



# The FEDERALIST

Society for History in the Federal Government Newsletter

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**SHFG**  
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## CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNICATIONS AT THE NPS

Our national parks have been first-line sites for the accelerating effects of global climate change in recent decades. Parks offer stark evidence of weather-related consequences for environment, humanity, and plants and wildlife. In evidence, glaciers at Glacier National Park have largely disappeared, declining from 150 in 1850 to 26 today, and are projected to be completely gone by 2020. Drier conditions in the West are producing earlier fire seasons that last longer into the fall. Animals are often forced to migrate and adapt, and some become extinct. These and many more complex changes profoundly affect the NPS’s mission to preserve and protect our parks and their unique habitats. The NPS has publicly accepted the position that accelerating climate change has resulted from human activity. In this emergency, the NPS has established the Climate Change Response Program (CCRP) with four comprehensive goals: Science, Adaptation, Mitigation, and Communication (see <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/index.htm>). All four are critical for understanding and “mitigating”

See “Climate” cont’d on page 3

## Balancing Culture with the Military Mission

By Alexandra Wallace

The U.S. military struggles to maintain a positive reputation when it comes to the care and protection of national and international cultural resources. The relationship between the military’s mission and cultural preservation does not need to be adversarial, but instead, can be negotiated into a mutually beneficial relationship. The Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) works on viable solutions to support the military while protecting historic properties.

CEMML is a research and service unit within Colorado State University’s Warner College of Natural Resources to support military readiness and land conservation stewardship. CEMML partners with several federal agencies including the Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Park Service.

CEMML’s cultural resources division has taken a particular interest in outreach and education of military cultures. Often, military staffs

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Members of the Onondaga Nation and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe visit a stone cairn with Fort Drum CRM staff.

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## The **FEDERALIST**

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## President's Message

By Kristina Giannotta

Welcome to the summer issue of *The Federalist*. As the new President of the Society I want to welcome all our members and thank you for your contributions. I also want to personally thank all our departing Council and Committee members and welcome all our new Council and Committee members. Over the last few years the Executive Council and Society committees have made significant strides in growing and maintaining the Society. The individuals who have provided support to this Sisyphean task, a healthy mix of new and experienced federal historians, have done an outstanding and amazing job. Thank you for all the hard work!

As we move into the 37th year of the Society, I am honored to have been selected to serve as President, and I will strive over the coming year to emulate the level of service to the federal historian community my predecessors have demonstrated. The Society was founded in 1979 to serve the needs of the growing field of professional federal historians. Our continued purpose is to encourage, promote, and foster historical, archival, curatorial, and other related activities of and about the United States government. Although some of the challenges faced by our predecessors have been overcome, many, such as remaining “relevant” to our agencies, overcoming onerous (and

sometimes cryptic) government restrictions and requirements, and balancing “emergency requirements” with scholarly research remain constant struggles faced by many federal historians. In the coming year I aim to continue to grow the opportunities for federal historians to meet and discuss the unique challenges they face. In this I am following the path of the Society’s recent presidents who have implemented biannual outings and a biannual federal jobs workshop. I hope to continue these activities and implement more opportunities for federal historians to meet and discuss challenges and successes among the federal historian community.

We have a great year in front of us, but we need your support! *The Federalist* newsletter, *Federal History* journal, and the electronic newsletter, *Explorations in Federal History*, provide an opportunity for history professionals to inform their colleagues on the work and activities they support and lead at their agencies. These publications provide a resource for the community to stay apprised of the remarkable contributions federal historians and historical professionals are making every day. I encourage you to share your experiences or just enjoy reading about the considerable accomplishments of your colleagues. I look forward to the coming year and encourage you to contact me if you have questions, comments, or ideas. You can reach me at [shfg.president@gmail.com](mailto:shfg.president@gmail.com). Have a safe and happy summer, and I look forward to seeing you at our fall events!

## New Officers 2016–2017

With the election results in, the Society’s new officers for the 2016–17 year are

#### **PRESIDENT:**

Kristina Giannotta

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#### **SECRETARY:**

Mattea Sanders

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Charles, Frank Noll,  
Felicia Wivchar

#### **NOMINATING** **COMMITTEE:**

Rachel Kline,  
Angela Sirna

## Executive Council News

The Executive Council has been busy primarily planning for this fall’s Hewlett Lecture, to be held at the Wilson Center, and next spring’s annual conference. Other business includes discussing possible vacancies on the awards committee, future jobs workshops, possible revival of workshop meetings for federal historians, and future excursions for members and nonmembers. For more information, contact SHFG President Kristina Giannotta at [shfg.president@gmail.com](mailto:shfg.president@gmail.com).

## Editor's Note

In this issue, we're glad to feature offices and programs outside the nation's capital, specifically the Bureau of Reclamation history office in Denver, Colorado. Historian **Andrew H. Gahan** reports on how his office chronicles the history of water resource management, particularly through narrative histories and oral histories. The complexity of water rights and negotiations makes such historical work invaluable. We also hear from **Alexandra Wallace** of The Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML). Her university-based program partners with federal agencies like the Department of Defense and the National Park Service to find workable solutions for preserving and protecting onsite cultural resources. We are fortunate to have an interview with **Joseph P. Harahan**, retired senior historian of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and longtime active SHFG member. His unique and critical work in documenting arms reduction and elimination efforts reveals not only some fascinating historical duties but stresses the importance of federal history work in our national defense efforts. We're sorry that DTRA has chosen to close its history office. Thanks also to **A. J. Daverede** for highlighting another recently declassified record series and to **Chas Downs** for recalling another chapter in our organization's past. A feature on the NPS's documentation of climate change stresses the importance of that work for researchers and park visitors and promises to include more later. Also see our other features that reveal again the fascinating diversity of historical work taking place in federal programs. Please send any comments and information to me at [benjamin.guterman@shfg.org](mailto:benjamin.guterman@shfg.org) Twitter: @BenjGuterman

## 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.

## "Climate" from page 1

environmental changes—helping the NPS to evaluate programs, plan for the future, and to inform and engage the public in helping to curb harmful behavior and pollution. Communication, in particular, involves federal historians and history workers, and we plan to feature more stories about such educational efforts in future issues of *The Federalist*.

NPS communications involve interpretive talks, websites, social media, brochures, videos, and seminars. Web resources are extensive and growing, including climate science links, studies on wildlife adaptation, monthly webinars with top climate scientists or communicators, standards for park interpreters, information on park initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, videos, and programs to engage interns to help with studies and preservation work

One way to gauge the rapidly growing and diverse NPS activity in climate change work is through the CCRP newsletter. The first quarter 2016 issue (see <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/resources.htm>) begins with a story on the installation of electric vehicle charging stations at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. A second article highlights a field study of how the rate of snowmelt controls plant lifecycles in Crater Lake National Park. The author/intern argues that the findings will help prepare park managers in managing their lands and "help mitigate climate change's impacts on our natural resources." Mitigation work is controversial as it also alters the environment and cannot truly restore previous conditions. Another article describes the evaluation of "climate and remote sensed data" (from MODIS satellites) on "ecosystem stability for plant communities potentially vulnerable to climate change." Such data can help understand stability or changes in ecosystems. Regional updates point to new studies on adaptive capacities of species, the production of educational videos on climate change at Glacier National Park, a training course for 50 scientists and science communicators in Anchorage, and announcements of new online courses and of webinars on Mapping, Metrics, and Modeling, and on Historical and Projected Climate Change Trends in the nation's parks. These stories communicate the extensive educational and training opportunities for park personnel and scientific testing and study. Future articles here will take a closer look at messages to the public and what they reveal about the NPS's evolving understanding of its climate change responsibilities.



Alternative Fuels vehicle (National Park Service)

*“Culture” from page 1*

are divorced from the cultural resources under their care and are unsure how to manage these properties. As a result, military personnel may see cultural resource management as a hindrance and cultural professionals as individuals who want to impede the “mission first” focus. To help bridge the divide between these mindsets, CEMML reaches out to and educates military communities that manage cultural resources both in the United States and abroad.

Cultural resources are the tangible emblems of a culture or group of people. The most common assets that come to mind are archaeological artifacts or historic architecture, but this description should be expanded to include military cultural assets. Nearly every military installation supports some type of historic training assets, including towers, trenches, mock training villages, and ranges, but they have fallen into disuse and can hinder training goals. These resources serve as physical reflections of the military, political, and cultural histories of each installation.

Other features include pre-military resources with deep meaning to Native American and civilian communities. These vary to include traditional cultural properties, religious sites, homesteads, and family graves. In the name of national security, many of these resources are restricted to public access; however, cultural resource managers (CRMs) can find ways to negotiate these resources into installation outreach programs to the benefit of both the military and the public.

In 2012, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Drum, NY, conducted a military landscape study, and CRMs engaged with training lands managers about the benefits of surveying and reusing cultural assets. These discussions resulted in an award from the DoD Legacy Program for “Range and Training Land Users as Cultural Resource Stakeholders: A Partnership Plan for the Department of Defense” (Project # 13-709). Fort Drum’s experiences became a launching point to show CRMs the best approaches for developing partnerships with interested stakeholders. The plan was co-written by CEMML’s Alexandra

Wallace and James Zeidler and Fort Drum’s Duane Quates and Laurie Rush.

Military training lands are unique landscapes that reflect prehistoric and historic events, including military training. This multilayered and diverse context leads to joint significance for military personnel as well as civilian communities that may have communal or religious ties to the landscape. However, the disparate goals for land use often lead to conflict. Military personnel want to fulfill their military missions and not be hindered by “old stuff” on the land; Native American and descendent communities want to visit and protect ancestral sites; and CRMs are left to negotiate between both worlds while fulfilling legal requirements.

Partnerships with training lands managers improve current training lands management, locate historic ordnance, and assess historic resources. The plan examines common training assets and finds ways for CRMs to use these resources for the benefit of interested stakeholders. Features vary from small and large arms ranges, mock training sites, and bivouac areas. The plan reinforces the value of these historic components but also recognizes the reality of military missions, and seeks creative management practices to allow the land to be used while the resources are respected. For instance, historic trenches at Quantico Marine Corps Base were surveyed and successfully reused for modern training efforts rather than destroyed.

Alliances with civilian, descendent, and Native American communities are tricky to manage. Many military installations acquired private land through eminent domain during the World War II era, leaving communities without access to family homes, cemeteries, and businesses. For example, Fort Drum, Fort Polk, Fort Stewart, and Fort Bragg work with descendent communities to access historic cemeteries and family sites when training is suspended. In addition to establishing goodwill, family members may contribute to cemetery and headstone upkeep, benefitting not only the resources, but supporting CRM initiatives.

Additionally, several Native American tribes want to visit sites of significance that are normally not accessible. Fort Drum, Fort Greely, and Fort Hood coordinate access for Native Americans to visit religious and cultural sites. These efforts are often paired with CRM outreach goals to educate military communities about the significance of and necessary respect toward Native American resources. In 2007, Nellis Air Force Base personnel escorted members of the Shoshone to Kawich Mountain for traditional devah (pine nut) gathering, a practice that had not occurred since the 1940s. While not always an easy path to forge, civilian partnerships are not only crucial for installation success, but for establishing good faith efforts.

The partnership plan also introduced CEMML’s Interactive Cultural Awareness Tool (ICAT), developed by Wallace, which resembles an Army staff ride. The ICAT uses Fort Drum as a

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prototype and employs an interactive map. This format allows users to locate and learn more about specific cultural assets without physically visiting the site, avoiding security concerns. Users can select individual features and are presented site-specific maps, images, histories, and the benefits of developing stakeholder partnerships. In addition to the ICAT template, the plan provides a step-by-step guide for CRMs to develop their own interactive tools. Unlike other cultural resource tools, the ICAT can be developed in an offline format, free of the demands of website maintenance, but allowing accessibility in the field.

In addition to stateside education and outreach, CEMML is involved in international efforts to protect cultural assets. CEMML partners with the Combatant Command Cultural Heritage Action Group (CCHAG), co-founded by Laurie Rush, CRM at Fort Drum, and James Zeidler, Associate Director for Cultural Resources at CEMML. CCHAG provides global operations and planning, training, and research-backed support to promote cultural property protection during military operations. The group supports compliance with DoD directives and regulations as well as applicable laws and treaties that govern the protection of cultural property during military missions.

CCHAG works with archaeologists, historians, geographers, and art historians to develop cultural property training tools for military communities before and during deployment. These modern-day Monuments Men (and women) recognize the importance of supporting the military mission, and find ways to educate soldiers on the best practices for interacting with cultural assets at the international level.

Damage to cultural assets not only contributes to the loss of precious resources but encourages a negative reputation for the U.S. military. The CCHAG trainings successfully educate soldiers to respect and help preserve cultural assets, and thus improve military relations at home and abroad. Education varies, but includes regional history overviews and a cursory overview for identifying and avoiding archaeologically sensitive sites. More specific trainings include cultural property overviews for Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and guides for developing mock ruins to simulate sites and features in military theaters. Trainings go one step further to emphasize the benefits of these goodwill efforts in improving relations with local communities and thereby influence military relations.

Successful training aids can be taken into the field to help soldiers on the ground. The Soldier Pocket Card is a handy tool that provides cultural property information relating to the soldiers' area of responsibility and prompts the user to record unmapped cultural features. Ideally, not only will the resources be protected, but after the cards are returned to commanding officers, they may be submitted to trained cultural specialists to protect and assess these sites.

Other materials include the Heritage Resource Preservation Playing Cards for U.S. operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and

Egypt. These tools serve as a convenient and transportable form of entertainment while reinforcing the goal of cultural protection. The cards provide country-specific information, and the individual suits focus on different elements of cultural property protection: saving precious artifacts (diamonds); raising awareness on heritage preservation issues (clubs); winning hearts and minds (hearts); and cautioning against digging and site destruction (spades). For a comprehensive discussion of other CCHAG resources, see <http://cchag.org/>.

While not always easy, cultural asset protection does not need to impair the military's emphasis on "mission first." Rather, these two broad priorities can function hand-in-hand. CEMML continues to work with historians, cultural resource specialists, archaeologists, and architects to bridge the gap with military cultures. Rather than a hindrance to the military, cultural properties can be used as a shared point of connection to merge the worlds of culture and military.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

### **Federal History journal**

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

See <http://shfg.org/shfg/publications/federal-history-journal/> for current and past issues. A print edition is sent to members. Submissions should be sent to [editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org](mailto:editor-shfg-journal@shfg.org).

## Members Page Now Available

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

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### Staff Writers Needed

*The Federalist* seeks writers to highlight agency news and write short feature articles. Specific areas of coverage include the National Park Service, U.S. Army, Smithsonian Institution, and Library of Congress, among others. Direct questions and responses to the editor at [benjamin.guterman@shfg.org](mailto:benjamin.guterman@shfg.org)

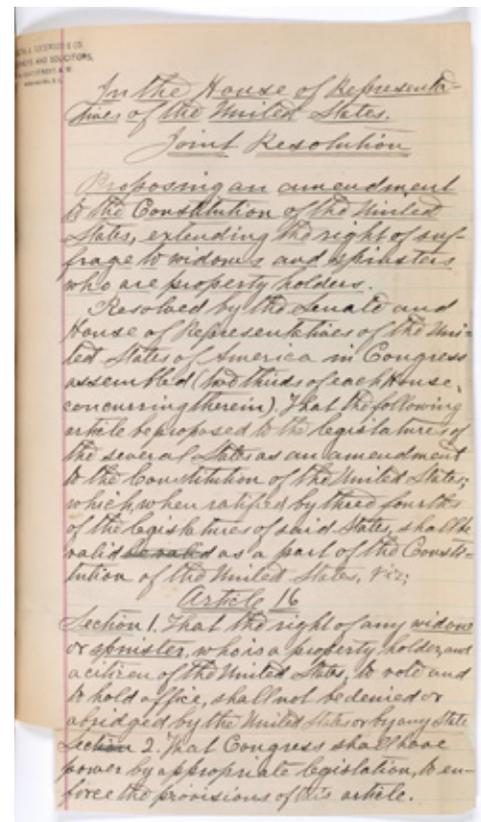


## National History Day 2016

Suzanne Junod (center) presented an SHFG-sponsored award on June 16 to a group of students from Middlebury and Southbury, CT, for the Junior Group Performance titled “Alexander Hamilton Explores a Financial System for the New Nation of America.”

## New Archives Exhibit on Amendments

The National Archives' new exhibit is titled “Amending America.” It introduces us not only to the 27 adopted amendments to the U.S. Constitution but, in a general way, to the over 11,000 amendments proposed throughout our history. In part, the exhibit celebrates the 225th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. The presentation is organized topically by general amendment type: those that addressed rights (e.g., voting, free speech, right to bear arms, freedom of worship), religion and the state, and legal rights (e.g., trial by jury). Documents illustrate the often extreme proposals, such as enforcing English as the national language, sanctioning prayers in schools, prohibiting drunkenness, and requiring a popular vote for declaration of war. Other documents include some of the adopted amendments; petitions; letters from women to Congress on the ERA; and materials on the presidential succession amendment—the 27th. An animation explains the ratification process of requiring a two-thirds vote in each house and approval by three-fourths of the states. The exhibit thus reminds us how difficult approval was intended to be. It also, provides, through the broad spectrum of proposed measures, a unique look at the issues and problems we faced in our history and how certain groups viewed possible solutions. The materials explore such key debates as prohibition, the McCarthy hearings, religion in public life, women's rights, citizenship and voting rights. Many of these amendment proposals are long forgotten, so this perspective allows us an unusual view of our changing political and social culture and how our constitutional framework has held up and been shaped through the centuries. As co-curator Christine Blackerby says, the exhibit “features National Archives documents that highlight the successes and failures of Americans' attempts to change our nation's fundamental governing charter.” The exhibit runs through September 4, 2017, at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.



*H.J. Res. 159 proposing an amendment to the Constitution to extend the right to vote to widows and spinsters who are property holders, endorsed April 30, 1888 (National Archives Identifier: 25466157)*

## History Office Profile

# U.S. Bureau of Reclamation History Program

Andrew H. Gahan

Aridity is a major characteristic of the American West. For much of the 19th century, the region was often referred to as what U.S. Army Captain and explorer Stephen H. Long termed the Great American Desert. For immigrants entering the West, this aspect required the adoption of irrigated agriculture for successful settlement and economic growth. Following examples of Native American communities and Mormon settlers, early irrigation projects were based on simple stream diversions and construction of rudimentary diversion and storage dams. As immigration into the American West increased after the Civil War, the need to control western water resources became paramount. By the end of the 19th century, most of the easy stream diversions had been made. What westerners required to ensure water resources throughout the growing season was the construction of large storage dams to preserve the spring runoff. In most cases, these developments were beyond the range of private capital and state/territorial governments. Out of this need arose an irrigation movement made up of farmers, western boosters, local communities, and railroad interests, who lobbied for assistance from the federal government in the construction of irrigation facilities. Their efforts led to the passage of the 1902 Reclamation Act.

On June 17, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Reclamation Act, creating the United States Reclamation Service (later renamed the Bureau of Reclamation in 1923). The purpose of the act was to aid in settlement of the American West through the construction of irrigation works (i.e., dams, canals, laterals, and more). Over the 114 years of its existence, the Bureau of Reclamation has altered its mission to fit the evolving needs of the West. Initially, construction of irrigation facilities sought to encourage homemaking and successful agriculture. During the mid-20th century, water resources development projects for irrigation purposes remained important, but there was also a significant shift in Reclamation's focus. The production of hydroelectric power gained greater emphasis as illustrated by the construction of the Hoover and Grand Coulee Dams. Higher priorities were also given to the development of water for municipal and industrial purposes; these later included fish and wildlife and recreation enhancements. By the late 20th century, the Bureau of Reclamation's focus turned to management of the West's water resources. This development was the result of a number of forces coalescing simultaneously, including environmental mandates, limited federal dollars to cover construction costs for large-scale projects, and less availability in suitable and safe dam sites.

Throughout its 100-plus year history, the Bureau of Reclamation has played a major role in the economic and social



*"Desert Ranch," was an undeveloped farm owned by H. J. Mersdorf, near Caldwell on the Payette Division, Boise Project, Idaho, 1940.*

growth of the American West, through helping to stabilize western water supplies and providing power for the region's urban centers. The Bureau of Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. It is the nation's largest wholesale water supplier, operating 337 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 245 million acre feet (an acre foot, 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for one year). Reclamation provides 1 out of 5 (or 140,000) western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million farmland acres that produce 60 percent of the nation's vegetables and one-quarter of its fresh fruit and nut crops. It is the second largest producer of hydropower in the United States and operates 53 hydroelectric powerplants that have annually produced, on average, 40 billion kilowatt-hours for the last 10 years. Finally the Bureau of Reclamation delivers 10 trillion gallons of water to more than 31 million people each year.

In a general sense, the Bureau of Reclamation History Program attempts to capture and retain all aspects of this diverse history. Reclamation's History Program was established in 1988, and from that time until 2013 was under the direction of Senior Historian Dr. Brit A. Storey. Major History Program activities have been producing of oral histories, publishing project histories, and assisting researchers interested in Reclamation history.

The oral history program is the largest activity undertaken by the History Program. Its goal is to preserve information about Reclamation that would not appear in Reclamation's official records. Since 1988, over 200 interviews have been

conducted, consisting primarily of discussions taken from a broad range of Reclamation employees. Many of these interviews occurred while the Bureau of Reclamation was transferring into its water management phase, giving unique perspectives into this transformation of the agency mission. Included in these interviews are oral histories by seven former commissioners of the Bureau of Reclamation.

As part of the oral history program, a specially designated research focus was created that examines the Newlands Project in northern Nevada. This project was chosen because it is a relatively small project with a wide diversity of issues, including legal, water rights, environmental, Native American water rights, and even groundwater concerns.

Another important History Program activity is the production of project histories. Throughout its history, the Bureau of Reclamation constructed over 180 water resources development projects, which vary in size and scope. For example, construction in the Columbia Basin Project, in Washington, included not only Grand Coulee Dam, which boosted hydroelectric production and spurred urban and industrial growth in the Pacific Northwest, but also development of the infrastructure to irrigate 500,000 acres of

land in east central Washington. On the other hand, the Humboldt Project in northwestern Nevada comprises Rye Patch Dam and provides irrigation water to approximately 45,000 acres.

Project histories are intended to provide basic historical background about the project's location, construction, major features, and economic benefits to the area. The Bureau of Reclamation uses these essays for such activities as environmental statement preparation, summaries for publications, and briefing presentations. These are usually the first sources recommended to researchers wishing to learn about individual projects or overall Reclamation activities. Essays not only discuss water resources development projects, but also lesser-known Bureau of Reclamation activities in the areas of weather modification, wind power research, municipal and industrial water development, and salinity control on the Colorado River.

The History Program is actively engaged in assisting the Bureau of Reclamation's Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Program. This activity includes providing historical information for HAER (Historical American Engineering Record) documents, along with providing editing assistance with the National Park Service's Heritage Education Material. In

## Oral History in the Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau has an active oral history program with interviews posted online. Interviewees include past and present employees, primarily in the 1990s, and the interviews are planned to cover the major areas of the bureau's activities: construction, water conveyance, hydraulic laboratories, electric generation and transmission, and more.

The online interviews are divided in two categories: general program interviews and those based on the Newlands Project near Fallon, Nevada. As the online introduction notes, the Newlands Project series is valuable because it reveals a great diversity of complex project issues, including "legal, water rights, environmental, Native American water rights, and even groundwater issues." When completed, the up to 150 interviews will include "reclamation employees, politicians, water users, Indians from two bands of Paiutes, environmentalists, Fish and Wildlife Service employees, and others." The interviews are also deposited at several facilities listed at the site, including the National Archives at College Park, MD.

The following is an excerpt from an interview with attorney Rebecca Ann Harold in October 1995 (Newlands Project Series):



*Lahontan Dam*

*Fernley is in the Newlands Project. It's part of the Truckee Division of the Newlands Project, and some years ago the Pyramid Lake Tribe, the federal government, different interests, began trying to do something different with management of the Truckee River and the diversions at Derby Dam. Trying to cut down those diversions affects Fernley. We were concerned about our ground water, water quantity, water quality—all of those issues—as well as the wetlands here, the wildlife, just a myriad of problems that it would cause. So we didn't join it voluntarily, we were forced into it because these other parties were trying to make changes here.*

See the collection at <http://www.usbr.gov/history/oralhist.html>

See SHFG's collection of federal oral history collections at <http://shfg.org/shfg/programs/interviews/>

addition, the History Program aided the Department of Justice and Department of the Interior's Solicitor's Office for a water adjudication case on the lower Rio Grande in New Mexico.

Occasionally, the History Program provides assistance to various Reclamation offices with issues related to history, historical research, obtaining photographs, and more. In addition, we provide general assistance to historians, lawyers, filmmakers, genealogists, and others from outside entities researching Reclamation and Reclamation records.

The History Program remains actively involved in the production of historical studies on lesser-known activities of the Bureau of Reclamation. One such project is a history of Bureau of Reclamation town sites. Reclamation's town sites were small urban communities developed by the federal government, under the auspices of the Bureau of Reclamation, in connection with Reclamation projects. Planners intended these town sites to function as other frontier communities and become the center of commerce and civic government. This project is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

As noted earlier, the History Program's main mission, through these activities and others, is to assist researchers both

within the Bureau of Reclamation and from the general public. To this end and in conjunction with its oral and project histories, the History Program has amassed a substantial historical photographic archive, consisting of over 2,500 images. Efforts are underway to increase this collection. Over the years, the History Program has published or aided in the publication of numerous works on various aspects of Reclamation history. These include a two-volume history of the Bureau of Reclamation covering its origins and growth to the year 2000. In addition, it produced a collection of essays by scholars, engineers, and others interested in the history of water in the West, which was presented at a symposium sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation during its centennial celebration in 2001. Finally there is *The History of Large Federal Dams: Planning, Design, and Construction* published in 2005. All History Program publications, along with other items of interest, are located on the History Program website at [www.usbr.gov/history/](http://www.usbr.gov/history/).

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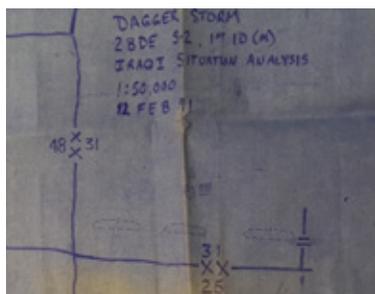
## Newly Declassified Records

This featured series has been declassified on the 25th anniversary of Operation DESERT STORM, the Joint Allied/United States operation that freed the conquered emirate of Kuwait from an occupying Iraqi army. These records come from the United States Army (RG 319, Records Entry HS1-123729109) in 16 Federal Records Center cubic foot boxes. The formal title of the series is "Operational Files Relating to the Persian Gulf War (Reports, Taskers, Schedules, Command Files, Correspondence, Maps and Overlays, Operational Planning Files, Relating to the Persian Gulf War). This series was created by the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division during its deployment to the Central Command Area of Operations in late 1990/early 1991. The researcher will find in these boxes exactly what the Army packed in them many years ago. The records are not processed, so there is no arrangement of the files among the boxes; however, for the containers with file folders in them, some order may be discerned. Several boxes contain wide carriage computer printouts of situation reports (SITREPS) from the Army's Forces Command (FORSCOM) and from bases in the United States during the deployment of forces from August 1990 to May 1991. Some of the printouts are associated with the infamous Time Phased Forces Deployment Force Deployment Data system (TPFDD, usually called the tipfid), the schedule by which mobilized units are sent to a combat theater. Other boxes contain the 14-volume After Action Report (AAR) of the 22nd Support Command (22nd SUPPCOM), which was the main logistics support unit for U.S. Army Central Command (ARCENT) during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM. Finally there are several boxes of map overlays, some overlays being paper copies of the original acetate overlays placed over appropriately scaled maps during operations planning, while some containers have the original acetate overlays. Again, as has been seen in previous declassification releases, some documents have been withdrawn for national security reasons. The document withdrawals are represented by the standard NDC red-striped withdrawn item notice. To discover more record series declassified by the NDC, please visit the NDC

Blog at <http://blogs.archives.gov/ndc/> for a complete list of declassified record series and an opportunity to set processing priorities on a number of record series awaiting indexing.

— A. J. Daverede, NARA, NDC

*Sections of a paper copy of an acetate transparency showing the disposition of Iraqi forces opposite the positions of the 1st Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade on 19 February 1991.*



## The History Professional

An Interview with Joseph P. Harahan

Joseph P. Harahan retired as senior historian of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) in 2010 after 32 years of federal government service. He had previously worked as senior historian at the On-Site Inspection Agency, Department of Defense, 1989–1998; as special assistant to the chief of Air Force History, 1983–1989; and as a historian at the Strategic Air Command, 1977–1983. He has written numerous articles and made international presentations on the topics of technology and warfare, arms control policies, nuclear treaties, and post–Cold War peace. His books include *Creating the Defense Threat Reduction Agency* (2002), and most recently, *With Courage and Persistence: Eliminating and Securing Weapons of Mass Destruction with the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs* (2014).



Joseph P. Harahan

Interview by Benjamin Guterman

### What were your work duties as a historian at the Air Force?

I began working as a civilian historian at the Strategic Air Command. It had a national mission, more than 100,000 personnel, and strong Air Force leadership. I worked at Headquarters, SAC, as one of the historians writing chapters in a classified top secret history. Later, I went to Washington, DC, working at Headquarters USAF, Office of the Historian. There, I coedited with Richard Kohn a series of books about the history of the Air Force (13 books, *Warrior Studies*). At that time, I joined the AHA and SHFG, becoming active in their committees, boards, and meetings.

### How did you gain a position at the On-Site Inspection Agency; was it something you sought?

The On-Site Inspection Agency was a new Defense Department organization established in 1989. They sought a chief historian; I applied and was selected. The agency's mission was exciting, inspecting a new international arms control treaty with the Soviet Union. Inspection teams traveled to military missile sites in the USSR and Central Europe where they monitored the elimination of intermediate range nuclear missiles. I went on several inspections at Soviet missile bases; conducted research in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, and in Washington; interviewed key personnel; and then wrote and published a history.

### What were your major contributions at the On-Site Inspection Agency?

That history, *On-Site Inspections Under the INF Treaty* (Washington, 1993), was published with illustrations, appendices and index. In the 1990s, there were other major international arms control treaties with weapons reductions, inspections, and escorts. In 1997, I coauthored a history, *On-Site Inspections Under the CFE Treaty* (Washington, 1997), with illustrations, maps, charts, tables, appendices, index. Both of these histories were translated into Russian, published, and distributed. For the agency's Arms Control Treaty Training Courses, I became the lead lecturer for

more than 10 years in classes on the INF, CFE, START, CWC, and Open Skies Treaties.

In addition, I was invited to lecture on the treaties at U.S. universities and foreign arms control institutes: Harvard University, Ohio University, Ohio State University, University of Virginia, Dartmouth College, Fletcher School of International Diplomacy at Tufts University, Wilson Center, U.S. State Department, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Air Force Academy, and the U.S. Naval Academy. I was also invited to speak at the Norwegian Defense Institute; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; the Verification Research, Training, and Information Center, London; the Carnegie International Peace Research Center in Moscow; and the Institute of World History, Beijing, China.

In 1997, the director of the Russian General Staff's arms control organization invited me and an American inspector team chief to come to Moscow and lecture in Russian on the CFE history book and the treaty. We spoke and presented a treaty briefing at the International Division, Russian General Staff (250 officers), Frunze Military Academy (450 officers), Senior Military Academy of the General Staff (200 senior officers), and the Vystral Peacekeeping Academy (1,000 officers and men). They were very interested and asked many questions about the treaty and the inspections.

### When you started at the DTRA in 1998, what were your main responsibilities, and how did they change over time?

In 1998, the Secretary of Defense reoriented the department's focus on nonproliferation and counterterrorism by establishing the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The new agency conducted detailed force protection analysis; developed new programs and technologies for detecting and mitigating threats of WMD attacks; pursued international nonproliferation programs, including the Nunn-Lugar program, and conducted arms control inspections under international arms control treaties. The agency's history office expanded, adding one civilian historian, Dr. Bianka Adams. At that time, I became active in the U. S. Commission of Military History and the International Commission of Military History.

**What were some of your major activities in those commissions?**

In both the U.S. Commission of Military History and the International Commission I worked to make connections with military and diplomatic historians in many nations. I became editor of newsletters, served on selection committees for paper presenters, and served as an officer in both organizations. In 2002, the U.S. Commission sponsored an international congress in Norfolk, Virginia. I worked on the program committee and presented a paper. More than 250 historians participated in the congress. Subsequently, I participated in international military congresses, presenting papers and serving on committees in Morocco, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Romania, and Bulgaria.

**In your 2002 research and writing on U.S. government responsibilities on Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) terrorism, what main insights did you gain?**

The U.S. government is a very large, complex organization, with multiple parts and sometimes, overlapping missions. When the secretary of defense wanted to develop new programs, with scientists who were using advanced methods and technologies for detecting Weapons of Mass Destruction against the United States, there was no single defense organization to do it. Our agency received this new mission. It developed concepts and plans for detecting WMD threats, and outlined complex scenarios of American cities under attack. These scenarios, along with the complicated plans that would be needed to coordinate massive national assistance, were briefed to the secretary of defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, attorney general, National Security Council, and the president. As the agency's historians, we wrote and published a history of this activity and other missions in *Creating the Defense Threat Reduction Agency* (2002). That history was requested by the Department of Homeland Security, as well as Ministry of Defense officials in France, Germany, Italy, and Poland. We cannot be certain of its value and influence.

**How did you organize and plan your research for *With Courage and Persistence* given that the Nunn-Lugar program covered everything from intercontinental bombers to land-based ballistic missiles and sites, sub-launched ballistic missiles, and chemical and biological weapons?**

Shortly after the Cold War ended, the Soviet Union collapsed, creating 15 new nations, all with multiple new issues. In 1991 in the U.S. Congress, Senator Sam Nunn and Senator Richard Lugar held hearings concerning the scope of the USSR's weapons of mass destruction—its missile bases, submarine sites, bomber airfields, nuclear weapons storage sites, weapons production plants, and massive chemical weapons storage depots. The scope of these weapons systems was vast, spreading across many new nations. Nunn and Lugar established a new nonproliferation program, funded by Congress, to provide technical assistance, managerial advice, and funding to the new nations in a cooperative effort to

reduce and eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons that were under treaty restrictions.

When I was asked to research and write a history of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program, it promised to be an extensive project: Nunn-Lugar was a multinational, multiyear, multibillion-dollar program, and it was historically significant. I began researching the collapse of the Soviet Union and the international significance of the arms control treaties. I examined the Nunn-Lugar program's specific commitments, and learned, rather quickly, that there was a discrepancy between American promises and foreign nations' expectations. The Defense Department, and our agency, had the assignment to establish a Nunn-Lugar program in each new nation. In the early 1990s, the issue became particularly significant in the Ukraine. In that nation, the 43rd Rocket Army had more than 130 strategic missiles, with more than 1,300 nuclear weapons. Ukrainian leaders believed that the nation had inherited these nuclear weapons, and the Russian leaders rejected that idea. American diplomats and defense leaders worked out a complex compromise with Russia and Ukraine: the Trilateral Agreement of 1994.

When I went to Ukraine in 2002, all sides were carrying out that agreement. I interviewed Ukrainian ministers of defense, National Security Council members, senior military officials, the U.S. ambassador, and American officials and contractors. I met and interviewed Colonel General Vladimir A. Mikhtyuk, commander of the 43rd Rocket Army. As the interview began with General Mikhtyuk, he said, "I have been looking forward to this interview, I have a copy of your book at home by my bedside." Not surprisingly, the interview went well. Later, we contracted with General Mikhtyuk to write a historical report on the 43rd Rocket Army and its elimination. I had similar experiences with senior officers in the Russian armed forces.

Upon returning to the U.S., I began documentary research in departmental and agency files, and in congressional records. I interviewed former U.S. ambassadors to the Ukraine, Russia, and Kazakhstan. I tracked all major Nunn-Lugar programs and interviewed critical U.S. governmental program managers. These interviews and the program records led to more interviews with major contract managers. With the volume completed in 2010, I retired from federal service. Two years later, the agency decided to publish the manuscript and invited me to review every chapter and add a new closing chapter. Next, the book was illustrated and indexed, and published in 2015. It is titled *With Courage and Persistence, Eliminating and Securing Weapons of Mass Destruction with the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program* (2015), with illustrations, charts, bibliography, and index. If you would like a copy, send me an email at [harahan@verizon.net](mailto:harahan@verizon.net).

**How did you normally conduct the interviews? Did you use any special procedures or methods?**

I conducted most interviews in the language of the person being interviewed. Therefore, for interviews with Russian generals and diplomatic officials, I would use a Russian translator and a

tape recorder. Once completed, I had the interviews transcribed in Russian and returned to the person to be reviewed. Once they approved the interviews, I had them translated and a copy typed out. Normally, I returned two copies to the interviewer. I retained a copy for research on the book. I used this same method with Ukrainian and Kazakhstani officials.

**In researching *With Courage and Persistence*, were some weapons programs and sites particularly difficult to access, particularly for political reasons?**

By 2007, the Nunn-Lugar program was active across Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Georgia. I went to many sites, but not to Deglin Mountain nuclear testing tunnels in Kazakhstan, the massive chemical weapons storage site at Shchuch'ye in Russia, and the fissile missile storage facility at Mayak in Russia. These were large-scale cooperative projects that were sensitive to the national governments. Instead, I interviewed the American project managers and studied the official documents. I did travel with teams that monitored the elimination of nuclear submarines, strategic bombers, and long-range strategic missiles.

**The Nunn-Lugar program was a very decisive and bold approach to the sudden vulnerability of the former Soviet nuclear arsenal. Was the program as successful as we could have hoped? Were all the dangers in the breakaway republics and in Russia satisfactorily addressed?**

When the Soviet Union collapsed, the immediate focal point was on the new 15 nations. Nunn and Lugar focused on the USSR's vast strategic WMD arsenal and the willingness of government leaders to endorse existing arms control treaties. Nunn-Lugar offered specific weapons reduction programs, with funding and technical assistance, to eliminate the inherited strategic weapons. The new governments had many, many issues: economies in transition from state economies to market-based ones, declining state revenues, corruption, rapid inflation, military reductions, and declining savings. Consequently, this American nonproliferation program was a major effort to address specific issues: reductions in strategic weapons under arms control treaties. The program was

cooperative; governmental leaders had to nominate projects to be funded, and it worked. Because of lasting Cold War tensions, it took military officers and defense officials with courage and persistence. Senators Nunn and Lugar travelled to the region every year, meeting with national leaders, military officers, senior officials, American program managers, and contractors. They provided leadership and continuity.

Over time, a series of cooperative programs assisted in eliminating Ukraine's 43rd Rocket Army and its 40th Bomber Army, enabling Ukraine to join the START Treaty and become a nonproliferation nation. Similar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs with Kazakhstan enabled it to join and ratify several arms reduction treaties and become a leader in the international nonproliferation movement. Russia and other nations cooperated in many CTR programs, some successful and some failures.

**At present, what are DTRA's major responsibilities and activities in the areas of biosafety and biosecurity, and in which nations?**

During the past decade, the Nunn-Lugar program developed new nonproliferation programs with many nations in the area of biosafety and biosecurity. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, the Bush administration and the Congress became concerned with biological weapons, especially in central Asia. Senior Defense officials travelled to these nations and developed new biosafety and biosecurity programs in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Russia. It was a major effort, involving new equipment, new standards, extensive training, and international exchanges of scientists and data. In recent years, similar programs were negotiated with nations in Northern Africa, Middle East, and Asia. Today, it is the largest non-proliferation program against biological weapons and species in the world. President Obama spoke in 2012 on the 20th anniversary of its inception, characterizing it "as one of the nation's smartest and most successful national security programs: Nunn-Lugar." With all of these successes, Senators Nunn and Lugar have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize many times. ❖

## Interview with Sam Walker

The Atomic Heritage Foundation has made available an oral interview with Sam Walker, former historian with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Foundation President Cindy Kelly interviewed Walker on March 14, 2016, in Washington, DC. Walker has written *Prompt and Utter Destruction: Truman and the Use of Atomic Bombs against Japan*, and is a longtime member of SHFG. Walker discusses the wartime circumstances surrounding the dropping of the atomic bomb, wartime conditions in Japan, and Japanese debates and negotiations concerning surrender. He evaluates traditional and revisionist interpretations of the bombing, and also examines President Truman's discussions on the human suffering involved. A written transcript is also provided. Visit <http://www.manhattanprojectvoices.org/oral-histories/j-samuel-walkers-interview>.



## From the Archives

# The SHFG and the Predicted Ph.D. Shortage of the 1990s

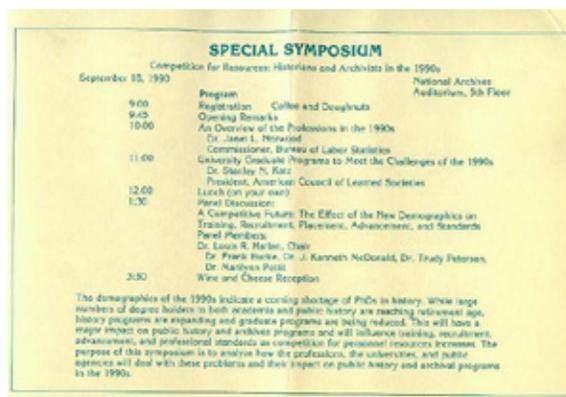
Chas Downs

On September 18, 1990, the SHFG sponsored a special symposium titled “Competition for Resources, Historians and Archivists in the 1990s” at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

The symposium was an attempt to address concerns raised by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation’s influential study “Prospects for Faculty in Arts and Sciences: A Study of Factors Affecting Demand and Supply, 1987–2012,” by William G. Bowen and Julie Ann Sousa. The “Bowen Report,” as it was called, made very optimistic predictions about the need for more Ph.D. programs in the humanities to meet anticipated surging academic enrollments in the 1990s. The report was picked up by the popular and academic media. The *New York Times* ran a story by Edward B. Fiske titled “Education: Shortages Predicted for 90s in Professors of Humanities” (Sept. 13, 1989). *The Chronicle of Higher Education* contained an article by Debra E. Blum titled “Big Faculty Shortages Seen in Humanities and Social Sciences” (Sept. 20, 1989.) The Bowen Report was soon widely heralded and usually taken at face value. However, early favorable reviews questioned some of the study’s assumptions. Lynn Cheney, then chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities, in a *New York Times* op-ed piece, found the logic flawed that there would be a shortage of Ph.D.s and argued that there were plenty of graduate students to fill any demand. Despite these doubts, the study was embraced by the academic community, and viewed as a prediction of welcome relief from years of poor faculty job prospects.

In this context, the symposium’s program committee—Gerry Haines, Frank Burke, Dave Pemberton, and George Chalou—developed a program to discuss “a coming shortage of PhDs in history” and its “major impact on public history and archives programs.” Gerry Haines moderated, and SHFG President David Trask, Archivist of the United States Don Wilson, and Frank Burke of the University of Maryland all made brief introductory remarks.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, presented “An Overview of the Professions in the 1990s.” She noted that the so-called “echo” of the baby boom should increase demand for historians by the turn of the century. Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, addressed the need for “University Graduate Programs to Meet the Challenges of the 1990s.” Katz reviewed future prospects of employment, but feared that demographics would impact the federal government’s ability to hire archivists and historians. He stressed the importance of public history as an alternative to traditional academic faculty careers. A panel



*Special Symposium program*

titled “A Competitive Future: The Effect of the New Demographics on Training, Recruitment, Placement, Advancement, and Standards” completed the program. Participants were Dr. Louis Harlan, University of Maryland, Chair; Dr. Burke; Dr. J. Kenneth McDonald, CIA; Dr. Trudy Peterson, NARA; and Dr. Marilyn Pettit, New York University. Harlan argued for equal rights for public historians with academic historians. Burke emphasized that archivists need better training in history and library science. McDonald noted that he received many more applications than there were positions to fill, but believed that future prospects were brighter for those with history degrees. Peterson complained of insufficient NARA resources to hire entry-level archivists. Pettit found that employers expected archivists to be better trained and more skilled, but universities were not providing their students with the necessary resources, equipment, and facilities to meet these expectations.

In reality, the Bowen Study’s predictions were almost laughably wrong. It had serious methodological problems and was based on unsupportable assumptions on the workings of the academic job market. One of the study’s authors conceded later that they did not anticipate the substantial increase in the use of non-tenure-track faculty by universities, which proved to be a crucial flaw in their vision.

The SHFG sponsors deserve credit for organizing a forum on an important issue that might have significantly impacted the Society’s membership and future. As such, the special symposium can only be characterized as a success.

See the article about the symposium by Dave Pemberton in *The Federalist*, Vol.10, Fall 1990 (pp.1 & 8) for a more complete discussion. To learn more about the SHFG Archives, or if you have additional information or documentation on this or other SHFG matters, contact Chas Downs at [chasdowns@verizon.net](mailto:chasdowns@verizon.net)

## The Five-Year Anniversary of Community Transcription with the Papers of the War Department

Celebrate the five-year anniversary of community sourced transcription with the *Papers of the War Department 1784–1800* (<http://wardepartmentpapers.org>). An ongoing innovative documentary editing project, the Papers of the War Department, is comprised of over 42,000 digitized manuscript documents made freely accessible on the web by the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media (RRCHNM) (<http://chnm.gmu.edu>). In 2011, RRCHNM embarked on the effort to engage the larger community of citizen historians in the process of transcribing these important documents. By transcribing the digitized manuscripts, users contribute to the collection's usability and searchability. March 17, 2016, marks five years since the launch of the community transcription project *Papers of the War Department*, and we are delighted at its success thus far.

After a devastating fire at the United States War Office in 1800, what has been considered the “national archive” of its time was thought lost. The collection was reassembled from scattered fragments found in over 200 diverse repositories before being transferred to the RRCHNM in 2006. These documents are invaluable sources of information on militia and army matters in the Early Republic. The War Department was responsible for frontier diplomacy, Indian affairs, veteran affairs as well as being a considerable commercial goods consumer.

Since inviting members of the community to assist with the transcription effort in 2011, the *Papers of the War Department* has amassed 2,538 registered users. These users come from varying backgrounds including genealogists, public historians, students and educators from all levels of educational institutions, and members of Native American tribes. With the help from these community transcribers, the *Papers of the War Department* now has over 1,500 documents transcribed, totaling 6,279 pages. Without the hard work and dedication of our community transcribers, the *Papers of the War Department* would not have been as successful. The *Papers of the War Department* was made possible through funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

### Join H-Fed Hist

Online at <http://www.networks.h-net.org/h-fedhist>

Academic announcements • Book reviews  
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## Supreme Court Video Archive

The Supreme Court Video Archive is available at <http://supremecourthistory.org/videos/>. The collection includes

- An interview with Jeffrey Gonda, assistant professor of history at the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, and author of *Unjust Deeds: The Restrictive Covenant Cases and the Making of the Civil Rights Movement*.
- An interview with Amy Steigerwalt, associate professor of Political Science at Georgia State University, and author of *The Puzzle of Unanimity: Consensus on the U.S. Supreme Court*, coauthored with Pamela Corley and Artemus Ward
- An interview with Professor Kevin McMahon, author of *Nixon's Court*.
- Access to related videos on C-SPAN.com

## Conservation Heroes

Among its online historical resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a page on its Conservation Heroes at <http://training.fws.gov/history/ListsHeroes.html>. These are individuals who have made significant contributions to conservation and the capabilities of the Service. The database is a work in progress, but it lists the individual's lifespan, and in many cases, provides a photo and background information. Some of the notables included are Edward Abbey (1927–1989), Spencer Baird (1823–1887), Jack Berryman (1921–1999), David Brower (1912–2000), Rachel Carson (1907–1964), and George Bird Grinnell (1849–1938). A brief history for ecologist and environmentalist Aldo Leopold (1887–1948) provides a selection from his *Sand County Almanac* and *Sketches Here and There* (1949).

The entry for Olaus J. Murie, biologist, Division of Wildlife Research, reproduces his study *Alaskan-Yukon Caribou* (June 1935), reporting on his observations in Alaska. He reports on the full physical characteristics of the caribou, their migratory and feeding habits, their habitat, the distribution of regional herds, and abundance—all to gain information “bearing on the desirability of crossing the wild animals with the domesticated reindeer.”

Plaques of these individuals are placed around the National Conservation Training Center Campus at 698 Conservation Way, Shepherdstown, WV 25443.



Claus J. Murie

## FOIA Releases at the G. W. Bush Library

Records of the George W. Bush administration have been opened to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests since January 20, 2014, but that does not mean that requested records became quickly available for research. It is useful to take a brief glance at what series have been processed under those requests and made available to the public.

The opening of presidential records for research is a long, drawn-out process governed by both the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. §2201-2207) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The PRA mandates that records of presidents and vice presidents be made available within 12 years after a president leaves office, allowing the current and former president to invoke up to six specific restrictions on individual requests during that period. Researchers can make their requests through FOIA starting five years after the end of an administration, and they filed over 200 requests at the start of that period in January 2014.

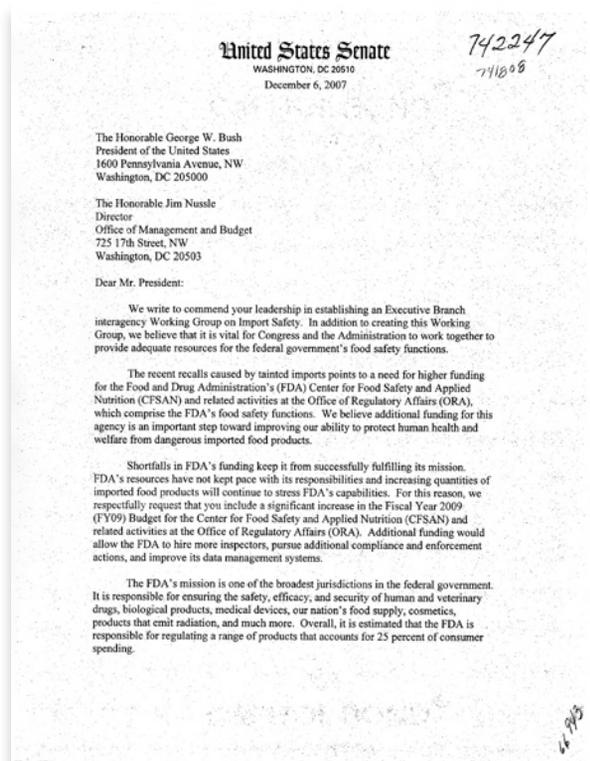
Brooke Clement, the Bush Library's supervisory archivist, noted in 2015 that the library had been "systemically processing" records but that with FOIA "this is going to be a whole new way of processing for us . . . essentially processing toward what the public is requesting." However, as seen with the Reagan and Clinton Libraries, fulfillment of those requests can take years. Reasons include increasing backlogs, use of executive privileges for document withdrawal, and staff shortages.

The Bush Library reports that it has almost 70 million pages of textual materials, 80 terabytes of electronic records, and about 200 million email messages, in addition to audiovisual records and presidential gifts. Finding aids for processed textual records are available at <https://www.georgewbushlibrary.smu.edu/Research/Finding%20Aids.aspx>. At this time, they primarily include White House Staff Member Office Files (SMOF), 2001–2009; White House Office of Records Management (ORM), 2001–2009; and Public Papers of the President, Government Printing Office (GPO), 1950–2005.

Researchers have sought more revealing and consequential records, and it is instructive to see what series have been requested through FOIA—listed at <https://www.georgewbushlibrary.smu.edu/Research/Finding%20Aids/FOIA.aspx>.

Many of these requests are in process, but some that have been released through FOIA are posted in the library's Digital Library at <https://www.georgewbushlibrary.smu.edu/Research/Digital%20Library.aspx>. Some interesting series here include

- 2014-0039-F: Emails Sent or Received by Assistants to the President on September 11, 2001
  - Includes communications with Joshua (Josh) Bolten, Nicholas (Nick) Calio, Andrew (Andy) Card, Ari Fleischer, Alberto (Al) Gonzales, Karen Hughes, I. Lewis (Scooter) Libby, Mary Matalin, Harriet Miers, Condoleezza Rice, Karl Rove, and others.



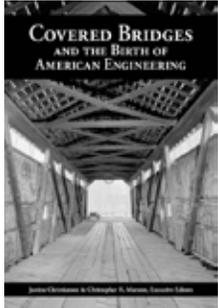
Page one of letter to President George W. Bush on December 6, 2007, signed by senators requesting an increase in budgetary funds for the FDA in Fiscal Year 2009.

- 2014-0073-F: Communications between President George W. Bush and Barack Obama or their Representatives, 2001–2009
  - Includes records of Office of White House Records Management, Fossil Fuels, Middle East, Republic of Liberia, Natural Disasters, Department of State, and more.
- 2014-0260-F: Records on the December 13, 2006 Meeting with President George W. Bush and the Joint Chiefs of Staff
  - Includes Meeting with Senior Department of Defense Officials on Iraq, 12/13/2006; and presidential electronic records (emails).
- 2014-0329-F: Notes from Prime Minister Tony Blair to President George W. Bush Concerning the Iraq War
  - Includes "routing sheets and a letter transmitting a letter from Prime Minister Tony Blair."

Researchers will generally be disappointed with these releases. The postings reproduce few documents, and instead contain many withdrawal sheets due to National Security classification and FOIA exemptions.

## Recent Publications

Many recent federal agency publications are featured at <http://shfg.org/shfg/category/recentpublications/>



Justine Christianson and Christopher H. Marston, executive editors. *Covered Bridges and the Birth of American Engineering*. (Wash., DC: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 2015)

Covered bridges have fascinated us for decades, evoking a simpler America of small-town and rural life, horse-drawn transportation, and localized economies. The few surviving examples are direct and poignant links to an earlier, romanticized pastoral existence. Yet of the approximately 10,000 covered bridges built in the United States from 1830 to the 1950s, only 672 remain, the majority having been destroyed by floods, wind, decay, and vandalism. The editors and contributors in this volume guide us through the evolution of American bridge engineering and the critical elements of wooden bridge construction as a basis for informed preservation work. “Judgments on the proper technique for a restoration or rehabilitation,” they write, begins with “understanding of the original decisions made in the creation of that structure.” With these technical insights, the reader will emerge with a profound appreciation for these bridges both aesthetically and as monuments to American inventiveness.

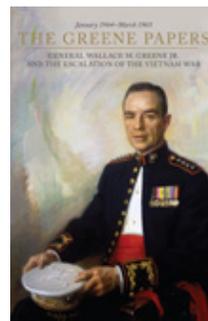
Bridge study and preservation received a boost with the National Historic Covered Bridge Preservation (NHCBP) Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) since 1998. The program used grants to “preserve, rehabilitate, and restore” historic covered bridges, and also to engage in “research, education, and technology transfer.” The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), begun in 1969, performed much of the research and documentation of 80 existing bridges, producing surveys, drawings, photographs, and inventories of the bridges. Researchers tested 16 of the bridges with modern testing techniques to assess load capability and answer other questions. Five bridges were awarded National Historic Landmark status.

This volume emerged from HAER’s work and provides great detail on the unique engineering challenges of these “statically determinate forms.” We learn of the types of wood used and their qualities, truss type, abutments, joinery, prestressing of supports, splicing of lower chords, and use of metal. There is the variability and unpredictability of wood, “a viscous, hygroscopic material whose behavior depends on moisture content and is a function of time.” Consequently, these early bridge builders could not precisely determine load capabilities; they could only know the “lower bound for the actual strength or capacity of a real truss.” The main story is the constant innovation during the 19th century in the truss (the rigid framework), with designs ranging from the

basic Queenpost to the more complex Town Lattice and Howe patterns, all fully illustrated and explained.

U.S. engineers and builders learned from European bridges and French engineers but soon made the United States the center for covered wooden bridge building. By 1820 timber bridges could extend to over 350 feet. Builders extended the length of the lower supporting chords with specialized splices known as the “fishplate joint” and “scarf joint.” They continually explored new truss types, added notched joints and wooden wedges to prestress the wood (accounting for shrinkage), added counterbraces for stiffness, used vertical iron bars for increased tension, used arches, and more. The variability of wood and increased loads over time, especially with rail traffic, demanded innovation. In the chapter “Builders and Practices,” we learn in more depth about the most active and influential builders and their inventiveness. Joseph John Daniels, for example, often “built top chords over the piers” (for added load capacity) and used “iron rods rather than wooden tie beams in the upper lateral systems.” This technical information is presented succinctly and colorfully, but some concepts, such as tension and resistance, are a bit technical for the average reader.

A good, brief summary explains past and current preservation efforts, discusses prominent preservationists and the National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges (NSPCB), and HAER’s educational materials, as well as the online *World Guide to Covered Bridges*. An appendix identifies the covered bridges in the HABS/HAER Collection, listing their location, truss type, and date of construction. This volume expertly collects and presents a wealth of knowledge about American bridge engineering and construction, and the careful reader will be rewarded with a much deeper, more inspired appreciation of these American treasures.



*The Greene Papers: General Wallace M. Greene Jr. and the Escalation of the Vietnam War, January 1964–March 1965*, ed. Nicholas J. Schlosser (Quantico, VA: U.S. Marine Corps History Division, 2015) Free eBook available.

The decision to escalate U.S. military involvement in Vietnam in early 1965 had great and far-reaching consequences. Ultimately, the inability to defeat a resourceful and highly committed foe led to the communist takeover of South Vietnam and a thorough rethinking of U.S. foreign policy in the decades that followed. This recently declassified collection of recollections by Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., commandant of the Marine Corps and member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), provides us with a valuable perspective only partly available before. His summaries of JCS meetings will not alter our overall understanding of the fluid context in Vietnam

and of major policy decisions but will provide us with surprising detail and nuance about circumstances and key personalities.

The materials take the reader directly, and with surprising candor, inside JCS meetings, revealing the working dynamics of the group, its divergent opinions, and the substance of policy debates. Greene's papers cover the meetings from the start of his service in January 1964 to the preparations for the landing of marines at Da Nang in March 1965. Greene's notes and summaries were declassified in 2011, and this volume reproduces over 100 of them. We learn of the joint chiefs' resentment of their frequent exclusion from key administration discussions and critical information. Unlike Eisenhower, President Johnson relied on his core of national security advisors, in this case Robert McNamara, McGeorge Bundy, Dean Rusk, and others. Greene warned that such limited counsel had led to the Bay of Pigs failure. For greater effectiveness, he also urged establishing a National Staff with "operational duties and the power to implement presidential decisions." We learn of Air Force Commander Curtis Lemay's positions on bombing and other issues, the Navy's commander's early hesitancy for escalation, and the joint chiefs' resentment of McNamara.

Arranged chronologically, the entries cover the deteriorating political and military situation in South Vietnam, and the changing U.S. policy. The chiefs discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh (president and prime minister of South Vietnam), his struggles with Buddhist factions and the "Young Turks" (younger officers who threatened the regime), and his animosities with U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Taylor. There was much talk of U.S. politics and the coming fall 1964 elections; North and South Vietnamese morale and preparedness; Soviet and Chinese arms shipments; preparedness of U.S. air bases; the Gulf of Tonkin incident; and the North Vietnamese attack on Pleiku in

February 1965, which prompted retaliatory bombing and decisions for more sustained bombing. Greene disagrees with the proposed deployment of Army troops to Da Nang to protect Hawk missiles and launchers, arguing for the better equipped and trained 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade to take charge there. Greene's notes document the critical discussions on adoption of retaliatory bombing, the choice of targets in the North Vietnam, and the ultimate decision for regular bombing known as Rolling Thunder.

Editor Nicholas J. Schlosser's introduction clarifies Greene's main ideas, priorities, and contributions. The documents are well organized and clearly titled. Schlosser does a good job of correcting minor errors and omissions in Greene's facts, clarifying references, and highlighting Greene's handwritten notations on the original summaries. Footnotes explain many key historical developments, identify armaments, and cite sources for finding mentioned reports and documents. A list of acronyms and a biographical list of key individuals are helpful.

This collection will be of great value to both the military historian and the general reader. Greene's summaries and documents immerse us in the evolving debates over political and military conditions in South Vietnam, Soviet and Chinese positions, and North Vietnam's attacks. We come to understand why by early 1965 the United States had little choice but to leave South Vietnam or expand its military mission. Greene's honest frustrations and frequent dissent throughout reveal his commitment to the Marines, his advocacy of expert military advice, and his hawkish views. Overall, his summaries allow us greater insights into the prewar processes of decision making and the military's role in those deliberations—a narrative that will inspire lessons to build upon.

— Benjamin Guterman

## Making History

### Department of the Interior

On July 13, the Department held a presentation titled "Within These Halls: A Beyond-the-Frame Look at Secretarial Portraiture." It featured activities on the Department of the Interior's 51 secretarial portraits. Visitors learned some fascinating historical tidbits about the various Secretaries of the Interior and the artists who painted them. Also, you can reserve a tour of the art and architecture that made the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building a "symbol of a new day" during the Great Depression. Tours are offered at 2 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Call 202.208.4743 to make a reservation.

### Department of State

New volumes in the *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* series include *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977–1980, Volume XXX, Public Diplomacy*. The History Office notes that "This volume documents the public diplomacy efforts of the Jimmy Carter administration. A major emphasis of the volume is the role the United

States Information Agency played in the formulation and implementation of public diplomacy."

Also available: *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977–1980, Volume XXVIII, Organization and Management of Foreign Policy*. "This volume is part of a Foreign Relations subseries that documents the most important foreign policy issues of the Jimmy Carter administration. This volume documents the organization and management of U.S. foreign policy during that administration."

Researchers can access 23 digitized Foreign Relations volumes as part of a partnership with the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center, to digitize the entire Foreign Relations series. These volumes cover events that took place between 1940 and 1951 and were originally published in print between 1955 and 1982. Visit <https://history.state.gov/> to access these and other volumes.

### General C. Marshall Foundation

The Foundation has announced the conclusion of the Marshall Papers project with publication of the seventh and final volume covering General Marshall's service as president of the American Red Cross,

*“History” from page 17*

secretary of defense during the Korean War, his receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize, and his retirement to Pinehurst, NC. Along with the authorized, definitive four-volume biography of General Marshall that was completed in 1987, the Marshall Papers represent the initial scholarly work of the Foundation.

**Library of Congress**

The Library has posted videos related to its collections that include “Jacob Riis: Revealing ‘How the Other Half Lives’”; “Star Wars Readers Theater” at the Library of Congress, an audience-participation reading from Star Wars; and “Mapping the West with Lewis and Clark,” a lecture on the book by authors Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, and Herman Viola, curator emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution.

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

Archivist **Jane Odom** has retired after 17 years at NASA. As chief archivist, she had responsibility for organizing and preserving the Historical Reference Collection (HRC) at NASA headquarters, and helped archivists throughout the agency. She helped organize and expand the collections and create an electronic database and finding aid.

On March 16–17, 2017, NASA’s Marshall Space Flight Center History Office and the University of Alabama Huntsville (UAH) History Department will host a symposium titled “NASA in the ‘Long’ Civil Rights Movement” in Huntsville, AL. See details at <https://networks.h-net.org/node/73374/announcements/99690/nasa-long-civil-rights-movement>. To submit papers, contact Brian Odom at [brian.c.odom@nasa.gov](mailto:brian.c.odom@nasa.gov)

A recently completed major appraisal and acquisitions project included hundreds of boxes of Headquarters History Office materials from the period 1957–2005. Records include series of source files for histories of the Apollo program funded by the History Office. Other materials relate to the Viking Mars probes, NASA lunar probes, Space Station Freedom, and the Agency’s international cooperation programs and projects.

**Brian Odom** is exploring the archives at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University and Oakwood University in Huntsville, AL, as well as Miles College near Birmingham, AL, to learn the connections between these colleges and the Marshall Space Flight Center during the civil rights movement. **Tom Lassman** presented a paper titled “Government Science in Cold War America: Edward Condon and the Transformation of the National Bureau of Standards, 1945–1951,” at NIST in Gaithersburg, MD. New from the Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press is *Spacefarers: Images of Astronauts and Cosmonauts in the Heroic Age of Spaceflight*, edited by **Michael Neufeld**.

**National Archives and Records Administration**

Researchers can view listings of “Accessions and Openings for the 1st Quarter FY 2016” at <https://www.archives.gov/research/accessions/>. These are of records recently added to the National Archives’ holdings. A sampling includes Chronological Files,

1/1/1973–12/31/1992, from the Federal Judicial Center (Record Group 156); “Copies of Documents Received by the Joint Committee Support Directorate of the Defense POW/MIA Office [“Task Force Russia” Case Files], Office of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330); and Classification 105 (Foreign Counterintelligence Matters) Headquarters, 7/23/1962-7/25/1989, Federal Bureau of Investigation (RG 65).

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library’s current exhibit “Ain’t Misbehavin’? The World of the Gangster” continues through October 23, 2016. It takes visitors back to an era of corruption, gambling, prohibition, jazz music, and gangsters. It includes sections on Bootleggers, Speakeasy and the Jazz Age, Gangsters, and the FBI. For information, visit, [www.hoover.archives.gov](http://www.hoover.archives.gov).

**National Institutes of Health**

The NIH Stetten Museum is deaccessioning many objects that do not fit its mission, in preparation for a move of the collection from its current storage location. Items on the list range from the very small to much larger. If you’d like a copy of the list, please email curator Michele Lyons: [lyonsm@od.nih.gov](mailto:lyonsm@od.nih.gov)

The Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum is working with the Clinical Center to create a display of images depicting the 60 plus years of the Clinical Center at NIH. Considered the heart of the campus, the Clinical Center has hosted presidents, royalty, actors, and activists. As long as there is a Clinical Center at NIH, there will be hope for those who seek care within its walls

On April 11–13, 2016, the National Library of Medicine hosted the workshop “Images and Texts in Medical History: An Introduction to Methods, Tools, and Data from the Digital Humanities” (<http://medicalhistworkshop.org/>) funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) through a generous grant to Virginia Tech, and held in cooperation with Virginia Tech, The Wellcome Library, and The Wellcome Trust. Seventy-Five participants and observers gathered to explore innovative methods and data sources useful for analyzing images and texts in the field of medical history. The program, at <http://medicalhistworkshop.org/presenters/>, included hands-on sessions with Miram Posner and Benjamin Schmidt and a public keynote address by Jeremy Greene.

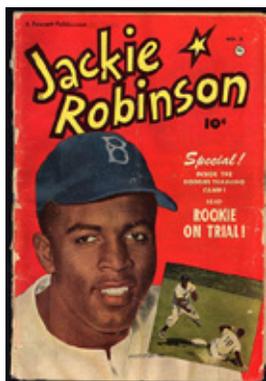
**National Museum of American History**

The NMAH hosted the 2016 National Youth Summit on Japanese American Incarceration in World War II on May 17. The program was designed for middle and high school students. Speakers included David Ono, co-anchor for ABC7 Eyewitness News; Karen Korematsu, executive director of the Fred T. Korematsu Institute; William “Bill” Shishima, a camp survivor and former teacher; Lorraine Bannai, director of the Fred T. Korematsu Center for Law and Equality at Seattle University; Hussam Ayloush, executive director of the Los Angeles office of the Council on American-Islamic Relations; Mariko Fujimoto Rooks, a high school student active in the Japanese American community; George “G” Masao Yamazawa, Jr., poet and teaching artist; Lily Anne Welty Tamai, curator of history at the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles; and others. Key questions in the broadcast include “What was Japanese American incarceration? Could it happen

again?” “What lessons does this episode in history hold for us today?” and “What responsibilities do we have to uphold the rights of others?” See <http://americanhistory.si.edu/nys/national-youth-summit-japanese-american-incarceration-world-war-ii>.

### National Park Service

A new lesson plan titled *A Field of Dreams*, by Jean West, is now available online at [https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lesson-plan-162\\_robinson-ballpark.htm](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lesson-plan-162_robinson-ballpark.htm). It is about the historic ballpark in Daytona Beach, Florida, where Jackie Robinson “broke the color barrier” in baseball during Spring Training in 1946. It was produced by The National Park Service’s Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP).



NPS maintains a list of administrative histories at <https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/hisnps/NPSHistory/adminhistory.htm>. They “look at the history of federal parks and the National Park Service as public programs and as a public trust. They analyze individual parks and their establishment and administration, as well as NPS programs and policies.” This page also contains the Inventory of the Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79 (2007), and links to National Archives Library Resources for Administrative History, and National Park Service Records in the National Archives.

### OSS Society

The Office of Strategic Services Congressional Gold Medal Act (H.R. 3929), which was passed by the U.S. Senate in February after being introduced by Senator Warner and Senator Roy Blunt (R-MO), has 263 cosponsors in the House of Representatives where it was introduced by Rep. Bob Latta (R-OH). It needs 27 more, or 290 cosponsors, before it can be taken up in committee and passed by the House of Representatives.

### Supreme Court Historical Society

The Society sponsored the 2016 Supreme Court Summer Institute for Teachers, held June 16–21 and June 23–28 in Washington, DC. The event has been held since 1995. “The Institute includes sessions led by Supreme Court experts, journalists, authors, and attorneys, who give social studies educators an in-depth understanding of how the Court chooses and decides cases and what it is like to argue before the Court. The Institute covers six current or recent cases. This exciting opportunity culminates with a visit to the Supreme Court building to hear decisions handed down and attend a private reception.” See <http://supremecourthistory.org/index.html>.

The Society maintains resources on its website useful for teaching about the Supreme Court. These include digitized histories, background pages on how the Court works, and pages on the history of the Court, limited oral argument recordings, documentaries and a timeline of the justices.

### U.S. Army Medical Department Museum Foundation

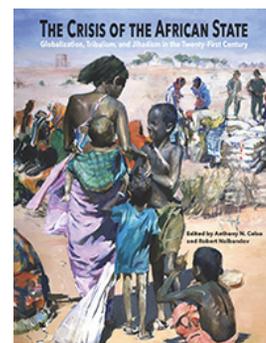
The Army Medical Department Museum Foundation has announced the 2016 Spurgeon Neel Annual Award competition for a paper of 5,000 words or less that best exemplifies the history, legacy, and traditions of the Army Medical Department. Named in honor of Major General (Retired) Spurgeon H. Neel, first Commanding General of Health Services Command (now U.S. Army Medical Command), the award competition is open to all federal employees, military and civilian, as well as nongovernmental civilian authors. More information about MG (Ret) Neel can be found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon\\_Neel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon_Neel). The winning submission will receive a \$500 monetary prize and will be published in the AMEDD Journal during 2017. All manuscripts must be submitted to the AMEDD Museum Foundation by September 30, 2016. Submit manuscripts to [amedd.foundation@att.net](mailto:amedd.foundation@att.net). Information: Mrs. Sue McMasters, AMEDD Museum Foundation, 210-226-0265.

### U.S. Forest Service

The University of Arizona Press published *American Indians and National Forests* by Theodore Catton, a project contracted by the History Program and the Office of Tribal Relations. Chief Historian **Lincoln Bramwell** appeared on an episode of *Mysteries at the Museum* on the Travel Channel. The episode featured the DC-3 plane used to drop smokejumpers into the Mann Gulch Fire that turned tragic in 1949. Kaibab National Forest archaeologist **Neil Weintraub** and his photosphere project were featured on a local National Public Radio affiliate as part of *Earth Notes*. Weintraub is creating 360-degree photos of historic sites such as pueblos, rock art panels, and cabins. These images are stitched together to form a collage called a photosphere that viewers can rotate to gain a sense of the entire surrounding landscape. Passport in Time volunteers are helping to excavate a 400-year-old American Indian homestead site on the Chattahoochee–Oconee National Forests in Georgia. The house provides insights into a period of radical change in southeastern Indian culture starting with disruptions from Spanish explorers in the mid- to late 1500s to early English explorers in the 1670s. Two segments of the historic Santa Fe Trail Mountain Route Trail are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, thanks to a partnership between the Comanche National Grassland, the National Park Service, Colorado State Historical Fund, and History Colorado.

### U.S. Marine Corps

The Marine Corps University Press (MCUP) is pleased to announce the publication of *The Crisis of the African State: Globalization, Tribalism, and Jihadism in the Twenty-First Century* edited by Anthony N. Celso and Robert Nalbandov. Chapters cover developments and crises in Tunisia, Libya, Mali, Chad, and Nigeria, among other states. For more information, write to [MCUP\\_Press@usmcu.edu](mailto:MCUP_Press@usmcu.edu). Free download at [http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcu\\_press/Pages/Press%20Catalog.aspx](http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcu_press/Pages/Press%20Catalog.aspx)





# The FEDERALIST

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## Federalist Calendar

**July 31–Aug. 6, 2016. Joint Annual Meeting of the Council of State Archivists and Society of American Archivists (SAA).** Atlanta, GA. Visit <http://www2.archivists.org/am2016>

**Aug. 1–12, 2016. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM).** Washington, DC. Workshop: “New Directions in the Use of Oral Testimonies: Soviet Experiences of the Holocaust.” For applications and information, visit <http://www.ushmm.org/research/scholarly-presentations/conferencesnew-directions-in-the-use-of-oral-testimonies-soviet-experiences-of-the-holocaust>

**Sept. 22–24, 2016. “Ex parte Milligan at 150: the Constitution and Military Commissions in American Wars on Terror.”** Illinois State University and the David Davis Mansion. Normal Illinois. Visit <http://milliganconference.illinoisstate.edu/>

**Oct. 12–16, 2016. Oral History Association (OHA).** Long Beach, CA. Visit <http://www.oralhistory.org/annual-meeting/>

**Oct. 27–30, 2016. American Association for Legal History (ASLH).** Toronto, Canada. Visit <http://aslh.net/upcoming-conference/>

**Nov. 3–6, 2016. History of Science Society.** Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA. Visit <http://hssonline.org/meetings/annual-meeting-archive/>

**Jan. 5–8, 2017. American Historical Association.** Denver, CO. Visit <http://www.historians.org/annual-meeting>

**Mar. 16–17, 2017. NASA Marshall Space Flight Center History Office and the University of Alabama Huntsville (UAH) History Department.** “NASA in the ‘Long’ Civil Rights Movement” Symposium. Huntsville, AL. Visit <https://networks.h-net.org/node/73374/announcements/99690nasa-long-civil-rights-movement>

**Mar. 29–Apr. 2, 2017. American Society for Environmental History (ASEH).** Chicago, IL. “Winds of Change: Global Connections across Space, Time, and Nature.” Visit [www.aseh.net](http://www.aseh.net)

**Mar. 30–Apr. 2, 2017. Society for Military History (SMH).** 84th Annual Meeting. “Global War: Historical Perspectives.” Jacksonville, FL. Visit <http://www.smh-hq.org/2017/2017annualmeeting.html>

**Apr. 6–9, 2017. Organization of American Historians (OAH).** Annual Meeting. “Circulation.” New Orleans, LA. Visit <http://www.oah.org/meetings-events/meetings-events/call-for-proposals/>

**Apr. 19–22, 2017. National Council on Public History (NCPH).** Indianapolis, IN. “The Middle: Where Did We Come from? Where Are We Going?” Visit: <http://ncph.org/conference/2017-annual-meeting/>

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