

TREASURY HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION
April 2015

NEWSLETTER

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2015 THA Lecture Series

On March 11, 2015, Professor Robyn Muncy of the University of Maryland gave a THA lecture on Josephine Roche, the first woman to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from December 1934 to November 1937. Roche supervised the Public Health Service, part of Treasury from 1798 to 1939. Dr. Muncy contributed a biographical essay on Roche for this issue of the newsletter.

The next lecture is scheduled for June 10, when Jenny Bourne, Professor of Economics at Carleton College, will discuss the important role that Abraham Lincoln played in finding new sources of revenue -- including the first income tax - to fund the costs of the Civil War. Earlier in her career, Professor Bourne was an economist in the Office of Tax Analysis.

Josephine Roche: First Female Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1934-1937

When Josephine Roche was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on December 7, 1934, she made history: She became the second-highest ranking woman in the New Deal government and the highest-ranking woman to that point in the Department of the Treasury.

The significance of her appointment was not lost on contemporaries. The press widely reported it; friends and supporters filled her new office with flowers; and multiple organizations scheduled celebratory events. Indeed, Roche appeared in the national headlines routinely during the 1930s and was heralded as one of the outstanding women of the day.

Subsequent generations of Americans, however, have forgotten Roche's gender-bending appointment and, along with it, the woman herself. Who was Josephine Roche? How did she come to such celebrity in the 1930s, and what were her achievements?

To answer in brief, Josephine Roche was bronco-busting pro-labor feminist, whose appointment at the Treasury was only one in a series of gender breakthroughs that marked her long career as a progressive

reformer. Her achievements included shaping the Social Security Act of 1935; generating the conversation Americans are still having about the federal role in health care; and pioneering managed care in medicine.

Born in 1886 on the Plains of Nebraska, Roche was the only surviving child of an ambitious small-town banker and a former school teacher. John J. and Ella Aspinwall Roche invested all their hopes, dreams and assets in their daughter, including a shot at higher education. Roche graduated from Vassar College in 1908 and earned a master's degree in political science from Columbia University in 1910. While a student, Roche absorbed the commitments of her progressive professors, especially the belief that public policies should counterbalance the power of corporations on behalf of workers and consumers. Roche's parents' aspirations and her education help to explain her unconventional life story, but they are not the whole of it.

While Roche was at Vassar, her parents moved to Denver, where their daughter connected with a remarkable community of reformers. This group mentored Roche and opened many extraordinary opportunities for her. In 1912, for instance, they urged Roche back to Denver from her Ph.D. program to become the city's first policewoman. Her dramatic campaign against vice failed utterly but positioned Roche for another, life-changing experience as an organizer for the Colorado Progressive Party.

Roche's work for the Progressive Party in 1913-14 took her into the state's coal camps in the midst of a massive strike that eventuated in the infamous episode of anti-labor violence known as the Ludlow Massacre. What she saw in the camps convinced Roche that the self-organization of workers was as crucial to social justice as progressive public policies.

In 1927, when Roche's father died, she inherited his shares in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, the coal concern of which he was by that time president. Josephine Roche saw in this inheritance a slender chance to, in her words, "right the wrongs of Ludlow," and she took it. In a blazing exhibition of nerve, she amassed enough shares to become the majority stockholder, kicked out the sitting management, and invited her progressive friends to run the company with her. Roche soon appointed herself president and general manager. As soon as she gained control of the company—in 1928--she invited the United Mine Workers of America to organize coal miners in her company and negotiated an historic union contract that was hailed by the labor press as "labor's magna carta."

Because of her commitment to running the company in the interests of workers and consumers as well as stockholders, Roche was hailed as a progressive industrialist who was pioneering a way to make capitalism just. She was also a feminist heroine for doing what no other woman had yet done in America, which was to assume the position of coal magnate.

When Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933, he tapped Roche to help with a variety of New Deal initiatives. She even ran for governor of Colorado in 1934 on the slogan: Roosevelt, Roche, and Recovery. When she lost the Democratic primary, Roosevelt appointed her Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



Photo of Josephine Roche with Henry Morgenthau in the Secretary's Office, 1934 by Harris and Ewing. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Roche was then the second-highest ranking woman in the New Deal government and assigned an overflowing portfolio. She represented the Treasury on the Committee on Economic Security, which crafted the founding legislation of the U.S. welfare state (the Social Security Act). She was also in charge of the Public Health Service, and she oversaw the effort to develop the United States' first national health plan.

The plan that Roche devised recommended that disability insurance be added to the social security system; federal monies build and maintain community hospitals; and federal grants help the states develop systems of either health insurance or health services for their residents.

Roche unfurled the health plan in the summer of 1938, and by the end of the year, Americans voters supported it. Thus, Roche generated the conversation we are still having about the federal role in health care.

Over the course of the next twenty years, much of Roche's plan was enacted. In 1946, the Hill-Burton Act granted federal monies for building community hospitals; in the 1950s, disability insurance was added to the Social Security Act; and in the 1960s, Congress enacted Medicare and Medicaid, which one Senator chalked up in part to "the

historic struggle of one of this country's most illustrious citizens, Josephine Roche."

Remarkably, Roche was not yet finished. After her stint in the New Deal government, she had a new career as director of the UMW's Welfare and Retirement Fund, which she ran from 1948-1971. From this position, Roche experimented with managed health care, funded research on black lung and other diseases suffered by coal miners, sponsored the emerging field of rehabilitative medicine, and build a hospital chain in Appalachia that won its most recent award for rural health care in 2010.

Roche's contributions to American life are vast, and restoring her to public memory is a small act of gender justice.

Contributed by Robyn Muncy, Associate Professor of History, University of Maryland, College Park. Author of *Relentless Reformer: Josephine Roche and Progressivism in Twentieth-Century America*. She has also written a longer version of this article for THA.

Treasury Guard Flags: A Night at the Theater

The assassination of President Lincoln during a performance at Ford's Theatre on April 15, 1865 is one of the most chronicled events in American history. Despite the voluminous accounts of the tragic events of that evening, there still remain details about the setting and circumstances before, during, and after John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln that are poorly understood 150 years later. One of the most visible, and most confusing of the details was the presence of Treasury Guard flags decorating the Presidential Box that fateful evening.

President Abraham Lincoln attended performances at Ford's Theatre on 10 occasions. On the evening of April 14, 1865, in order to decorate the front of the President's Box at the theater, a combination of American flags and the Treasury Guard National and Regimental flags (borrowed from the Department) were draped over the front railing of the box. As events unfolded and in the chaotic aftermath of gunfire, accounts of those in attendance at the theater differ about the details of the appearance of the Presidential Box. It should be noted that the photographs and prints based on these images which illustrated many of the period accounts were staged photographs taken three days after the actual time of the shooting.

Across a range of source materials, the number of flags draped or hung from the outside of the Presidential Box is given as being as many as five. What is consistent is that the flags included the United States "Stars and Stripes" and Treasury Guard

flags. Within the term "Treasury Guard" distinctions were not always made that there were both a Treasury Guard "national" flag as well as a Treasury Guard "regimental" flag displayed. By some accounts, the Treasury Guard national flag was draped over the balcony railing and was in the hand of Lincoln when he was shot. The regimental flag was hung on a flag pole on the exterior front of the balcony. John Wilkes Booth caught his boot spur on this flag and tore it as he leapt to the stage to escape the theater.

During the Civil War, U.S. Army protocol called for each infantry regiment to carry two silk flags: a national color flag patterned after the American flag with stripes and a field of blue (the canton) with stars for each state in the Union and possibly an emblem signifying the regiment or their home state. The color for regimental flags was a standard dark blue with an American eagle holding an olive branch and a cluster of arrows with the words "E Pluribus Unum" above a red scroll banner with the name of the regiment. The Treasury regimental flag currently on display at Ford's Theatre was acquired by the National Park Service in 1932 from the daughter of Emory S. Turner, former Major of the Treasury Guard Regiment, and is the flag which Booth tripped on leaping to the stage.



Treasury Guard Regimental Flag with tear from Booth's spur. Photo from Ford's Theater archives.

The role and position of the Treasury national flag in the Presidential Box on the evening of the assassination has caused confusion over the years. On the day after the assassination both the regiment and national flags were returned to the Treasury Department and the national flag was put on display in the Treasury building in 1872. At first the flag was on display in the office of Henry Cobaugh, Captain of the Watch, but the constant foot traffic by visitors wanting to see the flag necessitated the flag be put into a locked display case and displayed on a wall in the northeast corridor of the building.

In the early 1900's the flag was beginning to deteriorate, and Treasury determined it would be better cared for in a museum. The flag was transferred to a private museum in Washington, D.C. devoted to Lincoln artifacts. By 1907 it was back at Treasury and then given to a collection of Civil War memorabilia owned by Edgar S. Yergason, veteran of the 22nd Regiment of the Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. After his death in 1920, the Treasury national flag was donated by his son to the Connecticut Historical Society in 1922.

At this point, the Treasury Department appears to have added to the confusion of the history of the flags that decorated the Presidential Box at Ford's Theatre. With the locations of the Treasury Guard regimental and national flags well documented, somehow an American flag was on display in the Treasury building well into the 1930's with a label indicating the flag was the one that tripped Booth as he fell onto the stage. By 1939 with available information discrediting the attribution of the flag on display at Treasury, the Department transferred the flag to Ford's Theatre and the National Park Service. Kept in its display box but never exhibited, the flag was finally examined in 1969 by conservators and was determined to have been just a regulation Army flag purchased from the War Department.

Epilogue:

Today, the Treasury regimental flag continues to be exhibited at the Lincoln Museum in the lower level of Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. The URL is: <http://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/flags/foth1.htm>.

Over the years the Treasury national flag had remained in storage with 250,000 other artifacts at the Connecticut Historical Society until it was rediscovered in 1998. Fully conserved in 2001, the flag now occupies a prominent place in the collection of the society and can be viewed online at <http://chs.org/2015/02/lincolnflag/>

Contributed by the Curator's Office.

From the Editor

Our thanks go to Robin Muncy and Guy Munsch for their contributions to this month's newsletter. In future issues, we hope to include more articles about Treasury history of interest to THA members and friends of the Treasury. Board members have become aware of individuals who have collected badges, photographs, and other items related to Treasury, and we are considering how best to feature such collections. We look forward to hearing your ideas.

Jerry Auten, editor

Supporting THA

THA depends on membership dues, modest profits from Treasury history books (available on eBay.com) and other Treasury items, and contributions to its Capital Development Campaign and general fund to carry out its mission. Current THA activities needing funding include the project to restore the West Wing staircase, an expanded lecture series, and a new film about the history of the Treasury Department and Main Treasury Building for general audiences.

In 2014, THA received contributions from 101 individuals and grants from two foundations totaling about \$70,000 for the Capital Development Campaign.

The THA Board encourages everyone to renew their memberships and consider a higher level of giving this year. General memberships are \$20 for one year or \$50 for three years. Supporting memberships are \$60. Life memberships are \$1,500 (one-time or three \$500 payments). It is now possible to become a member of THA or renew membership using your credit or debit card on the THA website: www.treasuryhistoricalassn.org.

In June 2014, THA formally inaugurated a new Planned Giving Program. In addition to helping to insure that funds will be available to meet future needs to restore the beautiful landmark building, an individual's bequest creates a personal legacy for his or her family and friends.

Members can also help raise funds for THA's mission through their on-line purchases from Amazon, which donates 0.5% of each purchase made through their "Amazon Smile" program to non-profit organizations. The program is accessed through Amazon's "back door" address, www.smile.amazon.com. After signing in on the Amazon Smile website the first time, buyers will be asked to select a nonprofit organization. THA should be entered as its full title: Treasury Historical Association. When a buyer checks out to make payment, the final screen and receipt state that "Amazon will make a donation to Treasury Historical Association." Regular Amazon "Prime" member benefits such as free shipping are provided when applicable. Gifts from this program are dedicated to the Capital Development Campaign.

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Historical Badges of the Bureau of Internal Revenue



Badge worn by a Prohibition agent.

Long-time THA member Ray Sherrard, a retired IRS special agent, has collected more than a thousand historical badges and patches worn by Bureau of Internal Revenue agents during Prohibition. The IRS was called the Bureau of Internal Revenue from its establishment on July 1 1862 through July 9, 1953.

THA President's Message

THA recently held two exciting Noontime Lectures: Dr. Robyn Muncy told the story of Josephine Roche and Ed Conway related the secrets behind the Bretton Woods Conference. Meanwhile, the video production on the history of the Treasury building is moving forward as is the renovation of the THA website. Fundraising continues as we try to help Treasury complete the badly needed restoration of the West Staircase.

All this is possible through your contributions and the efforts of our volunteer Board. Remember, as an all-volunteer organization, THA is only as strong as its members who give their time and money toward a greater public good. Together, we garner appreciation for Treasury and all who have served there over the past 226 years.

In that spirit, please consider how you can help the effort along: perhaps contribute to the Capital Development Campaign, pull in new members, advocate for THA, or consider helping out on one of the THA's initiatives in your spare time.

As always, we are looking to expand THA's membership and help Treasury finish some long-standing projects. I would like to invite THA members to contact me or any Board member if they are interested in helping out on one of the THA's initiatives, would like to serve on the Board, have a topic for a lecture, or have any input on THA matters. Thank you for your membership and service to the Treasury.

Franklin Noll



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- 225th Anniversary of the Coast Guard
- Hamilton: The Hottest Ticket in New York

2015 THA Lecture Series

On June 10 Jenny Bourne, Professor of Economics at Carleton College, gave a THA Noontime Lecture on how government efforts to finance the Civil War profoundly changed the U.S. financial system. Professor Bourne is a well-known scholar for her research on U.S economic history, especially on the Civil War period. For the benefit of those unable to attend the lecture, Dr. Bourne has contributed an article based on her talk for this issue of the newsletter.

The next lecture is Wednesday August 26, Daniel C. Cornette will give a talk entitled "The King's Conspiracy: The British Plot Behind the Boston Tea Party." Cornette is senior attorney at U.S. Customs & Border Protection and an independent historian of the colonial customs service in America. For the past three years, he has been researching the legal issues that operated behind the scenes of the Boston Tea Party. In 2014, Mr. Cornette received a fellowship to study early American customs records at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts.

Former Secretary Lawrence Summers is scheduled to speak **November 13 at 1 pm.**

Give Lincoln Credit: How Paying for the Civil War Transformed the U.S. Financial System

Dr. Jenny Bourne, Carleton College

What the Federal government did to pay for the Civil War transformed the nation's financial system. It created a national currency and a national banking system, pioneered the use of fiat money, established the sale of government bonds directly to the public, and invented the IRS.

In 1860, we had no Federal income tax, no national currency, and no national banks. The last two were a legacy of Andrew Jackson, who vetoed extension of the Second Bank of the U.S., leading to an independent treasury that operated solely in specie (that is, gold and silver coins). Not only did this complicate monetary policy, it also meant that borrowing was cumbersome

– the government sold bonds to commercial banks, which had to relinquish specie reserves in return.

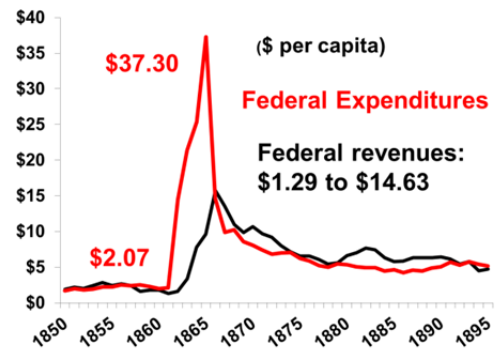
Of course, people developed other media of exchange. States couldn't issue money, but they chartered banks that took deposits and made loans. Banks lent by printing notes that anyone could return in exchange for specie, or could circulate freely if people considered them sound. When Lincoln became president, he inherited a financial crazy quilt of 1,600 state-chartered banks circulating some 10,000 different types of notes.

The system worked because on the eve of the Civil War Federal spending as a fraction of GDP was minuscule compared with that of today. State and local governments commanded a relatively bigger role in 1860.

The main source of federal funds? Import duties. Even these were small – in 1846, Congress enacted one of the lowest tariffs in American history. Just over a decade later, it lowered rates even more. But the nation's funding policies were ill-suited to the enormous costs of war -- particularly after Southern customs officers stopped sending in revenue due to Lincoln's election.

After Fort Sumter fell, Lincoln issued proclamations to requisition troops and blockade Southern ports, trusting that "Congress would readily ratify them." Implicit in these requests was a promise to pay. As the war dragged on, the promises accumulated. Federal expenditures escalated from \$67 million in FY1861 to half a billion in 1862 to \$1.3 billion in 1865.

**Federal Revenue and Expenditure
Rose Dramatically During the Civil War**



The frantic first step to paying for the war – which Buchanan signed into law as one of his last presidential acts – was to raise tariff rates. This barely made a dent in the budget deficit, so Lincoln and Congress had to resort to other measures. The Revenue Act of 1861 increased customs duties further, imposed taxes on real estate and other property, required direct state taxes, and included the first U.S. income tax. One innovation in this first income tax was withholding the tax at the source for salaries

of government workers. But the lack of institutional structure and the controversy surrounding direct taxation meant that these taxes were difficult to impose and collect.

What about borrowing? Recall that the federal government had to conduct all transactions in specie. Even though Lincoln had signed a bill to permit the deposit of borrowed funds into solvent banks rather than the Treasury, Secretary Chase refused. This bottled up so much of the gold and silver coins that banks suspended redemption of bank notes and deposits into specie by the end of 1861.

The next bold step was to issue Greenbacks – fiat money backed by nothing other than the full faith and credit of the nation. Secretary Chase dithered about the constitutionality of greenbacks, but President Lincoln reassured him: “I have that sacred instrument [the Constitution] here at the White House, and I am guarding it with great care.” Chase relented, but in his later role as Supreme Court Chief Justice declared that Congress lacked the power to make paper money legal tender.



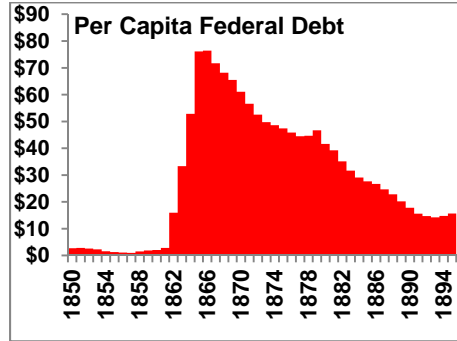
The (In) famous Greenback. Note that Secretary Chase's own picture is on this bill.

Not surprisingly, due to uncertainty, lack of trust in the new paper currency and rapidly rising prices, ordinary citizens hoarded gold and silver coins. By July 1862, no coin larger than 1 cent remained in circulation.

So we saw yet another bold step – the creation of a banking system supervised by the new Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and comprised of Federally chartered national banks that could issue bank notes. Because the national banks could use Treasury securities to back their banknotes, the government now had an easy way to borrow. What is more, openly encouraged by President Lincoln, Congress imposed a 10 percent tax on state banknotes that quickly drove them out of existence, and by 1864 most banks had a national bank charter.

Greenbacks and national banks didn't completely solve the borrowing problem for the federal government, so the Treasury turned to private financier Jay Cooke. Cooke advertised bonds in every Northern newspaper, appealing to patriotism to make sales. This was the first time government bonds were marketed directly to the public, making ordinary citizens familiar with the notion of investing in government debt.

Federal debt rose dramatically from 1861 to 1865.



Many war measures were reversed after Appomattox. We returned to the gold standard in 1879, generating a deflationary process that was nearly as painful to some as the inflationary one triggered by the wartime flood of greenbacks and Federal notes. Federal spending subsided, although both state and Federal governments settled into a larger role than they had played before. Tariffs loomed large in the revenue stream again, and the income tax vanished in 1872 – for a time. State banks regained their footing, in part because of inefficient management of the federal system, but never again issued their own notes.

Still, the financial experiments undertaken during the Civil War planted seeds that grew strong roots and bore later fruit. Today we have a truly unified currency; the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913 and Federal deposit insurance in 1933 have ineluctably bound the Federal government to the banking system. Once located in Main Treasury, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is still part of the Treasury Department and plays a significant role in the regulation of national banks. Massive government borrowing reappeared in both world wars and the Vietnam conflict and has now become routine. The income tax returned in 1913 and remains an important revenue raiser for the Federal government today. And the impossibility of maintaining the gold standard in the face of large expenditures on Vietnam and the Great Society programs meant a permanent shift to fiat money in 1971.

Perhaps most significantly, the Civil War made us grapple with fundamental questions about the role of government. Monetary policies enacted during the war led to a broader interpretation of the necessary and proper clause of the U.S. Constitution via the post-war legal tender cases. As one scholar put it, “The authorization of the greenback was of greater significance in the evolution of Federal powers than in monetary history and of greater importance to the student of government than to the economist.”

Contributed by Jenny Bourne, Professor of Economics at Carleton College and previously an economist in the Office of Tax Analysis. In addition to her research on U.S. economic history, she also continues her research in tax policy, including a current project on measuring the distribution of income and wealth.

The 225th Anniversary of the Coast Guard and Its Treasury Department Origins

Nicole Scholet,
Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society

On August 4, 2015, the US Coast Guard commemorated the 225th anniversary of its founding. Although it is now part of the Department of Homeland Security, the Coast Guard spent the majority of its existence under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, reflecting its key original function in “protecting the nation’s revenue.” During its 225 years of service, the US Coast Guard has been responsible for a variety of important missions; its duties were just as diverse when it was originally formed as the Revenue-Marine under the direction of Alexander Hamilton.

When the states ratified the US Constitution as their new form of government in 1788, they finally gave the federal government the power to collect its own revenue. This was largely done through the collection of import duties, which would make up 90-95% of the nation’s federal revenue through the beginning of the 20th century.

In April 1790, Alexander Hamilton, then the Secretary of the Treasury, officially submitted to Congress a “Report on Defects in the Existing Laws of Revenue” in which he proposes the establishment of a system of armed boats called cutters. The key purpose of these cutters would be to deter smuggling and ensure the collection of import duties by the US Customs Service, which was also part of the Treasury Department. The revenue laws that Congress had passed during its first year of existence were not being consistently followed. After all, during the Revolutionary War, smuggling had been a patriotic duty in order to undermine the British, and some merchants flaunted the new American laws to continue their smuggling practices. The new nation needed to ensure it received sufficient revenue to responsibly finance the new federal government and pay off its Revolutionary War debt.

Hamilton had foreseen this future need and articulated the concept of a revenue protection service in the Federalist Papers. This collection of 85 essays, which Hamilton supervised and co-wrote, furnished arguments as to why the US Constitution should be ratified and why a stronger federal government was needed. In Federalist

No. 12, Hamilton explained that a national government must have funds to support itself, and that import duties would likely be the principal means for earning revenue. To ensure the collection of revenue, Hamilton proposed that “a few armed vessels, judiciously stationed at the entrances of our ports, might at a small expense be made useful sentinels of the laws.” This visionary idea anticipated the future government’s needs before it was even created.

Hamilton’s April 1790 report went into great detail on establishing such a service, not only proposing the number and types of ships needed, but even providing specifics on the crew positions and their salaries. Congress followed his recommendations, and the resulting Tariff Act of 1790 authorized “that the President of the United States be empowered to cause to be built and equipped, so many boats or cutters, not exceeding ten, as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue.” President George Washington signed the Tariff Act into law on August 4th.

Known at the time as the Revenue-Marine, the service was placed under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Secretary Hamilton quickly went to work organizing the service. He decided that each of the ten original cutters should be built in the region in which it was to protect, realizing that the ships would be better built for the respective region’s waters using local knowledge and that doing so would also instill a sense of regional ownership. He then engaged in a flurry of correspondence to oversee the construction of these cutters throughout the country. Hamilton gathered local recommendations on who to nominate as captains and officers for the ships, haggled on the ship-building contracts, and even determined the rations for the officers and crew.

By the spring of 1791, several of the cutter ships had been constructed and were ready for service. On June 4, 1791, Alexander Hamilton sent a letter to these captains enumerating their numerous duties. Among the original functions of the revenue cutters were to patrol the coasts, to protect shipping from pirates and privateers, and to ensure that tariffs were not evaded.

Cutter ship responsibilities also included bringing supplies to lighthouse stations in service to the Lighthouse Establishment, which was also part of the Treasury Department and whose development was overseen by Hamilton. In an effort to gather statistical information on the country, Hamilton further requested that the ship captains send reports of the ship manifests collected and, in their spare time, chart the local coastlines.

An Early Cutter Service Ship



Source: www.uscg.mil/history

As the country evolved, so did the cutters’ tasks. Beginning in 1793, the cutters enforced the policy of neutrality created by the Washington administration - and articulated by Hamilton - to not take sides in the European conflict that was brewing. The next year, the Revenue-Marine was given the mission of upholding the Slave Trade Act of 1794 that prohibited American ships from engaging in the slave trade and any ship from using the US as an exit port for the slave trade. Between 1794 and 1865, revenue cutters captured approximately 500 slave ships, and many of the slaves found onboard were subsequently freed.

The cutters were also the nation’s only line of defense at sea for eight years. Following the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army and Navy were essentially disbanded. It was not until the United States was on the brink of war with France in 1798 in what is called the Quasi-War that the US Navy and Army were truly established. Launching a protocol that would be followed for every major US war, the Revenue-Marine became part of the US Navy during wartime. Alexander Hamilton, at this time the Inspector General of the Armed Forces under George Washington, oversaw the temporary integration of the Revenue-Marine with the Navy and the construction of additional cutters.

Over the next two centuries, the US Coast Guard would continue to expand. But no matter what new responsibilities it was given, under the peacetime jurisdiction of the Treasury Department through 1967, this armed service would continue to fulfill its principal duty to patrol the coasts and enforcing the revenue laws that were so critical to the nation’s function. By studying these early roots of the US Coast Guard, we gain a broader view of the US Treasury’s origins. Responsible for more than just managing the nation’s finances, the US Treasury under Alexander Hamilton played an active and integral role in the development of early national policy and the economic growth of a new country.

Nicole Scholet de Villavicencio is Vice-President of the Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society. On August 4, 2015, she gave a presentation on which this article is based at Federal Hall in New York City in honor of the US Coast Guard’s 225th anniversary.

Treasury’s First Secretary is Now the Toast of Broadway

What could possibly make a reviewer say “Of course everyone has just been dying for a musical steeped in public finance and nation-building.” (Nelson Pressley, *Washington Post*, Aug. 9, 2015). It’s the new musical based on Ron Chernow’s biography of Alexander Hamilton.

The new Hamilton Musical has been the hottest ticket in New York for 2015. The show sold out every night when it opened off-Broadway in February, with tickets selling on line for hundreds of dollars. It moved to Broadway at the Richard Rogers Theater on July 13 with an official opening August 6.

Peter Mark’s review in the *Washington Post* was ecstatic: “A great musical”, “blazingly original, restlessly innovative, magnetic from start to finish.” Mark Kennedy raved: “Thrilling, better than an action movie. It’s all like nothing you’ve ever heard or seen before.”

Inspired by reading the story of Hamilton’s early life in Chernow’s biography, Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote the show’s music and lyrics and stars in the title role.

The show focuses on Hamilton’s origin as an orphan immigrant, his joining the revolutionary cause and service under General Washington, his conflicts with the other founders over the proper direction for the new country, and marriage to Elizabeth Schuyler. But it also includes elements of Greek tragedy in Hamilton’s flaws: his marital indiscretions and political conflicts, ending with the duel with Aaron Burr.

While some may be put off by hearing it’s a “rap musical,” Miranda uses rapid rap dialogue very effectively to tell the story of Hamilton’s early life and to dramatize his conflicts with Jefferson. The music ranges widely from pop ballads to gospel, rock and R&B, set off by superb choreography and strong performances. A foppish King George provides comic relief, singing “You’ll be back” and “I will send a fully armed battalion to remind you of my love.”

Miranda re-tells America’s (and Treasury’s) founding story using a multicultural cast and modern music and styles. And in doing so, reminds us of Hamilton’s key role in Treasury’s and our nation’s history.

Music and dance, fighting and romance, history and finance. Who could ask for anything more?

THA Membership

THA has a major membership drive underway. With all its new activities and major restoration projects requiring funding, THA wants to harness the talents and interests of a broad membership group. With this in mind, we are offering an incentive to THA members to encourage their colleagues and friends to join. For each three new members who pay their dues as a result of the efforts of a current member, we will send you a stainless steel travel mug with a picture of Treasury and our name imprinted on it. Watch your email/mail for more information on this incentive.

Planned Giving

Let's make a difference and let our families know that we care about one of the most iconic buildings in Washington, the historic Treasury Building. THA established a Planned Giving Program so that you can designate THA in your will or trust, leave a portion of your life insurance or donate an important work of art or historic papers related to Treasury. For more information and a copy of our brochure, contact:
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(571) 344-8818 Cell
(703) 461-3123 Home Office

Supporting THA

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The THA Board encourages everyone to renew their memberships and consider a higher level of giving this year. General memberships are \$20 for one year or \$50 for three years. Supporting memberships are \$60. Life memberships are \$1,500 (one-time or three \$500 payments). It is now possible to become a member of THA or renew membership using your credit or debit card on the THA website:
www.treasuryhistoricalassn.org.

Members can also help raise funds for THA's mission through their on-line purchases from Amazon, which donates 0.5% of each purchase made through their "Amazon Smile" program to non-profit organizations. The program is accessed through Amazon's "back door" address, www.smile.amazon.com. After signing in on the Amazon Smile website the first time, buyers will be asked to select a nonprofit

organization. Enter THA's full title: Treasury Historical Association. When a buyer checks out to make payment, the final screen and receipt state that "Amazon will make a donation to Treasury Historical Association." Regular Amazon "Prime" member benefits such as free shipping are provided when applicable. Gifts from this program are dedicated to the Capital Development Campaign.

THA President's Message

THA has been finishing its campaign to help Treasury complete the restoration of the West Staircase and hopes to provide a check for \$100,000 to the Treasury Department for this purpose.

Meanwhile, the video production on the history of the Treasury building is moving forward, as is renovation of the THA website. The Board has become aware of the need to digitize certain unique Treasury documents in the Library, including phone books dating back over 60 years with crumbling pages in danger of loss and is investigating how THA can help.

All this can be possible through your membership dues, contributions and the efforts of our volunteer Board. As an all-volunteer organization, THA can only do what members support through their time and money. As of early this month, our membership in good standing is 284, which is slightly down from prior years.

In that spirit, please consider how you can help the effort along: pull in new members, contribute to the Capital Development Campaign, or consider helping out on one of the THA's initiatives.

I encourage THA members to contact me or any Board member if they are interested in helping out on any of THA's initiatives, would like to serve on the Board, have a topic for a lecture, or have other input on THA matters. Thank you for your membership and service to the Treasury.

Franklin Noll

From the Editor

Our thanks to Jenny Bourne and Nicole Scholet for their contributions to this month's newsletter. In future issues, we hope to include more articles about Treasury history of interest to THA members and friends of the Treasury.

And, yes, I really enjoyed the musical. We look forward to hearing your ideas for this newsletter and for THA.

Jerry Auten, editor

BATF ORNAMENTS: GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN !

In 1997 THA produced a special ornament to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' status as a Treasury bureau. THA is now offering at reduced pricing its limited remaining inventory of ATF ornaments to members as a memento of ATF's many years at Treasury, prior to its transfer to the Department of Justice in 2002.

THA's 1997 ornament recognizes one of ATF's earliest missions: collecting revenue and enforcing laws on alcohol, in the face of dissent by Pennsylvania farmers who engaged in what was to be called the "Whiskey Rebellion." Included in the design is the ATF 25th Anniversary logo, with its Treasury-themed seal modified to reflect that special anniversary year, along with President Washington and Secretary Hamilton. The ornament is about 2-3/4 by 3 inches and comes in a presentation box, along with an insert card that contains the history of ATF.

When the Bureau of Internal Revenue was created in 1862, its ATF Division assumed these responsibilities. In 1972, ATF left IRS and became a Treasury bureau.



Order fulfillment is limited to stock on hand. Please allow 2-3 weeks for our volunteers to process your order. You may combine your order with

friends to lower the price for each.

Regular price was \$12.00 plus shipping & handling. Sale prices, with shipping & handling to US destinations included, are:

- \$8.50 for 1 ornament;
- \$8.00 each, for 2-4 ornaments;
- \$7.50 each, for 5-9 ornaments;
- \$7.00 each, for 10 or more.

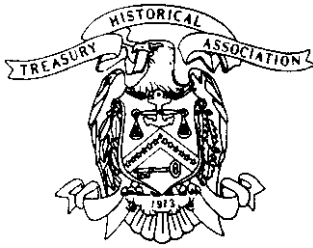
To order, please send your name, mailing address, telephone and email address, your order quantity and your check in the appropriate amount to THA at the postal address shown in the box below.

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**TREASURY HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION**
December 2015

NEWSLETTER

Inside this Newsletter . . .

- **THA Lecture Series**
- **Treasury Renames the Annex**
- **150 Years of Secret Service**
- **THA Board for 2016 - 2017**

THA Lecture Series

There are two upcoming lectures in the next month. On February 29, Michael Caires will speak on "Regulating Wall Street in the Civil War." When gold started trading for the new Greenbacks in a new market in New York's Gold Room, rising gold prices implied that the currency was worth less and that the Union side was not doing well in the Civil War. What should Treasury do about it?

On March 16, Robyn Muncy will discuss her research on the 19th Amendment that was ratified on August 18, 1920 and gave women the right to vote. Treasury is currently considering a plan to put a woman on the \$10 bill. Both talks will be in the Cash Room at noon. Please keep an eye out for e-mail announcement that will include information on getting admittance to Main Treasury for these upcoming lectures.

Former Secretary Lawrence Summers talked about his time at Treasury at the THA Lecture on November 13. He noted that he spent all eight years of the Clinton Administration at Treasury and that these were eight of the happiest years of his life. Summers came initially as part of the transition team, and was then appointed the Undersecretary for International Affairs. He was promoted to Deputy Secretary in June 1995 and became Treasury Secretary in July 1999. Among the Treasury experiences he discussed was development of a Treasury plan in response to the Mexico debt crisis in 1995.



Former Secretary Summers delivering THA Lecture. Deputy Secretary Sarah Raskin is seated at the right.

Treasury Annex Renamed to Commemorate 150th Anniversary of Freedman's Savings and Trust

On January 7, 2016, Treasury marked the 150th anniversary of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company (Freedman's Bank) by naming the Treasury Annex Building the Freedman's Bank Building. The building stands on the site of the original bank that was created to help newly emancipated Americans share in the nation's economy.

"Naming the Freedman's Bank Building recognizes an institution that symbolized a new future for African-Americans," said Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew. "The legacy of Freedman's Bank also serves as a reminder that we must continue striving for greater financial inclusion for all Americans – particularly those in underserved and minority communities – so that they can share in the benefits of our growing economy."

A plaque with the new name was unveiled at a ceremony on January 7, 2016. Speakers at the event included Secretary Lew, Alden McDonald, President and CEO Liberty Bank, and Andrew Young. Assistant Secretary for Management Brodi Fontenot served as Master of Ceremonies. John Hope Bryant, head of Operation HOPE, member of the President's Advisory Council on Financial Capability for Young Americans, who suggested the re-naming, was in attendance and was recognized.



From left: Alden McDonald, Brodi Fontenot, Secretary Lew and Andrew Young. Photo by Doug Yates, Treasury Graphics.

In 1978, the Treasury Historical Association helped arrange for a plaque on the front of the Treasury Annex Building that identified it as the site of the Freedman's Bank Building. That plaque will remain in place after the new plaque is installed.

The effort to create the bank in 1865 was led by John W. Alvord, a Congregationalist minister and abolitionist who observed the destitute conditions of former slaves and the need for some type of savings bank to serve the soldiers of the U.S colored troops. On March 3, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln signed the legislation authorizing a charter for the new bank.

During its nearly 10-year existence, over 70,000 African-American individuals and institutions deposited approximately \$57 million in the bank's branches in 37 cities across 17 states.



The Freedman's Bank Building. From the Treasury Collection.

Initially, the bank was required to invest two-thirds of its deposits in U.S. government securities to ensure the safety of deposits. Because the revenues were insufficient to pay the promised 6 percent interest, Congress relaxed this and other requirements in 1870 and allowed investment in securities secured by real estate. This created opportunities for favoritism, fraud and speculation, and soon government securities were replaced by speculative stocks and worthless mortgages. Jay Cooke and Co., for example, borrowed from the bank at a 5 percent rate when depositors had been promised 6 percent returns.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency examined the bank in 1873 and again in 1874 and documented serious mismanagement, the poor quality of loans, and the insolvency of the bank.

Frederick Douglass was elected president of the bank in March 1874 to restore the confidence of depositors and to try to save the bank. Douglas lent \$10,000 of his own money to the bank to reassure depositors. The Comptroller's report, however, convinced Douglas that the bank should be closed.

On June 20, 1874 Congress authorized closing of the bank. Nine days later, when the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company closed forever, 61,144 depositors lost their savings of nearly \$3 million. Comptroller John Jay Knox attempted for many years to get authority from Congress to allow him to recover as much as possible

for the depositors. Ultimately, about half of the depositors received about 62 percent of what they were owed. Other depositors, primarily those with small deposits, received nothing.

The opening of the bank gave hope and confidence to newly freed slaves and African-Americans who served in the Union Army because they had a new financial institution of their own. About 3,000 had accumulated substantial balances. But the failure of the bank not only discouraged saving, but created a distrust of all banks among African-Americans that lasted many years.

Despite the closing of the Freedman's Bank in 1874, it remains a significant part of American history. Renaming of the Treasury Annex will highlight the historical significance of the bank. Today, Treasury has the goal of promoting economic integration and financial inclusion.



The Treasury Annex Today. Photo by Chris Taylor, Treasury Photographer.

Sources: OCC Posting on Freedman's Bank <http://www.occ.gov/about/what-we-do/history/freedman-savings-bank.html>

Abby L. Gilbert "The Comptroller of the Currency and the Freedman's Savings Bank," *Journal of Negro History* 57 (April 1972): 125-143. This journal was renamed the *Journal of African American History* in 2002.



Secret Service Celebrated Its 150th Anniversary

At his last cabinet meeting on April 14, 1865, President Lincoln approved Secretary McCullough's request for a new unit investigate and shut down widespread counterfeiting of the relatively new U.S. currency. The Secret Service was officially established in the Treasury Department on July 5, 1865.

To help finance the Civil War, Treasury began issuing demand notes (redeemable in gold and silver coin at Treasury offices) in small denominations that could circulate as money in 1861. In February 1862, Congress passed the Legal Tender Act authorizing \$100 million in United States Notes, backed only by the credit of the U.S. government. Counterfeiting soon became a problem, however. One commonly cited estimate is that by 1865, one-third to one-half of all the paper currency in circulation was actually counterfeit.

In its first year, the Secret Service arrested more than 200 counterfeiters. One early success was the 1867 capture of William E. Brockway, the "King of the Counterfeiters." Brockway was a skilled engraver who produced very realistic Treasury notes. Perhaps his best achievement was \$1,000 Treasury bonds that even fooled Treasury officials who redeemed 75 of these notes. In 1867, Treasury offered a \$20,000 reward for his capture. He was soon captured in New York by William P. Wood, the first chief of the Secret Service.

Other early successes included capturing Jim the Penman (Emanuel Ninger) who produced an estimated \$40,000 in nearly perfect pen-drawn \$50 and \$100 notes and Arthur Taylor and Baldwin Bredell, who started with fraudulent Internal Revenue cigar tax stamps and progressed to \$100 "Monroe Head Notes." Taylor and Bredell used chemicals to bleach the denomination from \$1 notes and then printed their counterfeit \$100 notes on the genuine paper.

Its anti-counterfeiting efforts continue. In June 2014, for example, the Secret Service made arrests and shut down a highly sophisticated counterfeit printing plant in New Jersey that was part of an international counterfeiting network that had passed over \$77 million in highly deceptive counterfeit \$100 Federal Reserve Notes.

Today we take the Secret Service role of protecting the President for granted. But the Secret Service did not take on this role until 1894, when it provided part-time protection of President Grover Cleveland. In response to the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, Congress requested Secret Service protection of the President. Initially, only two officers were assigned to the White House detail on a full-time basis. In 1908 the Secret Service extended protection to include the President-elect. Its protection responsibilities have been expanded over time to include more officials and families, visiting foreign dignitaries, facilities, and even certain major events where protected officials may not be present.

The Secret Service has foiled many attempts on the life of a President. Among the more notable attempts were the 1933 attempt on Franklin Roosevelt and the 1950 attack at the Blair House which was occupied by President and Mrs. Truman while the White House was undergoing a major renovation. Secret Service special agents also helped to foil two attempts on President Gerald Ford in 1977 and one on President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

When Special Agent Clint Hill heard gunshots on November 22, 1963, he jumped from the follow-up limousine and covered Mrs. Kennedy and President Kennedy with his own body as the limousine accelerated. Meanwhile, in Vice President Johnson's limousine, Special Agent Rufus Youngblood leaped from the front seat into the back to shield the Vice President. Both agents were awarded Treasury's Exceptional Service Award for their bravery. In the follow-up to this tragic event, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Warren Commission) made recommendations for improving the protection of Presidents. These recommendations led to increasing the numbers of agents assigned to presidential protection, increased training and equipment and improved coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

Perhaps less well-known is the Secret Service's role in uncovering enemy espionage during wartime. During the Spanish American War, the Secret Service uncovered the spying activities of and captured a Spanish military attaché. During World War I, President Wilson directed the Secret Service to investigate and break up a German sabotage network whose activities included preparing a plan that would have had the German Navy land 85,000 troops along the New Jersey coast.

Because of its investigative skills, the responsibilities of the Secret Service have been expanded to include combatting a wide variety of cyber-crime, organized crime and other types of fraud that threaten the financial systems of the United States.

Secret Service agents have been portrayed in many movies and on television. For example, Ronald Reagan was not only protected by the Secret Service but portrayed Secret Service Agent Brass Bancroft in four movies. The 1939 movie, "Code of the Secret Service" inspired 10-year old Jerry Parr to become a Secret Service Agent. In 1981, Special Agent Jerry Parr helped save the life of President Reagan during an assassination attempt.

More recently, such stars as Kevin Costner and Harrison Ford have portrayed Secret Service agents as action heroes.

In the early 1950s, a television series called "Treasury Men in Action" dramatized Treasury agents (T-Men) in various enforcement bureaus catching tax cheats, smugglers and other bad guys. Several episodes included Secret Service agents capturing counterfeiters.

The Secret Service was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003.

While no longer part of Treasury, the Secret Service had a long history in the Department and is still responsible for the security of the Main Treasury Building. Treasury employees are greeted by Secret Service officers when they come to work each morning.

Sources: United States Secret Service. *Moments in History - U.S. Secret Service* (Paperback), 2015. Earlier editions of this book exist and some are available on line. One lists Mike Sampson and Brian Stafford as the authors of that edition.

United States Secret Service. Press releases and other documents on their website www.secretservice.gov

Ben Tarnoff. *Moneymakers: the Wicked Lives and Surprising Adventures of Three Notorious Counterfeiters*. New York: Penguin Press, 2011.

THA Board for 2016-2017

- Gerald E. Auten, Senior Research Economist, Office of Tax Analysis.
- Cora P. Beebe Fosdick, Former Assistant Secretary for Administration.
- Abby L. Gilbert, Research Specialist, United States Mint.
- Gary Grippo, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Government Financial Policy.
- Mary Frances Kertz, Former Special Advisor, U.S. – China Strategic Economic Dialogue.
- Deval Mehta, IT Project Manager, Office of Gulf Coast Restoration.
- David J. Monroe, Director, Office of Fiscal Projections.
- William L. Murphy, Retired Senior Counsel for Technology.
- Franklin Noll, Ph.D., President/Chief Historian, Noll Historical Consulting, LLC, and Historian-Consultant to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Thomas P. O'Malley, Retired Director, Management Programs Directorate.
- M. Elaine Rand, Retired Management Analyst, Office of Performance Budgeting.

- Lori Santamarena, Executive Director, Government Services Regulations, Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

THA Committee Updates

Capital Development Campaign: In March 2014, THA began a concentrated effort to raise \$100,000 to help Treasury restore the balustrade and stonework of the West wing center staircases, which had been severely damaged by the installation of elevators in the center openings in 1910. We reached out to current and past THA members, current and past Treasury officials and employees, and other potential donors.

THA was able to present to the Department a gift of \$100,000 this past year, thus wrapping up this two-year effort to help Treasury move towards the completion of this project. This was possible by contributions to the CDC from 150 donors. In addition, a portion of the memorial gifts for the late Treasury employee and tour docent Rudi Rudisill (from 19 individuals and one company) were used for this purpose.

New Commemorative Ornaments: In 2015, THA unveiled two custom-designed Christmas ornaments. One is a silver ornament of solid brass with a silver tone made of rhodium and gold finish, and features an LED bulb and battery that are estimated to have 100 hours of display life; but the ornament is designed to be enjoyed for years without the light feature. The other, a green ornament, has a solid brass backing and a three dimensional resin molding of the Treasury Building.

Proceeds from the sale of Christmas ornaments will be used to help restore the National Historic Landmark Treasury Building, acquire historical documents and objects for the Treasury Department's collections, and promote research and education on the Treasury Department's role in our society.

While the holiday season has passed, the ornaments are available for purchase by credit card on THA's website home page

Past Year Bureau Ornaments: Sales continued on THA's past-year products in 2015, especially in early December when THA participated in a pre-holiday event in the Cash Room.

While most of our 1989 – 2000 commemorative ornaments have been sold, limited numbers of certain ornaments are available for purchase at greatly reduced prices. See next page for details and special pricing.

Volunteers Needed!

THA decided three years ago to produce an educational film about Treasury's historic landmark building and the consequential work that goes on there. These will comprise the core of this film. THA is working with Kaiman Bros. Media, a well-known and respected film production company, to produce the film and also a short trailer to be used to raise funds for the film. We have begun the process of investigating the potential for grants from private foundations. Several volunteers are needed to help with this process, including researching donor.org, to identify organizations with an interest in educational film-making and preparing proposals that will explain our need and provide whatever documentation each foundation might require. Much of the research will be through the on-line database managed by the Foundation Center in Washington, DC. If you can help in this endeavor, especially if you have had experience in preparing grant requests or film-making, please contact THA at info@treasuryhistoricalassn.org or leave a message at 202-298-0550.

Helping THA in Membership Expansion Efforts for 2016

As noted in the last newsletter, THA is asking all our members to please share information about the Association and its missions with your colleagues, especially those now working at Treasury or who had worked at Treasury previously. Invite them to visit our website for further information. We are offering an incentive to our members in the form of a stainless steel travel mug with a picture of Treasury if you are able to refer three new members, no matter which level of membership they might select.

THA President's Message

We look back to 2015 and forward to new efforts of your Treasury Historical Association to preserve the Treasury Building and celebrate and expand knowledge of Treasury's past.

Some highlights of 2015 include the work of the Capital Development Campaign in raising the funds necessary to restore the West wing staircase, a lecture series featuring an appearance by former Secretary Lawrence H. Summers, and the introduction of two new Treasury holiday ornaments.

In 2016, we will continue progress on producing an educational film on the Treasury Building's history, rolling out a new website, and bringing you an interesting and entertaining lecture series.

This year also marks changes to the Board of Directors and its officers. We welcome Mary Frances Kertz to the Board after serving Treasury as Special Advisor, U.S. – China Strategic Economic Dialogue. Also, we congratulate Deval Mehta on becoming THA 2nd Vice President.

I also want to remind everyone to register for contributions to the THA on Amazon Smile's web site. To help THA receive donations through this contribution program, please go to Amazon at www.smile.amazon.com. After signing in on the Amazon Smile website the first time, you will be asked to select a non-profit group to receive a corporate contribution from Amazon for every purchase you make through the Smile website.

As always, we are looking to expand THA's membership and help Treasury finish some long-standing projects. I would like to invite THA members to contact me, by email at nollhc@msn.com, or any Board member, if they are interested in helping out on one of the THA's initiatives, would like to serve on the Board, have a topic for a lecture, or have any input on THA matters. Thank you for your membership and continual service to the Treasury.

Franklin Noll

From the Editor

Our thanks go to Librarians Andy Young and Hadass Blanks and to Abby Gilbert for their help in researching and preparing the articles on the Freedman's Bank and Secret Service. In addition, our thanks to Treasury Photographer Chris Taylor and Monique Nelson for providing photos. Finally, thanks to the Secret Service officers in Treasury for providing a copy of the anniversary edition of *Moments in History* for preparing this article. This copy will be deposited in the Treasury Library.

I would like to call your attention to a recent book by Roger Mentz, Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy during the period when the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was passed. His book, *Tales of Tax Reform* is a collection of stories about events leading up to the passage of this landmark bill and about some of the people involved, including a current Presidential candidate.

It with sadness that I report that Ken Gideon, passed away on January 10. Gideon served as IRS chief counsel (1981-1983) and as Treasury Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy (1989-1992).

In future issues, I hope to include more articles about Treasury history of interest to THA members and friends of the Treasury. Your suggestions for articles or other content are welcome.

Jerry Auten, editor

LEGACY COMMEMORATIVES NOW ON SPECIAL SALE

Included in this offer is the 1997 ATF ornament that celebrates the 25th



Anniversary of ATF's bureau status. This ornament recognizes one of ATF's earliest missions: collecting revenue and enforcing laws

on alcohol on the dissident Pennsylvania farmers of the "Whiskey Rebellion."

Also included is the 1998 commemorative of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, along with the former Office of Thrift Supervision. Included in the design is the Treasurer's historic burglar-proof vault in the Treasury Building.



The third ornament commemorates the



history of FLETC, and its mission of training law enforcement agents of scores of Federal departments and agencies.

Shown on the ornament are modern day law enforcement pursuit vehicle and boat.

Orders may "mix and match" any of these items, originally priced at \$12 each plus shipping and handling, at these prices:

- \$8.50 for 1 ornament (with s&h);
- \$8.00 each, for 2-4 ornaments;
- \$7.50 each, for 5+ ornaments;

To order, please send your name, mailing address, telephone and email address, along with the year of the ornament(s) ordered, with your check in the appropriate amount to THA at the address below.

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