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Foreign Relations

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SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Founded in 1967. Chartered in 1972.

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MEMBERSHIP: Anyone interested in U.S. diplomatic history is invited to become a member of SHAFR. Annual dues are \$8.50, payable at the office of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Fees for students, unemployed members, and retired members are \$5.00 per year, while institutional affiliations are \$30.00. Life memberships are \$125.00. The dues for institutions which wish to receive only the **Newsletter** are \$5.00 a year. In the case of memberships by a husband-wife team the dues of one of them shall be one-half that of the regular rate.

MEETINGS: The annual meeting of the Society is held in August. The Society also meets with the American Historical Association in December, and with the Organization of American Historians in April.

PRIZES: The Society administers three awards a year, all of them in honor of the late Stuart L. Bernath and all of them financed through the generosity of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath of Laguna Hills, California. The details of each of these awards are given under the appropriate headings of each issue of the **Newsletter**.

ROSTER: a complete listing of the members with addresses and their current research projects is issued in even years to all members. (A supplemental list is mailed in odd years). Editor of the **Roster & Research List** is Warren F. Kimball, Department of History, Rutgers University (Newark), Newark, New Jersey 07102.

PUBLICATIONS: The Society sponsors two printed works of a quarterly nature, the **Newsletter**, and **Diplomatic History**, a journal. All members receive these publications.

Research Experiences in Chile

Joyce S. Goldberg

(Miss Goldberg is a graduate student at Indiana University where she is finishing the work upon her dissertation under the direction of Dr. Robert H. Ferrell. The title of her dissertation is "The **Baltimore** Affair 1891-1892," and it was with the intention of completing her research upon this topic that she spent some fifteen months in Chile. The following paper details some of her experiences in that country while pursuing this objective.

Miss Goldberg did not confine her Chilean sojourn to research alone. She writes: "During the latter part of my residence in Chile, I was named assistant professor of history at the Catholic University, where I taught United States history in the only graduate program in American Studies in all of Latin America. I was invited on more than thirty occasions to be a visiting lecturer at various campuses--the Catholic University of Chile, University of Chile, University of Concepcion, University Austral, two naval academies, [and] all branches of the Chilean-North American Institute of Culture, where I lectured and held seminars on themes in United States history. I was named a temporary American Specialist by the United States Embassy and travelled to Central America speaking at university campuses on American history."

Miss Goldberg was enabled to carry out these endeavors because, in large part, of a fluency she gained in speaking, reading, and writing the Spanish language during a year's study while an undergraduate at the University of Madrid).

During my apprenticeship I learned many of the elements of being a good historian, for in graduate courses, studying for doctoral exams, and teaching undergraduates I learned stamina, persistence, creativity, patience, dedication, tolerance for suffering. Nowhere along the way, however, did my mentors confer upon me what I now consider the most essential principle for successful historians. A Fulbright Research Fellowship and fifteen months in Chile opened my eyes to that fundamental ingredient: a sense of humor.

A sense of humor probably doesn't sharpen one's analytical faculties. It doesn't contribute much to one's ability to write good, sharp, interesting prose. It may not help form one's personal philosophy of history. But during my stay in Chile, I rapidly came to understand that without a sense of humor a historian is destined for ulcers, migraines, Alcoholics Anonymous, or the psychiatrist. Given those choices, my experiences in Chile taught me that a sense of humor was the better part of valor. My history may not be noticeably better for it, but my health clearly is.

I remember the first time I went to the Biblioteca Nacional. It is reputed to be the biggest and best library in all of Latin America. If so, I can't say I wish to work in any of the others. The library is located on the

main street of downtown Santiago, naturally noisy all day and in the heart of one of the worst polluted cities in the world. On my first day there I arrived promptly at 9:00 A. M., index cards in hand, ready with numerous letters of introduction. I headed for the Seminario Enrique Matta Vial, a room serving to separate serious researchers from the students who come to do homework or visit friends. I soon learned that arriving at 9:00 did not mean I could start studying then, since the woman who worked in the room would always be cleaning and would ask me to wait outside while she finished. I slowly became accustomed to arriving one-half hour after any library or archive was scheduled to open.

The card catalog in the Seminario was for that room only and was organized according to author and subject. The latter consisted of broad categories such as History, Government, Geography, Philosophy, Literature, and that meant I would have to read every one of the History and Government cards in order not to miss anything. The listing by authors was more complicated since Latins have two last names (father's and mother's) and the choice of using both is discretionary. Thus it was often necessary to look through all the listings of a particular first last name since I didn't always have the second or know whether the author or cataloger used it. Cristian Guerrero Yoacham, for example, might be listed Guerrero, Cristian; Guerrero Y., Cristian; or Guerrero Yoacham, Cristian. The difficulty increased proportionately with the commonness of the first last name (and the inconsistency among libraries). Imagine reading through all the Smith or Brown listings in a card catalog to find the appropriate one.

It might have been easier simply to roam the room and consult any book that seemed relevant, but upon attempting it I discovered not only that it was an unheard of oddity, but not permitted. Each book one consulted had to be signed for on a special slip, only five slips received at once, in exchange for one's national identity card. As for the shelving system, it seemed to have no rationale, though a quick look around the room indicated that the books on any one shelf were arranged according to size. As for gathering the requested books, the woman responsible for delivering them frequently was not in the Seminario or was busy locating someone else's books. Since the catalog listings did not describe content, one could easily spend more time looking up books, filling out slips, and waiting than determining that a particular book was irrelevant to one's research. Sadly, I also discovered that quiet is not characteristic of Chilean libraries and that a certain amount of social conversation is dictated by the unwritten code of courtesy. The sounds of "cafe, cafe," as a street vendor entered to sell coffee or the cheerful "saludos" of an old patron greeting friends in the room mixed inharmoniously with the sounds of rush-hour traffic. Stereotypically Latin, the room closed around 1:00 P.M. and did not open again until 2:30 P. M. It closed for the day at 6:00 P.M., and only functioned weekdays.

If one wanted books that were not in the Seminario, one might consult

the main card catalog of the library. It was arranged by subject, Chilean authors, and foreign authors. Again, eventually I had to consider each listing under the divisions History and Government. Regarding authors, if one did not know the nationality of, for example, Cristian Guerrero, one would simply have to try both divisions, again under both last names. Spanish-sounding names were no clue, since Cristian Guerrero might be Chilean, Spanish, Bolivian, Mexican. But neither were English, German, or Italian names indicative of foreigners, since Agustín Edwards and John Trumbull were Chileans. Walker is not an uncommon Chilean name, and so is Restini, Smulivich, Burger. If one could assure the woman who worked in the Seminario that the books one requested were not there, and if one had been smart enough to buy a library raffle ticket from her, she would grudgingly bring books to the Seminario.

The Library also had another library within it, formed almost entirely from the personal library of a nineteenth-century intellectual who, it is said, stole most of his books from Spanish libraries by concealing them under his long, flowing, black robe. One might consult books in the Sala Medina if one could locate them from three or four volumes which listed the books alphabetically, by theme. A book about early nineteenth-century U.S. - Chile relations written by an Englishman might be listed under Chile, United States, or England. The possibilities often seemed endless, if one included sublistings, and a careful investigation necessarily consumed more time than the use given most books.

If one wanted to photocopy, the cost in time and energy was usually more than the cost in **pesos**. Photocopies were made only during indicated hours. Then the woman in the Seminario had to be free, since one had to be escorted outside the room. We would walk to an elevator hidden in the administrative section, hope it was functioning, go to the top floor, then climb one or two flights, where a Xerox machine was located. Naturally someone else had to be there to do the photocopying while the solicitor was busied filling out forms. But that was easy, I was to learn, compared with other libraries that had no facilities, and where I had to be accompanied out of the building and down the street to the nearest public photocopying location.

I used the National Library until I had compiled a list of books which could not be found there. I sought these books in the three libraries of the University of Chile, two libraries of the Catholic University, the State Technical University, Library of Congress, Diplomatic Academy, War Agency, and the library of the Chilean—North American Institute of Culture. In every situation I found the cataloging different and the shelving systems varying from size, to colored ribbons, to publication dates, to systems totally unidentifiable. In the Library of Congress I spent hours recording what I imagined to be call numbers only to discover that books were not shelved according to what were obviously Dewey Decimal codes. A librarian looked at me and asked if I was North American. To my affirmative reply she said, "Look, you are in Chile now. The numbers you copied were logical ones, but you will have to learn

that here we do not necessarily do things by logic.”

In the Library of Congress, as in other libraries, when one's books arrived the name of the patron was called out. An educated librarian would have had little difficulty with my **gringo** name since English is studied with great enthusiasm. But since young stock boys usually did the job, I had to learn to answer to any name that sounded remotely non-Spanish. Several times I failed to respond to the arrival of my books since I simply could not distinguish my name.

But it was my work in the National Archives that came to serve as a true test of my perseverance and attitude toward life. Located conveniently in the National Library, the archives are fairly well organized and the staff helpful as long as one desired to peruse volumes already cataloged. My problems arose as I tried to hunt down a judicial brief from 1891, which I could not find in any of the volumes I read through. After circuitous consultation, it was realized that the brief would probably be among the uncataloged judicial documents of the town of its origin. The head archivist, sympathizing with my plight, gave permission to search the uncataloged papers, a task that almost came to be herculean.

The room I was led to was in the attic of the Library, reached only by climbing four or five flights of rickety stairs, opening a series of locked doors, and passing through countless low-ceiling alcoves with books and sawdust scattered all over the floor. The room was an area about ten by ten, and facing me were uncataloged papers, literally stacked from floor to ceiling. I began eagerly the next day. The dust was thick. Sneezing and coughing, surrounded by sacks of rat poison, I found the condition of the papers most distressing. I learned they had been stored in the city of their origin, Valparaiso, in burlap sacks and moved to Santiago only after the building they were stored in had flooded and suffered damage in an earthquake. Consequently, aside from the layers of dust and mold that prevented reading, I discovered the process of sorting through them almost impossible, what with the petrified or rotting string knots and disintegration of the papers as they were touched. By the time of the lunch break the first day, my assistant and I were so covered with dust, dirt, disintegrating paper, and so hot and tired from coughing, that we decided that four hours a day would suffice. We continued for a week without success, and then I fell ill, presumably from inhaling dust. After a week I recovered, but since I had to go to Valparaiso for a week of lecturing, I decided to spend two weeks there looking in case the judicial brief had never been moved to Santiago.

I began my detective work in Valparaiso hoping to search the archives of the Port Authority as well as the Intendencia, or regional administration. The naval officers of the Port Authority were kind, but did not seem to understand what I was asking for. Insisting that the commanding officer always kept records and correspondence, I was not very convincingly told that they were either burned after ten years, moved to Santiago, or destroyed in the 1970s when the government of Salvador Allende took over. Like a multiple choice exam, those came to be the three most popular answers offered me in every instance. Still

suspicious, I took a third week to meet people in Valparaíso who could help me obtain better information. Through these contacts I was given a second and third hearing in the Port Authority, but eventually had to give up when even the commanding officer proved of no help.

Next I attempted the archives of the Intendencia. Through a State Department officer I managed to make enough contacts to get past the police at the entrance. I received an introduction to a law professor who was able to press a friend to write a letter of introduction to the head lawyer of the Intendencia. When he finally met with me, he suggested there were no archives. When I seemed disinclined to believe him, I was offered those three multiple-choice possibilities. I realized the futility of continuing, so I returned to my State Department friend who was able to introduce me to the governor of Valparaíso, who was able to help me see an important naval commander who worked in the Intendencia. He sent me to someone else, who suggested there probably were no archives but that he would look. The next day the archives had been located, but no key available. The following day I was taken to a room, not a hundred feet from where originally I was told there were no archives, in which was stored an amazing array of scattered volumes amongst brooms, buckets, mops, soaps, and other cleaning utensils. Unfortunately it became evident that the volumes I had found were merely copies of government decrees. Everyone seemed to heave a sigh of relief when I decided it would not be worthwhile to sort through them all.

I next went to the criminal precinct in which the incident I am studying occurred. I waited in a room with a number of criminal suspects to see a lawyer for whom I had a letter of introduction. He assured me that at the completion of any criminal process, the documents were always sent to the local judicial archive. So I went there. Finally speaking with the head archivist, I was able to see a signed receipt which indicated that all documents prior to 1900 were sent to Santiago in 1956. I returned to Santiago, but before resuming my investigation I took a week to check the judicial archive in the Supreme Court building in Santiago. Receiving assurances that they had no documents from Valparaíso, I presumed my missing document would indeed turn up in the National Archives after all.

Back I went to finish the task of sorting through choking dust and rat poison. To my horror I discovered that the attendant I had been working with had decided I wasn't going to return, and had restacked the documents already sorted with those not yet looked at. We had no way of knowing which were which. Contemplating suicide or murder, but mostly muttering English crudities under my breath, I had to start the process all over again. Somehow we sorted through all the documents in two agonizing weeks, but I never discovered the missing judicial brief.

The saga of the missing brief was followed by attempts to use army and navy archives, other than what were already included in the National Archives. I arrived at the Ministry of Defense early one day, was searched, and finally made my way to a room clearly marked Army Archives. Waiting in line, I was delivered into the hands of a private who, upon hearing of my request, informed me there were no such things as

army archives. Pointing to the sign over the door, I was able to talk my way up to a sergeant. She told me that all the army archives were top secret documents and that no one could ever see them. Mentioning that I had already seen an index of them, I managed to talk my way up to a lieutenant who, not able to get rid of me, handed me over to a captain. The captain told me it would be too difficult to sort through all the volumes to find what I wanted, and hinted I needed authorization from the official army historian. The major was ill that day, and I was told to return the next. The next day, a Friday, I was told again the major was ill, and to return on Monday. On Monday I was told the major was on leave, had just been operated on, and no one knew if he would ever return. I suggested that I talk with someone else, but was told there was no one else who dealt in the history of the army. Somehow I talked my way up to a colonel, editor of an army magazine. He was pleasant, elderly gentleman who chatted with me over coffee, offered to take me dancing, and finally told me in broken English, "I want help you. You very pretty girl." I restrained my impulse toward violence, and he called the colonel who was head of the War Academy. He was no help either. I did, however, receive a letter of introduction to the commander in charge of navy public relations and an escort over to the navy section of the Ministry. Before I knew it two or three large machine guns were pointed at me since no one had realized that I had an identification tag good only for the army section of the Ministry.

The navy commander was also a pleasant person. He insisted that no such incident as the one I was studying ever occurred. I suggested as tactfully as I could that I had been studying something very real for almost two years. He left the room and went to talk with the navy historian, who confirmed my statement. But the commander also insisted there were no Navy archives other than what were already in the National Archives. When finally I was able to talk with the navy historian, he assured me he had been studying Chilean naval history for over twenty years and never came across any documents pertaining to my study. Though I strongly hinted my desire to determine that on my own, the suggestion came to naught.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations, located in the bombed-out Moneda Palace, was surprisingly easy to get access to, since the individual I had to see for authorization was a navy commander who took great interest in the incident I was studying. But once I was inside the archives, the story was a familiar one. Although I was treated well, especially by young attendants who asked me countless questions about Elvis Presley, the head archivist explained that the archives were somewhat disorganized since the palace was bombed during the coup of 1973 that overthrew Allende. He allowed me to accompany him into the stacks and we had to skim almost every nineteenth-century volume because of the disorder. I did find a number of volumes of interest, but no one could explain the absence of others. Toward the end of the day, the archivist realized what had happened. He

remembered the other volumes had been sent to Switzerland since Chile was, at that time, engaged in arbitrating the Chilean-Argentine border dispute, and much of the historical documentation pertaining to those troubles was contained in the same volumes I desired to see. To my query about how there could only be one copy of such important foreign relations volumes, the archivist only sighed.

All these troubles, and others, led eventually to the conclusion that Chileans and North Americans write a different kind of history. Whenever I would talk with professional historians, other academicians, librarians, or journalists in Chile, they would always suggest that I read a few more books. But once I had established my credibility as an historian it would be suggested that anything I wanted could be culled from newspapers. Chile does have an excellent newspaper archive in the National Library (although there are no indices), but I quickly tired of explaining that U. S. historians do not always rely primarily on journalism. My intense desire to discover some overlooked, unpublished, new document or private correspondence was not viewed with suspicion but a certain disbelief. More than a few times I was told that U. S. historians are too much like ants, chipping away at the big picture by concentrating on little or seemingly insignificant details and losing sight of the larger idea or concept. Chilean historians seem to believe new syntheses are infinitely more valuable than a detailed understanding of any general idea.

In the depths of my agony I often wanted to attribute my difficulties to some easily recognizable factor; that I was a woman, that I am young, that I was a foreigner, that I am North American, that my name betrays an ethnic identity. But all evidence, when rationally considered, led me to reject those suspicions.

So how did I come to peace of mind? It is difficult to say with certainty. I came at last to realize that many of my frustrations with research in Chile stemmed from the fact that Chileans, with cultural values clearly equal to those of North Americans, simply cannot divert resources of money and manpower to intellectual pursuits in the quantities the U. S. does. The Chileans are the first to recognize the deficiency, and once they confessed--a rather humiliating admission for such strong patriots--I slowly began to remember that life is unfair and that somehow I should be grateful that I had retained a sense of humor through it all. And so I collected my unused index cards, and hoped that in a calm and more philosophical moment I would realize that I would be a better person, if not historian, for all my struggles. Some fifteen months after I began, it is much easier to say I am sure of it.

* * * * *

(In a letter to the editor on February 19 of this year Miss Goldberg said: "I certainly hope I did not give the impression that I didn't enjoy myself, for my fifteen months in Chile were surely the best of my life and an invaluable experience to me. But I did want to convey one of the reasons for the poor state of scholarship in Latin American history of U.S.-Latin American relations. At the same time, and as the Chileans will constantly tell you, they are the friendliest and most generous of all

Latin Americans--which to some extent mitigates the miseries of doing research in Chile. As you might imagine, I solemnly vowed never to complain about research conditions in this country. . . . Though I did not find all I set out to, I did discover much that I never knew existed. That information, plus an exhaustive study in this country, has provided more than enough material to write a thesis. . . .")

Student Boner

"It was Roosevelt's insistence that aid to Britain was essential which pushed the message through the military. If they had their way, every ship and every plane would remain in the United States with perhaps the probable exception of General George Marshall, who saw more eye to eye with Roosevelt."

--Mark A. Stoler (U of Vermont)

Homer L. Calkin

(This article, as the title indicates, is concerned with the problems of publishing the **Foreign Relations** of the United States as of 1900. That date is well within the memory of millions of Americans, but in those extremely important areas of the selection and publication of **Foreign Relations** it is eons in the past. Readers will recall how over the last decade scholars of U.S. foreign affairs, led by SHAFR, have fought mightily to have the time gap between the origin and publication of diplomatic documents reduced to twenty years--with the battle still far from being won. As this article relates, in 1900 a **two-year-gap** in the publication schedule was cause for grave concern at the highest levels of the Department of State! Scholars in the field of U.S. diplomacy should have such problems today!

Dr. Calkin is a recent retiree from the Historical Office of the Department of State. His authoritative work, **Women in the Department of State; Their Role in American Foreign Affairs**, appeared last year).

Various aspects of the selection and publication of documents in the **Foreign Relations of the United States** series have been reviewed by departmental officers numerous times. They have considered the organizational location for the activity, personnel to make selections, and delays in publication. The year 1900 was no exception.

During the latter part of the 19th century, prior to 1898, a volume for a given year was completed and published no later than the following year. The 1898 volume was not yet completed by 1900, and this apparently caused concern for the Secretary of State, John Hay. Following a meeting with Hay, William H. Michael, chief clerk, wrote a memorandum to the Secretary on July 5, 1900. It reads as follows. ¹

"Referring to the subject of our recent conversations respecting the preparation and publication of the **Foreign Relations**, I would respectfully call your attention to the following observations based upon my investigation into the compilation and indexing of that work.

"The work is of such a character that it should be done in the most thorough manner possible, and the cases embodied in the compilation should be gotten out in time to serve a valuable purpose to the Department and to the Diplomatic Service. To accomplish this result it appears to me to be necessary that the work should be entrusted to a competent man whose education and training and natural adaptation qualify him for this important work. He should be sufficiently familiar with the records of the Department to be able to make selections quickly and accurately and to discriminate in his selections as to the matter to be included in the compilation; and he should be able also to edit and index the work in an acceptable manner. Such a clerk should be free from interruptions and should

be under the direction of either the Assistant Secretary or Second Assistant Secretary of State. The work of compiling the **Foreign Relations** since I have been in the Department has been unmethodical, irregular, incomplete and, consequently, unsatisfactory. No one in particular has been charged with the duty of making the compilation and it has been subject to the editorial supervision of no particular person. The work has proceeded by 'fits and starts' and has dragged along without any satisfactory ending. Heretofore the work has come upon the Department at its busiest season--January 1st--and has frequently been laid aside entirely on account of other work that seemed more pressing. As a necessary result of this the compilation is months behind.

"The plan of compilation has excluded all diplomatic incidents until they have been finally settled. Some of these incidents or cases have continued in their development over a series of years; and many cases of this character have been excluded from the volume on the theory that they were too old or were 'too far back' to be included. In consequence of this rule some important cases have never been published and many others, equally as important, have received only the briefest mention. This must necessarily detract from the value of the book historically, and lessens its value as a book of reference for our diplomatic service.

"It might be suggested as a remedy for this that when a diplomatic incident is settled, a claim paid, or some matter of interest consummated, that it be immediately published in pamphlet form for the use of the Department and the diplomatic service. When a sufficient number of cases has thus been published to make a volume of sufficient size, the plates from which the pamphlets were printed could be put on the press and the required edition of **Foreign Relations** printed. This method would have the advantage of furnishing the officers of the Department and our diplomatic officers with the information contained in each case promptly, and would enable the Department to get out the permanent volume of **Foreign Relations** whenever there were enough cases closed to make up a volume. Of course the pamphlet should be printed in the branch printing office of the Department, electro-typed and paged consecutively so that when it was desired to put the plates on the press for the permanent volume there would be no additional expenses except the cost of make-up, press work, paper and ink. If it were thought desirable by the head of the Department this volume could be gotten out in November so as to submit it as an annual report to Congress. In this way the volume would become of more value because of its usefulness to Members of Congress.

"The plan herein suggested is not an original one, but conforms really to the plan of the British State papers. And the pamphlet we would get out would be much the same as the British Blue Books.

"Whether this plan of printing each incident or case in pamphlet form should be adopted or not, it seems my duty, under the

circumstances, to recommend to you that the work of compilation be put in competent hands and a sufficient force put upon the work to bring it up to date at the earliest possible moment.

"The duties of the Chief Clerk are so manifold and of such a taxing character on account of the constant interruptions due to his relations to the public and the Department, that the work of compiling and indexing the **Foreign Relations** should not be made a part of the work of his office. As a matter of fact it has never been considered a part of the duties of the Chief Clerk, and any trend of circumstances likely to force this work upon him should be discouraged."

Some of Michael's recommendations were soon implemented. On July 20 Secretary Hay directed Edward S. Glavis, under the supervision of Second Assistant Secretary, Alvey A. Adee, to prepare for publication "the Foreign Relations correspondence for 1899 and also, 1900 as far as possible."²

It is doubtful if Glavis met Michael's suggestion for a "competent man whose education and training . . . qualify him for this important work." Glavis was twenty-two years of age, knew shorthand and typing, and had a "speaking acquaintance in the German language." The Department had placed him on the "emergency roll" as a clerk at \$75 per month on December 2, 1899. One month after his appointment to **Foreign Relations** an examination board of Thomas Cridler and R. S. Chilton, Jr., found him qualified for appointment as a consular clerk.³

Michael was only partially successful in having the responsibility for **Foreign Relations** removed from his office. Although Glavis was to work under Adee, Hay instructed Michael to "furnish clerical aid to copy the selected correspondence for the printer as far as possible without interfering with urgent work of the Department."⁴

In 1901 the function was transferred to the Bureau of Indexes and Archives. The Department hired Bertha S. Davis as a temporary clerk to assist in bringing **Foreign Relations** up to date.⁵ The effort was successful for a time. The volume for 1901 was published in 1902, but by 1906 the time between events and publication of the documents was again three years. In the future it was never to be less than this.

NOTES

¹Memorandum, W. H. Michael to John Hay, July 5, 1900. In "Letters Sent by the Chief Clerk, Feb. 20, 1900-Nov. 18, 1901," Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59, National Archives and Records Service.

²Order of John Hay, July 20, 1900, in application file of Edward S. Glavis in "Applications and Recommendations for Appointed to the Foreign

Service, 1901-24," Record Group 59.

³Letter, Edward S. Glavis to William R. Day, Secretary of State, June 3, 1898, and memorandum, Cridler and Chilton to the Secretary of State, August 20, 1900, in application file of Edward S. Glavis; Card Record of Appointments, 1776, to 1933, Record Group 59.

⁴Order of John Hay, July 20, 1900.

⁵E. R. Perkins, " 'Foreign Relations of the United States': 91 Years of American Foreign Policy," **Department of State Bulletin**, Dec. 22, 1952, p. 1003.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF STATE ON HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTATION -- ANNUAL REPORT, 1978

Introduction

The 22nd annual meeting of the Advisory Committee on Historical Documentation met in Washington on 3 November 1978 with the officers and staff of the Historical Office of the U. S. Department of State, and with other officials in the Bureau of Public Affairs, the Department, and the government who are concerned with the release and publication of historical documentation on American foreign relations. The Committee, formerly called the Advisory Committee on **Foreign Relations of the United States**, continues to be concerned chiefly with the **Foreign Relations** series as the major form of the Department's historical documentation.

The leitmotiv of the meeting--continuing from last year--was the problem of the appropriate adaptation of the series to fiscal constraint. The problem is more acute because the **Foreign Relations** series is now dealing with the 1950s, where it confronts a veritable explosion of documentation involving other agencies of government as well as the Department of State. This expansion of the relevant historical record comes at a time when increases in the budget have barely been able to keep up with the pace of inflation, thus holding practically constant the real resources available for publication.

The Advisory Committee recognizes that the Historical Office necessarily serves two different and often competing sets of interests: It is a responsible part of a government organization that has important policies which it feels require the protection of secrecy, and important functions in addition to historical documentation; and it is at the same time an important point of access to the historical record for the public and especially for the scholarly community. The Committee itself, while it serves three masters (the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Society for International Law), has a single and easier function: it is a vehicle and an opportunity to relay to responsible policy makers in the Department the

concerns that professional historians and other foreign-affairs scholars have about access to the historical record. This report seeks to express and relay those concerns, disciplined by the awareness that it **is** advisory and that responsibility lies elsewhere, and conscious of the magnitude and difficulty of the problems that confront the Historical Office and its very able staff.

Issues Related To FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

In its report last year, the Advisory Committee expressed its concern about the possible reduction in the number of pages planned for the 12 volumes of the 1955-57 triennium. The planning figures mentioned then were in the range of 12,000-14,000 pages, a very marked reduction in terms of pages-per-year from previous years. The Committee was very pleased to hear this year that the Historical Office now plans to produce at least 20,000 printed pages for that three-year period; we feel this is a wise and important decision. We feel constrained, nonetheless, to point out to our professional colleagues that even this larger figure represents a slight decrease from the preceding triennium (approximately 25,000 pages), and a continuation of the substantial decline from the years up through 1951 (over 10,000 pages per year)--all of this at a time when the volume of relevant historical documentation is sharply rising. Dr. David Trask, The Historian, restated his Office's desire to publish larger amounts of that documentation in one form or another--and a considerable part of our discussions, as reflected below, concerned additional modes of publication. The Committee wishes at this point, however, to stress the importance it attaches to letter-press publication, and to the view that additional modes of publication **not** become substitute modes. In particular, the Committee asserts the importance of setting a reasonable floor under the number of pages, as the original version of the McGovern Amendment had stipulated, and it applauds Dr. Trask's position on this as reflected in the larger volumes contemplated for 1955-57. Our discussions with the staff confirmed the impression the Committee gained last year, that the more severe the page limitations, the more difficult and time-consuming the task of selecting documents for publication--and hence that the Historical Office's objective of getting to a 20-year line of publication will additionally be served by larger volumes.

The Historical Office is well on the way to reducing the production costs of the **Foreign Relations** volumes, by means of a Linolex word-processing system that is operated within the Office itself, and the Committee received a demonstration of the system during its meeting. On several occasions Dr. Trask stressed that the system was the key to the Historical Office's future ability to publish larger amounts of documentation. For this reason the Committee paid close attention to the operation of the system, and came away somewhat less optimistic than the Historical Office itself. The initial experience with the system,

its start-up experimental period which began in March 1978, had yielded an average weekly production of only 55 pages per week by November, and half of those pages had not yet been corrected. The Committee does not doubt the capability of the system to process an adequate number of pages when it is fully equipped and staffed; but it questions whether the Office--given its many other responsibilities--would be able fully to equip and continuously to staff it with highly skilled operators. In view of the importance of the word-processing system to the future plans of the Office, the Committee hopes that the system will be regularly monitored even after it becomes an established fixture in the Office, to ensure maximum productivity.

In the continuing effort to provide what Deputy Assistant Secretary William Blair called "better coverage of an expanding record," the Historical Office is pursuing its inquiry into the feasibility of a microfiche supplement to the **Foreign Relations** series. The attraction of microfiche for the Historical Office is the drastic reduction it offers in the cost-per-page of document publication; indeed, the Office has come to see it as the only practical method of keeping up with the "document explosion," given the unlikelihood that the budget will permit any expansion of the printed series. A very extensive discussion of this subject took place during the annual meeting, reflecting both the importance which the Historical Office attaches to the possibility of microform publication, and the disquiet it has created among the Committee members. The Committee wishes to stress that it has not taken a position against microfiche; on the other hand, it sees many potential problems which it feels are not being adequately addressed in the technical feasibility studies that have taken place thus far. The questions of most concern to the Committee--apart from **whether** microfiche should be undertaken--were **how** it should be done, and **where** it should be done.

On the matter of **how**, the Committee felt that inadequate attention has been given to conceptualizing the relationship between the printed volume and the microfiche supplement so that users would know how to approach the latter. An integral relationship, to the point of incorporating the fiche cards into the volume, would create enormous problems for libraries, as well as complicating the selection problem for the Department's historians (and potentially jeopardizing the attainment of a 20-year line). But treating them as separate units would require a very sophisticated index to the supplement, as a finding aid to the contents of thousands of pages of documents.

With respect to **where** a microfiche supplement should be prepared, the Committee was troubled by two aspects of the proposal that the Historical Office itself take on the task, as opposed to contracting to have it done elsewhere. In the first place, to do the job within the Office would involve an inescapable diversion of personnel away from the letter-press **Foreign Relations** series; the internal review and preparation of an estimated 240,000 pages of documents for each triennium would detract substantially from the time of senior historians

otherwise available for the printed volumes. (Indeed, we found among the staff members in the Historical Office a morale problem arising from their fear that microfiche would eventually replace the volumes rather than supplement them.) Secondly, the relevant technology is subject to very rapid change, and the Committee members shared profound doubts about the wisdom of the Office committing itself to becoming--and remaining--an efficient and economic production facility. Our view, in the end, is that the feasibility of supplementary microform publication poses very large questions which outrun the competence of the Historical Office, and we therefore recommend that there be an external study of the whole matter.

The subject of declassification is a perennial issue at meetings of the Advisory Committee. Members of the Historical Office continue to experience great difficulties with internal Departmental clearance procedures. In response to a question from a Committee member, one of the historians present bluntly replied that "Clearance stinks!" The Committee learned then that the Department of State was contemplating a major change in its declassification procedures, the better to implement Executive Order 12065 calling for the release of most documents after 20 years. That change in procedure, which has been adopted since our meeting, is an effort to leap over the problems associated with having documents declassified by bureaus and desks whose primary responsibility is policy, by centralizing the declassification function in a single staff whose primary responsibility will be clearance. The Committee will be interested to learn at its meeting next year whether this central staff meets the high expectations that created it, or whether the historians will find it even more difficult to fight centrally-defined declassification guidelines. We believe that the Department should resist the temptation to staff the new clearance mechanism with senior or even retired Foreign Service Officers, who may lack a commitment to the release of documents. And we urge the Historian to take an active role vis-à-vis this new staff, to help establish the principle of maximum openness. This is especially important in light of the fact that increasing amounts of material in the 1950s and 1960s come from intelligence sources, and that the pressure to keep all of that material classified will be intense.

Finally, the Committee members picked up anecdotal evidence that lot files--decentralized files not part of the Department's official records--are being destroyed to make space for the centralized official records. The implication was that files were disappearing, in violation of the rules, because of the lack of staff to screen them adequately. It is beyond the Committee's present ability to discover precisely what is happening to these files, and whether Departmental and interdepartmental guidelines are being followed in their disposition. But given the importance of the materials themselves, we ask the Historical Office to try to establish the facts of the matter and to inform the Committee at its next meeting so that the implications for the historical record can be adequately assessed.

Issues Related to the Advisory Committee and to the Historical Office

The Committee is conscious of a measure of uncertainty regarding its responsibility. The change in the title of the Committee, noted in the first paragraph of this report, was apparently meant to prevent the misapprehension that the Committee was offering advice on the substance of the foreign relations of the United States. But the competence of the Committee was extended several years ago to cover the full range of the activities of the Historical Office, in order that it might be better situated to evaluate the impact of those activities on the historical-documentation function. While the new title of the Advisory Committee does not reflect this expanded responsibility, the Historical Office itself has engaged the Committee in all phases of its work. In particular, we are pleased that both formal and informal opportunities exist for the Committee members to talk to all members of the staff. In addition, Dr. Trask and the staff have greatly increased the flow of information to the Committee, which has made the annual meeting considerably more productive.

In a prior communication to Dr. Trask, the Committee responded to an invitation to suggest possible changes in the Advisory Committee itself. Our recommendations included the addition of two members to the Committee: an economist and a public member; a slightly longer annual meeting; and a three-year rather than a four-year term for Committee members. With respect to the latter point, the Committee expressed its pleasure with the extensive documentation the Office had provided, and its belief that that kind of information would bring new Committee members up to an adequate level of understanding of the problems very quickly, thus allowing the rotational advantages of a three-year term without loss of knowledge and experience among the members.

Lastly, there are two issues relating to the staff of the Historical Office which we wish to address, in fulfillment of our responsibility to look at all aspects of the Office as these impinge on historical documentation. The first of these concerns professional-staff morale, which--while it varies with the different expectations and experiences of individuals--continues to be at a level lower than that with which a first-rate organization should be satisfied. There appear to be a number of threads here: partly it is the superior-subordinate relationship, complicated by the fact that superiors have a responsibility for bureaucratic interests while subordinates are by and large free to worry about professional-historical matters; partly it is the unrest that characterizes any organization in which processes of change have been set in train from above; partly it is the fear, mentioned above, that the **Foreign Relations** series will succumb to the microform publication of raw documents; partly it is unhappiness with the document-clearance procedures, and with the lack of agreement within the Office on how to deal with the "desks" in order to get material cleared. This last problem will no doubt be affected by the newly-established centralized clearing

process; it remains to be seen whether the outcome will be improved or worsened professional morale. In any event, it appears to the Committee that the morale problem is serious, and that the Historical Office needs to be more concerned with the perspectives of the staff historians. The Committee was troubled about this situation a year ago, and nothing seems to have happened in the intervening period to lessen our concern.

The morale issue poses a potential personnel problem for the Office; but in the meantime there are some existing concerns that merit attention. The Historical Office has been principally involved in a Russian-American documentary history project--a project which has presumably served broader United States foreign policy objectives but which has deprived the **Foreign Relations** series of two historians, and taken additional time from two other senior Office staff members. If the Department of State is serious in its stated claim to reach a 20-year line in the publication of **Foreign Relations of the United States**, then the Historical Office should not be called upon to pay the price of the larger foreign policy objective, and the staff time that has been diverted to the Russian-American project should be restored to the Historical Office.

Lastly, the Committee has some growing reservations about the use of "contract historians" to conduct the compilation of the **Foreign Relations** series. We appreciate the value of bringing new talents into the Office, and we understand the pressure to avoid long-term commitments to personnel. But apart from all other issues of public policy that may be involved, we are impressed by the inefficiencies involved in bringing historians into limited-term positions which require a long time for the necessary clearances and a long time for the necessary on-the-job training. There may be short-term dollar savings in this practice, but those should be measured against the long-term costs in productivity, and in possible delay in series production. We hope that it will be possible, in the midst of extensive program change, to take the time to reevaluate this personnel strategy in the light of other alternatives available to the Historical Office.

Respectfully submitted,

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REPORT OF THE SHAFR **AD HOC** COMMITTEE
ON THE **FOREIGN RELATIONS** SERIES

May 8, 1979

("This report has been accepted with appreciation by the SHAFR Council, and is published here for the information of the Society's members. Reactions are invited and may be addressed to the president of the Society."--Meeting of SHAFR Council, held August 10, 1979, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, during the Fifth Annual Convention of the Society).

On December 27, 1977, President Raymond A. Esthus appointed an **ad hoc** committee "to explore the question of the future content and format of the **Foreign Relations** series." This step was taken in response to the concern voiced by many members of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations over a number of recent decisions made by The Historian of the Department of State over plans, real or rumored, that would affect the distinguished documentary publication that dated from 1861.

The committee consisted of the three historians on the State Department's Advisory Committee--Lloyd C. Gardner (chairman and member since 1975), Norman A. Graebner (member since 1976), and Betty Miller Unterberger (member since 1977)--and three former SHAFR presidents-- Richard W. Leopold (1970), Wayne S. Cole (1973), and Robert A. Divine (1976). Leopold had served on the Advisory Committee from 1957 through 1964 and as chairman in 1964; Divine had served from 1973 through 1976.

In accepting the chairmanship, Leopold made clear his belief that the **ad hoc** committee should not attempt to supersede the Advisory Committee which had been constituted in 1957 with Dexter Perkins, Thomas A. Bailey, and Leopold as the first representatives of the American Historical Association. On April 12, 1978, the SHAFR Council agreed that the **ad hoc** committee would act only if the Advisory Committee was unable to perform effectively or sought assistance. Consequently for two years the **ad hoc** committee restricted itself to monitoring developments in the Historical Office and analyzing the reports of the Advisory Committee.

After the Advisory Committee meeting on November 3, 1978, Gardner and Unterberger wrote Leopold that the time had come for the **ad hoc** committee to act. The third historian on the Advisory Committee, Graebner, was in England and had not been present on November 3. Other specialists who observed the proceedings on November 3 also urged Leopold to act. Accordingly, he asked those members of the **ad hoc** committee attending the AHA sessions in San Francisco to join him for an informal discussion. On December 28, 1978, Gardner, Unterberger, and Leopold agreed that the full committee should meet in New Orleans on April 11, 1979 during the sessions of the OAH. Formal notices went out on January 9. Also invited to attend were Walter

LaFeber, a member of the Advisory Committee from 1971 through 1974 and chairman in 1974, and William Appleman Williams, President-Elect of the Organization of American Historians. Gardner and Unterberger drafted an agenda and obtained copies of the Advisory Committee report for 1978, still in draft, from the current chairman, Bernard C. Cohen of the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Only three members--Gardner, Unterberger, and Leopold--gathered on the evening of April 11. Williams was present and participated fully, but a last-minute obligation elsewhere kept LaFeber away. It was agreed to submit a report to Paul A. Varg, SHAFR President for 1979, that could be laid before the Council at its next meeting but only after circulating a draft which Cole and Divine might approve and on which LaFeber and Williams could comment. The final version, it was hoped, would be printed in the same issue of the **SHAFR Newsletter** that carried the report of the Advisory Committee for 1978.

The **ad hoc** committee finds in the Advisory Committee reports for 1977 and 1978 considerable disquiet over the Historical Office's plans for future volumes. These fears involve both the extent and the form of the documentation. Although the evidence is sometimes unclear, a trend toward printing fewer pages seems obvious. For the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 (all the volumes of which have appeared), the text numbered 32,946 pages. For the years 1949, 1950, and 1951 (all but seven of the projected volumes have been published), the pages are expected to total 34,105. For the years 1952, 1953, and 1954 (the first in the triennial format), the estimate is for 33,681 pages. But for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957, only 20,115 pages are planned. The **ad hoc** committee regrets this cutback and would view any further reduction as unacceptable. Indeed, some of its members--as well as the specialists they consulted--believe that a figure closer to 30,000 pages is necessary if the series is to maintain its value for research and teaching.

The **ad hoc** committee finds that the Advisory Committee is understandably puzzled by the manner in which the number of pages for any given period is determined. In November 1977, the Advisory Committee was told that there would be about 25,000 pages for the first triennium and about 15,200 for the second. In November 1978, it learned that the latter figure had suddenly been increased to about 20,000 while an estimate sent later that month to Leopold placed the number of pages for 1952, 1953, and 1954 at over 33,000. The Advisory Committee doubts that budgetary considerations alone fix the number of pages, and it sees no reason why the new triennial system should reduce the number of pages or volumes needed to provide minimum satisfactory coverage in printed form. The **ad hoc** committee concurs in those judgments.

The **ad hoc** committee finds that the Advisory Committee is troubled by problems relating to the microform supplement, designed to provide fuller coverage for 1955, 1956, and 1957. The Advisory Committee does not object to the principle of such supplements, provided the

indispensable letter-press format is maintained near the level of the projected first triennium. But it does see many potential difficulties that have not been addressed in the feasibility studies undertaken to date. It is particularly disturbed that, for over two years, it has not seen any specific plan for correlating documents on microform with those on the printed page. The **ad hoc** committee finds persuasive those paragraphs in the Advisory Committee report for 1978 that discuss **how** the microform supplement should be done and **where** it should be done. Until the Historical Office offers a workable plan, the present widespread suspicion will remain that microform is envisaged as a substitute for, not a supplement to, the letter-press format.

The **ad hoc** committee has reviewed the origins and effect of the so-called McGovern amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for the fiscal year 1979. Late in 1977, several historians--acting on their own and without consulting the Historical Office--interested Senator George S. McGovern in sponsoring legislation that would set a minimum number of pages for **Foreign Relations** volumes in a given time period. Specifically, the McGovern proposal directed the Secretary of State to insure that the number of pages for all three-year periods, beginning with the 1955-1957 triennium, would be no fewer than two thirds of the number of pages in the volumes for 1946, 1947, and 1948. That figure would be just under 22,000. As introduced, the rider did not preclude microform supplements, but it did play down the value of that alternative and the savings it would entail. When McGovern sought the Historical Office's views, he was told that his proposal was unnecessary, given the plans for microform supplements. The Senator persisted, however, and his amendment (altered to use the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 as a measurement) was included in the Senate version of the authorization bill for the State Department for fiscal 1979. It set the minimum number of pages at just under 20,000.

The House version did not mention a minimum number of pages, and the State Department's congressional relations staff used its influence to keep the McGovern amendment out of the conference committee report. To a large extent the Department prevailed, and the final bill omitted all references to a page requirement. It did praise the series, and it also directed the Secretary of State to insure that its publication was "continued in such a manner as will maintain the high standard of comprehensive documentation already established in past volumes."

The explanatory statement of the conference committee went further. It stipulated that "to insure that the publication retains its utility and that the series is readily accessible to the public, the committee of conference expects the Department of State to consult fully with scholars in diplomacy and other fields, university and other libraries, and interested members of the public about the most appropriate method of publishing the series in the future. Before making any major changes either in the standards affecting what is included in volumes of the series or in the method of publication or distribution of the series, the Department of State is expected to consult formally with the House

Committee on International Relations and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations."

Gardner and Unterberger believe that the efforts of Senator McGovern and his staff were a factor in the last-minute decision of the Historical Office to allot some 20,000 pages to the 1955-1957 triennium rather than the original estimate of 15,000. The **ad hoc** committee recommends, therefore, that the Council express the Society's approval of the McGovern amendment and transmit copies of its resolution not only to the Senator but also to appropriate members of the committees in both houses that will consider future State Department authorization bills.

The **ad hoc** committee agrees with several other points made in the Advisory Committee reports. It is imperative that Executive Order 12065 be implemented in a way that will expedite the release of **Foreign Relations** volumes, and it remains to be seen whether a declassification staff of senior or retired Foreign Service Officers is the best mechanism for attaining that goal. Ideally, such a group should be joined by a small number of historians who have been cleared to read top secret information.

The **ad hoc** committee, like the Advisory Committee, is deeply disturbed by reports that lot files are being destroyed for want of personnel to screen them properly. That destruction, if it is indeed being carried out, represents an irreparable loss not only to the printed record but also to the archival sources on which students of recent foreign policy have drawn heavily in the past.

The **ad hoc** committee shares the concern of the Advisory Committee over morale in the Historical Office and wishes to associate itself with the comments on that subject contained in the last paragraphs of the Advisory Committee report for 1978. Individual members of the **ad hoc** committee have satisfied themselves that a morale problem continues to exist in 1979.

The **ad hoc** committee is not unmindful of the many difficult problems facing the Historical Office or of the possibility that, in a rapidly changing situation, some of the apprehensions expressed in this report may turn out to be groundless. It wishes particularly to commend The Historian for increasing the flow of information to the Advisory Committee through interim reports and for making copies of those documents available to the chairman of the **ad hoc** committee and, on occasion, to other members. It is hoped that The Historian will make even fuller use of the **SHAFR Newsletter** to publicize the activities of the Historical Office. Members of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations should express their concern about the future of the **Foreign Relations** series to appropriate senators and representatives, especially in connection with the annual authorization bill for the State Department. The Historian can help his own cause--a cause which should reflect the needs of scholars, teachers, and the reading public, subject of course to Departmental regulations--if he informs fully and seeks the assistance candidly of all specialists in the field of American

foreign policy.

Wayne S. Cole (Maryland)
Robert A. Divine (Texas-Austin)
Lloyd C. Gardner (Rutgers-New Brunswick)
Betty M. Unterberger (Texas A & M)
Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern), chairman

NOTE: The **ad hoc** committee wishes to express its thanks to Walter F. LaFeber (Cornell) and William Appleman Williams (Oregon State) for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Minutes, SHAFR Council

The Council met at the Holiday Inn, Lawrence, Kansas, 9:45--11:15 P.M., August 10, 1979, in conjunction with the Fifth Annual Convention of the Society. Present were Paul A. Varg, President; David M. Pletcher, Vice President; Lawrence E. Gelfand and George C. Herring, elected members of the Council; Lawrence S. Kaplan, Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer; William J. Brinker, editor-elect of the **Newsletter**; Milton O. Gustafson, Chairman of the Nominations Committee; Richard D. Burns, editor-in-chief of the project for revising the Bemis-Griffin **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States**; Theodore A. Wilson, SHAFR Program Chairman and host for the Convention; and Gary R. Hess, Bowling Green State University.

For the third consecutive convocation no quorum of the Council was present. Hence all substantive action taken at the meeting required a subsequent confirmation by the absentees, via either a mail ballot or by telephone.

Milton Gustafson reported on the recent and sudden resignation of James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States for eleven years. He recommended that the Society declare its concern that the GSA appoint as his successor a person with knowledge of the responsibilities of the position and without political affiliations. The Council asked that Gustafson draw up resolutions embodying these sentiments, said resolutions to be sent to the proper governmental authority, and with copies to be dispatched to the executive directors of the Society of American Archivists, Organization of American Historians, and the American Historical Association.

Richard Burns gave a progress report concerning the revision of the Bemis-Griffin **Guide**. The high point of his talk was the disclosure that the Bentley Foundation of Michigan, at the urging of President Varg, had given \$5,000.00 to the project. This sum will release a matching grant from the NEH. This means that the financial problems which have threatened the operation are now largely at an end. The major holdup now appears to be the missing chapters which are either incomplete or are being revised. He hopes that these chapters will be forthcoming

sometime this fall. He revealed that the Graebner Committee, which has had the overall direction of the undertaking from its inception, will be asked to choose a senior diplomatic historian to write the introduction of the work. The completed **Guide** will likely be two volumes with the retail price in the neighborhood of \$45.00. There will be no paperback edition, since the Council felt that the disadvantages of such an edition outweighed its advantages.

The president, speaking on behalf of a committee chaired by Raymond A. Esthus and charged with selecting a new Executive Secretary-Treasurer for SHAFR, presented Gary R. Hess from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, as the body's choice. The candidate's credentials for the position were excellent, and his institution had agreed to a generous arrangement in terms of released time and financial aid for support of the office. The voting members of the Council present were unanimous in their endorsement of the selection as were the absent members who were reached by telephone for their decisions. Hess will assume the office with the start of the 1979-1980 academic year, but the complete transfer of records and responsibilities from the old National Office (Akron University) to the new will probably not be completed until the end of 1979.

The Council agreed to the resolution of a housekeeping problem within its own ranks which arose two years ago when its membership total was raised from five to six. All members are elected for three year terms, but as matters now stand one will be chosen this year, three in 1980, and two in 1981. In order to correct this imbalance so that two will be elected every year these provisions were agreed to: (a) One member will be chosen this fall for a three year term; (b) In 1980 three will be selected, but one will serve for only two years instead of three. This arrangement will cause the three-year term of the person chosen this year and the two-year term of the one elected in 1980 to expire together in 1982. Henceforth the elections for new members and the expiration dates for old ones will be in an orderly pattern; two in 1981, two in 1982, two in 1983, and so on.

After ten years of sterling service as editor of SHAFR's **Roster & Research List** Warren F. Kimball (Rutgers, Newark) has resigned the position. (It should be noted in passing that 1980 will witness a complete new "crew" in the permanent offices of SHAFR--Executive Secretary-Treasurer, and the editors of **Diplomatic History**, the **Newsletter**, and the **Roster & Research List**). President Varg appointed a committee of three, headed by Vice President Pletcher, to choose a successor to Kimball. It was also stipulated that the **Newsletter** should carry a notice (a) announcing that the position was open, (b) giving a description of the duties inhering in the post, and (c) indicating the amount and type of institutional support necessary to make the operation a viable one.

Some attention was given to the report of the special committee established in December of 1977 with Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern) as chairman and entrusted with the responsibility of

considering the question of "the future content and format of the **Foreign Relations** series." (Copies of this report had previously been made available to SHAFR officials and Council members. It appears in this issue of the **Newsletter** immediately following the one for 1978 by the Advisory Committee to the U. S. Department of State on Historical Documentation). President Varg stated that he would canvass the Council for comments upon the specific recommendation made by the Leopold Committee--that SHAFR should formally support the McGovern amendment relative to the publication of the **Foreign Relations** series. (This proposed measure was carried by the **Newsletter** in the June 1978 number, page 30).

Lastly, the Council discussed the question of future summer meetings for SHAFR. Some disappointment was evinced over two developments: (a) the modest attendance at the present convention, and (b) the fact that no institution or agency has asked to host the meeting for next year. The judgment of the Council was that these gatherings should be continued upon a regular basis if at all possible. A host for the summer of 1980 will be sought from the Washington D.C. area. The Council was of the opinion that perhaps two out of three or three out of four of the annual convocations should be held in or near the District of Columbia for two principal reasons. One, the vast majority of the members of SHAFR live within a radius of 500 miles of the National Capital; hence transportation expenses would not be a great deterrent with most attendees. Then the unmatched archival resources for research by diplomatic historians in the Washington area would enable members to "kill two birds with one stone" by attending a convention there.

Everyone present was convinced, however, that though the attendance at the Lawrence convention was upon the low side none of the previous summer meetings had surpassed it in the quality of its programs, the graciousness of the host institution (U of Kansas), or the camaraderie of those who attended the sessions, luncheons, dinners, and informal get-togethers.

STUDENT BONERS

The Lodge Reservations:

"Places where Indians were forced to live when we kicked them off their own land."

"You have to make them ahead of time before you go on vacation."

--Robert L. Beisner (American U)

**ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED, OR SCHOLARLY PAPERS
DELIVERED, BY MEMBERS OF SHAFR**

(Please limit abstracts to a total of twenty (20) lines of **Newsletter** space. The overriding problem of space, plus the wish to accommodate as many contributors as possible, makes this restriction necessary. Don't send lengthy summaries to the editor with the request that he cut as he sees fit. Go over abstracts carefully before mailing. If words are omitted, or statements are vague, the editor in attempting to make needed changes may do violence to the meaning of the article or paper. Do not send abstracts until a paper has actually been delivered, or an article has actually appeared in print. For abstracts of articles, please supply the date, the volume, the number within the volume, and the pages. Double space all abstracts. Do not send abstracts of articles which have appeared in **Diplomatic History**, because all members of SHAFR receive the latter publication).

Glen St. J. Barclay (U of Queensland, Australia), "United States Defense Policy in the Pacific," **World Review**, XVIII, 1 (April, 1979), 27-36. United States security interests in the Pacific were viewed during the Truman Administration essentially in terms of an island chain comprising the Aleutians, Japan, the Ryukus, and the Philippines. Defense of these territories was mandatory upon the United State, as being essential to the security of continental America itself. Defense of territories west and south of this chain would have to be the primary responsibility of the local inhabitants. This concept was substantially abandoned under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, in favor of the argument that the island chain would become indefensible unless a bridgehead could be maintained in Indochina. Hence, the flurry of Mutual Assistance Treaties with countries outside the island chain. Hence, too, the intervention in Vietnam. The present decade has witnessed a sustained contraction of both United States commitments in the region and the capacity to fulfil them, to the point that it can only be assumed that Washington has in fact reverted to the "island chain" strategy in the Pacific. Mutual Assistance Treaties contracted during the primacy of interventionism might therefore well stand in need of some revision.

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Joseph M. Siracusa (U of Queensland, Australia), "Jimmy Carter's Foreign Policy and Australia Today," paper read at the annual meeting of the United Service Institute, Amberley Air Force Base, Queensland, June, 1979. This paper concludes that while Australia will continue to look for support and improvement in the Carter Administration's Pacific policies, it is equally true that Washington will continue to look for Australians to bear the burden of their own manpower defense needs. Adumbrating the Guam Doctrine by more than thirty years the U.S. Minister in Canberra, Nelson T. Johnson, wrote to the Australian desk officer in Washington in November, 1944, "One wonders whether the

New Zealander and the Australian expect us to defend them as the happy hunting ground for a people who will not work. . . ." In this sense Australians have been on notice since the end of the Second World War as to what has been expected of them.

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Richard E. Welch, Jr. (Lafayette), "The Law, Right Conduct, and Moorfield Storey," **The Historian** XLI, 2 (February, 1979), 225-240. Seeking to show the connection between Moorfield Storey's public and professional careers, Welch concludes that the goals and limitations of Storey, the Mugwump reformer and anti-imperialist, were influenced by his convictions respecting the special duties and responsibilities of members of the bar. Storey's opposition to territorial and economic imperialism in the decades following the War of 1898 was rooted in the belief that it was contrary to the law of contracts as well as the law of nations to deny any people the right of national self-determination. Acquisition of Puerto Rico was illegal and unconstitutional, and subjugation of the Filipinos criminal and tyrannical. Economic arguments on behalf of territorial imperialism failed the tests of morality and logic, and Caribbean interventions in the years of Taft and Wilson were suspect as examples of economic imperialism. Storey, a corporation lawyer, believed that American capitalists had every right to invest in foreign lands, but no right to seek to dominate the political processes of the host nation or manipulate American foreign policy in the interest of personal gain. Overseas expansion and gunboat diplomacy encouraged a dangerous growth of presidential power, militarism, a contagion of racial bigotry, and disrespect for the law and its professional champions.

Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford, emeritus in history) and Paul B. Ryan (Captain USN, retired), **Hitler vs. Roosevelt; The Undeclared Naval War.** 1979. The Free Press. \$12.95.

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Alfred E. Eckes, Jr. (Ohio State U, and editorial page editor of **Columbus Dispatch**), **The United States and the Global Struggle for Minerals.** 1979. U of Texas Press. \$18.95.

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Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones (U of Edinburgh), **American Espionage: From Secret Service to CIA.** 1977. The Free Press. \$12.95. Now available from Collier-Macmillan of London @ 10 pounds. Favorably reviewed in **The Historian**, May, 1979.

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Thomas G. Paterson (Connecticut), **On Every Front: The Making of the Cold War.** 1979. W.W. Norton & Co. Pb. \$3.95. A volume in the series, Norton Essays in American History.

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Julius W. Pratt (Professor emeritus, SUNY, at Buffalo), Vincent P. De Santis (Notre Dame), and Joseph M. Siracusa (U of Queensland, Australia), **A History of United States Foreign Policy.** Fourth ed., 1979. Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$18.95.

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Noel Pugach (New Mexico), **Paul S. Reinsch; Open Door Diplomats in Action.** 1979. KTO Press, Millwood, N.Y. \$19.95.

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Paul A. Varg (Michigan State U and current president of SHAFR), **United States Foreign Relations, 1820-1860.** 1979. Michigan State U Press. \$15.00.

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Ralph E. Weber (Marquette U, and Chairman of SHAFR Membership Committee), **United States Diplomatic Codes and Ciphers, 1775-1938.** 1979. Precedent Press. \$49.95. (The editor regrets that, acting upon some false information, the publication of this work was announced prematurely--in the September 1978 issue of the **Newsletter**, in fact--and with an incorrect publishing company!).

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Richard E. Welch, Jr. (Lafayette), **Response to Imperialism: The United States and the Philippine-American War, 1899-1902.** 1979. U of North Carolina Press. \$17.50.

Other Publications by members of SHAFR

Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones (U of Edinburgh), **Violence and Reform in American History.** 1978. New Viewpoints. \$12.50; pb. \$6.95. Also available in paperback from Croom Helm of London for 5.50 pounds.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 73rd annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, AHA, will be held at the U of Southern California in August, 1980. The program committee invites proposals for papers, panels, or other professional offerings. Send proposals to the program chairman, Dr. Oliver A. Rink, Department of History, California State College (Bakersfield), 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, California 93309.

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Individuals who are conducting research on U. S. diplomacy toward neutral countries during WWI and WWII are asked to contact Dr. J. K. Sweeney, Department of History, South Dakota State U, Brookings, South Dakota 57006. Sweeney is interested in forming an organization of such scholars.

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The U of Delaware Press has announced an award of \$2,500.00 for the best manuscript submitted in the general areas of naval, military, or diplomatic history.

The prize is unrestricted and is open to any author, American or foreign, but the manuscripts must be in the English language. Manuscripts submitted must represent the results of original research, and must be documented in accordance with generally accepted scholarly standards. Manuscripts must be sent to the editorial office prior to June 30, 1980, and will be judged by a committee of scholars chosen by the Press.

In addition to the monetary award, the Press will publish the winning manuscript, and its author will receive royalties on the sale of the book. Besides the winning work, the Press may select other entries for publication.

For full details and entry forms write to Elizabeth B. Reynolds, Assistant Editor, U of Delaware Press, 326 Hullihen Hall, Newark, Delaware 19711.

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The Graduate Department at the U of Kansas is establishing a new periodical, titled **Historicus: A Journal of History**. It will cater to the graduate student who desires something more than "student" history journals but less than the "professional" history periodicals. **Historicus** will be published in March and November of each year.

In order to be considered for publication papers must embody the products of substantial original research or historical analysis in any field of history. They should not be in excess of thirty typed, double-spaced pages, and should be free from typographical errors and editing marks. On matters of style, prospective contributors should follow Kate L. Turabian, **A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations**. Manuscripts should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope if return of the materials is desired, plus a self-addressed postcard for acknowledgement.

The publication will follow a blind review policy. Hence, the contributor's name and institution should not appear upon the manuscript but on a detachable cover sheet.

Interested parties should write to: Editor of **Historicus**, 3001 Wescoe Hall, U of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

SHAFR OPPORTUNITIES

The following information concerning SHAFR is carried in each issue of the **Newsletter**, but the response to it has been weak in recent years. We feel, therefore, that to give it an added emphasis would not be amiss.

Students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels may become members of our august organization upon the payment of \$5.00. For this picayunish sum, these budding historians receive four issues a year for this unmatched (ahem!) **Newsletter** and an equal number of that most scholarly publication, **Diplomatic History**. Instructors with classes in American foreign affairs are surely derelict in their duty if they fail to alert their students about this unbeatable bargain in this inflation-ridden world of today!

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The three Bernath memorial prizes (book, speaker, article) were designed for the benefit of the younger students in the area of U.S. foreign affairs. And if the eyes of this aged editor are not playing him false, a majority of the Society's members (whose total now approaches 900) are below the age of forty and are in most cases eligible to try for one or more of the awards. Yet the plain fact is that each year the number of applicants from our own ranks for the three awards remains distressingly low.

Our cause for alarm does not cease here, though. The "net" for the memorial awards has been cast as widely as possible. Applicants do not have to be residents of the U. S.--John C. A. Stagg, winner of the first article prize, teaches at the U of Auckland, N. Z.; they do not have to be members of SHAFR; they do not have to be historians--political scientists or journalists writing in the field of American diplomacy would qualify; they do not have to be academicians--Phillip J. Baram, a program manager for the city of Boston, was the victor in the book contest this year. Despite the setting of such a wide, wide "net," though, the number of "fish" caught has been far too few.

It seems that there has been a two-fold lapse in responsibility in this situation. The older members of SHAFR should strongly encourage younger historians, political scientists, or journalists of genuine merit with whose qualifications they are familiar to become formal candidates for the award that is appropriate in each case. (If the would-be applicant is hesitant, the older historian could, according to the rules, do the nominating himself/herself).

Older members of SHAFR, then, have a responsibility, but so do the younger scholars. They should not be hesitant, if they are convinced

that they are qualified, to become a candidate for one of the awards whether they have been urged to do so by a professor or not. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained!"

The deadlines for making applications are: (a) lectureship, December 1; (b) article, January 15; (c) book, February 1. The specifications for each contest are found in the back portion of this issue of the **Newsletter**.

PERSONALS

Normari B. Ferris (Middle Tennessee), long prominent in the work of the AAUP, is one of two individuals from District IV who was selected by the 1979 Nominating Committee of the Association as a candidate for a position upon the Council. Elections will be held later this year.

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Glen St. J. Barclay (U of Queensland) has been awarded a research grant from his institution in order to work at the Truman and Eisenhower Institutes between semesters. He'll be gathering material for a book dealing with the rise and decline of the Australian-American alliance from 1945 to 1975.

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James L. Gormly (Pam American U) was recently promoted to the rank of assistant professor of history. He was also awarded a grant-in-aid from the Harry S. Truman Institute to do research upon the topic, the development of international aviation by the United States after World War II.

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Tadashi Aruga (Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo) attended the recent summer convention of SHAFR as a representative from the Japanese Association of American Studies. During the summer he was in Madison, Wisconsin, where he did research upon the American Revolution as a ACLS fellow.

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John J. Sbrega has been appointed chairman of the Division of Social Services at the Virginia Beach Campus of Tidewater Community College (Portsmouth, Va.).

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Melvyn P. Leffler (Vanderbilt) is currently a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center, Washington, D.C., where he is doing research upon the problem, "American Military Officials and the Evolution of National Security Policy, 1945-1950."

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Richard Hume Werking (Mississippi) has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor of history at his institution. Additionally, he has been named Assistant Director of the Library, for Reference and Collection Development Services. The latter position has involved

spending one-fourth of his time with the university's new Center for the Study of Southern Culture where he is responsible for library collection development and user education.

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John M. Dobson (Iowa State) is teaching American history during the 1979-1980 academic year at University College, Dublin, Ireland, as a Fulbright-Hays senior lecturer.

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Terry H. Anderson, recently a member of the faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, has changed his work station to Texas A & M University.

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Melvin Small (Wayne State U) has been named chairman of the Department of History. He was also the recipient of the President's Award for Excellence in teaching, an honor which carries a stipend of \$500.00.

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Stephen M. Millett (Captain, USAF), formerly assistant professor of humanities at the Air Force Institute of Technology, has resigned from the Air Force to become a research scientist at the Columbus Ohio laboratories of the Battelle Memorial Institute. He also holds the position of lecturer at the Mershon Center of Ohio State University.

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Howard Jones's (Alabama) book, **To The Webster Ashburton Treaty; A Study in Anglo-American Relations, 1783-1843**, won the Phi Alpha Theta book award in 1978 for the best first book published by an author. He also recently received a grant-in-aid from the Truman Library, as well as a summer research grant from the Earhart Foundation (Michigan) which were used to further research upon the subject, the origins and implementation of the Truman Doctrine.

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Lorraine M. Lees, recently a contract historian in the Historian's Office, Department of State, has been appointed assistant professor of history at Old Dominion University (Norfolk, Va.).

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Richard D. McKinzie, formerly chairman of the Department of History at the U of Missouri (Kansas City) has been appointed Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Outreach at the institution.

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James L. Gormly (Pan American U) has co-authored a student study guide to the survey text in American history, **The Restless Centuries** (Burgess Press), written by Peter N. Carroll and David W. Noble.

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Three members of SHAFR played significant roles in a symposium, titled "The American Presidency; Past, Present, and Future," held at the University of Queensland, Australia, July 30-August 1. Joseph M. Siracusa of the host institution organized and directed the conference while a colleague, Glen St. J. Barclay, was chairman at two of the

sessions. Raymond O'Connor (U of Miami, Florida) delivered two papers, "Truman: New Dimensions of Power," and "War and the American Dream," and participated in a panel, "Jimmy Carter and the United States in World Affairs."

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The U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) has announced that Alexander Cochran (U of Kansas graduate student) is the recipient of a Dissertation Year Fellowship for the academic year 1979-1980 and will be a visiting research fellow at the CMH during that period. He will receive a stipend of \$4,000, and will be furnished desk space and other assistance by the Center. The recipient's dissertation topic is "Anglo-American Planning for Italy, 1941-1943." One of the two alternates for the award was also a member of SHAFR, Lowell E. Wenger (Cincinnati).

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Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State and Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer of SHAFR) will be the director of a NATO Studies Center which is to be set up on the Kent State campus. A major conference in celebration of the event is planned for next April.

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Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern, and the third president of SHAFR) has recently been elevated to three prestigious posts. Last year he became a member of the Board of Directors for the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs. In 1978 he was also chosen as chairman of the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History, a body of which he had been a member since 1955. This year he was likewise elected chairman of the National Archives Advisory Council, having been appointed to this organization last year as the official representative of the OAH.

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Richard E. Welch, Jr., (Lafayette) is on a sabbatical this year, doing research upon the study, "Response to Revolution: Policy and Public Reaction to Four Twentieth Century Social Revolutions."

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Sister Eileen Rice, O.P., has been granted a leave from Barry College (Miami Shores, Fla.) to spend the fall semester at the U of Minnesota.

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Joan Hoff Wilson (Arizona State) was recently elected to the Executive Board of the OAH.

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Serving upon the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists this year are two members of SHAFR, Arthur L. Funk (Florida), chairman, and David H. Culbert (Louisiana State).

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One of the members of the committee planning the program for the OAH 1980 convention in San Francisco is Martin J. Sherwin (Princeton).

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Early this year Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State, and editor of **Diplomatic History**) was appointed Director of the Michigan China Council.

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Reid B. Duncan (Emory U) died on January 21 of this year. His most significant publication in recent years was **Whitelaw Reid; Journalist, Politican, Diplomat** (1975).

STUDENT BONER

“At the Yalta Conference Stalin asked for territories which Russia had earned after the Russo-Japanese War. Most notably Poland, and other small land masses.”

---Mark A. Stoler (U of Vermont)

STUART LOREN BERNATH, Ph. D.

**Dr. Gerald J. Bernath
and
Mrs. Myrna F. Bernath**

(Stuart L. Bernath, a gifted young scholar in the field of U.S. diplomatic history, with a doctorate from the University of California at Santa Barbara, died in 1970 at the age of thirty-one as the result of contracting bone cancer.

His bereaved parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, then of Beverly Hills, California, could have memorialized their late son in various ways. They could have acted as millions have done in such a situation by emblazoning his name and deeds in inert stone, metal, or paper. But, in the words of the Scriptures, they "chose that better part." They preferred, and most intelligently so, to perpetuate their son's name and record through living memorials. To that end, the parents have purchased in the name of the Society two sets of U.S. Government Bonds, one in the face amount of \$8,000.00 and the other for \$6,000.00. The income from the first set of bonds, donated in 1974, is used to fund the annual Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize in the amount of \$500.00. The income from the second set, given in 1975, defrays the cost of the annual Bernath Young Speaker Award (\$300.00) and the annual Bernath Article Grant (\$200.00).

The gifts made by Dr. and Mrs. Bernath to the Society are irrevocable, but the proceeds therefrom are to be used only for the purposes stated above. The grants are safeguarded in a very careful and thorough fashion so that the awards may be made in perpetuity.

By far the great majority of the members of SHAFR have joined since the death of the young Bernath, and no doubt hundreds have become members since the inception of the awards in his honor. To these individuals the name "Stuart L. Bernath" may not have any special significance. We think it entirely fitting, therefore, that this area of ignorance be reduced and that the membership be made conversant with the career of the young historian whose untimely death precipitated the establishment of these annual awards in his name. The following resume of the younger Bernath's life was written by his parents, aided by conversations with Stuart's mentors and many friends and by a perusal of a considerable body of personal writings discovered after his death).

Stuart Loren Bernath was born on April 10, 1939, at Detroit, Michigan. In 1961 he graduated from the University of California at Santa Barbara. His M. A. was received from Humboldt State College, California, in 1964. Although brief, his career was distinguished. As a candidate for the master's degree, he won the Barnham Prize for the writing of local California history. While working on his doctorate, he won the Civil War Round Table Fellowship Award for 1967. While still a Ph. D. candidate, he continued to write extensively and had several articles published. His hallmark was original research in depth in either previously unexplored or superficially studied facets of history. He was never satisfied until he

could discover the truth about the background of historical events. Casual statements in books or other publications without adequate proof were unacceptable to him.

He recognized that nations often hid the facts of their own history in order to benefit those in power. When expunging information was in their own selfish best interests, book-burning or alteration of records were employed. Stuart believed that it was, therefore, necessary also to read the publications of other nations, be they neutral, sympathetic, or adversary. To be an accurate historian, he felt, required "hard detective work". He was convinced, as I. B. Namier said, that "the crowning attainment of historical study" required "an intuitive sense of how things do not happen." Precursory happenings of great events had to be evaluated. In his M. A. and Ph. D. candidacies, his personal notes revealed that Stuart already had the capacity for this type of research. Thus, during his graduate program he was often asked to review books of other historians. In 1968 he received his Ph. D. with distinction from the University of California at Santa Barbara. His professors there, and particularly Dr. Alexander De Conde, were extremely inspirational in their guidance. Earlier, in his master's program at Humboldt State University in California, Professor Ralph Roske, then Chairman of the Department of History, took a close, personal interest in directing Stuart along his initial steps in the field of history because, as Dr. Roske said, "I immediately recognized Stuart as the brightest student I had ever taught." Dr. De Conde has expressed similar thoughts.

In February, 1970, the University of California Press published his major work, **Squall Across the Atlantic: American Civil War Prize Cases and Diplomacy**. Reviewers unanimously hailed it as a remarkable first book, a masterful account and analysis of an intricate subject. The chief editor of the U. C. Press stated that the book was one of very few that had not received a single adverse review. Because reviews did not start to appear until months after publication, Stuart's critical illness did not allow him to live long enough to see them. Because the book did discuss aspects of maritime law, the Library of Congress has classified the book under International Law. While this may be technically correct, it is also unfortunate because it deprives the general public and even most historians of an opportunity to read a very fascinating book full of action, intrigue, and suspense, as well as a discussion of the treatment of captured neutral subjects. "It is exciting reading", as some newspaper reviewers have noted. As parents, we feel that students of American history would more readily find access to the book and enjoy reading it were it classified under "American History; or "Civil War History". At any rate, **Squall Across the Atlantic: American Civil War Prize Cases and Diplomacy** is considered the authoritative book on the subject of Civil War prize cases. It has, therefore, been quoted extensively by other historians in their own books.

At the request of editors of the **Encyclopedia Americana** he wrote short articles on "Christian Herter" and the "Hay-Pauncefote Treaties". These appeared in the 1970 edition of the work.

In August, 1969, after several months of intensive research on William Randolph Hearst, the Hearst Press, and American foreign relations, 1887-1951, which he calculated could be an extensive five-year project, he was stricken by bone cancer. He had already interviewed several associates of Hearst, and had planned on doing the same with all prominent Hearst contacts while they were still alive. This, in itself, would have been a two or three year task. This would have been a major work with an approach entirely different from previous books on Hearst. Inquiries from four publishing houses, evidencing great interest in reading the manuscript when completed, were received by him. His topic, encompassing the influence of the Hearst press on U. S. foreign policy, intrigued the publishers.

Notes discovered by his parents suggest that he also had in mind writing several other books. It was also discovered that during the preparing of **Squall Across the Atlantic** for publication Stuart rejected several suggestions of his editor because, as he said, "they altered the precise meaning of my words". His editor acknowledged that Stuart was correct and, consequently, yielded to him. Later we were to learn that his editor had sent a memorandum to the editor-in-chief that Stuart Bernath was "a man deserving special attention because he undoubtedly will be writing many fine books in the next forty years". What a tragedy that his premature death nullified this assessment!

In those years in which he was not engaged in graduate studies, Stuart insisted on earning his own financial way towards his Ph. D. by teaching at the high school in Eureka, California. He had also acted as a teaching assistant in the University of California at Santa Barbara. Subsequently, he taught at Humboldt State University, Arcata, Calif., and California State University at Long Beach where he was a serious and devoted teacher. Among colleagues, students, and friends he left the image of a dedicated teacher and a promising scholar who seemed destined to become an outstanding historian of American foreign relations.

An interesting fact is that, as a sophomore in Beverly Hills High School, he was a member of its International Statesmen Club which discussed foreign relationships. Was this some sort of preview of the field he finally entered?

His life on earth was ended by bone cancer on July 3, 1970, in his parent's home, Beverly Hills, California, at the young age of thirty-one plus three months.

Stuart was a true humanitarian in feeling and actions. He served as an inspiration to his friends and students. He was, for example, instrumental in prevailing upon several of these not to "drop out" of their studies with the result that some subsequently became teachers or entered other professions in a successful way. There was no hesitation on his part in loaning or giving money to students in temporary distress. War, with its death, destruction and wastefulness, was abhorrent to him. Unaffected, with no trace of conceit, he sought the advice of specialized historians when he thought he had a idea or project he should pursue. If he read an article or a book stating something which Stuart knew was

incorrect, he would write a very polite letter to the author pointing out the error. He was invariably thanked in return for pointing out the discrepancy.

"At heart", he said, "I am an artist." In fact, this was true. Though not a professional photographer, his pictures of people, birds, events, and nature have a rare artistic beauty. The only photographic contest he ever entered won him a prize several years' ago. He was fond of birds and since childhood had several devoted pets. He was also a lover of fine classical music, and played the Spanish flamenco guitar with remarkable agility. This was a self-learned talent.

Stuart had a desire to become a top-rated historian, as shown by this true event: He was visiting a friend, a former assistant professor in college who had quit teaching to take up the study of law. Stuart asked his friend why he had forsaken the teaching profession. The answer was, "I want to become rich". Stuart responded, "I'm sure you will become a rich lawyer. My intention is to become a famous historian." Thus, his urge and purpose in life were brought to the surface.

In recognition of his outstanding scholarship, the History Department of the University of California at Santa Barbara had named its annual award for the best essay in history by an undergraduate student "The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Prize". This was ultimately dropped in deference to the more meaningful prizes set up through the cooperation of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. An essay prize bearing Stuart's name is administered by the History Department of California State University at Long Beach. A major book collection in American Foreign Diplomacy bears Stuart's name at the U. C. Santa Barbara Library. It is constantly being augmented by contributions from historians, and other donors, as well as by internal funding. The Library welcomes donations of new and old books to the Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Book Collection. A similar but less extensive collection exists at California State University at Long Beach. A fund for research in the field of Immunology of Cancer has been established at the City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, California, in the suburbs of Los Angeles. This fund in Stuart's name, is supported by his parents, relatives, friends, former colleagues and others interested in the ultimate conquest of cancer.

Lastly, there was Stuart's determination to fight his unrelenting, painful disease to the very last moment. He knowingly and willingly submitted himself to dangerous experimental procedures proposed by his oncologists in their hopeful effort to save him from certain death. In their words, "He was one of the bravest men we've ever met."

In view of the fact that Stuart was

A young man of character and high ideals;

A brilliant, multi-talented individual;

A humanitarian who helped others and despised injustices;

A devoted teacher who stimulated thinking in his discussions and assignments;

A man with a burning desire to excel and ultimately reach the pinnacle in his chosen field; and

A heroic fighter of his disease.

We, his parents, with great love and unabated sorrow, believe that Stuart, as an exceptional individual, deserves such recognition by memorialization. With the kindly cooperation of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, it is our dearest wish to help younger historians in achieving their own aspirations by inspiring them to reach their utmost capabilities in the field of American Foreign Relations. Towards this goal, we are financing certain prizes and/or other scholarly aids. Stuart would have approved of this, as shown by his own acts during his brief lifetime. Could anything better befit his memory?

**THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR THE
BEST SCHOLARLY ARTICLE IN U.S. DIPLOMATIC
HISTORY DURING 1979**

The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Award for scholarly articles in American foreign affairs was set up in 1976 through the kindness of the young Bernath's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, Beverly Hills, California, and it is administered through selected personnel of SHAFR. The objective of the award is to identify and to reward outstanding research and writing by the younger scholars in the area of U.S. diplomatic relations.

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

ELIGIBILITY: Prize competition is open to the author of any article upon any topic in American foreign relations that is published during 1979. The article must be among the author's first five (5) which have seen publication. Membership in SHAFR or upon a college/university faculty is not a prerequisite for entering the competition. Authors must be under thirty-five (35) years of age, or within five (5) years after receiving the doctorate, at the time the article was published. Previous winners of the S. L. Bernath book award are ineligible.

PROCEDURES: Articles shall be submitted by the author or by any member of SHAFR. Five (5) copies of each article (preferably reprints) should be sent to the chairman of the Stuart L. Bernath Article Prize Committee by January 15, 1980. The Chairman of that Committee for 1979 is Dr. Arnold A. Offner, Department of History, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

AMOUNT OF AWARD: \$200.00. If two (2) or more authors are considered winners, the prize will be shared. The name of the successful writer(s) will be announced, along with the name of the victor in the Bernath book prize competition, during the luncheon for members of SHAFR, to be held at the annual OAH convention, meeting in April, 1980, at San Francisco.

AWARD WINNERS

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|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1977 | John C.A. Stagg (U of Auckland, N.Z.) |
| 1978 | Michael H. Hunt (Yale) |
| 1979 | Brian L. Villa (U of Ottawa, Canada) |

(Note: During the first three years of the competition for the articles prize the upper age limit was 40 years).

THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL LECTURE IN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Lectureship was established in 1976 through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, Beverly Hills, California, in honor of their late son, and is administered by a special committee of SHAFR. The Bernath Lecture is the feature at the official luncheon of the Society, held during the OAH convention in April of each year.

DESCRIPTION AND ELIGIBILITY: The lecture should be comparable in style and scope to the yearly SHAFR presidential address, delivered at the annual meeting with the AHA, but is restricted to younger scholars with excellent reputations for teaching and research. Each lecturer is expected to concern himself/herself not specifically with his/her own research interests, but with broad issues of importance to students of American foreign relations. The award winner must be under forty-one (41) years of age.

PROCEDURES: The Bernath Lectureship Committee is now soliciting nominations for the 1981 award from members of the Society, agents, publishers, or members of any established history, political science, or journalism organization. Nominations, in the form of a short letter and curriculum vitae, if available, should reach the Committee no later than December 1, 1979. The Chairman of the Committee, and the person to whom nominations should be sent, is Dr. Kenneth E. Shewmaker, Department of History, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.

HONORARIUM: \$300.00 with publication of the lecture assured in the SHAFR **Newsletter**.

AWARD WINNERS

- 1977 Joan Hoff Wilson (Fellow, Radcliffe Institute)
- 1978 David S. Patterson (Colgate)
- 1979 Marilyn B. Young (Michigan)
- 1980 John L. Gaddis (Ohio U)

THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL BOOK COMPETITION FOR 1980

The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Book Competition was initiated in 1972 by Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, Beverly Hills, California, in memory of their late son. Administered by SHAFR, the purpose of the competition and the award is to recognize and encourage distinguished research and writing of a lengthy nature by young scholars in the field of U.S. diplomacy.

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

ELIGIBILITY: the prize competition is open to any book on any aspect of American foreign relations that is published during 1979. It must be the author's first or second book. Authors are not required to be members of SHAFR, nor do they have to be professional academicians.

PROCEDURES: Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of SHAFR. Five (5) copies of each book must be submitted with the nomination. The books should be sent to: Dr. Walter F. LaFeber, Department of History Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853. The works must be received not later than February 1, 1980.

AMOUNT OF AWARD: \$500.00. If two (2) or more writers are deemed winners, the amount will be shared. The award will be announced at the luncheon for members of SHAFR, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the OAH which will be April, 1980, in San Francisco.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1972 | Joan Hoff Wilson (Sacramento)
Kenneth E. Shewmaker (Dartmouth) |
| 1973 | John L. Gaddis (Ohio U) |
| 1974 | Michael H. Hunt (Yale) |
| 1975 | Frank D. McCann, Jr. (New Hampshire)
Stephen E. Pelz (U of Massachusetts-Amherst) |
| 1976 | Martin J. Sherwin (Princeton) |
| 1977 | Roger V. Dingman (Southern California) |
| 1978 | James R. Leutze (North Carolina) |
| 1979 | Phillip J. Baram (Program Manager, Boston, MA) |

SHAFR'S CALENDAR, 1979-1980

- November 1 Deadline, material for December **Newsletter** with publication one month later.
- November 1-15 Annual election for officers of SHAFR.
- November 14-17 The 45th annual meeting of the SHA will take place in Atlanta, Ga., with the Sheraton-Biltmore as headquarters. SHAFR will host a reception (cash bar) at this gathering. It will be in the Virginia Room of the Biltmore Hotel on November 15, 5:00-7:00 P.M.
- December 1 Deadline, nominations for 1981 Bernath memorial lectureship.
- December 28-20 The 94th annual convention of the AHA will be held in New York City. As usual, SHAFR will have a full round of activities at this meeting.
At the SHAFR luncheon the outgoing president, Dr. Paul A. Varg, will deliver his valedictory. With the exception of a few individuals, the officials of SHAFR for 1980 will begin their tenure at the end of this convention.
- January 1 Membership fees in all categories are due, payable at the national Office of SHAFR.
- January 15 Deadline, nominations for 1980 Bernath article award.
- February 1 Deadline, material for March **Newsletter** with publication one month later.
- February 1 Deadline, nominations for 1980 Bernath book prize.

April 9-12

The OAH will hold its 73rd annual meeting in San Francisco with the Hyatt Regency as headquarters. SHAFR will sponsor a full complement of "doings" at this convention. Among other things, John L. Gaddis will deliver a paper in his role as winner of the Bernath memorial lectureship for 1980, and the announcement of the victors in the Bernath book contest and the Bernath article competition will be made.

May 1

Deadline, material for June **Newsletter** with publication one month later.

August 1

Deadline, material for September **Newsletter** with publication one month later.

BULLETIN

The Sixth Annual Conference of SHAFR will be held upon the campus of the University of Maryland on Friday and Saturday, August 15-18, 1980. Scholars who wish to appear upon the program should write to Dr. Wayne S. Cole, outlining their proposals for individual papers, panels, or full sessions. His address is: Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

THE SHAFR NEWSLETTER

SPONSOR: Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee.

EDITOR: Nolan Fowler, Department of History, Tennessee Tech, Cookeville, Tennessee 38501.

ISSUES: The **Newsletter** is published on the 1st of March, June, September, and December. All members receive the publication.

DEADLINE: All material must be in the office of the editor not later than four (4) weeks prior to the date of publication.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Notification of address changes should be in the office of the editor at least one month prior to the date of publication. Copies of the **Newsletter** which are returned because of faulty addresses will be forwarded only upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00.

BACK ISSUES: Copies of most back numbers of the **Newsletter** are available and may be obtained from the editorial office upon the payment of a service charge of 75¢ per number. If the purchaser lives abroad, the charge is \$1.00 per number.

MATERIALS DESIRED: Personals (promotions, transfers, obituaries, honors, awards), announcements, abstracts of scholarly papers and articles delivered--or published--upon diplomatic subjects, bibliographical or historiographical essays dealing with diplomatic topics, essays of a "how-to-do-it" nature respecting the use of diplomatic materials in various (especially foreign) depositories, biographies and autobiographies of "elder statesmen" in the field of U. S. diplomacy, and even jokes (for fillers) if upon diplomatic topics. Authors of "straight" diplomatic articles should send their opuses to **Diplomatic History**. Space limitations forbid the carrying of book reviews by the **Newsletter**.

FORMER PRESIDENTS OF SHAFR

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1968 | Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford) |
| 1969 | Alexander De Conde (U of California--Santa Barbara) |
| 1970 | Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern) |
| 1971 | Robert H. Ferrell (Indiana) |
| 1972 | Norman A. Graebner (Virginia) |
| 1973 | Wayne S. Cole (Maryland) |
| 1974 | Bradford Perkins (Michigan) |
| 1975 | Armin H. Rappaport (U of California--San Diego) |
| 1976 | Robert A. Divine (Texas) |
| 1977 | Raymond A. Esthus (Tulane) |
| 1978 | Akira Iriye (Chicago) |

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