation. Thus, Fish Lake became an important firefighting remount station from which crews and



Dispatcher’s Cabin (left) and Commissary (both built in 1921) at the Fish Lake Guard Station (photo by R. Kline, 2012).

pack animals were sent out to suppress and fight forest fires throughout the central Cascades. The importance of Fish Lake as a remount station, however, gradually diminished as vehicles, aircraft, and new fire detection and suppression technology developed in the 1940s and 1950s replaced pack animals and traditional equipment. Crews and equipment steadily left Fish Lake, and the Guard Station subsequently deteriorated.

With the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act, the Fish Lake Guard Station found a renewed

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Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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President's Message *Reaching Out and Building Up*

By Carl Ashley

An important part of the mission of the Society for History in the Federal Government is to explain to our colleagues in academia what we do as federal historians and the indispensable role we play in preserving the history of our national institutions, providing contextual background for policy makers, and serving the public. Unfortunately, the crucial services we provide as historians, archivists, museum curators, and in countless other vocations are not as well-known as they could be. One of our goals is to raise awareness of federal history in as many places as we can, by speaking with advising professors, graduate students, and reaching out to other historical organizations. Last September we participated in an orientation session for the “Career Diversity” project sponsored by the American Historical Association. Although many in academia recognize the need to prepare students for careers beyond the classroom, few seem to be aware of the unique opportunities available in government service.

In January the Society sponsored a panel at the annual AHA meeting in New York titled “History in the Federal Government: Careers Serving Policymakers and the Public.” More than 40 people turned out to hear our panelists,

including Lincoln Bramwell, U.S. Forest Service; Jessie Kratz, National Archives; Kristina Giannotta, Naval History and Heritage Command; and Matthew Wasniewski, U.S. House of Representatives, describe the work of their respective offices and how they apply their historical training in the federal service. The response was fantastic. One could almost see scales fall from their eyes as we explained that the federal government employs thousands of historians in all three branches and nearly every agency. Many appeared to be genuinely surprised to learn about the wide range of unique, rewarding, and downright fun ways you can be a historian in government.

We intend to continue building bridges as we move forward. Perhaps most exciting, plans for the 2016 joint meeting with the National Council on Public History in Baltimore are coming together nicely. In one way or another, many of us serve at least in some capacity as public historians, and the joint meeting will offer a wonderful opportunity to describe the work we do to a broad and engaged group of colleagues. I hope you will plan to join us in Baltimore in 2016 and at the upcoming SHFG Annual Meeting in Shepherdstown, WV, April 24–25, 2015. Please stay tuned to the SHFG *E-Bulletin* for details!

Members Page Now Available

SHFG's new members' online login page is at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/>

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

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

"Federal Records" from page 1

including email, social media, and cloud-based services or other storage systems.

Several recent records crises illustrated the dangers. First, tens of thousands of emails were reported lost by the outgoing George W. Bush administration. Second, the Internal Revenue Service testified to Congress in 2014 that it had lost critical emails, and soon thereafter Archivist of the United States David Ferriero told lawmakers that the IRS "did not follow the law" by not reporting that loss, which may have contained documents. Third, presidential administrations could repeatedly delay the release of presidential records through unlimited review extensions.

The law addresses these concerns. For the first time, electronic records ("all recorded information") are clearly designated as records, and they must be managed and transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in electronic format. Managers and employees cannot use personal email accounts for government business, except by copying the information to a government email system or other official system for preservation.

The Archivist is clearly granted the authority to assess which materials qualify as records and if they are historically valuable and therefore must be preserved. Records must be closed for 30 years unless early release is agreed to by the Archivist and the generating agency.

The law also amends the Presidential Records Act to establish a clear process for reviewing presidential records. The Archivist must announce the intention to release presidential records by informing the current president and the former president whose records are involved. The records must then be released publicly within 60 days unless he receives "any claim of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure." That review period can only be extended once, for 30 business days. A final court order, not subject to appeal, can halt the release of records.

The law also authorizes NARA to "prescribe internal procedures to prevent the unauthorized removal of classified records" from its holdings, including measures to prevent the damage or destruction of records at NARA facilities. The law specifies the requirements of security clearances, secure research rooms, and the search of researchers' materials.

In all, the new amendments provide an improved and updated basis for managing records in the 21st century. Records will be generated and preserved in electronic format through their lifecycle: as they are created at agencies, and subsequently managed and eventually released for public access. Reform of the Presidential Records Act makes for prompter access, eliminating repeated reviews, while balanced by protection of materials deemed sensitive by the courts.

Editor's Note

This issue of *The Federalist* reminds us again of the diversity and complexity of duties among federal historians and of their contributions to our knowledge of the federal government. **Rachel D. Kline**, a historian with the Heritage Stewardship Group, USDA Forest Service, reviews work at the "built environment" of Fish Lake Guard Station in the Willamette National Forest in Oregon to understand preservation work in surrounding wilderness areas "untrammelled by man." **James P. Rife** of History Associates Incorporated was able to record nearly 30 oral histories from key officers involved in critical transformative work of the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) in the 1990s and early 2000s. Those oral histories help fill important gaps in organizational knowledge left by the absence of documentation, and make possible a new history. An interview with **Donna Graves**, a private public historian and cultural planner, provides insights into some of the exciting preservation and museum work being done in partnership with local and state preservation offices and the National Park Service. These projects have given voice to underrepresented groups and their histories, and have also produced innovations in oral history work, community involvement, and preservation of historic sites. NASA historian **Stephen J. Garber** highlights the work and new directions of the NASA History Office Program. It is a progressive, multidimensional program that not only supports the critical decision-making work of NASA leaders, and the work of historians and archivists at the Program and at 10 field centers, but promotes scholarship and public awareness in aerospace history. We hope you enjoy our other stories and news as well, and we welcome your comments and contributions at benjamin.guterman@shfg.org.

— Benjamin Guterman, editor



SHFG Annual Meeting

**"Across the Great Divide:
Historical Research in
a Digital World"**

April 24–25, 2015

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

The Society for History in Federal Government will hold its annual meeting on April 24–25 at the Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies. The conference program and registration information will be posted soon at <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

“Wilderness Act,” continued from page 1

purpose, serving as an essential catalyst in managing newly designated Wilderness areas. The 1964 law forced forest managers to find innovative management practices for protected areas as the use of modern technologies like aircraft and vehicles was prohibited. With such restrictions, many forest managers returned to traditional management techniques implemented in the earlier 20th century. By packing noninvasive equipment in and out of Wilderness by horse from remount stations, USFS employees could successfully manage the sensitive areas according to the law. With a corral, stock drive, grazing lands, and living quarters already in place, the Fish Lake Guard Station was revitalized as a remount station in 1964 from which personnel could provide bygone traditional forest management to delicate Wilderness areas less than five miles away. USFS packer Lloyd “Van” Van Sickle operated the pack strings out of Fish Lake consisting of packhorses (horses and/or mules) carrying equipment in sidebags or panniers trained to traverse the difficult and undeveloped terrain of Wilderness. From the centralized Fish Lake Guard Station, the Forest had the means to assist in overseeing the Mount Washington Wilderness (1964), Mount Jefferson Wilderness (1968), Middle Santiam Wilderness (1984), and Menagerie Wilderness (1984).



Deputy supervisor with a pack string from Fish Lake Guard Station, Willamette National Forest, ca. 1965.

To commemorate this year’s 50th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act, the USFS’s Heritage Stewardship Group worked with the staff of the Willamette National Forest to list the station in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to its significant associations with the CCC and the Wilderness Act, the station’s rustic-style buildings are representative examples of USFS administrative architecture using standard plans made with local, natural materials to blend with the surrounding landscape. The Fish Lake Guard Station was officially listed as a historic site on June 27, 2014.

The last packer and pack string left the Fish Lake Guard Station in 2005, 99 years after the designation of the area as a USFS station. The station’s primary purpose today focuses on restoration training, historic interpretation and preservation, and landscape restoration. While it no longer houses any packers or horses, the site serves as a physical reminder that historic built landscapes do in fact have a lasting relationship with today’s Wilderness areas.

Rachel D. Kline is a historian with Heritage Stewardship Group, USDA Forest Service Enterprise Unit, in Fort Collins, Colorado. rdkline@fs.fed.us

Thank You Members

We thank the following members for their contributions:

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The Society faces increasing costs in its programs and publications. Please consider helping to guarantee and promote our activities through a gift to our General Fund at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/Donate>

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 Carl Ashley for details at SHFG@cashley.org



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.

Hewlett Lecture 2014

The Annual Richard G. Hewlett Lecture and Dinner was held at Clyde's of Gallery Place in Washington, DC, on October 23, 2014. Historian Anthony S. Pitch spoke on "The Joys of Researching A Work of Non-Fiction." About 55 members and nonmembers were in attendance. Pitch is best known for his works titled *The Burning of Washington: The British Invasion of 1814*, and *They Have Killed Papa Dead!—The Road to Ford's Theatre, Abraham Lincoln's Murder, and the Rage for Vengeance*. He reflected on the creative process with an emphasis on the excitement of discovering historical materials in the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and other repositories. His dedication to research came through in a series of stories about "finds." Such successes, he noted, will be documented in a historian's footnotes, which are the "footprints" of a good researcher. His research on lynching in the United States involved extensive work in FBI files and a harrowing trip to the South in which he described almost falling victim to angry townspeople. He is planning release this year of a collection of excerpts from over 500 military tribunals, and he noted that there is far more to learn about the Holocaust. He discussed a letter by Stephen Pleasanton dated August 24, 1814, on the rescue of federal documents before the British burning of the town. He found the papers of Edward Bates, Lincoln's secretary. He also found a new and revealing letter from Benjamin French on the hanging of the Lincoln conspirators. Admiral Cockburn's diary contained interesting information about Napoleon. In all these accounts, attendees heard the essence of Pitch's love for research: his search for evidence of "humanity," for poignant bits of evidence that reveal human motivation and involvement in the drama of history. Great documents are there, he urged, "you will find them."



Members Meet Monthly

SHFG members and nonmembers have been meeting monthly following the Executive Council meeting at Vapiano in Chinatown, Washington, DC, at 5:30 p.m. (623–625 H St., NW). All SHFG members and nonmembers are welcome. It's a great opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with historians, curators, educators, and others from the federal community. We hope to see you there. The next gathering is tentatively set for early February, and will be announced to members via the eBulletin. Contact SHFG President Carl Ashley at shfg@cashley.org for more information.



Explorations highlights and reviews the broad range of federal history work and nonfederal work that promote the history of the federal government. It is sent by email to SHFG members three times per year: April, August, and December.

Recent topics: Intelligence, Public History, Military History, Foreign Policy, National Park Service, and Book Reviews. Articles are welcomed at explorations@shfg.org

SHFG Online New at www.shfg.org

- Latest federal history news
- Video of Trask Lecture 2014
- Recent publications from federal history offices
- *The Federalist* past issues
- Registration for SHFG Directory
- Calendar of conferences
- *FEDERAL HISTORY* journal

Send news and information to webmaster@shfg.org



Oral Histories Key to New VHA History

James P. Rife

History Associates Incorporated, a historical research and writing firm based in Rockville, Maryland, recently completed a book-length history of the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) under contract with the VHA History Office. Titled *Not Your Father's VA: A History of the Transformation of the Modern Veterans Health Care System*, the book explores the colonial beginnings of governmental support for veterans' health issues and examines the agency's 1990s transformation from an antiquated organization of a bygone era into a modern data and technology-driven agency. The project was originally conceived by the agency's then Director of Communications Ev Chasen and the VHA's National Leadership Board, comprised of the Undersecretary for Health, the 21 Veterans Integrated Service Network directors, and other senior officers. They hoped to complement the public relations success of Philip Longman's popular 2007 book, *Best Care Anywhere: Why VA Health Care is Better than Yours*, with a more academic perspective, using the tools and methods of professional historians.

The project began in October 2009 when I first met Darlene Richardson, the new VHA historian, and engaged in a lively discussion with her about the book's themes and goals. This was the beginning of a five-year collaboration in which together we tackled a number of practical challenges to produce the final manuscript and get it to press.

Early on, we discovered that the agency had lost touch with much of its history. The last comprehensive historical monograph produced in-house was a 411-page report to Congress on "Medical Care of Veterans," written in 1967 by a VA official named Robinson E. Adkins. The report chronicled the nation's support for veterans' health from the Colonial period through the mid-1960s. While rich in detail and including some anecdotal information, it provided only a limited bibliography and no end-note citations, thereby reducing its value as a roadmap.

Since then, the agency's knowledge of its history had become fragmented, incomplete, and often ignored due to routine staff turnovers, changing administrations, and shifting priorities. Even worse, we found that VHA had preserved very little headquarters documentation of historical value, disposing of much of it during a 1990s renovation project at the VA's Central Office. Likewise, much of the agency's older electronic records, including emails, presentations, policy papers, and photographic illustrations, had been discarded or wiped clean from recycled hard drives, without any thought to historic preservation. The National Archives did not hold any relevant materials either. Its VA collection in Record Group 15 ended in the 1930s with the records of the old Civil War soldiers' homes. And while the federal records centers do maintain virtual mountains of VHA records, these were all unprocessed, mostly undescribed,

subject to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations, and therefore unavailable.

We were ultimately able to fill many gaps using sources held in the VA's in-house library, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Medicine. However the key to the project's success turned out to be our oral history program, in which interviewees provided insight into the changes that took place and shared their own stories within the context of the larger narrative. Over a two-year period, I conducted nearly 30 oral histories with all of the agency's former Under Secretaries for Health and many of the original Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) directors, who carried out VHA's transformation in the 1990s and 2000s. A key early interview was conducted with VHA's second Under Secretary, Dr. Kenneth W. Kizer, who was the architect of that transformation. During a late afternoon session in March 2010, he described the administrative and political maneuvering that went on behind the scenes to achieve his congressionally mandated goals. It was fascinating history.

Other interviewees added to Kizer's narrative, and some even granted access to their private collections, most notably VHA's first Under Secretary for Health, Dr. James W. Holsinger



Dr. Kenneth W. Kizer, 1995



VHA Historian Darlene Richardson (left) and Senior Historian James Rife of History Associates, Inc. (right) at the VA Central Office in Washington, DC.

(1990–93), who anticipated future historical interest in his agency and had kept copies of his most important documents. Dr. Galen Barbour, Associate Chief Medical Director for Quality Management from 1990 to 1995, not only described the agency's battle to improve the quality of veterans' health care, but also provided us with personal copies of his own reports and academic articles on the subject. Dr. Jonathan B. Perlin, the fifth Under Secretary for Health, also shared valuable information and photographs spanning his tenure from 2004 to 2006, the most important of which concerned VHA's response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

We also spoke at length with Dr. Rob Kolodner and Linda Fischetti, both of whom helped develop the science of informatics within VHA, and also with Jim Demetriades, the VHA Director of Emerging Health Technologies, based at the Albany VA Medical Center. He was part of a crack team of bioengineers and computer scientists that modernized the agency's technological infrastructure and capabilities, often against fierce bureaucratic resistance. Chris Tucker, Director of VHA's Barcode Resource Office in Topeka, Kansas, related the story of how his colleague G. Sue Kinnick, who passed away in 1997, had introduced VHA to barcode scanning technology after watching rental car agents check-in customers at airports. And then there was the legendary cardiologist Dr. Ross Fletcher, Chief of Staff at the VA's flagship Washington, DC, Medical Center since 1999, who pioneered cardiac pacemakers and electronic health records for veterans, before later appearing on stage in the critically acclaimed "Gatz," an off-Broadway adaptation of "the Great Gatsby."

The oral histories produced many other intriguing stories about the VHA's transformation that were also woven into the book's narrative. At the project's conclusion, the VHA History Office archived the audio files and transcripts for later use by future researchers once new facilities become available for proper storage and access. These oral histories will thus remain an important scholarly resource for generations to come by bringing the human element to the historic events of our times.

The projected release date of *Not Your Father's VA: A History of the Transformation of the Modern Veterans Health Care System* is early 2015, and it will be available through the Government Printing Office at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/>.

James P. Rife is a Senior Historian with History Associates Incorporated, based in Rockville, Maryland. jrife@historyassociates.com

SHFG'S E-BULLETIN

Send announcements to
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The bulletin is a service to SHFG members

FOIA MATTERS

Want archival records from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)? You may have to open your wallet a little wider than at some agencies. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) establishes three categories of requesters who pay—or not—search, review, and duplication fees depending on what fee category they're placed in. FOIA also provides, separately, for fee waivers, which demand a much higher threshold for consideration than a fee category.

Novice researchers, historians, and others seeking archival records from NARA should know that FOIA fees that they may have encountered at other agencies don't apply to archival records. That's because NARA is specifically authorized to charge fees for copying archival records under a law that is separate from FOIA. As such, NARA also does not grant fee waivers for archival records requested under FOIA.

Under a fee schedule most recently updated on October 15, 2014, NARA is authorized to charge a range of fees, from 25 cents per page for do-it-yourself copying or scanning archival records to \$250 for a DVD containing more than 1,800 pages of records on veterans who are "Persons of Exceptional Prominence."

Although no search fees are charged for archival records, NARA does limit each search to two hours. And if you'd like NARA to make copies of archival records, the agency typically requires requesters to pay all applicable fees (in accordance with the fee schedule) before copies are provided.

Check out NARA's fee schedule for archival records here: <http://www.archives.gov/research/order/fees.html>. Happy researching!

OGIS

Office of Government
Information Services

Need FOIA assistance?
The Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) is here to help.

Created by Congress in 2007 as the Federal FOIA Ombudsman and housed at the National Archives, OGIS serves as a neutral party within the federal government to which anyone—requester or agency—can contact for assistance with any aspect of the FOIA process. Contact *OGIS* at ogis@nara.gov or 202-741-5770.

The History Professional

An Interview with Donna Graves

Donna Graves has worked as a public historian and cultural planner based in California since 1987. She has earned an M.A. in American Civilization (Brown University, 1982) and an M.A. in Urban Planning (University of California, Los Angeles, 1989). She was a Loeb Fellow at Harvard's Graduate School of Design, 2009–2010. Graves has worked with numerous organizations, including the National Park Service (NPS) and the California Japanese American Community Leadership Council, on urban preservation projects, specializing in the planning and preservation of under-represented populations and sites commemorating the contributions of workers and women. She contributed to the award-winning book *Sento at Sixth and Main: Preserving Landmarks of Japanese American Heritage*, has authored numerous articles and studies, and has presented widely on these issues. (donnagraves01@gmail.com)



Interview by Benjamin Guterman

Donna Graves

During graduate school, one of your first experiences with documenting and preserving public spaces was with The Power of Place nonprofit. What important lessons do you think you learned from that work?

Working as Executive Director of The Power of Place with founder Dolores Hayden was an incredible opportunity to weave together my long-standing interests in history, place, and art. Our efforts focused on refuting the commonly held notion that Los Angeles had *no* history by illuminating downtown sites where public memory could be expanded. We used new work in social history exploring gender, race/ethnicity, and labor history to show that the city had always been diverse, and looked for ways to embed these histories in public spaces through art, preservation, and urban design. The Power of Place made clear to me that the stories of everyday Angelenos could capture people's imaginations and lead them to new insights about their own communities. The organization operated from the somewhat-removed academic setting of UCLA; in my subsequent projects I've worked to find deeper ways to partner with communities in telling stories of place.

You've been very concerned with stories of people and communities who have been marginalized in American society. What do you think draws you to those stories?

I think that two aspects of my childhood in Orange County, CA, in the 1960s and '70s inspired these interests. As a child, the landscape around me was being transformed from orange groves and quirky places into strip malls and cookie-cutter housing developments. When I was a little older, I spent time at the local college because my single mother was getting a degree, and I saw protests there for civil rights and against the Vietnam War.

I'm sure these experiences of erasure and activism informed my passion for discovering the stories behind a place, especially those that have been overlooked or suppressed, and then thinking about how they can be told in ways that connect people more firmly to where they live. In my idealistic moments, I think these stories strengthen our connections to one another, as well.

What were your main findings in your 2012 research paper for the California legislature titled *The Legacy of California Landmarks*, and what prompted that study?

The study was required of the California Cultural and Historical Endowment, a bond-funded grant program intended "to raise the profile and scope of California historic and cultural preservation." My main finding was that our formally designated landmarks in no way reflect California history's rich complexity and diversity. Of course, anyone who knows the origins and trajectory of historic preservation in the U.S. would not be very surprised by this. But *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*, a project undertaken by California's Office of Historic Preservation almost 30 years ago, had already pointed toward a more inclusive future for preservation. (I encourage your readers to explore this inspiring project at www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views.htm). While it has taken a long time for the field to catch up to the promise of *Five Views*, a growing number of efforts to create more inclusive cultural heritage projects are happening now.

How did you first become interested in Richmond, Calif., and its World War II history?

In 1997, I was hired by the Richmond Redevelopment Agency to develop a monument to the women who worked in the Kaiser Shipyards there during World War II. In the first two years of the war, Richmond grew from a small town of 23,000 to a 24-hour boomtown of over 100,000. The Kaiser Shipyards played a central role in this transformation, employing over 90,000 people who made the facility the largest and most productive in the world. Tens of thousands of women found new, high-paying jobs at the shipyards as defense industries loosened barriers against women doing "men's work."

The City of Richmond had envisioned a memorial project that focused on the local story, but when I found that there were no other tributes to women's contributions to the home front, they agreed that Richmond should be the place for the first national monument recognizing this chapter of American history.

In addition to the public artwork, we conducted oral histories, community memory-gathering events, a program for high school students, and developed a website.

How did the Rosie the Riveter Memorial project lead to a new national park?

At that time, Richmond was most known for its crime, poverty, and pollution. The city had not previously claimed its World War II history as a badge of honor, but the memorial project inspired many residents to rethink their story and proudly embrace the fact that Richmond held the largest shipbuilding facility in the world during WWII and that the city was a microcosm of the dramatic social changes that occurred on the home front.

The scale and complexity of the surviving physical resources around the city (a shipyard, factories, defense housing, a hospital, childcare centers, and more) caught my attention as we were developing the Memorial. When staff from the NPS regional office toured Richmond they realized that the WWII Home Front was not yet represented in any NPS units, so we developed a feasibility study for Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park, which was authorized by Congress in 2000, the same year the Memorial was completed and dedicated.

In what ways has the Rosie the Riveter site expanded our knowledge of life on the home front during the war?

The National Park is dedicated to telling the stories of *all* people on the home front, not only women's. As it has developed, the Park has documented and interpreted a wide range of experiences; it has not shied away from difficult topics such as the experiences of Japanese Americans and continued racial discrimination. My passion for this Park continues because the home front era holds such fascinating social histories with themes that are still resonant today. How do we live in a community that is increasingly diverse—racially, culturally, and

economically? How do we define patriotism and national security? What kinds of policies and places support working families best? How can examples like the Kaiser Shipyard health plan inspire us to address healthcare challenges now? How can we mobilize in the face of scarce resources?

What inspired your Preserving California's Japantowns project?

LA's Little Tokyo was one of the sites The Power of Place focused on, and in 2002–2003 I had the great fortune to work on a book with another UCLA grad, Gail Dubrow, titled *Sento at Sixth and Main*, which looked at sites along the West Coast that expanded our understanding of Japanese American history. Around 2004, I was invited to community discussions about the future of Japantowns in San Francisco, San Jose, and Los Angeles—the last that held any lively remnants of their cultural heritage. As we debated what and how to preserve in these places, I kept wondering “Where were the other Japantowns, and what is left of them?” California held the largest population of people of Japanese descent in the United States before WWII, yet their historical presence is invisible today in most of the cities and towns where they farmed, fished, built businesses, and established institutions. The statewide survey sponsored by the California Japanese American Community Leadership Council, “Preserving California's Japantowns,” was designed to answer that question as we conducted reconnaissance-level surveys of 50 pre-war Japantowns. Our website (www.californiajapantowns.org) makes the information we found about hundreds of historic sites available to people who can use it for planning and advocacy.

Can you briefly describe the background for production of the film *Blossoms and Thorns: A Community Uprooted*?

Beginning in the early 20th century, Japanese Americans in Richmond built a thriving community of cut-flower growers. I had been conducting oral histories and documenting this community for a few years when the last nurseries were sold around 2005 for a housing project. There was some debate about whether these were important historic sites and whether some of the buildings and structures should be preserved; I was an advocate for targeted preservation. It was a touchy subject for many within the Nikkei (Japanese American) community, and at one point, a very respected elder named Chizu Iiyama convened a small group to discuss how best to honor the legacy of the local flower growers. The meeting inspired a volunteer committee made up mostly of second- and third-generation Japanese Americans and myself. We discussed a number of options and ultimately settled on the idea of a documentary film, which we



Rosie the Riveter Memorial, Richmond, California. Photo by Lewis Watts.

hoped could be shared widely. I hoped it would be screened at the future Rosie the Riveter visitor center since the flower growers' legacy was intertwined with the home front story. The core group was primarily older Japanese-American women; all of our discussions about what to do, how to do it, and who should be involved were handled through the utmost diplomacy and consensus. I generally had to temper my more direct style of communication, but at times my status as an outsider allowed me to bring up delicate issues so we could move our discussions forward. We finally selected a wonderful filmmaker named Ken Kokka, a third-generation Japanese American, who was sensitive to the communication style and attention to process of his elders. It took us almost 3 years to produce a 19-minute video, but the resulting film, *Blossoms and Thorns*, is now screened regularly at the Park and has been shown in classes and libraries around the Bay Area.

The National Park Service has become much more committed recently to preserving Latino, African American, Asian American Pacific Islander, and LGBTQ history and sites. Did you have a contributing role in NPS discussions and planning for those new directions?

I would say I've had a contributing role by participating whenever I can. One instance was organizing the 2012 symposium "Multiple Views: California's Diverse Heritage Honored, Revisited, Re-imagined." Like me, Stephanie Toothman, NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources, was deeply inspired by the *Five Views* project. With her support, and partnerships with the California Office of Historic Preservation and California Historical Society, I was able to organize a symposium that brought cultural heritage professionals, historians, and community leaders together to envision how the boundaries of historic preservation practice can be reshaped to create a more inclusive methodology and public narrative of place and memory. I also spoke at the recent "Co-Creating Narratives" symposium organized by NPS and George Washington University, and I serve on the NPS Advisory Panel for the Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative.

Oral histories have been vital for both your historical research and exhibits. Have you developed any new ways to employ those testimonies in your projects and make them more widely available?

First-person voices have a certain power of testimony, and I've been fortunate to be able to develop these kinds of records and use them to tell stories. Working with Susan Schwartzenberg, the very gifted artist who collaborated with designer Cheryl Barton on the Rosie the Riveter Memorial's design, helped me see how carefully selected excerpts of oral histories could be layered alongside personal snapshots and mementos as well as more official imagery, cartoons, and newspaper accounts, and icons of wartime propaganda. The Memorial components reconstructed personal and public memories in a powerful way. We were able to engage people's memories to shape the memorial but also to awaken a new sense of public meaning for Richmond.

A later project I undertook about Richmond's "main street," Macdonald Avenue, enlisted youth to interview seniors about their memories of the once-bustling commercial artery and craft a night of performance that inspired a very moving dialogue between the young people and their elders.

Do you find that when writing historical and exhibit texts for sites with several, often conflicting, accounts it's best to simply present the facts and let visitors draw their own conclusions?

I wouldn't make a blanket statement to that effect. We often note at Rosie the Riveter that the park holds "conflicting truths" as Ranger Betty Reid Soskin calls them. For example, many of the people we've interviewed have recalled the home front period as a time of remarkable social cohesion "when everybody worked together." Yet plenty of these same interviewees also recall instances of ugly racial discrimination, or of rabid anti-Japanese sentiment and their Japanese American neighbors "disappearing" for the duration. All of these perspectives are woven into the permanent exhibits at the park Visitors Center, which opened last year. I believe most visitors can understand that historical truths are contingent on who is doing the retelling, especially if the exhibits situate the narrator in relevant context.

Blogs at www.shfg.org

- *Diplomatic History*—Department of State online resources on WWII U.S. diplomats and Franco-American relations
- *Digital History*—Preservation of and access to the diary of Alfred Rosenberg, of the Third Reich's *Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg* (ERR)
- *Declassification*—Katyn Forest Massacre Documents Release
- *Medicine & Science*—Using ships' data to understand changing weather and climate change.

Review our blogs at www.shfg.org.

Comments and contributions are welcomed.



The Rosenberg ERR diary (U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum)

A Timeline of Federal History



Treasury System Reorganized, 1778

On September 26, the Continental Congress created an Auditor, Office of Comptroller, Office of Treasurer, and two Chambers of Accounts. A committee was also selected to design the Seal of the Treasury.

A timeline of dates important for federal history work is now online at <http://shfg.org/shfg/programs/resources/timeline-of-federal-history/>

Please send comments and suggestions on the timeline to webmaster@shfg.org.

The east entrance of the first Treasury Building in Washington, DC, 1804.

Your Mapping Asian Pacific Islander America project website relies heavily on community involvement and initiative in identifying and protecting valuable historic sites. How effective has that been?

In spring 2014, Asian Pacific Islander Americans in Historic Preservation (APIAHiP) launched “East at Main Street,” a crowd-sourced online mapping project of places across the United States that matter to diverse Asian and Pacific Islander American communities. Few sites associated with APIA history and culture are recognized as landmarks. This project is especially timely because it complements the National Park Service’s Asian American Pacific Islander Initiative. “East at Main Street” (www.historypin.com/project/51-east-at-main-street/) is a great site that allows people to share photos, video, audio, and text about significant places, and comment on what others have posted, but the project co-director, Michelle Magalong, and I are finding that getting people involved takes the same kind of careful, sustained outreach as any community-based project. Our hope is that, as it grows, “East at Main Street” will offer a wealth of community-based knowledge to the National Park Service in its process.

How did you get started on the recent LGBTQ history project for San Francisco, and what results do you hope for?

I organized six “community conversations” with under-represented communities for the California Landmarks study. One of the liveliest was in San Francisco and focused on preservation and LGBTQ historic sites. Shayne Watson, an architectural historian who attended the meeting, approached me later about applying for support from the City of San Francisco to develop an LGBTQ Historic Context Statement. (Historic Context Statements are tools for planners and residents to understand aspects of their history as they are reflected in the physical/built environment). The very first such study had been done in San Francisco in 2004; it is excellent but relatively brief. Our proposal was to develop a comprehensive citywide study that begins in the 19th century and continues into the 1990s to capture the period of the AIDS epidemic. We will be finishing it in the next

few months and hope that it will be adopted by the city in spring 2015. I should mention that the City of Los Angeles has also produced an LGBTQ Historic Context Statement, so California is leading the way in documenting this aspect of our history.

Are you thinking ahead to any new projects?

I have my fingers crossed that funding comes through for an exciting project in a historic park in Philadelphia led by the Fairmount Park Conservancy. Next year I’ll be working with a great design team to transform a former naval weapons station into a new regional park, which will include a joint visitors center with the National Park Service. The area is associated with the Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Monument, site of the largest loss of life on the WWII home front. I’m excited because the overall site reflects a number of fascinating themes including civil rights, the Cold War, and antiwar protests. I’m also working on two new projects that focus on LGBTQ history. My colleague Shayne Watson and I are partnering with the national oral history project StoryCorps to record some of the people we’ve interviewed for our study in San Francisco. We’ll incorporate these interviews in a crowd-sourced map of LGBTQ sites throughout California that Shayne and I have begun creating. It will launch in spring 2015. I’m also developing an exhibit about LGBTQ home front experiences for Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park. WWII was a particularly important period in LGBTQ history in the United States, and the exhibit will begin to flesh out this fascinating story and show how the war years helped lay the foundation for later advances in community-building and civil rights organizing.

And, as always, I’m keeping my eyes open for new opportunities to document and interpret community histories that connect little-known aspects of our past to our present. ❖

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Federal History Office Profile

The *Federalist* profiles a different history office in each issue. Please direct texts, comments, and inquiries to the editor: benjamin.guterman@shfg.org

Covering 100 Years of Storied History: the NASA History Program Office

Stephen J. Garber

The NASA History Program began in 1959, less than a year after the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was born. Dr. Mel Kranzberg, one of the pioneers in the history of technology, knew T. Keith Glennan, the first NASA Administrator, from their mutual time at the Case Institute of Technology (now Case Western Reserve University). From the outset, Professor Kranzberg believed that NASA's work would be historically significant and convinced Administrator Glennan to initiate a program to document its activities. The NASA History Program also takes its charge from the 1958 "Space Act," NASA's "charter legislation," which calls for the agency to "provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof."

However, our historical purview actually goes back much further. In March 2015, we will mark the centennial of NASA's predecessor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). Shortly after I started work here a number of years ago, I noticed a photo in our office of a NACA meeting in the World War II timeframe that included Orville Wright. Little more than a decade after the Wright Brothers' historic flight at Kitty Hawk, NC, in 1903, the NACA had been founded, and a decade after Orville died in 1948, NASA had been founded. It made me think about the amazing sweep of history (or flow of time, as Richard Neustadt and Ernest May put it in their book *Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers*). As historians of technology know very well, there are many other remarkable examples of how far we progressed in the air and space realms in the 20th century.

Even in just the last half-century or so, NASA has also been involved in a remarkable panoply of science and technology areas. Dan Goldin, the longest-serving NASA Administrator, occasionally remarked in the 1990s that NASA scientists and engineers had made significant contributions in virtually every technical discipline one could name. Yet this doesn't even address what James Webb, the second NASA Administrator, counted as the real success of the Apollo program: the management of a large workforce under political and time pressures. Since then, NASA has become known for, among other things, successful project management of technically (and sometimes internationally) complex programs. This legacy of NASA's contributions to

the nation and the world, as well as our high-profile mission, makes working in the History Program one of the most interesting jobs within NASA, one of the leading Federal agencies in terms of employee satisfaction.

Perhaps the best-known NASA History product is our series of publications. Since 1959, we have published over 150 books. We contract out the research and writing of most of these publications (Nadine Andreassen skillfully administers much of this procurement work, and Yvette Smith ably works as our in-house editor). The NASA History Series includes the categories of reference works, management histories, project histories, Field Center (facilities) histories, and general histories. (The latter includes the SHFG award-winning *Exploring the Unknown: Selected Documents in the History of the U.S. Civil Space Program* series, as well as the landmark *Challenge to Apollo: The Soviet Union and the Space Race, 1945–1974*.) We've also published over 50 shorter monographs, as well as conference proceedings volumes and electronic media such as DVDs. A complete list of the NASA History Series is online at <http://history.nasa.gov/series95.html>. While many titles are now out of print, all titles are available free electronically. We also have hard copies of many excess titles available online for free at <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/hqlibrary/ic/ic2.htm>.

Andres Almeida, a former intern, is now spearheading a project to have all of our publications available in pdf format. In the early days of the Web, we were fortunate enough to have some volunteers, from abroad no less, create html versions of many of our previously published books. Then around the turn of the millennium, we began posting pdf versions of new hard-copy books.

In the last few years, we've also made a successful foray into e-books. Whenever we publish a new book now, we also post free e-book versions suitable for Kindle, Nook, and other e-reader devices. Now the number of e-book downloads exceeds the quantity of hard-copies we print of most book titles.

Researchers in aerospace history (both inside and outside NASA) also know us for our Historical Reference Collection, with over 2,000 cubic feet of paper and thousands of electronic files. Started back in the 1960s by the legendary Lee Saegesser as a set of ready reference files, the Collection has grown enormously. Chief Archivist Jane Odom has directed the imposition of more order and professional archival standards for this tremendously useful Collection. After being closed for 10 months while this floor of our building was renovated, the Collection recently reopened to researchers. Our renovated facilities are lovely, so feel free to learn more at <http://history.nasa.gov/refcoll.html>, and then contact Jane to make an appointment to come in person to do research.

We also conduct original historical research and writing, which takes many forms. Our Chief Historian, Bill Barry, is an expert in Soviet space history. Steve Dick, a former Chief Historian, has written extensively on the history of astrobiology. In addition to a recent *Federalist* article I had the pleasure of



The NASA History Program Office staff in November 2014, after winning an Agency award, in its newly renovated Historical Reference Collection area. Left to right: Nolan Lott, Andres Almeida, Nadine Andreassen, John Hargenrader, Yvette Smith, Jane Odom, Steve Garber, Liz Suckow, Colin Fries, Amy Wallace, Bill Barry.

coauthoring with two other SHFG colleagues, another colleague and I have recently finished revising a manuscript that traces the policy development of President George W. Bush's 2004 Vision for Space Exploration. While it can be challenging to find the time to do our own research and writing, it is rewarding and necessary to get one's hands dirty this way, to paraphrase Wernher von Braun's point about retaining technical expertise.

A prime focus of all our work is to support NASA leaders in different ways by demonstrating the value of history for practical decision-making. Archivists Colin Fries and Liz Suckow also handle numerous information requests from a wide variety of scholars, students, journalists, and the general public.

As the NASA History Program Office, we are considered an agency-level office. This means that we provide policy guidance and support to the history personnel at the 10 NASA Field Centers around the country. Over time, we've established strong collegial relationships with these historians and archivists.

Social media is one area that's taken off tremendously for us, perhaps not surprisingly. Over four years ago, one of our many stellar interns, Tayler Lofquist, suggested that we start a NASA History Twitter feed. Now Yvette oversees the work of interns such as Shelby Jirikils and Rachel Kirschenmann, who focus on social media. As of January 2015, we had over 200,000 @NASAHistory Twitter followers and over two million "likes" on Facebook.

Even before the advent of social media, we were proud to have a strong Web presence. Much credit for this again goes to volunteers. In addition to those who helped format html versions of books, we have been tremendously fortunate to be able to enlist the yeoman efforts of several volunteers abroad who have created the encyclopedic and authoritative Apollo Lunar Surface Journal and the Apollo Flight Journal sites. Numerous interns

and design professionals have helped us by creating specialized sites on various topics such as anniversaries, major programs, accidents, and more. We also have a strong still image collection online at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nasacommons>.

To keep aerospace history sustainable, we foster new scholarship with internships and fellowships. I'm proud to say we've had over 50 successful interns in the last two decades. Several of them have gone on to aerospace or history-related careers. Almost all of our interns have been pleasantly surprised at the level of responsibility and interesting work they have been able to tackle, and most of them have made very significant contributions to our office's work. In addition to our long-standing sponsorship of the American Historical Association Fellowship in Aerospace History, we also sponsor similar fellowships with the Society for the History of Technology and the History of Science Society.

We also foster new scholarship in aerospace history by sponsoring conferences and workshops. In addition to the invaluable "hallway conversations" that take place at these gatherings, we typically publish a conference proceedings volume for posterity. Please keep an eye out for our NACA centennial conference in March.

Finally, we work cooperatively with many other NASA professionals such as historic preservation officers and records managers, as well as with colleagues from other agencies. Our goals remain to preserve, stimulate, and communicate scholarly, useful history for consumers within and outside NASA in both new and time-tested formats. We look forward to continuing working with you.

Stephen J. Garber is a historian at NASA Headquarters in Washington, DC. stephen.j.garber@nasa.gov

From the Archives

The SHFG's University of Maryland Graduate Assistant Program

Chas Downs

Soon after its founding, the Society recognized the need for regularized administrative staff support. Plans to hire a full-time executive secretary, or even to operate a joint office with other professional societies, came to naught over funding issues. A key element in the 1986 Report of the Long Range Planning Committee, which resulted in a paper titled "An Institutional Base for The Society for History in the Federal Government," laid out the Society's requirements: clerical assistance, mail and publication distribution, telephone resources, and support for meetings and other events, as well as office space with room for storage of active and archival records. The paper concluded that the history department of a local university was the best option for providing the SHFG affordable administrative support. In addition, a close relationship with a major academic institution would benefit both parties by developing relationships between the public historians who were SHFG members and the university's academic historians. On June 11, 1986, a presentation before the Executive Council explored "the possibility of an institutional link between the SHFG and the University of Maryland." Maryland's size, close proximity, and strong History Department made it seem the most promising option. In addition, informal talks between SHFG President Richard Baker and Vice President David Allison with University of Maryland representatives, Dean of the Graduate School Arnold Thackery and Chairman of the History Department Emory Evans, had gone well, with all parties recognizing the potential benefits of exploring new types of institutional arrangements. After formal negotiations, specific arrangements were agreed upon. In an October 21, 1986, letter to incoming History Department Chairman Richard Price, Thackery agreed to support an SHFG-supported office at Maryland for three years, at \$4,000 per year, after which the History Department budget would have to provide funding if it wished "the relationship to continue." In its December 11 meeting, the SHFG Executive Council agreed to proceed with the three-year trial of the plan, starting July 1987. *The Federalist's* Winter 1986 edition (Vol. 7, #4), announced the new relationship with a front-page headline: "SHFG Plans to Link with University of Maryland."

In August 1987, David L. Goldman, a University of Maryland history graduate student, was awarded a graduate assistantship by the University to be the SHFG's executive assistant. Society member and University of Maryland history professor Fred Nicklauson served as faculty sponsor.



Roger Trask



Richard Baker

The University of Maryland also provided office space and other support. In January 1989, Goldman prepared an eight-page "Self Audit" of his activities on behalf of the SHFG, which he presented to the Executive Council. Working an average of 15 to 18 hours per week, Goldman started by setting up the SHFG office, organizing files, and maintaining the SHFG archives. He handled labeling and mailings, and special projects; gathered information acquired supplies, answered telephone inquiries; maintained mail and telephone logs; attended Executive Council meetings and other SHFG events; tidied up the office; and performed other miscellaneous duties. An article about Goldman and his duties appeared in *The Federalist* (Spring 1989, Vol. 10 #1, page 4), noting that he worked "quietly and efficiently behind the scenes to assist Society officers and committee chairs to help activities run smoothly." The article concludes by noting his "assistance has been invaluable and is greatly appreciated."

Elizabeth Long, a student in the History and Library Science (HiLS) program, succeeded Goldman (*The Federalist*, Winter 1989, Vol. 10 # 4, for 1989-90. Long performed many of the same duties. She worked to prepare for the Society's 1990 annual meeting which was held in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians, including managing computer records and coordinating with participants. She also agreed to serve as photographer for the SHFG.

In Winter 1990, Roger Trask stated that the University of Maryland SHFG Office had to close because the History Department did not have the resources to continue it. Trask hoped to make similar arrangements elsewhere. In the Summer 1992 *Federalist*, Charlene Bickford noted that pressure on university budgets made another such arrangement unlikely. However, in the Fall 1994 issue, Pat Harahan announced that a committee consisting of Jack Shulimson, Phil Cantelon, and Sam Walker had begun discussions with University of Maryland representatives to explore the possibility of resuming an association with the University. (To be continued.) To learn more about the SHFG Archives, or if you have additional information or documentation on this or other SHFG matters, contact Chas Downs at chasdowns@verizon.net

DIGITAL HISTORY

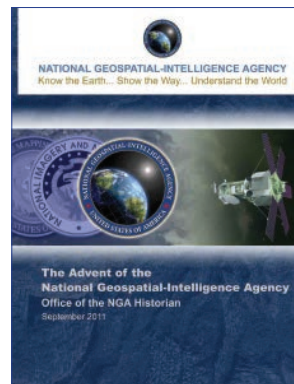
Intelligence History: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency's Online History *Benjamin Guterman*

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) has updated its history page at www1.nga.mil/About/History/NGAinHistory/Pages/default.aspx to include more information on the historical and technical development of geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), defined as “the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth.” The site also showcases the agency’s dynamic role in both national defense and such international concerns as global warming, disaster relief, famine, and refugee assistance. As geospatial intelligence continues to transform our global society in profound ways, we can surmise that this secretive agency now perceives it essential and beneficial to more fully explain its mission and its integral value to our national military and peacetime goals.

While the NGA’s mission is to provide “timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security,” its nonmilitary and humanitarian applications have expanded greatly. NGA Director Letitia A. Long sketches the breadth of the agency’s reach in the online volume *The Advent of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency*: “From the discovery of atrocities in Kosovo, to support for the cities hosting the Olympics, through the response to Hurricane Katrina, and our work in Haiti and Japan, NGA has provided critical GEOINT support when our nation needed it most.”

The online materials, many developed by agency Historian Gary Weir over the past year, focus on documenting the history of mapping and spatial intelligence, which had advanced dramatically in the 1990s. NGA Director James Clapper termed it GEOINT in 2003, recognizing the “confluence” of improvements in imagery, mapping, and spatial intelligence that enabled sophisticated new applications. Clapper sought “to make regional analytic overviews more robust and to embed NIMA [National Imagery and Mapping Agency] analysts throughout the combat support and intelligence community networks.”

Although founded in 1996 as NIMA, the NGA’s roots extend back to the nation’s founding. As Weir explains, its geospatial duties are based on such disciplines as geography, cartography, aircraft and satellite reconnaissance, physical oceanography, digital imaging, geodesy, weather forecasting, and imagery analysis—functions that have always supported national military preparedness and success. Weir’s extensive timeline (www1.nga.mil/About/History/NGAinHistory/Documents/timeline_final.pdf) is worth studying for its descriptive enumeration of major technical advances over the past 250 years. For example, World War I allies used thousands of tethered and manned observation balloons to chart the enemy’s trench line of the Western Front from the Atlantic to the Franco-Swiss frontier. In World War II U.S.



analysts joined the Allied Central Interpretation Unit of the Royal Air Force (RAF) to expand the capabilities in photographic analysis to identify troop strength and location, types of weapons deployed, and whether weapons were new, modified, or older models. In 2000, the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission acquired elevation data over about 80 percent of the Earth’s surface using “interferometric synthetic aperture radar.” We learn about the U2 airplane, capable of

“capturing image resolution of 2.5 feet from 60,000 feet above a target;” the 1960s CORONA program that provided photographs taken from space; and mapping cameras that provide “geodetically fixed points” for exact measurement and thus “actionable intelligence.”

Sidebars titled “Innovators and Leaders” and “Defining Moments” expand with stories of historic moments in intelligence work and key individuals and short narratives of their significance. We learn that the first aerial photo above the United States was taken on October 13, 1860, of Boston from a hot-air balloon; that aerial images taken on October 16, 1962, revealed Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba; and of the Landsat Program, ongoing since 1972, between the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to compile satellite imagery of the Earth’s surface, coastal shallows, and coral reefs. A story on Apollo 11, for example, notes the work of NGA’s predecessor agencies (such as ACIC and AMS—and later the Defense Mapping Agency) in developing “detailed maps and charts of the lunar surface, which provided NASA scientists and technicians precise coordinates and optional landing sites.”

Two publications are available for download. *Historical Handbook on NGA Leaders* (76 pp.) includes biographies of individuals who, Weir writes, “came together to initiate NGA-NIMA history in 1996.” *The Advent of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency* (Office of the Historian, Sept. 2011) provides an excellent overview of the agency, its past contributions, and its work. Five educational videos on the site delve into different aspects of the geospatial revolution, from GPS to private-sector and military applications.

Together, these excellent materials offer a wide-ranging but generalized basis for understanding the history and development of the NGA (one of 16 intelligence agencies). And while the site seems structurally rigid in design, it will allow for the addition of much new material, which one senses NGA leadership seems now interested in including. Links to a Facebook page, Twitter, and other social media platforms allow for communication and feedback. But the site understandably celebrates the history and positive contributions of the NGA and its predecessors. Sensitive issues such as the potential abuse of surveillance and privacy concerns are not discussed, except briefly and one-sidedly in privately produced videos. Critical bibliographic references are limited, so that serious researchers will have to search further to learn more. Nevertheless, the site is an important and rich starting point for learning the general outline of NGA’s technical achievements and history. ❖

Smithsonian NMAH's 50th Anniversary

As we mark the 50th anniversary of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (NMAH), we're reminded, as Curator David Haberstich notes in his recent blog, "just how ephemeral assertions of permanence can be in the museum world!" The Museum opened in 1964 as the Museum of History and Technology, but the name was changed in 1980 to its current one to reflect the concept that American history is more than the story of technological advances. The Museum features several exhibits to celebrate the anniversary, including one titled "Continuity and Change: Fifty Years of Museum History," a photographic collection assembled by David Haberstich, Curator of Photography at the NMAH Archives Center.

Reevaluations of the Museum's identity resulted from debates about collections and audiences, and reflections in preparation for the Bicentennial in 1976. The Museum has had a fractured identity. As Haberstich writes, visitors to the Mall side first encountered the Foucault pendulum in motion, symbolizing science. Those entering the Constitution Avenue side viewed the original "enormous Star-Spangled Banner." Evolving professional ideas favoring thematic displays over discipline-specific ones were critical at the time. The Bicentennial was a watershed moment that extended to other museums as well, requiring "new directions, or at least new emphases, new collecting initiatives, and new programs." That extensive work had lasting effects, leading to new collecting and exhibition activities devoted to U.S. immigration and ethnic history, plus the history of American popular culture, sports, and entertainment.

Haberstich's recollections about the planning meetings for his photographic exhibit take us into the collaborative



Actor Joel Grey (left) with Director John Gray at the ceremony for his donation of costumes from the musical "Cabaret," 2013.

decision-making processes. Some of his photographs were rejected. Debates on images revolved around content, composition, and even personal tastes and objections. An image of Columbian dancers at the Museum, to reflect "the increasing use of public programming in the Museum," was rejected because the male dancer's position appeared "ungainly." Haberstich and others convinced NMAH Director John Gray to overcome personal unease and accept an image in which he appeared with actor Joel Grey at a public ceremony for donation of costumes from the musical "Cabaret."

These personal reflections and general statements about changes at the Museum make for a useful, although sketchy and generalized, look at how the Museum has evolved and how it works. See the blog at <http://si-siris.blogspot.com/> Also, see an article by Steven Lubar on the history of collection policies at the Museum in the 2015 issue of *Federal History*: <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/federal-history-journal/>

William S. Dudley Honored

In 2013, the Naval Historical Foundation initiated the Commo. Dudley W. Knox Lifetime Achievement Medal to recognize a lifetime body of work in the field of naval history. Criteria for selection included the nominee's contributions to naval history scholarship, his or her mentorship to future scholars, and that individual's leadership in organizations supporting naval/military/maritime history. The inaugural presentation occurred in September 2013 at the McMullen History Symposium at the U.S. Naval Academy with Admiral Bruce DeMars presenting Knox Medals to Drs. Phillip K. Lundeberg, William N. Still, Jr., and James C. Bradford.

For 2014, the Tenth Maritime Heritage Conference at Norfolk, VA, provided the venue for the second set of Knox Medal presentations. Admiral DeMars presented awards to Drs. John B. Hattendorf, Craig C. Symonds, Harold D. Langley, and William S. Dudley. Dudley's leadership role with the SHFG certainly was a consideration for this recognition.

Early in 2015, the Naval Historical Foundation will request nominations from the membership to augment the current pool of previous nominees. Name(s) of the 2015 awardees will be announced at the organization's June annual meeting, and medal presentation will again occur during the September USNA McMullen History Symposium.



Former SHFG President Dr. William S. Dudley (left) following his receipt of the Naval Historical Foundation's Knox Medal from Foundation Chairman Admiral Bruce DeMars.

Making History

Army Historical Foundation

The Winter 2015 issue of *On Point: The Journal of Army History* is available. Articles include “Missilemen of the Cold War: A Brief History of the 246th Field Artillery Missile Battalion (Corporal),” by Michael J. Brodhead; “The BGM-71 TOW Missile,” by Matthew J. Seelinger; “Emory Upton,” by Vince Hawkins; “The 199th Infantry Brigade,” by Patrick Feng; “Fort Polk Museum, Fort Polk, Louisiana,” by Fred Adolphus; “Hospitals Go to War: The U.S. Army’s Affiliated Hospital Program in World War II,” by Lt. Col. Clayton R. Newell, USA-Ret.; “Camp Lucky Strike, France,” by Nick McGrath.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration recently recognized a significant anniversary in the evolution of its authorities as December 2014 marked the 100th anniversary of the Harrison Narcotics Act, the starting point for federal drug law enforcement. These efforts have been pushed by the DEA’s Museum (<http://www.deamuseum.org/index.html>).

Director of the DEA Museum Sean Fearn and his staff maintain the agency’s permanent exhibit in Arlington, VA, as well as other venues, especially “Target America” (<http://www.targetamerica.org/>), which has been a well-received travelling exhibit since 2002. They have also been developing three mobile drug education exhibits in Afghanistan; conducting oral history interviews with retired employees; building the Museum’s archive collections; producing *A Tradition of Excellence*, a 40th-anniversary history of DEA published in 2013; and hosting a number of regular history-related lectures for DEA personnel and the public.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI Historian John Fox will be producing several stories related to the centenary of World War I and stories on the 50th anniversary of the Voting Rights Act and related FBI investigative activities for *FBI.gov*. The Society of Former Special Agents published a history-themed calendar and hosted a commemoration of the FBI’s role in World War II, recognizing a radio intercept post the Bureau created on Long Island to serve its anti-Nazi work.

History Associates Inc.

Senior Historian Jason H. Gart, Ph.D., has been named Deputy Director of Litigation Research. Dr. Gart has been with History Associates (HAI) since 2007 and has successfully directed an array of research and analytical projects, including many in support of litigation clients. In his new role, Dr. Gart will be working closely with Litigation Research Director Mike Reis and other team members to provide corporate and governmental clients and their counsel with historical research and analysis for legal issues, regulatory compliance, and public relations.

HAI served on the project team that developed exhibits for the newest exhibit pavilion at The National WWII Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana. The 32,000-square-foot Campaigns of Courage: European and Pacific Theaters pavilion opened December 13, 2014, with the Road to Berlin: European Theater Galleries exhibit, which focuses on America’s role in the campaign to defeat Nazi Germany—from the landings in North Africa through the surrender of German forces in May 1945. The new exhibits tell the story through artifacts, oral histories, technology, and immersive environments. History Associates obtained images from more than 25 different repositories, including the National Archives, the Imperial War Museum in London, and the Bundesarchiv in Germany. Research also took

Thinking About History

“Historical thinking—and not just by those who call themselves historians—can and should inform practice and policy today. . . . It [history] is a critical science for questioning short-term views, complicating simple stories about causes and consequences, and discovering roads not taken.”

– DAVID ARMITAGE

The Guardian, October 6, 2014 (<http://www.theguardian.com/education/2014/oct/07/why-politicians-need-historians>)

“While an oral history interview is indeed individual and deeply personal, history as lived and written isn’t. It’s relational, it’s social; and part of our job, I submit, is to make clear the connections between the “I” of the interview and the “we” of the rest of the world. And to do so by making sense of both the experiential and the subjective, the documentary and the textual, expressed in an interview.”

– LINDA SHOPES

“Insights and Oversights”: Reflections on the Documentary Tradition and the Theoretical Turn in Oral History,” *The Oral History Review* 41, no. 2 (Summer/Fall 2014), 268.

“[E]nvironmental sustainability is within the purview of historical inquiry and should be an integral piece of public history education and practices. . . . Narratives can help maintain continuity and connections to a place where the environment no longer behaves the same way it had for generations. Historians can help to heal the broken narrative and offer hope by emphasizing change and resiliency rather than technological or environmental determinism.”

– LEAH S. GLASER

“Let’s Sustain This: A Review,” *The Public Historian* 36, No. 3 (August 2014), 130–131.

them to sources that seem less obvious, such as the Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library—one exhibit panel illustrates how Vonnegut drew upon his prisoner-of-war experience when writing *Slaughterhouse-Five*. Website: www.historyassociates.com.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The NASA Headquarters History Office has completed its renovation, which includes increased storage space. Efforts have begun to establish an archival/history program at Goddard Space Flight Center, starting with plans for an archival/reference collection program. Plans have begun to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Glenn Research Center in 2016.

NASA Ames Technology Transfer Historical Image Gallery, 1976 to 2012, is now online with 50 examples of transfers, including photos and detailed captions. See <http://www.nasa.gov/content/nasa-ames-tech-transfer-gallery>. New publications include *Archaeology, Anthropology, and Interstellar Communication*, ed. Douglas A. Vakoch (NASA SP-2013-4413, 2014); *Historical Analogs for the Stimulation of Space Commerce*, by Roger D. Launius (NASA SP-2014-4554, 2014); *Aeronautics and Astronautics: A Chronology, 2010*, by Meagan Flattery (NASA SP-2013-4037, 2014), and *Hubble’s Legacy: Reflections by Those Who Dreamed It, Built It, and Observed the Universe with It* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 2014).

National Archives and Records Administration

NARA has named Michael Ellzey as the new director of the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum in Yorba Linda, California. The library had been without a director for over two years since the departure of Timothy Naftali. Ellzey is a Vietnam War-era veteran, former executive director of the San Jose Arena Authority, former executive director of the Golden Gate Park Concourse Authority, and most recently served as assistant city manager in Irvine, where he supervised the Orange County Great Park. Also, The Nixon Library released online on November 6, 2014, 193 days of former White House Chief of Staff, H.R. (Bob) Haldeman's diary.

The Center for Legislative Archives has produced a free Mobile App and eBook on Congress and the Bill of Rights. The new publication titled *Congress Creates the Bill of Rights* consists of three elements: an eBook, a mobile app for tablets, and online resources for teachers and students. Each provides a distinct way of exploring how the First Congress proposed amendments to the Constitution in 1789. The Center has thousands of records that show how the ratification of the Constitution necessitated the creation of the Bill of Rights, and how the creation of the Bill of Rights, in turn, completed the Constitution. The eBook is available for download at (<http://www.archives.gov/legislative/resources/bill-of-rights.html>) and available in iTunes and the iBookstore. The app is available for download on your iPad in the App Store. The online resources for teachers are available on our website.

Visa Investigation Records of the Shanghai Diaspora Communities, 1946–1951. In September 2012, the National Declassification Center (ANDC) began to review the classified visa files of the American Consulate General in Shanghai, China (National Archives Identifier 2123997) as part of ANDC's backlog declassification program established by Executive Order 13526. These visa records embody the worldwide displaced and stateless persons population migration and Jewish Diaspora that occurred in the years immediately following World War II. Many applicants were refugees who fled the Civil War in Russia, or Nazi persecution in Poland and Germany. Other applicants were from émigré families who had lived in Shanghai for generations. This digital release project posts only a small volume of the total 6.5 cubic feet of records, 113 of the estimated 1,300 case files, in digital format, but also aims to facilitate research by providing applicant name listings for each box. It also creates a web resource of links to libraries and repositories whose collections include similar records, finding aids, and topic guides on Shanghai refugees, and represents a commitment by ANDC to post additional digital copies of case files as they become available. See <http://www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/shanghai-visas/>

National Declassification Center

The NDC has released a listing of 240 entries that have completed declassification processing between June 30 and October 10, 2014, and are now available for researcher request at the National Archives. This release consists of records from both military and civilian agencies.

Highlights include:

Department of the Treasury, Executive Secretariat Files, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), Office of Public Affairs, Subject Files

United States Marine Corps, Third Marine Division, Command Chronologies, 1965 – 1969,

National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics (NACA), Numerical File of Documents,

United States Air Force, Assistant Chief Of Staff, Intelligence, Intelligence Report Files,

United States Agency for International Development, Country and Subject Files, and

Atomic Energy Commission, Washington Liaison Office, Official Correspondence

Requests to access the newly released records or to order copies should be directed to Archives II Reference at 301-837-3510 or archives2reference@nara.gov.

National Institutes of Health

The NIH has opened a new exhibit featuring seven drawings by Spanish scientist-artist Santiago Ramon y Cajal at the Porter Neuroscience Research Center. Cajal was an artist and anatomist, and is considered the father of modern neuroscience. *NIH Record* notes that, "His advances in neuroanatomy, brain pathology and developments defining the nervous system led Cajal to provide evidence of 'neuron doctrine,' which is the basis for modern neuroscience. Cajal shared (with Italian pathologist Camillo Golgi of 'Golgi stain' renown) the 1906 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine." NINDS senior investigator Dr. Jeffrey Diamond stated that, "Cajal was able to show beautiful, elegant structures of individual neurons and link the structure of those neurons to their function." The Cajal exhibit at PNRC, developed and sponsored by NIH's Office of NIH History in the Office of Intramural Research, will be open through April 2015.



Santiago Ramon y Cajal

National Museum of the American Indian

The Museum has posted the next essays in the "Indians at the Post Office" online exhibit. A new theme titled *Legends and Lore*, contains the following essays to explain murals: *The Return of Annie Oakley* by Paul C. Chapman; *The Early Moving Pictures* by Henry Schnakenberg; *Hiawatha Returning with Minnehaha* by Frances Foy; *Legend of the Singing River* by Lorin Thompson; and *The Wedding of Ortez and SaOwana-Christmas, 1540*, by Joseph Pollet. New essays have also been posted in the themes of *Indian Lifeways and the Non-Native Artist, and Encounter*. See this exhibit and ongoing project at <http://postalmuseum.si.edu/indiansatthepostoffice/index.html>

National Museum of American History

The Museum has developed a website that documents the African American struggle for freedom and equal rights over the critical 100-year period of 1863–1963. The two dates serve as touchstones. Just as the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 initiated the legal end of slavery the March symbolized a new and wider era of support for equality. The site is an illustrated introduction to the milestones and major themes associated with those dates. Topics include a background to slavery and the Civil War; the Emancipation Proclamation; freedom celebrations; the impact and legacy of emancipation, including the 15th Amendment, poll taxes and Jim Crow, and the Ku Klux Klan; the 1941 March on Washington; demonstrations in 1963; organizing the 1963 March; and highlights of the March itself. The photographs include many rarely seen, and the documents, posters, and paraphernalia, make this a useful and evocative overview. Students and teachers can also download the iPad App "Changing America: To Be Free." Visit <http://americanhistory.si.edu/changing-america-emancipation-proclamation-1863-and-march-washington-1963>

National Museum of Health and Medicine

The National Museum of Health and Medicine offers free docent-led introductory tours on the second and fourth Saturday of every month from 11 a.m. to noon. No reservations required; meet in the Museum's front lobby. The National Museum of Health and Medicine is located at 2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

National Preservation Institute

The Institute, a nonprofit organization, has released its schedule of classes for the period January–December 2015. Classes include “The Recent Past: Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Resources,” “Native American Cultural Property Law,” “Conflict Management and Negotiation Skills for Cultural and Natural Resource Managers,” and “Section 106: An Introduction.” Classes are taught at locations nationwide. For course descriptions and registration, visit www.npi.org

Naval History and Heritage Command

The Naval History and Heritage Command presents the first 12 volumes of its award-winning series *Naval Documents of the American Revolution*. These more than 16,000 pages contain the words of actors in the drama of the Revolution, through diaries, letters, petitions, and ships' logs, as well as muster rolls, orders, official reports, and newspaper accounts. The collection includes American, British, French, and Spanish points of view and gives voice to common seamen, civilians, women, and slaves as well as policy makers, political leaders, and naval and military officers. All 12 volumes in PDF format can be downloaded for free at: <http://www.history.navy.mil/NDAR/index.html> Vol. 12 hardcover purchase: <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>

Smithsonian Institution Archives

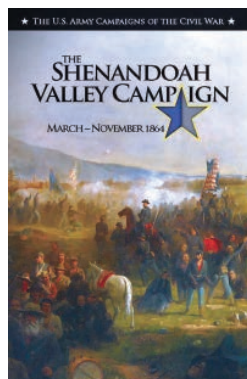
Pamela Henson, Director of the Institutional History Division at the Smithsonian Institution Archives was awarded the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service by Smithsonian Secretary G. Wayne Clough, on December 4, 2014. Dr. Henson has been at the Smithsonian since 1973 and is the historian for the history of the Smithsonian.

U.S. Army Center of Military History

Robert J. Dalessandro is leaving his position as chief of military history at the Center of Military History to lead the American Battle Monuments Commission. He notes in the fall issue of *Army History* that one of the most important recent accomplishments has been the project to collect, index, and test records of Army operations in Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF), Iraqi Freedom, and New Dawn. He writes, “This collection will support the ongoing Chief of Staff–directed OEF project aimed at a first turn on the history of this conflict, along with future histories, and veterans' claims.”

The Fall 2014 issue of *Army History* can be viewed online at www.history.army.mil/armyhistory/index.html Articles include “The Infernal Balloon: Army Aeronautics During the American Civil War,” by Joseph C. Scott; “Maj. Julian Cook's Courage Under Fire: Crossing the Waal River and the Battle of Nijmegen,” by Dieter Stenger; and “With Hammers & Wicker Baskets: The Construction of U.S. Army Airfields in China During World War II,” by Raymond E. Bell Jr.

The Center has published *The Shenandoah Valley Campaign, March–November 1864*, by Raymond K. Bluhm Jr. It covers Union and Confederate



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military operations in the Shenandoah Valley region of southwestern Virginia, and in Maryland and Washington, DC, during the last full year of the Civil War. *Campaigns in Mississippi and Tennessee, February–December 1864*, by Derek W. Frisby, begins with an examination of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Meridian Expedition, often called a dress rehearsal for the more famous March to the Sea. Frisby concludes his study with a narrative of the pivotal Battles of Franklin and Nashville. Also new is *The Chesapeake Campaign, 1813–1814*. It examines a pivotal series of military operations during the War of 1812, many of which remain unknown to most Americans. This volume is part of a seven-volume commemorative series on the war. All volumes are available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or call (202) 512-1800 or toll-free 1-866-512-1800.

U.S. Forest Service

The Forest Service recently began restoring a historic warming hut at the Ski Bowl resort in Government Camp, Oregon, on the Mt. Hood National Forest. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the warming hut in 1937 to provide a place for skiers to warm up and obtain refreshments. Most of the stonemasons hired by the forest during that time helped build the Timberline Lodge, a National Historic Landmark on Mt. Hood.

USFS Historian Lincoln Bramwell's new book is titled *Wilderburbs: Communities on Nature's Edge* (University of Washington Press, 2014). It examines the allure and dangers of living within deserts and forests, including “Unpredictable water supplies, threats from wildfires, and encounters with wildlife.”

U.S. Marshals Service

In 2015 the service celebrates its 225th Anniversary, looking to September 24, 1789, as its birth date. Events and commemorations are planned to take place throughout the year. Historian David Turk has added more content from the Service's vault to its website at <http://www.usmarshals.gov/history/index.html>. On November 14, USMS representatives will be on hand in New Orleans for the unveiling of the Ruby Bridges statue at the former William Frantz School, where deputies escorted her in 1960.

Veterans Health Administration

The VA's Historic Preservation Office is reviewing the draft manuscript of a history book on Pershing Hall, a former American Legion Post that was transferred to VA by Congress in the 1990s. They are also overseeing development of two historical interpretive exhibits as Section 106/110 remediation: one is on a site pertinent to Cold War history—the former Air Force Satellite Control Facility (most recently known as Onizuka AFS)—that has been transferred to VA; the other is Menlo Park, the first World War I-era veterans hospital established and formerly known as Army's Camp Fremont.



The FEDERALIST

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Federalist Calendar

Apr. 8–11, 2015. Western Social Science Association (WSSA). 57th Annual Conference, Portland, OR. Visit <http://www.wssaweb.com/conferences.html>

Apr. 9–12, 2015. Society for Military History (SMH). “Conflict and Commemoration: The Influence of War on Society.” Montgomery, AL. Renaissance Montgomery Hotel & Spa. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/conf/futuremeetings.html>

Apr. 15–18, 2015. National Council on Public History (NCPH). Annual Meeting. Nashville, Tennessee. Visit <http://ncph.org/cms/conferences/2015-annual-meeting/>

Apr. 16–19, 2015. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting. St. Louis, MO. America’s Center Renaissance St. Louis Grand Hotel. Visit <http://www.oah.org/?it=meetings-events/annual-conference/future-annual-meetings/>

Apr. 24–25, 2015. The Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG). “Across the Great Divide: Historical Research in a Digital World.” Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, Shepherdstown, WV. Visit <http://shfg.org/shfg/events/annual-meeting/>

June 25–27, 2015. Society for History of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Annual Meeting. Arlington, VA. Visit: <https://shafr.org/conferences/annual/2015-annual-meeting>

July 16–19, 2015. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 37th Annual Meeting. Raleigh, North Carolina. Visit <http://www.shear.org/future-conferences/>

Aug. 16–22, 2015. Society of American Archivists (SAA). 79th Annual Meeting. Cleveland Convention Center, Cleveland, OH. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/conference>

Sept. 3–6, 2015. American Political Science Association (APSA). Annual Meeting. “Diversities Reconsidered: Politics, and Political Science, in the 21st Century.” San Francisco, CA. Visit <http://community.apsanet.org/annualmeeting/home>

Sept. 17–18, 2015. History Department, United States Naval Academy. McMullen Naval History Symposium. Annapolis, MD. Visit www.usna.edu/History/Symposium

Oct. 22–23, 2015. Center for Cryptologic History. “A Century of Cryptology.” Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center in Laurel, Maryland. Call for Papers: Program Chair: Betsy Rohaly Smoot at ersmoot@nsa.gov

Apr. 7–10, 2016. Organization of American Historians (OAH). Annual Meeting. “On Leadership.” Providence, RI. Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings-events/meetings-events/call-for-proposals/>

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