



The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

NEWSLETTER

Volume X

Number 1

March, 1979

Page

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | James W. Cortada, Impact of Computer Technology |
| 12 | Thomas A. Bailey, The Friendly Rivals: Bemis and Bailey |
| 18 | Wm. Z. Slany, Historians in Department of State |
| 22 | Minutes of SHAFR Council |
| 27 | Reports of SHAFR Executive Secretary-Treasurer |
| 32 | Valedictory of Arnin H. Rappaport |
| 33 | Richard D. Burns, Interim Report on Guide to American Foreign Relations |
| 38 | Personals |
| 39 | Publications |
| 41 | Abstracts of Articles and Papers |
| 45 | Justice Will Out! |
| 47 | Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Awards |
| 50 | DIPLOMATIC HISTORY Acquires a New Skipper |
| 50 | Wanted: An Executive Secretary-Treasurer for SHAFR |
| 51 | SHAFR'S Calendar for 1979 |

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Founded in 1967. Chartered in 1972.

PRESIDENT: Paul A. Varg, Department of History, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

VICE-PRESIDENT: David M. Pletcher, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

JOINT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER: Lawrence S. Kaplan, Department of History, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240, and Warren F. Kuehl, Department of History, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325.

CHAIRMAN, PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Theodore A. Wilson, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

CHAIRMAN, MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: Ralph E. Weber, Department of History, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233.

CHAIRMAN, NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Paul S. Holbo, Department of History, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

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

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

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

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

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

The Impact of Computer Technology on the Research of Diplomatic History

by

James W. Cortada

(Dr. Cortada is a rarity among historians in that he is not an academician, librarian, curator, editor, or governmental employee--positions usually associated with the historical profession. He is, instead, a member of the business world, being an employee of IBM, Inc. In fact, a few years ago he participated, via an article, in the debate which was carried through several issues of the **AHA Newsletter** concerning the dearth of economic opportunities for young historians by pointing out the possibilities which existed for such scholars in the field of business. Dr. Cortada "keeps his hand in" the field of history, though, his specialty being United States-Spanish relations. Last year, for example, the Greenwood Press published his latest book, **Two Nations Over Time: Spain and the United States, 1776-1977**).

Our library shelves are groaning under the weight of an ever-expanding body of literature dealing with the subject of computers and history. Historians looking for novel topics to research are increasingly producing quantitative studies which rely heavily on computerized technology while others are writing about the lack of humanism (or increase) as a result of using computers. Yet some researchers are just simply ignoring the whole issue. Clearly the subject is one that is constantly debated and will undoubtedly continue to be discussed for a long time to come.¹ Little has been written however, concerning either the intellectual impact on diplomatic history, as a result of the introduction of computers into foreign offices, or its effects on investigations into diplomacy.²

Yet those historians who conduct research and write on diplomatic history will increasingly run across computers and their related technologies in the archives and foreign offices of the industrialized world. This phenomenon will present new challenges in terms of topics for historical investigation and in the manner in which research will be conducted. The earliest impact will be on those historians working in the field of American diplomatic history because of the way the Department of State gathers and preserves information today. Although this foreign office is a leader in using computers and is thus a clear exception to prevailing conditions, European diplomatic headquarters are also increasingly examining and implementing new procedures which will all affect historians in the future. The British and West Germans are clear examples of this new trend. Most of the changes caused by computerized technology will broaden the possibilities for diplomatic historical research and make information gathering for the historian faster and more complete as it is currently doing for most

intermediate and large government agencies and businesses. Those who do research on diplomatic affairs must, therefore, understand some of the ramifications involved insofar as they can be identified today.

Traditionally, diplomatic history has grown out of studies made of diplomatic correspondence among diplomats, political figures, other government personnel and even of leading, pertinent newspapers. The use of private papers of domestic historical figures has also proved extremely useful in identifying thoughts and positions and in recreating the flow of events. The topics one wrote on depended primarily on the kind of information such sources provided, usually resulting in narrative or descriptive history laced with little itinerate or methodical textual analysis. Besides understanding the actual statements made by historical figures, for example in recreating the chronology of events during some period of negotiations, the most complex indirect analysis of activities might simply require that the historian had always to know how long dispatches took to get from one city to another and to keep track of concurrent correspondence from third and fourth cities. The role of time in diplomacy was thereby limited to the quality and distance of roads or the speed with which ships sailed. Moreover, the number of decision makers was always small--a group at court, at the foreign office, possibly a handful of diplomats--easy enough to keep track of at all times. For many hundreds of years, therefore, the problems diplomatic historians faced were fairly uniform in theme and structure.

With the expansion of communications in the middle to late nineteenth century involving the telegraph, faster ships, better roads, mass newspaper media, and then the telephone, things sped up and consequently grew more complex. Communications between various groups not only took less time but became easier and less expensive, hence encouraging a growth in the volume of information regarding any historical topic. And all the information kept coming in at different times, regardless of the dates stamped at the top of the page! Negotiations involving larger number of nations, as well as political and bureaucratic groups not only became possible, but routine. In short, diplomatic historians had more papers and media to sift through, making their work more cumbersome and complex, if not more important.

As the twentieth century--the most documented of times ever--became older, the process of research simply became more difficult. The airplane and the telephone encouraged person-to-person oral negotiations and, therefore, resulted in less documented records of certain diplomatic actions. Yet in more mundane talks, voluminous files developed because of the ease of putting thoughts to paper through the use of dictaphones and typewriters, xerographic, photocopiers, and other recording devices. The introduction of phonograph records by World War I, then tape recordings by World War II, movies in the 1930s and video tapes in the 1950s all provided other means for preserving information about diplomacy. These devices added tools, yet also problems, for historians by making sources of data more and varied.

These advances were clearly affecting diplomats, the newspaper writers trying to keep up with them, and ultimately the historian who had to make sense of it all. Ambassadors were particularly impacted by the telephone and, more importantly by the 1950s, the radio which made it easier for foreign offices to monitor every move a diplomat made anywhere in the world, except perhaps in such far-off points as Yemen. Historians, could now see the decline of the 20th century ambassadors as the implementors of diplomacy. Their functional emasculation came simultaneously with the growth in importance of the day-to-day diplomacy of politicians and their immediate staffs. Rather than simply setting policy, they would become personally involved in the actual diplomatic functional activities. Almost every diplomatic memoir written by recent ambassadors, presidents, and prime ministers confirms these two trends, patterns which can be attributed directly to the changing nature of technology.

Particular attention must be called to the radio for these developments. Today radio communications within a diplomatic corps is practically universal with about one hundred nations. The result is more summary notes in the files and telegrams as opposed to lengthy, well-written and detailed dispatches--another change from the records of earlier times. Thus diplomatic historians had to recognize that centralized diplomacy conducted from capitals had become a greater reality than ever before. This was simply one way of reaching a bigger truth; that diplomacy had become more tightly coordinated with domestic and international events in general the evidence for which mounted with the accessibility of more and less expensive gadgets and machines.

The impact of technology also affected historians in other ways even before the arrival of computers. With the use of telegraphs and telephones, historians working on the 1930s and 1940s found that key conversations might not be fully detailed in the files. Edward R. Stettinius's papers, for instance, reflect "modern" records in that they contain numerous telephone logs. Fortunately in his case, the Secretary of State was a pack rat who kept everything he ever touched, recording much in a series of diaries. So the record of his performance as a diplomat has been easily documented.³ But what about Henry A. Kissinger who actively sought personal, oral negotiations with other foreign ministers? These records may prove to be quite different in form.

A second influence has been the occurrence of diplomatic activity in shorter periods of time. As various forms of rapid communication developed, different lengths of time were needed to convey information from one place to another, data all being used concurrently, thereby making the re-creation of a chronology of events more difficult. Third, historians had to deal with different historical situations, such as the decline in the significance of the ambassador or in the increased need to study diplomacy the way behavioral scientists or sociologists work.

Next came microfilming and xerographic devices at reasonable costs. Records were increasingly not bundled in piles with red ribbons but were microfilmed. Collections of these films could be duplicated and distributed among various libraries and historians. By the mid-1960s, a

scholar researching at the British Public Records Office could now breeze in, glance at a diplomatic file and ask that the entire collection be microfilmed for later study back in the United States. The same historian could then leave London, go to Paris, look briefly at some French diplomatic files and this time ask that they be photocopied and mailed back to his or her history department. Such developments meant less note-taking but yet also having more information next to the typewriter--so to speak--when it came time to write articles and books. Thus as time and events sped up for diplomats and archives, so too for the historian. No sooner was technology changing the historical profession than access to computers became a reality during the 1960s for diplomats, archivists, and historians of international affairs.

Today we are all familiar with the development of quantitative research as a result of using computers. Each year we see the publication of books on diplomacy and international relations growing out of computerized research. And the number of articles appearing seems endless.⁴ There is no need to review that all-too familiar situation here. What must be examined are developments in the foreign office since these have a direct impact upon the diplomatic historian of the future.

The historian studying American diplomacy in particular will be one of the first to feel the influence of computers. Today this individual can wander into the back rooms of the National Archives in Washington, D.C. to be greeted by familiar shelves of boxes containing dispatches or microfilm. Equally numerous bound volumes of manuscripts also wait patiently for reading. The same historian walking into the offices of the State Department's historians will see rows of filing cabinets with documents on the 1950s currently being used to prepare the **Foreign Relations** series. This is a comfortable scenario for all; nothing appears different. A look, however, at the movement of current information throughout the State Department, and its offices in other countries, suggests a different pattern for the historian of the future. While paper records flow in voluminous quantities between Washington and its consulates and embassies, there is now almost universal radio, telephone, and computerized telecommunications among the offices. A casual walk through many rooms at the State Department or major embassies will reveal terminals connected to the Department's computer data center in Washington.⁵ And if anything can be said with certainty about the future, it is that more such telecommunications will be installed at diplomatic centers.

The idea of moving information by computers is a simple one. The State Department has speeded up communications by having its personnel enter on TV-like screens (known as terminals, cathode ray tubes, or simply CRTs) connected to typewriter keyboards, the correspondence back and forth. This information comes into the data center over wires within the State Department, telephone lines, or by satellite, to be kept in machine-readable form. Such data can then be printed out in English when necessary or simply be flashed up on another CRT on demand. Indexing these communications takes place through programs and by personnel at each terminal according to pre-established rules set by the Department of State so that authorized

individuals can go to a CRT and call out of computer storage any required message. Thus country desk officers can come to the office in the morning, go to a CRT, see the list of messages that came in during the night, and then call up on the screen those that they wish to see. If someone wants a printed copy of a transaction from the screen, a simple command can be entered on the keyboard to trigger the printing of that message on a nearby printer no larger than a two drawer file cabinet.

The point is, much information is now being kept on magnetic tape or other storage devices rather than in the traditional form of paper dispatches, bound or boxed. The process of expanding computerized information retention systems has been silently going forward throughout the 1970s and undoubtedly will continue. New, dramatically less expensive computerized devices just being introduced by vendors will encourage foreign offices to put more information into machine-readable form because this will be less expensive and more convenient than saving data on paper.

The historian of American foreign policy and diplomacy will also be faced with the possibility that older records of the pre-computer era may eventually be preserved in machine-readable form. This is primarily due to the fact that various scanning devices are being introduced into the market place today that can read documents like a xerographic machine does with the difference that the output is not simply another copy but a transmission of what was on a sheet of paper to the computer for storage. Converting what it sees into some digitized form will allow individuals sitting at terminals elsewhere to retrieve easily and quickly the data which was first on the original sheet of paper, and make all the copies they want. With the elimination of the need to retype old documents in order to preserve them in the computer (an expensive and time-consuming process), pressure will mount to eliminate paper.

A number of considerations are involved in this trend today affecting business archives and some government depositories. First, paper records take up vast quantities of space and thus are expensive to store, requiring buildings, cabinets, fire protection, and archival clerks. Second, by the mid-1980s, storing a sheet's worth of data in machine-readable form may well be far less expensive than to preserve the same information on a piece of paper. Third, the number of people required to maintain and work with computerized files would be less than with conventional means; therefore, staffs would not have to be so large. The sheer problem of physically moving documents around is going away. Fourth, indexing and retrieval capabilities are becoming increasingly easy to develop and maintain on the computer; thus, keeping track of vast quantities of information becomes a simple process for both the technically-oriented archivist and the non-technical diplomat wishing to consult the files. Equally important, new text management programs, being sold by the major computer vendors today, require less knowledge about computerized activities on the part of users (e. g., diplomats and historians) and, if anything, this trend will continue.⁶ Thus the historian who knows nothing about computers can reasonably expect that he or she will not have to learn much about the subject in order to conduct research.⁷

The introduction of computerized record-keeping systems, already in development and use in the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, primarily in large corporations, defense agencies, and in municipal, state, and provincial governments, will prove convenient for the historian who understands its implications. Numerous efforts are already under way by each major European government to computerize its files, and eventually the archives and foreign offices will also come under the complete sway of the computer. But for the historian, many exciting implications are identifiable today.

First, scanning documents by sitting at a terminal is faster than turning pages manually and then waiting for archival clerks to bring more bound volumes. Second, printing copies of those documents which the historian wants is today easy since the command to print can be given right at the terminal. This feature would encourage the elimination of the irritating procedures one has to go through today in most European and American archives in having copies made of anything. Gone would be the limitations on the number of copies requested per day, or the need to pay for each copy as it was made. The archive of the near future, for example, could have the computer silently print on each copy the name of the agency (e. g., PRO), identifying the index and name of the owning department. There would be more time to spend on research; less would be required to do battle with bureaucrats in order to get things done. And think of not having to run around looking for a copier or change with which to feed it! On a terminal a single charge for copies could be generated at the end of the research session.

Third, indexing of all documents and information going into the computer is standard in data-processing since computers need such assistance in order to keep track of files. The elaborate indexing capabilities are available to users of computers and thus to the historian. Novitiates to the world of computers have merely to learn how a particular indexing system works at an archive, much like the card catalog system at a library in order to be able to use it effectively. The technology has advanced to the point where indexing of large quantities of data will be like having at your fingertips all the indexes of all the books in a library in one huge index. That is why today access to massive files on computers is common in many government agencies and in university and corporate data banks. These are even used by scholars who are given permission to go directly to relevant information so that effort in using them is not a difficult one.⁸ The diplomatic historian thus can be expected to enjoy the same benefits of data retrieval as diplomats do today.

More needs to be said about indexing computerized data since this feature is characteristic of all machine-readable information and is proving so useful to the historian. The technology existing today allows for indexing systems as a direct process. That is to say, for example, if you have a list of ten names (files) in an index, the ability exists for you to request the information on a person whose name is in the middle of the list and have that data brought directly to you quickly on the terminal's screen. This is as opposed to sequential indexing systems of the 1950s

and early 1960s which required the computer to read through files under the first few names before finally reaching the one you wanted. The benefit of direct accessing is that the cost of retrieving data declines sharply because the computer has to do less work to get your information. Equally important, the computer takes less time to get that data since it does not have to wade through irrelevant records to get to the desired one. With the decline in computing costs that both technological developments and direct assessing offer, the ability to store more information for less means that a historian will have greater amounts of data to work with.⁹

Indexing can be as comprehensive as any one would ever see in the back of a book and even more so. It can be by key word, name, location, country, topic (for examples, economic, political, domestic), or whatever the developer of the index wishes. And indexes can be created after the fact. For instance, you may want to tell the computer to search through an entire set of files and prepare a list of those that have a certain word within them, or are signed by a particular individual, or mention him, etc.....The indexing of the State Department is quite thorough and detailed for current information. Eventually, when the appropriate lapse of time takes place and the materials of the 1970s are opened to the historian, scholars will be able to use these indexes as conveniently as State Department personnel do today. The only serious concern remaining would be about how much of the computerized information available today will be preserved by the State Department for use by historians in the future--an issue that the profession has not yet addressed.

Another capability which will be seen increasingly in archival data banks is the global search. If someone wanted to look at any set of information which, for example, already existed in machine-readable form, and contained the words Spanish, Spain, or Madrid, programs exist today that can be told "Give me a list of every reference in the computer's files that has within it these three words." A global search is then conducted by the computer of all its records in a matter of seconds or less and a list is generated of these items with the key words. At that point the historian could decide whether to look at each record, at some, or have copies printed. Think of the hundreds of hours which could be saved by not having to page through files peripheral to one's research topic while uncovering choice pieces of useful information!

The potential of this one capability alone is that the historians could now consider examining much larger bodies of information than before, making research more definitive. For example, if an historian were writing a history of U.S.-Peruvian relations, he or she could scan the files of Colombian, Ecuadorian, Chilean, Mexican, and Central American dispatches (if they were all in the computer) to see if there was any data dealing with the question of U. S.-Peruvian relations--and do this quickly. The computer then leaves to the historian to examine in detail only those materials which relate directly to his topic. In short, the research is more comprehensive while taking less time to perform. (The negative side of this development might be that in the decades to come, professors could be expected to produce monographs every year, or sooner, for promotions. I leave to the reader to editorialize on that burdensome point!)

The possible topics for study also broaden in this kind of an environment. Quantitative topics are an obvious outgrowth of computers. It becomes less difficult, as an illustration, for a historian to study the amount of commentary on particular subjects by the entire diplomatic service over longer periods of time. To examine attitudes as expressed in dispatches in quantitative terms becomes easier since the historian no longer would have to go through multiple files by hand to document and count certain positions and prejudices. Comparing patterns of war and domestic developments juxtapositioned over internal and diplomatic events throughout hundreds of years also are plausible. Using the techniques of behavioral scientists and those of statistical analysis becomes therefore, a meaningful exercise in defining diplomatic behavior and the flow of international events. Analysis of the interaction of various groups in influencing diplomacy can be done in detail as well as in far less time with computerization than could be hoped to be done manually. Asking questions about what were the attitudes of diplomats on dozens, even hundreds of topics, or examining their backgrounds and relationships with others, much in the manner of a Harris poll, opens up new avenues of research.

The key to new types of research is to have the faculty to survey much larger bodies of knowledge and maintain control over it all within a short period of time. Achieve that flexibility with information and you have the ability then to take vast amounts of diplomatic data and correlate it to multiple national domestic events, other quantitative surveys of public opinion, economic indicators, weather conditions, studies of foreign political and diplomatic behavior, all for much more comprehensive examination of historical phenomena which take into account more than before was possible. The use of computerization can make this possible yet without the historian becoming too technically involved. Much as with the use of telephones and airplanes, which require historians to know little of their functioning and of the technology which makes them possible, so too with computers time and distance once again are shortened in as dramatic a fashion as they were for the diplomat and the historian with the introduction of radios and photocopiers.

Intellectually, problems are posed by the future role of computers in diplomacy--concerns just now being identified and pondered by diplomats and political scientists themselves. For the historian, the problem of reconstructing chronology has been mentioned. It becomes more difficult too for the diplomat who, in a similar fashion, must worry about cause and effect. Both also must track a larger number of events taking place in shorter periods of time. Things actually happen faster and with more people involved as the quality and quantity of communication are expanded. Diplomacy increasingly means activity not by single individuals but by groups of people. No longer do diplomats usually go and negotiate without having multiple consultations within a twenty-four hour period with their foreign office, larger embassy staffs, people in other departments, the press, and other interested groups. So the work of the historian becomes more complex in the same sense that it does for the diplomat. The implementation of foreign policy changes although the actual goals of diplomacy may not

from previous eras. Computer technology, however, implies by the influences it exercises on society's information and speed of communication that the way diplomacy functions and the manner in which it is described by the historian may be different than in the past.

The specifics of this change in activity and perception are difficult to document today since we are just beginning to recognize that the computer is affecting us in more different ways than forecast in the 1950s and 1960s. Consequently the whole issue of computers and diplomacy will remain a subject for speculation and debate for a long time. Suffice it to say that as a result of the ability to study more factors and greater quantities of information for each of any element, there will be new interpretations about the flow of events and probably also reaffirmations of many existing patterns of history. The experience of quantitative historical research to-date fundamentally suggests that both situations will prevail.¹⁰ Computers simply provide fine tuning capabilities to quantitative methods while offering significant improvements to qualitative analysis. The temptation, however, to argue that computerized research is offering new conclusions all the time will be great but not always justified. Thus a good grasp of the obvious fact that computers are merely tools convenient for the movement of data back and forth must never be lost sight of by either the diplomat or the historian.

Another by-product of computerized research to anticipate will be more articles on topics that were once reserved for books. It is this writer's personal feeling that historians are usually reluctant to write only articles on subjects that require as much manual research as for a book. A very popular argument that we have all heard is "If I do a book's worth of research (whatever that means), I ought to get a book out of it!" An article might simply represent a poor return on an investment of time, energy, and money. But if the amount of research on a topic is reduced in time and effort by the use of the computer, the temptation to blow the topic up from an article to a book may decline. This is only one historian's speculation about the foibles of human nature; however, in recent years we have all seen articles on subjects, researched with the aid of quantitative analysis, which might in earlier times have been turned into small monographs. The distinct possibility in this area exists and would be a welcome one, easily justifying the use of computerized research.

The physical production of historical literature itself is another area that will be impacted by the computer. The diplomatic historian writing today could, in the future, as many journalists do today, draft his or her articles and books on terminals rather than on typewriters or by hand. They could enter their sentences on the keyboards, see them on the screens, edit them, make whatever changes are necessary, and have the text either stored in the computer or printed out faster than a secretary could type. The publisher's copy editor could clean up the manuscript in the same easy way, not handling any paper physically, and then either have it printed in article or book form quickly for mass sale or leave the finished product in computerized storage to be extracted by those libraries and readers wishing to have copies of the text. In a much cruder

fashion this concept of publishing is done today by Xerox University Microfilms with dissertations, making copies only on demand. The entire process of writing to publishing via the computer does save time, manpower, and money today for newspapers and publishers. The process will simply become more widespread tomorrow.

Archives and historians have traditionally been slower to take advantage of new technologies which businesses and many government agencies have used. However, the kinds of record-keeping methods described above and the way that they are used today are common in medium to large companies throughout the Western world and are being used increasingly in much smaller organizations. Government agencies by the hundreds are relying on computerized data retrieval systems as are a growing number of university libraries, particularly for scientific, medical, legal, and administrative information. Since historians eventually claim all current activity as material for their study, it is only a question of time before they must use daily computerized technology to study subjects which today are hardly touched by computers. And it will not be long before diplomatic archives in the industrialized world will use computers as well. The conveniences on the hand and the intellectual impact on the other will be nothing less than profound for the diplomatic historian.

Thus we are left with two conclusions regarding computer technology and diplomacy. First, there is a clear and important historical impact of technology upon the practice of diplomacy. Second, there are significant implications of this technology for historians of diplomatic events, the manner of diplomacy, and perhaps even for cause and effect--actual or implied. Throughout this essay the intertwining of these two themes suggests that, in general, the role of faster communications, increased handling of information, and better control of that data by those who need to will augment the amount of variables impacting a decision and expand the amount of material historians will have to examine. Thus for both the diplomat and the historian a new era is already upon them.

NOTES

1. For two recent summaries of the role of computers and history see Robert W. Fogel, "The Limits of Quantitative Methods in History," **American Historical Review**, LXXX, #2 (April, 1975), 329-350, and Edmund A. Bowles, ed. **Computers in Humanistic Research: Readings and Perspectives** (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1967).

2. For further details see Thomas Schoonover, "How Have State Department Officials (Or Diplomatic Historians) Behaved? A View From the Computer," **SHAFR Newsletter**, VII, #3 (September, 1976), 12-18; Robert L. Beisner, "Diplomats, Diplomatic Historians, and Computers: A Note," **Ibid.**, #4 (December, 1976), 24-25.

3. Thomas M. Campbell and George C. Herring, eds., **The Diaries of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., 1943-1946** (New York, 1975).

4. David E. Long, "Quantitative Analysis and Foreign Policy Decision-Making," **Foreign Service Journal**, L, #7 (July, 1973), 10-12, 24-25; Susan D. Jones and J. David Singer, **Beyond Conjecture in International Politics: Abstracts of Data Base Research** (Ithaca, N. Y., 1972).

5. For further information see R. T. Curran, "The State Department's Revolution in Executive Management," **Foreign Service Journal**, XLIX, #10 (October, 1972), 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.

6. For details see T. A. Dolotta, et. al., **Data Processing in 1980-1985: A Study of Potential Limitations to Progress** (New York, 1976).

7. Diebold Group, Inc. "Trends in Systems Software: 1980, 1985, 1990," **Diebold Research Program Document No. T23-VIII** (New York, 1975).

8. On current data banks and their role in historical research see Robert P. Swierenga, "Computers and American History: The Impact of the 'New' Generation," **Journal of American History**, LX, #4 (March, 1974), 1045-1070. Some of the more famous data banks include those at the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Institute for Behavioral Research Data Bank at York University, Ontario, Canada, and the Latin American Data Bank at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

9. A number of publications by International Business Machines, Inc. detail the application of computers to historical research and to archives. See, for examples, **An Introduction to Information Retrieval** (White Plains, 1971), **Introduction to Computers in the Humanities** (White Plains, 1971), and **Computers in History and Political Science** (White Plains, 1972).

10. For an excellent survey see Charlotte Erickson, "Quantitative History," **American Historical Review**, LXXX, #2 (April, 1975), 351-365, and Val R. Lorwin and Jacob M. Price, eds. **The Dimensions of the Past: Materials, Problems, and Opportunities for Quantitative Work in History** (New Haven, 1972).

THE FRIENDLY RIVALS: BEMIS AND BAILEY

by

Thomas A. Bailey

(It would be hard to name a U. S. diplomatic historian who has enjoyed a reputation equal to that of Dr. Thomas A. Bailey. A long-time popular professor at Stanford University and the author of many articles and books, including his best-selling **Diplomatic History of the American People** whose genesis he details in this article, Dr. Bailey is now in retirement. Yet in that supposedly chair-rocking, pipe-smoking, yarn-spinning stage of life he sets a pace with revisions, collaborations, and articles which leaves many of his far younger colleagues gasping. He seems determined to prove the truth of the old adage that "It's better to wear out than to rust out." In view of all his other accomplishments it may be gilding the lily to mention one of which he and SHAFR are both quite proud—that he was the first president of our Society. [In the June 1975 issue of the **Newsletter** Dr. Bailey gave a humor-packed summary of his career]).

I

When I inherited a course on American diplomatic history at Stanford University in the early 1930s, we used no textbook. About 1935 I decided to write one myself, largely because I had learned from bitter experience that publishers in those depression years were reluctant to bring out documented monographs without a substantial subsidy. Determined to publish rather than perish, I planned to prepare an unconventional textbook, with a considerable number of footnotes. They would incorporate many of the findings that I had gleaned from two trips to the Washington archives. I would also reproduce information that I had been offering for several years in my class lectures.

I had made a bold beginning on this five-year plan when I was dismayed by word that Samuel Flagg Bemis was writing a two-volume opus on the same subject. Awed by his deservedly towering reputation, I nearly abandoned the project. But I finally concluded that a one volume text written by a whippersnapper in his mid-thirties would not ~~compete directly or seriously with a two-volume~~ opus produced by a prolific Nestor approaching fifty.

After I had progressed too far to back out, I met Bemis at the Chattanooga meeting of the American Historical Association late in 1935. We had a brief and friendly chat, during which he alerted me to a reference relating to a paper I had just presented at this conference—a reference that fortunately I had already consulted. In retrospect this seemed a bit patronizing, but in my youthful zeal I gratefully accepted any suggestions from this eminent scholar who that year had brought out the incomparable Bemis and Griffin **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States, 1775-1921**.

On this occasion Bemis invited me to read critically several of his manuscript chapters relating to Japanese-American relations, on which

I had published a book and several articles. In due season about one hundred pages arrived in the mail. I read them with admiration and returned them with a few minor corrections, for which Bemis expressed due thanks. My experience has been that an expert in any narrow field of history can invariably find at least a few nitpicks or other infelicities in an account of considerable length written by a generalist.

About 1938 I ventured to ask Bemis to reciprocate and read critically several early chapters of my manuscript, for I had made use of his **Jay's Treaty (1923)**, his **Pinckney's Treaty (1926)** and his **The Diplomacy of the American Revolution (1935)**. He responded affirmatively, made a few corrections, and then urged me to expand my already considerable footnotes by acknowledging more fully my indebtedness to earlier laborers in the vineyard, including himself. I accepted this suggestion with some reluctance, in part because such additions to the already numerous footnotes would delay completion of my book by perhaps six months. In any event, the employment of more detailed documentation would cause me to look more like a historian and less like a textbook hack. When I thanked Bemis for his criticisms and suggestions, I expressed some embarrassment at soliciting and accepting the help of a future competitor. He gallantly replied that, come what might, he could be counted on to be a "good sport," as indeed he proved to be.

II

When the Bemis book was published in 1936, compressed into one volume, I read it with fascination. I have always argued that Bemis was an excellent writer, though somewhat prim. Admittedly, much of my interest in his volume was sparked by my eagerness to see what the competition was doing. In 1936-1937 I was lecturing on U. S. diplomatic history at The George Washington University. I chanced to meet Bemis, invited him to lunch, and later took the liberty of presenting him with a single-page list of errata that I had recently gleaned from his book. He not only thanked me but complimented me on my growing grasp of the subject. He was usually anxious to correct errors, and for a time reputedly offered his students at Yale one dollar for each one found in his text.

Bemis was unquestionably an eminent scholar, but like the rest of us mortals he had a few failings. He was so ardent a nationalist, as his writings and lectures revealed, that some of the students at Yale used to call him "Samuel Wave-the-Flag Bemis." His **The Latin American Policy of the United States (1943)** is still the best treatment of the subject from the conservative point of view, that is, from Yankee Connecticut. Yet he angered our good neighbors below the Rio Grande by concluding that about the only time the Colossus of the North really sinned was in the Big Stick Panama affair of 1903. A long-time member of the Yale History Department once remarked to me, half in jest, "No one ever accused Bemis of having an open mind." But I must say in Bemis's defense that he was more correct than he realized when he accused the Latin Americans of "exploiting" the United States, rather than the other way around. He was thinking primarily of such black marks as the defaulted Peruvian bonds, so abundant in the

depression-ridden 1930s. Yet before Bemis died in 1973 he had lived to see the wholesale confiscation and expropriation of Yankee properties, beginning conspicuously with Castro's take of nearly two billion in the late 1950s.

III

I had only one serious criticism to make, somewhat belatedly, of the facts in Bemis's **Diplomatic History**. In 1935 I had published an article in the **American Historical Review**, based heavily on German naval records, entitled "The Sinking of the **Lusitania**." In a page-long note at the end of his own relevant chapter Bemis summarized my article, after which he threw in a number of his own convictions and conclusions. At the very end, he declared that Bailey had discussed in his article "the facts and law" involving the **Lusitania**, "although not with all the facts and suggestions in this note."

This reservation alarmed me because it meant—probably an oversight on Bemis's part—that I could be held responsible for any one or more of the so-called facts and suggestions listed above. Some of them I believed to be dead wrong. Bemis more than hinted, as have some German propagandists, that officials in the British Admiralty deliberately exposed the **Lusitania** so as to drag America into the war on their side. As partial evidence he quoted a remark of King George to Colonel House on the morning of the day the liner met her fate, "Suppose they should sink the **Lusitania** with American passengers on board....."

What are the "true" facts? First, no proof had then turned up, or has since then turned up in the declassified British archives, that the British diabolically exposed their liner.¹ Second, if Churchill and a few others in the British Admiralty had plotted deliberate exposure, the figurehead King probably would have been the last to know. Third, on May 3, 1915, the London **Times** headlined news of the warning advertisement of May 1 in the New York newspaper, adding that it probably was a German bluff. The story was read by tens of thousands of anxious Britons, including probably an apprehensive King George. Many Englishmen knew that the **Lusitania** took about a week to cross the Atlantic, and the King was probably not the only one to wonder aloud if the Germans would carry out their threat on the seventh day, as they did.

Bemis further pointed out in this curious post-chapter appendage, as I had in my article, that the British Admiralty had deliberately not provided armed escorts, although on occasion it had escorted slow merchant ships carrying horses. The Admiralty explained after the event that it simply did not have enough destroyers to go around, and that no liner capable of steaming as fast as the **Lusitania** had yet been torpedoed. Actually, the ship would have escaped if it had been steaming at high speed and zig-zagging, as ordered. The Admiralty could have added that, under international law, a passenger vessel that accepted an armed escort could be torpedoed on sight without any warning whatever.

I wrote to Bemis protesting that I would be held responsible for views that were untenable, and urging him to make the necessary corrections

in the next edition. He did not respond at all, and his provocative but unsupported allegations, reflecting discredit on me, were continued verbatim in subsequent editions.

IV

I suspect that Bemis's conspiratorial musings had grown out of the unwarned torpedoing (but not sinking) of the French-English cross-Channel packetboat, **Sussex**, April 18, 1916. About 80 people were injured or lost their lives, including two American, thus precipitating a diplomatic crisis far graver than that growing out of the **Lusitania** sinking. A twenty-four year old graduate student from Harvard, one Samuel Flagg Bemis, escaped by floating about precariously for protracted period on a life raft.² Bemis's life was saved but his health was ruined for a lengthy period. Obviously, he had ample time to brood over the tragic incident and believe the worst of both sides.

In his lengthy post-chapter note on the **Lusitania**, Bemis added:

The same exposure [as the **Lusitania's**] possibly deliberate, was true in the case of the unarmed cross-channel passenger steamer, **Sussex**, the torpedoing of which caused the German-American crisis of April, 1916. It was lumbering along, without escort, through a sea littered with the wreckage of recently torpedoed vessels. The truth will probably never be known whether the British and French Governments deliberately exposed these ships [**Lusitania**; **Sussex**] for high diplomatic stakes.³

When I wrote to Bemis remonstrating politely against his warped version of the **Lusitania** tragedy, I should have mentioned also his misrepresentation of the **Sussex** affair. Undeniably, she was "lumbering along," but she was a slow ferry boat, not a swift transatlantic liner, and could only "lumber." There was admittedly accumulated wreckage in the English Channel, but obviously it had come from scores of freighters, tankers, and other torpedoed merchant ships, whether belligerent or neutral, over a period of more than two years. Some of these vessels may even have been sunk by drifting Allied mines. The **Sussex** was without armed escort for several reasons. For seven months the Germans had scrupulously honored their **Arabic** pledge to refrain from sinking unresisting and non-escaping passenger ships without warning. The **Sussex** torpedoing was a flagrant violation of standing orders, and seems to have been a case of mistaken identity by a trigger-happy U-boat commander. Finally, an armed escort, unavailable anyhow, would have invited suicide because the Germans could then have legally torpedoed the vessel without warning. As for Bemis's objectivity, viewing the blood-stained hulk of the **Sussex** from a tossing life raft in the turbulent English Channel probably would have generated poisonous thoughts in most of us. Certainly the tragic episode did nothing to promote an open mind.

Some years later I happened to be chairman of a session which dealt with United States foreign policy at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. During the questioning from the floor Bemis rose to say that he was disturbed by the growth of the "Lost Peace School." He thought it nonsense to claim that a blueprint for the future could be devised from the mistakes of the past. Exercising my prerogative as Chairman, I responded by getting in the last word. I had published **Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace** (1945) and felt, perhaps mistakenly, that Bemis was taking a poke at me. I said in effect that no reliable blueprint for the future could be constructed from the blunders of history, even taking into account changing conditions. But I did argue that we would be wise to avoid the mistakes of the past while in the process of making newer and bigger ones in the present. To claim that history holds no useful lessons for statesmen is to argue that memory is of no value to the individual. Historians cannot change the past, though many have tried to do so, and are still trying, but intelligent people can all learn from experience, if they will.

When this particular meeting adjourned Bemis came forward to reassure me that he had not been thinking of me when he spoke, and that he respected the book I had written. Even so, I suspected that he was of the same opinion still.

I last saw Bemis at a meeting of the **American Historical Association**, I believe in New York. He had never been so friendly. He grasped my hand warmly, took me aside, addressed me as Tom, and urged me to call him Sam (which I had never been so bold as to do). Somewhat later, in 1963, I published an article in the **New York Times** comparing the first thousand days of Johnson with those of Kennedy. I soon received a postal card in Bemis's bold and distinctive hand. In effect, he complimented me on having shown the journalists that a historian could write unstodgy stuff. A "good sport" to the end.

Although I had read Bemis' book while my manuscript was being completed, I am not conscious of having plagiarized it. One concept I did develop more fully than he did. He had emphasized in his early chapters, as he had on his **Pinckney's Treaty**, that Europe's distresses had contributed to America's diplomatic triumphs. I paraphrased this idea to read "Europe's distresses spelled America's diplomatic successes." If this borrowing had demonstrably bothered him, as it apparently had not, I could have pointed out that the thought was not original with him. There is a nineteenth century English proverb, "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity."

Shortly after my **Diplomatic History** was published, one of my first and brashest doctoral candidates approached Bemis at an AHA meeting and asked, "What do you think of the Bailey book?" His response, as was reported to me by the questioner, was, "I can't write like that." This statement can be interpreted in two ways: either he was literally unable to write like that or he did not want to. I was strongly inclined to accept the latter interpretation.

Several years ago a student who had read Bemis' text complained to me, "There's only one joke in the entire thing." (Students are inclined to regard a professor's "joke" as anything that has the slightest touch of humor). This critic was referring to Bemis' immortal line: "Amphibious is the fur seal, ubiquitous and carnivorous, uniparous, gregarious and withal polygamous."⁴ I do not believe that Bemis intended this to be funny, but the verbal extravagance is such as to make it so.

Actually, I could write like this, if assisted by Roget's **Thesaurus**, but do not want to. I did what one student in a hundred may have done, and looked up "uniparous", which means having a single pup during a season. I filed this gem away in the category of words never to be used by a historian, only by zoologists and botanists. As far as Anglo-American disputes over the seals were concerned, none of these adjectives was really necessary and hence they raise the suspicion that Bemis was stressing erudition, in this instance at least, at the expense of comprehension. I regard words as vehicles for conveying thought and try, without complete success, to avoid expressions that are self-defeating.

I have never claimed that my **Diplomatic History** was better than Bemis's. We were doing two different things, and one cannot meaningfully compare beefsteak with apple pie. He was writing history in the traditional style, from the vantage point of the foreign offices and the chancelleries. I was trying to tell the basic story from the point of view of the people who lived it and made it; hence **A Diplomatic History of the American People**. The human comedy is more lively than the frock-coated brigades, and for most readers more interesting.

Initially, my unconventional textbook encountered considerable resistance from potential adopters who liked it but discovered that I had preempted a number of choice tidbits that they were already using in their lectures to keep their students awake. Some instructors even mined my volume for their classroom offerings and then assigned Bemis as the text -- and foil. But in the long haul books are seldom the victims of their virtues, and the **Diplomatic History** has been kicking around for a long time.

NOTES

¹T. A. Bailey and P. B. Ryan, **The Lusitania Disaster** (New York, 1975), chs. X-XIV.

²Bemis' affidavit is filed in the National Archives, Department of State Decimal File 851.857SU8/50 (Record Group 59).

³S. F. Bemis, **A Diplomatic History of the United States**, (4th ed., N. Y., 1955), p. 616. This post-chapter note is identical with that of the first edition.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 413.

HISTORIANS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BY

William Z. Slany

(This paper was delivered, December 29, 1978, at the annual meeting of the AHA in San Francisco as part of a panel exploring the topic, "Alternative Careers for Historians." Dr. Slany is the Associate Historian for the Western Hemisphere and Europe in the Office of the Historian of the State Department).

History is made in the Department of State, is used in the Department of State, and is recorded and published in the Department of State. And historians, trained and experienced in the academic community, play a major role in the making, use, and recording of history. The role of the historians in the Department and their relationship to the Department clearly demonstrate the many alternative careers available today to historians.

In a recent survey conducted in the Department of State, I counted over 125 professionally trained Ph.D.-level historians serving in Foreign Service posts abroad and in a variety of positions in Washington. The recorders, explicators, and publishers of history, the historians in the Office of the Historian, are the single largest group, but they are fairly functionally closest to their fellow historians in the academic area.

Office of the Historian A staff of professional historians has provided, under a variety of titles, policy advice, reference information, and documentary editing for more than forty years. In the pre-World War II period the historical adviser served as a principal aide to the Secretary of State. From World War II onward the Historical Division, as it was called for some time, surrendered much of its policy advice activities to other units of the Department, but it became a major publisher of scholarly documentary publications. In the 1950s alone the Department published **Foreign Relations of the United States, Documents on German Foreign Policy, and American Foreign Policy: Current Documents**. At the same time the Office maintained a vigorous program of narrative historical research.

Currently over forty persons, of whom nearly twenty-five are professional Ph.D. level historians, are at work on historical projects for the Department of State. What do these historians do? Nearly all of these professionals are committed to the preparation, clearance, and publication of the **Foreign Relations** series -- the only remaining professional historical publication of the Department.

Preparing "Foreign Relations"

Documentary editing for the **Foreign Relations** series should not be construed as a narrow technical editing undertaking. Historians of the staff are involved in all steps of the preparation of each volume in the series. They participate in the design of the volumes, they collect documents from the State Department and other agencies for use in the publication, they collect documents and testimony when relevant from

private sources, they select and edit the documents intended for publication, and they participate in the preparation of strategies in dealing with the delicate matter of declassification of documents. Staff historians share in the decisions regarding the withholding from publication of volumes because of possible distortions resulting from the failure to secure declassification of key documents. Since 1976 historian-compilers have been accorded full credit on the title pages of volumes as well as being given specific credits in the prefaces of all published volumes.

Other Historical Projects

State Department historians also prepare narrative and analytical studies of key recent American foreign policy problems, although on a very sharply curtailed level compared to five or ten years ago. These studies, prepared for the Secretary of State or other principals of the Department (and sometimes for the White House), are based on research in highly classified files and have initially only the most restricted circulation. Studies have been prepared recently on such topics as the Sinai peacekeeping force, the recent history of the Holy Crown of St. Stephen, the emerging international controversy over the law of the sea, and the diplomacy of the most recent Arab-Israeli armed conflict. Staff historians are also often assigned to crisis management teams in the Department, charged with monitoring serious international incidents. These historians have ringside seats to the crises. They can and must gather and assess the most important documents needed to understand the events and to prepare policy evaluations on them.

Efforts are in progress to publish or release historical policy projects as declassified documents for the use of the public as a whole. In part this is being accomplished by the new program for the declassification of previously prepared classified studies. But also new projects are under way or planned to reach a broad range of readers-users within the Department and in the public as a whole.

Staff historians are occasionally involved in undertakings rather far removed from the classified documents of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. Several members of the staff are currently working on a joint project with the historians of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and Soviet Main Archival Administration. The project envisages the publication of a joint documentary collection in Russian and English, titled "Development of Russian-American Relations, 1765-1815". The historians involved are Russian history specialists with necessary language skills. The Office is prepared to consider similar projects with other governments.

Bibliographical Activities of the State Department

Historians A large portion of the effect and ingenuity by historians in the Office of the Historian is committed to collecting archival sources for the study of recent American foreign policy. Most important is the tracking down of files and bodies of papers within the Department and in other agencies and repositories and assuring the use of such materials in the **Foreign Relations** series. Gaining access to the papers of other agencies requires not only skills of the sleuth but also those of the diplomat. And at all times the historian must serve as proselyte and teacher in sharing with government officials and even private

individuals an understanding of the historical integrity and uniqueness of valuable bodies of records. Lists of prime archival materials have been prepared recently, have had some narrow distribution, and are expected to be disseminated still more widely in the future. Some experimentation is also going forward in developing oral history resources within the Department of State. Because of their unique experience as collectors and editors of recent diplomatic documents, the historians of the Office of the Historian are in a very special position to counsel and advise scholars on a wide variety of substantive historical problems. Such advice can certainly extend from the more accomplished scholar-writer to the trainee-graduate students.

The Training of State Department Historians. Having outlined the activities of the historians in the Office of the Historian we must also address the question of who these historians are. Few of the staff had any professional training and experience in documentary editing -- the central preoccupation of most of the historians. Indeed, until recently only a minority of the staff was trained in diplomatic history. Most of the staff were area specialists in history, particularly the modern history of Europe. A large portion of the staff is now academically trained in American diplomatic history. But we also have area specialists in Asian, African, and Latin American history, as well as topical specialists in economic history.

Historians recruited by the Office are trained on the job in diplomatic documentary editing. They also undergo a crash learning program about recent American foreign policy. In many ways the Office is a combination of a publishing house and a school for advanced studies.

Personal Research and Teaching Nearly all historians at work in the Office of the Historian react with enthusiasm and even astonishment to their good fortune at being able to carry on truly archival research so close to the scene and time of extraordinary historical events. But government historians, however great may be their delight with their day-to-day work, require an additional dimension to their professional scholarly lives. For that reason and because of the value of constantly improved professional historical skills, staff historians of all grades are encouraged and facilitated in gaining released time for personal scholarly research and for teaching. Four staff members are, or have been recently, teaching in their special fields at area universities. Half a dozen historians are currently at work on small studies or revising and preparing books or dissertations for publication. Staff members have always accepted a self-denying ordinance against research in the most recent foreign policy events -- events for which government files are not yet open to the public. Papers are not censored or reviewed by the supervisory echelon of the Office, but all historians seem willing to profit from the advice of senior scholars. Research time and flexible schedules are arranged to facilitate teaching assignments, or key portions of research, or writing on personal projects.

Historians Elsewhere in the Department of State The experience and activities of members of the Office of the Historian are perhaps closest to the academic occupation for which many of them thought they were preparing during their graduate training. It is by no means the only activity open to historians in the State Department where academically-

trained and experienced Ph.D. level historians occupy policy-making, intelligence, representational, consular, and other positions in the Foreign Service and the Department of State.

There are nearly 1400 officers and even some clerks in the Department of State who have prepared educationally in history -- either at the baccalaureate, the masters, or the doctorate level. Nearly 125 Ph.Ds. in history serve as officers of the Foreign Service, in the Foreign Service Reserve, or in the Civil Service in the Department. More than forty Ph.D. officers currently are serving in various overseas posts of the United States -- ten in Latin America, thirteen in Europe, twelve in Asia and the Middle East, and nine in Africa. Ambassador Thomas Enders serves in Ottawa, Ambassador Raymond Garthoff is in Sofia, and Ambassador Donald Easum is in Lagos, Nigeria. Ph.Ds. in history serve as Deputy Chiefs of Mission in Paris, Nicosia, Bucharest, and Bissau (in Africa). Of the eighty or so Ph.D. historians in the Department as of this moment, the largest single contingent (about thirty) is in the Bureau of Intelligence Research. This includes two Office Directors. The Office of the Historian includes another 23-26 Ph.D. historians and several more very close to their degrees. Fifteen historian Ph.Ds. serve in the various regional political bureaus, the heart of the traditional policy-making apparatus of the Department, including Harold H. Saunders, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, and Evelyn S. Colbert, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs. Five more Ph.Ds. are in the Foreign Service Institute, including its Director Ambassador, George S. Springsteen. Several members of the Policy Planning Staff are history Ph. Ds., five members of the US Mission to the UN in New York, and officers in every other major Bureau of the Department -- including the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.

Most of the movement of historians is directly from private educational positions or graduate schools into the Foreign Service or Department. But some historians who have worked in the Office of the Historian have moved on to responsible operational and policy-making positions in the Department and elsewhere in the government. Former historians serve or have served in the Office of External Research, on the National Security Council staff, in the Equal Employment Opportunity office, on the Antarctica desk, in the State Department Freedom of Information program, in the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and the Labor Department.

Nor does the holding of a high-ranking policy post in some substantive Bureau of the Department or in some function in the Foreign Service necessarily mean the end of a career in historical writing. In the recent past well-known historians have resumed the writing of history after a period of making history. One need only be reminded of Russell Fifield in Far Eastern Affairs, Edwin Reischauer in Japanese Affairs, Paul Sweet and George O. Kent on Germany and Austria, Harry Howard on the Middle East, and Martin Hillenbrand on Europe.

Conclusion An increasing number of young Ph.Ds. are entering the Department of State, willing to take on a variety of assignments. It seems to me that the Department is willing to welcome them as individuals and because of their special trainings. The belief that only

political scientists, economists, and lawyers were able to serve the Department is a belief on the wane. The prejudice against historians in this agency and in others is eroding. Careers are waiting to be made, and not single careers but multiple careers which involve governmental service, academic life, and scholarly writing.

Minutes of SHAFR Council

The Council convened in the Diablo Room of the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, at 8:00 p.m. December 27, 1978. Council members present were Akira Iriye, president, Paul A. Varg, vice president, Lawrence E. Gelfand, Armin H. Rappaport, and Betty Miller Unterberger. Also attending were Gerald J. and Myrna Bernath, William J. Brinker, Richard D. Burns, Alfred M. de Zayas, Nolan Fowler, Milton O. Gustafson, Richard W. Leopold, Beverly Zweiben-Slany, William Z. Slany, Geoffrey S. Smith, David F. Trask, and Warren F. Kuehl. Since a quorum of the Council was not present all measures decided in the affirmative at this session will have to be subjected to a balloting by mail to the absent members.

The annual report of the Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer was submitted. It was a double-barrelled affair, containing (a) a summary of the Society's financial operations in 1978, and (b) a proposed budget for the organization in 1979. (See pp. 28-31). Everyone seemed to be quite awed by the impressive sets of figures, so much so that neither criticism nor praise ensued.

Warren Kuehl then proceeded to another topic, stating that since a quorum was also not present at the fourth annual meeting of SHAFR, which was held last August at George Mason U, a mail ballot had to be conducted upon those issues voted upon there. All measures were approved with the final tallies being as follows: 8-2 in approval of the changes with respect to the eligibility of scholars for the Stuart L. Bernath Article Prize; 10-0 in favor of accepting the invitation by the University of Kansas for SHAFR to hold its 1979 summer conference there; 7-3 in affirmation of the three resolutions introduced by Betty M. Unterberger concerning the Equal Rights Amendment; and a 10-0 vote (a) authorizing SHAFR's president to write a letter to the proper authorities, urging "the broadest proper implementation" of Executive Order 12065, and (b) mandating the publication in the **Newsletter** of the said Executive Order in summary. (The minutes of the Council meeting in August were published in the September issue of the **Newsletter**, while an abstract of Executive Order 12065 appeared in the December number).

The Council then moved to the reports of various committees. In the absence of the chairmen of most of these bodies, quite abbreviated accounts were given. No statement was, however, needed from the Nominating Committee, because the results of SHAFR's 1978 elections had appeared in the last issue (December) of the **Newsletter**. Speaking for Theodore A. Wilson (Kansas), Chairman of the Program Committee

in 1979, Warren Kuehl stated that plans for the summer conference were proceeding smoothly. Paul A. Varg, president-designate, announced that he had appointed Joan Hoff Wilson (Arizona State) and Eugene P. Trani (Nebraska) to the Program Committee. Ted Wilson, it was disclosed, would be calling a meeting of the re-constituted Committee by telephone in the near future.

Warren Kuehl affirmed that Ronald Steel, Chairman of the Bernath Book Prize Committee, was quite perturbed by the paucity of entries--only four--in that contest thus far. A complicating factor in the competition, though, was Steel's move in the fall from Yale to the University of Texas as visiting professor. Some members of the audience appeared not to be alarmed by the small number of books put forward to date, saying that in previous years there had been a flood of entries just prior to the deadline (February 1).

Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath of Laguna Hills, California, who are already the sponsors of three annual prizes in honor of their late son, all of which are administered by SHAFR, indicated their willingness to fund yet another annual award for the Society, subject to suggestions from, and approval of, the Council. The other awards are for the younger diplomatic historians, but this one would be for the benefit of the "elder statesmen" in the profession and would be limited to the area of recently-published books. This proposal was so unexpected that the Council felt it would be inappropriate to make any immediate response of a substantive nature. Prior to adjournment, though, the Council agreed that a letter should be sent to the Bernaths, expressing SHAFR's great and continued gratitude to the couple for their interest and concern in the Society, and promising to explore the new proposal at great length.

No report was available in connection with the Bernath Memorial Lectureship, but Nolan Fowler, editor of the SHAFR **Newsletter**, did mention an aggravating problem which he had encountered in administering a provision of this award. The **Newsletter** is required to publish the lecture (paper) given each April at the OAH convention. The paper is supposed to be published in the next issue (June) of the **Newsletter**, and in anticipation thereof the editor has twice reserved space for it in that number. But the two papers to date have appeared not in June but in September--and then only after some prodding by the editor. The uncertainty of such a system creates major problems with the production schedule of the **Newsletter**.

It was the consensus of the Council that a copy of the prize paper should be in the hands of the editor at least two weeks prior to its delivery, and that in default of this requirement the award (\$300.00) would be withheld. Henceforth each award winner shall be apprised of this stipulation in the formal letter, notifying the fortunate individual of his/her victory. It was also agreed that the **Newsletter** should carry this requirement in all announcements respecting this prize.

Last summer at the annual convention the Council wrestled with some problems which had arisen in administering the Bernath Scholarly Article Award, and as a result made some tentative changes in the eligibility rules. (See minutes of Council in September issue of **Newsletter**). The matter was re-opened tonight, though, and Dr. and

Mrs. Bernath approving, two changes were adopted unanimously. They are to become operative with the selection of the prize winner in 1980. One change drops the upper age limit from forty (40) to thirty-five (35) years, while the other makes eligible anyone who has also published a book--with the exception of those persons who have won the Bernath Book Prize. The rules now read:

ELIGIBILITY: Prize competition is open to any article on any topic in American foreign relations published during 19 . The author must be under thirty-five (35) years of age, or within five (5) years after receiving the Ph.D. at the time of publication. The article must be among the author's first five (5) that have seen publication. Previous winners of the Stuart L. Bernath Book Award are excluded.

The chairman of the Membership Committee, Ralph E. Weber (Marquette) was missing, but Warren Kuehl volunteered the information that the paid memberships in 1978 exceeded 825. He added that if there had been a 100% in renewals the roll would now be in excess of 900 members.

On an allied problem the Council agreed to a change in the annual dues for married couples who were both members of SHAFR. Henceforth, one of the members in such unions shall pay only a half rate, or \$4.25 a year.

Nolan Fowler introduced William J. Brinker, also a member of the Department of History at Tennessee Tech, who will succeed to the editorship of the **Newsletter** in 1980. Brinker will spend a portion of 1979 working with the current editor, thereby "learning the ropes" of the publication.

Paul A. Varg transmitted to the Council the recommendations of the committee (Robert A. Divine, chairman, Robert H. Ferrell, Paul S. Holbo, Armin H. Rappaport, and Paul A. Varg) charged with the task of selecting a new editor for SHAFR's journal, **Diplomatic History**. The committee recommended two candidates, Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State) and George C. Herring (Kentucky). No choice could, of course, be made tonight in the absence of a quorum. It was, therefore, decided that the Council should accept the Committee's recommendations, and that the National Office should send ballots, containing the names of the two candidates and the supporting data for each, to all members of the Council as of December 27, 1978, for a decision.

Armin H. Rappaport, current editor of **Diplomatic History**, said that the new editor of the publication would not be starting from scratch because a fair backlog of publishable articles had been built up. He also disclosed a new dimension for the journal. Henceforth, the first number of each volume would contain a list of all dissertations completed in U.S. diplomatic history during the previous year.

Richard D. Burns (California State U, Los Angeles), editor-in-chief of the project for revising S.F. Bemis and G.F. Griffin's long-outdated

(1935) **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States** reported that he was satisfied with the progress to date. But now two crucial steps needed to be taken. One was to set up a contractual agreement with a publisher since three of the topical editors have already finished their tasks and others are well along with their work. Burns confessed that he leaned towards the ABC-Clio Press of Santa Barbara, California, for four reasons: (a) that company has long encouraged SHAFR to proceed with the undertaking; (b) the firm has already demonstrated considerable skills in publishing works of a bibliographical nature; (c) there is a reasonable proximity between that company and the editor, thus facilitating conferences upon editorial and publishing problems (d) that establishment has a good working knowledge of computer technologies.

Know-how in the latter area is an extremely valuable asset in this case since it is planned to print the opus directly from computerized tapes or discs instead of resorting to the standard typesetting process. The editor estimated that a two-volume work of 1,200 pages (which is what is envisaged for the project) if printed by the ordinary typesetting method would result in a cost of around \$75.00 for the set. If done the computer way, the expense would be significantly lower.

The Council recommended that the editor proceed to negotiate, in consultation with the National Office, a contract between SHAFR and the ABC-Clio Press with the stipulation that the Council would ultimately review and approve any agreement that was concluded.

Burns then touched upon a monetary problem which was hindering the undertaking. He had originally submitted a budget request of \$65,000 to the NEH. That agency told him to pare the request to \$55,000 which he did. When the grant was actually made, though, it was for only \$45,000. The NEH did, however, say that if some foundation would advance \$5,000 the agency would match it. The editor affirmed that he considered \$55,000 the minimum required for the work, and he asked those present to suggest the names of establishments (or persons) which might advance the needed \$5,000.

The editor advised his listeners that the sale price of the finished work would be contingent upon three factors: (a) whether the final budget was \$45,000, \$55,000, or somewhere between those sums; (b) whether the volumes were soft-bound or hard-bound; (c) the number of sales the sets could reasonably be expected to generate. As an aid upon this last point it was agreed that the National Office should poll the members of SHAFR in order to ascertain how many of them would require the use of the work in their seminars upon U.S. diplomatic history. In this way an educated guess could be made as to the number of sets to be printed and the price to be assigned each.

In December of 1977 SHAFR established a committee, headed by Dr. Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern), which was assigned the task of exploring the problem of "the future content and format of the **Foreign Relations** series." This committee has consistently taken the viewpoint that it should initiate action only if the Advisory Committee of the **Foreign Relations** series, one-half of whose personnel are members of SHAFR, should become ineffectual. As a consequence, Dr. Leopold

said his committee had no report to make, but that it continued to keep informed of happenings in this area through contacts with the Office of the Historian, Department of State, and with the Advisory Committee. (At this point Betty M. Unterberger, member of the latter committee, disclosed that the 1978 report of that body had not yet been written, or, if so, had not yet been circulated). He (Leopold) affirmed that his committee did plan to meet at the OAH (New Orleans) in April. David F. Trask, chief in the Office of the Historian, volunteered that his office has been conducting surveys in order to determine the usefulness of the **Foreign Relations** series and that he plans to present the information gleaned therefrom in a future issue of the **Newsletter**. These surveys constitute a refined follow-up to the original one carried out by the National Office whose results were presented in the June 1978 issue of the **Newsletter**.

Warren Kuehl, speaking for Samuel F. Wells and Waldo H. Heinrichs, remarked that this couple continued to meet opposition from the State Department to their requests for release of the **Foreign Service List** and the **Biographical Register**. They are, however, following authorized procedures and correct channels in their quest in case legal action should be necessary. Lawrence Gelfand, who has had some bitter experience in this area, emphasized the need for patience and the following of proper procedures.

Because of the lateness of the hour, no discussion was held upon two topics: (a) the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and (b) Executive Order 12065 as it concerns the 30-year ruling upon the non-release of foreign-generated diplomatic materials.

At the reception of December 28 SHAFR paid particular honor to three veteran scholars in the field of U.S. diplomacy, Ruhl J. Bartlett, W. Stull Holt, and Richard Van Alstyne. At the SHAFR luncheon on the following day Professors Holt and Thomas A. Bailey (SHAFR's first president) received distinctive mention. Then, as a special guesture to Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, who have given so freely to the Society in terms of money, time, and interest, the couple was presented a set (3 vols.) of the recently-published **Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy** by Alexander De Conde (second president of SHAFR), friend and mentor of the Bernaths' late son, Stuart, and editor of the new encyclopedia.

REPORT OF SECRETARY—TREASURER

December 27, 1978

GENERAL OPERATIONS

SHAFR has had another exceptional year. Its membership reached a high of 825 in 1978; its budget remained balanced; and its bibliography project under Richard D. Burns moved ahead. The summer conference at George Mason University was a positive success due to the efforts of Leon Boothe, and various committees have been working steadily, accomplishing much.

BUDGET

Direct income from dues, interest, sale of mail lists, convention income, and contributions totaled \$7,491.59. Direct expenditures amounted to \$6,628.97, for a net gain of \$862.62. This was possible because of the contribution provided by the various institutions associated with committees, with little chargeback, and because of the generous support of the University of Akron and Kent State University. It is evident that even with this, the margin is slim. Convention income for meals at the AHA in 1977 in the amount of \$393.30 came in in February, but the payment for the lucheon had been made under 1977's budget. The margin of surplus is not great. Some individuals interested in the Secretary-Treasurership have asked what expense SHAFR can assume that is now covered by institutional support. The answer is little unless dues are to be raised. Fortunately a reserve exists which can serve as a cushion against dues increases if expenditures ever exceed outlays. We hope that by careful management such action will not be necessary.

Lawrence S. Kaplan

Warren F. Kuehl

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

1978 Budget Statement
Checking Account

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>
1977 Carryover	\$ 2,055.95	\$ 2,055.95
Late Dues for 1978	1,700.00	2,874.29
1979 Dues	4,000.00	3,869.50
Life Members (1)	-0-	125.00
Convention Income (AHA 1977) (Summer Conference)	450.00	431.30
Bernath Living Trust	-0-	1,900.00
Contributions (General and NCC)	-0-	156.50
Sale of Mailing List	-0-	160.00
Transfer from Bernath Book Prize Account	-0-	500.00
Income and Transfer from Bernath Article and Speaker Account	-0-	995.00
Transfer from Savings	-0-	650.00
Miscellaneous	-0-	.96
TOTAL		13,718.50
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
General Office		
Postage and Mailing	400.00	471.51
Long Distance	100.00	90.87
Office Supplies and Printing	400.00	210.06
TOTAL		772.44
Executive Secretary, Council, and Committees		
Executive Secretary Travel	500.00	-0-
Council and Committee	250.00	47.51
TOTAL		47.51
Conventions		
AHA (1977)		101.99
AHA (1978)	500.00	10.00
OAH	150.00	77.80
SHA (1977 and 1978)	100.00	132.85
Summer Conference, George Mason University	300.00	61.00
Convention Speakers	400.00	100.00
Pacific Coast Branch of AHA	100.00	-0-
TOTAL		483.64
Publications		
<u>Diplomatic History</u>		
Payment for 4 issues for first)		
600 members at \$1.00 per)		
Payment for issues over 600)	4,000.00	2,400.00
members at \$1.50 per)		
Contract Subsidy	750.00	2,000.00
TOTAL		5,150.00

1978 Budget Statement

	PROPOSED	ACTUAL
Miscellaneous		
Refunds, Overpayment of Dues	50.00	2.50
Bank Expenses and Deposit Box	7.50	47.88
Donation to NCC	-0-	75.00
Income Tax Consultant	-0-	50.00
TOTAL		175.38
Bernath Accounts		
Transfer of Interest to Speaker-Article Fund		495.00
Bernath Book Prize		500.00
Bernath Speaker Prize		300.00
Bernath Article Prize		200.00
TOTAL		1,495.00
Transfer of Interest To Gerald and Myrna Bernath		1,900.00
TOTALS		10,023.97
Total Income Including Carryover and Transfer from Savings		13,718.50
Total Expenditures		10,023.97
BALANCE AND CARRYOVER TO 1979		3,694.53

ENDOWMENT AND SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Balance, December 31, 1977	5,077.75
Interest, 1978	219.26
Withdrawals (\$650.00 to Checking; \$1,075.00 for Certificate of Deposit)	-1,725.00
BALANCE, December 31, 1978	3,572.01

SUMMARY TOTAL

Certificate of Deposit	1,125.00
Certificant of Deposit purchased July, 1978	1,075.00
Savings Account/Endowment	3,572.01
TOTAL RESERVE	5,772.01

STUART L. BERNATH BOOK AWARD MEMORIAL 1978

January 1, 1978 Balance	1,126.77
Interest Received on \$8,000.00 Bond	600.00
Interest on Savings Account	56.94
TOTAL	1,783.71
Book Prize Award	-500.00
Purchase of U.S. 8.25% Treasury Note #56357, 8/15/78	-1,009.26
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1978	274.45

1978 Budget Statement

ACTUAL

STUART L. BERNATH SPEAKER AND ARTICLE AWARD FUND

January 1, 1978 Balance	809.09
Interest on \$6,000.00 Bond	495.00
Interest on Savings Account	32.80
TOTAL	\$ 1,336.89
Speaker and Article Awards	-500.00
Balance December 31, 1978	\$ 836.89

BERNATH LIVING TRUST

Interest Transferred to Bernaths	1,900.00
Balance in Account January 1, 1978	25.05
Interest on Savings Account	1.28
Balance, December 31, 1978	\$ 26.33

PROPOSED 1979 SHAFR BUDGET

INCOME

Late Dues for 1979	2,500.00
Dues in November-December for 1980	3,900.00
Life Memberships	-0-
Interest	400.00
Convention Income	-0-
Carryover from 1978	<u>3,694.53</u>
TOTAL	10,394.53

EXPENDITURES

General Office	
Postage and Mailing	550.00
Telephone (Long Distance)	100.00
Office Supplies and Printing	<u>450.00</u>
TOTAL	1,100.00
Executive-Secretary, Council and Committees	
Executive Secretary Travel	500.00
Council and Committee Expenses	250.00
Conventions	
AHA	100.00
OAH	100.00
SHA	100.00
Pacific Coast Branch of AHA	100.00
Summer Conference, University of Kansas	300.00
Speakers	<u>400.00</u>
TOTAL	1,100.00

Diplomatic History

Subsidy under Contract	750.00
Payments for Copies	<u>4,500.00</u>
TOTAL	5,250.00

Miscellaneous

Refunds, Overpayment of Dues	25.00
Petty Cash	10.00
Banking Expenses and Deposit Box	<u>50.00</u>
TOTAL	85.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1979 **7,535.00**

VALEDICTORY

of

Editor Armin H. Rappaport

It is with a mixture of relief, sadness, and satisfaction that I submit my final report as editor of **Diplomatic History**: relief in that I will no longer be subject to the rigorous and insistent pressures of the position; sadness in that I will miss the excitement of the job; and satisfaction in that I may have contributed, in however small a way, to the establishment of our Society's journal. My tenure will end on February 1, 1979 when I send to the printer the spring number of Volume III. At that moment, my successor, Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State), will take over the journal and assume responsibility for it, beginning with the summer number which goes to press on May 1. My staff and I are now working on the transition which involves transferring the files to East Lansing, Michigan. While I expect the transition to be orderly it will of necessity cause a slight hiatus in the journal's operations and I hope that authors of manuscripts under consideration will exercise patience if reports on their work are delayed.

In the period covered by this report, December 1, 1977 to December 1, 1978, 103 manuscripts were received of which 28 were printed in Volume II, No. 2, through Volume III, No. 1. Ten were rejected upon a first and cursory reading; 24 were turned down after some effort was made to salvage them; the remainder are either in the hands of referees or have been returned to the authors for revision with a promise of publication if the revisions are made. Of the 28 printed 21 were articles, three were documents, three notes or comments, and one an essay-review. Chronologically, the contributions continue to reflect the imbalance in the writing of American diplomatic history---only one is in the colonial period; only two fall in the 19th century; the remainder are in the 20th of which 13 deal with the pre-World War II period and 12 post-1945. As for geography, every part of the world figured in the journal: six concerned Asia, five Russia, two Europe, five Latin America, and one Africa. Nine either crossed geographical areas or dealt with topical subjects. Of the contributors, 21 are members of history departments; two are graduate students; and five have no academic affiliation. Ten of the contributors had not published previously.

The annual change in the composition of the Board of Editors found Michael Hunt, Judith Hughes, and Akira Iriye ending their term and my thanks go to them for their support and assistance. Replacing them for a three year tour are Lawrence Gelfand, William Stinchcombe, and Marilyn Young. The Board has usually convened at the three annual get-togethers of the Society--the AHA, the OAH, and SHAHR's summer meeting--and has concentrated upon establishing policies for the journal. One important recent decision has been the approval of the printing of a list of dissertations in American diplomatic history in the spring number of each volume. The first such list will appear in number two of volume three which will hit the newstands in April.

I cannot close this report without once again extending profuse thanks to my colleagues in the Society who have so promptly and thoroughly appraised manuscripts which I sent them. Without that cooperation, the journal could not have been published. And warmest thanks must go, too, to my associate editor, Judith Smith, who took time from preparing for her doctoral orals, to make a major contribution to the journal's operation. Now having passed her examinations and completed her work on **Diplomatic History**, she can turn her undivided attention to the dissertation. Nor can I ignore the work of Kathleen Kennerson who took responsibility for much of the secretarial work.

An Interim Report on the
GUIDE TO AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1700-1978

by

Richard Dean Burns
General Editor

In 1935, the "dean" of American diplomatic historians, Samuel Flagg Bemis, Yale University, and Grace G. Griffin, editor of **Writings on American History**, published the first major bibliographical guide to U.S. diplomatic history, covering the years 1775-1921. Coordinated by the Library of Congress, the **Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States** went through several printings and, in the process, became one of the few indispensable tools in a new field of historical study.

In response to pleas from librarians and academics for assistance in obtaining some bibliographical control over approximately fifty years of published materials related to U.S. diplomatic history which had appeared since the Bemis and Griffin **Guide**, SHAFR appointed an Advisory Committee* to examine the possibilities of updating the Bemis and Griffin work. This committee, chaired initially by Lawrence Gelfand of the University of Iowa and subsequently by Norman Graebner of the University of Virginia, concluded that, rather than updating the old work, an entirely new finding aid was necessary. It was also the Committee's expressed hope that a system be designed whereby the new **Guide** would be kept current.

On October 28, 1977, SHAFR's Council appointed the writer to launch the new **Guide**. Because of space limitations (10,000 to 12,000 entries) we have decided that the **Guide** must try to be comprehensive, rather than definitive, in its list of **published** books and articles. By comprehensive we mean that the **Guide** should include references to all the various episodes and themes which have affected U. S. foreign relations, but not necessarily every reference.

*Members of the Advisory Committee were Robert Divine, David Pletcher, Wayne Cole, and Lloyd Gardner.

What items should be selected for the **Guide**? This is a question that each diplomatic specialist, serving as contributing editor or contributor, has to answer for himself/herself. In certain areas there are extensive lists of essays and books (the FDR years and the Cold War, for examples) and the competition for inclusion in the **Guide** will be strong. On the other hand, in some areas editors have encountered considerable difficulty in compiling the minimum desirable number of items. In general, the factors influencing the specialists' decisions should include--

- a) works employing archival research,
- b) works employing multi-archival research,
- c) interpretative works (those offering differing views and assumptions), and
- d) works which synthesize previous research.

We hope to include as many specialized bibliographies and bibliographical essays as we can find. Also, we hope to emphasize those monographs with particularly complete or analytical bibliographies. There has been some debate as to whether to include foreign language items. Our compromise solution is to do so if the item is not available in English, and we believe that it warrants translation. In any event, the number of foreign language items should not exceed 10 per cent of any chapter.

The following is a tentative **Table of Contents**, including the names of the contributing editors, who were nominated by the Advisory Committee and the General Editor:

Chapter

- 1 Aids to Research
 (David Trask, Department of State)
- 2 General Works and Surveys
 (Wilton Fowler, Washington)
- 3 Colonial and Imperial Diplomacy, to 1774
 (Larry Kaplan, Kent State)
- 4 The American Revolution
 (William Stinchcombe, Syracuse)
- 5 The Confederation and Federalist Eras, 1783-1801
 (Albert Bowman, U of Tennessee, Chattanooga)
- 6 The Jeffersonian Era, 1801-1815
 (Bradford Perkins, Michigan)
- 7 Florida, Hispanic America, and the Monroe Doctrine
 (Lester Langley, Georgia)

- 8 American Commerce, Claims, and Diplomatic Relations with Europe 1815-1861.
(John Schroeder, U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)
- 9 U. S., Texas and Mexico, 1828-1865
(David Pletcher, Indiana)
- 10 The Canadian Boundary, 1815-1865
(Howard Jones, Alabama)
- 11 Civil War Diplomacy, 1861-1871
(Frank Merli, Queens College, CCNY)
- 12 Expansionist Efforts after Civil War, 1865-1898
(Paul Holbo, Oregon)
- 13 British-American Relations, 1867-1898
(Wilton Fowler, Washington)
- 14 U. S., Cuba, and Spain, 1867-1898
(Armin Rappaport, U of California, San Diego)
- 15 U. S. and Latin America, 1861-1919
(Roger Trask, South Florida)
- 16 Peace, Arbitration, and International Movements, to 1914
(Warren Kuehl, Akron)
- 17 U. S., and Far East, to 1914
(Raymond Esthus, Tulane)
- 18 U. S., Turkey, Middle East, and Africa, to 1939
(Thomas Bryson, West Georgia)
- 19 U. S. and Europe, 1867-1914
(Lawrence Gelfand, Iowa)
- 20 World War and the Peace Settlement, 1914-1921
(Lawrence Gelfand, Iowa)
- 21 Disarmament, Internationalism, and Isolationism, 1920-1939
(Robert Ferrell, Indiana)
- 22 Interwar Diplomacy, 1920-1939
(Robert Ferrell, Indiana)
- 23 Coming of World War II, 1937-1941
(Edward Bennett, Washington State)

- 24 Wartime Diplomacy, 1941-1945
 (Forrest Pogue, Smithsonian Institution)
- 25 The Cold War: Historiography and Personalities, 1945-1978
 (John Gaddis, Ohio University)
- 26 Great Power Diplomacy for the Postwar World, 1941-1945
 (Warren Kimball, Rutgers U, Newark)
- 27 Truman and Stalin, 1946-1953
 (Martin Sherwin, Princeton)
- 28 U. S., Japan, Korea, and China, to 1953
 (Michael Hunt, Colgate)
- 29 U. S. and Europe, 1945-1978
 (Thomas Buckley, Tulsa)
- 30 Soviet-American Relations, 1953-1978
 (Thomas Paterson, Connecticut)
- 31 U. S., Southeast Asia, and Vietnam, 1941-1978
 (George Herring, Kentucky)
- 32 U. S. and Far East, 1953-1978
 (Akira Iriye, Chicago)
- 33 U. S., Australia, New Zealand, and the Central Pacific
 (Joseph Siracusa, U of Queensland, Australia)
- 34 U. S. and Middle East, 1941-1978
 (Bruce Kuniholm, Duke)
- 35 U. S. and Latin America, 1941-1978
 (Larry Hill, Texas A & M)
- 36 U. S., Cuba, and Panama, 1941-1978
- 37 U. S. and Canada, 1941-1978
 (Robert Bothwell, U of Toronto)
- 38 U. S., South Asia, and Sub-Sahara Africa, 1914-1978
 (Gary Hess, Bowling Green State)

- 39 International Organizations, Law, Cooperation, and
Peace Movements, 1941-1978
(Warren Kuehl, Akron)
- 40 U. S. and Economic Issues
(Joan Hoff Wilson, Arizona State)
- 41 U. S. Diplomacy and Military Strategy
(Russell Weigley, Temple)

Many individuals have put aside their own important projects to lend a hand in preparation of the new **Guide**. Contributing editors and contributors will number over 100 individuals, perhaps as many as 150. Advisory editors and reviewers will boost this participation even higher. With such generous and enthusiastic membership it is no wonder that SHAFR is a dynamic, prospering Society.

(We are still looking for a few generous diplomatic historians to act as reviewers. And we may need additional assistance on the topic "U. S. and Sub-Sahara Africa, 1941-1978." If you are willing to help out, please write to me)*

At the suggestion of Warren Kuehl, and with the support of the Advisory Committee, a tightly-budgeted grant proposal (requesting some \$65,000) was submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities. On September 29, 1978, I was notified that we were being granted a portion of our request (\$45,000) with the opportunity to increase this amount with matching grants. If we can obtain another grant for \$5,000 from some other source, NEH will match it with an additional \$5,000. This \$10,000 will provide us with funds sufficient to employ a computer to prepare the final manuscript. The major advantage of the computer to SHAFR members is that the purchase price of the completed **Guide** will be substantially reduced because using this device will eliminate type-setting costs--which can be quite considerable on a work of 1,200 pages!** (If you know of a small foundation which might be interested in assisting us, please write me. I will file all proposals).

If all chapters are completed close to schedule, reviewers act promptly, and editing does not encounter too many unexpected problems we hope to present the finished computer "disc" to a publisher early in 1980. Three publishers are interested in our work; however, the American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press at Santa Barbara, California, currently has the inside track. The SHAFR Council is now considering a contract proposal with that firm.

* Department of History, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

Any royalties accruing from the **Guide will go directly to SHAFR with the hope that they can be used to provide a current bibliography.

PERSONALS

Betty Miller Unterberger (Texas A & M) will spend the spring term of this year as a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellow at Princeton University, completing a work titled **The United States, Austria-Hungary, and the Rise of Czechoslovakia, 1914-1920; A Study of International Politics.**

* * * * *

Jeffrey J. Safford (Montana State U) is on a sabbatical research leave from January 1 to September 1, 1979. He is gathering material for a study of United States in World War II and Cold War Maritime Diplomacy, 1941-1949.

* * * * *

Arthur L. Funk (Florida) spent the fall semester in London doing research at the Public Records Office on American-British relations with the French Resistance in 1944. His general field of inquiry, though, is American-French relations during World War II and the immediate post-war years.

* * * * *

Last summer John L. Gaddis (Ohio U) was one of four American scholars who participated in the 27th Kyoto (Japan) American Studies Summer Seminar. The project is sponsored by Doshisha and Kyoto Universities, and is supported by grants from the Fulbright Commission in Japan as well as the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. Dr. Gaddis delivered ten lectures on the topic, "Strategies of Containment from Kennan to Kissinger." The participants in the seminar were Japanese professors and graduate students in both history and political science, together with scholars from several other East Asian countries.

* * * * *

Albert H. Bowman (U of Tennessee-Chattanooga), helped by a foundation grant from his institution, spent last summer working in the archives of the French Foreign Office. He was gathering material for a book dealing with Franco-American relations in the age of Jefferson and Napoleon.

* * * * *

Edward B. Parsons (Miami-Oxford, O.) has a teaching reduction during the current semester in order to complete a work titled "The Struggle over United States's Proposed Entry into the League of Nations." The project was started almost a decade ago by Leon E. Boothe (George Mason U) who, because of administrative duties, found that he was unable to finish it.

* * * * *

Among those present at the SHAFR reception during the recent AHA Convention in San Francisco were Dr and Mrs. Ruhl J. Bartlett. He is, of course, well-known in the profession for his magisterial work, **The Record of American Diplomacy**, which in its various editions has been a

guidebook to professors and students alike for three decades. The professor lives in Santa Rosa, California. Retired since 1972, he still reads a lot, and is an avid fisherman and golfer.

* * * * *

In 1978 Barton J. Bernstein (Stanford) received the Dean's award for excellence in teaching, the Louis Knott Koontz prize from the **Pacific Historical Review** for "The Perils and Politics of Surrender: Ending the War with Japan and Avoiding the Third Atomic Bomb" (February, 1977, 1-28), and a Ford Foundation fellowship for a study of the arms race. He also gave some lectures on U.S. foreign policy in Japan last summer and in Germany during the fall.

Publications in U.S. Diplomacy by Members of SHAFR

Thomas A. Bryson (West Georgia College), **An American Consular Officer in the Middle East in the Jacksonian Era: A Biography of William Brown Hodgson, 1801-1871.** 1979. Resurgens Publications, Inc. \$9.95.

* * * * *

Thomas A. Bryson (West Georgia College), **United States Middle East Diplomatic Relations: An Annotated Bibliography.** 1979. Scarecrow Press, Inc. \$10.00.

* * * * *

Alexander De Conde (U of California, Santa Barbara), **American Diplomatic History in Transformation.** 1976. American Historical Association. 48 pp. \$1.50. No. 702 of AHA Pamphlets.

* * * * *

Robert A. Divine (U of Texas, and ex-president of SHAFR), **Blowing on the Wind: The Nuclear Test Ban Debate, 1954-1960.** 1978. Oxford U Press. \$14.95. This work was a recent alternate selection by the History Book Club. The price to members of the Club is \$9.90, plus postage.

* * * * *

John K. Fairbank (Harvard emeritus), **The United States and China.** 4th ed. 1979. Harvard U Press. Cl. \$16.50; pb. \$5.95. American Foreign Policy Library Series.

* * * * *

Norman A. Graebner (Virginia, and former president of SHAFR), **The Age of Global Power: The United States since 1939.** 1979. John Wiley & Sons Pb. \$6.95. In American Republic Series.

* * * * *

The Latin American Policy of Warren G. Harding by Kenneth J. Grieb (U of Wisconsin, Oshkosh) which was published in paperback by the Texas Christian U Press in 1976 @ \$5.00 is now available in hard cover from the same firm for \$8.50.

* * * * *

Thomas J. Noer (Carthage College), **Briton, Boer, and Yankee: The United States and South Africa, 1870-1914.** 1978. Kent State U Press. \$12.00.

* * * * *

Mordechai Rozanski (Pacific Lutheran), **A Subject Index and Descriptive Guide to the Department of State Papers Relating to the Internal Affairs of China, 1910-1929.** 1978. Scholarly Resources, Inc. \$17.50.

* * * * *

Michael Schaller (Arizona), **The U.S. Crusade in China, 1938-1945.** 1979. Columbia U Press. \$14.95.

* * * * *

Lawrence S. Wittner (SUNY at Albany), **Cold War America.** New, expanded ed. 1978. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. pb. \$7.95.

* * * * *

Daniel Yergins's (Harvard) **Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State** which was brought out by Houghton Mifflin in 1977 in hard cover @ \$15.00 is now available from that firm in paperback for \$5.95.

* * * * *

Other Publications by Members of SHAFR

Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford emeritus and 1st president of SHAFR) and David M. Kennedy (Stanford), **The American Pageant: A History of the Republic.** 6th ed. 1979. D. C. Heath and Co. Cl. 17.95. Also available in paperback: Vol. I (Colonial era through Reconstruction), \$10.95; Vol. II (Reconstruction to Present), \$10.95.

* * * * *

Blanche W. Cook (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY), ed., **Crystal Eastman on Women and Revolution.** 1978. Oxford U Press. Cl. \$15.95; pb. \$3.95.

* * * * *

Akira Iriye (Chicago, and immediate past president of SHAFR) is one of seven authors of the publication, **The World of Asia.** 1979. The Forum Press. pb. \$8.95.

* * * * *

James K. Libbey (Eastern Kentucky, **Dear Alben: Mr. Barkley of Kentucky.** 1979. University Press of Kentucky, \$4.95 (hard cover).

* * * * *

U. S. Government Publications

Volume VIII in the historical series, **Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee** has just (1978) been published. It deals with the second session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress (1956). The work, in paperback, may be secured without charge by writing to the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

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

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

Phillip J. Baram (program manager, City of Boston), "Undermining the British: Department of State Policies in Egypt and the Suez Canal Before and During World War II," **The Historian**, XL, 4 (August, 1978), 631-649. Competition with Great Britain was the constant behind the policy of the Department of State in Egypt during the Second World War. When the British appeared strong, the Department adjusted its role, cooperating with Britain on political and military levels, yet still competing on economic and propaganda levels. When the British appeared weak and/or conciliatory towards Egypt, e. g., in 1937-1942, the Department (especially middle managers associated with the Division of Near Eastern Affairs) moved into high gear. Concerned that the British would retrench themselves and/or that the U.S. would miss opportunities, the Department increased competition on all levels, sometimes intensely. Its goals were generalized power, prestige, and markets. As the British were viewed as obstructionists, the Department ever approved of Egypt's own desire to oust them. It assumed that thereafter, U.S.-Egyptian relations would be solid yet unentangled. The Department had no designs, however, upon the British-controlled Suez Canal, preferring retention of its status quo. Oddly, the Department assumed that active erosion of British influence in Egypt proper would not affect that status quo.

* * * * *

Thomas A. Bryson (West Georgia College), "A Bicentennial Reassessment of American-Middle Eastern Relations," **Australian Journal of Politics**, XXIV, 2 (August, 1978), 174-183. This article assessed the efforts made by the subject peoples in the Ottoman Empire to gain American diplomatic assistance in achieving independence of the Turks. The emphasis was upon the Jews of Palestine and their efforts to obtain American help in securing their objectives in foreign policy. His conclusion was that the Zionist lobby in the United States was by far the most successful of those from the Middle East in realizing its goals.

* * * * *

Kenton J. Clymer (U of Texas, El Paso), "The Methodist Response to Philippine Nationalism, 1899-1916," **Church History**, XLVII, 4

(December, 1978), 421-433. The article explored the response of the "first generation" of Methodist-Episcopal missionaries in the Philippines to Filipino nationalism in the period bounded by the start of the Philippine-American War and the passage of the Jones Act. Three ecclesiastical matters with nationalistic underpinnings were discussed: the Aglipayan schism from the Roman Catholic church, and the Aurora and Zamora schisms within Methodist ranks. In addition, the whole question of Philippine political independence was examined, especially in relation to the Democratic victory in the United States in 1912. The Methodist missionary response to Philippine nationalism was not monolithic, but in general the missionary community welcomed American rule of the islands and perceived Filipinos as culturally underdeveloped, and consequently, they found nationalistic expressions decidedly discomfiting. By 1916, Methodist opinion was beginning to change, but ambivalent feelings remained.

* * * * *

Alexander De Conde (U of California, Santa Barbara, and second president of SHAFR), "The French Alliance in Historical Speculation." Paper delivered at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., March 15-16, 1978, in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Franco-American Alliance (1778). The speaker surveyed the literature on the alliance in terms of conventional interpretations concerning its role in American policy, and then assessed the speculations of dissenting scholars. He concluded that those historians who investigated the alliance and focused on self-interest within a pattern of power politics were usually on solid ground. When historians allowed ethnocentric or nationalistic bias to color their analyses, such as depicting American diplomats as consistently virtuous and adversaries as always deceitful, then their flawed interpretations suffered from well-substantiated revisionist attacks. While ethnocentrism intruded frequently in important aspects of scholarship on the alliance, the conventional point of view has stood up well in its main points. Revisionists, or dissenters, have shown the need for greater objectivity in evaluating the motives of the men who made and broke the alliance, particularly on the French side, but they have not brought any substantive change to the traditional story.

* * * * *

Jacques M. Downs (U of New England), "Mercantile Origins of American China Policy, 1784-1844," paper delivered at annual meeting of AHA in San Francisco, December 28, 1978. This paper stressed the importance of commercial records for U.S. diplomatic history, especially for the early and middle periods, when commercial consuls made up the bulk of the foreign representation of the U.S. The speaker also stated that unless diplomatic historians take more interest, vast quantities of commercial records will continue to be destroyed each year.

Using early Chinese-American relations as an example, Downs noted that the private policy of merchants residing abroad became the policy of the State Department in much of the world. He maintained that merchants often valued their own commerce over honor, patriotism, or even morality and legality, and that there was a continuous line of development from the illegal actions of China traders to anti-social behavior of railroad and textile manufacturers of the late 19th century.

Downs suggested that the American trade in opium to China bred a series of evils, including contempt for the purchasers of the drug and for

the Chinese government. On the other hand, he observed that some opium traders sympathized with the Chinese during the Opium War. Traders, paradoxically, seemed then to have been one of the sources of American altruism toward China as well as an impediment of friendly relations

Opium was also the touchstone for early Sino-American relations in other ways. All of the early disagreements between the two nations at Canton concerned opium smugglers, and Downs declared that the controversy over the drug traffic separated the Americans from the Chinese and drove the former into an informal entente with the British, their former enemies.

* * * * *

Jonathan Goldstein (Cherry Hill HS, East, N.J.), "A Romantic 'Vision of Cathay:' The Decorative Arts of the Old China Trade and Their Influence in America up to 1850." Presented as part of a panel on "The Formation of an American Image of China" at annual meeting of AHA, San Francisco, December 28, 1978. The nineteenth century American image of China was the product of a variety of inputs. The commentary of the "three Ms" of the old China trade--mariners, merchants, and missionaries--was apparently the central factor in the formulation of opinion about China and in the fullest expression of that opinion of U.S. China policy. However, recent scholarship by H.A. Crosby Forbes and Carl Crossman, and archaeological discoveries in Colonial Williamsburg and "Old" Philadelphia, have suggested yet another influence on the formation of early American opinion about China: the role of the decorative arts. Pictorial images of China and the Chinese appeared on decorated handicrafts exported to the United States, as well as on chinoiserie, the Chinese-style goods manufactured stateside. Chinese people, landscapes, flora, fauna, historical and mythological scenes "entered" early American homes emblazoned upon stone, shell, metal, horn, ivory, glass, clay, wood, paper, and fabric. Also instrumental in the formulation of the visual image were statewide replications of Chinese-style garden pavilions, landscapes, building interiors and facades, and what were known in the nineteenth century as "museums of Chinese curiosities."

The evidence indicates that a highly romanticized conception of China and the Chinese was inculcated in early America via the iconography of the decorative arts. Fairy-like beings cavorted--on porcelain, furniture, carvings, textiles, and paintings--in a never-never land of cloud-like rocks, exotic plants, and airy pavilions. Elaborately-clad mannequins in the "Chinese museums" performed essentially entertainment functions, as did pagodas and garden objects. There was no place in the romantic vision of Cathay where the poverty, squalor, starvation, exploitation, and misery of the real China was permitted to intrude.

The mid-nineteenth century introduction of photography to China offered Americans an alternative to the romantic vision suggested by artisans. It was not so much the process of photography as the way it was used. Tourists and news photographers, thronging to a newly-opened China aboard transpacific steamers, avidly snapped scenes with discordant elements not allowed to intrude onto saleable artifacts. The simultaneous development of mass media techniques in the United States made possible the presenting of explicitly unpleasant

subject matter which previously has been purged from the romantic decor.

The romantic vision of Cathay was not displaced by the camera, though, and continues to be utilized by Chinese and American artisans down to the present, promoted by a flourishing trade in Chinese art items by Chinatown curio shops and Friendship Stores. Since the mid-nineteenth century, however, the romantic image has had to coexist with the harshly realistic depiction offered by the camera's eye and mass media techniques.

* * * * *

Robert W. Sellen (Georgia State U), "Comparative Perspectives on Indochina during World War II: The French View." Paper read at the AHA meeting, San Francisco, December 29, 1978. France was divided and embittered by defeat in World War II. Vichy felt powerless, wanted to resist Japan and pretended to do so, but merely delayed events. Most French citizens remained ignorant of realities in Indochina. Charles de Gaulle and the Free French sought to restore French grandeur, including the entire empire. Unable to act in Asia, they prepared for a return while pretending to more enlightened views than they really held on colonies. Frenchmen in Indochina were patronizing toward the "peoples protected." tried to delay Japanese incursions, resisted Thai pressure in 1941 and a Japanese coup in March 1945, and still lost. Ill treatment by the Japanese and loss of wealth and power embittered the **colons**, who blamed everyone but themselves for their fate. They were especially angry at Americans and Britons who did not come to save them. De Gaulle's government, ignorant of Indochina, insisted on regaining the colony, sent men who shared or adopted the **colons'** views, alienated the Vietminh, and helped turn France to war.

* * * * *

Harry Stegmaier, Jr. (Frostburg State College, Frostburg, Maryland), "Cordell Hull and Mexico, 1937-1941: The Dilemma of Moral Diplomacy." Paper read at the Duquesne History Forum, Pittsburg, Pa., October, 1978, as part of a panel, **American Diplomacy in the 1930s**. The 1930s were a critical time for United States relations with Latin America, in particular, Mexico. During these years, Cordell Hull, a man who viewed international relations through the eyes of a Wilsonian moralist, served as United States' Secretary of State. When a crisis broke out with Mexico after the oil expropriation of March, 1937, Cordell Hull attempted to apply his moralistic and, often self-righteous idealism to the situation. This led him into a trap. Confident that Mexico had violated international law, as he interpreted it, he applied both open and covert pressure upon Mexico in order to force that nation to return the property to the oil companies. As a result, Hull found himself allied with these companies and opposed by United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels and other State Department officials such as Lawrence Duggan and Herbert Bursley. Even when the United States needed Mexican cooperation in military and security affairs as a result of the world crisis by 1940, Hull clung stubbornly to his moral views and inflexible position, thereby preventing a settlement between the two nations. Only in the fall of 1941, after the desertion of most of his State Department allies and faced with an uncompromising position on the part of the oil companies, did he finally agree to a negotiated settlement with Mexico. In doing so, he finally faced the reality of the international situation but

only after four years as an ally of the oil companies and a series of crises that almost wrecked not only United States--Mexican relations but the Good Neighbor Policy as well.

* * * * *

Brian L. Villa (U of Ottawa), "The Atomic Bomb and the Normandy Invasion", **Perspectives in American History**, XI (1977-78), 461-502. Few historians have seen in Franklin D. Roosevelt a diplomat able to conduct diplomatic negotiations with persistence and determination over the long term. This essay examines evidence indicating that Roosevelt exploited Winston Churchill's desire for an atomic partnership in order to win British acceptance of American cross-channel strategy. Professor Villa shows the close relationship between negotiations for atomic collaboration and for the Normandy invasion, culminating in quid pro quo accords of August 19, 1943, by which cross-channel strategy was resolved and Britain gained formal agreement to an atomic partnership. Roosevelt revealed himself in these negotiations, as in the Destroyers-for-Bases accord, as a tough negotiator who preferred personal diplomacy because of the freedom it gave him to exploit leverage.

* * * * *

Lawrence S. Wittner (SUNY at Albany) "American Policy Toward Greece, 1944-1949." Paper delivered at the Modern Greek Studies Association "Symposium '78," Washington, D. C., November 11, 1978. Drawing upon recently-opened American and British government records, the author contends that, beginning in World War II and extending throughout the Greek civil war of 1946-49, American policy in Greece, focused consistently upon circumscribing the power and influence of the Greek Left. With this goal in mind, American officials cooperated with the British military intervention, worked to exclude the Left from Cabinet representation, placed U.S. economic and military resources at the disposal of the Right, flirted with military dictatorship, and approved narrowly-limited political and individual freedoms. By adopting a counter-revolutionary orientation, the U.S. government facilitated the dominance of conservative and reactionary elements in postwar Greece and placed itself at odds with those forces--whether Communist or non-Communist--which sought to create a more egalitarian society.

JUSTICE WILL OUT!

I

(The following "ad" appeared in the September issue of the Newsletter)

LOST AND FOUND COLUMN

Dr. Robert H. Ferrell of Indiana University reports an oddity that came his way while in attendance at the recent SHAFR summer conference on the George Mason U campus. As he was getting into his station wagon just prior to his departure he discovered that someone had left thereon a pair of trousers ("blue, with a one-inch vertical striping"). His station wagon, he says by way of identification to the absent-minded one, is "rather nondescript" and "pretty old." The loser of this piece of male apparel may recover it by contacting Dr. Ferrell in the Department of History at the above institution, Bloomington, Indiana 47401--unless that person chose this method to give the Professor a not-so-subtle hint that he should get out of academia and into the haberdashery business!

II

Professor Robert Ferrell
Department of History
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

15 November 1978

Dear Professor Ferrell:

I am writing in reference to a pair of trousers that you discovered at the SHAFR summer conference at George Mason University. During that conference I had the misfortune of losing my pants, so I can only assume said trousers are mine. Considering what historians are paid these days, you can understand why I seek their speedy return. I will be happy to pay the postage fee.

I am well enough acquainted with your work to assure you that I intended no suggestion on a change of profession. My loss was a purely involuntary one.

Since my wife has carefully interrogated me about "losing my pants" at the SHAFR conference, I was much relieved to see your lost-and-found notice in the **Newsletter**. I appreciate your cooperation in returning the long-lost pants.

Sincerely,
Clifford W. Haury
Department of History
Piedmont Virginia Community College

III

The heart of the **Newsletter** is filled to overflowing at this happy outcome, for what greater love is there than that between a man and his favorite pair of pants? The resolution of this momentous issue is evidence once more of the wondrous qualities of this publication. Yes, it does concern itself largely with august affairs of state, yet such is its humility that it will stoop to effect a reunion between a man and the covering of his nether extremities. Therefore, if any member of SHAFR should come up missing during the upcoming OAH convention in New Orleans while perambulating through the Old French Quarter, hesitate not to place an ad in ye trusty **Newsletter**!

THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL LECTURE IN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

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

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

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

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

AWARD WINNERS

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1977 | Joan Hoff Wilson (Fellow, Radcliffe Institute) |
| 1978 | David S. Patterson (Colgate) |
| 1979 | Marilyn B. Young (Michigan) |

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

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

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

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

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

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

AWARD WINNERS

1977	John C.A. Stagg (U of Auckland, N.Z.)
1978	Michael H. Hunt (Yale)

THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL BOOK COMPETITION FOR 1980

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

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

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

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

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

PREVIOUS WINNERS

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

In January the Council of SHAFR selected Warren I. Cohen, 44, professor of history at Michigan State University since 1963, as the third editor of the Society's journal, **Diplomatic History**. (Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon, superintended the publication of the first issue, while Armin H. Rappaport, University of California--San Diego, directed the journal over the last two years.)

Cohen, a specialist in United States-Far East relations, brings high credentials to his new task. He finished his formal academic training in 1962 with successive degrees at Columbia, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and the University of Washington. As befits a scholar in his specialty, he was Fulbright lecturer in Tokyo (1969-70) and visiting professor at the National Taiwan University (1964-66). He has written and/or edited four books with a fifth due shortly. It will be the latest in the famed series, **The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy**, and will deal with the tenure of Dean Rusk. Some fifty articles, notes, and reviews have flowed from his pen and have found lodgment in assorted scholarly anthologies and journals.

The **Newsletter**, as the older "vessel" of the SHAFR "fleet," welcomes the new skipper aboard the good ship, **Diplomatic History**, and wishes him bon voyage. The membership of SHAFR appreciates greatly the unselfishness of Dr. Cohen in assuming this most important and time-consuming task. He will undoubtedly be the gainer in editorial acumen, but will be a loser in that the pace of his own independent research and writing will of necessity be slowed. The **Newsletter**, speaking for the Society, also directs a hearty measure of thanks to Michigan State University for undertaking the sponsorship of the journal. University budgets being what they are today, such a sponsorship represents an act of financial commitment and intellectual dedication which few institutions indeed are willing to assume in these times.

WANTED: AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR SHAFR

SHAFR depends heavily upon three permanent agencies for its continued health and progress: the National Office, the **Newsletter**, and **Diplomatic History**. This is a transitional period for the three in that all have--or will--change commands this year. **Diplomatic History**, as described elsewhere, has already found a new editor and home in the person and institution of Dr. Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State University). Nolan Fowier is relinquishing the editorship of the **Newsletter** at the end of this year, but a colleague, Dr. William J. Brinker, is being groomed now as his successor with Tennessee Tech continuing its sponsorship of the publication. But the key to the operation of the whole Society, the National Office, still lacks both a new director, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, and a base of operations. The efficient co-holders of this position for the past five

years, Drs. Warren F. Kuehl (University of Akron) and Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State University) resigned last summer, but graciously consented to continue their duties until the beginning of the 1979-80 academic year. The latter date, it should be stressed, is only a short six months away.

As of now there are no applicants for the office of Executive Secretary-Treasurer. (The two leading candidates for the post have since withdrawn their names). Any member of SHAFR 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. Raymond A. Esthus, Department of History, Newcomb College--Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118. A description of the duties and obligations of both the Executive Secretary-Treasurer and the sponsoring institution appeared in the September issue of the **Newsletter**, pp. 34-36.

SHAFR'S CALENDAR FOR 1979

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| April 11-14 | The OAH will have its 72nd annual meeting in New Orleans with the Hyatt Regency as headquarters. |
| April 11 | SHAFR Council meeting, Rosedown Room, 8:00-10:30 P.M. |
| April 12 | Meeting Editorial Board, Diplomatic History , Burgundy Room B, 1:00-2:00 P.M.

Reception (cash bar), Regency Ballroom, Section C, 5:00-7:00 P.M. |
| April 13 | Luncheon, Regency Ballroom, Section C, 12:00-2:00 P.M., with Paul A. Varg (Michigan State), president, presiding. The feature of this gathering will be the address, "Revisionists Revised: The Case of Vietnam," by Marilyn B. Young (Michigan), winner of the Stuart L. Bernath memorial lectureship for 1979. Also at this meeting the 1979 victors in the Bernath book prize contest and the Bernath articles competition will be announced and will receive their awards. |

May 1	Deadline, material for June Newsletter with publication one month later.
August 1	Deadline, material for September Newsletter with publication one month later.
August 9-10	SHAFR's Fifth Annual Conference at the University of Kansas.
August 9-12	The Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA will hold its 72nd annual meeting at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. SHAFR will have a reception at this convention.
November 1	Deadline, material for December Newsletter with publication one month later.
November 1	Deadline, additions and deletions for SHAFR's Roster and Research List .
November 1-15	Annual elections for officers of SHAFR.
November 14-17	The 45th annual meeting of the SHA will take place in Atlanta, Ga., with the Sheraton-Biltmore as headquarters. SHAFR will hold a reception at this convocation.
December 1	Deadline, nominations for 1980 Bernath memorial lectureship.
December 28-30	The 94th annual convention of the AHA will be held in New York City. As usual, SHAFR will have a full round of activities at this meeting. With the exception of a few individuals, the officials of SHAFR for 1980 will begin their tenure at the end of this convention.

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.

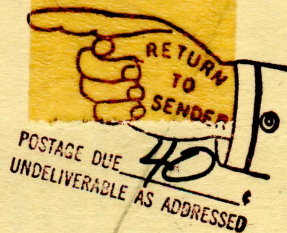
MATERIALS DESIRED: Personals (promotions, transfers, obituaries, honors, awards), announcements, abstracts of scholarly papers and articles delivered--or published--upon diplomatic subjects, bibliographical or historiographical essays dealing with diplomatic topics, essays of a "how-to-do-it" nature 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)

Box 5146
TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage Paid
Permit No. 101
Cookeville, Tenn.
38501

0000805

AF 1

KENT TRACHT
VESTAL FL APTS 1-18
BINGHAMTON NY 13903

