

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations



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The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

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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 March or April.

PRIZES: The Society administers several awards. Four of them honor the late Stuart L. Bernath and two others honor the late Myrna L. Bernath; these are financed through the generosity of Dr. Gerald J. Bernath. Awards also honor Laura and Norman Graebner, the late W. Stull Holt, the late Warren Kuehl, Robert Ferrell, and Arthur Link. Details of each of these awards are to be found under the appropriate headings in June and December *Newsletters*.

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

THE FOREIGN POLICY ARCHIVES OF RUSSIA:
NEW REGULATIONS
FOR DECLASSIFICATION AND ACCESS*

by

Odd Arne Westad

THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL INSTITUTE

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 historians and other scholars have been concerned about the fate of the archival holdings of the former state. Who would now control the archives? Who would fund their operations? Which rules would be established for scholarly access?

For historians of foreign relations the archives of the former Soviet Foreign Ministry ranks high on the list of archival treasures in Moscow. These archives are now called the Foreign Policy Archives of the Russian Empire (*Arkhiv vneshnei politiki Rossiiskoi Imperii* [AVPRI], for the pre-1917 period) and the Foreign Policy Archives of the Russian Federation (*Arkhiv vneshnei politiki Rossiiskoi Federatsii* [AVPRF], for the post-1917 period). Both are under the administrative control of the Historical-Documentary Bureau of the Russian Foreign Ministry. It now seems that through the joint efforts of the new heads of the archives and a newly appointed International Academic Advisory Group (IAAG) of the Russian Foreign Ministry these archives will break away from the past tradition of secrecy and favouritism and move toward more liberal procedures on issues of declassification and access.

The process which led to the formation of the IAAG started in June 1991, when President Mikhail Gorbachev delivered his

*I am grateful to Sven Holtsmark and Geir Lundestad for their comments on a draft version.

Nobel Peace Prize Lecture in Oslo. In his speech, the president underlined the need for greater historical openness even in questions relating to past diplomatic contacts and negotiations. To follow up the president's statement in Oslo, the Soviet Foreign Ministry contacted the Norwegian Nobel Institute to seek advice on how to cooperate with the international academic community in speeding up the declassification of the Soviet diplomatic archives. The first meetings between representatives of the Institute and the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow concluded in the formation of the IAAG in September 1991. The group was to consist of a total of six Russian and foreign members, and was scheduled to have its first full meeting in Moscow in December. Those in the group are Jonathan Haslam, King's College, Cambridge; Grigorii Sevostianov, Institute of General History, Academy of Sciences, Moscow; Vilnis Sipols, Institute of the History of the USSR, Academy of Sciences, Moscow; William Taubman, Amherst College; Odd Arne Westad, the Norwegian Nobel Institute; and Gerhard Wettig, Bundesinstitut für Ostwissenschaftliche und Internationale Studien, Cologne.

The IAAG's first meeting had to be postponed due to the uncertainties of the political situation in Moscow in December last year. However, the new political leadership of the Russian Foreign Ministry immediately signaled their interest in continuing the cooperation, and invited the IAAG members to a meeting in Moscow in mid-March. Dr. Igor Lebedev, the new head of the Historical-Documentary Bureau, assured the members of the group that the new political leadership was willing to go much further in promoting historical openness than the Communist Party government had contemplated.

This first IAAG meeting, held at Nakhabino outside Moscow on March 14-18, discussed a wide range of issues with representatives of the Russian Foreign Ministry and with the heads of the two archives present. Dr. Sevostianov

presented a list of topics on which Russian scholars were demanding access to the archives, and on which they wanted collaborative research projects with foreign historians. Dr. Lebedev and the heads of the archives introduced the problems the archives were facing after having been almost completely cut off from the general budget of the Foreign Ministry. This immediate financial crisis compounded the difficulties the archives already faced with their shortage of trained archivists and technical equipment.

The members of the IAAG proposed a series of new measures on issues concerning declassification and access, generally patterned after the standard procedures in Western diplomatic archives. After discussions both among the members of the group, and between the group and the representatives of the Foreign Ministry, two comprehensive sets of recommendations were passed for presentation to the foreign minister. These documents are printed below. On April 14 Dr. Lebedev informed the members of the group that the recommendations had been accepted in full by the Foreign Ministry, and that the archives would start implementing the new regulations.

Access to the holdings of these two archives are certainly of vital importance when researching foreign relations history both for past centuries and for the contemporary period. Their total holdings consist of more than twenty-six thousand shelf-meters of archival documents, in addition to a large collection of medieval and early modern manuscripts, letters, and art, and special collections of photos, film, and maps.

The post-1917 archives is an important source of information not only on Soviet foreign relations but also on the rise and demise of the Soviet state. In terms of documents drafted by top level decision-makers themselves it does not seem to compare well with the archives of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party or with the holdings of the Presidential Archive, both of which are now

under the control of the Archives Committee of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers.¹ But in terms of the breadth of its collections on Soviet and foreign issues it fully rivals the archives of the party and the president.

The main parts of the post-1917 archives are organized according to geographical and chronological principles. The main organizing units (*fondi*) are by year and country, and within each of these units there are sets of standard classifications, both topical and chronological. The units contain documents from all offices and special departments of the ministry, as well as reports from embassies and diplomatic correspondence.

In addition there are special units containing the papers of the foreign ministers' secretariats as well as, for some years, the papers of the ministry's top officials. Some international conferences and treaties have their own units, but most are incorporated in the general system of classification. There are a few purely historical collections, all compiled during the Khrushchev period.

Types of documents well represented in the collections are drafts of instructions, statements and negotiation papers, often with the top leaders' added comments in the margin or on separate sheets, reports from or instructions to embassies and

¹ The collections of the former Archives of the Central Committee of the CPSU are now held by two institutions in Moscow. All pre-1953 materials are in the Russian Center for the Preservation and Study of Documents on Contemporary History (*Rossiiskii tsentr khraneniia i izucheniia dokumentov po noevishei istorii*, director Dr. Gerill M. Anderson). The post-1953 materials are held by the Center for the Preservation of Modern Documentation (*Tsentr khraneniia sovremennoi dokumentatsii*, director Dr. Rem Usikov). The Presidential Archive (*Prezidentskii arkhiv*) is an extensive collection of historical and contemporary documents which up to August 1991 was located in the Kremlin, near the offices of the state and party leaders. It has not yet been officially opened for research.

ministerial departments, intelligence reports, minutes of meetings between Soviet and foreign leaders, and, of course, diplomatic correspondence and papers related to specific treaties and agreements. Documents on military affairs and security matters are less well represented, as are documents on the internal affairs of Communist parties or states.

In general, the main difference between the records of the AVPRF and the records of the State Department or the British Foreign Office is the absence of early drafts and preliminary reports in the Russian archives. These types of documents seem to have been routinely destroyed. There are also far fewer records of inter- or intra-departmental meetings than there are in Washington or London. The hierarchical structure of a Soviet ministry seems to have worked, at least internally and in terms of historical evidence, so that any records of discussions and evaluation of alternative policies are restricted to the very top. But the rest of the standard fare of any diplomatic archive is also to be found in Moscow, including an immeasurable number of documents dealing with personnel issues and career advancements. The sheer bulk of the embassy reports is impressive; Soviet diplomats were astonishingly detailed and comprehensive in their reports back to Moscow.

As may be understood from the way the archives are organized the only quick method for locating specific files of interest is through the use of different kinds of very detailed finding aids (*opisi*). These finding aids are both thematic and chronological, and have so far been available only to the archivists. In addition to the *opisi* there are also lists (*kartoteki*) of all individual documents from any ministerial department. The *kartoteki* as a rule remains with the individual departments themselves, even after the documents are transferred to the archives. The IAAG has been pressing for the full and early declassification of all finding aids for the

years up to 1962, and will discuss the availability of the *kartoteki* with representatives of the ministry.

Although new and liberal rules for access and declassification have now been accepted by the archives, the budgetary restraints of the Russian authorities create obstacles to their full implementation. The AVPRF, for instance, has a total of two xerox-machines for their own use and the use of visiting researchers — and these machines are often either out of order or out of paper, or both. The reading-room in the main AVPRF buildings has twelve spaces available, and the ministry has allocated funds for five positions for the full declassification of the archives.

It is obvious that ministry funding alone will not be sufficient to make the Russian Foreign Policy Archives a working historical archives of use to both foreign and Russian researchers. The Western members of the IAAG have therefore set up a fund to collect contributions for the improvement of the archives. The fund has been authorized to receive contributions both for the general improvement of the archives and for the declassification of specific parts of the collections. The fund can be contacted c/o Sven Holtmark, Institute for Defense Studies, Tollbugt. 10, N-0152 Oslo, Norway (fax: 47-2-40 33 79).

REGULATIONS FOR DECLASSIFICATION

THE FOREIGN POLICY ARCHIVES OF RUSSIA

(Accepted by the Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation on April 14, 1992)

1. Future declassification procedures and reviewing principles will be adjusted in order to comply with the stipulations of the forthcoming Law on Archives of the Russian Federation. The

following guidelines should therefore be regarded as preliminary.

2. The following principles will be applied in the Archives' declassification procedures:

a. documents will be subject to declassification 30 years after their creation.

Unclassified files need no special procedure before being made available for public inspection.

Classified files older than the established limit will be subjected to the declassification procedure.

Declassified documents will be made available to public inspection in the same way as unclassified documents.

b. the declassification will be carried out by a number of senior (retired) members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

c. the general aim of the declassification procedure should be to release rather than to withhold documents. Documents can be withheld from public inspection only for the following reasons:

I. if they contain information, the disclosure of which would demonstrably impede current Russian security or other fundamental state interest.

II. if they contain information of a personal nature, the disclosure of which could cause danger or distress to the individuals concerned.

d. any decision to withhold documents or files is subject to review by an **Advisory Committee**.

The Advisory Committee should be given such information as enables it to decide whether the reasons to withhold the given document or files from public inspection are in accordance with one of the stipulations of paragraph C above.

There will be established procedures to solve cases when the Advisory Committee does not sanction the final decision of the declassifiers.

e. the Advisory Committee will consist of representatives from the Ministry and from the Russian academic community. A number of the major Russian institutions and research institutes in history and the social sciences will have the right to nominate members to the Committee. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will select the members [from] among the nominees.

f. when the declassification procedures are ended and the documents released for public inspection, notation will be made in the relevant file indicating which documents or files have been withheld.

In declassified documents, no deletions will be made without indicating in the published text that a deletion has been made.

g. the Advisory Committee will be consulted concerning which files or blocks of files should be given priority in the declassification procedure.

REGULATIONS FOR ACCESS

THE FOREIGN POLICY ARCHIVES OF RUSSIA

(Accepted by the Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation on April 14, 1992)

The following rules for the regulation of access to the historical materials of the MID Archives reflect generally accepted international standards.

1. The aim of the Archives is to give scholarly researchers full access to all declassified or unclassified materials and the necessary help, advice, and assistance to further their research. All available materials are open for consultation to all scholarly researchers on an equal basis.
2. Upon being made aware of the specific interests of the individual users, the staff of the Archives will advise them on files or documents which might be of interest in their research projects.
3. The Archives will, as far as is practically possible, advise scholars on the holdings of the Archives in their particular field of research prior to their arrival.
4. The Archives will make the system of catalogues and finding aids available for use by scholars.
5. Codified procedures and deadlines will be set up to handle requests from researchers for access to the Archives.
6. It will be the policy of the Archives to supply the users with complete series or files of interest.

7. There will be established standardized procedures for the production of xerox copies of documents. Prices should be standardized and reasonable.
8. There will set up procedures for the handling of comments and complaints from the users of the Archives.

THE GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ARCHIVES AT THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE CENTRO AMÉRICA

by
Thomas Schoonover
SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

Scholars of U.S. foreign relations can now consult extensive and useful material in the Archivo General de Central América (AGCA) in Guatemala City. Since the mid-1980s, the Guatemalan government has opened up the records of the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MRE) which had been closed to researchers since the early 1960s. Access to the material is still closely controlled, so a researcher should prepare for the trip well in advance. The researcher can only use materials with permission of the AGCA which is quite easy to obtain and, most importantly and more difficult to receive, of the Foreign Ministry. Professor Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., of Tulane advised me to use the USIS cultural office (Gerri Williams was my contact, but she has since been reassigned) as an intermediary. I asked Ms. Williams to help me obtain permission, enclosing a one-page description of my project and the time period and kinds of materials I wished to consult. On my behalf, she obtained a broad permission from the Foreign Ministry which allowed me to consult the materials for all countries for the period from the 1820s to

1930. The permission apparently was valid only for the administration of one president. I worked in Guatemala in the summer of 1990, but returning in the summer of 1991, after the presidential election in the winter of 1990-91, I was required to go to the chancellery of the Foreign Ministry to validate my permission with the current officials. Upon leaving after my stay this summer, I asked whether I needed to renew my permission if I came again in 1992 and was informed that the current permission would serve for this administration.

The AGCA is located in the center of the city behind the *Biblioteca Nacional* (the two buildings share a city block). It is two blocks from the *Palacio Nacional* which houses the Foreign Ministry. The MRE records are divided into two subsections: subsection one begins in the 1820s and runs to about 1937 and subsection two, *la cartilla*, runs from about 1937 to about 1957. Guatemalan Foreign Ministry records after 1957 are located in the Foreign Ministry Archives in the *Palacio Nacional*. Subsection one has about 5,250 numbered *legajos* (a *legajo* is most commonly a bound volume of correspondence, a letter pressbook, or a cord-bound bundle of correspondence). The few missing *legajos* may have been stolen, misplaced, or lost in a civil disturbance or a natural disaster like the earthquake of 1976 which created significant disorder in the second subsection, *la cartilla*. Since I only had asked permission to use material from the 1820s to 1930, I can not guess how difficult it might be to obtain permission to work in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. I suspect that one could obtain permission to use the materials in the second subsection, but I assume it would require considerable planning. Apparently the Foreign Ministry officials evaluate the requests on an individual basis.

It will save time and reduce frustration and possible disappointment if the researcher locates the records he or she

wants to use prior to arriving in Guatemala. The researcher should locate a copy of Professor John W. Kitchens's typescript, *Guía e Índice a la Sección del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, a volume of 148 legal-sized pages which was prepared in 1979 and reproduced in twenty copies while he was a Fulbright Scholar in Guatemala (he was on leave from Alabama A. and M. University) before visiting the AGCA. Kitchens guides the researcher through subsection one with an 89-page item by item listing of the Foreign Ministry records by archive location, a *legajo* number, an *expediente* number, and a full descriptive title for units of documents and a 34-page set of indices to help him/her select the proper materials. Subsection two, *la cartilla*, is an immense filing system which divides the documents into one thousand categories each year. Kitchens lists the one thousand category headings and subheadings needed to locate documents for the period from 1937 to 1957. The AGCA has only a few finding aids, a published general guide from the 1980s and a complete mss-typescript, *Inventario*, done in the 1920s and 1930s, but it does not have a copy of Kitchens's *Guía*. I assume the USIS office in Guatemala does; they supplied me with a copy. Since the *Guía* is a scarce item, I requested a copy through my U.S. senator well in advance of my first trip. I suspect that the letter to my senator not only got me a copy of Kitchens's *Guía*, but also encouraged the USIS officer to obtain the necessary permission from the Foreign Ministry chancellery on my behalf.

I recommend bringing copies of letters of introduction from your university and from the AHA if you happen to be a member. In addition, I would advise investing in a few visiting or address cards with title and university and home addresses. Use one of these cards anytime you must pass through a secretary or clerk in order to see a person to receive permission or to make some other request. The researcher

should not plan to use the AGCA from mid-December to mid-January because the holiday season and the annual staff vacation period occur then. Three addresses useful in making arrangements for a visit are:

Director General de Cancilleria
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Palacio Nacional
6^a calle entre 6^a y 7^a avenidas
Ciudad de Guatemala
Guatemala 01001
Central América

Director Lic. Julio Roberto Gil Aguilar
Archivo General de Central América
4^a avenida, 7^a y 8^a calles
Zona 1
Ciudad de Guatemala
Guatemala 01001
Central América

Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer
USIS-Guatemala
U.S. Embassy in Guatemala
c/o U.S. State Department
Washington, DC

The AGCA is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. without pause. The director's office — currently Lic. Julio Roberto Gil Aguilar — is on the ground floor, but the manuscript reading room and archive card catalog (of limited use for studying Guatemalan foreign relations) are on the second floor. There is a brief application form to be filled out upon arrival, and one should carry several wallet size photos for an identification card (which I believe is only required of

people who intend to spend longer time in the archive). My wife and I did not have to obtain cards, but we only stayed one week in 1990 and two weeks in 1991. The AGCA had no photocopy or microfilming facilities in 1991. A microfilming service available in 1990 was closed. Several researchers used laptop computers (the user probably needs batteries), and one researcher used a camera to take photos of some maps and documents. Use of pencil or pen was permitted.

Other sections of the AGCA also contain material relevant to U.S.-Guatemalan or Central American relations. Unfortunately, these other sections generally lack finding aids as useful as Kitchens. Currently, the archive staff is compiling a guide to the *Ministerio de Gobernación* [Ministry of the Interior] and a group from the history department of the *Universidad Nacional de San Carlos* has undertaken to compile an annotated guide to the records of the *Ministerio de Fomento* [Ministry of Development]. *Fomento* contains abundant material on U.S. (and other foreign) economic penetration (and competition) in Guatemala. The records of the Guatemalan army, navy, and justice ministries should also contain records of U.S. residents, businessmen, and activity in Guatemala. The AGCA building also houses a small *Biblioteca* and a *Hemeroteca* [newspaper collection] both on the first floor. If the researcher wishes to consult periodicals while in Guatemala, however, the *Hemeroteca* of the *Biblioteca* offers a larger selection of periodicals, including some from elsewhere in Central America. A researcher should also consult Kenneth J. Grieb, ed., *Research Guide to Central America and the Caribbean* (1985) for further descriptions of archives, research centers, and opportunities in Guatemalan research which might be relevant to a specific research topic.

There are many hotels and *pensiones* in the center of Guatemala which offer accommodations. Among the more

expensive are the Hotel Ritz Continental and the Hotel Panamerican, less expensive are the Spring Hotel and the Hotel Centenario (which is the closest to the AGCA); two even less expensive but adequate hotels are the Hotel Maya Excelsior (with a swimming pool) and Hotel San Francisco (clean and secure at about \$10 per day). Several *pensiones* used frequently by students are Casa Washington (17^a calle between 6^a avenida and 6-A avenida) and the Chalet Swizo (15^a calle, near the police station). There are many more hotels in the *Zona Rosa*, the main tourist area about two miles north of the AGCA. Anyone expecting to spend more than a short time in Guatemala should consider contacting the *Centro de Investigaciones regionales de Mesoamérica* (CIRMA), Apartado Postal 336, Antigua, Guatemala, Central America, to learn about Guatemalan, U.S., and other foreign scholars working in Guatemala or at CIRMA's offices in Antigua. Unfortunately, CIRMA is housed about a 30 to 60 minute car ride from Guatemala City.

The instructions and correspondence between Guatemalan diplomats in the United States and the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is complete until about World War I; it gets sparser in the 1920s and 1930s. That may mean that those records are still in the Foreign Ministry Archives in the *Palacio Nacional*. Those few U.S. scholars of U.S. foreign relations who use foreign language materials often miss useful materials by defining international history bilaterally. Some of the most revealing materials on Guatemalan views of its relations with the United States, of U.S. relations with Central America, and of the views of the other Central American states about U.S.-Central American relations are found in the inter-Central American correspondence where the five republics share views, plans, and advice on responses to great power penetration. Below I have listed materials from Kitchens's

Guía on U.S.-Guatemalan and inter-Central American correspondence.

**Materials in the AGCA on U.S. Relations
with Guatemala**

Guatemalan legations and consulates in the United States
and U.S. legations and consulates in Guatemala

Place	Legajo/ expediente	Legajo title
B99-5-5	4304/93209	Legación y Consulado General de los Estados Unidos en Guatemala, 1867-1872
B99-5-5	4305/93210	Legación de los Estados Unidos de América, 1892-1894
B99-5-5	4306/93211	Legación y Consulado General de los Estados Unidos en Guatemala, 1895-1896
B99-5-5	4307/93212	Legación de los Estados Unidos de América, 1896
B99-5-5	4308/93213	Legación y Consulado General de los Estados Unidos en Guatemala, 1897
B99-5-5	4309/93214	Legación de los Estados Unidos de América, 1898
B99-5-5	4310/93215	Legación y Consulado General de los Estados Unidos en Guatemala, 1899
B99-5-5	4311/93216	Legación de los Estados Unidos de América, 1900
B99-5-5	4312/93217	Legación de los Estados Unidos de América, 1901
B99-6	4356/93263	Consulados y Legaciones de Guatemala en México, Estados Unidos del Norte e Imperio Alemán, 1872-1874
B99-6	4369/93288	Legaciones y Consulados de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1908-1912

B99-6	4370/63289	Legaciones y Consulados de Guatemala en América del Sur y el Caribe, 1916-1921
B99-6	4429/93384	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1857-1862
B99-6	4430/93386	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1863-1865
B99-6	4431/93387	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1866-1870
B99-6	4432-93388	Legación en Washington, 1867-1872
B99-6	4433-93389	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1870-1880
B99-6	4434/93390	Legación y Consulados de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1879-1883
B99-6	4435/93391	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1881-1882
B99-4-5	4531/93492	Consulado en New York, 1877-1879
B99-4-5	4532/93493	Consulado de Guatemala en Nueva York, 1880-1881
B99-4-5	4533/93494	Consulado General en Nueva York, 1886-1890
B99-6	4436/93392	Legación y Consulados de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos del Norte, 1881-1885
B99-6	4437/93393	Legación y Consulados de Guatemala en los EE.UU. de Norte América, 1882-1889
B99-6	4439/93395	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1886-1889
B99-6	4440/93396	Legación y Consulados de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos de América, 1888-1892
B99-6	4441/93397	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1889, Doctor F. Cruz
B99-6	4442/93398	Legación y Consulados en los EE.UU. de América, 1889-1892
B99-6-3	4443/93399	Legación de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, 1890-1891, Doctor F. Cruz
B99-6-3	4444/93400	Legación y Consulados en los

B99-6-3	4445/93401	EE.UU. de América, 1892-1894 Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1893
B99-6-3	4446/93402	Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1894-1895
B99-6-3	4447/93403	Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1895
B99-6-3	4448/93404	Legaciones y Consulados en los EE.UU. de América, 1894-1895
B99-6-3	4449/93405	Legación y Consulados en los EE.UU. de América, 1895-1896
B99-6-3	4450/93406	Legación y Consulados en los Estados Unidos, 1896-1898
B99-6-3	4451/93407	Legación en Washington, 1896-1897
B99-6-3	4452/93408	Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1898
B99-6-3	4453/93409	Legación y Consulados en los EE.UU., 1898-1900
B99-6-3	4454/93410	Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1899
B99-6-3	4455/93411	Legación de Guatemala en Washington, 1900
B99-6-3	4456/93412	Legación en Washington, 1901
B99-6-3	4457/93413	Legación y Consulados en los EE.UU., 1900-1903
B99-6-3	4458/93414	Legación y Consulados en los EE.UU., 1903-1908
B99-6-3	4459/93415	Legaciones y Consulados en Norte América, 1912-1914
B99-6-3	4460/93416	Legaciones y Consulados en los-Estados Unidos, 1914-1917
B99-6-3	4461/93417	Legación y Consulados en EE.UU., 1917-1920
B99-6-3	4462/93418	Legación y Consulados en EE.UU., 1920-1921
B10-3-1	4859/94047	Legaciones de Guatemala en el Exterior, 1825-1831
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5141	Boston
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5152	Chicago
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5155	Filadelfia
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5157	Galveston, TX
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5165	Houston
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5172	Los Angeles

B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5185-5188	New York
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5204	San Francisco
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5228	Seattle
B104-2-1 a B104-2-81	5242	Washington
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5257	Boston
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5261	Brownsville, TX
B104-3-1 a BI 04-3-106	1273	Chicago
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5283	Houston
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5293-5294	Los Angeles
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5323	New Orleans
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5371	San Francisco
B104-3-1 a B104-3-106	5393	Washington
B104-4-4 a B104-4-37	5398	Boston
B104-4-4 a B104-4-37	5410-5420	Nueva Orleans
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		Guatemala en Sud América Haiti, Brasil y Santo Domingo,
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B99-7-2-2	4669/93710	Honduras, 1887-1891 Ministerio de RR.EE. de Honduras, 1892-1896
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THE NEWS DIVISION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

by
Lincoln White

[The following is a reprint of Department of State Publication 6859 (Department and Foreign Service Series 90) which appeared in the Department of State Bulletin of June 22, 1959. It is a first-person account describing the work of the Department of State's News Division and especially the conduct of the Secretary of State's news conferences. The article's inclusion in the *Newsletter* was suggested by Ronald D. Landa of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

— Editor]

The State Department is essentially the research arm of the President in making recommendations for his consideration of policies designed to serve the best interests of the United States in its foreign relations and in suggesting practical programs to implement these policies — in short, programs of action to achieve our international objectives.

Obviously the value of these recommendations will depend greatly upon the capability of the personnel all down the line who are involved in their formulation. But even if the State Department were populated by the best brains ever assembled under one roof and their policy recommendations and implementing programs were the most brilliant ever set to paper, they would be of little use unless we make certain that two very important things happen:

1. that these policies, the need for them, their objectives, and other consequences, are understood by the American people generally, and

2. that such understanding leads to acceptance and support of our policies by the American people and thus by the Congress.

It need hardly be stressed that such support is vital, for virtually every policy decision must be implemented through programs calling for the expenditure of funds or authorizations by the Congress to take specific actions.

Reaching the Public

How then does the Department achieve this understanding on the part of the American people and, through understanding, earn their support?

Obviously there are not enough people in the State Department or the White House to go everywhere throughout the country explaining what these policies are and how they must be implemented.

Officials of the Department and the White House do indeed go about the country to some extent to meet with various groups for this specific purpose. And to this same end the Department regularly publishes a number of pamphlets, periodicals, and other documents which cover a wide range of information concerning our foreign policy.

Nevertheless it must be recognized that, although our speakers may be influential locally and our publications may have a ready audience, the total information effort is relatively small when compared with the massive job to be done — to get the story to the great mass of the American people.

Without question the media of press, radio, TV, and the news photographic agencies are the best means of reaching the widest possible number of people.

It has been the policy of each Secretary of State under whom I have been honored to serve, going back to Cordell Hull, that, not only are the American people entitled to know the facts — within the limits of essential and legitimate security requirements — but it is essential that they have an understanding of the alternatives that face this Nation in the

continuing struggle between those who would be free and those who seek to enslave. They must know and understand these alternatives if they are to make sound judgments in supporting Government objectives and the sacrifices in taxes, or, if need be, in life itself, that these decisions might entail.

For there is not only a right to know — there is an obligation on the part of the good citizen to seek out the facts upon which to make sound judgments.

Basic Task of the News Division

The News Division operates, therefore, on the philosophy that the sole justification for its existence is the help it provides the reporter in every way it can:

1. to know what the Department is doing,
2. to know why it is doing it, and
3. to know why it is not doing something else — that is, why a particular course of action has been selected over some alternative course.

Let me make clear that we do *not* regard ourselves as salesmen of any product other than the facts. Our job is to make the facts available, to the best of our ability, in order that the reporter may objectively interpret for himself what we are doing and why we are doing it, whether he agrees with us or not.

That is the philosophy of our job.

Now how do we go about doing that job?

Anticipating Questions

The most productive source of news at the Department is the weekly news conference of the Secretary of State. This conference, when the Secretary is in town, is held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

No man, however brilliant or farseeing, can keep in his mind all the details of all the myriad developments throughout the world with which the Department is concerned. That is asking too much of any man. But each Secretary of State

wants to be as responsive and as helpful as he possibly can in answering reporters' questions — whatever the subject.

What we do, therefore, the first thing each Monday morning is to attempt to put ourselves in the reporter's place and to anticipate what questions are going to be asked of the Secretary next morning. We don't want to burden him with trivialities. But we have to look for the "sleepers" — questions dealing with limited or highly specialized aspects of policy which might be prompted by press interest in some last-minute development.

We draw up, therefore, a list of some 15 to 20 questions we think may be asked by the reporters. We graduate these in relative importance — 3 to 5 major topics, depending on developments, and 10 to 15 of secondary interest, on a geographical or functional basis.

For example, in April a major topic was the Paris meeting of the Foreign Ministers to put the finishing touches on the Western proposals and strategy to be adopted for the subsequent Geneva meeting in May.

An example of another subject of great importance and of considerable interest in April might be the positions the United States was to put forward at the meeting of the Committee of 21 at Buenos Aires on April 27 to carry forward the work that had been going on in the Organization of American States here in Washington over the past few months in developing new measures designed to contribute to strengthening economic development in the American Republics.¹

Briefing Papers

The questions are then passed on to the geographic and functional areas of the Department for recommendations or

¹For a statement made by Assistant Secretary Mann at the Buenos Aires meeting, see p. 931. [A reference to the pages in the *Department of State Bulletin* of June 22, 1959. — editor]

briefing papers for the Secretary. Our instructions are that these be as clear, as simple, and as concise as they can be made.

On the anticipated "sleepers" we ask that, in addition to the basic policy facts, the full background of the development be set forth on an accompanying sheet. The reason for this is that the Secretary, preoccupied as he is with the major policy matters, may need more briefing on matters with which he has not been personally concerned — for example, some trade development, which is just as important to the trade-paper reporter as a Foreign Ministers meeting is to the correspondent reporting on foreign affairs.

These requested briefing papers come to my office at about 6 or 7 p.m. on Monday. They are put in a briefing book and taken up to the Secretary before he leaves the office. If he does not have to attend some official social function that evening, he studies these papers at home and decides how he will reply to the questions at the news conference in the morning.

There may be some particular subject that he will wish to speak to without waiting for questions. He generally sketches out such a statement at home and works on it further at the office next morning.

The Secretary's News Conference

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday I accompany the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Andrew Berding, to the Secretary's office where we spend an hour with him discussing overnight developments. The Secretary, in turn, may wish some additional information on this or that subject. He generally calls in several Assistant Secretaries and discusses with them treatment of subjects which may be particularly delicate in a given area.

Then at 11 a.m. he goes down to the auditorium on the second floor of the State Department and the news conference begins.

There are some 1,400 reporters in Washington covering for U.S. and foreign wire services, newspapers, networks, and news magazines. Obviously not all of these closely follow foreign affairs, but about 100-150 regularly attend the Secretary's news conferences.

The questions they pose are global and cover a wide variety of topics.

The news conference generally lasts about 40 minutes. It is filmed by the TV networks and tape-recorded for radio.

The Transcript

The ground rules of the Secretary's news conference are that, while no holds are barred in questioning, the Secretary may not be quoted directly until the official transcript has been released.

It is important, therefore, that the transcript be released as soon as possible. Until then the afternoon papers and the wire services carry what the Secretary says in the third person. In other words, they report the substance of what the Secretary said but may not quote him directly.

In order to speed the release of the transcript it is generally taken down by four stenotypists who are experienced in this work. The first leaves after 10 minutes, the second after 20, and so on. In addition, the conference is tape-recorded to insure the accuracy of the transcript.

By the time the conference is over, the Secretary has on his desk the first "takes." We feed these page by page to him as rapidly as they come out of the typewriters.

Since all of us have human frailties, mistakes are bound to be made — typographical mistakes, the recollection of the Secretary of the precise date of a given conference, the precise wording of a given agreement or communique. Therefore, while the Secretary himself is going over the transcript, Mr. Berding and I are doing the same thing — checking on the unsure date, the wording of the agreement or communique, and typographical errors, or getting a further clarification of

a response that in black type is not as clear to the reader as it sounded extemporaneously in the news conference.

In other words the Secretary reserves the right to correct the transcript for clarity, but this is in the nature of editorial correction rather than change in substance. Where any change of substance is made — due to an error on the part of the Secretary — this is indicated in the transcript within brackets.

As soon as these corrections are completed, stencils are cut and the transcript is run off. In order to save time we release it in page takes as they come off the mimeograph machines, rather than wait for the completed, assembled job.

As soon as the reporters have the completed transcript, the networks are given the green light to use all or such portions as they choose of the filmed and taped news conference itself for TV and radio news shows.

Daily News Briefing

So much for the most productive source of news at the Department. But, as we all know, foreign affairs developments are constantly occurring in the period between the Secretary's news conferences. So every day, excluding some Saturdays, most Sundays, and, of course, Tuesdays when the Secretary holds his news conference, I meet with the reporters for a briefing at 12:15 p.m. This is the best compromise we have been able to evolve between the competing requirements of morning and afternoon papers.

The preparations for these sessions are, on a much smaller scale, the same as those for the Secretary's news conferences.

Three Department officers arrive at the Department at 7 o'clock in the morning. They look through the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald-Tribune*, the *Baltimore Sun*, and the *Washington Post and Times-Herald* and cull stories of particular interest to the Department. These are boiled down to thumbnail size on several typewritten pages and are on the desks of the Secretary and the Under Secretary at 8:45. In about 5 minutes' reading one gets a pretty good idea of

overnight global developments. We indicate the newspaper, the page, and the column, in case the reader wants to see the full story.

This news précis is also on Mr. Berding's desk and on my own, and in a few minutes I have a fair notion of what questions I can expect at the noon briefing.

Staff Work

Our staff is organized on a geographic and functional basis, one man being assigned to cover European developments, another Latin America, a third the Middle East, a fourth the Far East, and so on. These officers help me to prepare for the noon briefing. For example, the officer assigned to Europe discusses with various people in our European Affairs office any given development concerning that area on which I am likely to be questioned. The officers with the responsibility for Latin America, the Middle East, economic affairs, etc., do the same thing.

Similarly, my principal assistants, Joseph Reap and Francis Tully, and I tackle the major questions that are global rather than restricted to a particular area. After dividing these among ourselves we all go our separate ways to confer with the appropriate Department officials involved in order to inform ourselves as fully as possible on the latest developments. The probing questions of our well-informed press make it necessary that we do our homework thoroughly.

Then there are always the "handouts" — announcements such as speeches, texts of notes, agreements, and itineraries of visiting dignitaries. These meanwhile are being mimeographed and scheduled for release at a time when the greatest number of reporters are at the Department.

Hopefully, by noon I am prepared with the material I need for anticipated questions. I then go over this material with Assistant Secretary Berding. There may be an item or two of such importance that we need to consult the Secretary or Under Secretary.

Meeting With the Press

Then I meet with the reporters. There are about 20 who cover the Department exclusively. They have their own booths in the press room and spend the day and early evening with us at the Department

There are some 20 to 30 others — from smaller bureaus, which can't afford the luxury of a special State Department correspondent but which closely follow foreign policy developments — who come to the Department for the daily "briefer."

On some days we have a considerable volume of news; on others we have very little. But, much or little, the proceedings are generally enlivened by the deft, humorous question and the swaying tightrope answer, the good-natured legpulling, and more often than not the righteous gripe about the simultaneous release prematurely broken from abroad.

The balance of the day is filled with discussions with individual reporters developing individual stories. There is the job of seeing that the reporter is directed to the expert on a given subject, for the best we can do is to hit the highlights and let the experts fill in all the technical details.

We generally wind up the day — or, as we say, "put the lid on" — around 6 p.m. Then, just as I sit down to dinner at 8 at home, the phone rings and the process starts all over again.

But this is the nature of the job, and news is no respecter of official office hours.

A foreign affairs development can break and does at 2 a.m. our time just as frequently as it does at noon our time. And if it is important that the American public know our position at noon, it is just as important that they know our position on a development that comes at 2 a.m.

The trick, of course, is to lay hands on and shake the sleep from the minds of the five or more Department officers that I, in turn, have to call to get the answer to the question that routed me out of bed at 2 a.m. But that is part of their job,

too, and not the least of the inconveniences they willingly accept in undertaking the vital responsibilities of working for America's security and welfare.

The Citizen's Responsibility

And yet their work, I have tried to emphasize, can come to naught unless it is understood by their fellow Americans.

For we all know that these are trying days when the stakes for the future of our very way of life are high. It is no time for faint hearts. It is a time for steady nerves and quiet yet iron determination —

...determination that each of us, in his own way and to the best of his ability, will pitch in to assure that, in the continuing struggle with forces that would destroy our way of life, threat, subversion, and coercion shall not prevail;

...determination that aggression — direct or indirect — and the use of naked force to achieve political ends in this troubled world will prove more costly than peaceful and reasoned negotiation;

...determination that the world we know and that our children and grandchildren will know will be a better place in which to live;

...determination that, so long as this struggle continues, we will all accept our responsibilities as citizens to keep ourselves informed on the forces of good and of evil that abound in the world.

[ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT]

14 January 1992

Hon. James A. Baker
Secretary of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Secretary Baker:

Enclosed you will find the report of your Historical Advisory Committee for 1990 and 1991. Because of the many changes in status and procedures under discussion in late 1990, the Historical Advisory Committee sent Assistant Secretary Tutwiler some "observations and recommendations," dated 21 November 1990, in lieu of a formal report.

The enclosed report summarized the events relating to the Historical Advisory Committee since October 1990, and provides you with our assessment of the current status of both the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series and the State Department's program for making the historical record available to the public.

Because the "old" Advisory Committee was disestablished on 28 October 1991 with the enactment of Public Law 102-138, this report could not be discussed at a committee meeting. It had, however, been circulated among the members of the previous Advisory Committee and reflects their comments. However, in the interest of timeliness, the precise phrasing is that of the chair.

Sincerely yours,

Warren F. Kimball, Chair
1990-91 Advisory Committee on Historical Documentation

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1990 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1991.

The Committee and the Department of State made significant progress in dealing with some of the issues that had plagued the committee in the recent past. The concerns that brought about the resignation in mid-1990 of the previous chair of the Advisory Committee, Professor Warren Cohen, dominated the committee's agenda. The fundamental issue was the loss of public confidence in the Department's overall program for making an accurate historical record of foreign affairs available to the general public through timely publication of the *Foreign Relations* series and systematic declassification review and transfer of materials to the National Archives. There were two specific problems: first, serious and substantial inaccuracies created by omissions in the volume of *Foreign Relations of the United States* dealing with Iran, 1951-1954; inaccuracies that violated the Department's policy of providing "a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions." Second, disagreement regarding access for the Advisory Committee to records requested by the Historian but refused declassification.

The Department addressed some of those matters early in 1991 with its "Plan to Improve the Comprehensiveness and Accuracy of the Historical Foreign Affairs Record published in *Foreign Relations of the United States*." Working through Assistant Secretary Tutwiler and the Historian, the Advisory Committee made suggestions and recommendations regarding the "Plan."

At the same time, legislation was being developed on Capitol Hill to deal with both the integrity of the *Foreign Relations* series, and the issue of systematic declassification and release to the American public of the historical record of United States foreign relations. The Advisory Committee

reviewed and discussed with the Department and concerned Congressional staff various drafts of that legislation.

The enactment of public law 102-138 on 28 October 1991 gave statutory standing to the series *Foreign Relations of the United States*, to the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, and to systematic declassification review of State Department records. The Advisory Committee believes that the timely implementation of the law, in conjunction with the Department's "Plan" which was promulgated in mid-1991, would go a long way toward restoring public confidence in the accuracy and integrity of the Foreign Relations series. Moreover, implementation would also demonstrate the Department's commitment to the principle of an informed American public. Discussions before and presentations to the Advisory Committee suggest that not all personnel in the Department are inclined to work enthusiastically to effect the provisions of the law and the Department's "Plan." Therefore, the Advisory Committee makes the following

RECOMMENDATION I: that the Secretary of State indicate to the Department his vigorous support for the timely and full implementation of the spirit and the letter of the legislation (sec. 198 of Public Law 102-138-Oct. 28, 1991) and the Department of State "Plan to Improve the Comprehensiveness and Accuracy...[of] *Foreign Relations of the United States*."

The Advisory Committee believes that requirements for systematic declassification review and the mandated goal of publishing the Foreign Relations volumes no more than 30 years after the events have an equal priority. The committee finds the publication schedule developed by the Historical Office (Feb. 1991, rev. Dec. 1991) a very useful timetable. Those milestones and the reporting requirements set forth in

the legislation should be met in a timely fashion and after appropriate consultation with the new Historical Advisory Committee. To that end the Advisory Committee makes the following

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (II) that the Historian present to the new Historical Advisory Committee for its comments and recommendations a report on the development, by the Department of State and by all U.S. Government departments/agencies involved in foreign relations, of procedures for cooperating with the Historical Office [sec. 403 of the new Title IV]; such report to be provided at least 30 days before the mandated completion date of 21 April 1992;
- (III) that, because the New Historical Advisory Committee has the responsibility to review the State Department's declassification procedures and guidelines, a draft of the State Department report to the Congressional committees that is mandated by April 1992 [sec. 404] be presented to the committee for its comments and recommendations at a full committee meeting held at least 30 days prior to that date;
- (IV) that the Department develop specific milestones for the completion of a systematic declassification review by 28 October 1992 [sec. 404 & 407] of all Department of State historical records 30 years old or older; and for publication by 28 October 1994 of all volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States* for the year 1964 and earlier [sec. 407]; and that the Historian and other persons in the Department directly involved regularly (at least quarterly) present to the Historical Advisory Committee information on progress toward the above-mentioned goals.

The centrality of questions about the integrity of the Foreign Relations series and about the status and role of the Advisory

Committee limited the ability of the committee to discuss and make recommendations regarding other issues concerning the historical record and the Department's declassification procedures. Nevertheless, the Advisory Committee offers the following comments and recommendations for consideration by you and by the new Historical Advisory Committee.

(V) The Advisory Committee was pleased that the Department restored distribution of the Foreign Relations series to depository libraries. That program should be monitored to insure that the series is effectively disseminated to the widest possible public audience;

(VI) The committee is concerned about the future of the Foreign Relations series as it is affected by the information explosion and the technological revolution in communications, particularly growing public use of communications technology. These matters are raised directly by the Historical Office proposal to decrease the number of document pages printed in volumes of *Foreign Relations*, while, at the same time, putting new emphasis on the selection of documents that would serve as finding aids for the archival records. This proposal would speed up publication of the volumes, but poses questions relating to both the purpose of the Foreign Relations series and to the declassification and accessibility of the archival record. Before the new Advisory Committee makes recommendations regarding that proposal, the committee should make a careful analysis of the purpose and audience for volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*. Is increased selectivity the best answer, or do we need to consider ways to make a larger number of records available using new technologies? The related issue of archival records management, particularly as that relates to computerized records, should also be considered by the new Historical Advisory Committee.

(VIII) The Advisory Committee utilized, on one occasion, the security clearances obtained in 1991 to review material proposed for publication in *Foreign Relations* but refused declassification. The committee's recommendations facilitated a satisfactory resolution of the issue, illustrating that the new system can work effectively. The committee recommends that the new Advisory Committee, working with the Historian and other agencies in accordance with the new legislation [sec. 403], develop procedures to deal with similar situations should they occur in the future;

(IX) The Advisory Committee recommends consideration of methods for making available to the public those records needed to insure that volumes of *Foreign Relations* already published constitute "a thorough, accurate, and reliable record of major United States foreign policy decisions and significant United States diplomatic activity," as now required by law and the Department's "Plan." For example, specific plans should be made to make available those records needed to make the volume on "Iran, 1951-54" meet the current standards; and there are others.

(X) The dramatically changed international scene makes it practical for the Department, and the entire foreign relations apparatus, to take a fresh look at previous policies that denied the American public access to large portions of the historical record. The new committee and the Department should consider developing proposals for the "blanket" declassification of all Department of State historical records that are currently 30 years old or older. A precedent for this came in 1971 when all such records for the era of the Second World War were released. This would not only save a great deal of money and resources, but would demonstrate that the Department and the Government are proud, not afraid, of the nation's history.

A key to the restoration of public confidence in the Foreign Relations series and overall Department policies regarding the

historical record will be the support given the Historical Advisory Committee when other agencies refuse access for the Historian to records, refuse to declassify records requested for publication by the Historian, or refuse access to such records for the Advisory Committee. The sense of the Advisory Committee is that professional scholars and the general public discern progress, but they will be watching for concrete results.

I would be remiss not to praise the efforts of the Historical Office and the Bureau of Public Affairs — particularly Assistant Secretary Margaret Tutwiler, Deputy Assistant Secretaries Kim Hoggard, Grace Moe, and George Kennedy, and Dr. William Slany — to establish an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and trust between the Department and the Advisory Committee.

Warren F. Kimbal

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM UPDATE

by

Charles Stuart Kennedy

LAINGER LIBRARY

As announced in the December 1989 *SHAFR Newsletter* Association for Diplomatic Studies' oral history program continues its work in interviewing former Foreign Service officers and senior non-career officials. Over 360 completed transcripts have been given to Georgetown University and another 140 are in the transcribing or editing process. These are mainly career interviews and cover American foreign relations activities in over two hundred posts abroad and in the

Department of State from the late 1920s to almost the present. This is a privately funded enterprise.

The collection is maintained in the Special Collections Room of the Lauinger Library at Georgetown University which is open to all researchers during weekdays from 9 to 5. Telephone (202) 687-7444.

The work of the oral history program is done by volunteer interviewers, mostly retired FSOs as well as by several diplomatic historians. Help from the SHAFR community would be appreciated in interviewing former diplomats. Any questions regarding the program or the collection may be addressed to

Charles Stuart Kennedy
Foreign Affairs Oral History Program
Lauinger Library
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057
(202) 687-4104

TRANSCRIPTIONS DEPOSITED IN THE LAUINGER LIBRARY
February 28, 1992

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Manuel ABRAMS
Keith ADMASON (USIA)
Amb. Rudolph AGGREY (USIA)
Edward ALEXANDER (USIA)
Robert C. AMERSON (USIA)
Amb. Robert ANDERSON
Burnett ANDERSON (USIA)
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Amb. Sheldon VANCE
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Parker WYMAN
Con. Gen. Daniel ZACHARY
Barry ZORTHIAN (USIA)

NOTE:

Amb. — Ambassador
Con. Gen. - Consul General
Dep. - Deputy
Asst. Sect. - Assistant Secretary
Und. Sect. - Under Secretary
* indicates two interviews.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Editor announces with dismay that the December 1991 issue of the *Newsletter* carries an incorrect volume number on the front cover. December 1991 is correctly Volume 22, No. 4. A letter to this effect is being sent to subscribing libraries.

NCC News

Excerpts from Page Putnam Miller's **Director's Report** of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

Update on Copyright Legislation on Fair Use of Unpublished Material. On March 5 Representative William Hughes (D-NJ), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, introduced H.R. 4412, a bill to clarify the fair use of unpublished

material by amending the Copyright Law. A similar bill, S. 1035, passed the Senate last September. These bills respond to recent rulings of the U.S. Second Circuit Court which have had a chilling effect on historical research and publication of scholarly monographs, making it legally dangerous to quote even the smallest amount of unpublished material without obtaining authorized consent for use. On March 12 the House Subcommittee considered H.R. 4412 and it has now been forwarded to the full Judiciary Committee. Letters to Representative William Hughes and to your representative in the House, urging immediate attention to H.R. 4412, would be helpful. The address is: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

CIA Affirms New Policy of Openness. On February 21, CIA Director Robert Gates released plans for implementing the recommendations of the Openness Task Force which includes the creation of a historical review unit with fifteen full time positions to undertake responsibility for systematic declassification of historical CIA records. The new plan provides an infusion of resources, as well as significant changes in declassification procedures, which Gates says will include a "bias toward declassification of historical documents." The new declassification unit will review all documents over thirty years old and all national intelligence estimates on the former Soviet Union that are ten years or older.

State Department Appoints New Advisory Council. The Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation will have oversight responsibilities for reviewing not only the volumes in the Foreign Relations of the United States historical series but also the State Department's systematic declassification program. The newly appointed members of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic

Documentation represent historians, political scientists, archivists, and scholars of international law. The committee members are Betty Glad, George C. Herring, Warren F. Kimball, Anna K. Nelson, Bradford Perkins, Jane M. Picker, Emily Rosenberg, Arnold Taylor, and Anne Van Camp. The committee will select a chair at its first meeting which will be held at the end of March.

World War II Conference

Siena College will sponsor a series of multidisciplinary conferences commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focal point for the eighth annual conference, June 3 and 4, 1993, will be 1943 and earlier.

Replies and inquiries to: Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462.

Deadline for submissions is December 1, 1992.

Korean War and Aftermath

The United States Air Force Academy will hold its military history symposium, "A Revolutionary War: Korea and the Transformation of the Post-War World," October 14-16, 1992.

For information contact Captain T. N. Castle, HQ USAFA/DFH, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5701 (719) 472-3230.

Asian and North African Studies Conference

The University of Hong Kong will host the 34th Congress

of the International Congress of Asian and North African Studies in August, 1993. The geographical area covered by the Congress extends from East Asia to North Africa, and papers may be from any discipline or field related to any part of this area. Proposals desired by 15 June 1992, but responses after that date are welcome.

For inquiries write to the Secretary-General, ICANAS office, c/o History Department, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong. [Fax: (852) 517 0052]

The 1992 Gilbert Chinard Prize

The Gilbert Chinard awards are made jointly by the Society for French Historical Studies and the Institut Francais de Washington for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of relations between France and North, Central and South America published by Canadian or American authors during 1992. Historical studies in any area or period are acceptable, including critical editions of significant source materials. The Gilbert Chinard Prize of \$1,000 is awarded annually for a book or manuscript in page-proof. The Institut Francais de Washington funds the Prize and a committee of the Society for French Historical Studies determines the winners.

Deadline for the 1992 award is December 15, and four copies of each entrant should be sent to:

Professor David L. Schalk
Chair, Chinard Prize Committee
Department of History
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
914-437-5672

The winner will be announced at the annual conference of the Society for French Historical Studies in the spring of 1993.

Schonberger Memorial

A memorial fund to honor Howard Schonberger has been established by his parents at the University of Maine. The fund will support the "Howard Schonberger Peace and Justice Lecture." Contributions to the fund are invited from SHAFR members and readers of the *Newsletter*. Checks should be made out to the University of Maine, with a notation, "For the Howard Schonberger Memorial Fund," and sent to the Department of History, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

Manuscript Library

The Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library, Princeton University announces the opening of the John Foster Dulles State Department Microfilm Collection (1953-1959). The collection consists of 192 reels of microfilm, totalling 131,000 frames, that include selected State Department records, including Central Files, maintained by the Division of Records Management (RM), Conference Secretariat(S/S-RO), miscellaneous files kept in the S/S-RO Message Center, and various individual State Department Bureau and Office files. The microfilm covers the following categories of records:

- 1) Conferences between Secretary Dulles and representatives of foreign nations [Selections]
- 2) Negotiations with foreign powers carried out chiefly by representatives of Secretary Dulles [Selections]
- 3) General foreign relations with individual nations or groups of nations [Selections]
- 4) Dulles' memos of conversation [Complete Series]
- 5) Top Secret Daily Staff Summaries and Top Secret Afternoon Summaries [Complete Series]
- 6) Daily Summary [Complete Series]
- 7) Minutes of Secretary's Staff Meetings

(Tuesday/Thursday Large Staff) [Complete Series]

8) Minutes of Secretary's Staff Meetings

(Monday/Wednesday/Friday Small Staff) [Complete Series]

All microfilm has been downgraded to the secret level. Persons wishing to use the collection should write the library for an SF-86 (Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions) and fingerprint cards in order to obtain a security clearance. Once cleared (approximately 4-6 months), individuals may examine the film and make copies which will be sent to State for declassification decisions (another two months). One may also take notes, but these will be classified and sent to State with cautions that such notes may be difficult to declassify. Once declassified, the records will be sent to the researcher.

Interested researchers should write (please do not call) the Mudd Library, 65 Olden Street, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Fulbright Opportunities

Fulbright Scholarships (six months in duration) will be available in the Departments of History and Political Studies at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, during 1993-1995 to teach a senior undergraduate course in U.S. foreign relations. Further information available from Dr. Roberto Rabel, Department of History, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand (Fax: (64) 3 479-2305; Tel (64) 3 479-8626).

SHAFR/BERNATH ACCOUNT

[The following SHAFR budget information was omitted from the minutes as published in the March *Newsletter*. — Editor]

Account Name	12/15/90 Balance	Change	12/15/91 Balance
Bernath Article/ Speaker	\$6,631.77	+220.99	\$6,852.76
Bernath Book	\$9,647.65	+268.95	\$9,916.60
Bernath Charitable Remainder	\$20,000.00	+500.00	\$20,500.00
Myrna Bernath Prize Account	\$56,461.62	+715.70	\$60,177.32
Bernath Supplement	\$83,278.01	-83,278.01	\$0.00
Bernath Scholarship	\$0.00	\$136,562.89*	\$136,562.89
SHAFR Endowment	\$67,172.66	+\$6,932.12	\$74,104.78
SHAFR Graebner	\$13,707.76	+1,793.24	\$15,501.00
SHAFR Holt	\$20,982.94	+881.66	\$21,864.60
SHAFR Kuehl	\$10,104.48	+1,940.41	\$12,044.89
SHAFR Ferrell	\$0.00	+10,701.79	\$10,701.79
TL FUND BALANCE AS OF 12/15/91	\$336,307.75		
Add account dollar change		+31,918.88	
TOTAL FUND BALANCE AS OF 12/15/91			\$368,226.63

*Figure omits Charitable Remainder \$20,500.00 presently held in account.

Financial Report for SHAFR-Dec. 16, 1990 to Dec. 15, 1991**Carryover from 1990:**

Checking Account	\$3,230.12
Money Market Account	<u>28,371.29</u>
	\$31,601.41

Receipts:

AHA Luncheons, 1990-1991	1,016.00
Asia Foundation (15 members from PRC for 3 years)	900.00
Back Issues, Diplomatic History	70.00
Bernath Awards Reimbursement	1,900.00
Bernath Student Subsidy	1,735.50
Bernath Trust Reimbursement	2,800.00
Dues	21,035.50
Endowment Contributions	1,770.00
Guides Sold	330.00
Holt Award Reimbursement	1,500.00
Interest	1,475.44
Kuehl Award Reimbursement	1,000.00
Mailing Labels Sold	1,500.00
Roster and Research List Advertisement	250.00
Summer 1991 Conference	<u>6,407.89</u>
	\$75,291.74

Disbursements:

AHA, 1990	1,858.32
Bernath Awards	2,800.00
Bernath Trust	1,900.00
CPA	700.00
Diplomatic History, Copy Editors	4,400.00
Diplomatic History, Supplies	260.02
Endowment	1,770.00
Holt Award	1,500.00
Kuehl Award	1,000.00
Mailing Labels	661.92
Miscellaneous (including returned checks)	77.45
National Coordinating Committee	2,000.00
Ohio Fee, Bernath Trust, 1989-1990	200.00
Operating Expenses (WSU)	1,618.00
OAH, 1990	117.42

Roster and Research List	86.13
Scholarly Resources (Diplomatic History)	17,111.50
Susan Shah, Fee and Expenses	1,222.13
Summer Conference, 1991	526.75
Betty Unterberger, Expenses to California	1,025.34
Cash on Hand:	
Checking Account, Citizens Federal	3,229.81
Money Market Account, Citizens Federal	<u>31,226.95</u>
	\$75,291.74

Proposed SHAFR Budget for 1992

SHAFR's anticipated revenue sources for 1992 are as follows:

Membership dues from 1,000 regular members	\$20,000
Membership dues from 300 student members	4,050
Membership dues from 100 institutional, retired and unemployed members	900
Interest on Regular and Money Market checking accounts	1,000
Sales of Guides and mailing labels	<u>1,800</u>
	\$27,750

SHAFR's anticipated expenditures for 1992 are as follows:

Diplomatic History (Scholarly Resources)	\$16,500
Copy Editors for Diplomatic History	4,400
General operating (postage, stationery, supplies, telephone, xeroxing, secretary-treasurer expenses)	2,500
Contribution to National Coordinating Committee	2,000
Convention expenses (AHA, OAH)	1,000
Susan Shah (to manage endowment accounts, pay expenses)	1,300
Tax preparation	700
Printing labels	<u>700</u>
	\$29,100

PUBLICATIONS

Thom M. Armstrong (El Camino College), *Politics, Diplomacy and Intrigue in the Early Republic: The Cabinet Career of Robert Smith, 1801-1811*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1991. Paper: ISBN 0-8403-7055-5, \$24.95.

Wesley M. Bagby (West Virginia), *The Eagle-Dragon Alliance: America's Relations with China in World War II*. University of Delaware Press, 1992. ISBN 0874134188, \$45.00.

Jeff Broadwater (Arkansas - Little Rock), *Eisenhower and the Anti-Communist Crusade*. University of North Carolina Press, 1992. ISBN 0-8078-2015-6, \$34.95.

Kathleen Burk (University College, London University), *'Goodbye, Great Britain': The 1976 IMF Crisis* (with Alec Cairncross). Yale University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-300-05728-8, \$35.00.

John Whiteclay Chambers II (Rutgers, New Brunswick) ed., *The Eagle and the Dove: The American Peace Movement and United States Foreign Policy, 1900-1922*. 2nd ed. Syracuse U. Press, 1991. Hardcover: ISBN 0-8156-2518-9, \$34.95; paper: ISBN 0-8156-2519-7, \$15.95 (Prof. Chambers writes that the prefatory essay, bibliography and more than half of the documents are new to this work.)

Kendrick A. Clements (South Carolina), *The Presidency of Woodrow Wilson*. Kansas University Press, 1992. Paper: ISBN 0-7006-0524-X, \$14.95.

Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State), *East Asian Art and American Culture*. Columbia University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-231-07644-4, \$32.50.

Keith Eubank (Queens College, CUNY), *The Bomb*. Krieger Press, 1992. ISBN 0-89464-237-5, \$11.95.

Bruce J. Evensen (DePaul), *Truman, Palestine, and the Press: Shaping Conventional Wisdom at the Beginning of the Cold War*. Greenwood Press, 1992. ISBN 0-313-27773-7, \$45.00.

Robert H. Ferrell (Indiana-emeritus), *Harry S. Truman: His Life on the Family Farms*. High Plains Publishing, 1991. ISBN 0-9623333-4-4, \$22.50; paper: ISBN 0-9623333-6-0, \$8.95.

William R. Keylor (Boston U), *The Twentieth Century World*. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-19-506804-1, \$16.95.

Melvyn Leffler (Virginia), *Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration, and the Cold War*. Stanford University Press, 1992. ISBN 0804719241, \$29.95.

Robert P. Newman (Pittsburgh, emeritus), *Owen Lattimore and the "Loss" of China*. University of California Press, 1992. ISBN 0520073886, \$30.00.

Liliana Saiu (U of Cagliari, Sardinia), *The Great Powers and Rumania 1944-1946: A Study on the Early Cold War Era*. East European Monographs/Columbia University Press, 1992.

Edward J. Sheehy (La Salle), *The U.S. Navy, the Mediterranean, and the Cold War, 1945-1947*. Greenwood, 1992. ISBN 0-313-27615-3, \$48.00.

Jerry K. Sweeney (S. Dakota State) and Margaret Denning, *A Handbook of American Diplomatic History*. Westview, 1992. ISBN 0-8133-1352-X, \$24.95.

Kenneth W. Thompson (Virginia) and Steven L. Rearden (Herndon, Virginia) eds., *Paul H. Nitze on the Future*. University Press of America, 1991. Cloth: ISBN 0-8191-8454-3, \$55; paper: ISBN 0-8191-8455-8, \$25.75.

Paul A. Varg (Michigan State-emeritus), *Edward Everett: The Intellectual in the Turmoil of Politics*. Susquehanna University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-945636-25-3, \$39.50.

Randall B. Woods (Arkansas) and Howard Jones (Alabama), *Dawning of the Cold War: The United States' Quest for Order*. University of Georgia Press, 1991. Cloth: ISBN 0-8203-1265-7, \$35.00; paper: ISBN 0-8203-1266-5, \$14.95.

PERSONALS

David Anderson (University of Indianapolis) has been named Indiana Professor of the Year (1991). This award is sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

Bob Beisner (American University), seeking alternatives to snail-mail, would like to pick SHAFR colleague brains through E-mail. Those interested, and with connections through BitNet or Internet, can send to following E-mail address: **Beisner@american.edu**.

Joseph (Andy) Fry (UNLV) and **Sandra Taylor** (Utah) participated in a CIEE seminar held in Vietnam during January 1992.

Fulbright Awards for 1991-1992 include **Kendrick A. Clements** (South Carolina) - Canada; **George C. Herring** (Kentucky) - New Zealand; **John A. Larkin** (SUNY - Buffalo) - Philippines; and **Frank D. McCann** (New Hampshire) - Brazil.

Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern - emeritus) received the Organization of American Historians' Distinguished Service Award on April 3, 1992. As members know Professor Leopold is a past president of SHAFR and also was recipient of the Graebner Award in 1990.

James I. Matray (New Mexico) has received a 1991 *Library Journal* "Best Reference Book Award" for his *Historical Dictionary of the Korean War*.

Anna Nelson (American University) is spending the spring semester, 1992, at Arizona State University.

David Sheinin (Trent, Ontario) was awarded the 1992 Harold Eugene Davis Prize for Best Article 1992 by the Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies for his work *Argentina and the United States at the Sixth Pan American conference (Havana 1928)* published by the Institute of Latin American Studies (London).

Daniel Yergin (Cambridge Energy Research Associates) has won a Pulitzer Prize in the nonfiction category for his *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power* (Simon & Schuster, 1992).

Candidates for next year's OAH elections include SHAFR members **Emily Rosenberg** (Macalester) for a place on the Executive Board and **Clayton Koppes** (Oberlin) for the Nominating Board.

CALENDAR

1992

- August 1 Deadline, materials for the September *Newsletter*.
November 1 Deadline, materials for the December *Newsletter*.
November 1-15 Annual election for SHAFR officers.
November 1 Applications for Bernath dissertation fund awards are due.
November 15 Deadline for SHAFR summer conference proposals.
December 27-30 The 107th annual meeting of the AHA will be held in Washington, headquarters at the Washington Sheraton and Omni. Deadline for proposals has passed.

1993

- January 1 Membership fees in all categories are due, payable at the national office of SHAFR.
January 15 Deadline for the 1992 Bernath article award.
February 1 Deadline for the 1992 Bernath book award.
February 1 Deadline, materials for the March *Newsletter*.
February 1 Submissions for Warren Kuehl Award are due.
March 1 Nominations for the Bernath lecture prize are due.
April 1 Applications for the W. Stull Holt dissertation fellowship are due.
April 15-18 The 86th meeting of the Organization of American Historians will take place in Anaheim with headquarters at the Anaheim Hilton and Towers.
May 1 Deadline, materials for the June *Newsletter*.

June 18-21

The 19th annual meeting of SHAFR will take place at

The OAH will meet in Atlanta, April 14-17, 1994 and in Washington, March 30-April 2, 1995. *There will be no December 1993 meeting!* The following AHA meeting will be held in January 1994 in a yet-to-be-designated-city. Starting in January 1994 the AHA will meet the first Thursday through Saturday after New Year's Day.

AWARDS, PRIZES, AND FUNDS

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. Gerald J. and the late Myrna F. Bernath, Laguna Hills, California, in honor of their late son, and are administered by special committees of SHAFR.

The Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize

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

ELIGIBILITY: The prize is to be awarded for a first book. The book must be a history of international relations. Biographies of statesmen and diplomats are included. General surveys, autobiographies, editions of essays and documents, and works which are representative of social science disciplines other than history are *not* eligible.

PROCEDURES: Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. A nominating letter explaining why the book deserves consideration must accompany each entry in the competition. Books will be judged primarily in regard to their contribution to scholarship. Winning books should have interpretative and analytical qualities of high levels. They should demonstrate mastery of primary material and relevant secondary works, and they should be examples of careful organization and distinguished writing. Five (5) copies of each book must be submitted with

the nomination. The books should be sent directly to: Professor Carol Petillo, Department of History, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, 02167.

Books may be sent at any time during 1992, but should not arrive later than February 1, 1993.

The prize will be divided only when two superior books are so evenly matched that any other decision seems unsatisfactory to the committee. The committee will not award the prize if there is no book in the competition which meets the standards of excellence established for the prize. The 1992 award of \$2,000.00 will be announced at the annual luncheon of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations held in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians' annual meeting in April, 1993.

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1972 Joan Hoff Wilson (Sacramento)
Kenneth E. Shewmaker
(Dartmouth) | 1982 David Reynolds (Cambridge) |
| 1973 John L. Gaddis (Ohio U) | 1983 Richard Immerman (Hawaii) |
| 1974 Michael H. Hunt (Yale) | 1984 Michael H. Hunt (North
Carolina-Chapel Hill) |
| 1975 Frank D. McCann, Jr. (New
Hampshire)
Stephen E. Pelz
(Massachusetts-Amherst) | 1985 David Wyman
(Massachusetts-Amherst) |
| 1976 Martin J. Sherwin (Princeton) | 1986 Thomas J. Noer (Carthage
College) |
| 1977 Roger V. Dingman (Southern
California) | 1987 Fraser J. Harbutt (Emory)
James Edward Miller
(Department of State) |
| 1978 James R. Leutze (North
Carolina-Chapel Hill) | 1988 Michael Hogan (Ohio State) |
| 1979 Phillip J. Baram (Program
Manager, Boston) | 1989 Stephen G. Rabe (Texas-Dallas) |
| 1980 Michael Schaller (Arizona) | 1990 Walter Hixson (Akron)
Anders Stephanson (Rutgers-
Newark) |
| 1981 Bruce R. Kuniholm (Duke)
Hugh DeSantis (Department of
State) | 1991 Gordon H. Chang (Stanford) |

The Stuart L. Bernath Lecture Prize

ELIGIBILITY: The lecture, to be delivered at the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians, 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 research and teaching.

Each lecturer will address not specifically his/her own research interests, but 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, 1993. The chairperson of the committee to whom nominations should be sent is: Linda Killen, Department of History, Radford University, Radford, VA 24142.

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 Bernkopf Tucker (Colgate)

1988 William O. Walker III (Ohio
Wesleyan)

1989 Stephen G. Rabe (Texas at Dallas)

1990 Richard Immerman (Hawaii)

1991 Robert McMahon (Florida)

1992 H. W. Brands (Texas A&M)

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 or essay appearing in a scholarly journal or edited book, on any topic in United States foreign relations that is published during 1992. The author must not be over 40 years of age, or, if more than 40 years of age, must be within ten years of receiving the Ph.D. at the time of acceptance for publication. The article or essay must be among the first six publications by the author. Previous winners of the Stuart L. Bernath Book Award are excluded.

PROCEDURES: All articles appearing in *Diplomatic History* shall be automatically considered without nomination. Other nominations shall be submitted by the author or by any member of SHAFR by January 15, 1993. Three (3) copies of the article shall be submitted to the chairperson of the committee: Duane Tananbaum, Department of History, Lehman College, Bronx, NY 10468.

The 1992 award of \$300.00 will be announced simultaneously with the Bernath Book Prize at the SHAFR luncheon at the annual meeting of the OAH in April, 1993.

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, NJ)

1983 Chester Pach (Texas Tech)

1985 Melvyn Leffler (Vanderbilt)

1986 Duane Tananbaum (Ohio State)

1987 David McLean (R.M.I.H.E.,
Australia)

1988 Dennis Merrill (Missouri-Kansas
City)

1989 Robert J. McMahon (Florida)

1990 Lester Foltos (Seattle)

1991 William Earl Weeks (San Diego
State)

The Stuart L. Bernath Dissertation Prize

This prize has been established to help doctoral students who are members of SHAFR defray some of the expenses encountered in the concluding phases of writing their dissertations.

Applications should be sent to David Schmitz, Department of History, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA 99362. The deadline is November 1, 1992.

Requirements include:

1. The dissertation must deal with some aspect of American foreign relations.
2. Awards are given to help defray costs involved in:
 - (a) consulting original manuscripts that have just become available or obtaining photocopies from such sources;
 - (b) typing, printing, and/or reproducing copies of the dissertation;
 - (c) abstracting the dissertation.
3. Most of the research and writing of the dissertation must be completed at the time application is made. Awards are *not* intended to pay for time to write.
4. Applications must include:
 - (a) A one page curriculum vitae of the applicant, a table of contents for the dissertation, and a substantial synopsis *or* a completed chapter of the dissertation;

- (b) a paragraph regarding the original sources that have been consulted;
 - (c) a statement regarding the projected date of completion,
 - (d) an explanation of why the money is needed and how, specifically, it will be used; and,
 - (e) a letter from the applicant's supervising professor commenting upon the appropriateness of the applicant's request. (This should be sent separately.)
5. One or more awards may be given. Generally awards will not exceed \$1000.
6. The successful applicant must file a brief report on how the funds were spent not later than eight months following the presentation of the award (i.e., normally by the following September). In addition, when the dissertation is finished, the awardee should submit to the committee a copy of the abstract sent to University Microfilms (University of Michigan).

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1985 Jon Nielson (UC-Santa Barbara) | 1988 Elizabeth Cobbs (Stanford) |
| 1986 Valdinia C. Winn (Kansas) | Madhu Bhalla (Queen's, Ontario) |
| Walter L. Hixson (Colorado) | 1989 Thomas Zeiler |
| 1987 Janet M. Manson (Washington State) | (Massachusetts-Amherst) |
| Thomas M. Gaskin (Washington) | Russel Van Wyk (North Carolina-Chapel Hill) |
| W. Michael Weis (Ohio State) | 1990 David McFadden (UC-Berkeley) |
| Michael Wala (Hamburg) | 1991 Eileen Scully (Georgetown) |

The Myrna F. Bernath Book Prize

A prize award of \$2,500.00 to be offered every two years for the best book by a woman in the areas of United States foreign relations, transnational history, international history, peace studies, cultural interchange, and defense or strategic studies. Details will be forthcoming.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

- 1991 Diane Kunz (Yale)
Betty Unterberger (Texas A & M)

The Myrna F. Bernath Research Fellowship

A \$2,500.00 research fellowship awarded every two years for a woman to do historically-based research abroad or for a female citizen from a foreign country to do historically-based research in the United States on United States foreign relations, transnational history, international history, peace studies, cultural interchange, and defense or strategic studies. Whenever possible preference will be given to a graduate student. Details will be forthcoming.

THE W. STULL HOLT DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP

The Society of Historians for American Foreign Relations is pleased to invite applications from qualified doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of the history of American foreign relations. This fellowship is intended to help defray costs of travel, preferably foreign travel, necessary to the pursuit of research on a significant dissertation project. Qualified applicants will have satisfactorily completed comprehensive doctoral examinations before April 1992, leaving only the dissertation as the sole, remaining requirement for the doctoral degree.

Applicants should include a prospectus of the dissertation, indicating work already completed as well as contemplated research. The prospectus 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. An academic transcript showing all graduate work taken to date should accompany the application and prospectus of the dissertation. In addition, three letters from graduate teachers familiar with the work of the applicant, including one from the director of the applicant's dissertation, are required.

Applications and supporting papers should be sent before April 1, 1993 to: Professor Mark Gallicchio, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085.

The Holt Memorial Fellowship carries an award of \$1,500.00. Announcement of the recipient of the Holt Memorial Fellowship will be made at the Society's annual summer meeting. At the end of the fellowship year the recipient of the fellowship will be required to report to the Committee relating how the fellowship was used.

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1984 Louis Gomolak (Texas)

1988 Mary Ann Heiss (Ohio State)

1986 Kurt Schultz (Ohio State)

1991 Kyle Longley (Kentucky)

1987 David McFadden (UC-Berkeley)

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 career, lists any teaching honors and awards, and comments 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.

Chairman of the committee: Waldo Heinrichs, Dept. of History, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1986 Dorothy Borg (Columbia)

1988 Alexander DeConde (UC-Santa Barbara)

1990 Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern)

THE 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. The next award will be for books published in 1991 and 1992. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1993. One copy of each submission should be sent directly to each member of the selection committee:

Robert Accinelli
Dept. of History
University of Toronto
Toronto M5S 1A1
Canada

Lawrence Kaplan
Dept. of History
Kent State University
Kent, OH 44242

Harold Josephson
Dept. of History
UNC — Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1987 Harold Josephson (North Carolina-Charlotte)

1989 Melvin Small (Wayne State)

1991 Charles DeBenedetti (deceased) and Charles Chatfield (Wittenberg)

ARTHUR LINK PRIZE FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) proudly announces the establishment of the Arthur S. Link Prize For Documentary Editing. The inaugural prize was awarded at the American Historical Association meeting in December 1991. The prize will be offered hereafter whenever appropriate but no more often than every three years. Eligibility is defined by the following excerpt from the prize rules.

The prize will recognize and encourage analytical scholarly editing of documents, in appropriate published form, relevant to the history of American foreign relations, policy, and diplomacy. By "analytical" is

meant the inclusion (in headnotes, footnotes, essays, etc.) of both appropriate historical background needed to establish the context of the documents, and interpretive historical commentaries based on scholarly research. The competition is open to the editor/author(s) of any collection of documents published after 1984 that is devoted primarily to sources relating to the history of American foreign relations, policy, and/or diplomacy; and that incorporates sufficient historical analysis and interpretation of those documents to constitute a contribution to knowledge and scholarship. Nominations may be made by any person or publisher. The award is \$500 plus travel expenses to the professional meeting where the prize is presented. For all rules and details contact the committee chair. One copy of each entry should be sent directly to each member of the committee.

W. F. Kimball, Chair
19 Larsen Road
Somerset, NJ 08873
tel: 201-648-5410

M. Giunta, Acting Dir.
NHRPC
Washington, DC
20408

George Herring
Dept. of History
Univ. of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506

PREVIOUS WINNER

1991 Justus Doenecke (New College, Univ. of S. Florida)

THE ARMIN RAPPAPORT FUND

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations established this fund in 1990 to honor Armin Rappaport, the founding editor of the Society's journal, *Diplomatic History*. The fund will support the professional work of the journal's editorial office. It was initiated by Michael J. Hogan and Thomas G. Paterson, who donated earnings from their book, *Explaining the History of American Foreign Relations*, and by the authors of essays in this book, who waived fees. Further donations are invited from authors, SHAFR members, and friends. Please send contributions in any amount to Professor Allan Spetter, SHAFR Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Department of History, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

ROBERT H. FERRELL BOOK PRIZE

This is competition for a book which is a history of American Foreign Relations, broadly defined, and includes biographies of statesmen and diplomats. General surveys, autobiographies, or editions of essays and

documents are not eligible. The prize is to be awarded as a senior book award; that is, any book beyond the first monograph by the author. Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of SHAFR. Three copies of each book must be submitted with the nomination. The books should be sent directly to the committee chair: Professor Calvin Davis, Department of History, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708.

Books must arrive no later than February 1, 1993. The award of \$1,000 will be announced at the SHAFR luncheon held in conjunction with the OAH convention.

The SHAFR Newsletter

SPONSOR: Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee.

EDITOR: William J. Brinker, Department of History.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS: Nanci Long and Katherine Fansler.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Send changes of address to the Executive Secretary-Treasurer: Allan Spetter, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

BACK ISSUES: The *Newsletter* was published annually from 1969 to 1972, and has been published quarterly since 1973. Copies of most back numbers of the *Newsletter* may be obtained from the editorial office for \$1.00 per copy (for members living abroad, the charge is \$2.00).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION: The *Newsletter* solicits the submission of personals, announcements, abstracts of scholarly papers and articles delivered or published upon diplomatic subjects, bibliographical or historiographical essays, essays of a "how-to-do-it" nature, information about foreign depositories, biographies, autobiographies of "elder statesmen" in the field, jokes, *et al.* Short submissions should be typed or handwritten legibly, and the author's name and full address should be noted clearly on the submission; a note of any current institutional affiliation is also appreciated. Papers submitted for publication should be typed, double-spaced; again, the author's name, address, and affiliation should be clearly indicated. The *Newsletter* accepts and encourages submissions on IBM-formatted 5¼" or 3½" diskettes; submitting a paper on magnetic media helps eliminate typographical errors when the work is published. A paper so submitted must be in one of the following formats: WordPerfect (version 4.2 or later), WordStar 3.3, MultiMate, Word 4.0, DisplayWrite, Navy DIF Standard, or IBM DCA format. A hardcopy of the paper should be included with the diskette. The *Newsletter* is published on the 1st of March, June, September, and December; all material submitted for publication should be sent to the editor at least four weeks prior to the publication date.

FORMER PRESIDENTS OF SHAFR

1968 Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford)	1980 David M. Pletcher (Indiana)
1969 Alexander DeConde (CA-Santa Barbara)	1981 Lawrence S. Kaplan (Kent State)
1970 Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern)	1982 Lawrence E. Gelfand (Iowa)
1971 Robert H. Ferrell (Indiana)	1983 Ernest R. May (Harvard)
1972 Norman A. Graebner (Virginia)	1984 Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State)
1973 Wayne S. Cole (Maryland)	1985 Warren F. Kuehl (Akron)
1974 Bradford Perkins (Michigan)	1986 Betty Unterberger (Texas A&M)
1975 Armin H. Rappaport (CA-San Diego)	1987 Thomas G. Paterson (Connecticut)
1976 Robert A. Divine (Texas)	1988 Lloyd Gardner (Rutgers)
1977 Raymond A. Esthus (Tulane)	1989 George Herring (Kentucky)
1978 Akira Iriye (Chicago)	1990 Michael Hunt (North Carolina)
1979 Paul A. Varg (Michigan State)	1991 Gary Hess (Bowling Green)