



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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SHFG
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Want to spread the word about your work? *The Federalist* newsletter prints information about federal history projects and issues affecting federal history programs.

If you or your organization have news items related to federal history that you would like printed in *The Federalist*, or if you have a press release, feature article, or profile you would like to contribute, email the editor at shfgfederalist@gmail.com.

The Federalist welcomes contributors with information highlighting news of the profession, or who are willing to describe their projects for the SHFG audience!

Alice Paul’s Historic Home Tells the Story of the Women’s Rights Movement

By *Brigid Heath, Rutgers ACHP Extern and Lynne Richmond, ACHP Communications and Public Affairs Specialist*

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) promotes the economic, educational, environmental, sustainability, and cultural values of historic preservation. The ACHP regularly highlights historic places that people can visit to understand the importance of historic preservation. These places tell the stories of people who impacted U.S. history, and by visiting these places, people have the opportunity to walk where they walked and learn first-hand about their lives.

Off a quiet street and down a gravel road in Mount Laurel, New Jersey, there is an opportunity to do just that.

Paulsdale, the three-story pink farmhouse constructed circa 1800 by Benjamin Hooton, is the birthplace and family home of Alice Stokes Paul, suffragist, international women’s rights activist, and author of the Equal Rights Amendment. Paul founded the National Women’s Party and led the final charge toward winning a woman’s right to vote in the early 20th century.

The house was updated to the Victorian Style in the 1870s with the addition of French-style windows and a wrap-around porch with lattice work beneath it. In 1883, the Paul family purchased the home and surrounding farm, and two years later, Alice was born. Throughout her historic career, Paul would refer to it as her “home farm” and return from time to time to visit her mother in a place of quiet solace and reflection

while she worked primarily in Washington, D.C.

Paulsdale and its surrounding farmland were sold after her brother’s death in 1958 and parceled into acres of farmland and the residence. The residence was owned privately for a few decades before the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation, incorporated in 1985, acquired it in 1990 and has occupied it ever since. In 1994, the Foundation shifted to become a nonprofit organization known as the Alice Paul Institute.

When the home was purchased, the dwelling was almost unchanged since Paul had lived there. The construction of a 1951 addition and the removal of a kitchen fireplace were the most notable changes. In 1991, Paulsdale was added to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in political and social history, and in 1992, it also was designated a National Historic Landmark. Today, the house sits on six and a half acres of land and has been largely restored by the Institute to what it would have looked like when Alice Paul lived there.

The continued care and preservation of Paulsdale and its designation as a historic place are good news for preservationists and all people who stand to benefit from its protection and the advancement of the Institute’s mission. Paulsdale provides an immersive setting through which visitors can learn about women’s history and the

See “*Alice Paul’s Home*” cont’d on page 5

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The **FEDERALIST**

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The Society is a national professional organization open to all who are interested in federal history programs. Annual membership is \$55, \$35 students, and \$100 for 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.

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President's Message

Joel Christenson

Some days it seems there is no escaping bad news. War. Injustice. Senseless violence. Inflation. The seemingly never-ending saga of COVID-19. But within SHFG we've all been able to enjoy one recent breath of much-needed fresh air—the return of our Annual Meeting, held live and in-person (!) at Shepherd University's Byrd Center in early June. For the first time since 2019, members connected with one another face to face, sharing much-needed laughs and swapping stories about the last two years' work-related trials and tribulations. Our theme, most appropriately, was "The Resiliency of Institutions." That word—resiliency—resonates with me as I begin my term as SHFG President. It says a lot about our members, our shared commitment to public service, and the challenges we've all faced while living out that commitment amid a global pandemic. It also speaks to where the Society is heading. We forge ahead.

In the year ahead we will complete the Society's first Strategic Plan. A statement of our values and our goals, the document will articulate a way forward on diversifying both the membership and the leadership of SHFG; how the Society can lead in the area of setting professional standards; what we can do

to enrich the professional development of our members; how we can more effectively reach new audiences; and what we can do to advocate more effectively for historic preservation and openness. Our recent past President, Mattea Sanders, will continue to lead this vital effort. We need your insights. Please consider reaching out and joining the team!

Picking up on the lively discussion from the Annual Meeting's Oral History Workshop, we will also begin working to update the oral history principles and guidelines that the Society published in 1985. Much about the craft of oral history is timeless, but the landscape surrounding its practice within the federal government—particularly the legal and technological dimensions—has changed significantly in the decades since. If you are a practitioner or a user of oral history and want to contribute, we would love to have you join the Oral History Working Group. We will convene in late summer to begin our work. Simply email shfg.primary@gmail.com to volunteer.

It's an incredible privilege to serve as your SHFG President for the next year. We have important work to do, and we must do it together. If you've been on the fence about joining a committee or working group, please hop off. We can't succeed without you!

Joel Christenson

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Donate to SHFG

Support New SHFG Events

Please donate to SHFG's current efforts to organize and promote new events and workshops. These events will provide opportunities for professional development: to meet colleagues, exchange ideas, and learn more about the federal community. We urge you to contribute to our General Fund. You can donate the amount of your choice, either by check or online payment (at <http://shfg.wildapricot.org/Donate>).

Your donations also support all activities of the Society, including publication of *The Federalist* newsletter, *Federal History* journal, and stories and news for our website; our annual conference, the Richard G. Hewlett Lecture; and programming such as occasional tours, workshops, and social events that help students and historians develop in their careers.

Editor's Note

The Federalist highlights the valuable work done by SHFG historians. In his issue **Mark Solovey** introduces his new book in “Social Science for What? Toward a More Robust and Pluralistic Approach in the Federal Science Establishment.” In the “History Professional” feature, **Michael Gorn** interviews **Alexandra Kolleda**, the archivist for the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) in Hampton, Virginia. There she manages a vast physical and digital collection that documents the military and social history of Old Point Comfort. From the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), **Brigid Heath Rutgers** and **Lynne Richmond** write about “Alice Paul’s Historic Home Tells the Story of the Women’s Rights Movement.” This issue includes the usual features, “Making History,” “Recent Publications,” and the updated calendar of conferences. We are also happy to publish in this issue an overview of the award winners announced at the June SHFG conference at Shepherd University in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. **Joseph P. “Pat” Harahan** won the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Award for outstanding contributions to the study of history of the federal government; **Edward C. Keefer** won the Roger Trask Award in recognition of his distinguished career in federal history; **Thomas Faith** won the Trautman Award (see below); **Jeffrey Stein** won the Member Award; **Ian Michael Spurgeon** won SHFG’s Article Prize; **Charles Halvorson** won the SHFG Book Award; the **National Park Service, Harper’s Ferry Center** won the Excellence in New Media Award; and **Thomas Edison National Historic Park** won the Historical Preservation and Exhibitions Award. Issue 74 will offer more details on the presentations at the conference.

The Federalist is now under the new editorship of Susan Dawson, Mike Gorn, James Mitchell, Jude Pfister, Steven Phillips, and Elizabeth Wilson. Six of us seek to maintain the high standards set by Tom Faith, who just won SHFG’s 2022 Trautman award for distinguished service to the Society. Tom served as editor of *The Federalist* newsletter from 2016 until 2022, when he oversaw the transition of the newsletter’s editing and publishing process to a committee workflow. Prior to volunteering for this position, Tom served SHFG as editor of *Explorations in Federal History* from 2014 through 2016. He has also been a member of the Awards Committee since 2019.

Comments and suggestions are welcome at shfgfederalist@gmail.com.

Federal History 2022

IS NOW AVAILABLE

The 2022 issue of *Federal History* is now available at <http://www.shfg.org/page-18363>. Print copies are sent to SHFG members.

Contents include:

The Roger R. Trask Lecture by Arnita Jones

Articles:

- The First Federal Debate over Slavery and Race, 1790
- Aircraft Patent Issues and the 1926 Air Commerce Act
- Richard Nixon and the President’s Environmental Merit Awards Program
- U.S. Military Response to Haiti Earthquake Relief, 2010

Features:

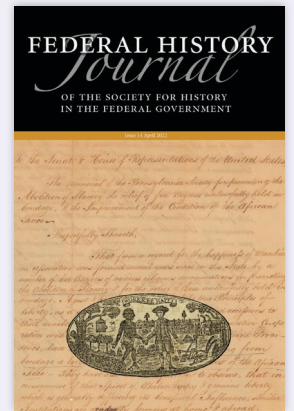
- Interview with Kelly J. Shannon, U.S. Policy & Muslim Women’s Human Rights
- Roundtable on *From Selma to Moscow* by Sarah B. Snyder

Federal History is a peer-reviewed, open-access journal published annually online and in print. The journal promotes scholarship on all aspects of the history and operations of the U.S. federal government, and of critical historical interactions between American society and the government, including the U.S. military, 1776 to the present.

Past issues and information on submissions at www.shfg.org

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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>

The History Professional *An Interview with Alexandra Kolleda*

Alexandra Kolleda is the archivist for the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) in Hampton, Virginia. There she manages a vast physical and digital collection that documents the military and social history of the land known today as Old Point Comfort. She has also served as the assistant curator at the Virginia Holocaust Museum in Richmond and the archivist for the U.S. Army Women's Museum at Fort Lee, Virginia (where she was instrumental in the gallery redesign, which reopened in 2018). In these positions Ms Kolleda has provided resources for numerous publications, exhibits, and documentaries. Her priority as an archivist is to "unsilence" voices within archival collections and document lived experience through oral history collection. Alexandra Kolleda holds a Master's degree in Public History from James Madison University.



Alexandra Kolleda

Interview by Michael Gorn

When did you first become interested in history?

I was an Army Brat growing up and moved, on average, every three years. We spent three years in Heidelberg, Germany which really helped to inspire my interest in history, and subsequently I used knowledge of local history to settle into each new home.

What prompted you to become an archivist and public historian?

I loved history but knew I didn't want to be in a classroom setting. As an archivist, I get to handle and preserve the historic material that allows people to write history. Without the original documentation, we'd be lost. I get to learn something new every day I walk into work, and I get a peak into peoples' stories which I like to imagine has made me a more empathetic person. I went into public history because I knew that I wanted to be able to make a difference, and so often people don't see the history field as truly applicable to the present. Public history allows us to apply historical knowledge to the present in the hopes that we can shed light on the big problems we face in this world, such as prejudice and oppression, poverty, and climate change.

What are the main influences that affect how you pursue your work?

Accessibility and diversity are probably the two things I think about most as I go about my daily tasks. I don't believe in being a gatekeeper to knowledge – I much prefer my role as facilitator. Everyone should have access to primary source material, because knowledge is power and the knowledge preserved in archives can be applied to so many different aspects of our lives. As an archivist, accessibility of that knowledge comes down to my knowledge of the collection and making it available to the public. Additionally, I want to provide access to a collection that tells the complete story, not one that tells only one perspective of a story. We can't truly understand the world unless we understand the many different experiences of the people who live in it.

Please describe your work at the U.S. Army Women's Museum. What were your main duties and biggest achievements?

As the archivist at the U.S. Army Women's Museum, I managed a collection of over 1.5 million archival documents. This involved the maintenance of that collection, processing and cataloging of new accessions, and any research needed by the staff or public. During my entire three years on staff, we were working towards a complete gallery redesign and expansion. I was involved in much of the research done for the gallery and provided imagery and text, which will educate and inspire visitors about Army women for years to come. The gallery reopened in November 2018 and remains one of the accomplishments of which I'm most proud.

After the Army Women's Museum you were hired as the Assistant Curator at the Virginia Holocaust Museum. Was there a significant adjustment going from institutions with such different missions and audiences?

It was definitely an adjustment! I moved from an institution within the federal umbrella that is in the Army Museum Enterprise to a local non-profit, but honestly it was exactly the change I needed at the time. At the risk of repeating myself, I think that we can understand the world so much better if we understand the many different experiences within it. I don't think I'd be nearly as good at my job if I didn't know firsthand or think about the limitations and differing priorities that exist across museums in different sectors and of different sizes. Not only can I do my job better with the resources I can realistically acquire, but I can also ensure better accessibility to the collection that I manage having a good grasp on the limitations we all face within the profession.

You began last year as the archivist for the Fort Monroe Authority in Hampton, Virginia. Could you please explain the origins of the Fort Monroe Authority and how it relates to historic Old Point Comfort?

When the Commonwealth of Virginia granted Old Point Comfort to the federal government in the 19th century, there was a clause stating that if those lands were no longer used for national defense, they would legally revert back to Commonwealth

ownership. When the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process for Fort Monroe was completed in 2011, Virginia stepped in to manage this property – in partnership with the National Park Service and the City of Hampton. As a result, we’ve got an interesting interplay of federal, state, and local agencies here. Essentially, though, the Authority was formed to ensure that this land and its historic significance was preserved, and thus balances on a tightrope of economic sustainability and historic preservation. FMA maintains and preserves the historic structures here and rents them out to the public for commercial and residential purposes, while also ensuring the continued interpretation of this land and its structures.

What is the historical significance of Old Point Comfort?

I could probably go on for days about the significance of this land, but I’m sure most people would stop reading. Since working here, I’ve had to recall my education on the history of space and place, remembering that people create space by associating significance to it. The truly significant thing about Old Point Comfort is that this land has meant so many different things to many different people and thus allows us to tell countless meaningful stories. For the Indigenous People here – the Kecoughtan – it meant abundance. The land was a fertile hunting and fishing ground even without potable water. For the English colonists, it was a site of strategic defense in addition to that abundance, and for the Black community, it became a site of opportunity and freedom when enslaved people were given the status of “Contraband” and first paid for their labor here during the Civil War. This land attracted people here for many different reasons and yet in doing so, it created a rich environment which combines the skills and cultures of all three of the above peoples.

What are your main responsibilities in propagating the history of Old Point Comfort?

Accessibility, accessibility, accessibility. I truly cannot stress that enough, and it honestly comes in many different forms, because accessibility varies for everyone. I’m focusing right now on getting a full inventory done and making sure our catalog – with digitized collections – gets up online. But accessibility also means making sure appropriate language is used in finding aids and extends to making researchers of all demographics comfortable in our research rooms. And though I prefer to stay out of the classroom, I’ve been helping with programming and exhibits which incorporate research, documentation, and imagery from the collection. We’re also expanding our social media platforms in the hopes of reaching a larger audience. In addition to accessibility though, we’ve been reaching out to our community in the hopes of filling gaps in our collection and expanding our knowledge of the complete history of Old Point Comfort, which we can then make accessible to the public. We’re excited to build new relationships and strengthen old ones!

What future do you envision for Old Point Comfort?

I’d really like to see us diversify our programming and our

collection and reach a much broader audience. Our collection should be a reflection of the world around us and should tell the stories of everyone who lived and worked on Old Point Comfort and those in the local community who were in turn shaped by and shaped the history of this land. I’d like to see the narrative we’re propagating reach a national and international audience, because this history is relevant and significant across the world. I’d also like us to become a community resource, and to make sure that we’re building and maintaining partnerships so that we can support those around us working towards the same goals of accessibility and visibility. I want us to tell the story of Old Point Comfort, I want us to tell it right, and I want it to reach a massive audience, inspiring them to get involved in their communities!

What future do you foresee for yourself in public history?

I just want to keep making a difference. As a white woman, I’m not always the best equipped to tell a particular story, because I don’t have that lived experience. But the archival field and public history haven’t been the most diverse professions. If people don’t see themselves represented in history, then they aren’t likely to pursue that field. I’m hoping the work we do to increase accessibility and visibility will move to change this. Additionally, we’re working to eradicate barriers to social mobility by doing things like only offering paid internships. So I really just want to keep giving a voice back to those who have been silenced in the historical record, and I’d ideally like to see this lead to a changing trend in the demographics of the field itself. That way we can move towards ensuring that a fuller historical narrative is used in a way that better answers life’s big questions.

“Alice Paul’s Home” from page 1

continued fight for intersectional and inclusive gender equality. The museum entreats all those who enter to listen to Paul’s story and understand the mission she carried out and the legacy which her Institute continues to uphold. It serves as a place that enhances the public’s knowledge of and concern for human rights in the United States and globally. It promotes consideration and understanding of women’s social, political, and economic situation. Efforts for sustainable educational outreach and promoting women’s leadership programs are a foundation upon which the Institute was built. Their work and idealism reach far beyond the doors of Paulsdale itself.

Tours of Paulsdale are available by appointment only on specific days. Please check the website at www.alicepaul.org for details.

The Alice Paul Institute provides access to a wealth of resources that can be explored remotely, including a virtual tour of a permanent exhibit on the YouTube channel: [youtube.com/alicepaul1885](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCIcepaul1885). Also, find them on Instagram [@alicepaulinstitute](https://www.instagram.com/alicepaulinstitute) or Twitter [@AlicePaulInstit](https://twitter.com/AlicePaulInstit)

Social Science for What?

Toward a More Robust and Pluralistic Approach in the Federal Science Establishment

By Mark Solovey

In 2014, as I was about to embark on a different book project, I noticed that Republicans in Congress were once again attacking federal funding for the social sciences at the National Science Foundation (NSF). A civilian agency located in the executive branch, the NSF has, ever since its mid-20th-century origins, been well-known for its support of first-rate science, which includes programs for funding research, education, advanced training, conferences, and facilities. From the outset, the social sciences were always a small area of interest, typically receiving no more than five percent of the agency's total annual research budget. Yet, for the social sciences, being included at this widely respected science agency has had considerable importance, providing welcome public funding and, equally significant, a measure of scientific legitimacy. Having published a number of articles and book chapters on the early history of NSF social science efforts, I realized that it was important to show how that early history shaped later developments in ways that continued throughout the 20th century and reverberate through the present day. One critical aspect of that early history involves the tremendous importance of the early Cold War period - from the late 1940s to early 1960s - in shaping federal science policies, priorities, and practices, which became embedded in institutional arrangements that persisted throughout that era and beyond.

I set out to write a short book on this subject, of perhaps fifty thousand words, and expected to complete it in a year or so. Ha! It took me five more years and closer to 125,000 words to finish a complete manuscript for *Social Science for What? Battles over Public Funding for the "Other Sciences" at the National Science Foundation* (MIT Press, 2020, available open access: <https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/social-science-what>). The book's central argument consists of three distinct but interrelated claims.

First, I show that developments in American politics, science, and society that shaped NSF's legislative origins in the late 1940s and its formative years in the 1950s and early 1960s led to the marginalization of the social sciences and also to a decidedly narrow "scientific" strategy for understanding and supporting them. At the NSF, this strategy supposed that the social sciences were part of a unified scientific enterprise led by the allegedly more rigorous and more mature natural sciences. Both in principle and practice, the agency's natural-science leaders, its social science staff, and its scholarly advisors concentrated on what was often called the "hard-core" end of the social research continuum, characterized by certain investigative ideals including objectivity, verifiability, and generalizability; specific investigative practices including quantitative analysis, hypothesis testing, and lab experiments; as well as a value-free, and in this sense detached, scholarly posture. On the flipside, the agency steered

clear of a wide range of other work carried out by scholars within the social sciences because it was considered too "soft." This included everything from philosophical and historical studies (except for the history and philosophy of science, which the agency did support) and projects that tackled questions of values, ethics, and morality directly and hence might be charged with being ideological or partisan rather than rigorously scientific and objective. In addition, within the agency, the social sciences found themselves on the margins when it came to positions of leadership, organizational standing, and funding priorities.

My second claim is that NSF's approach to the social sciences had deep implications for their marginal and conflicted position within the federal science establishment, which itself experienced dramatic expansion in size and influence from the 1940s to the 1960s. The fact that the social sciences were second-class citizens at the NSF reflected a larger truth, namely, that natural scientists and especially physical scientists had an out-sized presence in the federal science establishment. Moreover, a number of influential physical scientists, including Vannevar Bush, the author of the landmark 1945 national science policy report *Science-The Endless Frontier*, expressed doubts about the scientific quality, moral implications, and social impact of social science. Certain politicians voiced such suspicions, especially conservative Republicans and pro-segregationist Democrats, who often associated social science with a bunch of -isms, including progressivism, socialism, communism, and moral relativism. Equally important, as the NSF itself grew in size and importance, its effort to police the boundary between scientific and non-scientific types of social research was held up as a model within federal science circles and the prestigious National Academy of Sciences. Though historical scholarship has paid much more attention to the fraught debates, especially in the 1960s, over the propriety and impact of military support for the social sciences, in the long run the NSF's social science approach proved to be a more enduring and regular topic of scrutiny within Congress and the federal science policy arena.

Third, my analysis reveals that for the social sciences themselves, the NSF became a major source of funding, especially for scholarly oriented studies, which thereby boosted the fortunes of research pursued in a scientific vein across the major disciplines and within interdisciplinary fields of study. In other words, the agency's extensive attention to scientific boundary work at the levels of policy, practice, and priorities had far-reaching consequences downstream in the academic world. As the NSF itself grew in size and in reputation as a federal patron committed to first-rate research focused on the advancement of knowledge, the agency's funding programs boosted the fortunes of particular

methodologies, frameworks of inquiry, individual scholars, research projects, fields of inquiry, disciplinary currents, and interdisciplinary work that satisfied the agency's scientific criteria. The agency thus became an important participant in the long-standing debate over scientific identity in American social science, a debate that can be traced back to the initial period of professionalization and disciplinary formation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries - and that continues today. Not surprisingly, as my book also shows, scholars who found NSF's approach unduly narrow charged it with inflicting harm on the social sciences. They also argued that the agency should embrace a much broader vision that would recognize and value social research carried out in a humanistic vein, though such criticisms never made any headway at the agency.

This study makes a broader historiographic contribution as well. In the last couple of decades, there has been an explosion of studies focused on Cold War science, including many excellent accounts of the social sciences and their patrons in the public and private sectors, especially those associated with the national security state. After all, if one is interested in what difference the Cold War made to the social sciences and vice versa, it makes good sense to focus on federal agencies, private foundations, and think tanks concerned with weapons development, military strategy, propaganda, and development programs for the so-called underdeveloped world. One of my book's main contributions is to show that the Cold War context also played a key role in shaping the NSF and its social science programs in profound ways that extend beyond the usual topics of interest noted above, specifically with respect to the struggle over what has sometimes been called the soul of American social science.

Social Science for What? culminates in an assessment of the NSF that has special pertinence to our current "post-truth" age. On the one hand, my study shows that this agency became - and has remained - an effective ally of work that promises objective and reliable knowledge about many important features of our world, including poverty, inequality, crime, economic growth, language, political power, peace, war, love, sex roles, violence, parental care, cognition, childhood development, memory, and so on. Of course, such work must be open to critical scrutiny. At the same time, work on such important topics deserves our support as a society. Here, we should recognize and appreciate NSF's important role in supporting work that promises results free of partisan bias, ideological blinders, and willful neglect of the evidence.

On the other hand, the agency's social science program has, from its beginning, been narrowly constrained in respects that became firmly entrenched in the agency's leadership, structure, policies, and practices. It's thus time for a fresh look at this long-standing problem, which has broad significance for the social sciences and their position within the federal science establishment and the broader society.

Towards this end, I propose that the U.S. should establish a new agency for the social sciences—a National Social Science

Foundation. The idea for such an agency first arose in the mid-to-late 1940s, in the midst of the wide-ranging debate over legislative proposals that led to NSF's founding at mid-century. In the mid-to-late 1960s, Senator Fred R. Harris (D-Okla) led a more sustained effort to create a separate social science agency. Though Harris's proposal attracted considerable support in certain academic and political circles and was approved by the full Senate, similar proposals in the House failed to win much support. Shortly thereafter, the idea faded quickly from view. Though today few scholars or politicians seem to know much if anything about that episode, the problems that the NSSF proposal aimed to address have persisted. The time has come, then, for serious reconsideration. Above all, a new agency dedicated to the healthy development of the social sciences could help liberate them from natural-science oversight and other difficulties associated with their second-class status at the NSF, which is needed to facilitate a more robust and pluralistic approach to social research - a valuable goal for science and for society.

Internships in Federal History

The Federalist Seeks Early-Career Professionals!

The Federalist needs graduate students and early-career professionals to participate in a feature on internships and early-stage career opportunities in the federal government: "Internships in Federal History."

If you are a current or recent federal history student who served in an internship, fellowship, pathways, or similar appointment, and you'd like a short description of yourself and your work featured in an upcoming issue of *The Federalist*, please email the editor at shfgfederalist@gmail.com. If you currently work with interns or other early-career individuals, please tell them about this opportunity to raise awareness about themselves and the work they do across the federal history community!



SHFG 2022 Awards

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Award

The Society is pleased to bestow the 2022 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Award, our most prestigious service award which recognizes outstanding contributions to the study of the history of the federal government, to Joseph P. Harahan. Harahan retired in 2010 after 35 years of federal service, serving from 1998 to 2010 as Senior Historian at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and from 1990 to 1998 as Senior Historian at the Department of Defense On-Site Inspection Agency, special assistant to the Historian of the Air Force, and staff historian at the Air Force's Strategic Air Command. Harahan's DTRA histories and writings about inspection regimes for the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) and Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaties, as well his 2015 book on Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction, are methodical and intensely-researched narratives of complex bilateral and multilateral arms control regimes. They are essential for historians working on the topics of nuclear arms control, non-proliferation, threat reduction, and nuclear policy. They are also indispensable to any policymaker seeking to replicate the successes—and avoid the pitfalls—of the inspection regimes associated with these landmark Cold War agreements.

Roger Trask Award

The Society is pleased to award the 2022 Trask Award to Edward C. Keefer in recognition of his distinguished career in federal history and decades of service to the profession. A longtime member of SHFG, Keefer has worked tirelessly to document the history of U.S. foreign relations and national security policy, both at the Department of State and in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Along the way, he has mentored generations of historians and imparted to them his passion for doing historical work in the public interest.



Maryellen Trautman Award

The Society is pleased to recognize Thomas Faith with the 2022 Trautman award for distinguished service to the Society. Tom served as editor of *The Federalist* newsletter from 2016 until 2022,



when he oversaw the transition of the newsletter's editing and publishing process to a committee workflow. Prior to volunteering for this position, Tom served SHFG as editor of *Explorations in Federal History* from 2014 through 2016. He has also been a member of the Awards Committee since 2019.

SHFG Member Award

The SHFG Member Award committee is pleased to recognize Dr. Jeffrey Stine and his Smithsonian publication *Green Persuasion: Advertising, Voluntarism, and America's Public*

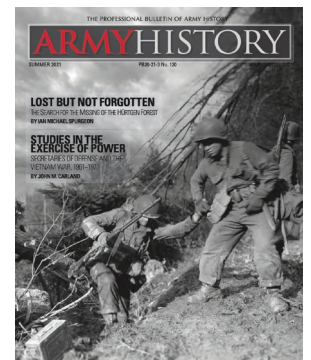


Lands for the 2022 award. Starting with the early government advertising campaigns during the Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt presidential administrations, and jumping off from familiar Department of Interior characters from the mid-20th century, like Smokey the Bear and Woodsy Owl, Stine makes extensive use of government records and material culture artifacts to describe the historical context of the relationship between the non-profit Advertising Council and the federal government. Particularly focusing on the Department of Interior's "Take Pride" campaign beginning in the 1980s, *Green Persuasion* also analyzes intersections of civic engagement with public lands, the evolving politics of conservation and environmentalism, and different approaches to professionalization within the Department of the Interior, showing the complex array of ideas and decisions behind familiar public-facing government marketing campaigns.

Prize for Article or Essay

This year's winner of SHFG's Article Prize is Ian Michael Spurgeon for "Lost But Not Forgotten: The Search for the Missing of the Hürtgen Forest," published in *Army History* (Summer 2021). This article outlines the process by which the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) analyzes, investigates and accounts for fallen United States soldiers. It describes how this methodology was applied to the recovery efforts in the Hürtgen Forest and how this project fits into the larger history of the agency. The article also makes use of and explains Graves Registration records and other underutilized primary sources.

Dr. Spurgeon has been a historian with the Defense POW/



MIA Accounting Agency since 2010. Currently, he specializes in resolving cases of American soldiers lost during ground combat in Germany. He received a BA and MA from Kansas State University and his Ph.D. in history from the University of Southern Mississippi.

SHFG Book Award

This year’s winner of the Society’s Book Prize is *Valuing Clean Air: The EPA and the Economics of Environmental Protection* by Charles Halvorson. *Valuing Clean Air* presents a well-researched and in-depth analysis of the history of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The book, published by Oxford University Press in 2021, examines the passage of the Clean Air Act, and how the federal government attempted to enforce the legislation and protect the environment. In writing the book, Halvorson used extensive archival sources from the EPA, original interviews with people involved in the events, and other primary source material.

Halvorson has a B.A. in History from Lewis & Clark College and a PhD in History from Columbia University. He was a Visiting Assistant Professor at Wesleyan University for two years before becoming a Senior Strategist at the consulting firm Gemic in 2019.

Excellence in New Media Award

The New Media Award Committee has selected the National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center’s “Dressing the Part: A Portfolio of Women’s History in the National Park Service” as its



2022 award recipient. “Dressing the Part” tells the history of women’s contributions to National Park Service through the lens of the uniforms they wore over time. It re-writes the history of women in the NPS, challenging the previous history of the NPS uniform and the roles of women employees, including many who didn’t wear uniforms. It also restores the place of many previously “unseen” or “forgotten” women, introducing the public to their characters, struggles, and accomplishments within historical contexts. The Portfolio launched in April 2021 as a collection of 6 landing pages, 25 articles, a photo gallery with over 300 images, 59 cartes-de-visit of individual NPS women, a fun and games section of downloadable material including three quizzes, 11 coloring pages, bookmarks, and a poster, and a reading list for books by and about NPS women. Conceived as a series of web pages and associated articles, it can be expanded in almost unlimited ways. The project highlights the work of federal history offices, demonstrates innovative use of federal records, and has broad potential uses for the public. Nancy Russell accepted on behalf of the NPS.

Historic Preservation and Exhibitions Award

“Mina Mondays” is the 2022 recipient of the SHFG award for Historic Preservation and Exhibitions. Thomas Edison National Historical Park launched a social media campaign engaging visitors while increasing accessibility of public programming via weekly video segments. Using



Mina Edison’s historic kitchen at Glenmont, “Mina Mondays” aired via social media in a bi-monthly series in which the museum curator featured one of thousands of Mina’s recipes. The cooking demonstrations discussed the history of the recipe while contextualizing the role of domestic work in men’s public successes. Their fresh, participatory approach asked viewers to try the recipes themselves, report on their experiences, and contribute to new adaptations of Mina Edison’s culinary repertoire. The programming has since expanded to include other artifacts in Glenmont’s collection.

Mina Mondays is a living history demonstration adapted for a twenty-first century audience. With the popularity of cooking shows, the programming taps into a whole new audience of cooking enthusiasts and makes real, tangential connections with history by creating participatory experiences.

SAVE THE DATE

SHFG ANNUAL MEETING

The 2023 Society for History in the Federal Government (SHFG) will hold its 2023 annual meeting in Washington, DC.

Please see www.shfg.org for more information

Kara S. Blond Appointed Director of the National Archives Office of Presidential Libraries

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) announced the appointment of Kara S. Blond as the Director of the Office of Presidential Libraries, effective July 18, 2022.

Ms. Blond joins the National Archives as a seasoned museum executive with extensive experience in public engagement, research and collections, and museum operations. Since 2017, she has served as Executive Director of the Capital Jewish Museum, where she led the effort to envision, plan, fund and build a new museum about identity, community and civic engagement in the nation's capital. Ms. Blond oversaw strategic and operational planning, a \$35M capital campaign, cutting-edge exhibition and program development, design and construction of a new facility, and restoration of a landmark historic site.

Previously, Ms. Blond served as Director of Exhibitions at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, where she provided strategic direction for the exhibitions and public engagement program and managed key national and global partnerships. She also led the award-winning Deep Time initiative, the museum's largest-ever renovation and extended education and research program. Earlier in her career, Ms. Blond

oversaw exhibition development at the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park. In total, she spent over fifteen years at the Smithsonian Institution. Ms. Blond began her career as a reporter at *Newsday* in New York.

Ms. Blond received a master's degree in Education: Learning Design and Technology from Stanford University and a bachelor's degree in English from the University of Pennsylvania.

Debra Steidel Wall, Acting Archivist of the United States, said of the appointment, "Ms. Blond's extensive leadership and professional background in the museum community make her a natural choice to lead the Office of Presidential Libraries, and I look forward to working with her to advance NARA's mission through the Presidential Library system."

The Office of Presidential Libraries oversees the 15 Presidential Libraries in the Presidential Library system administered by NARA. Presidential Libraries promote understanding of the presidency and the American experience. They preserve and provide access to historical materials, support research, and create interactive programs and exhibits that educate and inspire.



NASA HISTORY

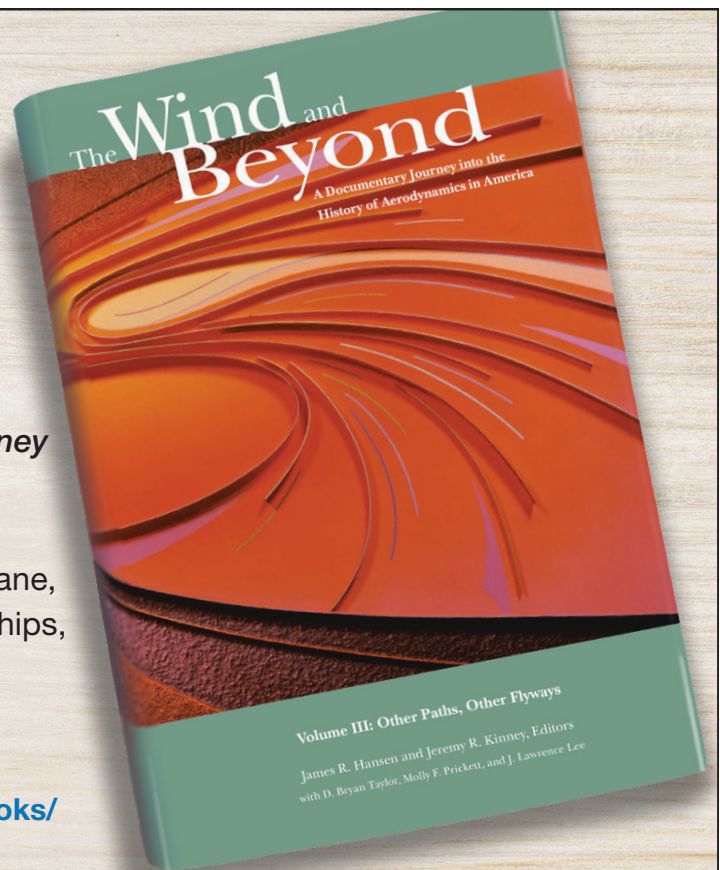
NEW RELEASE

THE MUCH-ANTICIPATED THIRD VOLUME of *The Wind and Beyond: A Documentary Journey into the History of Aerodynamics in America* is now available! Following up on the first two volumes on the birth and evolution of the airplane, this volume explores the aerodynamics of airships, flying boats, and rotary-wing aircraft.



DOWNLOAD THE FREE E-BOOK

<http://www.nasa.gov/connect/ebooks/>



Watergate Trial Records Digitized Ahead of Scandal's 50th Anniversary

By Victoria Macchi | National Archives News

WASHINGTON, June 17, 2022 — For the first time since the Watergate scandal broke nearly 50 years ago, the paper records, exhibits, and artifacts from the *United States v. G. Gordon Liddy* trial are digitized and available to view in the National Archives Catalog.

A new website serves as a portal to browse the newly digitized records as the country marks the 50th anniversary of the break-in on June 17, 1972, an event that rocked the U.S. political landscape and led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

Among the records are images of screwdrivers, lockpicks, business cards, surgical gloves, a room key for the Watergate, and the now-infamous ChapStick microphone.

“Our staff worked diligently in recent months to expand access to these records,” said Amber Forrester, communications coordinator for the agency’s Research Services office. “We wanted to ensure some of our highest-profile documents are easily viewable by any researchers or interested members of the public through the National Archives Catalog.”

Prior to the digitization project, the trial records were open in full and available for viewing in person at the National Archives at College Park. The artifacts were not easily accessible, however.

Making the new images of the holdings also posed logistical issues.

“Artifact photography can present unique challenges, which require on-set problem-solving to find the best way to position and photograph an individual item,” said Digital Imaging Specialist Jennifer Seitz, who was responsible for photographing



Watergate bag

the Liddy trial exhibits.

To that end, the Liddy trial exhibits were photographed using a high-resolution studio setup at the National Archives at College Park.

“In this case, some handling and condition issues limited the possibility to get the clearest or most visually appealing images—items bound tightly by string, objects with plastic coverings, or the presence of exhibit tags,” Seitz explained. “We attempted to get the best images possible while leaving the original condition undisturbed. In most cases, multiple views of each artifact were captured in order to provide our researchers with the most complete view possible when viewing the item in the Catalog.”

In addition to the newly digitized records, more research and documents related to the Watergate scandal are available through the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

An overview of the Records of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force is also available.

Andrew Delbanco Named the 2022 Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities

Andrew Delbanco, the Alexander Hamilton Professor of American Studies at Columbia University, President of the Teagle Foundation, and 2011 National Humanities Medalist, will deliver the 2022 Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities.

NEH’s Jefferson Lecture is the highest honor the federal government bestows for distinguished intellectual achievement in the humanities. The Jefferson Lecture was established by NEH in 1972, and this year will mark the 50th anniversary of the honorary lecture series. After a two-year hiatus due to the pandemic, the lecture will return as a live in-person event. Delbanco will deliver his lecture, “The Question of Reparations: Our Past, Our Present, Our Future,” on October 19, 2022, at President Lincoln’s Cottage historic site and museum in Washington, D.C., at 6:30 p.m. The lecture is free and open to

the public and will stream online at neh.gov. In his remarks, Delbanco will address reparations for slavery in the United States, using history, philosophy, and literature to examine a wide range of perspectives on the debate.

“Steeped in the long history of American thought, Andrew Delbanco is one of the nation’s foremost cultural critics and public intellectuals,” said NEH Chair Shelly C. Lowe (Navajo). “He has devoted his career to careful study of the development of America’s ideals and national identity. In his writing, teaching, and speaking, Delbanco holds a mirror to our society and shows us how our country’s collective past continues to shape our daily lives and values.”

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), an

See “*Andrew Delbanco*” *cont’d* on page 12

Americans at Work - National Historic Landmark Theme Study on Labor History

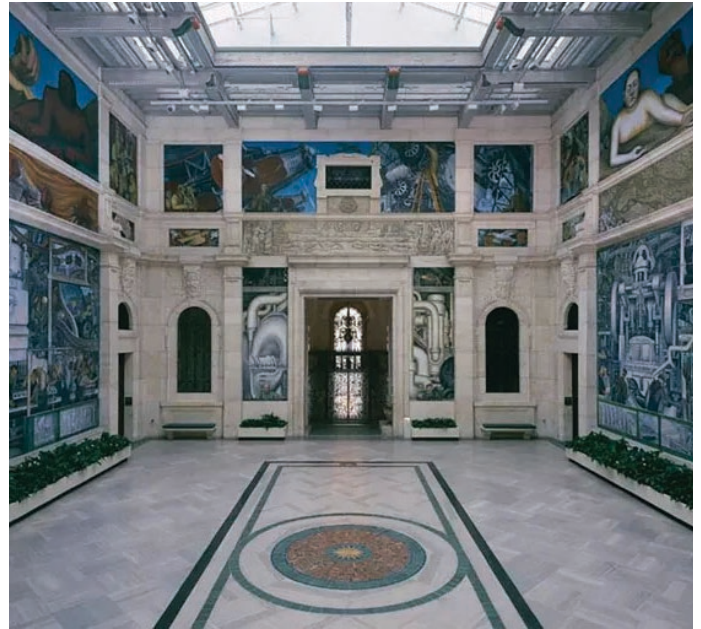
The history of work and working people is interwoven through the stories of all America's most significant places. *Labor History in the United States*, a theme study released in June 2022 by the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program, highlights the many stories of Americans at work through current scholarship on labor history and nationally significant places. It includes thematic chapters focusing on work in agriculture, extraction industries like mining or lumbering, manufacturing, transportation, and the service sector. While labor organizing is a theme throughout, the focus on occupational groups highlights up-to-date research on a wide variety of working people: union and non-union, native and foreign-born, male and female, White and Black, northern and southern, and those of various religious affiliations.

Currently, 52 properties have been designated NHLs specifically for various aspects of labor history. In addition to those NHLs, the theme study includes a study list of 20 possible new NHLs as well as recommendations for adding labor history updates into the documentation for 32 existing ones.

Already designated labor history NHLs include some unexpected sites such as renowned Mexican painter Diego Rivera's Detroit Industry murals at the Detroit Institute of Arts, designated in 2013. Partially sponsored by the Ford Motor Company, this series of paintings showcases the artist's approach to public art and his interpretation of the relationship between machines and male workers, both White and Black, and workers and management.

Other sites long associated with the history of unions and labor organizing also are well represented, such as The Forty Acres NHL, designated in 2008 and associated with César Chávez and the United Farm Workers of America, or Union Square NHL in New York, designated in 1998 for its prominent role in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century pro-labor demonstrations and marches.

Labor History in the United States also expands the themes



Detroit industry murals by Diego Rivera at the Detroit Institute of Arts. NPS Photo/NHL Program

of labor history beyond organizing and work to include topics like migration, community life, recreation, and education to shed significant light on the social and cultural histories of workers and the communities that developed in and around places of production. Doing so generates greater social inclusivity in the designation and interpretation of labor and working-class properties in the United States. Beyond discussion of potential new labor history National Historic Landmarks, the context here and in other NHL theme studies can inform National Register of Historic Places nominations or other historical studies. The complete accessible PDF is available for download on the National Historic Landmarks Program website: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/americans-at-work.htm>.

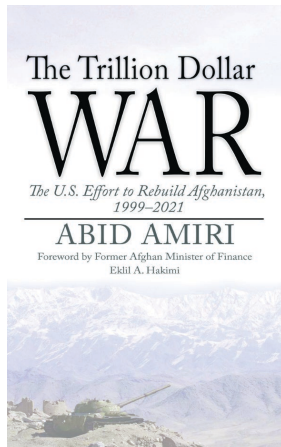
“Andrew Delbanco” from page 11

independent federal grantmaking agency, uses a formal review process that includes nominations from the general public to develop a list of possible awardees. The NEH Chair selects the lecturer with the advice of the National Council on the Humanities, a board of distinguished private citizens who are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. NEH awards more than \$200 million annually in grants that support understanding and appreciation of cultural topics, including art, ethics, history, languages, literature, law, music, philosophy, religion, and others. The Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities is the agency's signature event.

“I am deeply touched by this high honor,” said Delbanco, “which affords me an opportunity to bring the humanities to bear on a complex and demanding question that has long confronted our country. I have always believed that the study of the past must prove its value by helping us reflect on the challenges of the present and the future.”

A renowned scholar of American literary, religious, and cultural history, Delbanco has taught at Columbia University since 1985, where he teaches and writes on the history of American education, colonial and classic American literature, and American culture past and present.

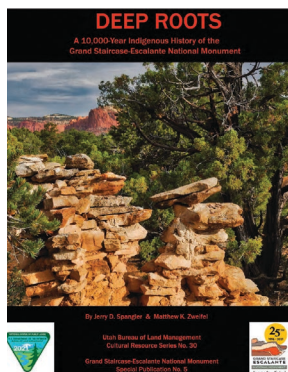
Recent Publications



The Trillion Dollar War: The U.S. Effort to Rebuild Afghanistan, by Abid Amiri. What if the U.S. war on terror in Afghanistan was fought not by the military but by educating the Afghan youth? And what if the trillion dollars had been spent instead on economic development in Afghanistan rather than on bombs and fighter jets? *The Trillion Dollar War* helps explain the United States' effort to rebuild Afghanistan during the last 20 years. The book outlines the successes and failures of both Afghans and Americans in this endeavor. In addition, it provides an in-depth analysis of the cost of America's longest war, and it asks whether spending more on education and infrastructure than on weapons of war would have resulted in a different outcome. The author, Abid Amiri served as a policy advisor to the Afghan minister of finance and as a director of national infrastructure policy at the Ministry of Finance in Kabul. Prior to joining the ministry, Amiri worked as the economic affairs officer for the Embassy of Afghanistan in Washington.

Established in 2008, Marine Corps University Press (MCUP) recognizes the importance of an open dialogue between scholars, policy makers, analysts, and military leaders and of crossing civilian-military boundaries to advance knowledge and solve problems. For more information, and links to *The Trillion Dollar War* and other publications, see <https://www.usmcu.edu/Outreach/Marine-Corps-University-Press/MCUP/>

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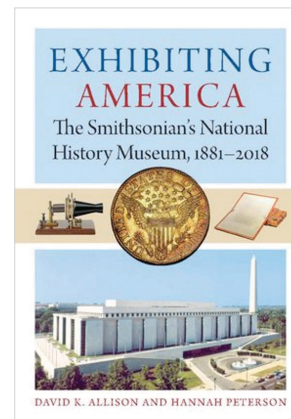


Deep Roots: A 10,000 Year Indigenous History of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument by Jerry D. Spangler and Matthew K. Zweifel. As explained on page 4, "This publication is intentionally 'different' from other archaeological overviews, referred to as Class I overviews, because our intended audience extends beyond land managers. Monument officials and the Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance have long shared a conviction that preservation of archaeological resources can be fostered only when the public understands and appreciates the scientific value of those resources. In effect, the public cannot fully embrace preservation if they have little or no

understanding of the importance of archaeological resources, especially if those resources might lack perceived visual appeal." *Deep Roots* is a history of the peoples who lived in what is today the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah, and examination of the history of archeological efforts to understand the region.

Jerry D. Spangler is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA) and current president of Uinta Research LLC, a private for-profit company that engages in cultural clearance projects. Matthew K. Zweifel is an Archaeologist at the Bureau of Land Management.

This volume is available from the Bureau of Land Management at <https://www.blm.gov/noc/blm-library/deep-roots-10000-year-indigenous-history-grand-staircase-escalante-national>

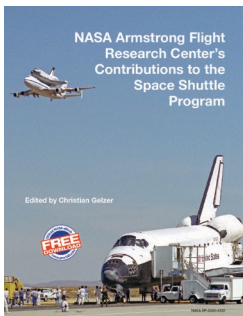


Exhibiting America: The Smithsonian's National History Museum, 1881-2018 by David K. Allison and Hannah Peterson. *Exhibiting America* explores the various ways that the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (NMAH) conveyed the story of America to millions of annual visitors in its first 137 years. While NMAH's size and prominent location in the nation's capital have usually

meant its leaders aspired to grand visions, often the realities of exhibition development have tempered and reshaped its exhibitions in unexpected and provocative ways. *Exhibiting America* takes readers through five distinct eras, describing and analyzing the museum's major exhibitions. To mark the start of a new era for the museum, Allison and Peterson offer reflections on trends and continuing challenges for the National Museum of American History.

David K. Allison is curator emeritus at the NMAH after serving as curator, department chair, associate director for curatorial affairs, and senior historian between 1987 and 2019. Hannah Peterson has been awarded internships for the Smithsonian Folklife Festival (2017) and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (2018-2019).

Exhibiting America is published by the Smithsonian Scholarly Press, and is available at <https://scholarlypress.si.edu/store/new-releases/exhibiting-america-smithsonians-national-history-m>



NASA is pleased to announce the electronic publication of a new NASA History Series publication, *NASA Armstrong Flight Research Center's Contributions to the Space Shuttle Program* (NASA SP-4322). Edited by Christian Gelzer, this book is divided into three thematic sections (development, operations, and troubleshooting).

The 16 chapters cover specific topics such as lifting bodies and low lift-to-drag ratio research, thermal protection systems, landings at Edwards Air Force Base, and the Lifting Insulating Foam Trajectory Project (LIFT). This book is available for download at www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/afrc_contributions_to_shuttle_ebook_tagged.pdf

Making History

America250/U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission



2026 marks the 250th anniversary of our nation's founding. To observe this momentous occasion, the U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission (<https://america250.org/>) encourages Americans to remember our past, celebrate the present, and look forward to a promising future. The U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission was established by Congress (P.L. 114-196) to inspire Americans to participate in the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States. The Commission is charged with orchestrating the largest and most inclusive anniversary observance in our nation's history.

The America250 Foundation is the nonprofit partner of the U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission. The Foundation works collaboratively with the Commission to provide a robust public-private partnership to bring the vision for America250 to life. The Foundation is led by President and CEO, Joseph C. Daniels, who works alongside the Board of Directors, and leads a dedicated staff focused on planning and executing the Commission's vision and legislative charge.

National Museum of the U.S. Air Force

The National Museum of the U.S. Air Force will host a variety of events and exhibits that commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the U.S. Air Force. The theme of the anniversary "Innovate, Accelerate, Thrive—The Air Force at 75," highlights the U.S. Air Force and Department of the Air Force's commitment to fly, fight and win—delivering airpower anytime, anywhere in defense of our nation.

The museum will commemorate the anniversary by combining events and exhibits that celebrate the continued development of our airmen, guardians, and technology in the years to come. Scheduled 75th Anniversary events and exhibits include "A Force for Good – Department of the Air Force Humanitarian Missions" and "From Yesterday to Tomorrow: Celebrating 75 Years of the Department of the Air Force." Visit the 75th Anniversary web page at www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Upcoming/Events/75th-anniversary for more information.

The National Museum of the U.S. Air Force, located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio, is the world's largest military aviation museum. With free admission and parking, the museum features more than 350 aerospace vehicles and missiles and thousands of artifacts amid more than 19 acres of indoor exhibit space.

National Archives and Records Administration

In February, the U.S. Senate approved President Joe Biden's nominees for the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board. The board was established by the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018, which was signed into law by then-President Donald Trump on January 8, 2019.

This law requires the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to create the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection and requires federal agencies to turn over copies of any remaining records from Civil Rights Era cold cases to NARA for inclusion in the collection and release to the public. If agencies decide that records must still be protected, then the law establishes dates for periodic re-review of the records for release. The board is charged with reviewing the records of Civil Rights era cold criminal cases of murders and other racially motivated violence that occurred between 1940 and 1979. The board will examine agency decisions to withhold access and to engage them to determine if the records should still be withheld.

National Archives and Records Administration

The records of the 1950 Census are now accessible through the National Archives and Records Administration for the first time in 72 years. To explore the population schedules, search for names and Native American reservations, and sign up to contribute to the name index visit 1950census.archives.gov. Anyone can now freely access online these records from the 17th decennial census of the United States.



Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library and Museum

Explore the wild, strange, and sometimes shocking twists of

World War II from the battles along our California coast to the battlefields of Japan, Germany, London, and more at the Secrets of World War II exhibit until October 2022. Shine a light on the controversies and intrigues of World War II. See secrets of the war's guarded technologies revealed.

The Reagan Library has assembled an international collection of artifacts from museums and private collections telling these compelling stories of technological advances, creative problem-solving, and incredible human persistence against the backdrop of the world's largest and most destructive war in history.

Top Secret artifacts include the Norden bombsight, the infamous German Enigma coding/de-coding machine, stories from Bletchley Park and the Navajo Code Talkers, an electrically heated bomber flight suit, and rarely seen bomb fragments from the Japanese attack on Southern California.

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum has gathered all these items to be shown together for the first time. The Secrets of World War II will be unlike any other World War II exhibit you have seen.

Public Interest Declassification Board

The Public Interest Declassification Board is an advisory board established by Congress to promote the fullest possible public access to a thorough, accurate, and reliable documentary record of significant U.S. national security decisions and activities. The Board's mandate includes advising the President and other government officials on policies deriving from the issuance by the President of Executive orders regarding the classification and declassification of national security information

Transforming Classification is a blog sponsored by the Public Interest Declassification Board. President Obama charged the Board with designing a more fundamental transformation of the security classification system. In response to his request, the board proposes new solutions that address the shortcomings of the current system and tackle the challenges of digital records. By reducing inefficiencies and increasing public access, these proposals aim to improve the classification/declassification's system capacity to protect and serve the American people.

This blog began in 2011 when the Board posted "white paper" synopses describing an element of our proposed transformation. <https://transforming-classification.blogs.archives.gov/>

National Archives and Records Administration

In March the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) submitted to Congress its 2022–2026 Strategic Plan, FY 2023 budget request, and Annual Performance Plan and Report. All three are available online (<https://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports>) and reflect feedback from staff, public and government researchers, stakeholders, and colleagues in the archival, historical, and records management communities, in addition to the recommendations of the Archivist's Task Force on Racism. The plan updates the agency's strategic objectives to focus agency resources on improving equity, providing a world-class customer

experience for all visitors, and using experiences during the pandemic to accelerate agency modernization.

The new Strategic Plan and the FY 2023 budget request address the pressing needs for progress on electronic records, accelerated digitization, and addressing post-pandemic backlogs, while integrating principles of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility established in President Biden's Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and E.O. 14035, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce.

Association for Diplomatic Studies & Training

The Association for Diplomatic Studies & Training (ADST) interviews American diplomats, capturing the sacrifice, leadership, humor, heroism, wisdom, and lessons of modern American diplomacy. Through historical reflections and personal anecdotes, guests explain foreign policy and tradecraft, or what they were trying to accomplish and how. Episodes include conversations with America's diplomatic legends—including Thomas Pickering, John Negroponte, Bill Burns, Maura Harty, Beth Jones and Kristie Kenney—as well as rising leaders and foreign policy experts from diverse backgrounds.

ADST also manages a podcast, which was begun by FSO Jeremy Beer. Recent episodes include Ambassador Deborah Malac. She fought Ebola in Liberia, sexism in the State Department, and the closing of political space in Uganda. She begins with her serendipitous entry into the Foreign Service that morphed into an incredible career in Africa and global health. Speaking from a diversity of experiences, Malac discusses the qualities required of a globe-trotting FSO, the rewards and challenges associated with the job, how you know when it's time for the next challenge, and knowing oneself. Learn more at <https://anchor.fm/adst-mad>

Department of Interior

The Department of the Interior Museum reopened to the public on May 2. Public tours of the building's New Deal-era murals will also resume with reservations. The museum had been closed for two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Visitors returning to the museum will be greeted by an expanded visitor experience. During the closure, the museum added approximately 2,000 square feet of renovated gallery space and launched a major new exhibition. "Thomas Moran & the 'Big Picture'" is anchored by the recent homecoming of two masterpieces by Moran, including "The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone" (1872) and "The Chasm of the Colorado" (1873-1874), both created from sketches he made while accompanying major government-sponsored geological survey expeditions.

The May 2 reopening of the museum coincides with the 150th anniversary of the public debut of Moran's influential Yellowstone panorama. In capturing the natural beauty of Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon, Moran's two monumental canvases framed many people's impressions of the American West and are deeply intertwined with the history of the Department of the Interior.



The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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Federalist Calendar

July 21–24, 2022. Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR). 43rd Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. www.shear.org/annual-meeting

Aug 4–6, 2022. Agricultural History Society. 8Annual Meeting. Stavanger, Norway. www.aghistsociety.org/2022-meeting

Aug. 20–Aug. 27, 2022. Society of American Archivists. 86th Annual Meeting. Boston, MA. www2.archivists.org/conference

Sep. 21–24, 2022. Northern Great Plains History Conference. Annual Meeting. Fargo, ND. www.ngphconference.org

Oct 12–15, 2022. Western History Association. Annual Meeting. San Antonio, TX. www.westernhistory.org/2022

Oct. 19–22, 2022. Oral History Association. Annual Meeting. Los Angeles, CA. www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/

Nov. 10–13, 2022. Society for the History of Technology. Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. www.historyoftechnology.org/annual-meeting/2022-shot-annual-meeting-7-13-november-new-orleans-louisiana

Dec. 8–9, 2022. American Philatelic Society, the American Philatelic Research Library, and the Smithsonian National Postal Museum, Twelfth Winton M. Blount Postal History Symposium. Theme: Political Systems, Postal Administrations, and the Mail. Washington, DC. postalmuseum.si.edu/symposia-and-lectures

Jan. 5–8, 2023. American Historical Association. 137th Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, PA. www.historians.org/annual-meeting

Mar 22–26, 2023. American Society for Environmental History. Annual Meeting. Boston, MA. www.aseh.org/Events

Mar. 23–26, 2023. Society for Military History. 89th Annual Meeting. San Diego, CA. smh-hq.org/conf/futuremeetings.html

Mar 30–Apr 2, 2023. Organization of American Historians. Annual Meeting. “Confronting Crises: History for Uncertain Times.” Los Angeles, CA. www.oah.org/meetings-events/oah23

Apr 12–15, 2023. National Council on Public History. Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA. ncph.org/future-meetings