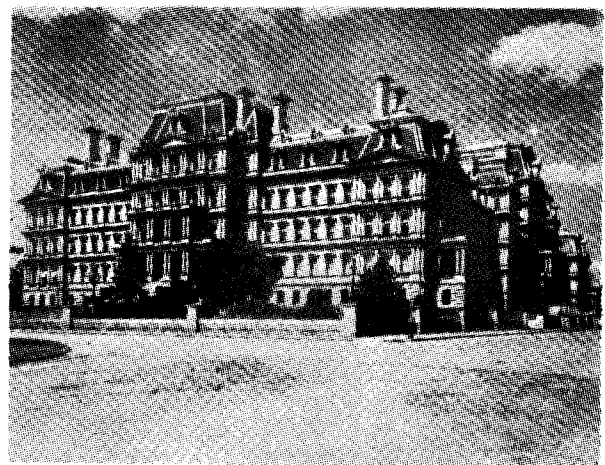


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**VOL 1  
NO. 1  
DEC 1969**



Letter from the President

December 1, 1969

Dear colleagues:

I hope you are as pleased as I am that we historians of American foreign relations now, in this Newsletter, finally have our own organ for disseminating professional news and ideas, and for communicating with each other on a broad basis. This publication, like the society itself, comes in response to the great growth in the historical profession, and particularly in our own sub-discipline of diplomatic history, in the past twenty years.

The history of American foreign relations, in one form or another, is now being taught in virtually all of the colleges and universities in the United States, and in others in Canada and elsewhere. Most of our major universities now have one or more specialists who are giving advanced graduate courses in the subject and are regularly training candidates who seek doctorates in the field. The young Ph.D.'s, increasing steadily in numbers, cannot meet each other readily in the massive yearly gatherings of the large professional organizations, such as those of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, to exchange ideas, discuss mutual problems, or merely get to know each other in a friendly and informal way. Nor can the older, more established, diplomatic historians easily meet and get to know the younger ones through the larger professional organizations.

In response to these needs a few of us in 1966 took the initiative in creating a small organizational committee for the purpose of bringing together in some meaningful way those historians interested in and specializing in American foreign relations. Then in April of the following year, at the meetings of the Organization of American Historians in Chicago, Illinois, a surprisingly large number of American diplomatic historians, coming from all parts of the country, answered the committee's call for a special meeting, endorsed the idea of a professional society dedicated to their field, and by an overwhelming vote founded this society. Since that time, guided by its own elected officers and made vital by the hard work and dedication of the executive secretary, Joseph P. O'Grady, the society has grown rapidly, reaching at this point an international membership of almost four hundred.

In the same way that many American diplomatic historians felt a loss of identity, or the need for an identity they may never have had, within the larger professional associations, others experienced frustration in not being able to spread news and ideas about their own field, in any substantive manner, through the major professional journals. The editors of those journals were not, to my knowledge, hostile to American diplomatic history; they just never had enough room in their quarterlies to include the kind of data about us that we wanted publicized and to read. So this Newsletter, too, has come into existence to meet a need and to cater to your desires.

I hope you will use it regularly and ruthlessly to express your views, to spread the word about our discipline, and to crusade for the independence and scholarly integrity of historians of American foreign relations. I hope this publication will grow to a quarterly that will include scholarly essays, interpretive pieces, and debates between historians. I hope that it will become, for all of us, a living symbol of intellectual loyalty to our discipline, a loyalty allied to our commitment to that larger concept called scholarship.

I hope that, when necessary, this Newsletter will speak, or shout, as the voice of a pressure group. We should, as a group, put pressure on government for prompt, uncensored, and undoctored publication of documents of value to our profession. We should, as a group, make our views known on matters of war and peace, and on all else pertinent to our professional competence. In summary, I hope that this Newsletter will become the influential instrument of broad, not narrow; cosmopolitan, not nationalistic; objective, not biased; and active, not passive, scholars.

Alexander DeConde, President  
Society for Historians of  
American Foreign Relations

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Research in the British Public Record Office

The material in the British Public Record Office--embarrassingly rich in volume and range to any historian with less than unlimited time at his disposal--falls into four major categories. Probably the most convenient source for the scholar who is spending a summer or even less time in London is the Confidential Print series. These documents, which the Foreign Office considered important enough to circulate among the cabinet, are bound in volumes by country. The guide, although not thorough, is helpful. In addition to the usual diplomatic exchanges the series includes the ambassador's annual report on what one might call the state of the host nation and his colleagues in the diplomatic corps and, scattered throughout, his impressions of local personalities, all recorded with no punches pulled. The scholar who relies exclusively on the Confidential Prints will normally have little difficulty in discerning what policies the government followed; the major drawback is that they give little indication of how those policies were formulated.

For an insight into the decision-making process, the Cabinet Papers (CAB) are indispensable. Here the reader will find the records of cabinet meetings and sometimes, in the case of certain policy decisions, even verbatim reports of the discussions. In addition the Foreign Office frequently presented to the cabinet collections of materials covering a wide

range of subjects, so that members could inform themselves thoroughly before recommending a course of action--or inaction, as the case might be. Unfortunately for the researcher, the guide is inadequate.

The "raw material" of the Foreign Office is divided into various categories. Not only are the dispatches and instructions important; the comments are much lengthier than in the State Department files. Although thorough guides to the material are available, they cannot compare with the Purport Books in making material easy to find, and it will usually take the reader a bit of time to catch on to the system.

Apparently each Foreign Secretary deposited in the Foreign Office the papers he accumulated during his time in office. Naturally these collections vary greatly. Some, Austen Chamberlain's for example, are extensive while others are minute. They contain few references to personal affairs, since a man's private papers usually will be housed elsewhere. But diplomatic historians will find many collections of interest: Grey, Balfour, Curzon, MacDonald, Simon, and others. The guide is totally inadequate.

The Foreign Office material is now open through 1938, but not unnaturally, some items have been pulled and are not available. In other cases the Foreign Office has requested materials which it may, or may not, return at the request of the reader. The staff at the PRO is, however, most helpful on all matters. For any information about personal papers not in the PRO, the reader should check at the National Register of Archives, Quality House, Quality Court, just a block off Chancery Lane. The guide here is extensive and excellent.

Any scholar who plans to work in the PRO will save himself time and energy by writing in advance to the Keeper of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London W. C.2, England for his research permit--otherwise he will find himself paying a visit to the American Embassy as part of the preliminaries of getting accredited. In the spring of 1969 the Foreign Office material for the twentieth century was moved from Chancery Lane to the Land Registry Office a few blocks away in Portugal Street, a distinct improvement in working conditions. Readers are allowed to have only three items in their possession at one time, but the service is good and the limitation rarely causes difficulty. Typewriters are permitted; those who do their work in longhand must write in pencil. Even ballpoint pens are forbidden. Zeroxing is available but at \$.15 a shot is rather expensive.

Walter V. Scholes  
University of Missouri

Descriptive Pamphlets of National Archives Microfilm  
Publications of Interest to Diplomatic Historians

Microcopy Number	Title	Record Group	Number of Rolls	Price of Microfilm
28	Diplomatic & Consular Instructions of the Department of State 1791-1801	59	5	\$ 12
74	Letters of Tench Coxe, Commissioner of the Revenue Relating to the Procurement of Military, Naval, and Indian Supplies 1794-1796	75	1	2
149	Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Officers 1798-1868	45	86	263
174	Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury From Collectors of Customs 1833-1869	56	226	1,244
176	Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs at Pacific Ports 1850-1878	56	10	28
177	Letters & Reports Received by the Secretary of the Treasury From Special Agents 1854-1861	36	3	19
254	Philippine Insurgent Records, 1896-1901, With Associated Records of the U. S. War Department, 1900-1906	94	643	5,167
719	History of the Philippine Insurrection Against the United States, 1899-1903 and Documents Relating to the War Department Project for Publishing the History	94 & 350	9	67
255	Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Baltimore 1820-1891	36	50	322

\*Compiled by Peter M. Buzanski. Each microfilmed series of Archival material is adequately described in a pamphlet, distributed free of charge, by the National Archives. Scholars interested in any of the described materials should request the appropriate pamphlet, indicated by the Microcopy Number. This list is not complete, but the SHAFR NEWS-LETTER intends to add to the list in subsequent issues.

259	Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans 1820-1902	36	93	507
265	Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston 1848-1891	36	282	1,145
272	Quarterly Abstracts of Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans 1820-1875	36	17	106
281	Despatches from United States Consuls in Matamoros 1826-1906	59	12	93
282	Despatches from United States Consuls in La Paz, Mexico 1855-1906	59	5	32
283	Despatches from United States Consuls in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico 1889-1906	59	4	17
284	Despatches from United States Consuls in Guaymas, Mexico 1832-1896	59	5	43
289	Despatches from United States Consuls in Chihuahua 1830-1906	59	3	22
295	Despatches from United States Consuls in Manzanillo, Mexico 1855-1906	59	2	12
306	Despatches from United States Consuls in Tuxpan, Veracruz, Mexico 1879-1906	59	2	12
329	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of China, 1910-29	59	227	1,329
334	A Supplemental Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic & Gulf Coast Ports (Excluding New York) 1820-1874	36	188	856
353	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Turkey, 1910-1929	59	88	548
363	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between Turkey and Other States, 1910-1929	59	29	174

365	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Turkey, 1910- 1929	59	8	45
514	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Argentina, 1910-1929	59	44	284
525 & 526	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Brazil, 1910- 1929 and Between Brazil and Other States, 1910-1929	59	3	11
527	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Ita- ly, 1910-1929	59	60	363
529 & 530	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Italy, 1910-1929 and Between Italy and Other States, 1910-1929	59	11	64
578	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Morocco, 1910-1929	59	1	1
583	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of British Africa, 1910-1929	59	33	175
614	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between Liberia and Other States Including the United States 1919- 1929	59	1	1
617	Returns from U.S. Military Posts 1800-1916	94	1550	5,890
632	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Nicaragua, 1910-1929	59	106	472
642	Correspondence of A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey 1843-1865	23	281	1,485

644	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Bolivia, 1910-1929	59	33	154
658	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of El Salvador 1910-1929	59	22	124
659 & 660	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & El Salvador & Other States, 1910-1929	59	2	7
662	Records of the Department of State Relating to the First Panama Congress, 1825-1827	43	1	2
666	Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, Main Series 1871-1880	94	574	2,191
669	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Costa Rica, 1910-1929	59	40	185
670	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Costa Rica, 1910-1929	59	1	3
671	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between Costa Rica and Other States 1910-1929	59	10	43
672	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Central America, 1910-1929	59	16	63
673 & 674	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Central Amer- ica 1911-1929 and between Central America and Other States, 1910-1929	59	3	15
675	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Belgium, 1910-1929	59	78	404
676	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and Belgium 1910- 1929	59	1	4



677	Records of the Department of State Relating to Belgium and Other States, 1910-1929	59	4	20
682	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of The Netherlands, 1910-1929	59	54	237
687	Letters of Application & Recommen- dation During the Administrations of Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, and John Tyler, 1837-1845	59	35	163
695	Records of the Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs of Austria-Hungary and Austria, 1910- 1929	59	69	299
696 & 697	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Austria-Hungary and Austria, 1910-1929 and Between Austria-Hungary and Austria and Other States, 1910-1929	59	7	27
705	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Portugal, 1910-1929	59	34	178
708	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Austria-Hungary and Hungary, 1912- 1929	59	38	156
709 & 710	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Austria-Hungary and Hungary, 1921-1929, and Between Austria-Hungary and Hungary and Other States, 1920-1929	59	3	17
712	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of British Asia, 1910-1929	59	21	110
713	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between British Asia and Other States Including the U.S., 1910- 1929	59	1	3

716 & 717	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Persia, 1921- 1929 and Between Persia & Other States, 1918-1929	59	2	14
720	Alaska File of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1868-1903	22	25	122
722	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Asia, 1910-1929	59	28	162
723 & 724	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Asia, 1920-1929 and Between Asia and Other States, 1914-1929	59	2	9
729	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Siam, 1910-1929	59	18	63
730 & 731	Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. & Siam, 1910-1929 and Between Siam & Other States, 1910-1929	59	2	13
743	Personal and Confidential Letters from Secretary of State Lansing to President Wilson, 1915-1918	59	1	4
746	Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Peru, 1910-1929	59	30	166

Preliminary Announcement of the A.H.A. Committee  
on American-East Asian Relations\*

Having received a Ford Foundation grant of \$142,000 for support of the study of American-East Asian Relations over a three-year period, the AHA committee in charge has released this preliminary announcement in order to indicate the scope of this new field and to solicit inquiries from those interested in this new AHA program.

1. The Curious Situation

A serious anomaly haunts American development of East Asian studies. They are supported partly in hope that better American understanding will help improve relations with East Asian peoples. Yet the relations themselves are seldom studied, with the result that we advance crabwise toward understanding problems we have faced and will face in East Asia.

An impressive build-up of Chinese and Japanese studies at a score of centers has produced almost no one specially trained to study interaction between Americans and East Asians, using sources from both sides. This disquieting truth is to be explained not by inadequacies of existing centers but by problems peculiar to a field, the distinctiveness and importance of which we have failed in the past to acknowledge.

In its broadest definition, the field of American-East Asian relations should concern all contact between people of the United States and Canada on one hand and of China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and adjacent areas on the other. Its subjects include not only diplomacy and power politics but also Christian missions, cultural influences, institutional developments, industry, trade and investment, education, technology, the press, public opinion, literature and thought. Trans-Pacific relations have involved individuals and groups as well as governments, with influences running in both directions.

Nor is this all, for America has been part of the expanding West. American relations with East Asia have occurred in a context in which Britain, France, Russia, and other states figured; and relationships have as often been multilateral as bilateral. Any work in this field requires knowledge of two civilizations, the Western and East Asian, with scholarly depth of understanding of the United States or Canada on one side and an East Asian land on the other.

Because we have not developed teachers qualified to deal with these relationships, we lack the public understanding which is, or ought to be, one harvest from scholarship. For evidence, one need only note the extent to which current debate reflects widely varying opinions on the fundamental question of whether the United States has been in Asia as an

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\*Ernest R. May, Chairman

exponent of moral idealism or a practitioner of Realpolitik. And this at a time when knowledge about East Asia itself is increasing and spreading as never before.

## 2. The Special Problems of This Field

Interaction between diverse cultures, of course, has to be studied piecemeal. The public need illustrated by current confusion will probably be most quickly met by making political relationships the first points for scholarly attack. On the foreign relations of the United States, a body of work already exists; on those of Japan, studies have begun to appear; on those of China, promising starts have been made. All this scholarship capitalizes on techniques and insights developed over the generations by students of European international relations. We thus possess the wherewithal for rapid progress toward understanding American-East Asian political relations if we can only get past the evident obstacles.

### a. The problem of cultural differences

One such obstacle is the "cultural gap". Nearly all distinguished work in diplomatic history has, of course, involved some effort to understand diverse backgrounds and perspectives, but almost always within Western Christendom. The historian dealing with America and East Asia faces a harder task. When we consider the difficulty of comprehending conflicts between two nationalisms within a civilization (as, for example, between France and Germany), we can begin to appreciate the much greater difficulty of understanding a conflict between two nations like the United States and China, which confront one another from without as alien civilizations.

As Cooley pointed out long ago, six "images" enter into any two-nation relationship--A's image of A, the image that A thinks B has of A, the image B actually has of A, B's image of B, etc. When one nation is American and the other East Asian, exceptional difficulty attends any effort to sort one image from another. In the case of China, for example, Americans have seldom known how most Chinese felt about them. The language barrier kept us out of touch in the last century almost as effectively as totalitarian controls have done recently. Studies based on our own archives tell us something about the origins of such American policies as the Open Door, but we have not yet looked into Chinese archives to see how our Open Door policy was viewed in China. We know a good deal about policy formation in Washington but less about that in Tokyo and still less about that in Peking. And our knowledge of American-East Asian relations will remain inadequate so long as knowledge of American policies and activities in East Asia is not matched by knowledge of how East Asians perceived these American policies and activities and formulated their responses to them.

Since we have fought three wars in Asia in the last quarter century and since we now face the danger of nuclear confrontation with China, we

simply cannot afford to let this situation remain unchanged. Better scholarly understanding of past American-East Asian relations will not, of course, guarantee more effective policy-making or even more sophisticated public discussion. But it might have such effects, and, if so, it would justify almost any price that had been paid.

b. The need for a special effort

Scholars capable of furthering understanding of American-East Asian relations scarcely exist. They will have to be created.

If we look back at the origin of our problem we see that the study of America's contact with the countries of East Asia has fallen between two stools. American diplomatic historians as a breed were few and far between until the 1920's. No acceptable scholarly survey existed until Samuel Flagg Bemis published his A Diplomatic History of the United States in 1936. Understandably, most scholars in this relatively young field concentrated on the American aspects of subjects they investigated. Until recently, even works on American-British relations could be said to neglect the British side. Meanwhile, research and teaching on East Asia also developed but, equally understandably, with a concentration on exclusively Asian problems.

As a consequence, sophisticated and penetrating studies of America's connections with East Asia have been few in number. Many writers on the subject, viewing it without depth of background either in American diplomatic history or East Asian studies, have treated American-Far Eastern policy as an isolated phenomenon and interpreted it in quite simple generalizations. Others adopted their generalizations because they lacked alternatives. Nothing measures the scarcity of scholarly work on American-East Asian relations as much as the fact that A. Whitney Griswold's The Far Eastern Policy of the United States, though published almost thirty years ago, is still the only text in the field despite its evident shortcomings in research, interpretation, and perspective.

By and large, historians who have studied American-Far Eastern policy have made little or no use of East Asian materials. Yet these materials are available in increasing quantity. Scholars can see Korean records down to 1910, Chinese archives available in Taipei reaching 1927, and most Japanese official documents for all years to and including 1945.

These documents can of course be gotten at through translation, even rendered into English, but they can be understood only by scholars with some grasp of the ideas and institutions they reflect. Our centers produce, to be sure, many scholars possessing not only this qualification but also that of being able to read Asian languages. These scholars, however, lack the training requisite for understanding the American record, for American history is a complex and highly developed field. Our problem is thus to create researchers with dual skills in American history and East Asian studies, for the intellectual requirements of the subject can be met neither through programs now offered by East Asian centers nor through the Western-oriented training characteristic of most

programs in diplomatic history. We conclude that special effort will be required to develop a corps of researchers and teachers centering on American-East Asian relations. These researchers and teachers will not emerge if the field continues to be regarded as merely a possible sideline for scholars primarily concerned with either American diplomatic history or East Asian studies and if support for training or research must, as at present, be obtained from committees which view it as an academic no-man's land.

### 3. The Need for Dual Training

American universities do not lack experience in developing fields that require a dual competence. The flourishing condition of the history of science provides an illustration. What we must set our sights on is a comparable marriage of two well-developed fields -- American foreign relations studies and East Asian studies.

Because these two developed fields exert their own seduction upon students, expressed in the form of organized academic associations, programs of grants-in-aid, fellowships, and special training, it will not be easy for a trainee to keep his stance between them. He may feel in the position of riding two horses. Yet our situation requires trainees that truly remain between American history and East Asian studies, utilizing both but wholly engrossed in neither. Just as we cannot attract talent into this field unless we acknowledge its distinctiveness and its peculiar problems, so we must see to it that opportunities for support and for contact with fellow scholars are available. Exhortation and the writing of memoranda will avail little. The historical perspective that we so urgently need can be achieved only through hard work on a planned basis which must be financed for those who are qualified. In short, the national need outlined above can be met only by a program of development, consciously undertaken and consistently pursued.

### 4. The Program of the AHA Committee

This committee at present consists of Ernest May (Chairman), Dorothy Borg, Alexander DeConde, John K. Fairbank, Norman Graebner, Richard Leopold, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. It has been able to build upon the work of other committees, particularly the Joint ACLS-SSRC Committee on Contemporary China, as well as upon projects long since under way at Columbia, Harvard, Yale and in several other places across the country. Its program aims first at the recruitment of talent: modest fellowship funds are available for summer language training and to assist the kind of dual training mentioned above. The committee is also interested in the support of research and can make small grants-in-aid and sponsor a few research conferences. To assist these activities and give greater definition to this new field and its special problems, the Committee will issue a newsletter. If you wish to receive this Newsletter on American-East Asian Relations, please write at once to American-East Asian Relations, care of Professor Ernest R. May, 78 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138.

Letter from the Executive Secretary

December 1, 1969

Dear colleagues:

It is with particular pleasure that I address you through the pages of the first issue of our Newsletter. Professors Wheeler and Buzanski have started another project that will greatly contribute to the basic aims of the Society. In the name of the membership, I would like to thank them and the History Department of San Jose State College for assuming the responsibility of publishing this welcomed addition. I would also like to extend our appreciation to the administration of San Jose State College for their offer to assume all costs of the Newsletter. Without that aid we could not have this major avenue of communication.

As this first issue signifies the growth of the Society, I can happily report that on a number of other issues we have experienced significant developments. The Program Committee, under the chairmanship of Warren Kuehl, has developed an interesting variety of sessions for the A.H.A. and is continuing its efforts with the O.A.H., P.C.B.A.H.A., S.H.A., and A.H.A. meetings of 1970. Professor Kuehl would urge those members who have ideas about sessions for future meetings to bring these to his attention. The great problem with program planning is lead time, to use another discipline's term, and his committee would welcome as many ideas as are available. It may take some time to finalize these sessions, but the committee would like to hear from those who would be willing to wait. Professor Warren Kuehl may be reached by writing to Department of History, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304.

The Board appointed an Ad Hoc State Department Fellowship Committee last December, and under the energetic leadership of Professor W. Stull Holt the Committee has developed a specific proposal which we hope will be finalized for presentation at the December business meeting.

Since last December Professor Armin Rappaport, a member of the Board, and I have been involved in an analysis of how the Society could sponsor the publication of a new bibliography in American diplomatic history. We hope to have some further word on that at the business meeting.

I can also report that we are rapidly reaching a membership of 400, a situation which has created a number of problems for the Secretary. We hope these can be overcome, however, as the Society continues to grow and serve its membership.

I trust that I will see you at the luncheon and reception in Washington. Until then I wish you a Merry Christmas and a profitable, productive and Happy New Year.

Joseph P. O'Grady  
Executive Secretary

SHAFR JOINT MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 28, 29, 30, 1969

AT THE SHERATON-PARK AND SHOREHAM HOTELS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SHAFR BOARD MEETING

Monday, December 29, 1969 at 10:00 a.m.  
Taft Room: Sheraton-Park Hotel

LUNCHEON SESSION

Monday, December 29, 1969 at 12:15 p.m.  
Wilmington Room: Sheraton-Park Hotel

Chairman: Richard Leopold, Northwestern University

Address: "What's Wrong with American Diplomacy"

Alexander DeConde, University of California at Santa Barbara

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CHURCH HISTORY

Monday, December 29, 1969 at 2:30 p.m.  
Wilmington Room: Sheraton-Park Hotel

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY

Chairman: Stanley L. Falk, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

"The 'Invisible' Missionary: A Study in American Foreign Relations"

Joseph L. Grabill, Illinois State University

"Missionaries and Colonialism: The Case of the New Hebrides in the  
Twentieth Century"

Charles W. Forman, Divinity School of Yale University

Commentators: Manny Koginos, New York State College at Buffalo

M. Searle Bates, Union Theological Seminary at New York

SOCIAL HOUR (cash bar)

Monday, December 29, 1969 at 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.  
Baltimore Room: Sheraton-Park Hotel

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, December 30, 1969 at 10:00 a.m.  
Diplomat Room: Shoreham Hotel



DECISION-MAKING IN TWENTIETH CENTURY DIPLOMACY

Chairman: S. Everett Gleason, Department of State

"Senator Vandenberg and State Department Decision-Making"

Milton O. Gustafson, National Archives

Comment: "State Department and Treasury Department, 1941-1945"  
Alfred E. Eckes, Ohio State University

"John Foster Dulles"

Louis L. Gerson, University of Connecticut

SHAFR BUSINESS MEETING

Tuesday, December 30, 1969 at 11:30 a.m.  
Diplomat Room: Shoreham Hotel

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LA SALLE COLLEGE AND SHAFR JOINTLY SPONSOR

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN LECTURES: 1970 SERIES

"Anglo-American Relations in Periods of Change"

All lectures will be delivered on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 p.m.  
in the La Salle College Union Building in the rooms indicated.

Joseph P. O'Grady (La Salle College)	The 1880's: Anglophobia to Anglophilia	January 21 C. U. 307
John McV. Haight (Lehigh University)	Britain and the Opening of the American Arsenal, 1938-1942	February 11 C. U. 301
Charles S. Campbell (Claremont Graduate School)	The Treaty of Washington: How Important as an Anglo-American Settlement	March 4 C. U. 307
C. Richard Cleary (La Salle College)	Anglo-American Relations as the Cold War Ends	March 25 C. U. 307
Grace Donovan (Lowell State College)	Anglo-American Ties and Tensions in the 1850's	April 29 C. U. 301

GRANT OPPORTUNITIES:

National Endowment for the Humanities. As a contribution to the observance of the coming bicentennial of the American Revolution, the Endowment is attempting to stimulate research and writing on the revolutionary era. Applications for the research programs may be submitted at any time. Proposal decisions by the end of October 1970 must be post-marked no later than July 13, 1970.

List of Projects in the Humanities Supported by USOE. A detailed listing of all research projects supported by the Arts and Humanities Program has been compiled by the USOE's Bureau of Research. For further information write to Bruce Andrews, Assistant to the Chief, Arts and Humanities Program, Department of HEW, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 20202.

National Endowment for the Humanities. The Endowment expects to have a budget of \$6.25 millions for FY 1970. For information on Endowment activities and possible grant areas, write for a copy of "Program Information for Applicants." Write to: Public Information Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20506.

Foreign Area Fellowship Program. The Foreign Area Fellowship Program has announced the availability of fellowships for 1970-71 for graduate training or research concerning Western Europe, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. Applications will be accepted from predoctoral students in the social sciences and humanities enrolled in American and Canadian universities. Competition is open to students who have completed Ph.D. requirements except the dissertation. Age limit is 35 years. Application deadline is December 10, 1969. Apply for forms and information to: Foreign Area Fellowship Program, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y., 10022.

Smithsonian Institution Research Grants. The Smithsonian Institution will award a variety of fellowships for FY 1970-71 to faculty members and graduate students interested in pursuing research using the Institution's facilities and resources. Faculty will apply for "Visiting Postdoctoral Research Associate" grants. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1970. Write to: Office of Academic Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

SEATO Research Fellowships. Research Fellowships are available for projects concerned with social, economic, political, cultural, scientific, and educational problems of Southeast Asia or the Southwest Pacific areas. Deadline is February 1, 1970. Write to: Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20418.

NATO Research Fellowships. The aim of the Fellowships is to promote study and research leading to publication on various aspects of the common interests, traditions, and outlooks of countries of NATO. Deadline is December 1, 1969. Write to: Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20418.

Report from Stanford

"Peaceful Change in Modern Society," a three day conference celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, was held at Stanford University, November 18-20. Participants included Sidney Hook, Joshua Lederberg, Robert Scalapino, and Hilary Conroy.

The Conference was launched with the announcement by the Institution's director, W. Glenn Campbell, that Peace Fellowships were being established to encourage "advanced research projects on peaceful change, both domestic and international," based on the materials of the Hoover Institution. In addition, Dr. Campbell anticipated the inauguration in 1970 of a National Fellows Program to enable invited scholars to devote one or more years of "unrestricted and creative research work" at the Institution in history, political science, economics, and sociology.

Highlight of the Conference was the paper prepared by Lord Avon (Anthony Eden), entitled "Past Failures and Successes in Peacemaking With Some Suggestions for the Future." The former British Prime Minister offered solutions to the Vietnam conflict, consisting essentially of the neutralization of the whole of Indochina, as well as the suggestion that a new international organization be created, independent of and smaller than the United Nations, to deal with world tensions. The proceedings of the entire conference will be printed in book form, edited by Conference Chairman E. Berkeley Tompkins of Stanford University.

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