

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

NEWSLETTER

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The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Founded in 1967

Chartered in 1972

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MEETINGS: The annual meeting of the society is held in the summer. The society also meets with the AHA in January.

PRIZES: The Society administers four awards that honor the late Stuart L. Bernath and two honoring the late Myrna L. Bernath; these are financed thorough the generosity of the late Dr. Gerald J. Bernath. Awards also honor Laura and Norman Graebner, the late W. Stull Holt, the late Warren Kuehl, the late Armin Rappaport, Robert Ferrell, Lawrence Gelfand, and Arthur Link. Details of each of these awards are to be found in the June and December *Newsletters*.

PUBLICATIONS: The Society sponsors a quarterly newsletter and a journal, *Diplomatic History*.

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22ND ANNUAL U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS DOCTORAL
DISSERTATIONS LIST

by
Edward A. Goedeken
Iowa State

SECTION I — FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. Arms Control, Arms Race, and Antiwar Efforts

Athanasopoulos, Haralambos. "Nuclear Disarmament in International Law," Dalhousie U. (Canada), 1998 (PS), DANQ 36567, Sept. 1999.

Atkin, Natalie Patricia. "Protest and Liberation: War, Peace and Women's Empowerment, 1967-1981," Wayne State, 1999, DA 9954182, Je. 2000.

Boyd, Andrew John. "A Theory of Just War: A Philosophical and Historical Analysis," Loyola of Chicago, 1999 (PHIL), DA 9917758, Aug. 1999.

Foley, Michael Stewart. "Confronting the War Machine: Draft Resistance during the Vietnam War," New Hampshire, 1999, DA 9926017, Oct. 1999.

Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede. "Peace Has its Victories, No Less Renowned than War: A Local Interaction Approach to Regional Conflict, Integration, and Democratization," Colorado at Boulder, 1999 (PS), DA 9938809, Jan. 2000.

McPherson, James Brian. "From *Military Propagandist* to the *Progressive*: The Editorial Evolution of H-Bomb Battler Samuel H. Day, Jr.," Washington State, 1998 (JO), DA 9925697, Oct. 1999.

Meerse, Katherine Clare. "Progressives for Peace and Social Justice: The Minnesota Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1921-1941," Minnesota, 1999, DA 9929511, Nov. 1999.

Nugent, Kelly M. "Compliance with Multilateral Arms Control Agreements," Georgetown, 1998 (PS), DA 9924381, Oct. 1999.

Smith, Jonathan Calcott. "Keepers of the Security: The Role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Arms Control Formulation, 1968-1992," South Carolina, 1999 (PS), DA 9952753, Je. 2000.

B. Domestic Groups, Organizations, and Politics

Baxter, Randolph William. "*Eradicating this Menace: Homophobia and Anti-Communism in Congress, 1947-1954*," California, Irvine, 1999, DA 9942689, Feb. 2000.

Clark, David Holloway. "Domestic Institutions and Foreign Policy," Florida State, 1999 (PS), DA 9939279, Jan. 2000.

Nack, David. "The American Federation of Labor Confronts Revolution in Russia and Early Soviet Government, 1905 to 1928: Origins of Labor's Cold War," Rutgers, 1999, DA 9918339, Aug. 1999.

Keller, John Max. "Diplomacy, Democracy, and Change: The Foreign Policy Communication Community and the Public in the Post-Cold War Era," Pennsylvania State, 1999 (MC), DA 9937997, Jan. 2000.

Knol, Patricia Lynn. "Peace, Prosperity, and Capitalism: William L. Clayton, the International Trade Organization, and American Foreign Economic Policy, 1945-1950," Northern Illinois, 1998, n.o.n., Oct. 1999.

Scher, Abby. "Cold War on the Home Front: Middle Class Women's Politics in the 1950s," New School for Social Research, 1995 (SO), DA 9941977, Feb. 2000.

Schertzing, Phillip Daniel. "*Against All Enemies and Opposers Whatever: The Michigan State Police Crusade against the Un-Americans, 1917-1977*," Michigan State, 1999, DA 9948170, Apr. 2000.

C. Education

Sarria, Maria. "The United States and International Education during the George Bush Administration: A Comparative Perspective with Lyndon Johnson," Texas A&M, 1999 (ED), DA 9934487, Dec. 1999.

Schmidt, Oliver Matthias Arnold. "Civil Empire by Co-Optation: German-American Programs as Cultural Diplomacy, 1945-1961," Harvard, 1999, DA 9949801, May 2000.

Swenson, Steven Robert. "International Education and the National Interest: The National Defense Education Act of 1958, the International Education Act of 1966, and the National Security Education Act of 1991," Oregon, 1999 (ED), DA 9940436, Feb. 2000.

D. Environment

Baldwin, Paul Ryan. "Innovative Technology, Competitiveness, and Policy Choices at International Environmental Negotiations," Columbia, 1999 (PS), DA 930679, Nov. 1999.

Duke, David Freeland. "Unnatural Union: Soviet Environmental Policies, 1950-1991," Alberta (Canada), 1999, DANQ 39522, Feb. 2000.

Fletcher, Thomas Hobbs. "Environmental Justice and Hazardous Waste: A View from the Canada-United States Border," McGill (Canada), 1998 (GEOGRAPHY), DANQ 44430, Je. 2000.

Hague, Laura Elizabeth. "The Beautiful Society: Environmental Policy during the Lyndon Johnson Years," Texas at Austin, 1998, DA 9937033, Jan. 2000.

Huston, Donald Raymon, Jr. "Can Water Start a Fire? An Analysis of International Water Conflicts," Texas Tech, 1999 (PS), DA 9940319, Feb. 2000.

Mitchell, Lorraine Sharon. "The Formation of International Environmental Agreements," California, Berkeley, 1998 (EC), DA 9922975, Sept. 1999.

Reinelt, Peter Scott. "Betting with the Planet: Uncertainty and Global Warming Policy," California, Berkeley, 1999 (EC), DA 9931372, Nov. 1999.

Sandford, Rosemary. "Secretariats as Catalysts: A Comparative Study of the Influence of Global Environmental Treaty Secretariats on Treaty Implementation," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1998 (PS), n.o.n., Feb. 2000.

Shapiro, Judith. "Mao's War against Nature: Politics and the Environment in Revolutionary China," American University, 1999 (PS), DA 9937486, Jan. 2000.

E. Foreign Aid

Abu Bader, Suleiman Hassan. "An Empirical Analysis of Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in Israel with Emphasis on the Peace Process in the Middle East and the Arab Boycott," Cornell, 1999 (EC), DA 9939965, Feb. 2000

Gomez, SimonPeter. "Political Parties, Humane Internationalism and Foreign Aid: A Comparative Analysis," New York at Binghamton, 1999 (PS), DA 9946656, Mar. 2000.

Padou, Jean Jose. "The Determinants of Foreign Aid in the Post-Cold War Period," Houston, 1999 (EC), DA 9955903, Je. 2000.

Resnick, Adam Lewis. "Profit not Politics: Democratic Transition and Foreign Direct Investment," Colorado at Boulder, 1999 (PS), DA 9955308, Je. 2000.

Reymen, Dafne. "Economic Impact of Aid Provided to Western Europe after World War II: Lessons for Eastern Europe?" Stanford, 1999 (EC), DA 9943716, Feb. 2000.

Schaefer, Donald David Arthur. "US Foreign Assistance and the Change from Economic to Security-Based Aid: Reagan through Clinton," Michigan, 1999 (PS), DA 9929945, Nov. 1999.

Yoshikawa, Naoto. "Untying the Gordian Knot: A Consideration of the Effects of Aid in Asia and the Pacific," Hawaii, 1999 (PS), DA 9940639, Feb. 2000.

F. Human Rights

Ahnen, Ronald E. "Defending Human Rights under Democracy: The Case of Minors in Brazil," North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1999, DA 9938108, Jan. 2000.

Brucken, Rowland Matthew. "A Most Uncertain Crusade: The United States, Human Rights and the United Nations, 1941-1954," Ohio State, 1999, DA 9919845, Aug. 1999.

Cardenas, Sonia del Carmen. "Beyond Compliance: Comparative Responses to International Human Rights Pressure," Virginia, 1999 (PS), DA 9948506, Apr. 2000.

Graham, Kenneth Leon. "Litigating International Human Rights Claims in U.S. Federal Courts and the Separation of Powers Dilemma," Southern California, 1999 (PS), DA 9933817, Dec. 1999.

Lambertson, Ross. "Activists in the Age of Rights: The Struggle for Human Rights in Canada, 1945-1960," Victoria (Canada), 1999, DANQ 37352, Dec. 1999.

Richards, David Lewis. "Death Takes a Holiday: National Elections, Political Parties and Government Respect for Human Rights," New York at Binghamton, 1999 (PS), DA 9927938, Oct. 1999.

Viljoen, Frans Jacobus. "The Realisation of Human Rights in Africa through Inter-Governmental Institutions," University of Pretoria (South Africa), 1998 (PS), n.o.n., Jl. 1999.

G. Immigration and Refugees

Agboli, Angela Uzo. "Global Migration and its Effects on International Behavior," Howard, 1999 (PS), DA 9928714, Nov. 1999.

Cushman, Mark Viktor. "Uncertain Frontiers: Asian Immigration and U.S. Citizenship in the Age of Expansion," Johns Hopkins, 2000 (PS), DA 9950506, May 2000.

Doan, Robert Alan. "Green Gold to the Emerald Shores: Irish Immigration to the United States and Transatlantic Monetary Aid, 1854-1923," Temple, 1999, DA 9921158, Sept. 1999.

Dunn, Timothy Joseph. "Immigration Enforcement in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region, the El Paso Case: Bureaucratic Power, Human Rights, and Civic Activism," Texas at Austin, 1999 (SO), DA 9947218, Mar. 2000.

Gebhard, Suzette Eifrig. "The Nationalist/Postnationalist Tension in Immigration Policy," Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research, 1999 (SO), DA 9952926, May 2000.

Kaplowitz, Craig Allan. "Mexican Americans, Ethnicity, and Federal Policy: The League of United Latin American Citizens and the Politics of Cultural Disadvantage, 1942-1975," Vanderbilt, 1999, DA 9933251, Dec. 1999.

Koed, Betty Kay. "The Politics of Reform: Policymakers and the Immigration Acts of 1965," California, Santa Barbara, 1999, DA 9953918, Je. 2000.

Lukens, Espinosa Patrick. "Mexico, Mexican Americans and the FDR Administration's Racial Classification Policy: Public Policy in Place of Diplomacy," Arizona State, 1999, DA 9950253, May 2000.

McIntyre, Chris. "Immigration Beliefs and Attitudes: A Test of the Group Conflict Model in the United States and Canada," North Texas, 1999 (PS), DA 9945817, Mar. 2000.

Meilaender, Peter Charles. "*Home is the Sailor: Towards a Theory of Immigration*," Notre Dame, 1999 (PS), DA 9935353, Dec. 1999.

Sobredo, James D. "From American *Nationals* to the *Third Asiatic Invasion: Racial Transformation and Filipino Exclusion (1898-1934)*" California, Berkeley, 1998, DA 9923057, Sept. 1999.

Tam, Shirley Sui Ling. "Images of the Unwelcome Immigrant: Chinese-Americans in American Periodicals, 1900-1924," Case Western Reserve University, 1999, DA 9927322, Oct. 1999.

Trasciatti, Mary Anne. "Arguing Americanization: The Rhetoric of Native-Born Americans and Italian Immigrants, 1900-1930," Maryland, 1999 (LANGUAGE), DA 9957234, Je. 2000.

Yuh, Ji-Yeon. "Immigrants on the Front Line: Korean Military Brides in America, 1950-1996," Pennsylvania, 1999, DA 9926221, Oct. 1999.

H. Individuals

Craig, Bruce. "Treasonable Doubt: The Harry Dexter White Case, 1948-1953," American, 1999, DA 9944021, Feb. 2000.

Goldberg, Benjamin Joel. "The Vice Presidency of Richard M. Nixon: One Man's Quest for National Respect, an International Reputation, and the Presidency," William and Mary, 1998, DA 9920299, Aug. 1999.

Scherr, Arthur Elliot. "The Changing Republicanism of James Monroe, 1787-1831: An Essay in the History of Political Ideas," City University of New York, 1999, DA 9946219, Mar. 2000.

I. Intelligence

Scott, Harold Asbury. "Covert Operations as an Instrument of Foreign Policy: U.S. Intervention in Iran and Guatemala," Carnegie Mellon University, 1999, DA 9936010, Dec. 1999.

J. International Law

Knop, Karen Christine. "The Making of Difference in International Law: Interpretation, Identity and Participation in the Discourse of Self-Determination," Toronto (Canada), 1999 (PS), DANQ 41084, Feb. 2000.

Ocheje, Paul Daniel. "The Domestic Dimension of the Right to Development in International Law," York (Canada), 1999 (LAW), DANQ 43445, Apr. 2000.

K. International Organizations

Davis, Michael Dwight. "The United States, the United Nations, and the Invention of Multi-National Peace Operations, 1946 to 1968," Maryland, College Park, 1998, DA 9920931, Sept. 1999.

Grant, Audra K. "International Organizations and Organization Behavior: The Case of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme," Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1999 (PS), DA 9918134, Aug. 1999.

Hosseini, Hassan. "Continuity and Change in the United Nations Security Council: Resolutions of the Two Persian Gulf Conflicts: 1980-1998," Howard, 1999 (PS), DA 9928733, Nov. 1999.

Jesse, Jolene Kay. "Policy Networks and Resource Dependencies: Third World Governments, International Organizations and Refugee Policy Making," Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1998 (PS), DA 9916565, Jl. 1999.

Ratsimbaharison, Adrien Michel. "The United Nations and Development: Explaining the Failure of the UN Development Programs for Africa in the 1980s and 1990s," South Carolina, 1999 (PS), DA 9939211, Jan. 2000.

Snyder, Anna Christine. "Conflict and Consensus-Building at the 4th UN World Conference on Women: A Study of International Nongovernmental Cooperation," Syracuse, 1998 (PS), DA 9918829, Aug. 1999.

Walsh, Susan Frances. "When Women Need to Know: An Examination of Women's Magazines' Coverage of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women and Issues relating to the Platform for Action," Oregon, 1998 (JO), DA 9918042, Aug. 1999.

L. International Trade and Economics

Kim, Byoung-Joo. "Explaining the Country Patterns of Foreign Lobbying in the United States: Issues, Capabilities, and Norms," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1999 (PS), n.o.n., Apr. 2000.

Khula, Bruce Alan. "Multinationals and the *Middle Way*: The Eisenhower Administration, American Multinational Enterprise, and U.S. Foreign Policy," Ohio State, 1999, DA 9951679, May 2000.

McConnell, Irene Erika. "Trade and the Environment: Defining a Role for the World Trade Organization," Toronto (Canada), 1999 (PS), DANQ 41085, Feb. 2000.

Meunier-Aitsahalia, Sophie. "Europe Divided but United: Institutional Integration and E.C.-U.S. Trade Negotiations since 1962," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1998 (PS), n.o.n., Apr. 2000.

Sager, Michelle Ann. "Cooperation without Borders: Federalism and International Trade," George Mason, 1999 (PS), DA 9919516, Jl. 1999.

Studer-Noguez, Maria-Isabel. "The Global Strategies of Multinational Enterprises and Government Policies: Ford Motor Company and the Automobile Industry in Canada and Mexico," Johns Hopkins, 1999 (PS), DA 9927019, Oct. 1999.

Unger, René Andreas Albert. "Rethinking the North American Political Economy of Trade: Interest Groups and the State in the Construction of Canadian-American Foreign Economic Policy," Kingston (Canada), 1999 (PS), DANQ 38333, Jan. 2000.

Zhou, Baodi. "Thomas S. Foley and the Politics of Wheat: U.S. Wheat Trade with Japan, China, and the Soviet Union, 1965-1986," Washington State, 1999, DA 9949953, May 2000.

M. Literature and Miscellaneous

Ferrari, Lisa Louise. "The Influence of Moral Authority in International Relations: A Case Study of the Catholic Church under John Paul II," Georgetown, 1998 (PS), DA 9920548, Aug. 1999.

Kaliss, Anthony Morris. "Europeans and Native Peoples: A Comparison of the Policies of the United States and Soviet/Russian Governments towards the Native Peoples on Both Sides of the Bering Strait," Hawaii, 1999 (AS), DA 9940618, Feb. 2000.

Kay, Kristin Alexandra Mary. "Walt Whitman, Hart Crane, and Derek Walcott: American Poetry and American Empire," Virginia, 1999 (AS), DA 9948461, Apr. 2000.

Ronayne, Peter Vincent. "Never Again? The United States and the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide since the Second World War," Virginia, 1999 (PS), DA 9935086, Dec. 1999.

Rothenberg, Tamar Yosefa. "National Geographic's World: Politics of Popular Geography, 1888-1945," Rutgers, 1998 (GEOGRAPHY), DA 9918348, Aug. 1999.

N. Media and Public Opinion

Batarfi, Khaled M. "Analysis of News Coverage Patterns of Middle East Conflicts," Oregon, 1999 (JO), DA 9948015, Apr. 2000.

El-Nawawy, Mohammed. "The Role of Western Correspondents and News in the Resolution of the Arab-Israeli Conflict: Reporting from Egypt and Israel," Southern Illinois at Carbondale, 1999 (JO), DA 9944437, Feb. 2000.

Kim, Chul Woo. "Framing the News of North and South Korea in the Post-Cold War Era: A Comparative Content Analysis of Five Newspapers with Semantic Networks," New York at Buffalo, 1999 (MC), DA 9931493, Nov. 1999.

Li, Xigen. "The Effect of National Interest on Coverage of U.S.-Chinese Relations: A Content Analysis of *The New York Times* and *People's Daily*, 1987-1996," Michigan State, 1999 (JO), DA 9936571, Dec. 1999.

Park, Ihnhwi. "Security Discourse and the End of the Cold War: *The New York Times* Coverage on US National Security," Northwestern, 1999 (PS), DA 9953357, Je. 2000.

Zhang, Yu. "Covering the Hong Kong Transition: A Content Analysis of the News Stories by China's Xinhua News Agency and the Associated Press of the United States between May 1 and August 31, 1998," Kentucky, 1999 (JO), DA 9922648, Sept. 1999.

Zhong, Mengbai. "Decoding the Meaning of Media Events: Democratization, Reunification, and Representation. A Comparative Content Analysis of the Taiwan Strait Crisis Coverage," Wisconsin-Madison, 1999 (MC), DA 9923469, Mar. 2000.

O. Military and National Security Affairs

Fehr, Gregg Michael. "Sheltering Society: Civil Defense in the United States, 1945-1963," Texas Tech, 1999, DA 9940330, Feb. 2000.

Philipose, Elizabeth Marie. "Prosecuting Violence, Performing Sovereignty: International Relations and the Laws of War," York (Canada), 1999 (PS), DANQ 39302, Feb. 2000.

Seybolt, Taylor Bond. "Knights in Shining Armor? When Humanitarian Military Intervention Works and When it Does Not," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1999 (PS), n.o.n., Apr. 2000.

Turetzky, Marc David. "Politics beyond the Water's Edge: The Domestic and International Determinants of U.S. Intervention in Internal Conflicts Abroad, 1946-1994," Florida State, 1999 (PS), DA 9923696, Sept. 1999.

Wang, Wei-I. "Arms and Allies: The Production and Exchange of Military Capabilities," California, Los Angeles, 1999 (PS), DA 9917253, Jl. 1999.

P. Missionaries

Park, Eunjin. "Black and White American Methodist Missionaries in Liberia, 1820-1875," Columbia, 1999, DA 9930769, Nov. 1999.

Q. Philosophy and Theory

Ammon, Royce J. "Telediplomacy: World Politics and the Collapse of Time and Space," University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1998 (PS), DA 9917818, Jl. 1999.

Bolks, Sean Michael. "Security Policy Choices: Foreign Policy Behavior as a Function of Threat, Capability and Governmental Structure," Rice, 1999 (PS), DA 9928509, Oct. 1999.

Cornelis, Stefan. "International Relations and the Politics of Ethnic Identity," Johns Hopkins, 1999 (PS), DA 9927044, Oct. 1999.

Dick, Howard Evan. "Economic Sactions, Domestic Audiences, and International Conflict," Southern California, 1999 (PS), DA 9955054, Je. 2000.

Easley, Shawn LeRoy. "From Finish to Start: Linearity, Advocacy, and Symbolism in U.S. Foreign Aid Policymaking," Case Western Reserve University, 1999 (PS), DA 9922495, Sept. 1999.

Forsberg, Kenneth Lloyd. "Samaritan States: International Altruism, Identity, and State Motivation," Cornell, 1999 (PS), DA 9923754, Sept. 1999.

Freyberg, Annette. "Human Nature in International Relations Theory: An Analysis and Critique of Realist Assumptions about Motivation," Georgia, 1998 (PS), DA 9920030, Aug. 1999.

Koremenos, Barbara. "On the Duration and Renegotiation of International Agreements," Chicago, 1999 (PS), DA 9934078, Dec. 1999.

Lahneman, William James. "Anchoring American Foreign Policy in the Absence of a Clear and Present Danger," Johns Hopkins, 1999 (PS), DA 9927014, Oct. 1999.

Lee, Ronald Charles. "Democratic Justification of Empire: Athens and America," Boston College, 1998 (PS), DA 9915565, Jl. 1999.

Mason, Ann Coll. "The End of Cold War Thinking: Change and Learning in Foreign Policy Beliefs and Identities," Yale, 1999 (PS), DA 9930946, Nov. 1999.

Moriarty, Patrick Joseph. "A Domestic Institutional Approach to the Study of Foreign Policy: Factors Affecting Dispute Behavior," Rice, 1999 (PS), DA 9928577, Nov. 1999.

Newmann, William W. "The Pattern of Foreign Policy Decision Making: Developing an Evolutionary Model," Pittsburgh, 1999 (PS), DA 9947853, Mar. 2000.

Yung, Christopher David. "Peaceful Transfers of Foreign Policy Roles in International Systems," Johns Hopkins, 1999 (PS), DA 9920808, Sept. 1999.

R. Presidency

Baker, William Donald. "The Rally 'round the Flag Effect and Presidential Uses of Force," Alabama, 1999 (PS), DA 9935541, Dec. 1999.

Brattebo, Douglas Max. "Presidential Homework: Executive Preparation for Personal Diplomacy," Maryland, College Park, 1998 (PS), DA 9920917 Sept. 1999.

Peake, Jeffrey Scott. "Presidential Agenda Setting in Foreign Policy," Texas A&M, 1999 (PS), DA 9934476, Dec. 1999.

Kincaid, Bret Allen. "An Analysis of the Efficacy of Presidential Legislative Activity to Convince Congress of His Controversial Foreign Policy Preferences," Notre Dame, 1998 (PS), DA 9919987, Aug. 1999.

S. State Department

Peterson, Jody Lee. "Ideology and Influence: Robert F. Kelly and the State Department, 1926-1937," Washington State, 1998, DA 9941083, Feb. 2000.

Roehrs, Mark David. "The World We Would Inherit: State Department Planning for the Postwar World, 1939-1945," Tennessee, 1998, DA 9923325, Sept. 1999.

SECTION II — HISTORICAL PERIODS

A. Colonial and Revolutionary

Hough, Jill Suzanne. "Fathers and Brothers: Familial Diplomacy of the Creek Indians and Anglo-Americans, 1733 to Removal," California, Davis, 1999, DA 9948696, Apr. 2000.

Mustafa, Sam Ali. "The German Discovery of America: Commerce and Diplomacy in Two Emerging Nations, 1776-1835," Tennessee, 1999, DA 9944273, Mar. 2000.

Parmenter, Jon William. "At the Wood's Edge: Iroquois Foreign Relations, 1727-1768," Michigan, 1999, DA 9929916, Nov. 1999.

B. The Nineteenth Century

Bradley, Edward Austin. "Forgotten Filibusters: Private Hostile Expeditions from the United States into Spanish Texas, 1812-1821," Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1999, DA 9921665, Sept. 1999.

Dubrulle, Hubert Francis. "*A War of Wonders*: The Battle in Britain over Americanization and the American Civil War," California, Santa Barbara, 1999, DA 9953898, Je. 2000.

Mattson, Gregory Louis. "Pariah Diplomacy: The Slavery Issue in Confederate Foreign Relations," Southern Mississippi, 1999, DA 9947693, Mar. 2000.

Matway, Elizabeth Berry. "Uncertain Histories: Writing and Rewriting National Narratives of Progress on the U.S.-Mexican Frontier, 1830-1850," Pittsburgh, 1998 (LIT), DA 9919313, Aug. 1999.

Silverstone, Scott Arnold. "Federal Democratic Peace: Domestic Institutions, International Conflict, and American Foreign Policy, 1807-1860," Pennsylvania, 1999 (PS), DA 9926201, Oct. 1999.

C. 1900-1939

Hönicke, Michaela. "*Know Your Enemy*: American Interpretations of National Socialism, 1933-1945," North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1998, DA 9914850, Aug. 1999.

Murnane, John Richard. "The Guardians of Progress: The First Generation of *Action Intellectuals* and America's Failed Search for a New World Order since 1917," Clark, 1999, DA 9949194, May 2000.

D. Cold War

Brogi, Alessandro. "A Question of Self-Esteem: The United States and the Cold War Choices in France and Italy, 1944-1958," Ohio, 1998, DA 9916493, Jl. 1999.

Bush, Daniel Alan. "Seattle's Cold War[m] Foreign Policy, 1957-1990: Citizen Diplomats and Grass Roots Diplomacy, Sister Cities and International Exchange," Washington, 1998, DA 9916630, Jl. 1999.

Chomsky, Daniel. "Constructing the Cold War: The *New York Times* and the Truman Doctrine," Northwestern University, 1999 (PS), DA 9932148, Dec. 1999.

Friedman, William Kaplan. "The President, the Press and the Framing of U.S. Military Action in the Post-Cold War Period," City University of New York, 1999 (PS), DA 9924807, Oct. 1999.

Jacobs, Edna Jan. "Zeal for American Democracy: Civic Education and the Cold War, 1947-1954," Southern Illinois at Carbondale, 1999, DA 9944445, Feb. 2000.

Kastner, Jill Davey Colley. "The Ambivalent Ally: Adenauer, Eisenhower and the Dilemmas of the Cold War, 1953-1960," Harvard, 1999, DA 9921515, Sept. 1999.

Kim, Sahng-Whe. "Third World Revolutionary Social Change and U.S. Intervention during the Cold War," Hawaii, 1999 (PS), DA 9951197, May 2000.

Kim, Stephen Jin-Woo. "The Carrot and the Leash: Eisenhower, Syngman Rhee, and the Dual Containment of Korea," Yale, 1999, DA 9930941, Nov. 1999.

Lykins, Daniel Lee. "Total War to Total Diplomacy: The Advertising Council, Domestic Propaganda and Cold War Consensus," Kentucky, 1998, DA 9922615, Sept. 1999.

McAllister, James. "The Reluctant Pacifier: America, the German Question, and the Future of Europe," Columbia, 1999, DA 9930755, Nov. 1999.

Roraback, Eileen Mary. "The Defense of the Self: Autobiographical Responses of American Intellectuals to the McCarthy Era," Iowa, 1999 (AS), DA 9933414, Dec. 1999.

Steege, Paul R. "More than an Airlift: Constructing the Berlin Blockade as a Cold War Battle, 1946-1949," Chicago, 1999, DA 9951842, May 2000.

Sugita, Yoneyuki. "The Limits of American Hegemony in Occupied Japan: Japan-United States Relations during the Occupation, 1945-1952," Wisconsin-Madison, 1999, DA 9911682, Nov. 1999.

E. Vietnam to the End of the Century

Cairo, Michael Francis. "The Bush Administration and the End of the Cold War: A Belief Systems Approach," Virginia, 1999 (PS), DA 9948521, Apr. 2000.

Lawrence, Mark Atwood. "Selling Vietnam: The European Colonial Powers and the Origins of the American Commitment to Vietnam, 1944-1950," Yale, 1998, DA 9929613, Nov. 1999.

Lerner, Mitchell Brian. "The Lonely Bull: The *Pueblo* Incident and American Foreign Policy," Texas at Austin, 1999, DA 9947296, Mar. 2000.

Powell, James Roy. "Going for Broke: Richard Nixon's Search for *Peace with Honor*, October 1972-January 1973," Kentucky, 1998, DA 9922627, Sept. 1999.

SECTION III — REGIONS

A. Asia and the Pacific

Ba, Alice Darlene. "ASEAN's Ways: A Study on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Regional Idea in the Politics of Southeast Asia," Virginia, 2000 (PS), DA 9954434, Je. 2000.

Bowman, Carol Jean. "Exploring the Effects of Regime Fragmentation on Foreign Policy Behavior in Southeast Asia," George Washington, 1999 (PS), DA 9916501, Jl. 1999.

Chambers, Michael Robert. "Explaining China's Alliances: Balancing against Regional and Superpower Threats," Columbia, 2000 (PS), DA 9956341, Je. 2000.

Eliades, George Christopher. "United States Decision-Making in Laos, 1942-1962," Harvard, 1999, DA 9935773, Jan. 2000.

Hattori, Anne Perez. "Colonial Dis-Ease: U.S. Navy Health Policies and the Chamorros of Guam, 1898-1941," Hawaii, 1999, DA 9951190, May 2000.

Hawley, Charles Valencia. "Savage Gentlemen: Filipinos and Colonial Subjectivity in the United States, 1903-1946," Iowa, 1999, DA 9945414, Feb. 2000.

Jia, Hao. "China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and International Regime," George Washington, 1999 (PS), DA 9931133, Nov. 1999.

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CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAS AND THE FUTURE OF TALKING HEADS

by
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The fifth Congress of the Americas will be held in Mexico on October 17-October 20, 2001, Wednesday through Saturday. An examination of the web site at <http://www.udlap.mx/congress/5/index.html> will show that past congresses have attracted SHAFR members as well as a President of Mexico, the Canadian foreign minister, numerous ambassadors, and senior political scientists such as Seymour Martin Lipset and Larry Diamond. The Mexican press has

described the meetings as “an academic version of Bohemian Grove” and “the Mexican Aspen”. The last congress had over 1000 in attendance, including members of the Chinese Social Research Council and a large group from various European political science associations. SHAFR members are very welcome, either with whole panels or single papers, and can register through the web site.

The Congress is sponsored by The University of the Americas along with the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Hewlett Foundation, Phi Beta Delta, the Popular and American Culture Associations, the Canadian and American Embassies in Mexico, and CONACYT, the Mexican government research organization. It is completely interdisciplinary and is notable for having produced lots of publications, including special issues of *The Annals* of the American Academy, *Policy Research*, *The Journal of American Culture*, *The American Behavioral Scientist* and other journals. It has drawn strength from hosting the annual meetings of other groups so that everyone could share in sessions: the sixth congress in 2003 will include the annual meetings of the chapters of Phi Beta Delta, the honorary society for internationalists, and the 2005 session tentatively will host the World History Association.

The Congress is one of the few that regularly has panels on the future of congresses. All of us in academia have an interest in the health of conferences and congresses, which in many cases have seen diminishing numbers and budget troubles. Nothing is more depressing than walking down a corridor in a hotel and seeing a half dozen or less in the audience, often outnumbered by the panelists. Watching a row of talking heads seems little competition for all the other options that people now have for their time.

Another problem is that international congresses are really not international because of the vast difference between the financial resources in the United States and many other regions. The fees for attending meetings in the United States, which Americans grumble about, are simply impossible for others. Since the economic crisis of 1994, Mexican academics have been far fewer in number at overseas meetings. One reason for the Congress of the Americas has been to provide a place where American and Canadian academics could meet with really substantial numbers of Latin American scholars. Our registration fee for Mexican professors is only thirty dollars and Mexican students receive free registration. Good hotels, which of course everyone enjoys regardless of nationality, are a fraction of the American cost. It actually is cheaper, figuring the air fares and hotels, for Americans to go to a congress in Mexico than to many held in the United States. Mexico is an overlooked choice for conventions.

So debates over how to run the Congress of the Americas might be of relevance here. One consideration is that although a number of hotels are used, the sessions are all held on a university campus. It isn't easy to get university cooperation for large congresses, but when a congress can be held on a campus and when the faculty and students can be involved, the effect on attendance at panels is remarkable and energizes the participants.

The only places where all delegates to an academic congress would attend all sessions would be the Gobi Desert or the Yukon tundra. The more attractive the setting, the more likely it is that many participants will wander off to see the sights. The University of the Americas is a case in point, located in one of the most scenic parts of Mexico, within walking distance of ancient pyramids and with a backdrop of snow covered mountains. Because it has direct airplane

connections via Puebla airport with the United States, cutting out the ordeal at Mexico City Airport, it is an especially attractive site. So it would take superhuman restraint for first time visitors to sit through all the panels. With a bi-lingual campus of students and faculty, we have been able to fill the audiences without trouble and there is no doubt that a full room brings out the best in most presenters. Despite the difficulties, all scholarly associations have to rethink the big city hotel syndrome. Unless a congress is integrated with the local universities we do not think the attendance problem at sessions can be solved successfully.

Another consideration is the enslavement to the standard panel format. There is a sign or two the logjam in this respect is breaking. The tedious model is four, five, or even in some ghastly cases six or seven panelists trying to get through their papers. The contest between a panelist determined to read all of her paper and the twenty-minute time limit is seldom won by the audience. A candidate for the most frustrating words ever spoken is the comment of chairs that it is a shame that all the time was used up by the papers and there is no time for discussion.

The variety of innovations being tried by various groups include the Town Hall debates at American Political Science Association meetings, the increasingly widespread use of roundtables when no papers are given but a particular subject is thrashed out by a panel of experts, publishing of papers on the Web prior to the actual meetings so the paper is not given but is discussed, and the requirement that everyone coming to a congress have read a core book or books.

While all of these ideas point to a concern about injecting new interest into meetings, the long term prospects are problematical. What will happen in the light of potential

competitors such as the evolving Internet and Web for the literally thousands of annual gatherings that are a feature of the professorial life is by no means certain. Lots of questions as to where and how these rites of the profession are held need asking.

**“Critiquing AID or ‘Giving Away Your Money’
- a Memoir”**

by
Russ Olson*

Some of the problems with the Agency for International Development (AID), the multinational banks, the European Communities (EEC) and other such organizations have been that they often judged their success by the amount of money they gave away, or as they would say the amount of money they program. Other problems have arisen when agencies such as AID attempted social or political changes without taking into consideration the culture of the people they seek to improve.

Our Embassy in Port Moresby, to which I was assigned, was also accredited to the Solomon Islands. On my trips to the Solomons foreign assistance discussions occasionally arose. For example, I went over to the Solomon Islands from Port Moresby in the spring of 1979. The morning after I reached Honiara, the capital, I met with Frances Bugotu, the Foreign

*Russ Olson, after a few years teaching, entered the Foreign Service in 1956 and retired in 1982. His overseas posts included Caracas, San Jose, LaPaz, Bogota, Montevideo, and Port Moresby.

Secretary, as was customary. Frances asked me how he could turn off the international lending institutions. He had just been visited by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Japanese and said, "And now the EEC has someone here who wants to finance a big telecommunications project — and we have only 1200 telephones in the whole country."¹ I replied that I knew the EEC representative was there because the fellow lived next door to us in Port Moresby and we had sat together on the Air Niugini flight to Honiara.

Bugotu added that he considered all these outfits as well intentioned but that the Government of the Solomon Islands didn't have enough people to talk to all of them and still get their work done. Also, they just couldn't absorb all the money these institutions wanted to give them for projects. All I could say in reply was the obvious. Representatives of the institutions were judged, promoted, etc., on the basis of how many good projects they could develop and for which they could obtain financing. In effect, they were successful if they were able to give away a lot of money, even if the recipients neither wanted nor could handle it.

Bugotu's problem could be better understood if you know how he worked. He was Foreign Secretary and had only two people backing him up in handling relations with the whole world, a protocol assistant and a clerk. In addition to being the Foreign Secretary he was Ambassador to the United Nations, the United States, the European Communities and Japan and High Commissioner (a term used for Ambassadors within the British Commonwealth of Nations which technically can not exchange Ambassadors since the Queen is chief of state in all of them and can't send herself Ambassadors) to

¹From the author's notes.

Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and Fiji. I probably have forgotten some of the other appointments this one man diplomatic corps held but what you see will suffice to show he had a problem with little time to waste.

It can not be argued that AID and the other lending institutions were not aware of the problem. A retired AID Mission Director, Miles G. Wedeman, addressed it clearly in issue No. 27 of 1981 of the Secretary's (the Secretary of State) Open Forum, an in-house State Department publication. Some of the article is worth repeating. Wedeman wrote,

...donors should be responding to requests from the LDCs (less developed countries), but in reality donors market foreign aid. Since the giver often has to establish budget figures without much reference to projects or programs previously requested by a LDC, the common result is money chasing things to finance. Within the U.S. Government, the level of our foreign assistance effort is more often the byproduct of a struggle among AID, State, OMB and Congress, with the LDC an almost innocent bystander and pawn. Even though the Agency each year approaches Congress as if the program were thought out, planned and allocated to the last dollar, everyone, including Congress, knows it isn't so...

Wedeman continues,

As a result, we are frequently plagued by large, almost indigestible balances of obligated, but unspent, funds. Why? Basically, because the programs are *our* programs, the capital projects are *our* projects, the technical assistance is *our* assistance...all in order to meet *our* goals. In fact, some aid recipients are badgered to take assistance from 'helpful' donors who are insensitive to the ability of LDCs to cope with foreign assistance. The

term 'absorptive capacity' has never been popular with donors but it is a fact of life.

This insensitivity is compounded by our urge to use aid to change the behaviour of the recipients. We do it under the guise of wanting to have a 'dialogue' on 'development policy' to make sure our aid will have a real impact on a country's development. We succeed at such attempts rarely, if at all. Moreover, the whole idea is a troubling one. Is it really our business to mold, shape, nudge or otherwise strive to be a powerful element in determining essentially domestic policies of poorer countries?

The problem cannot be stated more clearly or more succinctly than it is above by the former AID Mission Director. Bright, well-intentioned people like him could neither ignore congressional mandates to "change" those countries nor get realistic LDC-originated requests through the AID bureaucracy. A large part of the problem with AID lies with its massive bureaucracy, largely very high ranking. With apologies to *The New Yorker*, which picked it up and printed it, there used to be a door in the AID wing of the State Department on which the title of the occupant was shown as, "Administrative Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Administration, Agency for International Development."

Even when AID does the right thing, it sometimes backfires against the United States. In 1963 the United States gave Costa Rica 50 jeeps for its public safety (police) program, an AID project. A few weeks later the Costa Rican Government bought 49 jeeps for its Ministry of Agriculture — from the Japanese. Our Ambassador, Ray Telles, was furious. He went to President Orlich and asked how his government could buy from the Japanese right after we had given them a large

donation of similar equipment. The Ambassador told us at a staff meeting that the President replied,

Raymond, we are simply following what your AID experts have been insisting we do — putting out bids and granting contracts to the low bidder. You know, the system your own people installed to reduce waste and corruption.²

With all this criticism against AID from an American you may think that the reaction from foreign recipients might be totally different. Guess again. One day I was chatting with Pepe Figueres, who, at that time, had twice been President of Costa Rica (junior political officers normally don't deal with presidents but we were close to Don Pepe, partly because his wife, Karen, was an Olsen born in the same country as I, and Pepe was convinced we had to be related even though her family was Danish and mine Swedish!). When the subject of AID came up he said,

We need capital so AID comes along and tells us we can have the money. However, there are some hitches. Even though we pay interest on it, AID tells us how we spend it or we can't have it.

When the loan is ready your Ambassador calls and a show is put on. He comes to the President's residence with the media in tow and makes a big public relations production out of handing me a Multi-Million dollar 'check' — only there isn't any real check. The money remains in New York in one of your banks as a line of credit for us.

Anyway, we now have a line of credit open. However, it is 'tied,' to be used only for purchasing US products

²From the author's notes.

and services. Inasmuch as AID can tell us how to spend the money, it proceeds to disrupt our economy, rather than helping it. For example, let's say that we normally buy pharmaceuticals and fertilizers from the US and trucks and tractors from the UK and Germany. AID now tells us that the line of credit for agriculture has to include trucks and tractors from the United States. Down the drain go our established importers and our whole trade pattern is disrupted and reoriented towards the US.

The American public believes this is an altruistic handout given to ungrateful recipients. All they see is the TV clip of their Ambassador handing over a non-existent check while the conservatives on American TV attack the 'hand-outs.'

You won't read that kind of honest criticism of US assistance programs from a Latin very often, in part out of fear of jeopardizing future monies they might need and in part because there aren't many Latin politicians who are as sure of their place in history or so self-assured as Pepe Figueres.

As you read my examples of AID inefficiency and ineptness, I hope you didn't get the impression that they were something out of the distant past which surely must have been corrected over the years. Don't kid yourself, the problems continued. The February 27, 1984, issue of *Newsweek* carried an article titled, "A Scandal Over American Aid," which stated that US aid dollars to El Salvador had been stolen through "false invoices, phantom companies, kickbacks and black-market currency deals." Just as AID didn't know what was happening to its money once it got into the Colombian Central Bank, it didn't know what was happening to its money going into El Salvador's Central Bank in 1982. In fact, *Newsweek* cited a 1983 AID report showing that only 112 of more than

73,000 bank transactions had been checked by auditors the previous year.

What I've said thus far deals with money but some things AID did are much worse than wasting money. Two examples occurred in one country with a population less than half that of New York City's. I refer to Bolivia. Much of Bolivia is a high (some 14,000) feet) barren plateau known as the Altiplano. AID decided that the Indians on the Altiplano would be better off in the more productive, semi-tropical lowlands in the eastern part of the country and moved many of them down. Presumably due to the radical changes in climate and/or altitude, a large percentage of those poor people contracted tuberculosis and died. Oh, well, AID could always come up with a better idea for others. And it didn't take long.

During my tour in the political section in Bolivia the ever well-intentioned, but misguided United States Congress decided we should use our assistance programs to democratize the world. It was a noble objective. AID had a number of community development projects in Bolivia, with well paid sociologists and others telling the ignorant Indians how to do things. When Congress came up with the idea of making everyone democratic, as we are, AID told the Indian communities they had to hold popular elections in order to continue to receive assistance. The Indians did so — at terrible cost. For centuries they had chosen their community leaders by sitting down and talking things out until they reached a consensus and all agreed on whom was their leader. There were no conflicts and all went well — at least until Congress and AID went to work. With our pushing the Indians began to hold elections which not only brought unaccustomed conflict but also destroyed those defeated, both

emotionally and socially in the eyes of the community. No one had ever had to suffer the pangs of defeat before.

Problems of this sort obviously were not limited to Bolivia. It was just that we happened to be there. In San Francisco from 1959 to 1961 one of my jobs was shepherding AID grantees through customs, immigration, etc., and getting them settled for a night or so before they flew on to their destinations. Among the thousands who came through in those years were a number of teachers from Thailand, brought here to get masters degrees. The Thai are beautiful, kind, gentle people but AID managed to ruin the lives of many of them, too. Whether because of language or differences in educational preparation, a number simply could not complete their masters within the allotted time. Those who did not considered themselves failures and some suffered nervous breakdowns. What should have been a happy learning experience in the United States was a human disaster for those poor souls. To its credit, AID later brought them here for additional graduate studies without the pressure of being obliged to earn a degree.

As bad as you might feel about having had taxpayers' money squandered away, what has been done to some people in other countries has been even worse.

THE WORM AND THE VIETNAM WAR

by

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In 1964, the sociologist E. Digby Baltzell announced the death of the American ruling class and invented an acronym. He

discerned in America a decline in the “authority of an establishment which is now based on an increasingly castelike White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant (WASP) upper class.”¹ Things did seem to be changing in America. John F. Kennedy had shown that a person of Irish Catholic descent could be elected president. The Bay of Pigs débacle apparently consigned to oblivion a group whom journalist Steward Alsop called “the Bold Easterners.” These were “the Ivy Leaguers, the Socialites, the Establishmentarians” who had hitherto run the CIA.² The idea of a foreign policy “Establishment” was not new, but Baltzell’s doom-laden acronym energized and popularized the WASP concept in much the same way as Frederick Jackson Turner’s obituaristic essay had popularized the frontier thesis seventy years earlier.³

As continuing political correctness campaigns attest, the concept of the old ethnic order even today shows continuing signs of vitality. The term WASP ironically became fashionable just when Baltzell diagnosed the demise of the élite it described. Yet the application of the last three letters of the WASP acronym to the governance of America in the 1960s is, as Baltzell anticipated, problematic. This is

¹E. Digby Baltzell, *The Protestant Establishment* (New York: Random House, 1964), p. 9. This essay derives from a paper given on April 8, 2000 at the annual meeting of the British Association for American Studies at Swansea, Wales. The present draft had been modified in the light of comments offered at that time by William Issel (San Francisco State) and Karen Miller (University of Michigan), for which I am grateful.

²Stewart Alsop, *The Center: The Anatomy of Power in Washington* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1968), pp. 228-29, 233.

³See Priscilla M. Roberts, “The American ‘Eastern Establishment’ and Foreign Affairs: A Challenge for Historians,” *SHAFR Newsletter*, XIV (Dec. 1983) and XV (March 1984).

demonstrable in regard to that thorny policy problem, the Vietnam War. It is not just Kennedy himself who was no WASP: names like Erlichman, FitzGerald, Haldeman, Katzenbach, Kissinger, McNamara, Nixon, Rostow, Schlesinger and Sorensen also fail to conjure up images of Anglo-Saxonism. The suggestion in this brief essay is that Baltzell was correct in perceiving the beginning of the end of the WASP. However, the more important point in relation to the Vietnam War is that it is still helpful to conceive of a newer élite. One might term this élite the White Old Rich Men, or WORM.

This essay springs from a methodological inversion. In writing my book *Peace Now! American Society and the Ending of the Vietnam War* and a companion volume on women and foreign policy, I sought to invert the social historian's concern with impact of war on society, and to ask how society affects war.⁴ The question soon arose, how do you define society? I decided to follow society's 1960s definition of itself, as revealed in the relative salience of certain categorizations in political discourse. For purposes of the debate over Vietnam, society defined itself in term of race, age, wealth and gender. The black, the youth, the poor person and the female could be found in the ranks of the protesters, and this generated extensive comment.

Peace Now! discussed the four popularly-conceived social groups, African Americans, students, labour and women. Members of these groups articulated an ideology that defined the WORM as the warmongering ruling class. In this essay,

⁴Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, *Peace Now! American Society and the Ending of the Vietnam War* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999) and *Changing Differences: Women and the Shaping of American Foreign Policy, 1917-1994* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1995).

I make a further inversion, and look not at the rank and file, but at the WORM themselves.

As far as leadership is concerned, the conflict in Vietnam was a white man's war. The enemy was a non-white race. Black men such as UN undersecretary general Ralph Bunche and Massachusetts Senator Ed Brooke had a certain say in foreign policy, but it was minor. The FBI harrassed black opponents of the war like Malcolm X and Martin Luther King. The progeny of the white ruling class did not have to serve in the war, even if some of them chose to, for example Jimmy Carter's son Jack. Instead, the poor, especially the black poor, were sent away to fight. Black soldiers went to Vietnam in numbers disproportionate to the African American percentage of the total U.S. population. When they arrived there, they went on the most dangerous assignments, and were killed and wounded to a greater degree than their white comrades. Black Americans saw all this, and rebelled against the war by protesting on campus, taking drugs, and fragging white officers.

But here, I would like to qualify the symmetry of this morality tale. In the war overall, black men fell in about the "right" proportion. In response to criticism, the selective service system was modified, the war was "Vietnamized," and an increasingly professional and white army did a disproportionate amount of fighting and dying on behalf of the USA in the later stages of the conflict, leading to the evening out of overall statistics. White men, of course, remained in charge of the nation. Their policy was still perceived to be white. But the truth is that, in terms of cost-evasion, it was less white than it had been in the earlier stages of the war.

The warmongers were old as well as white, according to anti-war protesters. This charge was especially heard on campus,

where students had the anti-authoritarian agenda that is common to that age group but which was elevated to a high pitch in the early 1960s because of the struggle over civil rights, and resentment against double-standard liberalism. Without question, senior figures in policymaking circles were very much older than the young men who had to fight. Perhaps they acted like old men, sending out the politically powerless to do their fighting. They may have been out of touch with the "baby boom" generation. Yet, some awkward evidence needs to be considered. In the general population, members of the older generation were more likely to oppose the war than their younger compatriots. The average age of secretaries of state in their last year of office in 1949-1973 was 62.8, not a great increase on the figure for 1892-1905, which was 61.5. In real health terms given medical advances, the secretaries were more vigorous than their earlier counterparts.

The agist charge also needs to be placed in international perspective, and here one needs to look no further than the enemy. Bao Ninh, one of the war's most talented novelists, said "The ones who loved war were not the young men, but the others like the politicians, middle-aged men with fat bellies and short legs."⁵ He spoke not of Washington, but of Hanoi, whose leaders had sent him and his comrades into battle against their southern brethren and the Americans. Bao Ninh was one of only ten to survive the successive campaigns fought by Glorious 27th Youth Brigade's original strength of 500. While it can be argued that almost all wars are run by relatively old men, it cannot be shown that age was the distinctive vice of sixties war leadership in America.

⁵Bao Ninh, *The Sorrow of War*, trans. Phan Thanh Hao (London: Minerva, 1994 [Hanoi, 1991]), p. 68.

Another charge was that the Vietnam war was on behalf of the rich and privileged. The contentious draft issue does point in that direction. Draft avoidance was widely resorted to by the more privileged members of society. College exemptions favored those who could afford to go to college. Once again, it might be asked whether such privilege was a property of that particular time and place, or whether it is not a characteristic of most societies in most wars. It has yet to be shown that there was a greater polarization of wealth in sixties America than at other times that led to the formation of a distinct set of governing-class attitudes towards the Vietnam War. Furthermore, there was firm blue-collar support for the war. The phrase "silent majority" originated not with President Nixon, but with AFL-CIO chief George Meany, in a 1967 speech affirming labor's support for the war. Nixon was able to prolong the war at least partly because of labor's support, indeed sometimes he represented the war as the crusade of the ordinary man, and its opponents as the idle rich — be it noted, here, that WASPs were prominent in the opposition!

Finally, there is the protesters' assertion that it was a men's war. There was no woman in senior foreign policy making positions except for Margaret Chase Smith, the minority leader on the Senate Armed Services Committee. The war diverted resources from Great Society programmes that might have benefited women, introduced a new vocabulary that denigrated the female sex, and coincided with a decline in the number of women in the professions and in politics. However, from a certain perspective the argument that men used the war to put women down may be questioned. Not all women were in an essentialist sense committed to peace. Margaret Chase Smith supported the war. Men in the peace movement treated women abominably, a circumstance that alienated feminists and would-be protesters: if it was a men's

war, it was for the first few years a men's peace movement, too. The declining participation of women in politics in the 1960s suggests that they were not highly motivated to oppose the war, at least not at first. The fact that women came out more heavily against the war from 1968 on does not necessarily mean that the Vietnam War was a men's war, certainly not more than any other.

The sixties idea that white old rich men ran the Vietnam war can be challenged then, especially as a characterization relating to time and place. Yet, the WORM conceptualization was more defensible than the WASP one. WORMism existed as a state of mind, especially within the Movement. As a concept applied to one time and place it was vulnerable theoretically. As a universal critique of war it was more useful, and in America it was effective as a mindset that helped to stop the war.

SHAFR COUNCIL MINUTES

Regis Room, Marriott on Copley Square
Bob Schulzinger, presiding

Those present included Robert McMahon, Bob Schulzinger, Allan Spetter, Kenneth Osgood, Mark Stoler, Anna Nelson, Thomas Schoonover, Malcolm Crystal, Robert Beisner, Bill Stueck, Richard Immerman, Deborah Kisatsky, and William Brinker.

1) Allan Spetter, reporting for Ted Wilson, announced the Bernath Dissertation Committee winners - Hiroshi Kitamora (Wisconsin), Clea Bunch (Arkansas), and Bryan Etheridge (Ohio State).

2) William Brinker stated that recommended changes in the SHAFR *Newsletter* are being initiated, but slowly.

3) Bob Beisner, editor of the SHAFR guide, announced the title for the new project will be *American Foreign Relations since 1600: A Guide to the Literature*. The current target for publication is 2002.

4). Regarding the ongoing issue of Life Memberships and Dues, the following motion was made: To restore the category of life membership at \$500.00, payable over two years. To raise societal dues from \$30.00 in two installments to \$40.00. When the dues is established at \$40.00 students dues will be set at \$20.00. There should be a regular review of the dues structure every four years. The motion passed.

5. Malcolm Crystal of Blackwell Publishers made a statement of appreciation for Michael Hogan's great contributions as editor of *Diplomatic History*. Crystal noted that the Research Roster is on-line. Blackwell will prepare its annual report in the next three months providing information regarding membership, recruitment, advertisement etc. He reminded the members that Blackwell's contract with SHAFR is in the first year of an eight year term.

6. Discussion of the 2001 conference included comments by Richard Immerman, Program Chair, and Anna Nelson, Local Arrangements Chair. The meeting will be held June 14-16. The deadline for submissions was December 15. Following the precedent of the Toronto meeting, a constantly updated website will include the program and other conference details. The American University meeting organizers stated that there will be frequent shuttle service via the redline from the closest Metro stop to the conference site. Various hotels and motels were mentioned for potential attendees, these included the

Days Inn on Connecticut Ave., the Holiday Inn Georgetown on Wisconsin Ave. near Calvert, plus dormitory rooms on campus. Parking on campus will be free of charge.

7. The 2002 conference will be held at the University of Georgia at Athens. Sam Walker is Program Chair, Bill Stueck is Local Arrangements Chair. Stueck discussed early plans. There will be a theme along the lines of The U.S. and/or the South and Globalization.

8. The 2003 meeting will be at George Washington University in DC.

9. Schulzinger speaking for George Herring, the chair of the editor of *Diplomatic History* search, noted that the new editor's term will begin January, 2002. The committee will review various candidates and select a new editor within the next two months.

10. SHAFR election results were announced. Bob McMahon is the incoming President. Bob Beisner is the new Vice President. Keith Nelson, Frank Ninkovich, Ken Osgood, and Deborah Kisatsky were elected to Council. Eileen Scully was elected to the Nominating Committee.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

Had Harvey Asher probed the secondary literature more widely and more deeply, he might have discovered a more persuasive answer to the question of why Hitler declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941 than the

psychobabble he offered in his article in the September issue. The Fuhrer may well have had a psychopathic personality and suffered from delusional fixations, but to attribute any of his unsuccessful actions — and there were many — to some sort of death wish goes well beyond the limits of allowable historical speculation.

In this particular case, moreover, such speculation is entirely unnecessary. In retrospect, of course, Hitler's declaration of war on the United States was a mistake that probably hastened his ultimate defeat. So, I might add, was his earlier invasion of the Soviet Union. Neither of these actions was the work of a madman determined to bring about his own downfall, but rather a calculated (or at least miscalculated) and consistent attempt to advance his scheme for the creation of a new world order. Persuasive explanations in this vein can readily be found in the relevant literature. My own with respect to the declaration of war on the United States has been in print for nearly twenty years (*The United States and Germany: A Diplomatic History*, 254ff.).

— Manfred Jonas

Reply

To the Editor:

Professor Jonas' book convincingly shows that Hitler wanted to avoid war with the United States. It does not, however, in my opinion, answer the question of why Hitler abruptly scuttled this policy. We both agree that Hitler made many miscalculations; I believe they demonstrate a self destructive pattern, of which his decision to declare war on the United States is an example. I do not suggest that my approach makes irrelevant more traditional explanations of the episode. Finally, I never use the word "madman" to describe Hitler; that kind of labeling is conspicuously unhelpful.

— Harvey Asher

ANNOUNCEMENTS

From the Nominating Committee

The nominating committee is soliciting names of potential candidates for SHAFR's elective offices: vice-president/president, council (including graduate students), and nominating committee. The committee compiles and considers a long list of names but always runs the risk of overlooking members who would be well-qualified candidates. We are especially anxious to learn about graduate students for two slots on the council. Please send names of and brief biographical information about potential candidates to the committee chair, Sam Walker, 6502 43rd Ave., University Park, MD 20782; e-mail jsw@nrc.gov Names sent by June 1, 2001 will receive consideration from the committee.

O'Donnell Grant Program

The George Bush Presidential Library Foundation (GBPLF)

The Peter and Edith O'Donnell Endowment in the GBPLF provides grants to aid scholars doing research at the George Bush Presidential Library. Research must include, but not be limited to, holdings of the Bush Library located on the campus of Texas A&M University in College Station TX.

The program awards grants ranging from \$500 to \$2,500. A committee of scholars and administrators at the Bush Library Center evaluates proposals and awards the grants. Funding priority will be given to proposals that have the greatest likelihood of publication and subsequent usefulness to educators, scholars, students and policymakers. Awards are announced in the spring and fall. The deadline for spring awards is March 15 and for fall awards it is October 15.

Korea Grant Program

The George Bush Presidential Library Foundation

The Korea Foundation and the GBPLF invite applications for research grants on East Asia, including Korea. Research must include, but not be limited to, holdings of the Bush Library located on the campus of Texas

A&M University in College Station, Texas. The grant program is made possible through the support of the Korea Foundation.

The program awards grants ranging from \$500 to \$2,500. A special advisory committee of scholars and administrators of the Bush Library Center evaluates proposals and awards the grants. Proposals are evaluated on the potential contribution of the research to furthering an understanding of East Asia issues and the subject matter availability in the holdings of the Bush Library. Awards are announced in the spring and fall. The deadline for spring awards is February 15 and for fall awards it is September 15.

NATO Archives Now Open

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has opened its archives to researchers. The material currently open covers the years 1949 — 1965. The vast majority of NATO's historical records issued at the highest level (Council, Private Office, Executive Secretariat, Military Committee) are on CD-ROM, while the remainder are on microfilm. The reading room is open Monday to Thursday from 9:00 am to 12:30 pm and from 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm, and closes on Friday at 4:30 pm. Portable personal computers are permitted and photocopies are free, but researchers are limited to eighty copies a day. The building has eating facilities. Due to limited space, researchers should contact the Archives Section well in advance of their intended visit. Researchers must complete beforehand a request form describing the subject of their research and when they wish to visit. The form is available on NATO's web site: <http://www.nato.int/archives/>

The archives, located at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, can be reached by public transportation. For information, contact: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Archives Section, Blvd. Leopold III, 1110 Brussels, Belgium. The e-mail address is nac.central.registry@hq.NATO.int

Edinburgh Colloquium

**Lord Lothian's Moment: The Anglo-American Establishment
and the Saving of Britain, 1939-1941**

This colloquium will be held at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities (IASH), University of Edinburgh, on May 23, 2001. Dr. Priscilla Roberts, Director of the Centre of American Studies at the University of Hong Kong, will in May - June 2001 hold a Universitas 21

Fellowship in the Department of History in Edinburgh. Papers will be read by Dr. Roberts and by three other historians: Inderjeet Parmar (Manchester), Gavin Bailey (Edinburgh, and J. Simon Rofe (Swansea).

There will be a modest charge to meet the speakers' travel expenses. The number of places is limited. To register your interest and obtain further details, please send a note of your name, E-mail address, and further particulars to: Jeffreys-Jones.Rhodri@ed.ac.uk

Call for Papers 17th Annual Siena College Conference

Siena College is sponsoring its seventeenth annual, international, multidisciplinary conference on, "The 60th Anniversary of World War II" on June 6-7, 2002. The focus for 2002 will be the year, 1942. Topics welcomed include, but are not limited to, Fascism and Nazism, Midway, New Guinea, Guadalcanal, North Africa, the North Atlantic, Literature, Art, Film, Diplomatic, Political and Military History, Popular Culture, and Women's and Jewish Studies dealing with the era. Asian, African, Latin American and Near Eastern topics are solicited as are collaboration and collaborationist regimes, the home front, conscription, and dissent. Conference website: www.siena.edu/sri

Send: Brief (1-3 pg.) outline or abstract of the proposal with some sense of consulted sources, archive materials, etc., and a recent c.v. Deadline for proposals: Nov. 15, 2001. Final papers are due: March 15, 2002.

Contact: Thomas O. Kelly, II, World War II Conference
Tel: 518 783-2595 Fax: 518 786-5052
E-mail: legendziewic@siena.edu

PUBLICATIONS

Robert Bowie (Harvard) and Richard H. Immerman (Temple), *Waging Peace: How Eisenhower Shaped an Enduring Cold War Strategy*. Oxford, 2000. New in paper: ISBN 0-19-514048-6, \$19.95.

Brands, H. W. (Texas A&M), *The First American: The Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*. Doubleday, 2000. ISBN 0-385-49328-2, \$35.00.

Justus D. Doenecke (New College of University of South Florida), *Storm on the Horizon: The Challenge to American Intervention, 1939-1941*. Rowman and Littlefield, 2000. ISBN 0-7425-0784-X, \$32.00.

Peter L. Hahn (Ohio State) and Mary Ann Heiss (Kent State), eds., *Empire and Revolution: The United States and the Third World Since 1945*. Ohio State, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-8142-0856-8, \$65.00; Paper: ISBN 0-8142-5060-2, \$22.95.

Gary R. Hess (Bowling Green State), *The United States at War, 1941-1945*. Second Edition. Harlan Davidson, 2000. Paper: ISBN 0-88295-984-0, \$12.95.

Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones (Edinburgh), *Peace Now! American Society and the Ending of the War*. Yale, 2001. Paper. ISBN 0-300-08920, £12.50.

Chen Jian (Virginia), *Mao's China and the Cold War*. North Carolina, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-8078-2617-0, \$49.95; Paper: ISBN 0-8078-4932-4, \$19.95.

James E. Lewis, Jr. (Louisiana State), *John Quincy Adams: Policymaker for the Union*. Scholarly Resources, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-84230-2622-3, \$50.00; Paper: ISBN 0-8420-2623-1, \$17.95.

Fredrik Logevall (California at Santa Barbara), *Choosing War: The Lost Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam*. California, 2001. New in paper: ISBN 22919-3, \$12.50.

Tim Maga (Bradley), *Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials*. Kentucky, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-8131-2177-9, \$25.00.

James I. Matray (New Mexico), *Japan's Emergence as a Global Power*. Greenwood, 2001. ISBN 0-313-29972-2, \$39.95.

Richard A. Melanson (National Defense University), *American Foreign Policy Since the Vietnam War: The Search for Consensus from Nixon to Clinton*. M.E. Sharpe, 1999. Cloth: ISBN 0-7656-0272-5, \$69.95; Paper: ISBN 0-7656-0273-3, \$25.95.

John A. Moore, Jr. (California State Polytechnic, Pomona) and Jerry Pubantz, *To Create a New World? American Presidents and the United Nations*. Peter Lang, 1999. ISBN 0-8204-3935-5, \$33.00.

James A. Nathan (Auburn), *Anatomy of the Cuban Missile Crisis*. Greenwood, 2000. ISBN 0-313-29973-0, \$39.95.

James S. Olson (Sam Houston State), *Historical Dictionary of the 1950s*. Greenwood, 2000. ISBN 0-313-30619-2, \$79.95.

Priscilla Roberts (Hong Kong), *The Cold War*. Sutton Publishing Ltd, 2000. Paper: ISBN 0-7509-2437-3, \$9.95.

David Ryan (De Montfort U., Leicester), *US Foreign Policy in World History*. Routledge, 2000. Cloth: ISBN 0-415-12344-5, \$90.00; Paper: 0-415-12345-3, \$29.95.

M. E. Sarotte (Notre Dame), *Dealing with the Devil: East Germany, Detente, and Ostpolitik, 1969-1973*. North Carolina, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-8078-2599-9, \$55.00; Paper: ISBN 0-8078-4915-4, \$19.95.

David Sheinin (Trent), *Beyond the Ideal*. Greenwood, 2000. Cloth: ISBN 0-313-31470-5, \$65.00; Paper: ISBN 0-275-9698-0, \$24.95.

Robert W. Tucker (Johns Hopkins) and David C. Hendrickson (Colorado College), *Empire of Liberty: The Statecraft of Thomas Jefferson*. Oxford, 1992. Paper: ISBN 0-19-507483-1, \$19.95.

Ralph E. Weber (Marquette) ed., *Talking with Harry: Candid Conversations with President Harry S. Truman*. Scholarly Resources, 2001. Cloth: ISBN 0-8420-2920-6, \$60.00; Paper: ISBN 0-8420-2921-4, \$22.95.

Allan M. Winkler (Miami), *Home Front U.S.A.: America during World War II*. Second Edition. Harlan Davidson, 2000. Paper: ISBN 0-88295-983-2, \$12.95.

CALENDAR

2001

- April 15 Applications for the W. Stull Holt dissertation fellowship are due.
- April 26-29 The 94th meeting of the OAH will take place at the Westin Bonaventure in Los Angeles.
- May 1 Deadline, materials for the June *Newsletter*.
- June 14-16 SHAFR's 28th annual conference will meet at American University. Richard Immerman is Program Chair, Anna Nelson is Local Arrangements Chair.
- August 1 Deadline, materials for the Sept. *Newsletter*.
- November 1 Deadline, materials for Dec. *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.

2002

- January 1 Membership fees in all categories are due, payable at Blackwell Publishers, 350 Main St., Malden MA 02148.
- January 3-6 116th annual meeting of the AHA in San Francisco. Deadline has passed.
- January 15 Deadline for the Bernath Article Award.
- February 1 Deadline for the Bernath Book Award, deadline for March *Newsletter*, and deadline for Ferrell Book Prize.
- February 15 Deadline for the Bernath lecture prize.
- March 1 Deadline for Graebner Prize nominations.

Sites for future AHA meetings are: Chicago, January 2-5, 2003; and Washington, January 8-11, 2004.

The 2002 SHAFR annual meeting will be held in Athens, GA.

The 2002 meeting of the OAH will be held in Washington, April 11-14, at the Renaissance Hotel.

PERSONALS

Jessica C. E. Gienow-Hecht (Martin Luther Univ., Halle-Wittenberg) was awarded a 1999-2000 John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellowship and a 2000-01 Charles Warren Fellowship.

Charles M. Hubbard (Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum, Harrowgate, TN) has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland. He is currently a Fulbright Scholar teaching in the Philippines.

Larry Kaplan will present a paper on problems of command-and-control in NATO under Generals Lemnitzer and Clark for a colloquium sponsored by the Universite Paul Valery in Montpellier, with the pretentious title (Larry's term): "Des confits en mutation? de la guerre froide aux nouveaux conflits: essai de typologie (de 1947 a nos jours)." The dates are 6-9 June.

He has also produced two pamphlets to guide the new administration on NATO policy: "The Enlargement of NATO, 1994-1999" for the Center for the Study of the Presidency and "NATO Enlargement: The Article Five Angle" for the Atlantic Council of the U.S. He says "I suspect that it will pay as much attention to these advices as the Pentagon did in 1954 when I submitted 150 or so pages to the Office of NATO Affairs on NATO and the military assistance program. I was told then that they did not have time to read them, but if I would reduce them to a single page it would be given their full attention. I left for Kent shortly afterwards. The one virtue of the current offerings is that they are both four pages long. Maybe I will be asked to reduce them to one."

Jeffrey Kimball won a Public-Policy-Scholar Award for Summer 2001 from the Woodrow Wilson International Center.

John A. Moore, Jr. (California State Polytechnic, Pomona) was a Senior Fulbright Scholar/Lecturer in Finland during 1999.

Sandra Taylor (Utah) has been awarded a Fulbright Distinguished Lectureship Grant. She will instruct undergraduate and graduate students in the department of Contemporary and Recent History at Moscow State University. The grant, for one semester, begins January 2001. Taylor will also do research on Russia and the Vietnam War during her stay in Moscow. She will lecture on her findings for the faculty and will also present them to the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, of which she is president during the year 2001.

John W. Young has recently taken the Chair of International History at the University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, United Kingdom.

[Some months ago Thomas Schoonover (U. of Louisiana - Lafayette) sent the following e-mail note. Surely it wasn't directed toward the *Newsletter* editor!]

Writing Tips

1. Avoid alliteration. Always.
2. Never use a long word when a diminutive one will do.
3. The adverb always follows the verb.
4. Eschew ampersands & abbreviations, etc.
5. Parenthetical remarks (however relevant) are unnecessary.
6. Remember to never split an infinitive.
7. Contractions aren't necessary.
8. Foreign words and phrases are not apropos.
9. one should never generalize.
10. Eliminate quotations. As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "I hate quotations. Tell me what you know."
11. Don't be redundant; don't use more words than necessary; it's highly superfluous.
12. Be more or less specific.
13. One-word sentences? Eliminate.
14. The passive voice is to be avoided.
15. Even if a mixed metaphor sings, it should be derailed.
16. Who needs rhetorical questions?
17. Exaggeration is a billion times worse than understatement.
18. Don't never use a double negation.

19. Proofread carefully to see if you words out.
20. A writer must not shift your point of view.
21. And don't start a sentence with a conjunction.
(Remember, too, a preposition is a terrible word to end a sentence with.)
22. Don't overuse exclamation marks!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
23. Writing carefully, dangling participles must be avoided.
24. Avoid trendy locutions that sound flaky.
25. Last but not least, avoid cliches like the plague; they're old hat; seek viable alternatives.

AWARDS, PRIZES, AND FUNDS

Complete details regarding SHAFR awards, prizes, and funds are found in the June and December issues of the *Newsletter*, abbreviated information in the March and September issues. Changes and updates are presented here in *italics*.

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 Myrna F. Bernath, in memory of their 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. Five (5) copies of each book must be submitted with the nomination and should be sent to: Randall Woods, Main 416, Department of History, U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville AR 72701.

Books may be sent at any time during 2000, but should not arrive later than February 1, 2001.

The Stuart L. Bernath Lecture Prize

DESCRIPTION: The Bernath Lecture Prize seeks to recognize and encourage excellence in teaching and research in the field of foreign relations by younger scholars. The winner of the 2001 competition will deliver a lecture at the SHAFR luncheon at the annual meeting of the OAH. The lecture is to be comparable in style and scope to the yearly SHAFR presidential address and is to address broad issues of concern to students of American foreign policy, not the lecturer's specific research interests. The prize is open to any person under forty-one years of age whose scholarly achievements represent excellence in teaching and research. The nominating letter requires evidence of excellence in teaching and research and must reach the Committee no later than 15 February 2001. The Chairperson of the Committee is: Darlene Rivas, Humanities Division, Pepperdine University, 24255 Pacific Coast Hwy., Malibu CA 90263-4225.

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 2000. 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. Nominations shall be submitted by the author or by any member of SHAFR by January 15, 2001. Three (3) copies of the article shall be submitted to the chairperson of the committee: Priscilla Roberts, Department of History, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Rd., Hong Kong.

The Stuart L. Bernath Dissertation Grant

This grant has been established to help doctoral students who are members of SHAFR defray some expenses encountered in the writing of their dissertations. Applications, in triplicate, should be sent to: Lorena Oropeza, History, University of California, Davis 95616. The deadline for application is November 1, 2000.

Recent Winners: Hiroshi Kitamura (Wisconsin)
Clea Bunch (Arkansas)

Georgetown Travel Grants

The Bernath Dissertation Grant committee also administers grants to be funded from the SHAFR Georgetown fund to support travel for research in the Washington area. The amounts are determined by the committee.

Recent Winners: Brian C. Etheridge (Ohio State)
 Hiroshi Kitamura (Wisconsin)

The Myrna F. Bernath Book Award

A prize award of \$2,500.00 to be offered every two years (apply in odd-numbered 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. Books published in 2000 and 2001 will be considered in 2002. Submission deadline is November 15, 2001. Five copies of each book (or page proofs) must accompany a letter of application. Contact: Carol Adams, Collin County Community College, Division of Social Sciences, Spring Creek Campus, 2800 E. Spring Creek Parkway, Plano, TX 75074.

The Myrna F. Bernath Fellowship Award

An award of \$2500 (apply in even-numbered years), to research the study of foreign relations among women scholars. The grants are intended for women at U.S. universities as well as for women abroad who wish to do research in the United States. Preference will be given to graduate students and newly finished Ph.D's. The subject-matter *should be historically based* and concern American foreign relations or aspects of international history, as broadly conceived. Work on purely domestic topics will not be considered. Applications should include a letter of intent and three copies of a detailed research proposal of no more than 2000 words. Send applications to: Carol Adams, Collin County Community College, Division of Social Sciences, Spring Creek Campus, 2800 E. Spring Creek Parkway, Plano, TX 75074. Submission deadline is November 15, 2002.

THE W. STULL HOLT DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP

This fellowship is intended to help defray costs of travel, preferably foreign travel, necessary to the pursuit of research on a significant dissertation project. Applications and supporting papers should be sent before April 15, 2001 to: Carol Anderson, History Dept., University of Missouri at Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211.

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. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2002. Current chairman: Lloyd Ambrosius, History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE 68588-0327.

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." Deadline for submissions is February 1, 2001. Current Chairperson: Mel Small, History, Wayne State U., Detroit MI 48202.

ARTHUR LINK PRIZE FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING

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. Current Chairperson: Mary Giunta, NHPRC - Room 300, National Archives, Washington DC 20408.

THE LAWRENCE GELFAND - ARMIN RAPPAPORT FUND

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations established this fund in to honor Lawrence Gelfand, founding member and former SHAFR president and Armin Rappaport, founding editor of *Diplomatic History*. The fund will support the professional work of the journal's editorial office. Contact: 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, published in 2000, 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. The deadline for submission of books is February 1, 2001. Current chairperson: Frank Ninkovich, History, St. John's University, 8000 Utopia Parkway, Jamaica NY 11439.

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY AWARD

SHAFR has established an award to recognize students who participate in the National History Day (NHD) program in the area of United States diplomatic history. The purpose of the award is to recognize research, writing, and relations to encourage a better understanding of peaceful interactions between nations. The award may be given in any of the NHD categories. For information contact: Cathy Gorn, Executive Director, National History Day, 0119 Cecil Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

The SHAFR Newsletter

SPONSOR: Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee.

EDITOR: William J. Brinker, Box 5154, Cookeville, TN 38505

Tel. (931) 372-3332; e-mail Wbrinker@TNTECH.edu; FAX (931) 372-6142.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT: Thomas R. Greer.

BACK ISSUES: The *Newsletter* was published annually from 1969 to 1972, and has been published quarterly since 1973. Copies of many back numbers of the *Newsletter* may be obtained from the editorial office for \$2.00 per copy (for members living abroad, the charge is \$3.00).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION: The *Newsletter* solicits the submission of personals, announcements, 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.* Papers and other submissions should be typed and the author's name and full address should be noted. The *Newsletter* accepts and encourages submissions on IBM-formatted 3 1/2" diskettes. A paper submitted in WordPerfect is preferred. A hardcopy of the paper should be included with the diskette. The *Newsletter* goes to the printer on the 1st of March, June, September, and December; all material submitted for publication should arrive at least four weeks prior.

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