



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

Second Series | Number 67
Winter 2020

SHFG
www.shfg.org

2020 TRASK LECTURE

Bill Williams, the 2020 Roger Trask Award Winner, was all set to give the Trask Lecture in March at our annual meeting. Unfortunately, like so many things, this was not possible.

Bill worked with his colleagues at the National Security Agency to record his Trask Lecture which is now available on the Society's YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8uTWpJuPag>). We would like to extend a special thank you to the National Security Agency for providing the recording and captioning the lecture.

Again, we congratulate Bill for his many achievements throughout his career and for this insightful lecture.

Educating Visitors and Keeping Vigil at the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site

By Robert Branting

In the dead of a North Dakotan winter, when the building creaks and groans under the strain of brutal north winds, I'll sometimes consider how lucky I am to work at a place of such unique history.

At the Oscar-Zero Missile Alert Facility four miles north of Cooperstown, North Dakota, officially known as the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site, working alone in the winter takes some getting used to. Our seasonal staff of interpreters and a summer maintenance person are treasured employees of the State of North Dakota and they make our tours smooth and memorable, not to mention have made a profound impact on my own life. It's tough not to get to know one another when you're up and down the elevator 50 feet below the surface all day.

Oscar-Zero, along with its associated former Launch Facility (missile silo) at November-33, attempts first to engage our guests in the heritage of the Cold War: Its roots, its meanings, and its storied events—such as the Cuban Missile Crisis. If this sounds familiar, our sister site is in South Dakota—the quite similar Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. We both have Missile Alert Facilities and Launch Facilities. At times on social media, we express our “inferiority complex” (in jest) when compared to that amazing and well-visited site. Oscar-Zero however is, with some irony, architecturally much larger, and can accommodate many more visitors. Our goal here in the basic form is to help tell the story of the Cold War



The missile silo at the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site.

specifically in North Dakota.

I am originally from Nebraska, living in the shadow of the vaunted Air Force Strategic Air Command much of my life—even after the command deactivated. I'd cherished visits to the SAC Museum as a youth and became somewhat obsessed with a lesser known base in Nebraska at Lincoln—devoting a good deal of time in discovering “what was”. I'd developed a website back in June 2000 hoping to reach out to veterans and learn more about the 100 or so B-47 Stratojet bombers that once made Lincoln home. Twenty years later, the work will culminate in “A Mighty Force for Peace: A history of the former Lincoln Air Force Base”—my first book.

Beyond Lincoln however, North Dakota had

See “*Minuteman Missile*” cont'd on page 5

INSIDE

Educating Visitors and Keeping Vigil	1	The History Professional	8
President's Message	2	Conserving Our Navy's Submerged Cultural Heritage	10
Editor's Note	3	A Tale of Two Totems	12
COVID-19 at shfg.org	4	Recent Publications	14
PEP Releases Historical Videos	4	Making History	16
National Portrait Gallery Presents Major Exhibition	6	Calendar	20
Meet Ike	7		

The **FEDERALIST**

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

(ISSN 0736-8151)

Published Quarterly

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

Current and back issues are available to members at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/Federalist>. Content listings for all issues are posted at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/page-18090>.

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

Society for History in the
Federal Government
P.O. Box 14139
Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044-4139

SHFG Officers

President

Elizabeth Charles
shfg.primary@gmail.com

Vice President

Mattea Sanders
shfg.vicepresident@gmail.com

Past President, Kristin Ahlberg

Secretary, Kristin Mattice

Membership

Eric Boyle
SHFGmembership@gmail.com

Treasurer, Mandy A. Chalou

Executive Council, Joel Christenson,
Kenna Howat Felix, Kristina
Giannotta, Richard Hulver, Julie I.
Prieto, John H. Sprinkle, Jr.

e-Bulletin

Elizabeth Charles
shfg.bulletin@gmail.com

The FEDERALIST

Editor, Thomas Faith
shfgfederalist@gmail.com

Web Site: www.shfg.org

Visit us on Facebook and
Twitter @SHFGHistorians



President's Message

Elizabeth Charles

2020 rolls on with all its challenges and inexplicability.

As I write this, a few days before Thanksgiving and the upcoming December holidays, I lament that we will not be able to have our usual SHFG holiday party. It is always a nice time to see old colleagues and meet new people—a way to connect with each other. I'm not sure about all of you, but I miss seeing friends, family, colleagues. I miss being in the office regularly and the scholarly engagement that it brings. I miss Society functions and meetings.

Again, I want to congratulate our 2020 award winners, and thank everyone who participated in our virtual awards ceremony in October. It was exciting to recognize such excellent projects and scholarly works on federal history. It was also a great pleasure to virtually see Society members and award winners. A reminder that Bill William's

excellent Trask Lecture is available on our website!

In the meantime, the Society is keeping busy. In October, a few of us had a virtual chat with American University Public History students about SHFG and what it is like to be a federal historian. We will continue this series in the spring with more directed discussions with specific agencies and offices. Engaging with the new generation of public history scholars is vital to keep the Society growing.

We continue to look for ways to keep our membership engaged virtually. We are planning for some type of virtual meeting in the spring. We are not yet sure of the format. Stay tuned! We are planning some other winter and spring virtual events. I am thinking about a series of talks or short panels over Zoom. If you or anyone in your office has a project they would like to discuss, a new book or article to present, or something else of note, please let us know.

I want to wish all of our members a healthy and safe holiday season. And mostly, I wish for all of us and for the Society a much better 2021!

Dear SHFG Members and Colleagues:

The Society is facing difficult financial challenges, and I write today to ask if you will consider making a donation to the Society - large or small.

Aside from memberships, our primary revenue stream is our annual meeting. Since the cancellation of the meeting in March 2020, the Society has remained solvent. However, we are now at a crossroads as to whether we can provide our usual annual support to organizations like the National Coalition for History, National History Day, and others.

The ecosystem of small non-profit groups is struggling during these difficult times, and we do all depend on each other.

If you can give \$10, \$25 or more, this would help us increase our operating budget while we determine how to proceed for 2020-2021. We have a donation page on our website: <https://shfg.wildapricot.org/Donate>

As always, we appreciate our members and your continued effort to promote federal history and the incredible work of federal historians.

Warmest regards,

Elizabeth Charles

SHFG President

2020-2021

Editor's Note

It is with some sense of déjà vu that I compose this editor's note. It was during the last presidential transition four years ago that I wrote my first editor's note for the winter 2016 issue of *The Federalist*. The landscape for federal historians has changed considerably since then. A recent series of executive orders has impacted several areas of federal historical work, including the "Executive Order on Building and Rebuilding Monuments to American Heroes," the creation of the "President's Advisory 1776 Commission," the "Executive Order on Combating Race and Sex Stereotyping," and the "Executive Order on Creating Schedule F in The Excepted Service"—which will potentially impact those of us who are engaged in policy support activities within the Federal Government. Most if not all of these executive orders are expected to end with the current administration, but the hard work of educating agency leaders and the public about the repercussions of such top-down directives must continue. I hope that history practitioners, with the energy and versatility we display in the wide variety of work that we do, are up for the task.

In this issue of *The Federalist* **Robert Branting** describes his work educating visitors about the Cold War at

the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site. **Shanna Daniel**, Archaeological Conservator at the Naval History & Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch, explains the effort to identify and conserve artifacts that are believed to have been recovered from Lt. Oliver Hazard Perry's lost schooner *Revenge*. In our History Professional feature, **Jan Seidler Ramirez** discusses her work as the founding Chief Curator and Executive Vice President of Collections at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum in New York City. The National Portrait Gallery announces a major new exhibition on the First Ladies of the United States, and the National Archives focuses on resources related to President Dwight D. Eisenhower for the opening of the Eisenhower Memorial in Washington, DC. This issue of *The Federalist* also highlights the Department of the Interior Museum's new blog by reprinting its inaugural post, "A Tale of Two Totems."

Comments and suggestions are welcome at shfgfederalist@gmail.com or on Twitter [@faithtomfaith](https://twitter.com/faithtomfaith).

New Podcast

Consolation Prize

Created by the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University

In 1792, the U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the consular service.

Consuls were appointed to cities and towns all over the world in order to serve the interests of Americans who passed through those places. They were uniquely situated to comment on and involve themselves in the commercial, legal, political, and personal affairs of Americans living or traveling abroad. *Consolation Prize* is a podcast dedicated to telling the stories of these consuls, and connecting their stories to the wider world in which they lived.

Available at <https://consolationprize.rrchm.org/>



Special Thanks to Members who help Sustain SHFG at the Patron Level!

Kristin Ahlberg	Jessie Kratz
Edward Angel	Maarja Krusten
Carl E. Ashley	Judson MacLaury
Philip L. Cantelon	Maeva Marcus
Elizabeth C. Charles	James McNaughton
Pete Daniel	Michael C. Reis
John Dickson	Stephen Rockwell
David Ferriero	Terrance Rucker
Kristina Giannotta	Jeffrey Stine
Terrence J. Gough	J. Samuel Walker
Donald Hall	Zack Wilske

COVID-19 at shfg.org

The Society is gathering articles and information on how various agencies, departments, and offices responded to the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020. They are available at <http://shfg.org/Covid-19>, including recent additions from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM).

From the Defense Logistics Agency: “Combating the Coronavirus: DLA Efforts to Defeat COVID-19, February 1, 2020–June 30, 2020” tracks the Defense Logistics Agency’s role in helping the federal government respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. As the buyer of ventilators and personal protective equipment for the Defense Department, DLA had the expertise and purchasing power to conduct contracting actions for the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Health and Human Services. Over the first four months of the crisis, the agency supplied army and navy hospitals deployed to coronavirus hotspots across America, flights organized by U.S. Transportation Command to bring much-needed PPE material into the country, aircraft carriers in the Pacific either struck by the virus or quarantining to prevent its outbreak, and over 15,000 nursing homes. In addition, contracts written by DLA prevented small businesses from having to close their doors and refilled national stockpiles depleted early in the crisis. While accomplishing all this provision, other elements of the agency developed new ways of tracking on-hand medical material for the federal government, proposed a mechanism for the Joint Staff to decide who in the Defense Department received what PPE when, came up with new ways to manufacture protective equipment, and processed donations from U.S. corporations. The Defense Logistics Agency was able to

accomplish all this support due to the mobilization of resources during the crisis and structural, financial, and acquisition decisions made long before it hit.

From the National Library of Medicine: Since January 30, 2020, when the World Health Organization declared the SARS CoV-2 disease (COVID-19) to be a public health emergency of international concern, the National Library of Medicine’s Web Collecting and Archiving Working Group has been collecting a broad range of web-based content about the emerging pandemic for preservation in an Internet archive. Like NLM’s other Global Health Events web collections, this content will have enduring value as a multifaceted historical record for future study and understanding of this event. “The National Library of Medicine Global Health Events Web Archive, Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic Collecting” describes the scope of the COVID-19 project; some of the content captured from websites, blogs, and social media; collecting criteria and methods; and related COVID-19 collecting efforts by other groups. The growing collection—2,500 items as of June 30, 2020—chronicles the many facets of the pandemic: epidemiology; vaccine and drug research; disease control measures and resistance to them; effects of the pandemic on health care institutions and workers, education, commerce, and many aspects of social life; effects for especially vulnerable groups; role of health disparities in infection and mortality; and recognition of racism as a public health emergency.

Read “Combating the Coronavirus,” “The National Library of Medicine Global Health Events Web Archive” and other articles on how various agencies, departments, and offices responded to the COVID-19 pandemic at <http://shfg.org/Covid-19>.

PEP Releases Historical Videos

The Public Education Project (PEP) of SHFG is pleased to announce that it has completed the two historical videos as promised in the article “SHFG’s New PEP Committee” in the Summer/Fall issue of *The Federalist*. One is a brief mini-documentary about the exciting early years of the EPA, making extensive use of the EPA’s Documerica photography project. The other is an engaging, illustrated interview that Senate Historian Emeritus Don Ritchie conducted with Sam Walker, retired SHFG-prize winning Historian of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Walker talks about the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant crisis of 1979.

The videos are available on the Society’s YouTube page. (<https://www.youtube.com/user/SHFGHistorians/featured>) In the text below the video window for each you will see a link to a brief questionnaire that invites your thoughts and comments (click on “more” to find it). We would love to hear from you, and we will take your feedback seriously.

If you want to know more about the PEP or become involved, email us at pep.shfg@gmail.com.

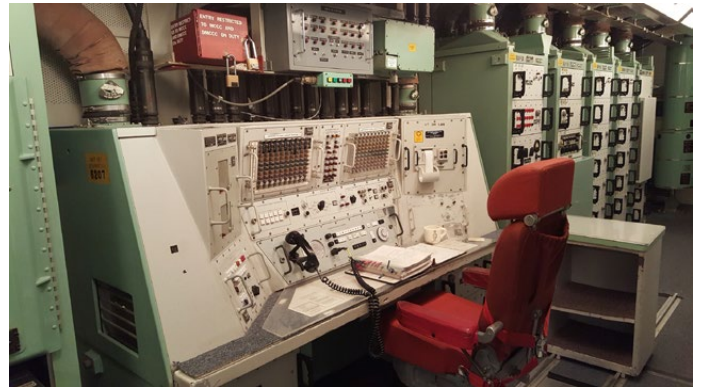
“Minuteman Missile” from page 1

truly always stood out as a Cold War historical juggernaut. I’d tried my hand at computer support before returning to school in hopes of pursuing history. I would receive my bachelor’s in Tourism Management in 2011 (after an internship with an amazing staff at, yes, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, those other guys). Working a few years as a groundskeeper, I’d kept up with Lincoln studies but found myself “Google Earthing” nationally significant Cold War sites after work. The Anti-Ballistic Missile system near Nekoma, North Dakota, was a favored view. So were the somewhat recently shuttered Grand Forks Minuteman sites along with the very much active Minot Minuteman sites. When the position of Site Supervisor of the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site came open, I’d applied and lucked out. I’d never expected to find a position in history, but thanks to wonderful references and a manager who looked beyond my lack of historical profession, I moved to the North.

It’s difficult to express the feeling of standing in a former Spartan missile field near that shuttered Nekoma pyramid (maybe like a kid visiting Disney World for the first time) and much the same goes to observing current Minuteman missileers on alert at a site near Minot. At 35, I’d figure it fair and now timely to say they look so young. I’ve had the chance to stand near Fortuna Air Force Station (a former air defense radar site) in the far, far northwest of the state and look on into the expanse of Canada. During quiet days, I can sometimes look up and see drones flying from Grand Forks, a base of substantial Cold War history. In that regard, it is remarkable to stand at a crossroads of monumental Cold War history in the Peace Garden State but also note the technology beyond. North Dakota, in my three years here, has proved itself a state that cherishes its past but is ready and proceeding in its efforts to embrace the future.

This leaves Oscar-Zero as very much an oddity in the State Historical Society of North Dakota system of historic sites. We were not involved with the Old West like our Fort Buford, nor share the tragic tale of Indian boarding schools like our Fort Totten, instead Oscar-Zero embraces the later half of American Cold War thinking. Within the historic deployment of Minuteman missiles in the early 1960s, the 15 control centers and 150 missile silos of the Grand Forks complex more closely resembled Kennedy Administration nuclear policies of “flexible response” and “counterforce” than those built earlier, those moreover embracing Eisenhower ideals of “massive retaliation”. Simply, Oscar-Zero represented a more exciting advancement in technology along with a more survivable construction than previous sites. The missile wing here represented some the last missile silos ever built by the United States.

Back in the present, we are quite fortunate to have a resource other historic sites could only dream of—our individuals who worked the missile field are still alive. Occasionally, we will have a veteran on tour who can say so much more to the group than we ever could. We are embracing that oral history in order



Top: A deputy’s status console from the Launch Control Center.

Above: The Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site in winter.

to save some of those stories. We’re also reaching out to youth via STEM projects in rocketry and flight, all the while maintaining our overall effort to inspire all generations into learning more about the complex story of the Cold War and what it meant to not only North Dakota, but humanity.

After November 1st, my seasonal staff departs, and those first weeks of isolation are something different. There are sometimes by-appointment visitors, but weeks can transpire without sight of another human being. An “assistant supervisor” provides company during the snowstorms that strike and the too-soon darkness of winter days, a *Castaway*-like volleyball.

I could not fathom my younger self seeing where he would end up, drinking coffee and watching snowplows battle drifts from a Minuteman missile site Security Control Center. History was some far-off dream one could spend free time on but probably never pursue a career in—it was just too hard to find meaningful work. A blustery wind chill of -58 below could never dampen that realization—truly living a dream at a site I am passionate about. Just a tan house set back from menacing barbed wire, a loudly flapping American flag providing the only color in a sea of white, in the middle of nowhere. I can’t think of anywhere else I’d rather be.

Robert Branting is the Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site Supervisor.

National Portrait Gallery Presents Major Exhibition: “Every Eye Is Upon Me: First Ladies of the United States”

The Smithsonian’s National Portrait Gallery has announced “Every Eye Is Upon Me: First Ladies of the United States,” the first major exhibition to explore the historical significance of this prominent position through the mode of portraiture. The exhibition will span nearly 250 years, from Martha Washington to Melania Trump, and will feature more than 60 portraits of the First Ladies, alongside related ephemera including iconic dresses. “Every Eye Is Upon Me: First Ladies of the United States” is one of 11 exhibitions dedicated to women presented by the Portrait Gallery over a five-year period (2018–2022), and is part of the Smithsonian American Women’s History Initiative, “Because of Her Story.” On view Nov. 13 through May 23, 2021, the exhibition is curated by Gwendolyn DuBois Shaw, the National Portrait Gallery’s senior historian and director of history, research, and scholarly programs.

The exhibition’s title references a quote from an 1844 letter written by Julia Gardiner Tyler to her mother after she married President John Tyler. The Portrait Gallery’s presentation uses Tyler’s quote as a point of departure to examine the responsibilities and significance First Ladies have had since 1789, when Martha Washington became the first woman to fill the role. The exhibition will highlight the women who entered the White House through marriage alongside others who were relatives or family friends recruited into service such as Dolley Madison, who served as White House hostess for Thomas Jefferson before James Madison. Through portraiture, the exhibition will shed light on the stories and personalities of each sitter, focusing on the myriad of challenges they faced and their greatest accomplishments.

“These remarkable women by and large set aside self-interest to devote themselves to the responsibilities of being ‘First Lady,’ a complicated, non-electable role that continues to adapt with each beholder,” Shaw said. “The portraits included in this exhibition visualize the difference between these women, revealing fascinating details about the worlds in which they moved and the historical moments in which they lived.”

Working closely with the White House and the National First Ladies’ Library, the Portrait Gallery exhibition will bring viewers closer to understanding the hardships and triumphs of the dozens of dynamic women who embraced, sometimes reluctantly, the duties of serving as hostess for the President of the United States. The selection of portraits and related ephemera will include paintings, drawings, photographs, sculptures, engravings and a video installation of photographs by contemporary photographer Annie Leibovitz. The exhibition will also include items of clothing worn by Mary Todd Lincoln, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Nancy Reagan and Michelle Obama.

In addition to displaying some of the most iconic images of



Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis by Boris Chaliapin. Gouache, watercolor, colored pencil and graphite pencil on paperboard. 1960-1961. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; gift of Time magazine.

First Ladies in the Portrait Gallery’s collection, “Every Eye Is Upon Me” will feature important loans from the White House, the National First Ladies’ Library, and the U.S. Department of State, as well as several presidential sites and libraries and private collections. This is the largest presentation of First Lady portraiture to take place outside of the White House.

The exhibition will be accompanied by robust educational programming, and the National Portrait Gallery and Smithsonian Books will co-publish a richly illustrated book, *First Ladies of the United States*, which will serve as a companion for the exhibition along with the recent volume *America’s Presidents* (2017).

“Every Eye Is Upon Me: First Ladies of the United States” is made possible through the support of the Smithsonian American Women’s History Initiative, Morgan Stanley, Robert and Arlene Kogod, and the generosity of many other donors.

Meet Ike

The following was posted at the National Archives AOTUS Blog on September 18, 2020, by David S. Ferriero:

“I come from the very heart of America.”

– Dwight Eisenhower, June 12, 1945

At a time when the world fought to overcome tyranny, he helped lead the course to victory as the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. When our nation needed a leader, he upheld the torch of liberty as our 34th president. As a new memorial is unveiled, now is the time for us to meet Dwight David Eisenhower.

An opportunity to get to know this man can be found at the newly unveiled Eisenhower Memorial in Washington, DC, and the all-new exhibits in the Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kansas. Each site in its own way tells the story of a humble man who grew up in small-town America and became the leader of the free world.

The Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum is a 22-acre campus which includes several buildings where visitors can interact with the life of this president. Starting with the Boyhood Home, guests discover the early years of Eisenhower as he avidly read history books, played sports, and learned lessons of faith and leadership. The library building houses the documents of his administration. With more than 26 million pages and 350,000 images, researchers can explore the career of a 40+-year public servant. The 25,000 square feet of all-new exhibits located in the museum building is where visitors get to meet Ike and Mamie again...for the first time. Using NARA’s holdings, guests gain insight into the life and times of President Eisenhower. Finally, visitors can be reflective in the Place of Meditation where Eisenhower rests beside his first-born son, Doud, and his beloved wife Mamie. A true encapsulation of his life.

The updated gallery spaces were opened in 2019. The exhibition includes many historic objects from our holdings which highlight Eisenhower’s career through the military years and into the White House. Showcased items include Ike’s West Point letterman’s sweater, the D-Day Planning Table, Soviet lunasphere, and letters related to the Crisis at Little Rock. Several new films and interactives have been added throughout the exhibit including a D-Day film using newly digitized footage from the archives.

In addition to facts and quotes, visitors will leave with an understanding of how his experiences made Ike the perfect candidate for Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe and the 34th President of the United States.

The Eisenhower Memorial, which opened to the public on September 18, is located at an important historical corridor in Washington, DC. The 4-acre urban memorial park is



Top: Eisenhower Memorial statue and sculptures, photo by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Above: Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum, Abilene, Kansas.

surrounded by four buildings housing institutions that were formed during the Eisenhower Administration and was designed by award-winning architect, Frank Gehry. In 2011, the National Archives hosted Frank Gehry and his collaborator, theater artist Robert Wilson in a discussion about the creation of the Eisenhower National Memorial.

As part of the creative process, Gehry’s team visited the Eisenhower Presidential Library and drew inspiration from the campus. They also used the holdings of the Eisenhower Presidential Library to form the plans for the memorial itself. This also led to the development of online educational programs which will have a continued life through the Eisenhower Foundation. Visitors to both sites will learn lasting lessons from President Eisenhower’s life of public service.

The History Professional *An Interview with Jan Seidler Ramirez*

Jan Seidler Ramirez, PhD, is the founding Chief Curator and Executive Vice President of Collections at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum in New York City. Under her guidance over the past 16 years, the Museum's collection has grown to include thousands of objects, artworks, photographs, films, oral histories and audio artifacts, architectural relics, and other primary evidence materials relevant to 9/11. She previously served as Museum Director at the New-York Historical Society, where she helped to conceive and grow its "History Responds" collection in the early aftermath of the September 11th attacks. Prior to that, she was Deputy Director of Collections and Chief Curator at the Museum of the City of New York.



Jan Seidler Ramirez

Interview by Thomas Faith

What are your duties at the National September 11 Memorial & Museum?

As Chief Curator from the outset of the Memorial Museum project, I've led the charge to build a permanent, multidisciplinary collection that would convey the reality and legacy of the 9/11 attacks, anchored in their human impact. Wearing the added hat of EVP of Collections, I oversee the documentation, cataloging and interpretation of these assets, the work of the innovative team managing their preservation, cultivation and maintenance of trusted relationships within our diverse stakeholder community, and the creation and updating of our polestar Collections Management/Acquisition policy. This living document enables the Museum to strengthen and extend its collection strategically as a resource relevant to understanding 9/11's ongoing legacy. The mass homicide committed on September 11th is over. The day's repercussions are not.

Is there a particular aspect of your personal or professional experiences that you think most influences your approach to your current position?

The longer my museum career in the "practice" of history, the truer the truism that the Past is Prologue, or at the very least, alive in the present. The 9/11 terror attacks and today's novel Corona virus are not the same threats. However, both were abrupt, lethal invasions that found us unprepared. Each provoked insecurity and pervasive grief, and disordered daily routines. Their societal trauma has been deep, and unresolved. At the Memorial Museum, 9/11's pain and losses are not soft-pedaled. But nor are they our dominant emphases. The narrative encountered by visitors unfolds through the lens of 9/12, emphasizing the response to, navigation through, and rebound from an ordeal that launched the 21st century. It's not a straight shot to resilience, and the aftermath of 9/11 was beset with challenges and controversy. But its human hallmarks also included collective grit, cooperation, resourcefulness and altruism. We persevered, with adjustments, as we will demonstrate again through this global health crisis.

What do you think are some strengths of the September 11 Museum's collection?

The Museum occupies the archeological cavity or "artifact"

of the disappeared World Trade Center. The authenticity of our setting generates an exceptional chemistry between the site's skeletal vestiges and the once-native objects restored to it. The collection's "material witness" holdings, which are especially deep, speak wordlessly to the awful physics of the terror attacks. Such hard evidence is telegraphed through aircraft fragments, battered rescue vehicles, torn and twisted remnants of architectural steel, and massive "composites" representing the compressed, heat-fused remains of successive floors of the Towers. Perhaps more poignant are the several thousand human-scaled objects entrusted to the Museum by victim's friends and relatives—including recovered personal effects. These attest to the intimate workings of terrorism on everyday people caught in the maelstrom of 9/11. Other strengths are the diverse oral histories captured with bereaved family members, survivors, disaster responders, volunteers, investigators and members on the military, and an archive of indelible sound-records from the day, among them, voice-mail messages left for loved ones by those in extremis.

What online projects has the museum undertaken?

The Museum offered a variety of on-line ventures pre-Covid19, exemplified by our signature *Anniversary in the Schools* webinar. This September, it drew close to 350,000 attendees from all 50 states as well as 35 countries and territories abroad. *Inside the Collection* (<https://collection.911memorial.org/>), our catalogue portal, has logged heightened use as a remote tool for accessing collection content, which we've augmented steadily since mid-March. The Artists' Registry, introduced a decade ago as an on-line database and virtual gallery, has also experienced brisk traffic. Over the past 7 months almost everything has transitioned to an on-line variant, from public programs, teachers' workshops and special exhibitions to the annual benefit dinner and our traditional May 30th ceremony marking the conclusion of recovery and cleanup operations at Ground Zero. Perhaps the stand-out among these newest offerings are a series of virtual tours, including virtual field trips geared towards students and educators. Facilitated via a Zoom platform, the format has freed visitors from the geographical obligation of traveling to lower Manhattan to experience the Memorial and Museum. A host of digital offerings are available to sample on 911memorial.org/explore.

What considerations do you make when helping a public audience interpret the history of September 11?

During the 8 years of planning, building and installing the National September 11 Memorial Museum, the operating assumption was that most of future visitors would cross the threshold importing a direct memory of the indelible day acknowledged in our institutional name. That expectation has dissolved. Today, we are welcoming ever more from the Successor Generation: those born after, or too young to have personal recollections of the September 11th attacks even though they inherited the consequences. How should they infill the vow to “Never Forget 9/11” if they weren’t alive to remember it? Introducing “Gen Z” to the history of 9/11 is the keystone of the Museum’s current K-12 and curriculum development offerings. (As a cohort, today’s school-aged kids are likely to know more about conspiracy theories spawned around 9/11 than any corroborated fact connected to the events.) Programs have also been tailored to address generational transition within government branches and investigative/intelligence agencies that were immersed in the response to 9/11. Newcomers did not endure the storms that galvanized their senior leadership yet will be expected to implement policies and pursue priorities emerging from that cascade of events. As incoming recruits, they, too, require a historical framing to better comprehend and contextualize the mission assigned to them.

How did disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic affect your work?

As the division of the institution most dependent on, and dedicated to hands-on contact with the collection (often working together in small teams—in enclosed galleries, storage spaces, conservation workrooms, and conference rooms) disruption has been our everyday reality. After the Museum’s enforced hibernation, we monitored the collection via surrogate eyes supplied by our baseline security and facilities staff, who retained site access while the rest of us complied with home-quarantine and non-essential travel directives. As curators, conservators and collections managers, we adapted as best we could to the necessity of virtual communications and collections care, learned new tech skills on the fly, and scrambled to troubleshoot and address ever-evolving circumstances beyond our control. Throughout, we supported one another—and our donors and stakeholders—with as much good cheer as could be mustered. Routines, visitors and cherished colleagues were sorely missed. On a more positive note, once the Museum landed its firm reopening date after Labor Day, never was there a more energized campaign of Ultra Cleaning led by our eager Collections crew. They devoted 870 + hours to dusting, vacuuming and preparing hundreds of objects for re-launch in the galleries—running through countless cartons of gloves, masks and HEPA filters.

What steps has the September 11 Memorial & Museum taken to safely reopen?

The 9/11 Memorial and Museum reopened in stages, under modified hours and occupancy mandates, each adhering to State and City guidelines during these provisional times. In accordance

with state reopening guidelines, the outdoor Memorial plaza went back on-line first, on July 4th. Situated below it (and sharing the Covid19-era designation of “attractive nuisance” along with our peer cultural institutions), the Museum resumed welcoming visitors with timed entry tickets on September 12th. This was a day after our annual anniversary observances were held on site for 9/11 families and invited dignitaries, this year’s guests adhering to the “new abnormal” of entry temperature checks, mandatory wearing of masks, and continual social-distancing reminders. Like most urban museums, we haven’t yet met our daily capacity. For New Yorkers and tri-state residents who’ve been hesitant to come in the past and contend with crowds or their own emotions, this is actually an optimal time to explore the Memorial Museum. The space feels tranquil. The Historical Exhibition galleries, normally densely populated with visitors, are easy to maneuver.

What are some things you hope to accomplish at the September 11 Memorial & Museum in the next few years?

Next September will mark the 20th anniversary of 9/11, a milestone that—pre-March 2020—had guided planning for a year’s worth of initiatives claimed under that banner. Due to the fallout of Covid19, some have now been cancelled, deferred or scaled back. Nonetheless, we are committed to delivering our mainstay commemorative and educational programs while exploring alliances with other groups and organizations to leverage this important opportunity for national reflection. Also under creation is a new historical exhibition about the events and repercussions of 9/11 made available to communities through a partnership with the American Library Association. So, please stay tuned! On the curatorial front, we continue to build the collection to reflect the sobering human health toll from exposure to World Trade Center contaminants. This effort documents the escalating fatalities among rescue and recovery workers at Ground Zero in particular. It also aims to gather evidence of the positive gains made by survivor activists who, joined by a core group of elected officials, took the cause to Capitol Hill and prevailed—more than once—in securing Victim Compensation Fund support to help those sickened, disabled and dying as a consequence of their service at the three September 11th crash sites.

Finally, what is your favorite aspect of your duties?

Like many large Museum collections, ours is catalogued by the asset type, medium, maker, date, use and provenance. Principally, however, it’s an archive of human stories hinged to a notorious calendar date. Over the years, it has been fascinating to hear the limitless ways in which individuals use “things” to connect themselves to the watershed events of 9/11 and weave quite profound meaning from the encounter. I’ve never tired of logging in these associated narratives. Donors have been from all walks of life, spanned multiple generations, hailed from across the United States and a diversity of other places around the world. Even when artifacts repeat themselves—whether shoes worn by survivors, shovels used by recovery workers, or wallets traced to victims—no two have shared the same backstory or nuanced association. The democracy of the Museum’s collection is extraordinary.

Conserving Our Navy's Submerged Cultural Heritage

By Shanna Daniel

In 1996, Naval History & Heritage Command (NHHC) Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) was founded due to a growing need for the Department of the Navy to study and preserve its submerged cultural resources. Today, UA manages, researches, conserves, and interprets the Navy's collection of sunken and terrestrial military craft around the world. This includes over 2,500 shipwrecks and 15,000 aircraft wrecks dating from the American Revolution to the nuclear age and beyond. It is a significant and fragile collection of resources that not only has historical value, but are often considered war graves and may contain unexploded ordnance, state secrets, or environmental or public safety hazards. As such, the Navy's general policy towards these wrecks is to leave them undisturbed encouraging *in situ* preservation. The Navy's ship and aircraft wrecks remain government property regardless of their location or passage of time, and sunken military craft are afforded further protections from unauthorized disturbance under the Sunken Military Craft Act. However, we understand there are instances when disturbance and artifact recovery is either justified or necessary, for those instances, NHHC has a permitting program. The program can authorize disturbance and/or artifact recovery for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes.

UA's mission is comprised of four main functions: cultural resource management and policy, archaeological and historical research, conservation and curation, and public outreach. A recent and ongoing project involving a 200-year-old wreck off the coast of Rhode Island, believed to be Lt. Oliver Hazard Perry's lost schooner *Revenge* highlights how every facet of UA's mission comes together to preserve and promote the U.S. Navy's rich history.

The schooner *Ranger*, built by Baltimore's William Price in 1805, was purchased by the Navy in 1806 and renamed *Revenge*. In 1807, *Revenge* was sent to the Atlantic coast and assigned to the New York Flotilla. In 1809, Lt. Oliver Hazard Perry, who would later be hailed as a naval hero during the War of 1812, became commander of *Revenge*. In January of 1811, during patrolling duties, *Revenge* encountered heavy fog off the coast of Rhode Island and ran aground on a reef of rocks. Heavy material, such as the cannons and anchor, were jettisoned to try to lighten the ship and refloat her, but to no avail. After all Sailors and most of the property was removed, she was left to fall apart on the reef; a large portion eventually slipped down the reef and sank in deeper waters. The Navy considered *Revenge* a loss and her location had been long forgotten until a group of local divers began to search for the wreck.

Using historical documentation describing the sinking of *Revenge*, local Connecticut divers attempted to locate the wreck. In August 2005, they discovered four cannon, two carronades, an anchor, and other concreted artifacts. The discovery, determined



Image 1: 151207-N-ZZ999-046 WATCH HILL (Dec. 15, 2015) George Schwarz, an underwater archaeologist with Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), surveys the potential wreck site of USS *Revenge* in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Watch Hill, R.I. The magnetometer data will complement side scan sonar data collected by NHHC, Naval Undersea Warfare Center Engineering and Diving Support Unit, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in 2012, providing a more comprehensive assessment of the wreck site. *Revenge*, a schooner commanded by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, ran aground on Jan. 9, 1811 in heavy fog. Charlie Buffum and Craig Harger discovered the possible *Revenge* wreck in August 2005. (U.S. Navy photo by Blair Atcheson/Released)

likely to be a Navy shipwreck, prompted the divers to contact NHHC UA. With the information provided by the local divers, NHHC began to assess the origins of the artifacts. In 2012, NHHC began a cross-collaboration with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) Engineering and Diving Support Unit, and the local divers to survey the site. The team used an autonomous underwater vehicle to collect side scan sonar, multibeam echosounder, and video data in order to better understand the wreck site. In 2015, NHHC and the local divers conducted another survey to collect magnetometer data over the site to map any possible guns or ballast (*Image #1*).

Two years later, in order to gain further evidence for the theory that these items once belonged to the *Revenge*, UA archaeologists along with Navy divers from NUWC and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 12 Detachment Newport, Rhode Island documented the site further and recovered a 6-pounder cannon in 2017 and a carronade in 2018. The artifacts were transported to the Archaeology and Conservation Laboratory (ACL) located at NHHC Headquarters in Washington, DC for documentation, analysis, conservation, and curation (*Image #2*). This phase of the project is where my specialty as an archeological conservator comes into play.

A conservation and curation program is a critical component of any underwater archaeology program. For UA, this responsibility falls to the ACL. Artifacts from submerged sites can vary greatly in condition depending on the environment as well as the artifacts' material makeup. As an archaeological conservator with the ACL, I guarantee that proper conservation processes are



Image 2: 170526-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (May 26, 2017) A 6-pounder cannon arriving at Naval History and Heritage Command's Archaeology and Conservation Laboratory. The cannon is thought to be part of the wreck of USS *Revenge* and is currently undergoing conservation at the Washington Navy Yard. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)

provided for each artifact to ensure stabilization for long-term curation and/or display. The overall conservation process begins with an initial artifact assessment and documentation followed by scientific analysis, conservation treatment, and ending with a final documentation phase. Currently, the ACL has more than 27,000 artifacts, of which 7,400 artifacts are on loan at qualified museums and institutions in the U.S. and internationally. At any time, we have between 20-40 artifacts going through different stages of conservation in the lab.

Once the two heavily concreted guns arrived at ACL, archaeological conservators immediately placed them in an alkaline solution to help inhibit further corrosion development and begin the desalination process. Documentation and photographs noting the artifact's weight, measurements, description, and condition were also taken at this time. The first phase of treatment, known as desalination, involves the diffusion of soluble salts (chlorides) out of the artifact and into the solution. Desalination is crucial to ensure chloride-triggered corrosion does not occur after treatment. Conservators regularly monitor the chloride levels to know exactly how much is being removed. For larger artifacts like cannon, this phase can last up to five years or more to ensure the diffusion of salts is completed before removing it from the solution.

During the desalination process, mechanical cleaning can begin. Most artifacts recovered from a marine environment are often covered in thick layers of hard material known as concretions. Formed over time as the artifact corrodes; concretions are created as the corrosion products interact with sediment, marine life, and other particulate in the water, building up rock like layers that encase the artifact. The hard covering helps protect and preserve the artifact underwater and can sometimes contain other small artifacts embedded within the concretion layers. To remove concretions, conservators frequently use small pneumatic tools called air scribes. We proceed slowly and carefully over the artifact without harming the surface or any other artifacts within the concretion layer (*Image #3*).

Archaeological conservators began removing the thick concretion on both the cannon and carronade which led to some



Image 3 (above left): 171210-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (Dec. 12, 2017) Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) conservator Shanna Daniels removing concretion from the 6-pounder cannon. (U.S. Navy photo by Jake Thatcher/RELEASED)

Image 4 (above right): 170817-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (Aug. 30, 2017) Naval History and Heritage Command conservator with the Underwater Archaeology Branch uncovered rope around the cascabel knob of a 6-pounder cannon during the cleaning process. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)

Image 5 (below): 170526-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (May 26, 2017) The 6-pounder cannon before mechanical cleaning by conservator at Naval History and Heritage Command. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)



Image 5 (above): 171206-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (Dec. 6, 2017) The 6-pounder cannon after mechanical cleaning by conservator at Naval History and Heritage Command. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)

exciting finds. The cleaning process on the 6-pounder cannon revealed rope used for recoil of the cannon around the cascabel knob (*Image #4*), fragments of a tompon around the bore opening, and two rope wads inside the bore. Full de-concretion of the cannon took several months revealing a surface that has not been seen in more than, an estimated, 200 years (*Image #5*). Unfortunately, no clues such as maker or foundry marks to help with dating were discovered. However, continued research by UA found the cannon closely resembles the Armstrong pattern 6-pounder associated with the Revolutionary War and used for some time after the war.

Conservators are now focusing on de-concreting the carronade (*Image #6*). During the first few weeks of cleaning, conservators observed some markings on the top back half on the carronade. After cleaning this area, foundry and maker marks came into view. The markings show that this was a British carronade due to the crown in between the “12” and “P” with a date of “1798”. The letters “WG” below the date possibly correlates to Wiggins and Graham who were large ordnance contractors in London during this time (*Image #7*). While neither provide “smoking gun” evidence to confirm the identity, they both further support the site as the remains of *Revenge*. Conservators will continue cleaning the carronade and work closely with the archaeologists to gain more insight on the markings.

NHHC’s mission is to preserve and present an accurate history of the U.S. Navy—each project UA embarks on has that as the ultimate goal. For the *Revenge* project, work continues much in the same way it has since we were first notified by the divers; we continue historical analysis and conservation on both guns and plan for future site visits to retrieve more data, and possibly more artifacts, in order to fully document the site. If we’re able to confirm the identity of the wreck site as Lt. Perry’s *Revenge*, UA will be able to write the final chapter for a pivotal event in our Navy’s history and better contribute to the understanding of the Navy’s and the nation’s underwater cultural heritage.

Shanna Daniel, M.A., is an Archaeological Conservator at the Naval History & Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch.



Image 6 (top): 181003-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (Oct. 3, 2018) Prior to cleaning, heavy concretion is visible on a carronade found off the coast of Rhode Island. The carronade is undergoing conservation at the Naval History and Heritage Command’s Archaeology and Conservation Laboratory. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)

Image 7 (above): 191218-N-NO147-001 WASHINGTON (Dec. 18, 2019) During removal of concretion from the carronade by Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) conservator Shanna Daniel, foundry and maker marks were revealed, providing supporting evidence to NHHC Underwater Archaeologist that the cannon may be from the wreck of *Revenge*, the schooner lost in 1811. (U.S. Navy photo by Shanna Daniel/RELEASED)

A Tale of Two Totems

The following is the Department of the Interior Museum’s inaugural post at their new blog, reprinted here with permission. Read it and future blog posts at <https://www.doi.gov/interiormuseum/>.

Since 1931, employees and visitors to the Secretary of the Interior’s suite have walked past two story poles. While many comment upon the boldly-painted raven, fish, and other carved figures depicted, few realize their cultural importance and historical connections to the Department of the Interior’s headquarters building.

A Secretarial Request

The year was 1931, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, MD (1875–1949) was serving in President Herbert Hoover’s Cabinet as the thirty-first Secretary of the Interior. Wanting to showcase Alaska Native artistry and promote interest in what was then the Alaska Territory, Secretary Wilbur sent the following telegram on February 3, 1931, to territorial governor George A. Parks (1883–1984):

Please advise whether you can supply two totem poles about eight or ten feet high for use in [the] Office of the Secretary of [the] Interior by April 15 [, 1931]. Cost would have to be less than one hundred dollars each.

Governor Parks immediately contacted Haida master carver John Wallace for an estimate, suggesting that he might enlist renowned Tlingit carver Jim Rudolph for the work. Wallace instead offered to carve the poles himself, conveying that Rudolph was elderly and therefore would not be able to secure such large trees and put in the long hours necessary to meet the April 15 deadline. Within two days, Governor Parks had responded to Secretary Wilbur confirming that the commission was set for two, eight-foot poles at the cost of \$90 apiece. The governor added, “I am sure the totems will be well worth the price. It takes about 15 days to carve a pole after the logs have been obtained. They are carved from Alaska cedar and oftentimes they spend as much as a week selecting the proper trees.”

When completed, the poles were taken to Seattle and—to save time—freighted cross-country versus shipped through the Panama Canal. Arriving in Washington, DC, on April 14, *The Chief's Daughter* and *The Raven* were promptly installed at the entrance to Secretary Wilbur's office, then situated in the headquarters building across Rawlins Park from where the departmental offices stand today. When the current Interior headquarters building opened to employees in early 1937, the poles were moved to their present location flanking the portal to the Secretarial suite.

John Wallace, Haida Master Carver

John Wallace (c. 1858–1948) was a third-generation Haida carver. He was the only one of his five siblings to express an interest in his artistic heritage. Although Wallace twice left home in pursuit of an education, his father ultimately persuaded him to return and become a master carver.

Wallace had six children with his wife of 22 years. When she passed away, Wallace remarried and had six more children and adopted a seventh. He was active with The Salvation Army and helped to build schools, homes, and churches all the while accepting commissions to produce totem poles, canoes, and other works.

At the age of 80, Wallace's reputation as a carver earned him an influential role with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). From 1938 to 1942, the CCC and the U.S. Forest Service deployed to locations throughout Alaska to retrieve, conserve, and document totem poles. They gathered them in newly-created totem parks—like the Hydaburg Totem Park—and carved replicas of poles that could not be salvaged or repaired. As the only craftsman involved in the project with prior experience carving totem poles, Wallace led the crews.

At the invitation of the Department of the Interior's Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Wallace and his son Fred also demonstrated their carving skills at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco. The pole they crafted there would go on to grace the

entrance of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City as part of a landmark exhibition, *Indian Art of the United States*. Today, that pole is in the collection of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board's Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

The Poles

These two story poles carved for the Department of the Interior in 1931 are not meant to "read" as linear accounts but rather suggest key figures and themes in associated legends. Both poles embrace the concept of protecting natural resources from insensitivity and greed. *The Chief's Daughter* is a morality story about the consequences of treating others cruelly. *The Raven* is a cautionary tale about false pretenses.

In the wake of shipping his story poles to the Department of the Interior, Wallace sent an explanation of the poles' iconography, and we are fortunate to have detailed descriptions and versions of the two legends in Wallace's own words:



INTR 02447

Iconography of *The Chief's Daughter*, as related by John Wallace

- ◀ The daughter of the chief
- ◀ A fish known to the Indians as bullhead [similar to catfish or sculpin]. In this story, the fish represents the creatures of the world in which life exists.
- ◀ The chief, father of the daughter. The hat he is wearing is one which the chiefs wore when they were in great trouble.
- ◀ A whale killer.* In this story, the whale killer acted as a messenger for the chief to find his daughter.

*Historical note: While the carving resembles a seal, the whale killer in this context is believed to be an orca/killer whale.

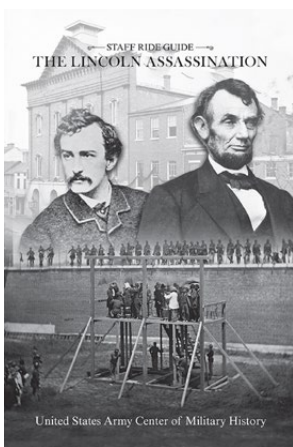
Iconography of *The Raven*, as related by John Wallace

- ▶ The Raven is the good spirit. He is thought to have been the creator of the world, the maker of the creeks, trees, and all living. Some of the very old Indians looked on the raven as a god.
- ▶ The daughter of the spirit of the creek. Note the fish in her hair.
- ▶ The bird represents the creek watchman and is a servant of the spirit of the creek. The bird is a friend of man and the salmon. It warns the spirit of the creek of oncoming danger to the salmon from wild animals and frogs. In order to protect the salmon at spawning time, it will fly over the water and cause it to rain. This raises the waters in the creeks and drives the bears and other fish-eating animals away from the spawning grounds and thus protects the fish.
- ▶ The spirit of the creek [has] the spirit of the salmon in his ears. He is the ruler of the salmon and the creeks. The frog in his mouth is an enemy of the fish and is being destroyed by the spirit of the creek.



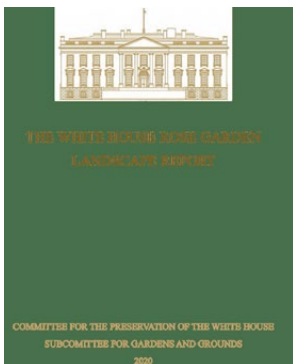
INTR 02446

Recent Publications



The U.S. Army uses the staff ride as a tool for professional development, honing the critical thinking and decision-making skills of contemporary soldiers, and enabling them to learn and gain insights from the past. Army educators have employed staff rides to provide soldiers and civilians a better understanding of past military operations, the complexities and vagaries of warfare, and military planning.

The Lincoln Assassination Staff Ride Guide offers significant political, strategic, legal, and military lessons. Revisiting the historic sites associated with the assassination's planning, execution, and aftermath—including the site of the conspirators' trial by military commission, viewed through the eyes of the actual participants—affords students insights into decision making under immense pressure and the human condition during times of crisis. For more information and to purchase visit <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/staff-ride-guide-lincoln-assassination>.



Located within the grounds of the White House, the Rose Garden is one of the most recognizable landscapes in the United States, if not the world. While past presidents such as Truman and Eisenhower held occasional press briefings and events in the Garden, President Kennedy was the first to fully use the Garden as an official space. Subsequent presidents have used the Garden as a backdrop for

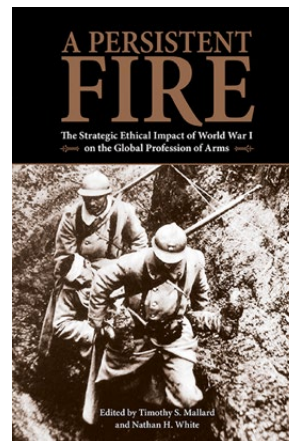
speeches, events, and announcements. The Rose Garden encapsulates the many roles that the White House provides on a daily basis: home and residence of the president, center of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, a living museum of American history, and a setting for official functions.

The *White House Rose Garden Landscape Report* constructs a comprehensive plan for the future management and treatment of the Rose Garden, including presentation of a conceptual master plan. While the Garden is part of President's Park, its unique location and historical importance have led to the necessity of a separate report.

The *Report* is in two parts, to fully build a comprehensive concept plan. The first part explores the historical background of the site, and those who contributed to the Garden's development. The second half, provides information related to the garden's

historic, cultural, and environmental context. These findings are analyzed, evaluated, and lead to a series of future design and maintenance guidelines to ensure the site's aesthetic, historic and cultural significance for future generations.

Additionally, the report holds many interesting and informative historical photographs, maps, and illustrations that provide a complete historic reflection of the important place the White House Rose Garden has been throughout its many changes. For more information and to purchase visit <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/white-house-rose-garden-landscape-report>.

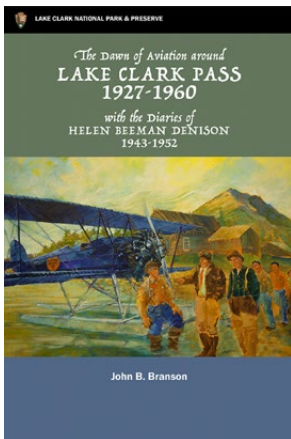


The Strategic Ethical Impact of World War I on the Global Profession of Arms is the core message of this comprehensive and philosophical representation of what occurred during World War I on the battlefield, the incredible loss of human life, and the resulting development of increasingly more powerful and destructive military weaponry.

Author Timothy Mallard writes eloquently: “The profession of arms in the 21st century is at significant risk of losing its status as a profession due to several salient factors. Because of the rapid development of technology in relation to warfare, for instance, there are growing questions as to how much control human beings will retain of future combat, particularly given the speed of decision-making required for victory on the modern battlefield. As well, with the rise of new geopolitical and military coalitions, many are concerned as to how much war will remain an act of and in accordance with the political interests, values, and histories of individual nation-states, especially considering the thornier problem of developing the same for coalitions or allied forces.”

Written during the centennial year of World War I, Author Mallard provides an in-depth review and analysis of the impact this particular “world war” has had on every aspect of modern warfare; from philosophy and rationale for war, weaponry, strategic operations and the nature of inter-nation alliances. For more information and to purchase visit <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/persistent-fire>.

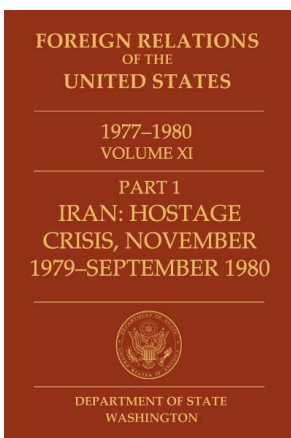
The Dawn of Aviation around Lake Clark Pass 1927-1960 with the Diaries of Helen Beeman Denison 1943-1952, by John B. Branson, attempts to address the need to illuminate the early history of flight in the Lake Clark Pass area of Alaska, and to a lesser extent in the wider Bristol Bay region. The history of Port Alsworth and of the last two decades of Tanalian Point



(1930-1950), the predecessor village of Port Alsworth, has been defined by the accessibility of people and goods and services brought about by aircraft. The very reason for the existence of Port Alsworth was civil and commercial.

Enjoy this aviation historical resource that's primarily an effort to illuminate the early years of the development of aviation and its influence on the lives of the people who lived around Lake Clark and Nondalton Alaska. The Lake

Clark-Iliamna area was strategically situated halfway between the Anchorage commercial and transportation hub and the dynamic Bristol Bay commercial salmon fishery and the nascent sport hunting and sport fishing industries that commercial aviation enabled during the 1930s and 1940s. For more information and to purchase visit <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/dawn-aviation-around-lake-clark-pass-1927-1960>.



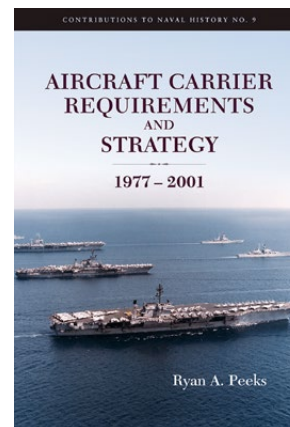
The Department of State released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977-1980, Volume XI, Part 1, Iran: Hostage Crisis, November 1979-September 1980*.

This volume is part of a *Foreign Relations* subseries that documents the foreign policy decisions of the administration of President Jimmy Carter. The volume documents the Carter administration's efforts to resolve the U.S.-Iranian crisis over the taking of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The absence of direct diplomatic communications between the United States and Iran during this period compelled the Carter administration to rely on a variety of official and unofficial intermediaries in its attempts to negotiate the release of the hostages. The administration considered and pursued a variety of diplomatic and economic strategies intended to convince the Iranian Government that it should take steps to end the crisis and secure the return of the hostages. Such moves included negotiations regarding the former Shah of Iran and his presence in the United States and other countries. The volume also documents Carter administration officials' consideration of military pressure strategies, while they concurrently developed operational plans to rescue the hostages. Lack of success in the negotiation efforts led President Carter to authorize a military rescue mission in April 1980. The volume documents the rescue operation's failure to free the hostages, as well as the Carter team's handling of the mission aftermath and their continued work to achieve a resolution to the hostage crisis. The volume concludes in early September 1980,

when Iran seated a new government and several leading Iranian officials publicly suggested their readiness to end the hostage crisis.

This volume was compiled and edited by Linda Qaimmaqami. The volume and this press release are available on the Office of the Historian website at <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1977-80v11p1>. Copies of the volume will be available for purchase from the U.S. Government Publishing Office online at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> (GPO S/N 044-000-02703-8; ISBN 978-0-16-095831-1), or by calling toll-free 1-866-512-1800 (D.C. area 202-512-1800). For further information, contact history@state.gov.



To anyone with an interest in naval history, or the decision process regarding how the Department of Defense (DOD), and specifically the Department of the Navy, establishes the need for and use of massive instruments of war, such as an aircraft carrier, this resource provides a comprehensive insight into the period of greatest change in the carrier force.

Aircraft Carrier Requirements and Strategy 1977-2001, by Ryan A. Peeks, looks at aircraft carrier requirements in the U.S. Navy between 1977 and 2001, covering the

Carter, Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Clinton presidential administrations. Technically speaking, in 2020, "requirements" refers to a specific process in the DOD's acquisition system, whereby the Joint Requirements Oversight Council ensures that acquisition programs align with the National Defense Strategy and "roles, functions, and missions in current or future operations," but the word is used here in a more informal manner. Instead, this book examines the process by which the Navy, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff, Congress, and presidential administrations determined how many aircraft carriers the Navy needed, how to pay for and build those carriers, and what to do with those vessels once they were in service. Taking this wider view of defense resourcing and planning will allow readers to see how the Navy fit in the wider national security picture. For more information and to purchase visit <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/aircraft-carrier-requirements-and-strategy-1977-2001>.

GET INVOLVED!

SHFG is seeking enthusiastic members to serve on committees and to help with events.

For more information, please visit our website and fill out a questionnaire!

<http://shfg.wildapricot.org/Volunteer>

Making History

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress is bringing the voices of workers throughout the country to listeners with “America Works,” a new podcast series that celebrates the diversity and tenacity of the American workforce during a time of economic crisis and transition. Each 10-minute episode of “America Works” introduces listeners to an individual worker whose first-person narrative adds to the wealth of our shared national experience. Available on Apple Podcasts, Stitcher and at loc.gov/podcasts.

Department of the Interior

On September 2 at the U.S.S. North Carolina, President Donald J. Trump and U.S. Secretary of the Interior David L. Bernhardt designated the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, as the first American World War II Heritage City. The designation recognizes the countless contributions of the women and men who stepped into the workforce to support America’s successful campaign during World War II. The U.S.S. North Carolina was the most decorated battleship of World War II, and the city of Wilmington, known as, “The Defense Capital of the State,” was home to several strategic defense industries, including the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company. The city more than doubled in population during the war as workers built 243 ships in five years and supported other rapidly expanding industries. The city also served as a critical training hub for each branch of the military. Today, the city hosts a variety of resources related to the home front story, including an adaptively used USO Building and several parks and monuments that interpret the wartime period.

The John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law by President Trump in March of 2019, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to bestow this honorary designation on at least one city or local jurisdiction annually in each state and territory, in order to recognize and ensure the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II. Any city, or other local jurisdiction, may be eligible for recognition as an American World War II Heritage City. Further information, including program information and nomination guidance, is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/americanheritagecity.htm>.

Department of the Interior Museum

U.S. Secretary of the Interior David L. Bernhardt announced the “homecoming” of two iconic works of art for long-term display in the Interior Museum after being loaned to other museums by Secretary Udall in the late 1960s. The panoramic masterpieces, *The Grand*



Canyon of the Yellowstone (1872) and *The Chasm of the Colorado* (1873-1874), painted by nineteenth century artist Thomas Moran and purchased by the U.S. Congress in the early 1870s, are intertwined with the history of the Department and shaped nineteenth-century public opinion of the American West. The seven-foot by twelve-foot landscape paintings anchor a new exhibition at the Interior Museum titled, *Thomas Moran & the ‘Big Picture.’* In capturing the natural beauty of Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon, these historic canvases forever framed the discourse on public lands and influenced the creation of America’s national parks.

The Interior Museum tells the stories of the Department’s multi-faceted mission, including America’s rich heritage of conserving and recreating on public lands. Recently, the museum completed a renovation that expanded its footprint by 2,000 square feet and created two new gallery spaces. One is the home of *Thomas Moran & the ‘Big Picture,’* in which the works are presented to highlight their historical connection and influence in land management. The other gallery will showcase changing temporary exhibitions featuring cultural and scientific collections managed by the Department’s bureaus and offices from across the nation.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has just released a new e-book by historian Theresa Kraus. *Civil Aviation Policy in Alaska, 1913-2018*, is a historical study of Alaska’s aviation system and how the FAA is working to make that system safer. It can be accessed online at https://www.faa.gov/about/history/media/Civil_Aviation_Policy_in_Alaska.pdf.

House of Representatives

In August 2020, we launched the redesigned Oral History section of the website. The new design makes it easier to browse all interviewees, filter by their positions and service dates, and access all available full transcripts in PDF format. The highlight of the redesign is a searchable database of oral history audio and video clips. Users can use a free text search and filter clips by events, themes, or interview subjects. With the new format, you can also explore our content thematically:

- In this election year, learn about paths Members have taken to Congress. What inspired them to run for office?
- Get insider stories on House Floor procedure and strategies for getting legislation passed.
- Listen to Members who conducted historical investigations and hearings discuss their experiences.
- Play clips of staff and Members discussing how they forged relationships among their Capitol Hill colleagues.

Hear history in the voices of those who lived it—and enjoy!

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has appointed Deborah Thomas as chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division. Thomas brings more than 20 years' expertise working with digital collections and coordinating several of the Library's signature programs. She has served as acting chief of the division since December 2019. Read more about her appointment at <https://www.loc.gov/item/prn-20-057/?loclr=ealn>.

The Library is collaborating with the photo-sharing site Flickr to significantly expand our documentation of American experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Whether you use a cell phone, a professional camera or graphic design software, we'd like to see your images of how the pandemic has affected your daily life and community. We invite you to contribute photographic and graphic art images to the Flickr group "COVID-19 American Experiences." (<https://www.flickr.com/groups/covid19americanexperiences/>) Library curators will review submissions and select images to feature in Flickr galleries and to preserve in our permanent collections. For more details visit <https://blogs.loc.gov/loc/2020/09/library-seeks-pictures-of-pandemic-experiences/>.

The public can now explore more than 1.5 million historical newspaper images online and free of charge. The latest machine learning experience from Library of Congress Labs, Newspaper Navigator (<https://news-navigator.labs.loc.gov/search>) allows users to search visual content in American newspapers dating 1789–1963. The user begins by entering a keyword that returns a selection of photos. Then the user can choose photos to search against, allowing the discovery of related images that were previously undetectable by search engines. For decades, partners across the United States have collaborated to digitize newspapers through the Library's Chronicling America website, a database of historical U.S. newspapers. The text of the newspapers is made searchable by character recognition technology, but users looking for specific images were required to page through the individual issues. Through the creative ingenuity of Innovator in Residence Benjamin Lee and advances in machine learning, Newspaper Navigator now makes images in the newspapers searchable by enabling users to search by visual similarity. Read more about this project at <https://www.loc.gov/item/prn-20-060/?loclr=ealn>.

Marine Corps University Press

In 2010, MCU Press published the first issue of *Marine Corps University Journal*, to serve as the bridge between the military Services and the professional military educators, strategists, and historians within the greater Department of Defense community. During the ensuing years, the press and the journal have evolved to offer innovative and active content that



continues to serve as a forum for interdisciplinary discussion of national security and international relations issues and how they impact the Department of Defense, the Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps. Now, 10 years later, we see the need to evolve and offer a wider base for those conversations to take place. To celebrate this 10-year anniversary and to reflect the journal's change in focus over time, the journal has been renamed the *Journal of Advanced Military Studies (JAMS)* to honor the constant innovation of our content, our authors, and the topics we present to our readers. *JAMS* will continue to offer readers thematic, biannual issues that encourage and continue the debates happening across Marine Corps University, the Services, and the Department of Defense. Read it at <https://www.usmcu.edu/MCUPress/MarineCorps-University-Press/>.

National Archives and Records Administration

Thanks to the generous donation from an anonymous donor, NARA collaborated with our digitization partner to launch the Indigenous Digital Archive's Treaties Portal on Indigenous People's Day, October 12, 2020. This website provides public access to digital copies of NARA's series of ratified Indian Treaties. We worked with Dr. Anna Naruta-Moya and her team at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture (MIAC) in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to make this access happen. The ratified Indian Treaties, numbered 1–374, were transferred to the National Archives from the Department of State in the late 1930s. They are housed in a specially protected area within the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and are not pulled for use in the Central Research Room. Over 50 of the treaties are written on large sheets of parchment and several contain pictographs, drawings/maps, and wampum. Visit the Indigenous Digital Archive's Treaties Portal at <http://digitatreaties.org/>.

The National Archives has been awarded the 2020 National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) Organization Innovation Award, recognizing its Digital Preservation Framework as "a vital tool of great, if not critical, utility to international stewardship programs and practitioners." The NDSA announced the award during their online Digital Preservation conference. The NDSA initiated its Innovation Awards in 2012 to recognize, honor, and encourage innovation in the field of digital stewardship and preservation <https://ndsa.org/awards/>. These awards acknowledge excellence of national or international significance by individuals, projects, organizations, future stewards, and educators. The National Archives Digital Preservation Framework documents and shares the National Archives' recommended preservation actions for over 500 file formats, contextualizing them within 16 record type categories. It is a unique, comprehensive resource that combines detailed format risk analysis, prioritization for action, and recommended preservation actions, with links to hundreds of format specifications and related resources. The documents are available at: <https://github.com/usnationalarchives/digital-preservation>.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

In celebration of Constitution Day, the National Archives National Historical Publications and Records Commission, in collaboration with The University of Virginia Press, is pleased to announce that the Selected Papers of John Jay have been added to Founders Online (<https://founders.archives.gov>). Jay's papers join the fully-searchable database of records from George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. The nearly 2,000 Jay documents increase the total number of Founders Online items to more than 185,000.

National Museum of the American Indian

On Veterans Day, November 11, we marked the completion of the National Native American Veterans Memorial with a virtual program honoring the service and sacrifice of Native veterans and their families. The program included tributes to Native veterans and a virtual tour of the memorial, online at <https://americanindian.si.edu/visit/washington/nnavm>. The museum also launched the exhibition Why We Serve. It details the history of more than 250 years of Native American participation in the military, from colonial times to the present day. Visit the exhibition at <https://americanindian.si.edu/why-we-serve/> or see the banner version, on view in the museum's Potomac Atrium.

National Park Service

At a signing ceremony on September 22 in the U.S. Capitol, U.S. Secretary of the Interior David L. Bernhardt, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell and Congressman Hal Rogers formally established Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in Nancy, Kentucky, as the 421st unit of the National Park System. Mill Springs was the site of the first major victory for the Union Army during the Civil War. Battlefield land for the new national monument was acquired through donations from the Mill Springs Battlefield Association and Pulaski County, Kentucky.

National Security Agency

In recognition of the cryptologic giants who paved the way before us, the National Security Agency (NSA) is proud to honor one of those trailblazing pioneers by naming a road at NSA's campus at Fort Meade after the late Ralph W. Adams Jr., NSA's first African American Executive Director (1995–96). Mr. Adams joined NSA in 1965 as a civilian and advanced the Agency's engagement with congressional overseers, set the course for Agency plans and policies, and directed overseas cryptologic liaison activities over 31 years in many



leadership positions. He was notably a superb Vietnamese language analyst and mentor of linguists. Recognized for his leadership abilities with the Exceptional Civilian Service Award and the Presidential Rank Award of Meritorious Executive, Mr. Adams finished his career as the second highest-ranking civilian at NSA, the Executive Director. He was also presented with the highest Intelligence Community award for distinguished and meritorious service—the National Intelligence Distinguished Service medal—upon his retirement in 1996.

On September 3 the NSA and National Cryptologic Museum Foundation also revealed design plans for the Cyber Center for Education and Innovation. When NSA and the National Cryptologic Museum Foundation (NCMF) break ground on the proposed Cyber Center for Education and Innovation (CCEI) on the campus of NSA-Washington (NSAW), it will culminate many years of hard work and commitment shared by the two partners. The state-of-the-art CCEI will offer over 70,000 square-feet of conference space and classrooms, providing a venue focused on delivering programs that encourage government, industry, and academia to share insights, knowledge, and resources to strengthen cybersecurity across the Nation. It will also serve as the new home of the National Cryptologic Museum. With a modern design featuring tall glass windows and skylights, a well-lit main room, and large open floor plans, the completely unclassified complex inspires transparency. See the plans at <https://www.nsa.gov/News-Features/Feature-Stories/Article-View/Article/2335807/nsa-national-cryptologic-museum-foundation-reveal-design-plans-for-state-of-the/>, and learn more at the NCMF website <https://cryptologicfoundation.org>.

National Security Archive

The National Security Archive announced a new joint project with the Graduate Initiative in Russian Studies at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey: “The Bridge: Connecting Past and Present through Archival Research in Russia.” The goal of this project is to illuminate archival sources and disseminate information about collections that are available (in-person and online) for the use of students and young experts in the field. Research based on original source materials is of paramount importance to moving the field of Russian studies forward. Some highlights of this project include how to access critical archives such as RGANI, GARF, and the Foreign Ministry archives; tips on how to access archival material in regional archives that may be off-limits in Moscow; and how to access a variety of archival material online from the comfort of your own home or office. “The Bridge: Connecting Past and Present Through Archival Research on Russia” is presented by the National Security Archive at George Washington University and the Graduate Initiative in Russian Studies at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. Carnegie Corporation of New York provided funding for this project. <https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/special-exhibit/russia-programs/2020-10-07/bridge-connecting-past-present-through-archival-research-russia>.

National Woman's Party

On October 8 the National Woman's Party (NWP) announced the gift of its historic collection spanning women's suffrage and the movement for women's equality to the Library of Congress and National Park Service. This gift comes as the country celebrates 100 years of women's constitutional right to vote and ensures public access to a trove of records about the history of the women's rights movement in the United States. More information available at the Library of Congress' website, <https://www.loc.gov/item/prn-20-066/library-of-congress-and-national-park-service-receive-historic-collection-on-womens-rights-from-national-womans-party/2020-10-08/>.

National Women's History Museum

As we mark the 75th anniversary of the end of WWII, the National Women's History Museum is pleased to launch its newest virtual exhibit, *The Women's Army Corps: Female Soldiers in World War II*. Unlike the other women's auxiliaries, WACs served in all theatres of the war, dispelling the notion that women were unfit for combat conditions. View the exhibit at <https://www.womenshistory.org/exhibits/womens-army-corps-female-soldiers-wwii>.

Public Interest Declassification Board

On October 9, 2020, President Donald Trump appointed Michael G. Lawrence and Benjamin A. Powell to three-year terms as members of the Public Interest Declassification Board (PIDB). The PIDB members and staff welcome Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Powell, and look forward to working with them in continuing efforts to modernize the classification and declassification system to meet 21st Century national security needs, improve Government transparency, and operate effectively and efficiently with large volumes of digital data. For biographies of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Powell, visit <https://www.archives.gov/declassification/pidb/members.html>.

William J. Clinton Presidential Library & Museum

The National Archives' Presidential Libraries and Museums preserve and provide access to the records of 14 presidential administrations. In support of this mission, we developed an ongoing program to modernize the technologies and designs that support the user experience of our Presidential Library websites. Recently we launched an updated website for the William J. Clinton Presidential Library & Museum. The website, which received more than 227,000 visitors over the past year, now improves access to the Clinton Presidential Library holdings by providing better performance, improving accessibility, and delivering a mobile-friendly experience. The updated website's platform and design, based in the Drupal web content management framework, enables the Clinton Presidential Library staff to make increasing amounts of resources available online—especially while working remotely during the COVID-19 crisis. See it at <https://www.clintonlibrary.gov/>.

Ben Franklin's World Podcast

Two former SHFG presidents are featured in Ben Franklin's World podcasts.

Terrance Rucker (SHFG President 2015-2016) recently discussed the first federal elections of 1788-90: <https://benfranklinworld.com/episode-285-elections-voting-in-the-early-republic/>. This is second in a four-part series about voting in the Early Republic.

And, in a 2018 episode, House Historian Matt Wasniewski (SHFG President 2011-2012) and Terrance discussed the early Congresses: <https://benfranklinworld.com/episode-202-early-history-united-states-congress/>.

Ben Franklin's World is a podcast about early American history. It is a show for people who love history and for those who want to know more about the historical people and events that have impacted and shaped our present-day world. Each episode features a conversation with a historian who helps us shed light on important people and events in early American history. Ben Franklin's World is a production of the Omohundro Institute.

2021 Membership Renewal Reminder

Society memberships run from
January 1 to December 31.

Renew now to keep your membership current!

<http://shfg.wildapricot.org/join-us>



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

Box 14139 • Ben Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044

Address Service Requested

Federalist Calendar

Mar. 18–21, 2021. NASA and the Rise of Commercial Space Symposium. Virtual. Visit <https://www.nasa.gov/centers/marshall/history/nasa-and-the-rise-of-commercial-space-symposium.html>

Mar. 24–27, 2021. National Council on Public History. Annual Meeting. “The Presence and Persistence of Stories.” Virtual. Visit <https://ncph.org/conference/2021-annual-meeting/>

Apr. 15–18, 2021. Organization of American Historians. Annual Meeting. “Pathways to Democracy.” Virtual. Visit <https://www.oah.org/meetings-events/oah21/>

May 20–23, 2021. Society for Military History. 87th Annual Meeting. “Turning the Tide: Revolutionary Moments in Military History.” Norfolk, VA. Visit <https://www.smh-hq.org/smh2021/index.html>

June 17–20, 2021. Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Annual Meeting. Arlington, VA. Visit <https://shafr.org/events/shafr-2021-annual-meeting>

July 15–18, 2021. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 42nd Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. Visit <https://www.shear.org/annual-meeting/>

July 31–Aug. 7, 2021. Society of American Archivists. 85th Annual Meeting. Anaheim, CA. Visit <https://www2.archivists.org/conference/>

Sep. 22–25, 2021. Northern Great Plains History Conference. Annual Meeting. Eau Claire, WI. Visit <https://www.ngphconference.org/>

Oct. 13–17, 2021. Oral History Association. Annual Meeting. Cincinnati, OH. Visit <https://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/>

Jan. 6–9, 2022. American Historical Association. 136th Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. Visit <https://www.historians.org/annual-meeting/>

Mar. 23–26, 2022. National Council on Public History. Annual Meeting. Montreal, Quebec.

Mar. 28–Apr. 1, 2022. Society for Military History. 89th Annual Meeting. Fort Worth, TX.

Mar. 31–Apr. 3, 2022. Organization of American Historians. Annual Meeting. Boston, MA.

July 21–24, 2022. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 43rd Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA.