

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations



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Page

- 1 In Memorium
- 7 Personal Computer Update by Kinley Brauer
- 19 What's in a Text? by Robert Beisner
- 23 Council Minutes
- 29 Financial Report
- 34 Announcements
- 40 Calendar
- 41 Awards and Prizes
- 48 Roster and Research List Supplement
- 57 A.E.A.R. Newsletter

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SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS
FOUNDED IN 1967. CHARTERED IN 1972.

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MEMBERSHIP: Annual dues are \$16.50, payable at the office of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Student fees - \$6.00, retired members - \$8.00, life memberships - \$250.00. In the case of membership by husband and wife, dues for one of them shall be one-half of the regular price. For those wishing only the SHAHR Newsletter the cost is \$10.00. Institutions wishing Diplomatic History should contact Scholarly Resources.

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

PRIZES: The Society administers several awards. Four of them honor the late Stuart L. Bernath, and are financed through the generosity of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath of Laguna Hills, California. Awards also honor Laura and Norman Graebner, the late W. Stull Holt, and Warren Kuehl. Details of each of these awards are to be found under the appropriate headings in each Newsletter.

PUBLICATIONS: The Society sponsors a quarterly Newsletter; Diplomatic History, a journal; and the occasional Membership Roster and List of Current Research Projects.

IN MEMORIUM

Charles DeBenedetti

Charles DeBenedetti died January 27, 1987, of a brain tumor on his 44th birthday. He was a preeminent scholar whose body of work has greatly enlarged knowledge about peace workers, movements, and their relationship to American foreign policy. He received a B.S. degree from Loyola University of Chicago in 1964 and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. There he wrote his dissertation, "American Internationalism in the 1920's: Shotwell and the Outlawrists," under Norman A. Graebner, completing his work in 1968. He went immediately to the University of Toledo, where he became professor in 1978.

His ties with SHAFR were extensive. He chaired the program committee in 1981, which planned the summer meeting at the American University, and he continued on the committee through 1982. He was selected as the Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Lecturer in 1982, speaking on "American Historians and Armaments: The View from Twentieth-Century Textbooks." He served on the board of editors of Diplomatic History, 1982-1985, and on SHAFR's Council, 1983-1986, and was a contributor to chapters 20 and 38 of SHAFR's Guide. He was one of the instrumental group that organized the Norman and Laura Graebner Award and served on the committee that selected its first recipient. He had most recently agreed to chair the Warren F. Kuehl Prize committee.

He was also exceedingly active in the Conference on Peace Research in History, serving on its Council since 1973. He acted as its secretary-treasurer with William Hoover, 1975-1979, and its president, 1979-1981. He was currently president of the Society for the Study of Internationalism.

His four books and dozens of articles and essays reflect his particular interest in the interwar years and peace history, but he turned in the early 1980s to study the antiwar movement during America's involvement in Vietnam. It is assuring that the results will appear in a book, "The Antiwar Movement in America, 1961-1975," to be completed by Charles Chatfield. While doing research for this work, he uncovered a CIA assessment of antiwar efforts which

cleared the movement of charges of external influence, a report Lyndon Johnson choose to ignore. The discovery led to extensive press commentary.

While his reputation will be assured by his very productive record, he will also be remembered by his friends for his warmth, enthusiasm, energy, willingness to become involved, and commitment to scholarship.

Warren F. Keuhl

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Albert Hall Bowman

Dr. Albert Hall Bowman died early in January. He was 65.

Al retired in 1985 as Professor of History at the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga after a long career. He went to UTC in 1962 as Director of Libraries and Professor of History. Prior to that he taught at Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens, was a visiting professor at Long Island University, and a Fulbright Lecturer and visiting professor at Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. Historians are indebted to him for his The Struggle for Neutrality: Franco-American Diplomacy during the Federalist Era (1974).

Bowman served in World War II, worked as a translator for the Armed Forces and as an intelligence analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency. He held a bachelor's degree from Trinity College and the M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University.

The UTC historian was a long-time member of SHAFR and contributed his time and energy to the Society. To quote from the Chattanooga Times, our community has lost "a valued friend, an outstanding historian and a trenchant observer of American life. He will be missed."

(As a memorial to Al, the SHAFR Newsletter is reprinting, with permission of the Chattanooga Times, a recent commentary of his. The essay appeared on December 16, 1986.)

It has come later than many observers anticipated, but the ignorance, the recklessness and the hard-heartedness of the Reagan team from the beginning virtually guaranteed that it would bring disaster upon itself.

President Reagan, during the past six years, has breezed unscathed through a succession of misjudgements and blunders - unprecedented budget deficits, the terrorist massacre of 251 U.S. Marines in Beirut, the Bitburg military cemetery visit, the bungled Grenada invasion, to name a few - and until now he has been rescued either by wrapping himself in the American flag and blandly denying that anything was amiss, or by the skills of his public relations aides and the complaisance of the American press.

Suddenly all is changed. The big smile and jaunty wave en route to Camp David, the bubbling optimism of mechanical news releases and photo opportunities, the confident misstatements at infrequent press conferences - these are gone. The new Reagan appeared most dramatically in his telephone interview with Time magazine's president-watcher, Hugh Sidey. "I have to say that there is a bitter bile in my throat these days. I've never seen the sharks circling like they now are with blood in the water." And of course, he blamed the press for his troubles.

The two central figures in the affair thus far, Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter and Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, have already pled the Fifth Amendment guarantee against self-incrimination, and the president refuses to invoke his authority as commander in chief to force them to tell their stories, even to him. His solution to ending their silence is to urge that they be given immunity to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee! Although he fired North from his job with the National Security Council, the president insists that North has done no wrong and is "a national hero."

For some of the White House staff, the strategy appears to be to attempt to ride out the storm, flags flying. Col. North appeared before the House committee in full-dress uniform, and shortly thereafter the White House director of communications, Patrick Buchanan, launched a violent attack on Republicans who failed to rise to the president's defense. In a diatribe published in The Washington Post, Buchanan committed one howler: He compared Ronald Reagan's contributions to the Republican Party with those of Theodore Roosevelt, obviously unaware that in 1912 Roosevelt split the GOP and ended its more than half a century of political dominance. Ignorance of and indifference to history has been a hallmark of the Reagan administration.

Neither Buchanan's outbursts nor the sensible advice to the president of men like Sens. Dole and Lugar, to tell what he knows, can or should allow the administration to put this scandal behind it. Reagan and his right-wing supporters have been too relentlessly partisan and ideologically rigid to deserve much sympathy in their time of trouble. How did they respond to the Iranian agonies of Jimmy Carter? More important, it seems probably that laws were broken; in Col. North's case maybe a fistful. If that turns out to be the case, the law's remedies should be applied.

Much has been made of the differences between this scandal and Nixon's Watergate. Although the whole story is far from being told, it is already apparent that official misconduct in this instance was far more serious than before. Watergate involved domestic politics, particularly lying and obstructing justice by the president. Now, there is evidence of

misconduct and actual criminal acts literally on a world-wide scale.

The real questions for Reagan are not what did he know but did he authorize these actions and, if he did not, how could he have been so negligent and incompetent not to have known and prevented them. In either case, Reagan is guilty. Pride goeth before a fall, and to say that all this is a consequence of the president's absent-minded way of governing isn't good enough.

The president himself noted in his Time interview that the commanding officer is responsible when things go wrong. Referring to Adm. Poindexter's resignation as national security advisor, he said, "Even if you are asleep in your bunk when the ship runs aground, you take the responsibility. He took the responsibility."

There is some talk across the country of Republicans putting what distance they can between themselves and Reagan, with the president resigning after a decent interval (eight or nine months) because of ill health. That would make George Bush the incumbent president in 1988. That is possible but unlikely for many reasons. More likely is a perseverance along lines already marked out: the investigative machinery is in place; there is perhaps a superfluity of potential witnesses and Reagan will be permitted to serve out his term in a sort of interregnum until after the 1988 elections.

PERSONAL COMPUTER UPDATE

by

Kinley Brauer (University of Minnesota)

Since the publication of "Microcomputers and Programs for diplomatic (and Other) Historians" in the June 1984 issue of the Newsletter, there have been significant improvements in microcomputers, software, and printers. Generally, microcomputers, printers, and software have become far more powerful, varied, and versatile, and prices have dropped dramatically. Scholars considering purchasing their first system now have a large number of options, and those with old systems might well consider upgrading. This piece is

an attempt to highlight some of the more salient changes that may be of specific interest to diplomatic (and other) historians.

MICROCOMPUTERS

Selecting a microcomputer has never been an easy task, and it has not gotten easier. Today, there are essentially three groups of computers available, each distinguished by a unique disk operating system (DOS). The first group comprises those that run on the Control Program for Microcomputers (CP/M) disk operating system, which until a few years ago was the industry standard. These microcomputers, such as the Osborne, Kaypro, and Xerox, were the first suitable for scholarly research and writing. Although a few companies are still manufacturing CP/M machines, there are no attempts underway to improve them and it is likely that in a few years, no more new ones will appear. The second group consists of those that run on the Apple disk operating system. (The Apple Macintosh has its own unique system, which as yet no one has copied.) The third group are those that run on the Microsoft disk operating system (MSDOS) (which is effectively indistinguishable from the IBM PC-DOS that all IBM microcomputers use).¹ MSDOS has become the new standard and has replaced CP/M as the disk operating system of choice. The three most popular varieties of MSDOS microcomputers are the IBM, Compaq, and Zenith.

Apple microcomputers have improved greatly over the past year and have become increasingly popular with businesses. The Macintosh is, perhaps, the easiest of any microcomputer to learn, has extraordinary graphic capabilities, and is best for those who are interested in "desktop publishing" (such as the publishing of newsletters). But all Apples, including the Macintosh, are still somewhat limited for use in traditional scholarly writing and research. And one of their chief drawbacks is that they are not compatible with the most popular MSDOS (or CP/M) machines.

For scholarly writing, research, and statistical analysis, MSDOS microcomputers are the best choice. Because MSDOS microcomputers are by far the most popular, the vast majority of new programs are written for this system, and although it is still true that

the vast bulk of software being written is aimed at the small business market, a few software producers have developed excellent programs specifically aimed at scholars. None of these new programs can be run on CP/M microcomputers, and only a few to date have been written for use on Apples or the Macintosh.

Among the MSDOS microcomputers, there are three distinctive levels of power and speed from which to choose. The lowest level is that which came with the original IBM PC. This unit has largely been superseded by the more powerful IBM PC/XT and IBM PC/AT microcomputers. As usual, as soon as IBM upgraded its microcomputers or brought out a more powerful version, others rushed in to make compatible machines of their own. Most recently, Compaq (IBMs most formidable rival) introduced the Compaq Deskpro 386, which is substantially more powerful than the AT. IBM has already announced that it will match Compaq shortly.

All of this industrial warfare has made keeping up with the latest developments in computer technology difficult, has led to the distribution of inadequately tested products, and has hastened obsolescence. But for the most part, the consumer has benefitted. The IBM compatibles very often are better than their progenitors and always are less expensive, sometimes considerably so. And while manufacturers rush forward to produce ever more powerful and speedier machines, for most individuals, these features are simply not necessary. They are useful only for those who need to manipulate millions of pieces of data in microseconds or rotate three-dimensional designs. For most scholarly work, the XT and AT levels of MSDOS microcomputers are quite satisfactory.

The average retail price for one of these microcomputers is \$2,200 for a complete system, and the range is from \$1,250 to 4,000.² IBM is the most expensive, with Compaq a close second. But a variety of relatively inexpensive compatibles have appeared, such as the new Tandy, NEC, Tech, Epson, and Leading Edge, many manufactured in Japan and Korea.³ Kaypro has also shifted its new production to MSDOS machines and continues to offer its products at bargain prices. Consumers need only be concerned about warranties and availability of repair service. Generally, IBM, Compaq, and Tandy provide excellent service; others

seem to have some difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply of spare parts. One pays for superior service, however, both in the initial cost and in the repair bills. And very important is finding a dealer who has a sound reputation and good technicians, which can obviate this problem.

Choosing from among the three disk operating systems and different levels of power are only two of the decisions a prospective buyer must make. Microcomputers also come in a variety of sizes, shapes, and weights. The standard desktop computer is the most popular, but there are also "portables" (which remain the size and weight of a sewing machine and therefore are not especially convenient to carry around) and the new "laptops." The last are genuine portables, some small enough and light enough to fit in an attache case. They also run on both house current and rechargeable batteries.

Laptop microcomputers, such as those produced by Zenith, Kapro, Toshiba, DEC, and AMT, are full-powered microcomputers of quite acceptable capacity. Normally, data put into these microcomputers can be easily transferred to a desktop machine. Therefore, they are ideal for use in libraries and archives. The chief problems with laptops are that the keyboards are sometimes smaller than normal typewriter and desktop-microcomputer keyboards, which makes typing data for touch-typists a bit more difficult. Also, in order to reduce weight, these computers are made of plastic which makes them rather fragile.

Most important, laptop screens vary greatly in quality. The screens display as much data as any other microcomputer (that is, 25 lines by 80 columns), but many display text in a narrow rectangle, which takes some getting used to. Three types of screens are available: LCDs, which are similar to very cheap watches and depend on the intensity and angle of room light; back-lighted LCDs; and gas plasma. The first can be nearly useless, the second are much better, and the third are pretty good. But even the last does not match the quality of display of the desktops and portables. Laptops are only suitable for limited special use, not as substitutes for desktops or portables.

Even on the larger machines, the quality of the display varies. Desktop and portable MSDOS microcomputers come with different kinds of display adapters and monitors. The adapters determine the nature and clarity of the images that appear on the monitors; the monitors themselves support monochrome (amber, green, or black and white) or color displays. Display adapters offer three options: high quality monochrome text with no graphic capabilities; full graphics and color, but with inferior text display; and high quality monochrome text and limited graphics. If one wants full graphics, it is necessary to purchase either a composite monochrome or RGB (red-green-blue) color monitor with a special color/graphics display adapter card. Excellent text with limited graphics can be acquired by purchase of a Hercules Graphics Adapter (or a Hercules clone). The last is preferable, among other things, limited graphics capability permits the display of diacriticals and underlining on the screen. (Color monitors display underlined material in a different color.) Graphics are also useful for displaying and printing graphs and charts--and for playing fancy arcade games.

One still has to decide on the type of disk drives to acquire. Most of the laptops and the Macintosh use small floppy disks (3 1/2" diameter), but the most common floppy by far is the standard 5 1/4" double-sided, double-density (DSDD) floppy. These hold 320 kilobytes of data. High density (HD) 5 1/4" floppies hold 1.2 megabytes. The former are both relatively and absolutely less expensive than the latter and being more popular, are easier to exchange with others. In addition to using floppies for data storage, one should also consider acquiring a microcomputer with a hard disk. Hard disks hold 10, 20, or more megabytes of data and permit considerably faster manipulation. Anyone who has already invested heavily in 5 1/4" DSDD floppies might just as well choose a new system that also uses these disks. They can be erased, reformatted, and reused on the new system. They cannot be used on the 3 1/2" or HD disk systems.

Not everyone needs a hard disk. Those who intend only to use their microcomputers for writing can get along quite well with floppies that hold between 60 (320K) and 200 (1.2 MB) pages per disk. Depending upon which

floppy is used, each disk would then hold one to five or so chapters. The only justification for a hard disk for writing is that having all the chapters of, say, a 850-page manuscript on one disk permits the easy and rapid transfer of material from any chapter to another. Such material can be transferred among floppies, but at a considerably slower rate and with some effort.

Those, on the other hand, who intend to place their research on disk certainly could use a hard disk system, and considering the cost differential among disk sizes, a 20 MB system is most practical. And in this case, 640K (or even 1.2 MB) RAM is highly desirable. Searching through a few thousand notes contained on one hard disk is certainly preferable to inserting and removing 20 or 30 floppy disks. And since new software programs often take considerable space, it is not unreasonable to think of a 20 MB hard disk as a minimum.

Finally, MSDOS microcomputers, being faster and more powerful than their predecessors, have inspired programmers to develop ever more sophisticated software. One of the consequences is that it is advisable to consider a microcomputer that provides at the very least 256K RAM (random access memory). Far better would be to have 512K RAM or 640K RAM.

SOFTWARE

There are a number of excellent new wordprocessing programs available, but unfortunately, none of those that perform the tasks most common in scholarly writing are easy to learn or easy to use. WordStar 3.3 remains the most popular program. It was first developed for limited CP/M microcomputers and rewritten with only a few cosmetic changes for MSDOS machines. It is very limited in comparison with new programs. If one wants to create footnotes or endnotes, check spelling, index, and the like, it is necessary to purchase additional programs.

New wordprocessing programs specially written for MSDOS machines are considerably better and provide all these features and more in one program. Four of the best are Wordperfect, Multimate, Word, and Nota Bene.⁴ These programs provide all the usual features--full

editing and formatting, word search and replace, easy correction, etc. But they also permit the insertion of footnotes and endnotes that are automatically numbered and renumbered; provide excellent spelling/typographical checkers, indexers, and outliners; allow for split screens so that one can work with two or more documents (or two parts of the same document) at the same time; and are generally much faster.

The makers of Nota Bene are most interested in the academic market, reflected in the presentation of their program at historical meetings and the sophistication of its features. Although Nota Bene presently lacks a spelling checker, it does contain an excellent information retrieval system, a modified version of FYI 3000. Scholars can thus divide a screen into two parts: one for text, and the other for research material that can be searched and, when found, moved directly into the text. In addition, the program offers individuals the choice of several format styles (such as Chicago Manual of Style or MLA Style Sheet) for footnotes or endnotes, which once chosen runs automatically. (Nota Bene is the wordprocessor used by Diplomatic History.)

The chief drawback to all this new software is that it is quite difficult to master--difficulty seems to be directly proportional to power. Nota Bene, for example, uses ten basic command keys and three others that, used in various combinations, change alphabet keys into command keys. The total number of commands, therefore, is staggering, and special strategies must be used merely to learn the program. Once learned, however, the program is extraordinary. The problem of barely adequate instruction manuals continues, but manuals are improving and these programs do provide tutorials. Also, a number of excellent books have appeared which have nearly solved this problem. If one could learn WordStar in a weekend of concentrated effort, the new programs would take at least a week or two.

The cost of these and similar programs range from \$250 to \$500, but there is an alternative. There exists a large and increasing body of free or inexpensive software available. Private programmers have written excellent programs for wordprocessing, data filing, statistical analysis, financial planning, and the

like, that they have made available to anyone in what has come to be known as the "shareware" system. These programs can be acquired from user groups or from various electronic bulletin boards via a modem (computer telecommunications system). Individuals are encouraged to try out these programs at no cost, and if they decide to use them, they are asked to send money to the creator. It is all voluntary. The suggested prices range from \$10 to \$100, and the programs can be quite sophisticated.

MODEMS

The development of the shareware concept and expansion of "on-line" data banks⁵ make the acquisition of a modem for their microcomputers worth considering. Modems can either be placed permanently inside the microcomputer or used as a separate box, about 1 1/2" thick that sits neatly under a telephone and is connected to the microcomputer by a cable. With a modem, an individual can communicate with various local and national bulletin boards, libraries and archives, and individuals.

There are several reasons for acquiring a modem. First, as mentioned, it is a simple matter to acquire a wide variety of inexpensive software, and as one becomes more proficient in the use of a microcomputer, there are a number of highly specialized utility programs that are desirable to have. Second, the bulletin boards often provide expert advice, and one has the ability to ask questions about specific problems. Third, many of the bulletin boards provide other useful services, including electronic shopping, and the latest local, international, and national news.

Most of the bulletin boards are either free or require payment of a nominal fee, usually under \$20. Two national bulletin boards are CompuServe and The Source. These are more expensive, costing approximately \$40 to join and fees for use, but among other things, they provide access to massive data banks. One has the ability to tap into such data banks as Dialog and BRS, which provide the ability to do a full bibliographical search in such publications as American History and Life, Books in Print, and others.

Modems receive and transmit data at varying speeds, measured in bits per second or baud rates. The slowest common modem works at 300 baud, but these are fast disappearing. More common are 1200 and 2400 baud modems. They range in price from \$150 to \$700, and satisfactory modems do exist that simply adjust to any of the baud rates for about \$250. Among the best of the modems are those made by Hayes (which has set the industry standard), Multitech, U.S. Robotics, and CTS. Generally, internal modems are less expensive than external ones. There is no need to spend much money acquiring the software necessary to use a modem. Several excellent systems are available for under \$75 in the shareware system.

PRINTERS

Anyone who has a microcomputer will certainly want a printer. There are presently three kinds of printers available: dot matrix, letter quality, and laser. Dot matrix printers are the least expensive and produce copy by putting a series of dots on a page. Until recently, the copy produced by these machines ranged from terrible to barely adequate; however, new technology has tremendously improved the quality of the print. Dot matrix printers with printing heads that use twenty-four pins, rather than the old standard nine, produce excellent quality at a reasonably high speed. They cost between \$500 and \$700. Nine-pin dot matrix printers are still available at a cost as low as \$250. Epson, Okidata, Brother, Citizen, and IBM make the most popular dot-matrix printers.

Letter quality and laser printers are more expensive, the latter considerably so. The former are much slower than dot matrix printers, but their copy is indistinguishable from typewritten copy. They range in price from \$600-900. Laser printers provide both beautiful, typewriter quality, and copy at very high speeds. They also are very expensive, costing about \$2,000 and about \$.04 per page.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What all this comes down to is that scholars who want to acquire an advanced microcomputer with great power

and storage capacity would be well advised to consider only an MSDOS (or IBM PC-DOS) of the XT variety with at least 512K RAM and either two floppy disk drives or one floppy disk drive (of 360K or 1.2 MB capacity) and a 10 MB or better 20 MB hard disk.

Nevertheless, although its day has past, there are legitimate reasons for choosing a CP/M microcomputer. The chief advantage of the CP/M microcomputer is its price. Microcomputers, such as the Kaypro II, which cost \$1,700 four years ago now can be purchased for about \$600, and used Kaypros appear for as little as \$350. These microcomputers still perform quite nicely, and for those with limited funds who are interested primarily in writing (word-processing) and do not need a host of special features, these are a good deal. These older, more limited microcomputers may be all that an individual needs. What they did before, they still do.

For those who are concerned about compatibility, that has also become far less a problem than it once was. A few years ago, if individuals worked at home on a CP/M microcomputer and their colleagues or department had IBM PC-DOS or MSDOS microcomputers, it was impossible to exchange disks. Several programs exist that permit individuals to reformat and to transfer files to and from different types of computers and into different formats (e.g. from WordStar into Wordperfect or Nota Bene).⁶ Excellent conversion programs can be purchased for under \$75. These programs also allow scholars to reformat their files for printing on university laser printers.

In looking for compatible systems, one should only consider systems that are IBM compatible for microcomputers, Hayes compatible for modems, and have Hercules-compatible adapter cards for graphics facilities. Most software is developed to run on IBM, Hayes, and Hercules systems.

Microcomputer systems are still not cheap. A solid MSDOS system (including printer and modem) would cost over \$3,000, broken down as follows:

MSDOS MICROCOMPUTER (XT, 512K RAM)	\$1,250-4,000
300-1200-2400 MODEM	300
24-PIN DOT MATRIX PRINTER	500
SOFTWARE	500
CABLES, ETC.	100

TOTALS

\$2,650-5,400

By using "shareware" software and a 9-pin printer, about \$700 could be trimmed from this price, and a modem may not really be necessary. (A good 300 baud modem can be purchased for less than \$100.) Also, very often universities acquire licensing agreements with software producers and provide faculty with the latest and best programs at no cost. With some careful scouting, the cost of a microcomputer could also be lowered. A total package, therefore, could be had for, perhaps, under \$2,000.

There is no question that a microcomputer system is a tremendous aid in scholarly research and writing. It is also costly, frustrating, and time-consuming, at least at the beginning. And the perfect system has far from appeared. We are still saddled, among other things, with screens that display 25 lines of text rather than a full page¹ and printers that make typing envelopes a near impossibility. One expects that over time, these and other deficiencies will be remedied and yet another up-grading will become desirable. Meanwhile, the present technology is a tremendous advance.

NOTES

¹The Microsoft Corporation developed PC-DOS for IBM and subsequently brought out MSDOS after IBM succeeded in dominating the personal computer market. The two systems are virtually identical, which is why one refers to IBMs and IBM-clones or IBM-compatibles.

²This figure was reported in the New York Times, January 7, 1987, p.29.

³Epson is part of the Seiko group, and Leading Edge is owned by Mitsubishi and manufactured in Korea.

⁴These and other programs are continually revised, often to eliminate "bugs" and/or to add new features, and reissued with different version numbers.

Wordperfect, for example, is in version 4.2 as of this writing. Buyers are sometimes offered old versions at steeply discounted prices without being informed of that fact.

⁵An "on-line" data bank is a repository that permits individuals to gather material over a telephone via a modem. In the jargon, one "accesses" a data bank and "downloads" data.

⁶No such simple programs exist to convert Apple disks to either CP/M or MSDOS, though such conversion is possible.

⁷There are monitors available for MSDOS microcomputers that do display a full page. Their cost is approximately \$1,500.

BONERS

In response to a question about the U.S. invasion of Cambodia in 1970:

"According to Kissinger, Nixon was on the verge of a nervous breakdown when 100,000 Protestants marched to the White House in protest. Alexander Haig told one journalist that troops were secretly sent into the basement of the White House to fight off an invasion from the Protestants."

--David L. Anderson (University of Indianapolis)

Bryce Report. The Bryce Report was where in his speech was announced and told the whole world of how many missiles the Russians had and Americans. Bryce was the Secretary of state and was told by the president to announce the report that the U.S. had by far more missiles than the Russians. The upset the Russians because everyone new that they were way behind in arms compared to the United States.

--Robert Ferrell (Indiana University)

(Robert Beisner's review of Jerald Combs' The History of American Foreign Policy is another in the ongoing series of reviews of diplomatic history texts.

-- Editor)

WHAT'S IN A TEXT?

by

Robert Beisner (American University)

If followed effectively, this recipe is likely to result in a successful textbook:

1. Factual accuracy.
2. Comprehensiveness and thoroughness (to an arguable degree).
3. Scholarly up-to-datedness.
4. Originality and distinction.
5. Good writing.
6. Useful and stimulating maps and illustrations.
7. Extra features (perhaps).

How well does Jerald A. Combs's The History of American Foreign Policy (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986) carry out this formula? This book of twenty-one chapters, each followed by a discussion of "Controversial Issues and Further Reading," runs 516 pages (including an excellent index). I read a single-volume, cloth-bound edition.

Factual accuracy. As far as I can tell, Combs's narrative is reliably accurate, containing only the normal quota of mistakes, including misdating the Bay of Pigs invasion by a year (p. 374); suggesting that the 1974 Vladivostok Accords, a statement of negotiating principles, were a "treaty" the Ford administration failed to bring to "final ratification" (pp. 421-22); and neglecting to note that all but a few of the forty-one Americans who perished during the 1975 Mayaguez affair died in an accident rather than under hostile fire, as is implied (p. 429)--an error I found in about a dozen other brief accounts available in my personal library.

Comprehensiveness and thoroughness. The History of American Foreign Policy can be ranked barely satisfactory from this point of view. Readers must remember, however, that textbook authors face tough

choices in the face of publishers' demands for brevity, as well as the brevity of undergraduates' TV-truncated attention spans. Combs rarely gets down to the level of detail I prefer, but neither does anyone else I can think of.

Combs addresses the issue of thoroughness versus breadth without notable consistency but as well as most authors. At times he marshals his forces on a broad front, opting for a comprehensive and sometimes unavoidably skin-deep narrative. Elsewhere he spotlights representative episodes, thereby gaining more depth and arousing more interest while surrendering some coverage. An example of the latter approach appears in his effective discussion of the vexations of John F. Kennedy in dealing with Third World nations, illustrated with case studies of the Dominican Republic, the Congo (Zaire), and Laos (pp. 382-89), and emphasizing the futility with which JFK and his aides sought moderate, nationalist "alternatives to radicals and reactionaries . . ." (p. 384). No single writing strategy guarantees success for authors coping with this problem of balance.

Scholarly up-to-datedness. Here we have a mixed picture. On the one hand, Combs's remarkable interest in historiography (about which more later) provides insurance against scholarly obsolescence. Yet no one's expertise can be uniformly sound throughout: much of Combs's treatment of the late 1950s, for example, could easily date from the pre-Eisenhower Revival era.

Some sections transparently rely on the works of particular historians, who do not receive credit, however, except obliquely in bibliographical essays. This, too, is no easy problem for the textbook writer. Thomas G. Paterson, J. Garry Clifford, and Kenneth J. Hagan, in their American Foreign Policy: A History (2d ed., D.C. Heath, 1983), best handle the matter with the straightforward device of footnotes.

Originality or distinctiveness. Combs's reach for originality exceeds his grasp, partly through lack of follow-through, partly because he sets himself a task of dubious value in the first place. I refer to his preoccupation with schools of thought, both among diplomatic historians and the men they write about.

Readers of two of Combs's earlier books--Nationalist, Realist, and Radical: Three Views of American Diplomacy and American Diplomatic History: Two Centuries of Changing Interpretations--will recognize the theme. In the Introduction to this textbook, he dotes on his categories. Nationalists, realists, and revisionists (the radicals of an earlier book) soon proliferate, so that the reader must sort out conservative and liberal nationalists as well as hard, soft, and even restrained realists (Cyrus Vance).

This taxonomy may now and then be useful, but Combs himself apparently recognizes the hazards of tacking labels on everyone in sight, for he virtually (and wisely) drops the issue in the body of the textbook. Yet he returns (twenty-one times!) to his categories in the bibliographical essays, where he strains to fit historians in the crustacean beds suitable for them (I found my own "traditionalist" pallet [p. 129] a bit confining). I nonetheless admit finding most of these essays fascinating to read, however poorly they blend with the chapters themselves, for Combs has a staggering knowledge of the history of American historical writing. Here we can learn of truly obsolete books--including George Tucker's History of the United States (1856-1857) (p. 73) and Nathan Covington Brooks's A Complete History of the Mexican War, 1846-1848 (1849) (p. 98)--and can wonder at the drives that impelled Combs to read them.

The body of the book contains flashes of excellent--if not always strikingly original--analysis. Thus, Combs's fine discussion of the Constitution and foreign policy (pp. 22-24); his alertness to the salience of diplomatic style, as in his discussion of President Polk (p. 92); his stimulating discussion of the way Americans sought justification for their nation's growing imperial role early in the twentieth century (ch. 10); his provocative analysis of the Truman Doctrine's evolution from political consciousness and subtlety to military consciousness and oversimplification; and his acute introduction to the foreign policy of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger.

Good writing. Good writing, indeed. Combs does not attract attention to himself through flashiness; nor does he plod, as do so many textbook authors. Though I cannot predict the response of undergraduates, for

they often despise books I admire (e.g., Peter Calvocoressi and Guy Wint's Total War: Causes and Courses of the Second World War), I found the prose consistently graceful and comfortable, transporting me contentedly from one chapter to another despite the familiarity of the material. Combs deftly shifts from narrative to analysis and back without erecting ugly street signs to direct the inattentive. He calls a spade a spade (e.g., Jefferson and Madison trying to "extort" Florida from Spain [p. 60]). He usually eschews the dramatic for the matter-of-fact: thus the "Allies had treated Korea as an afterthought during World War II" (p. 340). He has an eye for the apt quotation, including Henry Adams's wicked remark that the Jefferson administration found itself having to argue that "Spain had retroceded West Florida to France without knowing it, that France had sold it to the United States without suspecting it, that the United States had bought it without paying for it, and that neither France nor Spain, although the original contracting parties, were competent to decide the meaning of their own contract" (p. 42).

Maps and illustrations. I suspect that Alfred A. Knopf's editor simply told Combs that production costs would permit no frills. The few maps and illustrations, especially the latter, add little to the text. (In comparison, see the lavish and pertinent display of lithographs, cartoons, and photos that enrich the Paterson textbook already mentioned.)

Extra features. I refer to tables, charts, documentary inserts, and so forth. They are not always desirable, and some history texts seem riddled with inserts and "boxes" with the calculated intent of distracting readers from the mediocrity of the "text" itself. But such features can add as well. Combs's book has no accessories whatever--this is a stripped-down model.

All in all, therefore, I recommend Combs's The History of American Foreign Policy without either hesitation or passion. A little eccentric and sometimes fascinating in its peripheral emphasis on "schools of thought" and historiographical obscurities, this textbook nonetheless provides a solid and readable introduction to the history of American foreign policy.

COUNCIL MINUTES

Minutes of the SHAFR Council meeting at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, December 27, 1986, in Horner Room of Hyatt Regency Chicago. President Betty Unterberger presided. Council members Thomas Paterson, Michael Hunt, Martin Sherwin, Roger Trask, and William Kamman were present. Also in attendance were David Anderson, William Brinker, George Herring, Michael Hogan, Robert Love, Page Putman Miller, Thomas Schoonover, Nancy Tucker, Ralph Weber, and William Widenor.

1. Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, reported on governmental issues of interest to SHAFR.

A recess appointment or resubmission of the nomination of John Agresto for U.S. archivist seems unlikely. In September, 1986, the subcommittee on rules of the House of Representatives held a hearing to consider modification of the House rule which closes House records for fifty years. The NCC urges a twenty-year rule but the House seems to prefer thirty years. Dr. Miller noted an amendment to the Freedom of Information Act waiving fees under the FOIA for scholarly research.

2. Council approved the appointment of Ed Goedeken to prepare the list of doctoral dissertations to be published in Diplomatic History. Council expressed its appreciation of Calvin Christman who has been doing this work.

3. There was brief discussion of Lewis Hanke's proposal regarding a guide for materials for study of U.S. history outside the United States. There was concern about SHAFR's responsibility if the Society participated in the proposal. Council will await a report from the special committee in April.

4. George Herring reported on his four-year tenure as editor of Diplomatic History. He expressed appreciation for the support of Otis Singletary, president of the University of Kentucky, Bob Seager, associate editor of Diplomatic History, and Carol Reardon, assistant editor of Diplomatic History. He also thanked Phil Johnson, Daniel Helmstadter, and Carolyn Travers of Scholarly Resources and his colleagues in SHAFR who submitted their work and evaluated manuscripts. He noted that during his four

years as editor there were 251 manuscripts processed of which 50 were published. Eighty-eight percent of the manuscripts submitted dealt with the twentieth century; fifty-six percent dealt with the period after 1941. He expressed concern about the paucity of submissions on eighteenth and nineteenth century topics. Another concern was the little or no backlog of articles to be published.

Michael Hogan who assumed the editorship in June noted the same concerns. Since July 1st there have been about forty submissions of which eight have been accepted. Hogan noted his intention to solicit articles and publish review essays, historiographical essays, and research notes. He will also develop a new section--"Perspective"--which will be opinionated and readable but not with all of the scholarly trappings. He suggested that SHAFR members should pledge--tithe--some of their work to Diplomatic History.

Mr. Hogan then discussed the journal's voluminous files which were creating a storage problem. It was suggested that these files be sent to the SHAFR archives at Georgetown University. There was a question about the confidentiality of reviewers and whether this would be present if the files were sent to Georgetown. Hogan will retain the files until the matter is investigated.

5. Ralph Weber, chairman of SHAFR's membership committee, presented statistics on membership by region and submitted a list of his committee members representing the twenty-three districts. There was discussion of having SHAFR exchange membership advertisements with the OAH in its Magazine of History.

6. Betty Unterberger discussed the State Department advisory committee and the need to consider SHAFR's next appointment to the committee. The last three presidents of SHAFR will form a nominating committee.

7. George Herring, co-chairman in charge of the 1987 SHAFR summer conference, noted the desire to have sixteen sessions for the program. So far the committee has five. The deadline for submissions will be extended until February 1. Herring requested suggestions for a VIP speaker.

There followed a discussion of suggestions submitted by the 1986 program committee. There is a need for continuity on the program committee and for making deadlines earlier. Future committees need access to the records of previous committees. Council passed a resolution that at least one member of a program committee be carried over to the next committee.

Robert Love, co-chairman in charge of local arrangements for the 1987 SHAFR conference reported that if SHAFR wanted a banquet or large reception at the conference it would have to be on Thursday evening--the only night that adequate facilities would be available.

Nancy Tucker asked about diplomatic history sessions on the OAH and AHA programs. Council agreed that SHAFR's program committee chairman should submit proposals to the appropriate committees of the OAH and AHA.

8. Council discussed possible sites for the 1988 SHAFR summer conference. Possible sites included Northern Kentucky University, American University, and the west coast (joint meeting with the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA). Discussion included when the summer conference should be held and whether SHAFR might lose its identity if it had joint meetings with the PCB. Council considered the rule of meeting two out of three years on the east coast. Council wanted the history of this rule examined and resolved that the two-out-of-three rule be considered only advisory to subsequent Councils if the origins of the rule permitted such an interpretation.

Tom Paterson will discuss the 1988 conference with absent members of the Council.

9. Council considered the finance committee report recommending division of the present Bernath Supplementary Account. One shall be known as the Supplementary Support Fund for the Stuart L. Bernath Prizes and Awards. Approximately three-fourths of the invested monies from the current Bernath Supplementary Fund shall be assigned to this account. It shall be used to increase the awards in accord with monies available and with the approval of Council. Income shall also be used to cover expenses of prize winners to attend meetings to deliver the lecture or receive

awards. It may also be used to create new prizes in the name of Stuart L. Bernath, or to provide for second prizes for the book award or to duplicate a prize any year in which a committee finds two works (articles or books) of exceptional merit. In all instances, Council shall approve the uses and applications of funds from the Bernath Supplementary Account.

A Bernath Supplementary Discretionary Account shall also be created, with one-fourth of invested funds allocated to this account. It shall be used for purposes designated by Council, applying and following the principle that expenditures shall reflect the desire to support the scholarly interests and activities of younger scholars.

Certainly the subsidy for student member dues falls within the uses of the Discretionary Account, and this has been a legitimate application of these resources.

Council approved division of the Bernath Supplementary Account as described above.

Council considered other uses of the Bernath Supplementary Discretionary Account. Among the uses discussed were dissertation support, funds for memberships from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, attraction of more minority members, and graduate student grants.

Council passed a resolution that Dennis Bozyk and Keith Nelson of the Bernath Dissertation Award Committee plus two other persons to be appointed by Tom Paterson will examine possible uses of the Bernath Supplementary Discretionary Account and report to Council.

Council approved the finance committee's recommendation that Ms. Susan Shah continue to maintain the ledgers of SHAFR's non-operating funds on a contract basis with a fee to be negotiated with the secretary-treasurer. Decisions on investments, purchases and sales, and policy will still be in the hands of Warren F. Kuehl, with advice as needed from the finance committee.

Council approved making the Bernath Book Award for 1988 worth \$2000.

10. William Kamman reported for the Bernath Dissertation Committee. Janet M. Manson of Washington State University, Thomas M. Gaskin of the University of Washington, Seattle, W. Michael Weis of Ohio State University, and Michael Wala of the University of Hamburg will receive Bernath dissertation grants for 1986. The committee also recommended the following:

1. Last date for applications to be received should be November 1 rather than December 1.
2. Committee should emphasize that report is due on September 1 from recipient on his/her work done under grant.
3. The applications should include an itemized listing of how money is to be used.
4. Applications should include an abstract and a description of significance of the study.
5. When dissertation is finished have the recipient send to the chairman of the committee a copy of the abstract sent to University Microfilms (Univ. of Michigan).
6. Applications should include projected date of completion of the dissertation from student and from major professor.

11. William Widenor reported on efforts of the Warren Kuehl prize Committee to solicit entries for the competition. March 1, 1987, is the deadline for submissions.

12. David Anderson, editor and compiler of the SHAFR roster and research list, will submit a list of new members and members with updated information along with addresses and areas of research to William Brinker for publication as a supplement in the Newsletter.

Mr. Anderson raised the question of guidelines for making the roster available to persons other than members. Anderson will bring a proposal to Council in April.

13. William Brinker, editor of the Newsletter noted that an issue had been recently published.

14. William Kamman reviewed the status of liability insurance for SHAFR. He noted that the two companies approached several months ago for bids were not writing new policies or giving bids at that time. Now a new quotation has been given to SHAFR that is very much higher than previous bids. Council wanted more information on how other historical associations were handling the problem. Council also wanted information on the amount of coverage needed.

15. William Kamman distributed copies of the financial report for SHAFR's trust, prize, and endowment portfolio, 1986; the financial report for SHAFR's operating funds, 1986; and the proposed SHAFR budget for 1987. These were approved by Council with one amendment. Council increased SHAFR's contribution to the National Coordinating Committee to \$850.

Kamman reported the following 1986 SHAFR election results: Thomas G. Patterson, president; Lloyd Gardner, vice president; Gary Hess, council member through 1989; Waldo H. Heinrichs, council member through 1989; Arnold A. Offner, member of nominating committee through 1989.

Kamman noted that the arrangement with ABC-CLIO for making the Guide available to members for \$30 had been concluded. The Guide is printed and available.

16. Kamman reported that Richard Burns, Dan Helmstadter, and Warren Kuehl were in the final stages of negotiating an arrangement for an index to Diplomatic History. Council approved up to \$1000 for Indexing Diplomatic History.

17. Kamman asked Council to consider the payment of expenses for recipients of the Holt and Graebner prizes to attend the award ceremonies. In discussion Council indicated reservations on the proposal, particularly for the Holt dissertation award. Council decided to let the appropriate committees make recommendations if special cases arise.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SHAFR 1986 (December 16, 1985 to December 15, 1986)

Carryover from 1985

Checking Account	\$ 963.42
First State Bank Money Market	15,541.45

\$16,504.87

Receipts

Dues	16,058.55
Bernath Living Trust	1,900.00
Bernath Prizes and Expenses (reimbursement)	2,451.42
Sale of SHAFR Mailing List	715.00
Endowment	393.00
Graebner Award (contributions and reimbursement)	1,763.28
Holt Award (contributions and reimbursement)	1,735.87
1985 Summer Conference	550.00
1986 Summer Conference	927.49
Convocation Honorarium (contribution)	500.00
1985 AHA Luncheon	71.30
1986 AHA Luncheon	799.20
Net Interest and Dividends	862.59
Reimbursement for OAH Luncheon	50.00
Misc. (money for air mail postage)	16.50

\$28,794.20

\$45,299.07

Disbursements

Scholarly Resources	\$ 9,407.25
Bernath Prizes and Expenses	2,451.42
General Operating	3,298.61
1985 AHA Conference (luncheon & reception)	905.35
1985 AHA Program Announcement	50.00
1986 Summer Conference	1,813.26
1986 OAH Conference (reception)	405.79
Contribution to NCC	750.00
Treasurer State of Ohio (Ohio Charitable Trust Fee)	54.00

Holt Award	1,841.50
Graebner Award	1,863.28
Transfers	
To Endowment	823.50
To Life Membership Fund	1,250.00
Bernath Trust	1,900.00
<u>Diplomatic History</u>	
(expenses related to move)	684.15
Roster and Research List	941.96
Commercial Blanket Bond	319.00
Misc. Fees (Safety deposit box & service charge)	30.00

\$28,789.07

Cash on Hand	
First State Bank - Denton	
Operating	\$ 2,413.65
First State Bank Money	
Market	14,096.35
	\$45,299.07

PROPOSED SHAFR BUDGET FOR 1987

Our anticipated revenue sources for 1987 are as follows:

Membership dues for 760 regular members	\$12,540.00
Membership dues for 175 student members	2,187.50
Membership dues for 65 retired & unemployed members	520.00
Interest on checking account & money market funds	925.00
Sale of membership list	500.00
	<u>\$16,672.50</u>

Our anticipated expenditures for 1987 are as follows:

<u>Diplomatic History</u> (Scholarly Resources)	\$ 9,500.00
<u>General Operating</u> (postage, stationery, supplies, xeroxing, Secretary- Treasurer expenses)	3,200.00
Convention expense	1,500.00
National Coordinating Committee	850.00
Tax consultant	225.00
	<u>\$15,275.00</u>

SHAFR TRUST, PRIZE AND ENDOWMENT PORTFOLIO, 1986

Report of Finances, 1986

The committee created to oversee SHAFR's funds supervises the Stuart L. Bernath Accounts, including the Book Award, the Speaker/Article Award, and the Supplementary Fund. It also administers the SHAFR Endowment plus accounts for the W. Stull Holt, Norman and Laura Graebner, and Warren F. Kuehl Awards. This makes a total of seven separate accounts.

This past year saw an increase in total assets of all funds in the amount of \$18,296.62.

December 15, 1986

Bonds and Notes are Listed at Face Value

Stuart L. Bernath Article/ Speaker Award		
Bank Account	\$ 453.33	
Federal Notes	6,000.00	\$ 6,453.33
Stuart L. Bernath Book Award		
Bank Account	\$ 449.18	
Federal Notes	9,000.00	\$ 9,449.18
Stuart L. Bernath Supplementary Account		
Bank Account	\$ 3,832.15	
Corporate Bonds	10,000.00	
Federal Notes	47,000.00	
Eaton Vance	5,000.00	
Invstmt P Govt Plus Port	4,012.56	
Vanguard Acct 10/31	1,436.67	\$71,281.38
Bernath Charitable Remainder Annuity		
Corporate Bonds	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
SHAFR Endowment		
Bank Account	\$ 2,579.04	
Corporate Bonds	15,000.00	
Federal Notes	3,000.00	
Eaton Vance	5,000.00	
Invstmt P Govt Plus Port	10,007.64	\$35,586.68
W. F. Kuehl Award		
Bank Account	\$ 155.98	
Invstmt P Govt Plus Port	5,652.02	\$ 5,808.00
SHAFR Graebner Prize		
Bank Account	\$ 1,143.51	
Corporate Bonds	2,000.00	

Federal Notes	3,000.00	
Invstmt P Govt Plus Port	2,504.88	\$ 8,648.39
SHAFR Holt Fellowship		
Bank Account	\$ 3,152.92	
Corporate Bonds	2,000.00	
Federal Notes	8,000.00	
Insured CD	5,000.00	\$18,152.92

1982 Total:	\$ 89,618.30
1983 Total:	119,721.64
1984 Total:	133,260.78
1985 Total:	157,083.26
1986 Total:	175,379.88

The foregoing people deserve the gratitude of the membership. These usually unsung workers for SHAFR are part of the reason for a total membership surpassing one thousand.

SHAFR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Ralph E. Weber, Marquette University, Chair

Mary Atwell (Hollins College)

Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina

Wolfred Bauer (University of Puget Sound)

Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington

Albert H. Bowman (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)

Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee

Anthony M. Brescia (Nassau Community College)

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Mitchell Kerr (Towson State College)

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- William D. Walker III (Ohio Wesleyan University)
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New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- Travis Beal Jacobs (Middlebury College)
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- Thomas Kennedy (University of Wyoming)
Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
- Theodore A. Wilson (University of Kansas)
Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma
- Richard N. Kottman (Iowa State University)
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- Betty M. Unterberger (Texas A & M University)
Louisiana, Texas
- Roger Dingman (University of Southern California)
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada
- Kenneth Grieb (University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh)
Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota
- Sadao Asada (Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan)
Far East
- Joseph M. Siracusa (University of Queensland)
Australia
- Geoffrey S. Smith (Queen's University)
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, Labrador
- Joseph Smith (University of Exeter)
British Isles

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHAFR ACTIVITIES AT THE OAH

Council Meeting Thursday, April 2 8 p.m. Salon 6
Reception Friday, April 3 5-7 p.m. Salon 3-4
Luncheon Saturday, April 4 12-2
 Philadelphia Room North

All activities will be in the Wyndham Franklin Plaza

CORRECTION REGARDING BAILEY/PERKINS MISINFORMATION

An error appeared on page 26 in the September 1986 issue of the SHAFR Newsletter concerning Prologue to War. The author of that work is the former SHAFR president, Bradford Perkins (University of Michigan), who did not know "whether to be flattered or insulted that it was credited to Tom Bailey."

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Manchester Center at the University of San Diego is sponsoring a conference on "The Impact of American Missionaries on U.S. Attitudes and Policies Toward China." The conference will take place in the fall of 1987. Deadline for proposals is April 15, 1987. The contact person is:

Professor Patricia Neils
USIU Africa
Parklands Road
P.O. Box 14634
Nairobi, Kenya

telex 22954 USIUA

Professor Neils requests that a copy of all correspondence be sent to

China Missionaries Conference Committee
c/o History Dept.
University of San Diego
Alcala Park
San Diego, CA 92110

LANDMARKS PROGRAMS OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The Department of History of The American University announces the inauguration, beginning in the fall of 1987, of its Landmarks program, including:

- 1) The biennial Landmarks Conference in American History, the first of which will be held in the spring of 1988 in cooperation with the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution on the subject of "Women and the Constitution: 200 Years."
- 2) The appointment every other year for one semester of the Landmarks Distinguished Visiting Scholar, beginning in the spring of 1988.
- 3) A series of joint two-year appointments of junior-level faculty, shared with the National Museum of American History.
- 4) And a special Landmarks graduate assistantship for new graduate students in the department of history.

NEW NAVAL RESEARCH CHAIR

The Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy, has established the Secretary of the Navy's Research Chair in Naval History, a competitive position that will allow its incumbent up to three years to research and write a major monograph concerning the history of the U.S. Navy since 1945. The award will amount to approximately \$50,000 per year plus allowances, as regulated by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. The application deadline is March 1, 1987. For further information, interested applicants should write to:

Director of Naval History
Naval Historical Center
Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57
Washington, DC 20374-0571

PRIZE IN U.S. NAVAL HISTORY

The third annual U.S. Navy Prize for the best scholarly article published during 1986 in Naval History is announced. The \$500 cash award and certificate is sponsored jointly by the Naval Historical Center and the Naval Historical Foundation. Nominations for articles published during 1986 should be sent to:

Director of Naval History
Naval Historical Center
Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57
Washington, DC 30274

Nominations should be submitted by June 30. The winner will be announced on October 1, 1987.

RESEARCH AT THE CARTER LIBRARY

The Jimmy Carter Library in Atlanta officially opened its research facilities on January 27, 1987. More than six million pages of material documenting the Carter Administration will be opened to the public. For further information, contact:

Donald Schewe, Director
Jimmy Carter Library
(404) 331-3942

PEACEMEAL, A NEW MAGAZINE

Peacemeal, a new Cincinnati based bi-monthly magazine solicits manuscripts concerning the threat of nuclear war or Soviet takeover.

For further information contact:

Thomas C. Volin, Editor
Peacemeal
39 Glen Este Pl., 2nd Flr.
Cincinnati, OH 45217

NEW FORMAT

DOCUMENTS ON BRITISH POLICY OVERSEAS 1945-1955

Dr. Roger Bullen, Senior Editor, Documents on British Policy Overseas sends the following information.

The latest volume (due in January 1987) in the new British official series of foreign policy documents covers the Anglo-American financial negotiations of late 1945, and is the first to be published in a new, compact and cheaper format. Forthcoming volumes will cover Anglo-American relations at the London Conference of 1950, German rearmament and the Korean war.

Each volume includes:

Key diplomatic documents, printed in full, and accompanied by detailed notes.

Brief summaries of additional documents are printed in calendars below the key documents.

The summarized documents are reproduced in full on microfiches accompanying the printed volume. The printed volume plus the microfiches will cost approximately 35 Pounds.

Whereas RUS represents in general the viewpoint of the State Department, BPO reflects the making of foreign policy through the whole spectrum of British government, from the Foreign Office and Foreign Secretary to the views of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Committees and other interested Departments.

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UNITED KINGDOM

BOOK IN AMERICA CONFERENCE

The John Carter Brown Library is sponsoring "The Book in America Conference" June 18-21, 1987 which will examine the role of printing, publishing, and reading in the development of colonial Latin American culture and society. Attention will be given to the comparative dimensions of the subject.

Contact:

JCBL Conference

Box 1894

Providence, RI 02912

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST NAMED AT NA

Trudy Huskamp Peterson has been named Assistant Archivist for the National Archives following a nationwide search.

GLEANED FROM NCC NEWS

(Page Putnam Miller, Director,
National Coordinating Committee
for the Promotion of History)

1988 Appropriations

On January 5 President Reagan forwarded his FY'88 budget recommendations to Congress. Zero funds were recommended for the grants program of the National Historic Publications and Records Commission. Also recommended was a cut in the National Endowment for the Humanities's budget from the current \$139 million to approximately \$126 million. The National Archives would receive an increase of approximately \$10 million but basic needs, such as staff for preparing adequate descriptions of records, preserving documents, processing of the declassification backlog, and assisting researchers, will not be met by this F'88 budget of \$110 million.

Nixon Papers

On January 30 the Federal Register published a notice announcing the proposed opening on May 4 of the Nixon White House Special Files. The files consist primarily of 1.5 million pages of staff and office files as well as selected subjects from the Confidential Files of the White House Central Files. The President's Office and Personal Files are included in their entirety.

Freedom of Information Act

On April 25 the revisions to the Freedom of Information Act which were passed last October as a part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 will take effect. The major intent of the FOIA amendments was to protect confidential law enforcement informants and files and to establish new fee provisions. The amended fee provisions include fees for document search, review, and duplication when records are requested for commercial use; however, there is a fee waiver for scholarly research. An added plus for the

new bill is that it provides that the first one hundred pages of duplication will be free for non-commercial requesters.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM GPO

The Government Printing Office is advertising new publications including the following:

Congress and Pressure Groups: Lobbying in a Modern Democracy. \$2.75. 92 pages. Committee on Governmental Affairs - United States Senate.

Meeting the Espionage Challenge: A Review of United States Counterintelligence and Security Programs. \$4.50. 160 pages. Select Committee on Intelligence - United States Senate.

SHAFR ENDOWMENT CONTRIBUTORS

The Finance Committee, chaired by Lawrence S. Kaplan, is pleased to thank the following members of SHAFR who contributed to the Endowment Fund in 1986. Their thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated. Through such gifts, SHAFR will be able to plan its future and meet needs as they arise.

Jules Karlin
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Hansjuergen Schroeder
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Tadashi Aruga
Serge Ricard
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CALENDAR

- April 1 Applications for the W. Stull Holt Dissertation Fellowship are due.
- April 2 - 5 The 80th annual meeting of the OAH will be held in Philadelphia with headquarters at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel.
- May 1 Deadline, materials for the June Newsletter.
- June 25-28 The 13th annual conference of SHAFR will be held at Annapolis, Maryland Program co-chairs are George Herring, University of Kentucky and Robert Love, U.S. Naval Academy.
- August 1 Deadline, materials for the September Newsletter.
- November 1 Deadline, materials for the December Newsletter.
- November 1-15 Annual election for SHAFR officers.
- December 1 Deadline, nominations for the Bernath Dissertation Support Awards.
- December 27-30 The 102nd annual meeting of the AHA will be held in Washington. The deadline for proposals has passed.
- January 1, 1987 Membership fees in all categories are due, payable at the national office of SHAFR.
- February 1 Deadlines for the 1986 Bernath article award and the Bernath book award.
- February 1 Deadline, materials for the March Newsletter.

March 1 Nominations for the Bernath
lecture prize are due.

The 1988 meeting of the OAH will be held in Reno,
Nevada, March 30 - April 2, at the MGM Grand Hotel.

The Program Chair is:
Professor Paul Boyer
Department of History
Humanities Building, Room 4131
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, WI 53706.

The deadline for proposals is March 15, 1987.

THE STUART L. BERNATH MEMORIAL PRIZES

The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Lectureship, the Memorial Book Competition, and the Memorial Lecture Prize, were established in 1976, 1972, and 1976 respectively, through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, Laguna Hills, California, in honor of their late son, and are administered by special committees of SHAFR.

The Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Book Competition

Description: This is a competition for a book dealing with any aspect of American foreign relations. The purpose of the award is to recognize and to encourage distinguished research and writing by scholars of American foreign relations.

Eligibility: The prize competition is open to any book on any aspect of American foreign relations, published during 1987. It must be the author's first or second monograph.

Procedures: Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. Five (5) copies of each book must be submitted with the nomination. The book should be sent directly to: Stephen E. Pelz, History Department, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003.

Books may be sent at any time during 1987, but should not arrive later than February 1, 1988.

The award of \$1500.00 will be announced at the annual luncheon of the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations held in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians, in April, 1988, in Reno.

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 (Massachusetts-Amherst)
1976	Martin J. Sherwin (Princeton)
1977	Roger V. Dingman (Southern California)
1978	James R. Leutze (North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
1979	Phillip J. Baram (Program Manager, Boston)
1980	Michael Schaller (Arizona)
1981	Bruce R. Kuniholm (Duke)
	Hugh DeSantis (Department of State)
1982	David Reynolds (Cambridge)
1983	Richard Immerman (Hawaii)
1984	Michael H. Hunt (North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
1985	David Wyman (Massachusetts-Amherst)
1986	Thomas J. Noer (Carthage)

The Stuart L. Bernath Lecture Prize

Eligibility: The lecture will be comparable in style and scope to the yearly SHAFR presidential address delivered at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association, but will be restricted to younger scholars with excellent reputations for teaching and research. Each lecturer will address himself not specifically to his/her own research interests, but to broad issues of concern to students of American foreign policy.

Procedures: The Bernath Lecture Committee is soliciting nominations for the lecture from members of the Society. Nominations, in the form of a short letter and curriculum vita, if available, should reach the Committee no later than March 1, 1988. The chairman of the committee to whom nominations should

be sent is: Ronald J. Nurse, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

The award is \$500.00, with publication in Diplomatic History

Previous Winners

1977	Joan Hoff Wilson (Fellow, Radcliffe Institute)
1978	David S. Patterson (Colgate)
1979	Marilyn B. Young (Michigan)
1980	John L. Gaddis (Ohio U)
1981	Burton Spivak (Bates College)
1982	Charles DeBenedetti (Toledo)
1983	Melvyn P. Leffler (Vanderbilt)
1984	Michael J. Hogan (Miami)
1985	Michael Schaller (Arizona)
1986	William Stueck (Georgia)
1987	Nancy B. Tucker (Colgate)

The Stuart L. Bernath Scholarly Article Prize

The purpose of the prize is to recognize and to encourage distinguished research and writing by young scholars in the field of diplomatic relations.

Eligibility: Prize competition is open to any article on any topic in American foreign relations that is published during 1987. The author must be under 45 years of age, or within 10 years after receiving the Ph.D., at the time of publication. Previous winners of the Stuart L. Bernath Book Award are excluded.

Procedures: Nominations shall be submitted by the author or by any member of SHAFR by January 15, 1988. It will be helpful if the person making the nomination can supply at least one copy and if possible five (5) copies. The chairperson of the committee is: James Fetzer, State University of New York, Maritime College/Ft. Schuyler, Bronx, New York 10465.

The award of \$300.00 will be presented at the SHAFR luncheon at the annual meeting of the OAH in April, 1988, in Reno.

Previous winners:

- 1977 John C.A. Stagg (U of Auckland, N.Z.)
- 1978 Michael H. Hunt (Yale)
- 1979 Brian L. Villa (Ottawa)
- 1980 James I. Matray (New Mexico State)
David A. Rosenberg (Chicago)
- 1981 Douglas Little (Clark)
- 1982 Fred Pollock (Cedar Knolls, N.J.)
- 1983 Chester Pach (Texas Tech)
- 1985 Melvyn Leffler (Vanderbilt)
- 1986 Duane Tananbaum (Ohio State)

The Stuart L. Bernath Dissertation Fund

This fund has been established through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath in honor of their late son to help doctoral students defray some of the expenses encountered in the concluding phases of writing their dissertations.

Requirements include:

1. The dissertation must cover some aspect of American foreign relations.
2. An award will help defray:
 - (a) last-minute costs to consult a collection of original materials that has just become available or to obtain photocopies from such sources
 - (b) typing and/or reproducing copies of the manuscript
 - (c) abstracting costs.
3. The award committee presumes that most research and writing of the dissertation has been completed. Awards are not intended for general research or for time to write.
4. Applicants must be members of SHAFR.
5. A report on how the funds were used must be filed by the successful applicant(s) not later than six (6) months following presentation of each award.
6. The applicant's supervisor must include a brief statement certifying the accuracy of the applicant's request and report of completion.
7. Generally an award will not exceed \$500.00, and a minimum of three awards each year will be made. More awards are possible if the amounts requested are less.

Nominations, with supporting documentation should be sent to Dennis Bozyk, 33952 Spring Valley, Westland, Michigan 48185. The deadline for applications is December 1, 1987.

Previous winners:

1985 John Nielson (UC-Santa Barbara)
1986 Valdinia C. Winn (Kansas)
Walter L. Hixon (Colorado)

THE W. STULL HOLT DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP

The Holt Dissertation Fellowship was established as a memorial to W. Stull Holt, one of that generation of historians which established diplomatic history as a respected field for historical research and teaching.

The award will be \$1500.00.

Applicants must be candidates for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, whose dissertation projects are directly concerned with the history of United States foreign relations. The award is intended to help defray travel and living expenses connected with the research and/or the writing of the dissertation.

To be qualified, applicants must be candidates in good standing at a doctoral granting graduate school who will have satisfactorily completed all requirements for the doctoral degree (including the general or comprehensive examinations) except for the dissertation before April, 1987.

There is no special application form. Applicants must submit a complete academic transcript of graduate work to date. A prospectus of the dissertation must accompany the application. This should describe the dissertation project as fully as possible, indicating the scope, method, and chief source materials. The applicant should indicate how the fellowship, if awarded, would be used.

Three letters from graduate teachers familiar with the work of the applicant, including one letter from the

director of the dissertation, should be submitted to the committee.

Deadline for filing applications and supporting letters for this year's award will be April 1, 1987.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairperson of this year's W. Stull Holt Fellowship Committee: Bernard V. Burke, Department of History, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207.

THE NORMAN AND LAURA GRAEBNER AWARD

The Graebner Award is to be awarded every other year at SHAFR's summer conference to a senior historian of United States foreign relations whose achievements have contributed most significantly to the fuller understanding of American diplomatic history.

Conditions of the Award:

The Graebner prize will be awarded, beginning in 1986, to a distinguished scholar of diplomatic and international affairs. It is expected that this scholar would be 60 years of age or older.

The recipient's career must demonstrate excellence in scholarship, teaching, and/or service to the profession. Although the prize is not restricted to academic historians, the recipient must have distinguished himself or herself through the study of international affairs from a historical perspective.

Applicants, or individuals nominating a candidate, are requested to submit three (3) copies of a letter which:

(a) provides a brief biography of the candidate, including educational background, academic or other positions held and awards and honors received;

(b) lists the candidate's major scholarly works and discusses the nature of his or her contribution to the study of diplomatic history and international affairs;

(c) describes the candidate's teaching career, listing any teaching honors and awards and commenting on the candidate's classroom skills; and

(d) details the candidate's services to the historical profession, listing specific organizations and offices, and discussing particular activities.

Previous Winner:

1986 Dorothy Borg (Columbia)

WARREN F. KUEHL AWARD

The Society will award the Warren F. Kuehl Prize to the author or authors of an outstanding book dealing with the history of internationalism and/or the history of peace movements. The subject may include biographies of prominent internationalists or peace leaders. Also eligible are works on American foreign relations that examine United States diplomacy from a world perspective and which are in accord with Kuehl's 1985 presidential address to SHAFR. That address voiced an "appeal for scholarly breadth, for a wider perspective on how foreign relations of the United States fits into the global picture."

The award will be made every other year at the SHAFR summer conference beginning with the Annapolis conference in June, 1987. Deadline for submissions is March 1, 1987. Submissions and questions should be directed to the chairman of the selection committee.

William C. Widenor
Department of History
University of Illinois
309 Gregory Hall
810 S. Wright Street
Urbana, IL 61801

SHAFR ROSTER & RESEARCH LIST

January 1987 Supplement

David L. Anderson, Editor

This list of names and addresses is a supplement to the SHAFR membership roster printed in January 1986. This supplement was prepared from the roster and research data forms that were received during 1986. The letters in parentheses after each entry are the code letters for the member's area(s) of research interest. A list of the geographic and topical categories of research to which the code letters refer is provided below. Members who wish to update roster and research information may request a data form from David L. Anderson, Department of History, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227.

GEOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

A.	Western Europe, United Kingdom and Canada	
a)	Europe, General	6
b)	United Kingdom and Ireland	7
c)	Canada	9
d)	Germany and Austria	9
e)	France	10
f)	Italy	11
g)	Other Western European Nations	11
B.	Russia and Eastern Europe	
a)	Russia	12
b)	Other Eastern European and Balkan Nations	13
C.	Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean Areas	
a)	East Asia, General, including Korea	14
b)	Japan	16
c)	China	17
d)	India, Pakistan and South East Asia	18
e)	Australia and the Pacific Islands	19
D.	Middle East and Africa	
a)	Middle East	20
b)	Africa	21
E.	American Republics	
a)	Mexico	21
b)	Caribbean and Central America	22
c)	South America and Latin America	23
E.1	Third World/North-South	24

TOPICAL CATEGORIES

F.	General	
a)	Broad Interpretive	25
b)	Historiography, Documentary Collections, Guides, Memoirs, Diaries, and Bibliographies	26
c)	International Law and Constitutional History	27
d)	Politics, Congress and Foreign Policy	28
e)	Texts, Readers, Dictionaries, Film, Television	29
f)	United States Foreign Policy or Diplomatic Studies--General	29
g)	Non-foreign Relation Topics	30
G.	Chronological	
a)	Early National through the Civil War (Colonial-1865) ...	31
b)	Post Civil War, Spanish American War, and the Progressive Era (1865-1914)	33
c)	World War I and the Treaty of Versailles (1914-1920) ..	34
d)	Between the World Wars (1921-1941)	34
e)	World War II (1939-1945)	36
f)	Cold War Period (1945-Present)	38
H.	Ideas and Concepts	
a)	General	43
b)	Imperialism, Anti-Imperialism, Colonial Policy	45
c)	Public Opinion, Intellectuals, and United States Foreign Policy	45
d)	Isolationism	47
e)	The Peace Movement, Internationalism, and International Relations	47
I.	Economic Foreign Policy	49
J.	Military Affairs	
a)	General	51
b)	1776-1941	52
c)	1941-Present	53
d)	Disarmament/Arms Questions	56
e)	Intelligence Operations	57
K.	Biographical (Listed alphabetically by subject.)	58
L.	Administrative Studies	61
M.	Cultural Relations and Influences	62
SECTION 2.	Membership Roster	64

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AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

RECENT CONFERENCES ON AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS

by

Roger Dingman (Southern California)

The autumn of 1986 yielded a rich harvest of scholarship for historians of American-East Asian relations. During that time five conferences were held which included sessions or papers of particular interest to SHAFR members concerned with America's involvement in the Pacific and East Asia. The following brief report may be of use to those seeking information on most recent work being done in the field.

The Conference on the Global Human Family, sponsored by Kyung Hee University, met in Seoul, Korea from September 1-4. It brought together scholars from eight nations. While its primary focus was the future, two presentations addressed historical issues. Dr. Phillip Towle, of Cambridge University, analyzed the basic forces contributing to global international political stability since 1945 in "Peace and War in the Year 2000." I offered a broad overview of the relationship between the trans-Pacific movement of goods, people, and ideas in "Distance Defeated? Trade, Travel, and Communication in the 20th Century Pacific." Professor J.Y. Ra, Director of the Center for the Reconstruction of Human Society, Kyung Hee University, is editing the conference papers for publication in English by the Kyung Hee University Press early in 1987.

Yokohama was the site for the Thirtieth Anniversary Conference of the Japan Association of International Relations. Experts from seven countries contributed to ten sessions which were held from September 4 - 8. The conference attracted nearly two hundred scholars and was extensively covered by the press.

Two broad themes, both of which directly involved the United States, ran through the sessions. The first was the impact of twentieth century wars on the Asia/Pacific international system. Among the many papers which dealt with this subject, those which focused in significant measure on American policies and actions included: "Japan's Defeat and Its Return to International Society" by Masataka Kosaka of Kyoto University; "The United States and Postwar Asia" by Akira Iriye of the University of Chicago; "The Origins of the Korean War, 1950," by Bruce Cumings of the University of Washington; "The Korean Adventure: the Perceptions of American Decision-makers" by Okonogi Masao of Keio University; "Vietnam Reconsidered," by Robert A. Divine of the University of Texas; and "The Vietnam War and the Response of Southeast Asian Countries," by Michael Leifer of the National University of Singapore and the London School of Economics.

The second theme was the changing roles of great powers in the Asia/Pacific region. Within this category, three papers paid particular attention to the United States: "Soviet Policy in the Far East" by Hasegawa Tsuyoshi of Hokkaido University; "Pacific Manufactured Trade: Japan's Contributions," by Watanabe Toshio of the University of Tsukuba; and "Asia/Pacific and the World Economic System," by Han Seung Soo of Seoul National University.

English versions of all of the papers were prepared by the conference vice-chairman, Watanabe Akio of the Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo. While final publication plans for the conference papers and discussions are pending, those interested in obtaining copies should contact the respective authors.

On September 27, Seton Hall University hosted a conference on the Consequences of the Korean War. Robert Donovan, of Washington D.C., offered an account of the war's outbreak and the decision to intervene

from a contemporary perspective. I presented an analysis of the nature and consequences of the Truman-MacArthur controversy. Professor Chonghan Kim, of the College of William and Mary, offered an interpretation of the war from the Korean perspective. Professor Herbert Passin, of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University, analyzed the impact of the war on Japan and United States-Japan relations.

For further information about the conference and its presentations, contact either the individuals noted above, or the conference director, Professor Edwin Lewinson of the Department of History, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey.

The seventh MacArthur Memorial Conference on the Occupation of Japan, sponsored by the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, Old Dominion University, and the City of Norfolk, Virginia, met at Virginia Beach, Virginia, on October 16 and 17. Its theme was the impact, domestic and international, of the Korean War upon Japan. This gathering afforded scholars the unusual opportunity of exchanging their ideas and interpretations with several Americans and Japanese in positions of policy-making responsibility during the 1945-1952 period.

While almost all of the nine sessions touched on American policy and actions, the following papers gave especial emphasis to them: "SCAP vs, CINCUNC" by Richard B. Finn of the Program for U.S.-Japan Relations, Harvard University; "Japan in the Shadow of Korea, 1950-1953: the Case of John Foster Dulles," by Ronald W. Pruessen of the University of Toronto; "Aspects of U.S. Strategy for the Defense of Japan," by Lieutenant General (retired) Miki Hideo of the Japan National Defense Academy; "The Japanese Communist Party and the SCAP Purge of Left-Wing Elements During the Korean War" by Steve Y. Rhee, Armstrong State College; "The Impact of the Korean War on the Japanese Economy," by Sherwood Fine, former Director of Economics and Planning, Economic & Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP; and "The Impact of the Korean War on the Problem of the Korean Minority in Japan," by Lee Kwang-Kyu of Seoul National University. Those wishing copies of the papers in advance of their publication by the MacArthur Memorial Foundation should write directly to the authors.

The last and largest of these conferences met at Singapore from October 27 to 31. The tenth conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia brought together two hundred seventy-five historians from twenty-four countries. Papers presented in thirty-five sessions dealt with all aspects of Asian history in all periods. While many of those that dealt with Asian international history since the Eighteenth Century touched on American presence and policies, those most directly concerned with the United States included: "Vietnam: the Malaysian Connection," by Pamela Sodhy, National University of Malaysia; R.B. Smith, University of London, "The United States and the Vietnam Crisis of February-March 1968;" "Malcolm MacDonald and Vietnam, 1948-1955," by C.M. Turnbull, University of Hong Kong; Roger Dingman, University of Southern California, "The Birth of SEATO, Manila, 1954;" Mila Guerrero, University of the Philippines, "Manuel Quezon's Social Justice Programs;" and Roger Buckley, International University of Japan, "Japan in the Post-Peace Treaty Pacific." Those interested in obtaining copies of these papers should request them from the respective authors.

These conferences, the scholarship presented at them, and the vigorous exchange of ideas they generated all suggest that the subfield of American diplomatic history which former SHAFR President Warren Cohen termed "the cutting edge of the profession" is moving sharply and rapidly ahead.

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