

The Society for Historians of American  
Foreign Relations



**NEWSLETTER**

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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**.

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



Reid Bingham Duncan  
(1911-1979)

by  
Thomas S. Burns, Emory University

Reid Bingham Duncan was professor of history at Emory University from 1941 until his death on January 21, 1979. Born December 2, 1911, in Athens, Alabama, Bingham Duncan grew up in Mississippi, where his father served in the Methodist ministry. Throughout his long career, from his graduate years at Cornell in the late 1970s to his **Whitelaw Reid** (1975), he remained close to his family and friends won over the decades. His Reid book received a Frank Luther Mott Research award from Kappa Tau Alpha, national honorary society in journalism. His students admired and appreciated his personal touch and enjoyed his easy manner in discussing his special field of American diplomatic history. Part of his charm in class came from long personal acquaintance with key figures in American foreign policy in both government and academic circles.

During the Second World War and the Korean conflict, Professor Duncan served in the U. S. Army in East Asia, and he was a Fulbright lecturer at National Chengchi University in Taiwan in 1959 and 1960. War always heightened his sense of irony and led to numerous contributions to Atlanta newspapers, underscoring, for example, Nazi barbarism by historical analogy to such episodes as the Vandal sack of Rome. Returning to Atlanta after his military career, Bingham shouldered more than his share of the routine tasks of university life. His last years, when he was our director of graduate studies, were typical of a life of service.

He is survived by a daughter, Susan Wise, grandsons Bruce and Reid, and by numerous former students and friends

**WRITING DIPLOMATIC DIPLOMATIC HISTORY**

by  
Thomas A. Bailey

(Dr. Bailey retired in 1975 from the Department of History at Stanford University after a distinguished career in both teaching and writing at that institution which spanned some forty-five years. Yet his pace in "retirement" has not slowed. In addition to writing one volume, **The Marshall Plan Summer** [1978], he has co-authored two works with Captain Paul B. Ryan, **The Lusitania Disaster** [1975] and **Hitler vs. Roosevelt** [1979], and has revised two of his best sellers, **The American Spirit** [1978] and **A Diplomatic History of the American People** [1979-10th ed.].

This is the third autobiographical article by Dr. Bailey to appear in the **Newsletter**. In the June 1975 issue he gave a witty summary of his career under the title, "Confessions of a Diplomatic Historian." In March of this year he told something about the genesis of his famous **Diplomatic**

**History of the American People** as well as his relationship with Samuel F. Bemis in the feature, "The Friendly Rivals: Bemis and Bailey."

Dr. Bailey was one of the founders of SHAFR and served as its first president [1968]).

I

Shortly after my **A Diplomatic History of the American People** was published in 1940, an amusing incident occurred. An elderly woman picked up a copy in a bookstore and was heard to say something to this effect: "My, my, we have to be careful these days what we say about our history. We have to be very **diplomatic.**" I must confess that this double meaning had never occurred to me, but with the passage of time it has grown more relevant and less laughable.

Whoever writes a book on American history subjects himself or herself to self-censorship before he or she puts a word on paper. If wise, the expectant author will diplomatically shun subject matter that is inconsequential, hackneyed, esoteric, offbeat, or otherwise unlikely to interest a publisher, who basically is a merchandiser looking for buyers.

The historian even has to be diplomatic in his research, for his notes are often subject to review by higher authority. While working through the State Department's files on Japanese-American relations in 1932, I was indiscreet enough to copy a couple of memoranda by an underling in the State Department who, about 1911, intemperately criticized Japan. These notes were confiscated. In researching the Woodrow Wilson papers in 1943, I discovered that Wilson, while at the Paris Peace Conference, was having some trouble over payment of his income tax. I judged that this episode would cast further light on the pressures to which he was then being subjected, but the custodial censor thought otherwise.

Once the manuscript is completed, the author has to reckon with the bias of so-called expert readers chosen by the publishing house. My first book on Woodrow Wilson, published in 1944, received sour appraisal from one of these gentry on the grounds that it was too isolationist. This authority had been one of the leaders of the group in New York City in 1940 that was on fire to have the United States fight the Soviet Union on behalf of the beleaguered Finns. Fortunately for me, other readers thought better of my manuscript and the book came out under the imprimatur of another house.

Then we have the editors and copy editors. Two chapters of my priceless prose recently went into the ashcan because they were judged to be too long on background. In short, let's start with a bang. Another editor--a copy editor--undertook to justify her fee as a free lancer by knocking out whole paragraphs here and there, without explanation. I refused to stand still for this particular mayhem. In other cases I have had to consent with distaste to the diplomatic desexing of words, whereby "statesmen" become "statespersons" and "frontiersmen" "frontierpeople." And of course Negroes must now be discreetly referred to as blacks, with a capital "B" well on its way to common



acceptance.

## II

Once one's book is published, the critics are in full cry. I happen to be a white, Protestant, American citizen born and educated in the United States, and I am sure that my background reflects itself in my writings. But I achieve a degree of objectivity by avoiding the use of "we" and "us" in reference to the land of my birth. I find such pronouns jarring when used by British writers, who no doubt react similarly while reading books by American authors. I seldom use the adverb "fortunately" but always with indication of the nation whose good fortune was involved. I usually prefer the less intimate, "As it turned out."

I am registered to vote with a certain political party, but as an Independent. I vote as I please. My feeling is that I conceal my personal and political coloration with a fair degree of success, for I have received letters from students wanting to know what political party I really support.

I diplomatically protect myself to some extent by usually expressing criticism of American official or national conduct through the mouths of others. Personally, I abhorred from the start the folly of floundering into the jungles of Vietnam in a futile attempt to halt the nonexistent Communist "monolith." But I am diplomatic when I write that the "hawks" claimed so and so, and the "doves" took a contrary stand, apparently leaving me above the battle.

What should I do with the Cold War and the anti-America accusations of the revisionists, especially the extremists? Actually, there is no agreement among either historians or lexicographers as to precisely when the so-called Cold War began. My own view is that the Bolsheviks declared it in 1917 when they proclaimed undying ideological warfare on the oppressive capitalistic world. The Soviets have been at it ever since, but they cooled down somewhat, from 1941 to 1945, when they distrustfully accepted and then milked the United States as an ally of convenience. As we are all aware, there have been a number of hot wars since them, usually fought by Soviet surrogates.

In recently revising my **Diplomatic History**, I took note of several basic truths. Every generation has traditionally had the urge to rewrite its history, and this flight from the obvious often becomes in time a return, or a partial return, to the obvious. Then why diplomatically change the old text in response to current doctrines, already changing, that cannot be substantiated by access to the secret Russian archives? I refer to Soviet "aggressions" in Eastern Europe in the **Diplomatic History**, and so they seemed to President Truman and to American public opinion, which I am both reporting and reflecting. No doubt the Kremlin was thinking in part of future security, but one nation's security can be another nation's insecurity, as was certainly demonstrated by subsequent armed Soviet incursions into Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

## III

I have deliberately refrained from writing what I call high school books, although the **Diplomatic History** has had some use at this level,



and hence I have felt little or no pressure from special-interest groups that concern themselves with community affairs, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and other veterans' organizations. The same may be said generally of ethnics like the Blacks, the Native Americans, the Irish-Americans, the Polish-Americans, the Chicanos, and others. I have heard little directly from women because, I suppose, they have not figured prominently in American foreign affairs. The less said about Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as the first woman president, the better.

The John Birchers condemn me, especially for my treatment of McCarthyism, and I recall some efforts by the Birchers, partly successful, to ban a book of mine from institutions in Virginia and Massachusetts. A right-wing organization has also sent out a brochure to a number of private schools accusing me of being a dangerous radical who subscribes to the ultraliberal theories of the frontier historian, Frederick Jackson Turner.

In one of my books published in 1948, I was so undiplomatic as to suggest, as is demonstrably true, that certain Jewish groups in the United States placed (and still do) the interests of Israel above those of the land of their birth. I received an angry letter from a New York resident with a Jewish name, threatening me with libel action. I mollified him as best I could without becoming obsequious. In 1950, after correctly but undiplomatically noting the fact in a public lecture at Cornell that several Jews had been implicated recently in espionage activities, I was visited by a representative of B'nai B'rith. All this I regarded as a disagreeable encroachment on freedom of speech.

Nor is this all. I once received a irate letter from a Jewish woman condemning me for reporting that after 1918 Uncle Sam was criticized by the European debtors as Uncle Shylock. One young lady wrote that she would "never forgive me" for not mentioning specifically that six million Jews had been done to death in Hitler's crematoria. In fact, I had included this gory figure earlier in the same chapter and had seen no point in repeating it. Besides, about as many non-Jews were similarly disposed of, and the number six million is a rough estimate. Even one million is too horrible for the imagination to grasp.

The two ethnic groups that have most influenced American foreign policy over the years have been the Irish and the Jews. The Irish got much of their political clout from being concentrated in New York City and Boston, where vote-hungry politicians openly urged the federal government to twist the British lion's tail. The goal of good Irishmen was to snatch Irish independence from the fiery furnace of an Anglo-American war, and they did what they could to precipitate it. When Ireland won its independence in the 1920s, the Irish attained their major goal and their vote in America became more diffused.

While teaching near Irish-inhabited Boston in 1943-1944, I was surprised to learn that my **Diplomatic History** was regarded as anti-Irish. I explained in class that the facts were anti-Irish because, as a diplomatic historian, I believe that amity with all nations was desirable. The government in Washington had no obligation to serve as cat's-paw



for a subjugated Ireland.

Catholicism is closely associated with the Irish, and I remember a peremptory letter from a Catholic sister with an Irish name demanding that I delete a defamatory anecdote. Early in the Civil War Lincoln had remarked that he did not want to issue a futile emancipation proclamation like "the Pope's bull against the [Halley's] comet." Lincoln's statement is well authenticated, and it tells us something about him. Actually Calixtus III proclaimed several days of prayer to avert the wrath of God, although evidently not in the form of a papal bull. Undiplomatically, I held my ground and probably lost an adoption.

#### IV

Most of the pressure on me to become more diplomatic has not come from outsiders but from fellow historians, especially those who are associated with some cult or fad. One group, now departed, consisted of the patriotic scholars who became involved in writing and promoting anti-German propaganda under George Creel in 1917-1918. Casting aside scholarly objectivity, a number of them swallowed Allied propaganda and twisted the truth in millions of pamphlets to support anti-German views. Some of these patriots had to live with guilty consciences after the war, when they wrote reviews attacking books that reflected unfavorably, directly or indirectly, on their unprofessional conduct.

One eminent scholar who reviewed the manuscript of my **Diplomatic History** had no serious criticism to make until he reached my treatment of America's entry into the war against Germany in 1917. I have forgotten the precise details, but he thought that I was too pro-German, largely because I pointed out (as I still do) that Wilson tolerated the illegal British surface blockade while condemning the illegal German submarine blockade. This observation did not go down well with some aging pro-Ally reviewers after the book was published.

I also had one disagreeable encounter with the Beard cult, or rather its gifted leader, Charles A. Beard. After the **Diplomatic History** had been published in 1940, the Foreign Policy Association asked me to condense this lengthy volume into a booklet of ninety-four pages in the "Headline Book" series. The money involved was trifling, something like \$300, but I regarded the invitation as a command performance, for thousands of copies were being scheduled for the armed services.

The completed manuscript was submitted by the publishers to Beard for review. He wanted the sections on World War II changed to square with his "continental Americanism," which by then had turned him into a violent anti-Roosevelt critic. I was not a rabid interventionist, but reluctantly favored the Lend-lease Act to keep Britain afloat, as did a strong majority of the Gallup pollees. I did not want to have my manuscript emasculated to suit Beard's isolationist bias, so I told the editor to print the text as submitted or return it to me. He not only kept it and published it in May, 1943, but also brought out a second edition two years later.

#### V

The war years forced Beard to remain angrily silent, but in 1946 and

1948, to the detriment of his reputation as a scholar, he let loose his pent-up venom in two anti-Roosevelt books. They were published, with relatively large sales, by the Yale University Press, which was widely criticized for lending its scholarly imprimatur to unscholarly polemics. I do not know whether Beard tried a trade publisher first, but I was told by a Macmillan editor that his company had given up on Beard, one of their leading authors, after publishing his anti-Roosevelt **Giddy Minds and Foreign Quarrels** (1939). This is a classic case of a publisher exercising censorship because he believed the author's scholarship to be unsound.

Beard's friends, I was told by one of them, begged him not to publish the two anti-Roosevelt books. But such was his pent-up bitterness that he spurned their counsel. He was recognized as an eminent authority on American government, but in the first volume he condemned Roosevelt for forsaking the League of Nations in 1932. Actually, the League was a dead albatross after Harding's landslide in 1920, and for Roosevelt to have clung to it for twelve long years bespeaks incredible political loyalty. Beard also accused Roosevelt of breaking faith with his platform and campaign "covenants" by getting into war, although every student of American politics knows that platforms are constructed to get in on, not to stand on. Campaign "promises" are generally aspirations or goals, rather than hard and fast pledges. As Samuel E. Morison correctly pointed out in a famous review, all promises have implied predicates. Hypothetical examples are: "I will balance the budget" (provided that some unforeseen emergency does not arise to require unbalancing it). "I will stay out of war" (provided that America is not attacked first).

In 1978 Senator Barry M. Goldwater, a promising presidential candidate in 1964, made some highly relevant remarks. He "supposed" that Jimmy Carter had promised during the campaign of 1976 to cancel the B1 bomber, but the Senator quickly added that he did not "think much of a president who puts his campaign promises ahead of the welfare of the government."

## VI

I must confess that I deliberately and undiplomatically opened the door for ambiguity in choosing the titles of my two Wilson books: **Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace** and **Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal**. My purpose was to pique curiosity and invite readership, much as a preacher posts a sensational title for his sermon in the hope of luring sinners in off the street. For this "debasement" of scholarship I was personally scolded by one of the pro-Creel historian-propagandists of the Old Guard. He thought I was "wrong as hell."

A number of scholarly reviewers complained that I was "too critical" of Wilson, although I do not know at what point "critical" ever becomes "too critical." An elderly woman in Massachusetts wrote me saying, "Young man, I wish you were here so I could slap your face." I am happy to say that much of my revisionism of the Wilson era has been accepted



as valid by a subsequent generation of scholars, although a recent reviewer of another book wrote of my continuing "vendetta" against Wilson.

The word "betrayal" has a number of connotations, and one of the less common ones is "to disappoint the hopes and expectations of." Beard and other isolationists naturally seized upon the most pejorative connotation, though they must have known what I meant. The language of diplomacy is traditionally understatement, such as "grave consequences," which is a veiled way of saying a short and ugly word, "war." On the other hand, carefully constructed ambiguities are often inserted into treaties so that each party can interpret the pact to its own advantage, notably in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. In choosing between the diplomats' language of ambiguity and the historians' dedication to clarity, I should have opted for clarity. There is already enough confusion in the world, including the highest places, without deliberately adding to it. When the two Wilson books were published in 1947 as one volume, I quietly and diplomatically changed the title to **Wilson and the Peacemakers**.

Judgmental truth, like quicksilver, is often difficult to nail down. The historian, diplomatic or otherwise, should learn to walk warily. If his scholarly conscience tells him to be somewhat brutal, there are plenty of diplomatic qualifiers, ranging all the way from "apparently" through "ostensibly" and "probably" to "seemingly." As Oliver Cromwell wrote to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1650, "My brethren, I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible that you may be mistaken."

## Seldom-Used Sources of United States-French Relations Located in Paris

by  
Thomas D. Schoonover

(Dr. Schoonover is a member of the Department of History at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Readers will recall that another article by Professor Schoonover, "Research in the German Democratic Republic [East Germany]," appeared in the June 1979 issue of the **Newsletter**).

Paris is an enjoyable site to "have to do" research at. The trick is to prolong the research as long as possible without "wasting" time. This can be done most easily and fruitfully for students of United States—French relations by making use of several archives in Paris in addition to the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères at the Quai d'Orsay. While the Quai d'Orsay will remain basic for studying United States—French relations, researchers should not overlook useful materials at the Archives Nationales, Archives du Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances, and the Archive de l'Armée de la Mer (commonly known as the Archive de la Marine). A brief description of the useful holdings of each of these three archives will perhaps best reveal their value for U.S. foreign relations historians.

The Archives Nationales has many series of interest to students of U. S. foreign relations. The series on the Ministère du commerce et de l'industrie (F<sup>12</sup>) and Ministère de la marine (BB<sup>3</sup> and BB<sup>4</sup>; both series run until about 1870) as well as the records of private businesses (AQ) and private personnel papers (AP), contain useful materials. Other possibly useful series and their corresponding catalogues and guides should be consulted. These series are F<sup>20</sup> statistics, F<sup>23</sup> Service extraordinaires des temps de Guerre, 1915–1920, F<sup>7</sup> Police Générale, and printed materials (AD). The Archives Nationales, located in l'Hôtel du Soubise, 60 rue de Franc-Bourgeois, is open from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday, although new material will not be delivered from about 11:15 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. daily. Moreover, on Saturday only material previously ordered can be consulted. A temporary researcher's card is acquired immediately upon presentation of a passport-type photograph, a letter from your university, and the completion of a simple form.

The Archive du Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances contains the F<sup>30</sup>, B and D series. Collectively these series offer a rich useful body of records and correspondence relative to French financial and economic relations with the United States. This archive is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Ministère de l'économie et des finances has recently published a guide to its holdings, **Ministère de l'économie et des finances, Archives économiques & financières, état des fonds au 31 mars 1976** (Paris, 1977). The holdings include material on French relations with the U.S. until 1957, although special permission must be obtained to use materials after 1929. To obtain



permission to use the archives, you must present a letter from your university or a letter from the cultural attaché of the U. S. embassy. Since prior contact would probably facilitate arrangements, write to the Services des archives économiques et financières, 192 rue Saint-Honoré, 75056 Paris, France (telephone 260-33-00).

Perhaps the most easily overlooked archive for students of U. S. foreign relations is the Archive de l'Armée de la Mer (or Archive de la Marine) located in the Château Vincennes. Holding French naval ministry records for the years after 1870, the most useful series are BB<sup>4</sup>, BB<sup>7</sup> and BB<sup>8</sup> which contain French naval unit or ship commanders' reports, including enclosures (BB<sup>4</sup>), reports about and studies of foreign navies (BB<sup>7</sup>), and naval cabinet and administrative minutes or other documents (BB<sup>8</sup>). For certain types of projects, the Archives de l'Armée de la Terre and the Archives de l'Armée de l'Air, both located in Château Vincennes, could also be used. Since I did not consult either archive for my research, I can only propose that if one's project suggests possible useful material in these latter two archives he or she visit or write either, or both, at Château Vincennes. The Archive de la Marine is open from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturday and Sunday. Permission to use this archive is obtained by applying to: Directeur des archives et de la documentation, Ministère des affaires étrangères, 37, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, France.

Together these three archives offer a large body of material representing French evaluation and analysis of U. S. action and policy not only with regard to France and Europe, but with the whole world. Many of these series contain very enlightening and fruitful inter-ministerial memos, position papers, correspondence, and policy proposals, which collectively offer an opportunity to observe the way in which the French foreign ministry, naval department, commerce, finance, and other ministries, evaluated real or potential U.S. activity, and how they debated, suggested alternatives, and developed French policy in response to likely U. S. activity. In addition to very valuable historical rewards, however, these archives offer the "serious" scholar an honest excuse for remaining several additional weeks or months in Paris.

# ALVEY A. ADEE COMMENTS ON STATE DEPARTMENT BUREAUCRACY

by  
Homer L. Calkin

(In the September issue of the **Newsletter** Dr. Calkin, now retired from the Office of the Historian, Department of State, where he served as Deputy Director for Research and Reference, detailed some of the problems which the Department encountered at the turn of the century in keeping the publication of the **Foreign Relations** up to date. In light of the frequent criticism today respecting the bureaucracy in Washington, D. C., Dr. Calkin's following article concerning the trials encountered by a prominent figure in the Department of State three-quarters of a century ago should remind one of the perpetual validity of the French proverb: "Plus ca change, plus c'est la même chose").

Over a period of some fifty-five years Alvey A. Adee (1842-1924) filled a number of important roles in the State Department. He began his career in 1870 as secretary in the U. S. Legation in Madrid. After eight years Secretary of State William M. Evarts appointed Adee as chief of the Diplomatic Bureau where he was in charge of correspondence with the legations. In 1882 he was promoted to Third Assistant Secretary and in 1886 to Second Assistant Secretary.

Adee was extremely conscientious and devoted long hours to his work. To cope with the immensities of the job he brought a cot to the office and sometimes remained there day and night. One writer has said that he "was human enough to have a temper, as rash or stupid subordinates knew to their cost, and journalists found him a far from loquacious informant."<sup>1</sup>

William Roscoe Thayer summed up the importance of Adee in this manner; "Presidents ignorant of diplomacy and international law felt reasonably safe in appointing as their chief secretaries gentlemen as ignorant as themselves because they knew Adee was there to guard against blunders. He was the master of both the language and the practices of diplomacy."<sup>2</sup>

When John M. Hay became Secretary of State in 1899, it was natural that he too would rely upon Adee a great deal. They had served together in the legation in Spain and had been literary collaborators.

Secretary Hay spent much of each summer, usually through September, at Newbury, New Hampshire. While he was away, Adee wrote frequently to keep him informed of foreign policy developments in such areas as Chinese neutrality during the Russo-Japanese War, Romanian treatments of Jews, the Panama Canal Treaty with Colombia, U. S. troops in Cuba, the visits of President Theodore Roosevelt who came over to the Department from the White House, and other matters about which he felt Hay should know.

Adee sometimes interjected his own views regarding these matters. For instance, in 1901 he was concerned about the protection of the canal across Panama if it were to be built. His comments were not unlike those of some people today who have been reacting to the new treaty



with Panama.

I have always thought that the greatest danger in the canal may lie in its attempted seizure or destruction by Central American insurgents. This we should guard against.

Suppose the canal had been built, and working, in April, 1898 when we went to war with Spain, would not Spain have bribed or stirred up her Cent. Am. sympathizers to blow up a lock or otherwise obstruct the canal? The same thing might happen should we ever get in a squabble with Venezuela or Colombia.<sup>3</sup>

Adee was faced with many problems which present-day government officials probably think are largely endemic of the 1970s. These would include the burden of excessive paperwork, the long hours to be spent in the office, unwelcome callers, the persistence of reporters, and staff problems. Alvey A. Adee would hardly have agreed. His notes and letters to Hay from 1899 to 1905 reflect his irritation and provide a understanding of early 20th century administrative problems in the State Department.

Adee was not only an expert drafter of instructions to officers in the diplomatic service. He also reviewed all correspondence prepared in the Department before it was signed--much of it by him--and sent out.

In August 1902 he reported to Hay that there had been a "very heavy fall of diplomatic snow today. I have been shoveling steady and signing since 9.05. It is now 3.55, and I am not through." Then he added, "But this does not happen every day."<sup>4</sup>

Three weeks later Adee wrote that Saturday had been a "singularly placid day" after the rush of the past week. He attempted to reassure Hay that all was well in Washington:

My desk has never been heaped with go-over stuff, in fact it has been cleared at four o'clock except on two days. I mention this in order that you may not be taken with a wild fit of desire to return to Washington until after your daughter's wedding.<sup>5</sup>

On August 22, 1903, a Saturday, he wrote Hay that it had been "A peaceful but continuously busy day." As a result, he was out of breath and patience." He continued:

I call Saturday 'dusting and sweeping day' for I seem to be expected to dispose of all the cobwebby accumulations of the week, crazy letters, mortuary certificates, Armenian grandmothers and the rest of the demnition [**sic**] [damnation?] grind.<sup>6</sup>

The next month he wrote, "This has been another grasshoppery day and I am quite out of breath."<sup>7</sup>

It was no better a year later as routine office matters seemed to become even more irksome for Adee. On August 25, 1904, he told Hay he would try not to inflict "any more academic screeds" on him. He would prefer to get through the day's drudgery as early as possible, leave the office at 4:00, and paddle up the Potomac river. "Speaking of the drudgery," Adee added, "it took me 55 minutes yesterday to sign the mail, driving the pen as fast as I was able."<sup>8</sup>

At the end of that week Adee commented that these "half Saturdays

are a nuisance." William H. Michael, Chief Clerk, had sent him no mail until 12:15, "and then about two full days work. . . . There is enough on my desk to keep me until midnight, if I had any sense of public duty, but I haven't and shall break jail now after advising you and the President of the Japanese situation."<sup>9</sup>

Later in the week Adee told Hay, "I can do little these days but shovel and sign, with an hour or two of desultory talk interspersed--no time for original work."<sup>10</sup> The next week Adee had "a more irksome day than usual." It had taken one hour and 29 minutes to sign the mail, as well as "dribbles" throughout the rest of the day. In addition, "A wave of careless imbecility seems to have passed through the bureaux, and I think I must have made at least forty corrections."<sup>11</sup>

Adee commented on other practices of State Department personnel. The "occasional double-header ball-game" sometimes interfered with keeping work current. "Then the working force flees at two o'clock."<sup>12</sup>

Adee seems to suggest that there was an abuse of leave. In 1902 his messenger "had a fit two weeks ago, and is sick still, and will be for the regulation 30 days' sick-leave. When he gets on end again, he will take his 30 days well-leave. They all do it."<sup>13</sup>

Newspaper reporters seemed to be as persistent in 1903 as in 1979. At a time when the United States was considering a treaty with Colombia for the rights to construct an Isthmian Canal, Adee commented:

Nearly the whole of this blessed sun-bright day has been devoted to pouring loving words and simple into the auditory meatus of newspaper men. They particularly wish to know what I am going to do at midnight. I say I am going to bed, but that does not quiet their anxiety.<sup>14</sup>

Obviously some callers irritated Adee considerably. After Webb Hayes had been in his office, Adee concluded: "That young man should conduct his conversations with a phonograph." Several times Adee had attempted to say something, "but he cut me short at the third word and went on like a rusty corn-sheller."<sup>15</sup>

From Adee's letters one concludes that he was sometimes irritated with Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, and Herbert H.D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary. In September 1904 Adee inquired of Hay if he planned to attend a dinner for the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on October 15. "Loomis and Peirce have accepted with such alacrity that Cinderella finds herself relegated to the ash-heap as usual."<sup>16</sup>

This irritation became even more evident in another letter Adee wrote to Hay the same day. It was a "glorious day", and Adee had planned to get away from the office at three. The new Guatemalan Minister called and asked Adee to present him to Loomis. "Three o'clock came, and no Loomis. Went for Peirce to take the Guatemalan in tow. Still out at lunch. Now, 3.45 Peirce comes back. Loomis got back at 3.55. My afternoon lost--the days are too short now for a paddle on the river without an early start--which I never manage to get. Adee signed the letter "Cinderella."

Three days later he was "wearing a hole in the matting from 1.30 till 4"



while Loomis and Peirce were at lunch. "May good digestion wait on appetite, and Adee on both."<sup>18</sup>

The letters to Hay tell us much about Adee. At one time he was "chipper as a mud-lark."<sup>19</sup> At another his mind was "black and blue all over" from a "peculiarly hard week."<sup>20</sup> When he returned from a trip in 1903 which had done him "no end of good," Adee felt "well and strong, although somewhat collar-galled in getting into harness again."<sup>21</sup> Not only did he enjoy paddling on the Potomac, but he looked forward to getting away from the city to his melons and tomatoes.<sup>22</sup>

Adee addressed his letters to "My dear Hay." They were usually signed "Always faithfully yours," but sometimes "That's all for today, Lovingly, Adee." Many times Adee preferred to shoulder the responsibility for the Department "rather than interfere with your [Hay's] placid contemplation of Sunapee."<sup>23</sup>

Adee's career in the State Department covered nearly 55 years. Throughout most of this he drafted and reviewed correspondence. He also added his comments in red ink to many of the despatches and other correspondence received in the Department. Adee was at his desk until a week before his death on July 5, 1924.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Article on Alvey A. Adee, **Dictionary of American Biography**, 20 Vols. (New York, 1928-1936), I, 106.

<sup>2</sup> William Roscoe Thayer, **The Life and Letters of John Hay**, 2 Vols. (New York, 1915), II, 187.

<sup>3</sup> Alvey A. Adee to John Hay, April 8, 1991. John Hay Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>4</sup> Adee to Hay, Aug. 27, 1902.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 15, 1902.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 22, 1903.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 18, 1903.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 25, 1904.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 27, 1904.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 29, 1904.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 2, 1904.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 16, 1899.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 4, 1900

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 21, 1903.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 2, 1904

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 27, 1904.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept. 30, 1904.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 17, 1903.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, Oct. 5, 1901.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, July 8, 1903.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 26, 1902.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug., 9, 1900.

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## TWO REJOINDERS

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22, October 1979

Professor Nolan Fowler, Editor  
The SHAFR **Newsletter**

As a longtime member of SHAFR and as an historian with an interest in US-LA relations that extends over many years, I must protest the publication in the September **Newsletter** of the article entitled "Research Experiences in Chile" [by Joyce S. Goldberg].

I suppose it was inserted as comic relief from the sober articles on the state of the **Foreign Relations** series. The comedy, of course, was at the expense of the Chileans, and it has probably confirmed in their minds, as well as in the minds of many Latin Americans, their long-held belief that we lack such basic qualifications as sensitivity, tact, and empathy that are so essential for mutual respect and understanding.

Evidence to support their contention has recently been forthcoming from some Washington officials, but one would have hoped that diplomatic historians (including one researching an incident where misunderstandings on both sides were so apparent) would have known better.

Yours truly,  
Mary P. Chapman  
(Retired State Department historian)

\* \* \* \* \*

November 16, 1979

To the Editor, **Newsletter** of SHAFR:

I respond to the piece by Joyce S. Goldberg on her research experiences in Chile which you published in your issue of September, 1979. If Ms. Goldberg developed her sense of humor through these experiences, I am sure the Chileans did too and in added measure in order to put up with her. Historians always study people of the past who are, therefore, different from us. If Ms. Goldberg has so little ability to understand people that are not just like her, one can only wonder what sort of history she writes or why she bothers. Her attribution of the problems she encountered to the quaint "Latin" culture suggests that, although she spent fifteen months in Chile, she never thought through the historical reasons for the differences in present institutions between Chile and the United States. Ms. Goldberg wanted to tear through the library, note-cards in hand, in pursuit of a topic Chileans did not consider important; perhaps, if she had read some of the books she so speedily discarded as irrelevant she would have learned a good deal more and perhaps even discovered the value of this "different kind of history."

Culture shock is experienced by us all, but surely by now we would have learned to avoid the image of the Ugly American. Ms. Goldberg had opportunities that are the stuff of high adventure but all she did was bewail the dust. She was allowed into remote attics, behind locked



rooms, and to uncatalogued materials, but whines about inaccessibility. Americans as a rule speak no foreign tongue, but she complains that Chileans mispronounced her name. She concludes with patronizing words, but denies Chileans what all human relationships require: the effort to understand.

Sincerely yours,  
Richard Graham  
Professor of history  
University of Texas at Austin

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### VALE ATQUE AVE!

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(At this junction in the history of our Society when the Office of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer has just changed hands it would seem to be the part of wisdom to indicate some of the manifold responsibilities resting in the holders of this position, to show what the post has meant in the growth of the Society over the last decade, and to take a glimpse at the position's future).

Call the position what you will--Executive Director (AHA), Executive Secretary (OAH), Business Manager (Phi Alpha Theta), Secretary-Treasurer (SHA) or in the case of SHAFR, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer--the fact remains that it is by all odds the most important one in any scholarly organization. Presidents, vice presidents, members of councils, even editors (!) come and go, but this officer remains. The executive office provides a continuity not true of any other functionary. By virtue of continuity and the fact that he is always at the center of the action, the head of the executive office knows more about the organization than any other individual. To cite the old quip, "He knows where all the bodies are buried." What does the organization's constitution say about some projected move? **He** knows, because he alone of all the members has copies of that document, refers to it frequently, and is quite conversant with it. What did the council decide upon a particular topic last year--or three years ago? **He** can tell, because he takes the minutes at all official gatherings and keeps a file of them. Can the society or association afford a particular venture? **He** will flash the green, red, or cautionary light since he alone knows intimately the state of the body's finances.

Every council gets euphoric at times and creates scads of ad hoc committees, passes resolutions by the dozen, and decides that letters of demand or protest should be dispatched to this or that governmental official. When all the tumult and shouting is over, it is the executive officer who has to pick up all the pieces and make sense of them. He has to keep in touch with all those ad hoc committees (not to mention all of the permanent ones), and perhaps do some gentle prodding now and then in order to get action. The reports of all such bodies find their way

eventually to his office for safekeeping and possible action. It is also his task to dispatch all those resolutions to their intended receivers and carefully file all replies. And he must compose the letters which go to all those officials who range from a lowly alderman to the office of the presidency itself.

He briefs all new presidents concerning their responsibilities. At all council meetings he is the "resource person", providing information, refreshing memories, issuing caveats, giving forecasts, suggesting alternatives, etc.

He notifies all members of the impending payment of dues. When the said dues do not arrive it is his pleasant duty to write tactful reminders. In the course of the year he will get some nasty letters from irate members who have moved once or twice in the annum but have never bothered to notify the executive office. (Among other abilities which some members expect executive directors to have is that of mind reading!)

He plays an integral role in all gatherings of the members, whether in conjunction with another society or upon their own. He alerts members to these meetings and sends programs of the gatherings. He usually arranges for the rooms wherein to hold the banquet, council meeting, and reception. He notifies all officials of business convocations and indicates the topics to be discussed by forwarding an agenda in advance.

All scholarly bodies in the course of time receive special funds to finance this or that undertaking. (In order to handle these funds, as well as the general finances, he must be bonded). He must superintend the investment or re-investment of these monies, keep an annual record of their progress (or retrogression), and write the checks to the recipients of assorted prizes, awards, and/or fellowships.

The list of tasks is endless. Can anyone in good conscience doubt the worth of such a person to any organization? And yet the fact--and pity--of it all is that such officials are usually taken for granted. Much of the time they labor in anonymity, but if something goes amiss--or is perceived as being amiss--they are sure to be the recipients of the blame.

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The new Executive Secretary-Treasurer is the third such official in SHAFR's history. Joe O'Grady (La Salle) was one of the midwives in the birth of the "baby" in 1967, and he nursed it through the swaddling clothes stage, retiring in 1974. Under the aegis of Warren F. Kuehl (Akron), ably assisted by Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State) the Society has become a full-fledged "adult." This can be evidenced by listing its major accomplishments over the last quinquennium. The membership approaches 900 and could easily reach a 1,000 within the next year. The Society sponsors both a newsletter and a journal--and both are quarterlies. (Except for the hoary, prestigious AHA the writer does not know of another organization so ambitious with its periodical publications). The organization administers a substantial and varied awards program for younger diplomatic historians. The Society is



sponsoring a revised and much enlarged edition of the long outmoded Bemis-Griffin **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States**. Lastly, the policy of holding annual, Society-wide conferences is now well-established with the sixth such meeting to be held next summer. Few, if any other, scholarly organizations have gone so far in such a short period of time.

It should be obvious to even the dullest intellect that these accomplishments were not solely the work of the Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Many hands and many minds (some of which were not even connected with the Society) have combined to produce these impressive results. But looming over all have been the contributions of the holders of this position during the last five years. Like a spider in a web (but without the destructiveness of that creature!) they have always been at the center of the Society's "doings." They have had their fingers in every pie, and often they have largely made and baked the pie. So a low, low bow to you, Messrs. Kuehl and Kaplan for your sterling services to the Society! The organization will long, long be indebted to you. You have set a high standard indeed for your successor(s).

But your immediate successor, Dr. Gary R. Hess (Bowling Green State University, Ohio) is a man with impressive credentials. Life, in the sense of academic success, began with him long before attaining the magic age of forty. (He's a prime-of-life, forty-two year old now). He gained the B.A. (1959) and M.A. (1962) at the U of Pittsburgh, and took the Ph.D. (1965) at the U of Virginia. Honors have gravitated his way like iron filings toward a magnet: Phi Beta Kappa, Woodrow Wilson fellow (1959-60), Fulbright research grant to India (1963-64), NEH summer research grant (1967), NEH Study and Research Fellowship (1978-79), and research awards from the Harry S. Truman Library Institute and the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute. He has written two books, **America Encounters India** (1971) and **Sam Higginbottom of Allahabad: Pioneer of Point Four to India** (1967), and edited another, **America and Russia: Cold War Confrontation to Coexistence** (1973). Additionally, he has penned articles for a half dozen scholarly publications. A member of the faculty at Bowling Green since 1964, he has been chairman of the Department of History since 1973.

As SHAFR moves into its second decade with a new "crew" in the key posts (Executive Secretary-Treasurer, editor of **Diplomatic History**, and editor of the **Newsletter**) what may one expect of an organization that has already set a hot pace? Forecasts are a risky business (in Biblical days prophets were often stoned and killed!), but they are necessary. If "prophecy" is too strong a term in some areas, perhaps "desiderata" would be better. What projects, then, would it be well for the Society to initiate or do over the next decade?

The membership total will surely soon be in four figures, and should surge well above that number. But SHAFR is still overwhelmingly a provincial organization. Except for some five dozen persons its members are Americans who must inescapably view foreign affairs



predominantly from the U.S. standpoint. (Even among those five dozen foreign members are many from America who are teaching abroad, or they are foreigners who were trained in the U.S., thus acquiring the American viewpoint and values). The Society needs both an increase in numbers and diversity with its foreign membership. At present, the whole, vast continent of Africa doesn't number a single SHAFR member, and equally vast Latin America has only two. Mighty, mainland Asia likewise has but two members. Every fourth year, at least, it would be good if SHAFR's annual convention were given over largely to papers by foreign scholars upon American diplomatic relations, said scholars aided by travel grants from the Society and other bodies.

SHAFR is still mostly a body whose members teach and write diplomatic history in the time-honored fashion. The Society should--must--raid every college of business in this land as well as every school of agriculture for members! Actually what is more important in the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs than the economic angle? The foreign chancelleries of the world are increasingly obsessed with the twin problems of energy and food, and diplomatic history is just being an ostrich discipline if such important areas are neglected.

Like it or not, but military affairs bulks large in the national and international scheme of things. That being true, SHAFR needs--and must have--far more military-diplomatic historians upon its roster than it now has. It is inconceivable but true, for example, that an institution whose products have played such an overwhelming role in U.S. international relations, the U.S. Military Academy, does not have a single member of its staff who is a member of SHAFR!

The Society must become increasingly concerned with social-diplomatic relations, and should recruit members from that field. One may turn his/her olfactory appendage straight up in the air at the idea, but the fact remains that international sports competitions, to take one example, are not purely social gatherings. They are a part of the diplomacy of many, perhaps most, nations. Does one believe for one moment that the Soviet Union is hosting the Olympic Games next year solely upon the basis of "sports for sports sake?" The Soviet Union, as a part of its diplomacy, sends its famed Bolshoi ballet company abroad and when a member defects it is an international incident. And so on and on.

SHAFR has made a most commendable beginning by sponsoring the revision and publication of the Bemis-Griffin **Guide**. But the Society must further other publications in a field that has so many needs. What, for instance, about a Dictionary of American Diplomatic Biography (short lives of Americans who have served abroad in the diplomatic field), or, preferably, a Dictionary of Foreign Diplomatic Biography (brief biographies of foreign envoys who have served in the U.S.)?

SHAFR's present endowment would be virtually non-existent save for the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath. But if the dues of members, especially those for students and others at the lower economic level, are to be kept relatively low, and if the Society is to support some of the projects mentioned above (or others), then funds from



other sources, private, corporate, and governmental, must be found. Nothing has been done along this line. For SHAFR to prosper and to fulfill its obligations, this objective--securing additional funds--should have top priority.

It has well been said that anyone, even fools, can prophesy and give advice. The writer has done both. Whether the advice is good or not, and whether it will be accepted or rejected in toto or in part, only time can tell. But it will be a pity indeed if SHAFR after such a brilliant start should be content to rest upon its laurels. That road leads to eventual extinction.

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## THE ALVIN M. BENTLEY FOUNDATION

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(Many, maybe most, of the members of SHAFR are aware that the Society is sponsoring a revision of the Bemis-Griffin **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States**, published originally in 1935. But the project has been an expensive one. The NEH initially supplied \$45,000 for the work. In order, though, for the cost of the finished opus to be kept relatively low, it was necessary that it be printed directly from computerized tapes or discs instead of resorting to the standard typesetting process. To do this, an extra \$10,000 would be required. NEH agreed to supply \$5,000 if a matching sum were made available from another source. At this critical juncture, Dr. Paul A. Varg, current president of our Society and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in Detroit--an affiliate of the Council of Foreign Relations--, contacted Mark C. Stevens, president of the Alvin M. Bentley Foundation of Michigan. The response was a generous one, the full \$5,000 being granted. That sum with the matching amount from NEH removed the last financial roadblock to the publication of the revised **Guide**. Following is a summary of the individual's life for whom the Foundation is named).

Alvin M. Bentley was born in Portland, Maine, in 1918. His father died in the trenches of France from influenza only one week after the proclamation of the armistice in World War I. Young Bentley was educated at Southern Pines (N.C.) H.S., Asheville (N.C.) Prep School, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1940. He attended Turner's Diplomatic School, Washington, D.C., in order to qualify for the U.S. diplomatic service. He entered the Department of State as a Foreign Service Officer, and served, in succession, at Mexico City, Bogota, Budapest, and Rome. He resigned in 1950. Became vice president of the Lake Huron Broadcasting Co., Saginaw, Michigan, and

director of the Mitchell-Bentley Corp. Elected as a Republican to the 83rd and to the three succeeding Congresses (1953-1961). He was one of five Congressmen wounded on the floor of the House, March 1, 1954, when Puerto Rican nationalists opened fire from the gallery. Subsequently he served as a delegate to the (a) First German-American Conference at Bad Godesberg, Germany, (b) Eighth Pan-American Highway Congress at Bogota, Colombia, and (c) Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1964. He died in 1969 of long-lasting complications believed to have stemmed from an obscure infection contracted upon his diplomatic tour of duty in Colombia in the Forties. He was survived by five children and his widow, the former Arvella Duescher.

Mr. Bentley was a well-read and well-informed man, and took a great interest in public education. The foundation which bears his name was established in 1961 and was funded almost entirely by him. His practice of giving to deserving individuals and organizations has been continued by his widow who, among other contributions, has donated her husband's considerable historical library to the University of Michigan.

Mr. Bentley served a decade in the U.S. diplomatic service and was much interested in the nation's foreign affairs. It seems eminently fitting, therefore, that funds from his foundation, long after his death, should go to further a project which will be of inestimable help to the diplomatic historians of this land.



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## WANTED: AN EDITOR FOR SHAFR'S **ROSTER AND RESEARCH LIST**

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Every other year SHAFR issues to all members a roster of its membership, combined with a list of the members' current research topics, classified by subject. In alternate years a brief supplement is issued. The last **Roster and Research List** appeared in December, 1978; another will be due in December, 1980. Dr. Warren F. Kimball (Rutgers University, Newark) who has ably served as editor of the **List** for the last ten years, has notified SHAFR that he would like to be relieved of the post at the beginning of 1980.

According to Kimball, material costs for producing the **Roster and Research List**, together with mailing expenses, have been borne by Rutgers University, which has also furnished a work-study student as assistant. The production costs in 1978 for an issue of one thousand copies, were \$613.22 (stencils, ink, paper, and envelopes). Expenses for the off-year supplement he estimated at \$250-300. A work-study student was assigned to Kimball for fifteen hours a week; he estimated that less time was required for the off-year supplement. Access to a computer which could digest, store, and reproduce the data would, of course, greatly facilitate preparation of the **List**, but is not a prerequisite for the position.

SHAFR welcomes applications for the post of editor of the **Roster and Research List**. Any member who feels that he/she has the qualifications for the position and who has the requisite backing from his/her institution should contact at once the chairman of the committee charged with finding a replacement for this office -- Dr. David M. Pletcher, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

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## PERSONALS

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During the current academic year Gary B. Ostrower (Alfred) and Martin J. Sherwin (Princeton) are visiting professors at the U of Pennsylvania.

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In the last issue of the **Newsletter** mention was made of two papers which Raymond O'Connor (U of Miami, Florida) delivered during a symposium upon the American presidency, held at the U of Queensland in Australia last summer. We learned later that Professor O'Connor also delivered lectures at universities in Perth, Melbourne, and Sydney while in the Land Down Under.

Dr. O'Connor has elected to take an early retirement, effective May, 1980. His address after that date will be 212 Claudius Drive, Aptos, California 95003.

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James I. Matray, formerly at California State College (Bakersfield), is

at the U of Texas (Arlington) upon a one-year appointment. He replaces Glenn A. May who has received a Fulbright award to the Philippines where he is teaching and doing research this academic year.

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Frank W. Abbott was promoted to the rank of associate professor of history and was made chairman of the Division of Social Sciences at the U of Houston Downtown College in 1978.

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Dennis O'Brien who was formerly at Sacramento State College, California is now with the Office of International Affairs, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

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Some way, somehow, the following piece of sad information eluded our "net" until quite recently: SHAFR member, John G. Reid, who lived at College Park, MD., died on November 7, 1977.

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The project for publishing the papers of the late General George C. Marshall is dominated by members of SHAFR. Editor of the papers is Larry L. Bland. Members of the Advisory Committee include Forrest C. Pogue, who has done three volumes on the life of the general-statesman with a fourth to come; Maurice Matloff, chief of military history, U.S. Army; Richardson Dougall, a recent retiree from the post of deputy director, Historical Office, Department of State; and Fred L. Hadsel, director of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation.

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John E. Wiltz (Indiana) is a Fulbright lecturer in Austria during the 1979-80 academic year.

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The Lyndon B. Johnson Library is sponsoring a volume of essays on sources for the study of the Johnson administration. It will be edited by Robert A. Divine (U of Texas at Austin and former president of SHAFR). The essays will cover both domestic and foreign policy during the Johnson presidency; they will examine the existing literature on each topic and discuss the nature of the materials open for research at the Library; and they will offer suggestions for future scholarly exploration. Two aspects of foreign policy in this era will be handled by members of SHAFR. George C. Herring (Kentucky) will tackle the Vietnam imbroglio, while Walter F. La Feber (Cornell) will have Latin American policy as his province.

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"Soldiers and Civilians: The United States Army and the American People" was the topic for discussion at the 19th National Archives Conference in Washington, D.C., May 17-18. In addition to the Archives, the conference was also sponsored by the American Military Institute, the Center for Military History in the Department of the Army, and the U.S. Commission on Military History. Prominent among the panelists for the occasion was Russell F. Weigley (Temple).

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Among the 111 individuals who became members of the George C. Marshall Associates in the fiscal year July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979 was



Forrest C. Pogue, famed biographer of the late general. The program is open to persons who donate a minimum of \$1,000.00 to it.

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Members of SHAFR have done well for themselves recently in obtaining grants for research at the presidential libraries. Doctoral candidate, Raymond J. Raymond (Kansas), received an award to work at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Brian L. Villa (U of Ottawa, Canada) secured a post-doctoral stipend to work in the same library.

Among those scholars who received grants to work at the Harry S. Truman Library Institute were the following: Thomas M. Leonard (North Florida), Eduard M. Mark (Connecticut), Thomas J. Noer (Carthage College), Miriam J. Haron (Manhattan), Stephen E. Pelz (Massachusetts), Raymond J. Raymond (Kansas), and Paula L. Scalingi (Mary Washington). Pelz, it should be added, also obtained a grant for research at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library.

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

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(Please limit abstracts to a total of twenty (20) lines of **Newsletter** space. The overriding problems 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).

Frank W. Abbott (University of Houston Downtown College), "The Texas Press and the Covenant," **Red River Valley Historical Review**, IV, 1 (Winter, 1979), 32-41. By examining the content of six Texas newspapers during the formulation of the covenant for the League of Nations, Abbott argues that the newspapers provided a full coverage of the negotiations. Stories filed by overseas correspondents presented an essentially favorable picture of both Wilson and the League concept. Editorial reaction was classified into two groups: nationalist/unilateralist opposition to American involvement in the League, and to support stemming from internationalism or pro-Democratic politics.

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Jonathan Goldstein (author, **Philadelphia and the China Trade**)

[1978]), "Resources on Early Sino-American Relations in Philadelphia's Stephen Girard Collection and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." Paper presented as part of a panel on "Archival and Library Resources on East Asia within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" at annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region/Association for Asian Studies, Clarion State College, Clarion, Pa., October 28, 1979.

The extensive records and memorabilia of American merchants who pioneered the early relations between the United States and China remain a largely untapped source of information for scholars interested in Sino-American relations before 1844. Two such collections exist in Philadelphia. The Stephen Girard Collection, administered by Girard College, contains the complete merchantile correspondence of Philadelphia China trader Stephen Girard (1750-1831), as well as artifacts of the China commerce, such as Stephen's monogrammed Cantonese punchbowls and Chinese-made portraits of his Cantonese business associates. Microfilmed and indexed copies of the correspondence are available for public use at the American Philosophical Society Library, located in downtown Philadelphia opposite Independence Hall. A second source of untapped scholarly riches, also in the downtown area, is the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Its Manuscript Library has indexed and unindexed collections of major Philadelphia China trade families other than Girard. These records, like the Girard papers, span the Revolutionary and Early National Periods. The Historical Society also owns a Chinese fan bearing the only known portrait of the first U. S. ship to reach China: Robert Morris' **Empress of China**, 1784; and a custom-made Chinese Export Porcelain punchbowl bearing motifs of the patriotic order "Society of the Cincinnati." Artifacts of the China trade can be used concurrently with documents to answer questions of social history, such as how early Americans used and appraised Chinese material culture.

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Gregg F. Herken (Yale), " 'Stubborn, Obstinate, and They Don't Scare!: The Russians, the Bomb, and James F. Byrnes.'" Paper read at the symposium on James F. Byrnes, Institute of International Affairs, University of South Carolina, November, 1979. Secretary of State James Brynes left a confusing legacy in history as both an internationalist and a cold warrior. In fact, Byrnes at various times fit both roles. It was, in part, his early experience with the atomic bomb and the Russians that shaped and changed his approach to diplomacy in the Cold War. Thus he had initially hoped that the bomb might make the Russians "more manageable" in negotiations--a notion quickly dispelled by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov during the first postwar meeting of the two men at the London Council of Foreign Ministers in October, 1945. London witnessed the practice of atomic diplomacy in reverse, in that Molotov there convinced Byrnes the atomic bomb was not the hoped-for "winning weapon" of American diplomacy, but a dud--and even a liability--as the chief obstacle to improved Soviet-American relations. Unable to use the bomb at London in the guise of a threat, Byrnes hoped



that the promise he made to share basic information on atomic energy with the Russians at the December 1945 Moscow Council of Foreign Ministers might be more effective in promoting a thaw of the Cold War. His proposal was accepted by the Russians, but Byrnes returned to Washington to find the agreement repudiated by Truman and conservatives in the Senate. Subsequently, he abandoned the bomb as an instrument of diplomacy, and became a cold warrior on the subject of Russia for the remainder of his time in office.

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Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State), "The American Revolution in an International Perspective: Views from Bicentennial Symposia," **International History Review**, 1, 2 (July, 1979), 408-426. The writer of this article examined four symposia, held from 1975 to 1978, on the subject of the diplomatic relations between Revolutionary America and European countries with the objective of learning what they disclose about the present as well as of the past. No significant new interpretations were encountered which might overturn older views. Most evident was the absence of blatant partisanship in almost all of the papers. There was an air of detachment and a sense of balance in the articles. Conventional nationalism was less in evidence than was the case in the centennial observance or even in the contributions of the 1920s and 1930s when nationalistic historians predominated.

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Lawrence S. Laplan (Kent State) chaired a panel at the Fifth Annual Conference of SHAFR, Lawrence, Kansas, August, 1979 whose title was: "Is Tom Bailey the Only Way to Go? The Teaching of American Diplomatic History." There were five panelists and each gave prepared remarks. Those of Professor Warren Kimball, Rutgers University at Newark, were delivered by Professor George Herring from the University of Kentucky. Professor Kimball, in analyzing American diplomatic history textbooks, spent a good deal of time in setting forth the reasons for the success of Thomas A. Bailey's very popular work. Professor Kimball also expressed some concern, especially since more and more diplomatic historians are using textbooks, that the latter be kept up to date. Professor Herring talked about the difficulty of introducing balanced viewpoints in the teaching of diplomatic history, noting especially that this had become a major problem with the seeming reluctance of present-day students to read as much as previous ones had read. Professor Herring stated that it was very important for all diplomatic historians to present courses which are as broadly-based as possible. Professor Lee Makela of Cleveland State University talked about the uses of role-playing as a teaching device, concentrating on the Senate investigation into the fall of China as an example. Makela pointed out the strengths and weaknesses of role-playing and then described his exercise on the fall of China in some detail. He asserted that there were many different roles in that exercise in terms of sophistication, and also affirmed that role-playing required a



great deal of preparation, which in some ways, was comparable to writing papers. Professor Stephen Schoenherr from the University of San Diego discussed audio-visual aids that can be used in teaching diplomatic history and passed out multi-media bibliographies, as well as an annotated listing of audio-visual resources on the teaching of U.S. diplomatic history. Finally, Professor William Stueck of Syracuse University spoke about testing and class assignments in the teaching of American diplomatic history. Professor Stueck also summarized and commented upon a survey relative to the teaching of U. S. diplomatic history which he had conducted among the members of SHAFR earlier in the year. (Each individual attending the conference received a copy of this survey in his/her registration material). In closing, he depicted his experiences with, and gave his preferences for, testing and class assignments, stressing the importance of requiring students to know factual knowledge as well as the general content. A lively discussion followed with comments and questions being raised of each of the panelists.

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James I. Matray (The University of Texas at Arlington), "Truman's Plan for Victory: National Self-Determination and the Thirty-Eighth Parallel Decision in Korea," **The Journal of American History**, LXVI, 2 (September, 1979), 314-333. This article demonstrates that Truman's decision to send combat forces across the 38th parallel in October, 1950, was the direct outgrowth of past American policy in Korea. Since World War II, the United States had resorted to various strategies, including containment, in an effort to create an independent, united, and western-oriented Korea that would possess a democratic government. The Communist regime in North Korea, Truman believed, had denied the right of national self-determination to half the nation and prevented the realization of American aims. North Korea's invasion convinced Truman's leading diplomatic advisors that a united Korea could choose the American model for economic and political development only after the military destruction of the northern regime. At least one month before MacArthur's landing at Inchon, the administration decided to pursue forcible reunification, but it did not consider the operation aggressive. For Truman, once all Koreans appeared to enjoy freedom of choice they could reject communism and thereby inflict a momentous defeat on the strategy of Soviet expansionism.

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Robert L. Messer (U of Illinois at Chicago Circle), " 'Et tu Brute:' James Byrnes, Harry Truman, and the Origins of the Cold War." Paper presented at a symposium, titled "James F. Byrnes and the Origins of the Cold War," sponsored by the Institute of International Studies at the U of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., November, 1979. The influence of the Truman-Byrnes relationship on the origins of the Cold War has been obscured by the personal-political hostility between the two men that first surfaced in the McCarthy era. This paper reconstructs the



contemporary Truman-Byrnes partnership as president and secretary of state to demonstrate that it was tenuous at the outset, beset by personal ambitions, domestic political considerations and most of all founded on Truman's mistaken perception of Byrnes as a vital link with, and unique interpreter of, Roosevelt's wartime diplomacy. By early 1946 Byrnes' original credentials as Truman's "assistant president" had been invalidated. Byrnes secretly resigned and publicly joined the Cold War consensus.

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Gary B. Ostrower (Alfred University/University of Pennsylvania), "Henry L. Stimson and the League," **The Historian**, XLI, 3 (May, 1979), 467-482. Although Stimson is generally considered to be among the most important advocates of collective security during the interwar period, his record as Secretary of State does not support his reputation. His policy toward the League during the Manchurian Crisis reveals inconsistent cooperation with Geneva and serious confusion about the meaning of collective security. Stimson would later claim that the difficulties besetting United States-League cooperation resulted from the fears of an isolationist public, the duplicity of the British foreign office, and the pacifism of President Hoover. There is truth to his defense. Nevertheless, he--and his defenders--understated his own ambivalence toward the League, overstated the constraints of public opinion, and ignored the fact that his refusal to promise cooperation in advance guaranteed that (because the League **could** not act without such a promise) the League would remain impotent.

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Eugen P. Trani (Nebraska) presided at a session of the Fifth Annual Conference of SHAFR, Lawrence, Kansas, August, titled "Continental Expansion; The American Indian and International Law." The first paper, "The Permanent Indian Frontier: Shift to Wardship Status, 1830-1860," was presented by Professor Rita Napier from the University of Kansas. Professor Napier noted that United States-Indian relations are usually not dealt with in the teaching of U.S. foreign relations. Yet, the working out of relations between the United States and the Indian nations was a major preoccupation of the American government in the first half of the nineteenth century. Indeed, territorial expansionism which is generally reported to have occurred only in the periods surrounding the Mexican War and the Spanish-American War was a major facet of the relationship between the United States and the Indians. She described in some detail the mechanism by which the United States government brought the Indian tribes under control. Professor John Wunder of Texas Tech University spoke on "The Resolution of 1871: An End to Pretense?" and analyzed the political and legislative events leading up to the provision in the Indian Appropriations Act of 1871 which declared that no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States would henceforth be recognized as an independent nation and that no further treaties would be signed with the Indians. Wunder's paper reviewed to a considerable degree the background to the 1871 action, outlining the way Indians had

historically been dealt with in the United States, and contending that the action of 1871 was a major departure in United States-Indian relations with far-reaching consequences.

Professor Thomas Buckley from the University of Tulsa commented on both papers. In a fairly detailed analysis of each paper, Buckley noted that both would benefit from comparisons between the way the United States dealt with Indians and the manner in which other nations have handled indigenous peoples. The examples of Australia and some of the European countries were brought to mind. Buckley also made the point that perhaps the most significant aspect of Napier's paper was the recurring imperialism on the part of the United States throughout the nineteenth century in dealing with the Indians. He thought that Professor Napier could probably explore that part of her research with a good deal of profit. The general discussion that followed Professor Buckley's comments centered on the assertion that American-Indian relations should be taught as a part of the United States diplomatic history, since they did indeed consume a respectable portion of the time and effort devoted by the U.S. Government to foreign affairs in the nineteenth century.

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### Publications in U.S. Diplomacy by Members of SHAFR

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Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford, emeritus in history), **A Diplomatic History of the American People**. Tenth ed. 1979. Prentice-Hall, \$19.95.

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Robert A. Divine (Texas-Austin, and ex-president of SHAFR), **The Reluctant Belligerent: American Entry into World War II**. Second ed. 1979. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Pb. \$6.95.

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Robert A. Divine (Texas-Austin), **Since 1945: Politics and Diplomacy in Recent American History**. Second ed. 1979. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Pb. \$7.95.

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Norman A. Graebner (Virginia, and former president of SHAFR), **The Age of Global Power: The United States since 1939**. 1979. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Pb. \$7.95.

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George C. Herring (Kentucky), **America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975**. 1979. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Pb. \$6.95; cl. \$12.95.

\* \* \* \* \*

Raymond G. O'Connor (U of Miami, Florida), author and editor, **War, Diplomacy and History: Papers and Reviews**. 1979. University Press of America. \$11.00.



Gary B. Ostrower (Alfred/Pennsylvania), **Collective Insecurity: The United States and the League of Nations during the Early Thirties.** 1979 Bucknell University Press. \$17.50.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas G. Paterson's (Connecticut) **On Every Front: The Making of the Cold War** (1979) which was listed in the last number as being available in paperback @ \$3.95 from W.W. Norton & Co., may also be secured from that firm in a clothbound edition for \$14.95.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pat Dawson Ward (Baylor), **The Threat of Peace: James F. Byrnes and the Council of Foreign Ministers, 1945-1946.** 1979. Kent State U Press. \$12.50.

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Ralph E. Weber (Marquette, and chairman of SHAFR Membership Committee), ed., **From the Foreign Press: Two Centuries of American History.** 1979. Robert Krieger Publishing Co. Huntington, N. Y. Two vols. Vol. I (1776-1876)--pb., \$6.50. Vol. II (1876-1979)--pb., \$9.50.

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Randall B. Woods (Arkansas), **The Roosevelt Foreign-Policy Establishment and the "Good Neighbor": The United States and Argentina, 1941-1945.** 1979. Regents Press of Kansas. \$18.00.

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#### Other Publications by Members of SHAFR

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Paolo E. Coletta (U.S. Naval Academy), **Bowman Hendry McCalla; A Fighting Sailor.** 1979. University Press of America, Pb. \$10.25.

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Reinhard R. Doerries (U of Hamburg) wrote an essay titled "Zwischen Staat und Kirche: Peter Paul Cahensly und die katholischen deutschen Einwanderer in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika" ("Between State and Church: Peter Paul Cahensly and the Catholic German Immigrants to the United States") as part of a festschrift for Fritz T. Epstein. It was published under the title, **Russland-Deutschland-Amerika** in 1978 by Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden, West Germany. It retails for DM 58.00.

\* \* \* \* \*

Kenneth J. Grieb (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), **Guatemalan Caudillo: The Regime of Jorge Ubico, Guatemala-1931 to 1944.** 1979. Ohio U Press. \$16.00. The work has considerable material upon United States-Guatemala relations during this era

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Michael Grow (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and George Washington U), ed., **Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. for Latin American and Caribbean Studies.** 1979. Smithsonian Institution Press. Pb. \$7.95; cl. \$19.95. This work surveys and evaluates the extensive resources available in the Washington, D.C. area for advanced research on Latin America and the Caribbean. 346 pp.

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Fred L. Hadsel, (director of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation, Lexington, Va.) wrote the epilogue to a recent book, **U.S. Occupation in Europe after World War II**. The work, edited by Hans A. Schmitt, is obtainable from the Regents Press of Kansas for \$6.95 paper, or \$11.00 cloth.

\* \* \* \* \*

Walter F. LaFeber and Richard Polenberg (both of Cornell), **The American Century: A History of the United States since the 1890s**. 1979. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Second ed. Pb. \$13.95.

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Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin (both of the Harvard Business School), eds., **Energy Future**. 1979. Random House. \$12.95. This work has been upon the Best Seller List of the New York **Times** all fall. As a result, its editors have been frequent consultants lately at conferences of both businessmen and U.S. Government officials.



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

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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**

- |      |                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| 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).

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## **THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL LECTURE IN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY**

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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 1982 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, 1980. The Chairman of the Committee, and the person to whom nominations should be sent, is Dr. Keith L. Nelson, Department of History, University of California (Irvine), Irvine, California 92717.

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

### **AWARD WINNERS**

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



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## THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL BOOK COMPETITION FOR 1980

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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)<br>Kenneth E. Shewmaker (Dartmouth)                    |
| 1973 | John L. Gaddis (Ohio U)  |
| 1974 | Michael H. Hunt (Yale)   |
| 1975 | Frank D. McCann, Jr. (New Hampshire)<br>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

- December 28-30** The 94th annual convention of the AHA will be held in New York City with the Hilton Hotel as the headquarters. SHAFR will sponsor the following activities with all of them taking place in the headquarters hotel:
- December 27 The SHAFR Council will meet in Suite 526, 8:00 - 10:30 p.m.
- December 28 A meeting of the Board of Editors for **Diplomatic History** will be held in Suite 507, 4:00-5:00 p.m.
- December 28 A reception (cash bar) will take place in the Petite Trianon, 5:00-7:00 p.m.
- December 29 Luncheon will be served in the Rendezvous Room at 12:15 p.m. with Paul A. Varg's presidential address, "Sino-American Relations, Past and Present," as the feature of the occasion.  
With a few exceptions, the officials of SHAFR for 1980 will begin their tenure at the end of this convention.
- January 1 Membership fees of 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 (Ohio U) 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.





## BULLETINS

### I

In the recently-concluded election for officials of SHAFR, Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State, and until September Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer of SHAFR) was chosen as vice president, and Robert Dallek (UCLA) was elected to the Council. Theodore A. Wilson (Kansas) was selected for a three-year term upon the Nominations Committee, while Martin Sherwin (Princeton) was picked for a two-year term upon the same Committee. David M. Pletcher (Indiana), currently the vice president, will assume the duties of the presidency at the conclusion of the SHAFR-AHA Convention in New York City in late December.

### II

The Sixth Annual Conference of SHAFR will be held upon the campus of the University of Maryland, on Friday and Saturday, August 15-16, 1980. Scholars who wish to appear upon the program should write to Dr. Wayne S. Cole, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, outlining their proposals for individual papers, panels, or full sessions. These proposals should reach Dr. Cole not later than February 15, 1980. He will see that they are forwarded to the appropriate members of SHAFR's Program Committee.

### III

This number marks the end of Volume X of the **Newsletter**. It also signals the retirement of Nolan Fowler as editor of the publication. All future correspondence in connection with the **Newsletter** should be directed to the incoming editor, Dr. William J. Brinker, Department of History, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee 38501.



## 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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