



# THE FEDERALIST

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## CONTRACTING FOR NASA’S HISTORY: SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Since the early 1960s more than 90 percent of the NASA budget has gone to the private sector through contracts and grants. Throughout the history of the agency, therefore, some \$300 billion has been dispensed through NASA grants and contracts. In such an environment it is not surprising that the NASA History Program would also be heavily oriented toward contract work. The majority of historical work has been done under contract since the creation of the history program in 1959 and the appointing of Eugene M. Emme as the first Chief Historian. All those serving as Chief Historians, including myself between 1990 and 2002, have continued this emphasis on contracting with specialists for the preparation of histories and the providing of other historical services.

Emme first employed contract historians in his book publication program, modeled on the well-respected histories produced by the armed services about their experiences in World War II. Those works were marked by well-defined and quite restricted parameters. For instance, in the Army “Green Book” series there were volumes on individual campaigns and in some cases battles, as well on specific organizations—the Signal Corps, Ordnance, etc.—and on theater operations and war planning and theater defense. Emme expanded this effort to spaceflight and all of the titles he oversaw were marked by the highest levels of research in primary source documents. Even if one must also look hard to find a thesis in some of them, and they are too often written in a deadpan tone, they were almost documentary in comprehensiveness and absolutely reliable as to names, events, and the like. They were also big books, sometimes as much as 1,000 pages in length. Their documentary nature ensured that they were not often attractive to academic historians in

and of themselves, but always they provided grist for other historians in the fashioning of interpretive structures.

Emme began sponsoring the research and writing of a wide range of scholarly works on NASA history similar to those produced by the military services, virtually all of them written under contract by historians and other scholars. The first works published were programmatic histories of NASA efforts, including just three years after the program ended, publication of *This New Ocean: A History of Project Mercury* (NASA SP-4201, 1966) written by three skilled historians, Loyd S. Swenson Jr., James M. Grimwood, and Charles C. Alexander. This official history of the first American human space flight program has stood the test of time very well, but it and most of the others sponsored by the NASA History Program have been overwhelmingly exhaustive project histories with essentially the same strengths and weaknesses of the World War II service histories. Not to criticize these path-marking efforts, since the era of Emme’s leadership successor NASA Chief Historians have tried to broaden the subject matter and to free the interpretive parameters of the office’s earlier projects. In all, more than 100 books have been published using the contract mechanism in place at NASA.

Eugene Emme’s ability to attract gifted scholars for individual projects was a notable aspect of the NASA program. He and his successors have enlisted the support of scholars from both academia and from among the first generation of public historians to complete the studies. What came as a surprise to Emme, as it was to me when I oversaw the NASA History Program, was that this approach proved such an

*See “NASA’s History” continued on page 3*

### INSIDE

<b>Contracting for NASA’s History</b> – Roger D. Launius	1
<b>President’s Message</b>	2
<b>Victoria Harden Retires</b> – Sarah A. Leavitt	4

<b>Basics of Historical Contracting</b> – William C. Baldwin	5
<b>A Contractor’s View</b> – Donita M. Moorhus	7
<b>Making History</b>	9



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Perhaps no event of the SHFG year is more important, or more anticipated, than the annual meeting, which took place on 2 March, in the Ronald Reagan Building, downtown. Your vice president, John Roberts, did yeoman

service in planning the conference and assembling a program.

This year's conference was an introspective one. In this time of tumult, we looked at the history programs of the federal government and examined their vitality in and out of crisis. Although not, perhaps, the most obvious thing to the casual observer, federal history programs have been in the forefront of the government's response to terrorist attack and natural disaster. This has taken a variety of forms, but one of the most encouraging aspects has been the centrality of history to the newly restructured American intelligence community. Both the new Director of National Intelligence and the Department of Homeland Security already have had historians appointed. Their work will be critical to our future understanding of what has happened in the last five years or so. Less publicly known, but no less important has been the impact of hurricanes and other natural disasters on critical historical and archaeological sites. This year's annual conference featured a panel on federal history's response to Katrina and other recent storms.

History in the House of Representatives is going strong and there have been strong, new initiatives in Native and African American history. We had the opportunity to hear about these, as well as more established programs. The Department of State's History Office highlighted their new

initiatives, and continues to focus on their landmark Foreign Relations of the United States series. Presentations by the National Archives addressed critical records management questions and provided an overview of new educational outreach programs. The intelligence community was represented by what might be described as a triumvirate: the Center for Cryptologic History, the Center for the Study of Intelligence, and the newly established Center for the Study of National Reconnaissance.

All of which bespeak the continued relevance of federal history programs to everything that the government does. In a national culture as historical as ours this is encouraging. Although the historical record cannot be the first priority in disasters that take these proportions, it is gratifying to see the efforts that have gone into preserving the past and recording events as they have developed.

This issue of *The Federalist* takes a fresh look at the increasingly important role that contracting for historical and archival services plays in federal history programs. Roger Launius, the former NASA chief historian, examines the central role that contract histories have played within that organization since the NASA history office was established in 1959. Roger also offers some perceptive insights into the contracting process, notably the importance of allocating sufficient time and money to prepare scholarly histories. Bill Baldwin of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shares some of his nearly two decades of experience of contracting for historical services and offers some practical advice on the nuts and bolts of government contract management. Donita Moorhus of R&D Associates offers a contractor's perspective on the intricacies of doing contract history for the federal government. Her firm has worked with a variety of government clients for nearly two decades, and she shares some practical advice, as well as hard won lessons learned, for others looking to work with the federal government.

Donald P. Steury

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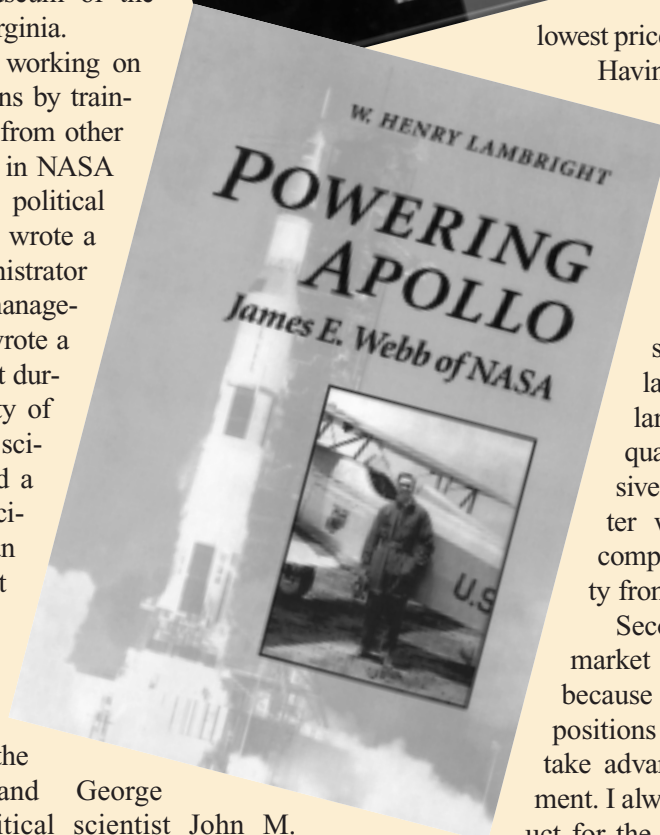
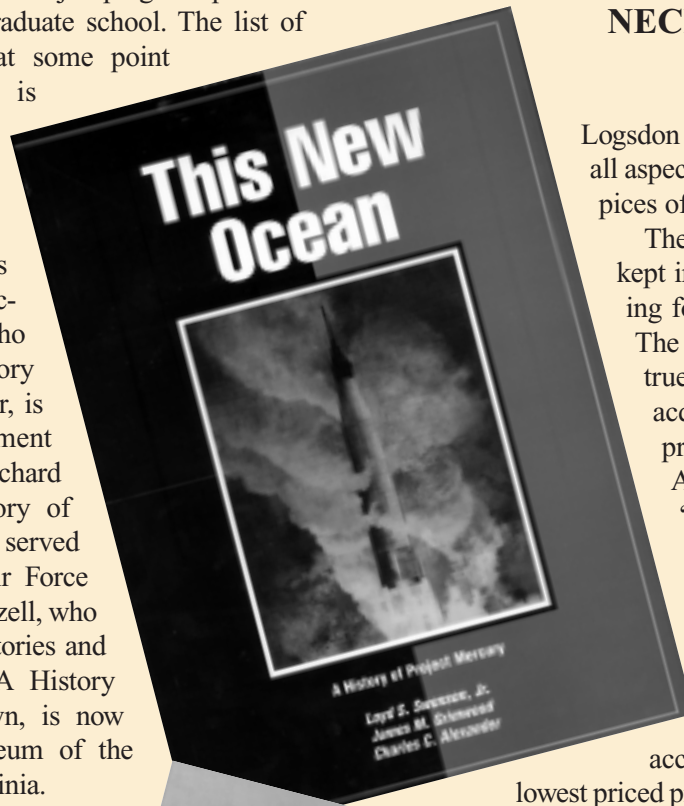
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*NASA's HISTORY, continued from page 1*

effective means of harnessing diverse historical talent and institutional resources not already within NASA. Emme and his successors have been able to contract with a succession of individual scholars on a project by project basis. NASA history has also been an excellent jumping off point for young historians just out of graduate school. The list of superb historians who have at some point worked on NASA contracts is impressive. As examples, Charles C. Alexander co-authored the history of Project Mercury and then moved on to Ohio University where he has enjoyed an exceptionally productive career; James E. Hansen, who wrote two volumes on the history of the Langley Research Center, is professor and former department chair at Auburn University; Richard P. Hallion, who wrote a history of Dryden Flight Research Center, served for more than a decade as Air Force Historian; and Linda Neuman Ezell, who collaborated on two project histories and completed several other NASA History Series publications on her own, is now director of the National Museum of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Virginia.

Of course, not all people working on NASA histories were historians by training. As examples of scholars from other fields who worked for a time in NASA history: Syracuse University political scientist W. Henry Lambright wrote a biography of NASA Administrator James E. Webb; Rand Corp. management analyst Alan J. Levine wrote a history of NASA management during its first decade; University of California-Irvine historian of science Karl Hufbauer published a prize-winning study of solar science since Galileo; American University political scientist Howard E. McCurdy has written histories of the Space Station decision, the evolution of NASA organizational culture, and space and the American imagination; and George Washington University political scientist John M.

**“I ALWAYS TRIED TO GET THE BEST POSSIBLE PRODUCT FOR THE LEAST AMOUNT OF MONEY, BUT A LIVING WAGE IS BOTH APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY.”**



Logsdon has written numerous studies on all aspects of NASA history under the auspices of the history program.

There are several rules that need to be kept in mind in the context of contracting for historical research and writing. The first rule is that NASA, and this is true of other federal agencies as well, acquires this assistance through a process of competitive proposals. All of these are what are known as “best fit” selections, based on a combination of factors, including skills offered, track record, cost, and schedule. Essentially, NASA always sought to contract with the best possible scholar available at a price acceptable, not necessarily on the lowest priced proposal regardless of other factors.

Having said that, it is important to note that the outrageous price tags of many corporations seeking to do business with the federal government are beyond the capability of most history programs, certainly this was the case with the NASA histories of which I am familiar. In our source selection process we often found that large companies with correspondingly large overheads might offer excellent qualitative proposals but were too expensive for our budget. We seemed to do better with individual scholars or smaller companies proposing, and often with faculty from universities.

Second, it is most assuredly a buyer's market for historical research and writing because of the dearth of attractive academic positions at present, but that is not a license to take advantage of historians seeking employment. I always tried to get the best possible product for the least amount of money, but a living

*Office of History, continued from page 3*

wage is both appropriate and necessary. There are, of course, many answers to the question of what constitutes that “living wage.” The working level for most federal historians at mid-career is a GS-12, currently between \$55,360 and \$71,965 annually, so that was my starting point for annual salary. A doubling of that for fringe, general & administrative (G&A) expenses, retirement, travel, etc., is not unreasonable. A ballpark figure of around \$100,000-\$120,000 per year seemed an appropriate target for bringing on a full-time historian to work on a project. Bids of more than that ensured that I was not much interested in contracting with this particular historian for the project; significantly less than that amount and I wondered if the work could be accomplished for that amount and questioned if it was a realistic bid. Depending on the complexity of the project, this might be an effort lasting a few weeks to several years; I usually estimated a book proj-

ect as about three years of full-time work. NASA would then contract for the service on a base contract, with option years. That was because of the necessity of being able to terminate a contract should funding suddenly become unavailable, and while that was rare it did happen on occasion.

Overall, these efforts in contracting for histories have been quite successful at NASA. Historians at other agencies will, no doubt, have different experiences. Mastering the intricacies of the procurement bureaucracy is always difficult and requires considerable diligence. For any who might have an interest in further discussions on contract histories place feel free to contact me at [launiusr@si.edu](mailto:launiusr@si.edu), 202-633-2828.

*Roger D. Launius is the Chair of the Division of Space History, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.*

## VICTORIA HARDEN RETIRES

*by Sarah A. Leavitt*

Victoria A. Harden retired in January 2006 from her position as Director of the Office of NIH History and the Stetten Museum. She came to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1984 and turned the agency's interest in celebrating its 1987 centennial into a dedication to preserving, interpreting, and displaying historical information. She has been a leader, both in the endeavor to encourage the federal government to preserve its past and in the promotion of the field of public history within the historical profession.

Dr. Harden took her B.A. and Ph.D. in American History at Emory University (1966; 1983). Her first book, *Inventing the NIH: Federal Biomedical Research Policy, 1887-1937* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986), was followed by *Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: History of a Twentieth-Century Disease* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990), which won the 1991 Henry Adams prize of the SHFG. In 1989 and 1993 she organized conferences on the history of AIDS, the proceedings of which were published as *AIDS and the Historian* (1991) and *AIDS and the Public Debate: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (1995). She also conducted oral histories with more than 40 members of the NIH staff who responded to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Dr. Harden plans to continue her research and writing on AIDS in her retirement.

During her tenure at the NIH, Dr. Harden oversaw the development of the Stetten Museum and the Office of NIH History. She developed its first website, at <http://www.history.nih.gov>, planned and wrote the first exhibits, and started to build the archival and photograph collections. The history office at NIH once consisted only of Dr. Harden: it is now home to five contractors—three historians, a curator, and an archivist—as well as a rotating crew of post-doctoral fellows and visiting scholars. The office's presence on campus continues to grow, often based on relationships forged by Dr. Harden over her two decades of tireless work in promoting the importance of keeping records and in cajoling scientists into explaining the importance of the instruments they used.

Her legacy at the agency is seen in the numerous exhibits of scientific instruments around campus, in the monthly seminars in which historians share their findings, and in the several hundred oral histories of NIH staff and scientists that she and her colleagues have conducted. Her dedication to increasing knowledge about NIH history is reflected in the work of the postdoctoral fellows and other staff members whom she brought to campus to continue the project of learning and writing about 20th-century biomedicine. Thanks to her leadership, as the Office of NIH History prepares to move to its new administrative home in the Office of Intramural Research at NIH, the program

is poised to move to a new level of scholarship and museum interpretation.

It is not only at NIH that Dr. Harden has left her mark, however. Over the years, she has served on various committees in both major historical associations—the American Historical Association (AHA) and the Organization of American Historians (OAH)—as a supporter of public history in its many guises. In 1998–99 she served as President of SHFG. When asked by the President of the AHA “What do Federal historians do?” she wrote an article for *AHA Perspectives* to answer the question, describing the varied duties of her professional colleagues to the academic world. As chair of the Museum

Exhibit Standards Committee of SHFG in the mid 1990s, Dr. Harden helped draft a white paper on “Exhibit Standards” that was later adopted not only by SHFG but also by the AHA, the OAH, and the National Council on Public History (NCPH). Her leadership in these areas has helped public historians, federal historians, and academic historians reach across boundaries to understand issues in the wider profession.

*Sarah A. Leavitt is an Associate Historian and Curator at the Office of NIH History, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD.*

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## THE BASICS OF HISTORICAL CONTRACTING

*By William C. Baldwin*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been contracting for historical services for more than three decades. Much of the Corps’ work is done by contract, so contracting is second nature for the organization. History actually came late to the contracting process, but we began using contracts extensively in the 1970s, especially as the number of government historians waxed and waned. In the Corps, money for contracting has usually been more available than positions for professional historians. Over the years, the Office of History, located organizationally in Corps headquarters, has learned much about contracting, some of it from bitter experience. I would like to describe briefly the contracting process and share some of our “lessons learned.”

The contracting process is controlled by the agency’s contracting officer (CO), and the historian is only the contracting officer’s representative (COR), also called the contracting officer’s technical representative (COTR) in some agencies. The COR is the project manager for the contract responsible for technical supervision of the contractor. The CO and his or her staff officially award, manage, and close out the contract. The COR may not negotiate with contractors or alter contract terms, among other things, except through the CO’s office. As COR the his-

torian plays a major role in the entire contracting process, but it is important that the historian/COR not overstep his or her authority.

Although the contracting office is in charge of the contracting process, most contracting offices know little or nothing about contracting for historical services. You should contact your contracting office early and work closely with the contracting office staff. You will have to educate them about history and they will educate you about contracting. Our office has used contracts to research and write historical monographs, chapters in publications, and historical studies; conduct oral history interviews; produce archival finding aids and provide other archival services; and support museum operations in areas such as conservation and cataloguing of artifacts. We have always managed to train the contracting office staff, sometimes after a lengthy process, well enough to contract out for all these products and services.

The first step in the contracting process is to write a scope of work—a comprehensive and clear explanation of what you want. The scope (sometimes called the statement) of work is critical. It is the legal document (since it is incorporated into the contract along with a vast amount

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of contracting boilerplate) that will define the product you expect to get at the end of the contract. If you as the historian are not clear about what you want, then the contractor will most likely not be able to provide a satisfactory product. Our office has had most success with scopes that provide a detailed description of the expected product, including topics to be covered, research collections to be consulted (if the product is a history), timelines and deadlines, and the level of professional and literary qualities expected. The scope also specifies the schedule and terms for paying the contractor. We usually establish a schedule that calls for chapters to be submitted for review relatively early in the contract. We have found that discovering problems or misunderstandings early is much better than finding them near the end of the contract when the contractor has spent a considerable amount of time producing a product that is not acceptable. A good scope of work is critical and fundamental for a successful contract.

Along with the scope of work, the historian/COR will have to provide the CO a set of evaluation criteria for judging the proposals received from potential contractors or “offertory” in contracting argot. Again, writing these criteria requires careful thought. We generally try to measure experience, past performance, and education among other things. If appropriate, we ask for examples of past performance such as books, articles, studies, or other concrete products and references from other clients the contractors have worked for. Perhaps this is too simple and obvious to state, but as COR you are looking for criteria that allow you to make quantitative distinctions (even if they are only ordinal or nominal) between prospective contractors and find the contractor who is most likely to produce the best possible product.

The third item you will need to give the contracting office is a government estimate of the cost of the contract. This, too, is a critical document. Estimate the amount of time that the contractor will need and multiply that by the federal grade level equivalent that is appropriate for the task. Remember to include an appropriate amount of overhead because contractors also have expenses like medical insurance, taxes, and computer equipment. Ask the contracting office to help with these estimates. Also estimate the costs of any travel required including per diem and airfare. The scope should include archives and libraries the contractor should consult, and you should

estimate the amount of time needed at these repositories so that both you and the contractor can arrive at reasonable cost figures. Remember that the scope not only describes the product you want, but also serves as the basis for the potential contractors’ estimates of how much it would cost them to produce it. Also remember the old cliché: “You get what you pay for.” You can work with your contracting office to structure the proposal so that technical factors, such as experience and past performance, carry more weight than cost, but cost is always an important factor. Our fellow professionals in the contracting world deserve a living wage as much as we do.

Researching and writing all these contracting documents can take a substantial amount of time, but the time you spend producing the scope, evaluation factors, and government estimate will be time well spent. The amount of time it takes to guide all these documents through the contracting office may also be lengthy, and for an impatient COR this additional time can be frustrating. Remember, however, that a close and perhaps even cordial working relationship with the contracting staff can be very useful. Our contracting office never seems to be confident that there are any contractors out there who will want

to do this obscure work, so they ask for a list of potential contractors who might be interested. The contracting office will then ensure that these contractors receive a copy of the solicitation. Have a list of potential contractors ready and ask the contracting office to send them the solicitation, even if the contracting staff does not ask for the list.

When the deadline for offers finally passes and the contracting office sends you the proposals, your next task is to evaluate the proposals. You will be asked to provide names to the contracting officer for an evaluation committee. Follow all the specified evaluation procedures carefully and document your evaluations and conclusions completely. At this point you will see the value of well-constructed evaluation criteria. Good criteria and careful evaluation will not only help you find a good contractor, but will also protect you in case of contractor protests. In the Corps of Engineers process, all the unsuccessful offerors have a right to a debriefing explaining why they were not chosen. Prepare for any debriefings carefully and explain the weaknesses of the unsuccessful proposals without comparing them to the winning proposal. Making

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comparisons could reveal proprietary business information belonging to the winning bidder. Don't live in fear of protests. In our experience they have been rare, and in the only protest I have encountered, the Government Accountability Office ruled in our favor.

Inexperienced CORs often think that the contracting process is over when the contract is awarded. They expect the contractor to go off somewhere for the length of the contract and reappear with a superb product. That is rarely a valid expectation. Most of our problem contracts have resulted from poor contract management, generally in the field, not in our office, I hasten to add. The COR and the contractor need to work together closely, especially at the beginning of the contract. We usually require a detailed work plan, schedule, and bibliography. Careful review and discussion of these documents and frequent communication with the contractor can get the contract launched in the right direction. In many contracts, we require monthly progress reports, especially in the early part of the contract before the contractor begins providing draft chapters or other products. If the contract is structured to provide progress payments, for example monthly payments, the payments should be tied to satisfactory progress. The most effective method of getting a poor contractor's attention is to withhold payment. But successful contract administration with a good contractor should not need such punitive measures.

Good communication, clear explanation of expectations, and prompt reporting of problems by both the COR and the contractor will help insure a good contract. Avoid, however, changing contract terms without going through the contracting office and avoid "scope creep," a contractors' term for gradually and perhaps subtly increasing the

requirements of the contract. "Scope creep" may be in the eye of the beholder, and good communication with the contractor may allow you to settle any such problems amicably. No contract, no matter how carefully written, will anticipate every issue or problem. Try to deal with such issues with the contractor, but if no resolution is reached, go to your contracting officer for assistance. The government has a variety of options, including canceling the contract.

In the scope of work, be sure to leave yourself enough time to review the product from the contract carefully. Also allow time for the contractor to make any revisions or corrections that you require. In my experience, it has been relatively easy to extend the time of the contract at no cost to the government, but it is more complicated to add money to the contract. You will have to convince the CO that you made major mistakes in calculating how much work was involved in producing what you wanted.

One myth that is common among some senior agency managers and inexperienced CORs is that contracting requires very little time on the part of federal government personnel. On the contrary, the quality of the historical product you receive from a contractor will depend to a very large extent on the time and care that you as COR devote to the contracting process. To be sure, some contractors do not perform up to expectations, and in spite of your best efforts, you may get a poor contractor. However, you can minimize that possibility by managing the contracting process wisely.

*William Baldwin is a historian at the Office of History, HQ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alexandria, VA.*

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## R & D ASSOCIATES—A CONTRACTOR'S VIEW

*Donita M. Moorhus*

September 28, 2006, will be the eighteenth anniversary of the day I signed the first contract as Managing Partner of R & D Associates. At the time, neither Bob Grathwol nor I was thinking beyond that first contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and many, many times during the three years we worked on that project we weren't even sure we would survive the duration of the contract, let alone develop a successful small contracting business that has provided us with an uneven but overall satisfactory income for nearly two decades.

These eighteen years are peppered with moments of frustration and memories of mistakes as well as boxes of

contract documents. We have learned a lot. In the style of the Army, here are some of our Lessons Learned:

### *Carve out a niche but be flexible*

We do not have the credentials of most public historians. Bob is a German and European diplomatic historian, and my training is in social work. We had a lot to learn about the military and about American history. My experience doing management studies and working in a wide range of organizations has been very useful in looking at organizational change in the Corps of Engineers and in writing quadrennial histories of the Army Criminal

Investigation Command. Bob's European orientation gave us the edge in contracts with the Corps of Engineers and the Presidential Advisory Committee on Holocaust Assets in the U.S. We have been able to pursue contracts of intellectual interest but have also had to take on projects of less interest. If you don't stretch, you won't grow intellectually or in experience, but if you constantly over-reach, you will be wasting your time writing proposals that won't be accepted.

### *Read the RFP carefully*

The scope of work or statement of work (SOW) in the RFP tells the contractor what is expected and when. The SOW can give clues to potential problems. The qualifications for personnel can indicate whether the contract is "wired" (set up to give preference to one particular individual or company), how flexible the contractor can be about who works on the project, and whether a team approach will be acceptable. A long contract for a relatively modest project or a payment schedule with long periods between payments may reflect an expectation that the successful bidder will have a full-time university appointment.

### *Don't count on a steady, uninterrupted flow of funds*

Running a small consulting business dependent on contracts is like being Goldilocks—sometimes there is too much, sometimes too little. Rarely is the amount of work and the flow of funds just right. Large contracts with regular partial payments are terrific—while they last! Don't wait until the project is almost completed to consider what comes next and to set up the next contract or project. It is very hard for a contractor to stimulate a government agency to develop a project—certainly not in a "timely" way.

Our first contract called for a one-week trip to Germany within the first 60 days of the contract. We had to put out the money for the travel without having received a nickel—and it took more than three months to receive the first payment. When informed of an RFP that required travel to Korea in the first 30 days and several times during the course of the contract, we decided not to bid.

Every contractor needs a reserve fund to tide him or her over for several months, before the first contract, until the payments begin, and between contracts. We have learned that the final payment on a contract is generally what gets us through to the first payment on the next contract.

### *Government contracting does not favor the small business*

By its very nature, a small business does not have staff

to generate proposals, an accounting department to prepare invoices or track down unpaid invoices, or a bank line-of-credit for a low-interest loan. Government employees receive salary checks regularly—not only when the contract payments are on time. The government endorses Visa payments, which makes it easy for them to purchase items, but the small business has to pay a monthly fee for the account AND a percentage of each payment. Doing business by Visa is not cost-effective for a contractor that receives only three or four small Visa payments a year.

### *Balancing workload is a constant challenge*

A large, multi-year contract sounds wonderful, but it is often easier to manage several smaller contracts that have staggered deadlines and completion dates. Be very careful about saying "no" to an inquiry about your "availability and interest." Try to determine if there is a clearly defined project. Is funding already available or does the historian just "hope to obtain it"?

### *Forget August and September vacations*

History is not a government priority, and history projects are frequently funded at the end of the fiscal year. That means that proposals have to be written and submitted in August and September and that the final product—a manuscript, historical report, set of oral history interviews, museum exhibit, or archival finding aid—will be due in September.

### *Develop a "surge capacity"*

From the beginning of our first contract, we used subcontractors for specific, usually short-term, tasks. We have never hired a full-time employee, but we have looked for and kept in touch with a wide range of individuals with both specific and generic skills. We have been able to find work for graduate students from George Washington University, an undergraduate summer intern from Harvard, a retired Army historian, a transcriber who got our name from the phone book, an archivist referred by a colleague in OHMAR (Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region), and a museum curator who got our name from a friend. Sometimes we have taken on a project because we had someone who could do the work; sometimes we have a project and have to find someone to work with us on it. Sometimes this style of running the business creates a crunch, and we have "lost" some individuals to full-time work elsewhere, but overall, this business strategy has worked for us.

### *Be active in professional organizations*

Professional organizations, especially local organizations such as Society for History in the Federal Government, Oral



History in the Mid-Atlantic Region, and Mid-Atlantic Regional Archivists Conference, provide a low-cost means of learning who is issuing contracts and who may be looking for part-time work. Going to conferences and social events, giving papers, and volunteering for committees lets you see people and be seen. Granted, this is not paid work, but it is an investment in your business.

The individuals active in these organizations who are government employees generally prefer meetings and conferences during the work day, during the week, and their participation is paid for by their employer. Unfortunately, this is not a benefit offered by the small business.

*Accept “personal satisfaction” and embrace “delayed gratification”*

The measure of success for “traditional” historians is the length of their list of publications. Public historians may generate a variety of “products” from books to papers to pamphlets to exhibits to websites. Contractors have little control over the use and accessibility of their work. Oral history interviews may be classified, museum exhibits can be cancelled, articles can be rewritten by paid staff, and books can languish while funds are sought to cover publishing costs.

Sometimes “satisfaction” is a long time coming. In February 2006 the Army Center of Military History will release *Building for Peace: U.S. Army Engineers in Europe, 1945-1991*, the product of our first contract, the one we signed September 28, 1988.

*Donita M. Moorhus is the Managing Partner of R&D Associates, Alexandria, VA.*

*One final reminder: the new annual dues rates are in effect. They are as follows. Please note the “Patron” and “Sustaining” categories that were omitted from the previous issue.*

#### Membership Categories

- \_\_\_ Regular (\$35)
- \_\_\_ Student (\$20)
- \_\_\_ Retired (\$25)
- \_\_\_ Three-Year (\$95)
- \_\_\_ Institutional (\$100)
- \_\_\_ Sustaining (\$100)
- \_\_\_ Patron (\$75)

## MAKING HISTORY

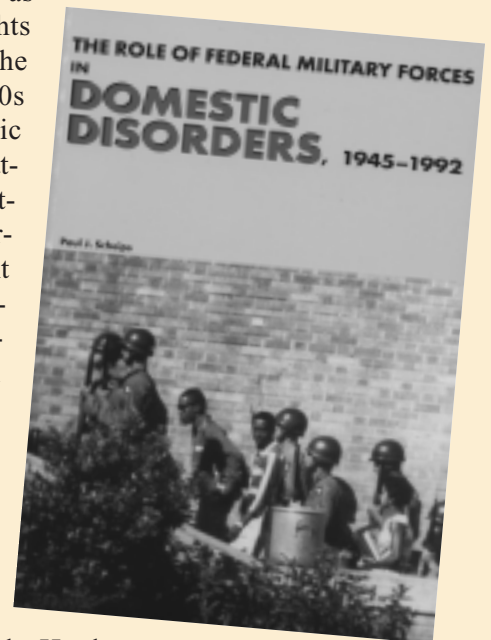
### AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The 121st annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held January 4-7, 2007, in Atlanta. The featured theme will be “Unstable Subjects: Practicing History in Unsettled Times.”

### ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

Over the past few months, the Center has undergone several major changes in leadership, beginning with the retirement of Brig. Gen. John S. Brown (Ret) as Director at the end of September. General Brown had headed the Center since December 1998, shortly after its move to Fort McNair. His departure was followed in January 2006 by the retirement of the Deputy Director, Colonel Donald W. Warner. Pending the naming of a new director, Dr. Jeffery J. Clarke, the chief historian, is serving as the Acting Director. LTC Mark Reardon is the Acting Deputy.

One of General Brown’s last official functions was to host the publication party for the long-awaited volume by Paul J. Scheips, *The Use of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1945-1992*. This volume is the third and final installment in the Center’s series and covers such landmark events as the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and the domestic upheavals associated with the Vietnam War. It is particularly relevant today with homeland security having assumed such critical national importance in this post 9/11 era. The late Dr. Scheips was a founding member of SHFG.



Dr. J. Patrick Hughes recently joined the Center as a senior historian in the Historical Support Branch of the Histories Division. He was formerly the command historian for the 99th Regional Readiness Command.

Dr. William Hammond, Chief of the Center’s General Histories Branch, spoke on “Enduring Lessons Learned

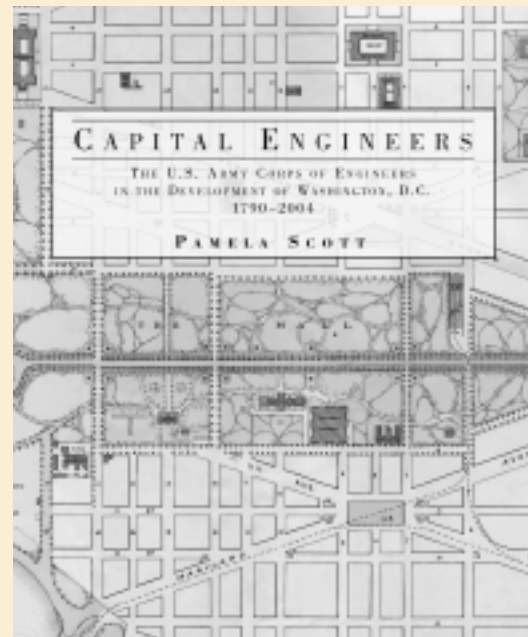
and Earned the Hard Way in Vietnam” at a Media Study Day sponsored by NATO’s Allied Rapid Reaction Corps held on December 6, 2005 in Monchengladbach, Germany. The command is preparing for a tour of duty in Afghanistan this year and is examining its relations with the news media in that light. Glenn F. Williams’ book, *The Year of the Hangman: George Washington’s Campaign Against the Iroquois* was recently published by Westholme.

As part of an SHFG-sponsored session, “Echoes of War: The Role of Government Historians in Documenting Military Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan,” at the 2006 annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Philadelphia, Stephen J. Lofgren presented “An Army at War: Capturing the Individual’s Experience in Afghanistan and Iraq.” Dr. Janet Valentine traveled to England to present a paper at the Rothermere American Institute at Oxford University as part of a conference on the Reagan presidency.

The 2006 Conference of Army Historians will be held on July 25-27 at the Hilton Crystal City. This year’s theme is “Terrorists, Partisans, and Guerillas: The U.S. Army and Irregular Warfare, 1775-2005.” Conference attendees may also participate in a staff ride to 2d Bull Run on July 28. For further details, please visit the Center’s website <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/CAH2006> or contact Dr. Stephen Carney at 202-685-2728 (email: [2006CAH@hqda.army.mil](mailto:2006CAH@hqda.army.mil)).

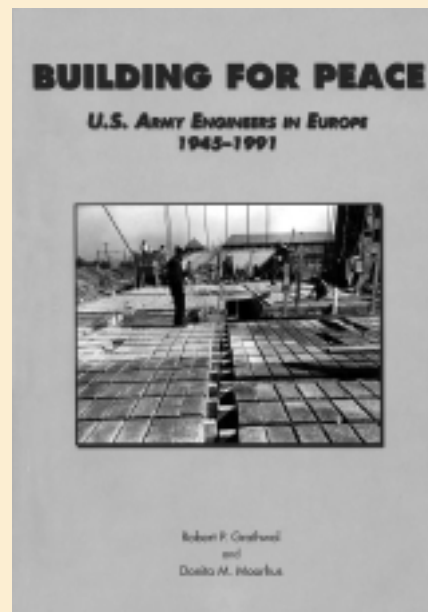
### ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Office of History, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is anticipating the publication of two new books in the near future. The first is a history of Corps of Engineers’ construction work in Europe during the Cold War. The book is a co-imprint with the U.S. Army Center of Military History and the first book in the center’s new series, “The U.S. Army in the Cold War.” Written by Dr. Robert P. Grathwol and Donita M. Moorhus, *Building for Peace: U.S. Army Engineers in Europe 1945-1991*, is a comprehensive history of engineer organizations and the wide variety of their activities in Europe from 1945 to 1991. The second book, *Capital Engineers: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Development of Washington, D.C. 1790-2004* was written by Pamela Scott and is a survey history of the extensive role of army engineers in the development of Washington, D.C., from the planning of the new city by Peter Charles



L’Enfant, a French engineer who served in the American army during the Revolution, to recent work by the Corps’ Baltimore District. Relying on text and extensive illustrations, the book describes the critical role that engineers played in the federal city of monuments and government buildings and the city where Washington’s residents lived and worked.

In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, the Office of History compiled a list of virtual resources to help place the events of the 2005 storm season into historical perspective. These online documents show that the devastation along the Gulf coast was not an isolated event, but the most recent chapter in a long history of storm disasters and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ response. [http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/Hurricane\\_files/Hurricane.htm](http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/Hurricane_files/Hurricane.htm)



### COUNCIL ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

A report titled “Copyright Issues Relevant to Digital Preservation and Dissemination of Pre-1972 Commercial Sound Recordings by Libraries and Archives” was published by the Council and the Library of Congress in December 2005. It was written by June Besek. A summary states that the report addresses the question of what librarians and archivists are legally empowered to do to preserve and make accessible for

research their holdings of pre-1972 commercial sound recordings. It takes into account U.S. copyright law, state law protection, digital preservation and dissemination of sound recordings, and technological protection issues. Besek concludes that several issues remain unresolved and that new legislation to establish a library privilege to preserve and appropriately disseminate these materials would be very desirable. The text of the report is available free at <http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub135abst.html>.

### HERITAGE PRESERVATION

Heritage Preservation, a nonprofit organization, in partnership with the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services, has conducted a major survey on the health of the nation's cultural artifacts. The survey found that 26 percent of collecting institutions have no environmental controls to protect their collections, 59 percent have had their collections damaged by light, and 53 percent have had their collections damaged by moisture. View the list of participating institutions and the full report at [www.heritagehealthindex.org](http://www.heritagehealthindex.org).

### HISTORY ASSOCIATES INC.

HAI of Rockville, MD, is in the second year of a contract to provide archival support to the Department of Homeland Security History Office. HAI archivist Elizabeth Borja established the DHS History Office Archives, creating the processes and databases to accession and arrange materials donated to and collected by the office. In addition to providing reference support to Chief Historian Dr. Priscilla D. Jones, Ms. Borja is involved with a number of other projects, including documenting leadership and organizational changes in the department for use in future historical publications and creating a bibliography of homeland security-related resources.



Commissioners George Mathews (left) and James Landis (center) confer with Joseph Kennedy (photograph courtesy of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library).

HAI is proud to announce the opening of a new gallery in the Securities and Exchange Commission Historical Society's online museum at <http://www.sechistorical.org/>. The new gallery, titled "431 Days: Joseph P. Kennedy and the Creation of the SEC (1934–1935)" features 24 virtual "rooms" organized under six major themes. Curated by HAI History Division director Dr. Kenneth D. Durr, with assistance from HAI historian Dr. Adrian Kinnane, the Joseph P. Kennedy Gallery represents the first of two now completed galleries commissioned by the Security and Exchange Commission Historical Society (SECHS). Several more galleries are currently planned. In the Joseph P. Kennedy Gallery, Dr. Durr recounts the creation of the SEC and suggests that Kennedy's most lasting political legacy may his role in establishing the SEC. The exhibit contains 202 original documents such as letters, memos, telegrams, diary excerpts, committee reports, congressional testimony, articles, and speeches by key figures in the early SEC story. The gallery also displays 61 photographs, cartoons, and other images, as well as five radio and movie news clips that help bring the story to life.

The SECHS is a non-profit institution, independent of and separate from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Through its virtual museum and archive, the SECHS seeks to further public understanding of the historical and ongoing impact of the SEC on the growth of U.S. and international capital markets.

### KENTUCKY ORAL HISTORY COMMISSION

The Kentucky Oral History Commission and the Kentucky Historical Society will hold a summer institute entitled "Oral History and Digital Technology: Recording, Preservation, and Digital Archives" on July 12, 13, and 14, 2006 in Frankfort, Kentucky. The 3-day institute will provide hands-on training in various aspects of digital recording, preservation and digitization of analog interviews, as well as discussion of the design and maintenance of a digital archive. The institute is designed for oral historians, librarians, archivists, and all others who seek knowledge and assistance in making the transition to digital recording and processing of their oral history interviews.

Participants in the summer institute will examine a wide variety of digital recorders and recording formats and explore the advantages and disadvantages of each. In addition, participants will closely examine best practices for archival processing of these recordings. We will discuss in great detail the computer's role in digital field recording and the digitization of oral history interviews. We will examine a variety of hardware and software options, discuss budgetary needs for relevant equipment, and assist participants in formulating and implementing a future technology plan for their oral history repositories.

Registration will be \$250 which includes breakfast and lunch each day. To make reservations or to obtain more information, contact the institute's director Dr. Doug Boyd at (502) 564-1792 or via email at [doug.boyd@ky.gov](mailto:doug.boyd@ky.gov). Registration is due by June 12. Enrollment is limited.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library has opened a new exhibit titled "Benjamin Franklin: In His Own Words" to celebrate the tercentenary of Benjamin Franklin's birth. The Library houses the second largest collection of Benjamin Franklin papers in the world. The display will occupy the central portion of the larger "American Treasures" exhibition and will be on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday–Saturday in the Southwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First Street S.E., Washington, DC, through June 17, 2006.

The Library has initiated efforts to help in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina through book donations, programs on the preservation and recovery of materials, staff fundraising events, collaboration with Louisiana scholars, and an oral history project for hurricane survivors. For resources and detailed information on preservation, see <http://www.loc.gov/preserv/>.

A selection of 23 fully digitized collections of materials submitted by African American war veterans will be highlighted on the Veterans History Project web site beginning Feb. 1, 2006. The collection of fully digitized stories is titled "African Americans at War: Fighting Two Battles," and will be added to "Experiencing War" stories from the Veterans History Project at [www.loc.gov/warstories](http://www.loc.gov/warstories). This is the tenth set of individual stories—comprising interviews, letters, photographs and written memoirs—to be featured on the site. Past themes have included D-Day, prisoners of war, military medicine and war's end. Companion sites to the project's two books, "Forever a Soldier" and "Voices of War," can also be viewed on the "Experiencing War" site. The Veterans History Project site now has 2,248 stories online, many of which include audio and video interviews, photographs, diaries, letters, and other materials, consisting of more than 100,000 online items.

### MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL ARCHIVES CONFERENCE

Established in 1972, MARAC is a volunteer, regional consortium of archivists who live and work in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. MARAC will hold its spring conference in Baltimore, MD on April 20-22. Archivist of the United States, Allen Weinstein, will address the conference's plenary session. For more information go to <http://www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/>

### NASA

The Division of Space History (DSH) is collaborating with the Aeronautics Division, the Center for Earth and Planetary Studies, and the National Museum of American History on an exhibition tentatively titled "Finding Time and Place: From Chronometers to GPS" to be featured at the National Air and Space Museum. Jim David published his article "Was It Really 'Space Junk'? U.S. Intelligence Interest in Space Debris that Returned to Earth," in *Astropolitics: The International Journal of Space Power and Policy* 3 (Spring 2005), 43–65. Roger D. Launius published "Technology in Space," in *A Companion to American Technology*, ed. by Carroll Pursell (Oxford, U.K.: Blackwell Publishing, 2005, 275–297). Recent NASA works include *Risk and Exploration; Earth, Sea and the Stars*, ed. by Steven J. Dick and Keith L. Cowing; and *Realizing the Dream of Flight: Biographical Essays in Honor of the Centennial of Flight, 1903–2003*, ed. by Virginia P. Dawson and Mark D. Bowles.

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES

NARA held a major conference on March 10–11 at the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum in Boston titled "Vietnam and the Presidency." It was sponsored by all the presidential libraries in NARA's system and was moderated by Brian Williams of NBC Nightly News. Participants included General Alexander Haig; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Special Counsel to President Kennedy Theodore Sorensen; Special Assistant to President Johnson Jack Valenti; Senator Chuck Hagel; New York Times columnist Bob Herbert; Ambassador Pete Peterson; professors George Herring, Robert D. Schulzinger, and Marilyn Young; journalists Steve Bell and Dan Rather; Pulitzer Prize-winning authors David Halberstam and Frances Fitzgerald; and historians Michael Beschloss, David Kaiser, and Jeffrey Kimball. Former President Jimmy Carter spoke via video.

"The Way We Worked," a photo exhibit focusing on the history of work in America, opened in the Lawrence F.

*Bell System switchboard where overseas calls were handled, circa 1940.*



O'Brien Gallery in the National Archives Building. It will run through May 29. The 86 black-and-white and color photographs document such topics as work clothing, locales, conditions, and conflict.

At its fall meeting the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) recommended to the Archivist grants of \$1.9 million for 34 projects in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

A three-CD-ROM version of the 1990 NARA publication *War and Conflict: Images from the National Archives, 1765–1970* was recently released in partnership with Topics Entertainment, an educational software company based in the Seattle, WA, area. From the Revolutionary War through the conflict in Vietnam, this digitized catalog presents over 1,500 black-and-white images from the holdings relating to American wartime history.

The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) sponsored a symposium on October 18, 2005, to mark the 10-year anniversary of Executive Order 12958, as amended. The goal was to offer a retrospective regarding the original vision of this framework along with a review of its impact to date. More importantly, the symposium included an assessment of the remaining challenges to be overcome in order to fully implement the President's direction in this area.

NARA held its 20th Annual Preservation Conference, "Beyond the Numbers: Specifying and Achieving an Efficient Preservation Environment," on March 16, 2006, in the McGowan Theater in the National Archives Building.

Senior conservators Kathy Ludwig and Hilary Kaplan of the Document Conservation Laboratory in College Park, MD, traveled to New Orleans last November to oversee records salvage in Orleans Parish. They were met there by staff members Barbara Rust and, later, John Smith from NARA-Southwest Region (Fort Worth). In October the Federal Emergency Management Agency tasked NARA to assist in rescuing records from the offices of the Orleans Parish Coroner, Clerk of Criminal District Court, and District Attorney. On November 10, Archivist Allen Weinstein visited the site accompanied by Director of Preservation Programs, Doris Hamburg (NWT); Preston Huff, Assistant Regional Administrator for NARA-Southwest Region (Fort Worth); and New Jersey State Archivist, Karl J. Niederer, representing the Council of State Archivists.

*Archivist Allen Weinstein visits technicians rescuing archival materials in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.*



New microfilm publications include M1773, *Eastern Cherokee Census Rolls, 1835-1884* (3 rolls); M2090, *World War II Draft Cards (Fourth Registration) for the State of Massachusetts* (166 rolls); M1949, *Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Restitution and Reparations Branch, OMGUS, 1945-1951* (43 rolls); and M1912, *Records of the Field Offices for the State of Texas, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870* (29 rolls).

The Eisenhower Presidential Library has released 40,000 pages of formerly security classified material. They include items from the White House Staff Secretary (Andrew Goodpaster, post-September 1954) files pertaining to many prominent Cold War developments, including the U-2 flights over the USSR. The Robert Anderson Panama Canal Series collection sheds light on the special ambassador's role in negotiations for a Panama Canal treaty, 1964–1973. 6,000 pages from the Lauris Norstad Collection include materials concerning development of plans for western European defense, 1958–1962, and partially declassified messages on the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Materials from the David Osborn collection relate to President Nixon's trip to China and the one China vs. two Chinas—Taiwan issue. Other documents relate to Middle East oil companies in the 1950s, and to National Security Council policy papers concerning Austria, Latin America, and Yugoslavia, and a paper on evacuation of United States civilians abroad prior to hostilities. Also released is the report of Task Force C in Project Solarium, a major study of U.S. strategic defense, undertaken in 1953, with special focus on the Soviet Union and its biological warfare capabilities.

#### **NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH**

A conference in December titled "Biomedicine in the Twentieth Century: Practices, Policies, and Politics" was organized and held in honor of Victoria Harden and her 20 years of service to the National Institutes of Health on the occasion of her retirement on January 31, 2006.

In February the NIH Office of History moved to the Office of Intramural Research (out of the Office of



Friends and colleagues gather at a conference in honor of Victoria Harden's retirement. Dr. Harden stands at center.

Communications and Public Liaison). The new Acting Director is NIH scientist and longtime Office of NIH History board member Dr. Alan Schechter. He will serve in this capacity, part time, until a new Director is hired.

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The Library opened a major new exhibit about forensic medicine titled "Visible Proofs: Forensic Views of the Body" on February 16, 2006. It explores scientific methods that translate bodies and body parts into visible proofs, telling stories of the people, sciences, and technologies that make visible the cause and manner of individual deaths. Objects, graphics, and multimedia presentations allow visitors to examine important historical and contemporary cases and forensic techniques, and they can encounter forensic experts whose contributions and discoveries have changed the field of forensic medicine. For an introduction, visit <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/visibleproofs/introduction.html>

"The Horse, a Mirror of Man: Parallels in Early Human and Horse Medicine," a mini-exhibit prepared by Michael North, continues until April 28. A small display of illustrated books from the Library's collection, dating from 1500 to 1704, features striking images from equine and human medicine.



"Global Health Histories," a two-day international symposium held on November 3-4, brought together scholars, scientists, administrators, and activists examining global public health crises in historical and contemporary perspectives. Co-sponsored by the History of

Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, the Institute of the History of Medicine (Johns Hopkins University), and the Fogarty International Center, it was presented in association with the Global Health Histories Initiative, World Health Organization. Twenty-seven speakers and moderators from six countries spoke before 250 registrants.

The National Library of Medicine is preparing a Directory of Oral Histories of Medicine. While the directory is by no means exhaustive, it will serve to draw attention to the depth and variety of oral history of medicine collections available to researchers. The library anticipates the directory to grow in the future as more institutions will wish to be included in this resource. The National Library of Medicine invites libraries, archives, and museums which include in their collections oral histories of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, and pharmacy to become part of the directory. Participating institutions must be able to respond to relevant reference questions and, in the case of libraries, interlibrary loan requests. For more information on the Directory of Oral Histories of Medicine, contact Lisa Massengale, Associate Fellow, National Library of Medicine, 301-443-3936 or [massengalel@mail.nlm.nih.gov](mailto:massengalel@mail.nlm.nih.gov)

#### NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

Recent publications include *Sea Power on Call: Fleet Operations: June 1951-July 1953*, by Malcolm Muir (2005), and *Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Volume 11, American Theater: January 1, 1778-March 31, 1778; European Theater: January 1, 1778-March 31, 1778*, edited by Michael E. Crawford, E. Gordon Bowen-Hassell, Dennis M. Conrad, and Mark L. Hayes.

The Center sponsors an ongoing series of seminars held in The United States Navy Yard, Bldg. 76, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. For information contact the Senior Historian, Dr. Edward J. Marolda at [Edward.Marolda@navy.mil](mailto:Edward.Marolda@navy.mil). Recent lectures included "Ruff's War: A Navy Nurse on the Frontline in Iraq," by Comdr. Cheryl L. Ruff, NC, USN (Ret.); "The U.S. Sloop-of-War Decatur in the Pacific Squadron, 1854-1859," by Dr. Lorraine McConaghy, historian, Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, Wash. Upcoming programs include a lunch time lecture and book signing on April 25 by David Fairbank White, author of *The Battle of the Atlantic, 1939-1945*.

#### NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

The Institute's 2006 schedule of seminars is available. The Institute is a nonprofit organization that provides training and education for those in both the public and private sectors involved in the management, preservation,

and stewardship of our cultural heritage. The range of seminars includes such topics as “Preservation Maintenance: Understanding and Preserving Historic Buildings,” “Conservation Strategies for Archaeologists,” “Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Tolls for Cultural and natural Resource Projects,” “Decision making for Cultural and Natural Resources in the Legal Environment,” “Historic Structures Reports,” “Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places,” “Cemetery Preservation,” and “Native American Cultural Property Law.” The Institute offers limited scholarship opportunities for tuition only to participants to attend its seminars. Contact: 703-765-0100, [info@npi.org](mailto:info@npi.org); web site [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org).

#### **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

NRC Historian Sam Walker's book, *Three Mile Island*, has been published in paperback by the University of California Press. A Japanese translation of the book will appear later this year. An American Library Association selection panel named the book one of 13 “Notable Documents” published by the federal government in 2004.

#### **ORAL HISTORY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC REGION**

The annual OHMAR spring conference, held on March 23-24, marked the 30th anniversary of the regional oral history organization. On the afternoon March 23, OHMAR hosted a beginners' oral history workshop. The following day's program included sessions, “OHMAR at 30—Reflections,” followed by concurrent sessions, “Baltimore Voices” and “Minorities Serving Their Country.” In the afternoon the oral history organization presented the Forrest Pogue Award to Charles “Stu” Kennedy for his work with the Association for Diplomatic Studies oral history collection. In the closing session a panel of educators discussed preparing the next generation of oral historians in high school and college classrooms.

#### **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS**

The OAH held a joint annual meeting with the National Council on Public History at the Hilton Washington Hotel in Washington, DC, on April 19–22, 2006. The topic “Our America/Nuestra America” invited participants “to explore the many meanings of ‘America’ for people living in North America and beyond.” Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings/2006/> for details.

#### **SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE**

The Senate Historical Office, along with the House Office of History and Preservation, announces the publication of the revised and updated *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005*. The publication of this volume provides the first print revision of the *Biographical Directory* since 1989. The present edition includes biographical profiles of each of the nearly 12,000 individuals who have served in the Congress of the United States, from 1789 through January 2, 2005, along with those who served in the Continental Congresses between 1774 and 1789. In addition to the biographies of Representatives, Senators, Delegates, Resident Commissioners, and Vice Presidents, this volume contains rosters of the state congressional delegations, elected congressional officials, and cabinet officers from 1789 to 2005. The 2,218-page volume is available from the Government Printing Office, House Document No. 108-222, Stock No. 052-071-01418-7, \$99.

#### **SOCIETY FOR MILITARY HISTORY**

The Society will hold its annual meeting on May 18-21, 2006, at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas. The conference theme will be the Construction, Reconstruction, and Consumption of Military History. The goal of the conference is to explore and better understand the range of authors, applications, and audiences in military history; how the different uses of military history conflict with or support one another; the role and value the new media have in military history scholarship; and examine how the discipline of military history will be practiced and used in the twenty-first century. Visit [www.smh-hq.org](http://www.smh-hq.org) for details.

#### **UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

The History Division has published *Restoring Hope: In Somalia with the Unified Task Force, 1992–1993*, by Col. Dennis P. Mroczkowski. The volume is part of the Corps' series “U.S. Marines in Humanitarian Operations”. The text, complete with striking color images, begins with background information on local conditions, traces naval and air operations, and ends with the transition to U.N. control. Contact Chief Historian Charles D. Melson for more information at [melsonc@nt.quantico.usmc.mil](mailto:melsonc@nt.quantico.usmc.mil).



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