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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 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 through 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*; *Diplomatic History*, a journal; and the occasional *Membership Roster and List of Current Research Projects*.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SERIES AND RESEARCH AT THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY¹

by

David Haight

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Department of State's *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* Series, the official published documentary record of United States foreign policy, needs little introduction to most diplomatic historians. The series' importance is suggested by its coverage in numerous articles in newsletters and scholarly journals. Typically, these articles focus on quality and comprehensiveness.² The experiences of scholars and archivists in using volumes in the Series as reference and research tools, however, have been given little published

¹The author wants to thank Jean Hague who, in countless hours of volunteer service at the Eisenhower Library, has checked for publication in *FRUS* hundreds of high level documents in the Library's holdings. He also wants to thank Dr. Harriet Schwar of the Historical Office, Department of State for reading and commenting on a draft of this article.

²See for example, "The On-Going Issue of the *Foreign Relations Series*" by Assistant Secretary of State Sheldon J. Krys, and "*The Foreign Relations Series: Challenge and Response*" by William Slany, Chief Historian, U.S. Department of State in *The Society For Historians of American Foreign Relations Newsletter*, September 1990; Warren Kimball, "Report on the State Department Historical Advisory Committee", *The Society For Historians of American Foreign Relations Newsletter*, September 1991, and again in the June 1992, June 1993 and December 1994 issues and in the August 1996 issue of the *OAH Newsletter*. Adequate documentation of intelligence activities in Guatemala and Iran were among the issues covered in these reports.

attention and little has been written about the impact of this series on research in presidential libraries. I will discuss these experiences from the perspective of an archivist at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas.

When the Library began processing its major national security collections in the mid 1970s, the Department of State's Historical Office simultaneously laid the groundwork for the coverage of the Eisenhower Administration in the Department's *FRUS* Series. From 1974 through 1995 the Historical Office sent approximately 30 historians to the Library, usually in teams of 2 to 4 individuals, to conduct the necessary research. During the initial contacts in 1974 the Library staff agreed to cooperate with the Historical Office by making as much material (classified and unclassified) available as possible under as liberal conditions of access as could be arranged. The staff also provided the one-on-one consultation with the official historians that has traditionally been rendered to other scholars using the Library's facilities.

To begin this research, the Historical Office obtained requisite agency access authorizations in order to see documents classified by the White House, National Security Council and other agencies. It also received the blessings of manuscript committees controlling access to a major body of Dwight Eisenhower's papers and the Papers of John Foster Dulles. Library archivists assisted by reviewing certain files for donor-restricted information and by providing finding aids to guide the researchers through the labyrinths of classified historical treasures. Library staff members also spent scores of man hours copying, listing, wrapping, receipting and shipping packages of classified documents to the Historical Office. Over the years the staff also responded to numerous Historical Office requests for individual document copies or queries regarding the classification status of specific items.

To keep up with the Historical Office's request to see and copy thousands of pages of classified documents, the Eisenhower Library cleared additional staff to assist with these requests. The clearances obtained in part as a result of the workload generated by the *FRUS* Project have been carried over to support the Library's mandatory declassification review program and other declassification activities.³

During their numerous trips to the Library, State Department historians obtained over 75,000 pages of photocopies, with a high percentage being security-classified. These official government researchers conducted their onsite research at the Library thoroughly and enthusiastically. Many of them, however, tended to take the attitude that any documentation worth collecting had to be security-classified (an attitude prevalent among official researchers from other agencies as well). Consequently, Library archivists had to point out those occasional nuggets found in unclassified sources such as, for example, the diary kept by Press Secretary James Hagerty. Because the Historical Office continued to rely heavily upon Department of State records for its compilations, an important part of the onsite research process was to identify the documentation unique to the Library's holdings so that it could be distinguished from documents likely to be found in the State Department's own records.

What has resulted from this research? As of December 1996 sixty-two volumes (76 printed books) covering the years 1952-1960 have appeared, each spanning a 3 year period (1952-54, 1955-57, and 1958-60). The first one in print was *FRUS*

³Report on Research Visits by State Department Historians, prepared in December 1976 by the Library staff, author's files, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas (hereafter DDEL).

1952-54, *Volume III: United Nations Affairs*, published in 1979 and the most recent one to appear, *FRUS 1958-60, Volume III: National Security Policy; Arms Control and Disarmament*, was released in December, 1996. In addition, several compilations of supplementary documents on microfiche, paralleling the printed volumes, have also been published. The fruits of the most recent research by a State Department historian (2 visits to the Library in 1995) are expected to be the eventual production of one or more volumes covering United States Government intelligence concerning such countries as Guatemala and Iran. Thus, the Historical Office's work to publish the diplomatic record of the Eisenhower Administration may not yet be finished.

Format changes have made the recently published volumes for the Eisenhower years more user friendly than were the earlier ones. For example, *Volume III: The United Nations, 1952-54* and most others for the 1952-54 period contain only brief prefaces with no indication of the quantity of information denied publication. Later volumes, beginning with those for the 1955-57 triennium, print much more explanatory prefaces, cite percentages of material withheld, list files and sources consulted and explain research methodology. A feature appearing in some of the last volumes to be printed such as *FRUS 1958-60, Vol. XIX: China*, lists specifically the criteria used in selecting documents for publication.

The later volumes, instead of merely printing ellipses to identify excised portions of documents as was done in the past, now include entries such as "3 sentences, 68 words not declassified" or "6 1/2 lines of source text not declassified" to indicate clearly how much of a paragraph or page is withheld. The later volumes also contain citations, document numbers and page counts to mark the location in the sequence of printed documents of items selected for publication but

denied declassification during the clearance process.⁴ These editorial changes apparently resulted from recommendations made by the State Department's Historical Advisory Committee.

Researchers and archivists using the *FRUS* volumes may question editorial notations and procedures still used in the series. For instance, one terse entry which continues to be used is the notation "not printed". In the earlier volumes its meaning was ambiguous; it could be used when a referenced document was denied declassification, but more likely when one was not printed for editorial reasons. In the more recent volumes, denied documents or portions of documents are clearly identified and the "not printed" entry means exclusion for editorial reasons.

Documents are often not printed in full. A frequently encountered notation is "Here follows discussion of unrelated matters" and in some cases a document is abbreviated with the statement "Here follows further discussion of this subject". Users may in such cases want to see the full text of the document in its archival file location. Unfortunately for the Library, a document may be declassified merely by authority of its publication in *FRUS* only if it has been published in its entirety. Consequently, such editorial abbreviations, though probably necessary to conserve space, may occasionally impede declassification in the field, but as I will note below, the volumes generally expedite the process. Still, the most recently printed volumes are more helpful to archivists and

⁴A typical example is the following: Document No. 275, Paper prepared by the Embassy in Italy, Rome, June 6, 1960 [Source: Department of State, Central Files, 765.00/6-660.] SECRET. 2 pages of source text not declassified. *FRUS 1958-60, Vol VII. Part 2: Western Europe, pp. 598.*

researchers alike because of the descriptive and explanatory features now included.

I will now briefly survey the topics and kinds of documentation which are printed in the *FRUS* Series which records the United States Government's diplomacy in virtually all major international crises during the 1950s. With such broad coverage of high level issues of historical significance, does this publication eliminate or at least greatly minimize the need for researchers to make the long trip to the Eisenhower Library? I can safely say "no" in most cases and will explain why.

Most scholars familiar with the *FRUS* Series realize that the volumes cannot include all documentation on a topic, even materials readily declassified. The editors, constrained by space and printing cost considerations, must carefully select the highest level documentation, the major crises and other events and relationships which reflect the formulation and conduct of United States foreign policy. Historians may disagree with editorial decisions. Certain volumes appear to be more comprehensive than others. Generally speaking, however, if the situations in specific countries were relatively stable and quiet during the period covered by the volumes, such countries likely receive less coverage than do the crisis areas. Cuba during the years 1958-60 when Fidel Castro rose to power, merits one fat volume (*Volume VI*, 1191 pages) while all other American republics are lumped into one book and microfilm supplement for those years. Germany and Berlin, at the center of United States-Soviet diplomacy during the 1950s, are covered in detail but United States relations with the Scandinavian countries are given light treatment. Of course, major crises faced by the Eisenhower Administration in Indochina, the Taiwan Straits, Suez, Lebanon and Berlin

receive extensive coverage as do such issues as the Korean Armistice and Four Power summit diplomacy.

Many national security policy functions are also covered in depth. These include the formulation of overall national security policy (i.e. the Basic National Security Policy papers produced annually by the NSC during the 1950s such as NSC 162/2 and its successors), atomic energy, nuclear testing and arms control, outer space, East-West trade and general foreign trade policy and certain aspects of military defense. On the other hand, psychological warfare and international information, topics of great interest to President Eisenhower and well covered in the Library's holdings, are generally represented only in small sections of certain volumes. Many documents reporting on internal conditions in countries such as the Soviet Union are also not printed and only a small percentage of the large quantity of documentation in the Eisenhower Library relating to continental defense and continuity of government can be printed.

What kinds of documents from the Eisenhower period can be found in the *FRUS* volumes? The detailed National Security Council summaries of discussions (hereafter called SODs for short), reflecting frank discussions and comments on countries and issues by the President and his council members, can usually be found in the *FRUS* volumes. More will be said about these NSC SODs shortly. Other categories of documentation one can expect to find in print include the memoranda of conferences with the President in his office prepared by the White House Staff Secretariat (often called Goodpaster "memcons" at the Library because they were recorded by White House Staff Secretary Andrew Goodpaster or his deputy, John Eisenhower), correspondence exchanged between the President and foreign leaders, communications between the President and his Secretaries of State and

sometimes the Secretaries of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and numbered National Security Council policy papers. Sometimes too, minutes of Cabinet meetings and meetings of the Council on Foreign Economic Policy and other White House boards or committees are printed. Lengthy reports, including major documents such as the well known Killian Report regarding surprise attack are normally printed only in part, with often only the summary of recommendations actually printed and other sections of such reports compressed into brief summaries in editorial notes.⁵

The researcher's task would be much easier if all documents in the Library's holdings which appear in the *FRUS* series

⁵See Document #9, "Report by the Technological Capabilities Panel of the Science Advisory Committee: Meeting the Threat of Surprise Attack", February 1955, as printed in part in *FRUS, 1955-1957, Volume XIX: National Security Policy*, pages 41-56. The complete two volume report totals 190 pages. *FRUS* merely lists titles for Sections 1-3 and 5-13, while printing Sections 4, and Part II - "List of Recommendations". *FRUS* again merely lists titles of sections in Parts III, IV, VI, VII and cites the appendix. Portions of the printed sections were deleted for security reasons. A subsequent report entitled "Comments on the Report to the President by the Technological Capabilities Panel" was given an NSC policy paper number- NSC 5522. NSC 5522, a 121 page report, was declassified in 1995 with a relatively small portion remaining classified. It was not printed but merely mentioned in an editorial note on page 83 of the above cited *FRUS* volume. *FRUS* did print the detailed discussion of the Killian Report and its recommendations at the 157th meeting of the National Security Council on August 4, 1955. For the text of the Killian Report (portions still classified as of 1996) and NSC 5522 see: "Technological Capabilities Panel of the Science Advisory Committee", Box 17, NSC Series, Briefing Notes Subseries, Records of the White House Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and File Folder: "Killian Report", Box 16, Subject Series, Alphabetical Subseries, Records of the White House Staff Secretary, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library (DDEL).

were clearly marked to indicate such publication. Unfortunately, this is not the case. State Department historians conducted research for the volumes early on, while key collections containing the publishable documents were still being processed by the Library staff. Volumes including these documents were often printed years after the collections were processed. Consequently, the Library staff had no way of knowing for certain which items would be printed until the volumes actually appeared.

Well, one might say, why not simply take each volume as it appears and systematically compare it with documents in the Library's collections? Ideally, this is what should be done but the realities of the situation have precluded this systematic approach. A staff consisting of only 8 archivists and technicians, with daily schedules consumed with increasing reference and processing responsibilities, simply has not had the time to do this. Researchers have therefore had to look at documents and check the appropriate volumes to ascertain if the materials are published. This is time consuming but normally fairly easy to do. When a document is classified, however, and the only information a user has about it is an entry on a withdrawal sheet, then the task becomes more difficult and is subject to guesswork.

In dealing with this problem the Library staff has integrated the *FRUS* volumes as working tools into the Library's mandatory and systematic declassification review programs. When the staff receives a researcher initiated mandatory review request, it is standard procedure to automatically consult the appropriate volumes when processing the request. When requested documents are found in the published volumes, they are declassified and stamped, citing the appropriate *FRUS* volume and page location as authority. Requestors are notified of the publication of such items. Each

mandatory review request is also subjected to the application of systematic review guidelines when possible. In applying the guidelines, the staff frequently consults *FRUS* volumes. Although a document may not be printed in full or even found in *FRUS*, related printed documents may contain enough similar information to enable the staff to declassify the items, citing the *FRUS* series plus pertinent agency guidelines. These volumes have also proven to be invaluable tools in the declassification review process by providing the titles of National Intelligence Estimates or other classified documents so that materials need not be withheld merely because of references to such titles.

The availability of highly competent volunteer assistance at the Eisenhower Library within the last few years enabled the staff to develop another systematic process for identifying published items found in selected files. Recognizing that the collection of presidential papers popularly known at the Library as the Ann Whitman File contains much of the high level and unique documentation sought for the *FRUS* series as well as by other researchers, the staff devised a pilot project centering on the NSC Series of the Whitman File.

This NSC Series contains over 300 detailed summaries of National Security Council discussions (the SODs mentioned above), averaging 15 to 20 pages per meeting and sometimes more. Almost all scholars conducting research at the Eisenhower Library on foreign and defense policies examine these SODs. These summaries, not known to exist in any official agency records, quickly caught the eyes of the State Department historians when they began their onsite research at the Library years ago. The Historical Office purchased copies of the entire series in its classified form. Now, an examination of published volumes finds numerous portions of the summaries covering Korea, Indochina, Suez, Berlin, Basic

National Security Policy and many other aspects of United States foreign policy. Since a typical NSC summary of discussion may cover a half dozen or more topics, portions of a single SOD may appear in several volumes. While a sizeable portion of this NSC Series is printed, significant segments are not. How can researchers readily determine which portions are printed and where, and which are not, without spending much time checking volumes? This takes us back to the volunteer's willing work.

To assist researchers in identifying published and unpublished segments, a volunteer, working a few hours each week, checked the summary of each NSC discussion, beginning with the 131st meeting of February 11, 1953 (no SODs have been found for the 129th and 130th meetings held on January 29, and February 4, 1953, respectively) and continuing through the last recorded meeting, the 474th meeting of January 11, 1961. As she proceeded through the series, she checked each SOD against appropriate *FRUS* volumes and, as needed, consulted with the archives staff. The volunteer then prepared a status sheet for each meeting with entries identified by agenda numbers and headings (i.e. 1. "Significant World Developments Affecting the National Security"[briefing by the Director of Central Intelligence], 2. "The Situation in Indochina", etc.) Beside each agenda entry listed on the sheet is recorded the citation of the *FRUS* volume in which that agenda item appears and annotations - "DF" for "Declassified in Full", "DP" for "Declassified in Part", "DNF" for completely withheld from *FRUS*, and "NF" for "Not Found". Declassified entries which are unpublished are identified as "DF/NF" or if declassified in part, "DP/NF".

A researcher using this NSC Series can now check status sheets inserted in each folder (one folder per NSC meeting) and in a brief glance tell which portions are published in

FRUS and which are not. Scholars, by consulting the sheets, save time and can concentrate on examining those items identified as "Not Found", knowing that these portions offer unpublished information. Those agenda items identified as "DP" for "Declassified in Part", whether printed or not, require further checking because in some cases, previously withheld material has since been declassified. Meanwhile, staff archivists using the volumes for reference and declassification purposes can also readily ascertain which agenda items are printed and which are not. This volunteer identification project could not be completed for the NSC Series until Volume III of *FRUS 1958-60* arrived in December, 1996. Prior to that, researchers had little choice but to consult the original documents for topics expected to be covered in that volume.

While conducting research for this article, I examined a run of 21 SODs for the period February to June 1953 and selected SODs for other periods. By using the status sheets prepared by the volunteer, I readily identified numerous portions of these documents which have been declassified in full or in part but not printed, presumably for editorial reasons. A further examination of the unpublished declassified segments found numerous bits of information withheld from *FRUS* which have been recently declassified. Unpublished but declassified segments include: several DCI (Director of Central Intelligence) briefings of the NSC on world developments relating to national security, some early discussions of basic national security policy merely summarized and not printed and many other widely scattered items of substance varying in length from a sentence fragment to several paragraphs on such topics as the Soviet peace offensive in the spring of 1953, internal security matters, Korea, Indochina, the Middle East, and significant portions of discussions on Eastern Europe.

For example, let's take a look at the Summary of the 150th meeting of the National Security Council held on June 18, 1953. During this meeting the President and the Council discussed the Korean situation and in particular, the difficulty in dealing with Korean President Syngman Rhee. President Eisenhower's comments at one point are recorded as follows:

The President said that he too was concerned, and that in certain contingencies perhaps the only quick way to end the danger was the *coup d'etat*. Certainly, he added, this course of action deserved consideration. [portion still classified]...The President continued on to say that of course we ourselves "don't actually do it; we merely assure immediate recognition to those in Korea who would bring the thing off."⁶

The status sheet inserted in the file folder for the 150th meeting of the NSC indicates that Agenda Item 2, "President Rhee's Release of North Korean Prisoners of War" was printed as a "DP"(declassified in part) document in *FRUS 1952-54 Volume XV: Korea*. The material quoted above was declassified in early 1996, several years after being denied publication in this volume. A researcher glancing at the status sheet could not necessarily tell that so he/she would still need to check this volume against the partially declassified SOD, as would be the case for other "DP" items. A scholar examining this same SOD and the status sheet would also notice that Agenda Item #3 "The Riots in East Germany and Czechoslovakia" is printed in part (DP) in *FRUS 1952-54*

⁶Summary of 150th Meeting of the National Security Council, June 18, 1953, File Folder: "150th Meeting of the National Security Council", Box 4, NSC Series, Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File).

Volume VII: Germany and Austria. Thus the sheet will cite the appropriate volume for a comparison with the document. Upon making the comparison, a researcher at the Library will find that the entire Agenda discussion was declassified in early 1996 and that more than one full page of frank discussion of what to do about unrest in Eastern Europe, denied publication in *FRUS* is now available for research at the Eisenhower Library.⁷

As the above cited material suggests, there are numerous declassified portions of the National Security Council summaries of discussion that remain unpublished. Because these are often brief and scattered, researchers must persevere in their sleuth work, using the appropriate *FRUS* volumes and the status sheets to track down these bits of information.

Similar identification work has been done in other series in Dwight Eisenhower's Papers and in the series of NSC Policy Papers found in the Records of the Special Assistant For National Security Affairs. Recently, our volunteer covered the country files found in the Ann Whitman File and in the Records of the White House Staff Secretary. Techniques for identifying published items vary somewhat from series to series with entries on withdrawal sheets normally annotated to supplement or in some instances replace the status sheets listing documents and their publication status. In some cases involving printed unclassified documents not listed on withdrawal sheets, cover sheets indicating the appropriate volumes are attached.

Occasionally, documents are found during this ongoing identification work which, although declassified for many

⁷Agenda Item 3. "The Riots in East Germany and Czechoslovakia", *Ibid*.

years, were denied in part or in full from *FRUS*. Such differences between published and unpublished versions of individual documents probably are an inevitable result of differences in applying reviewing criteria by human beings. Other differences between the published record and the unpublished documents are now showing up more frequently in the Library's holdings because of recent declassification trends. During the last few years many changes have occurred in Europe, the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world. In addition, President Clinton signed a new executive order on declassification which not only is worded with an emphasis on declassification but is also being implemented, at least for the time being in certain agencies, fairly liberally. We are now seeing at the Eisenhower Library many documents submitted for mandatory review, often for the second or third time, and sometimes appealed, coming back with release of much previously denied information.

Some of the documentation now being declassified consists of candid comments about world leaders or relationships with allies while other information reflects intelligence activities previously not acknowledged, at least through the declassification process, and documents originated by certain foreign governments, especially the United Kingdom. In many cases, as illustrated by the summaries of NSC discussions cited above, the released information may consist of no more than a line or two and yet may be revealing as to US policies or attitudes toward other nations and leaders.

In addition to the NSC discussions, several previously denied or heavily sanitized Memoranda of Conferences with the President have been released recently. These cover such issues as nuclear testing, US-UK relations, US relations with France and Charles de Gaulle, policy and contingencies involving Berlin, US Government satellite reconnaissance

(Project CORONA), overflights and other intelligence gathering activities. In a May 2, 1959 meeting with Secretary of State Christian Herter, President Eisenhower discussed Western European security, Germany, France, Charles de Gaulle, US-UK relations and ambassadorial appointments. During this wide ranging discussion, Eisenhower and Herter commented frankly on de Gaulle's use of blackmail against the United States, and remarked that the United States had played "fast and loose" on agreements with the British while commenting on British personalities. While parts of this memorandum were printed, other portions were not included for editorial purposes and small segments were denied publication in *FRUS*. This document was declassified in full in July, 1996.⁸

This article merely scratches the surface in covering declassification trends but hopefully it conveys the message that there is much unpublished information in the Eisenhower Library's holdings relating to United States foreign relations and national security. Some of this is mixed within the texts of partially published documents so much searching and digging is needed. Users wanting to track down these scattered nuggets of information can do so by first of all becoming quite familiar with the *FRUS* volumes, remembering that the volume formats changed as the series progressed through the Eisenhower years. When planning a trip to the Library researchers are urged to check the reports on recent declassification actions printed in the National Archives' publication *On The Record*. Upon arriving at the Library,

⁸Memorandum of Conference with the President and Secretary Herter, May 2, 1959, 11:00 a.m. at Gettysburg, prepared by Major John Eisenhower. File folder: "Staff Notes May 1959 (3)", Box 41, DDE Diary Series, Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman file), DDEL. See *FRUS 1958-60 Vol. VII, Part II: Western Europe, pp. 203-207*.

researchers can then use the status sheets and annotations inserted within selected series while also consulting with the Library's staff.

The production of the *FRUS* volumes covering the Eisenhower Administration has been a dynamic process benefiting the Historical Office, the Eisenhower Library, experienced scholars and beginning students alike. Research at the Library enabled the State Department to acquire and print types of documentation not found in the Department's own records. The State Department's Historical Office and the Eisenhower Library developed a long term cooperative relationship which has been good for both institutions. This cooperative endeavor, begun in 1974, facilitated the publication of over 60 high quality compilations of documents which are distributed to universities and other research centers throughout the United States and in many other countries. The *FRUS* volumes provide scholars with an essential printed source for studying the history of the Cold War and give archivists an important reference and declassification tool. For its part the Eisenhower Library, in this period of shrinking staffs and budgets, has used a volunteer, working with the *FRUS* volumes, to assist in its mission of making the complete record of Dwight D. Eisenhower more available to the public.

It is not clear that the Historical Office plans to produce supplementary volumes containing previously denied information with one probable exception. There are indications, based on the 1995 visits to the Library by a *FRUS* historian that one or more volumes devoted to the role of intelligence during the Eisenhower Administration will be forthcoming. Consequently, the Library staff may expect to continue to assist the Historical Office in finding pertinent documentation needed to produce volumes meeting the high standards set by the Historical Advisory Committee.

Archivists at the Eisenhower Library and other other libraries as well should strive to learn more about the *FRUS* Series, how to use it effectively and to become aware of what is printed and what is omitted. Equipped with this knowledge, archivists can then assist scholars in maximizing use of the *FRUS* volumes, so that their valuable research time can be used more efficiently.

OBITUARY

Fred Harvey Harrington, a pioneer in the study of U.S.-Asia relations, a gifted and influential teacher, and former President of the University of Wisconsin, died in Madison, Wisconsin on April 8, 1995. His wife, Nancy, and a son, Harvey, predeceased him. He is survived by four daughters and eight grandchildren.

Born in Watertown, New York on June 24, 1912, Harrington received his BA with Honors in 1933 from Cornell University. He had intended to enter the Foreign Service, but Professor Arthur Whitaker persuaded him to become a historian. Harrington consequently worked with Henry Steele Commager at New York University from 1934-1937. His research resulted in articles on the anti-imperialistic movement of 1898-1900 that reshaped our views of that historic group, and also resulted in a life-long interest in nineteenth-century boxing — which, Harrington convinced anyone who would listen, was unsurpassed for insights into ethnicity and the politics and culture of the new American cities.

He became an instructor at Madison in 1937, then moved to the University of Arkansas where he was professor and chair

of the department of Political Science and History. In 1944, he returned to Wisconsin where he chaired the department from 1952-1955. Informed observers agreed that well before and after those years, Harrington was the central political force around which the rapidly growing department revolved. Part of that force came from his extraordinary ability to place the department's MA and Ph.D. students in good jobs. The "Harrington treatment," or "the Wisconsin Phalanx," as his placement technique became known, was legendary at historical conventions.

His power also emerged from his political skills inside the university and with the state legislature. After serving in several university vice-presidential positions between 1958 and 1962, he assumed the presidency in 1962. (With his eyes on that prize in 1957, Harrington brought his best-known graduate student, William Appleman Williams, from the University of Oregon to teach the department's U.S. foreign relations courses.) As president, Harrington exhibited his ardent faith in the Wisconsin Progressive tradition and the land-grant university's mission by creating the present superb state-wide system. He also advised President Lyndon B. Johnson and his cabinet on higher-education issues. Out of this work came *The Future of Adult Education: New Responsibilities for Colleges and Universities* in 1977. Harrington resigned in 1970 amid campus anti-war protests and demands from state politicians that he use any necessary force against the protesters — demands he rejected.

Harrington thus taught graduate students "less than a dozen years, perhaps a third as long as [Thomas A.] Bailey and [Samuel Flag] Bemis," as he recalled. Those students nevertheless influenced the profession after the 1950s, and did so from a number of perspectives, although most emphasized the role of economics. There was no monolithic "Wisconsin

School.” Harrington allowed students to follow their own interests and interpretations, as long as they could stand up to the grilling in his seminar.

Much in the mode of Socrates, Harrington taught his graduate students how to think rather than what to think. His firm but velvet-gloved hand promoted an atmosphere of irony, paradox, dialectical logic, mocking humor, feigned ignorance, in an almost sacred respect for empirical evidence — all supported by his awesome, bibliographical knowledge. Focused on the manner in which premises bent evidence to produce their own conclusions, Harrington demanded a systematic, rigorous examination of underlying premises and a healthy skepticism about confident conclusions. That inquiry, he insisted, had to begin with a self-examination of the historian’s own premises. In his hands, Wisconsin School “revisionism” was less a dogma than a critical way of thinking — about historiography, the profession, historical actors, and one’s self. A tough but forgiving critic, Harrington drove home the point by being toughest on himself.

While tolerant of diversity, Harrington was himself an unreconstructed Beardian. So too, as he pointed out, were many colleagues at Wisconsin, such as Merle Curti, William Best Hesseltine, Merrill Jensen, and Howard K. Beale. That distinctive quality, both of Harrington and the department as a whole, required Wisconsin students to consider materialist hypotheses in their work, even if they came to reject them. It also demanded that they examine the possible connection between domestic forces and foreign policy, especially the input of non-governmental actors like business interests, labor unions, church groups, and social movements. Disdainful of “court” history, Harrington was, in Peter Novick’s words, “the only major diplomatic historian” of his generation to teach from the so-called “progressive” tradition.

His interests in the nineteenth-century led to several books: *Fighting Politician: Major General N.P. Banks* (1948), which is important for political and diplomatic as well as military history; and *Hanging Judge* (1951). His major contribution to the field was work on U.S.-Korean relations, notably *God, Mammon and the Japanese: Dr. Horace N. Allen and Korean-American Relations, 1883-1905* (1944), and a series of articles published on those relations when he returned to Madison after heading the Ford Foundation in India between 1970 and 1977. Tyler Dennet called *God, Mammon* "an indispensable book." Harrington was Vilas Research Professor of History until his retirement in 1982. In 1993, his graduate students presented him with a festschrift, *Behind the Throne* - a title that described both the post-1898 policymakers analyzed in the book and Harrington's behind-the-scenes power in the historical profession and, indeed, in American Higher education.

Harrington was both a great man and a good man. He was a great man because he understood the realities of power, both as a scholar who studied it and as an administrator who wielded a great deal of it. He was a good man who understood that power was only as good as the purposes for which it was used; and that even power for good purposes was corrupting unless it was also publicly accountable. Such concerns were evident in the 1970s during his work for the Ford Foundation in India and his promotion of democracy in that nation he loved so dearly. They were evident in the 1980s and 1990s when he continued to defend the cause of radical, historical scholarship, even in a political era when such radicalism was increasingly denigrated by others. And they were evident in his life-long concern about the abuse of presidential war powers.

In recent years, Harrington had been beset by his own health problems and by the death of his only son, Harvey, and his beloved wife, Nancy. Buoyed by his four remarkable daughters, however, he remained active in departmental and university affairs, both in the Emeritus teaching program for freshmen and in the Harvey Goldberg Center for the Study of Contemporary History. Re-energized in his own writing, he also became active once more as a public lecturer. Having spoken in Madison about the Sterling Hall bombing of 1970, he was due to address the 25th commemoration of the Kent State killings when death ended the remarkable work of one of the intellectual and educational giants of our time.

Walter LaFeber

Thomas J. McCormick

ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Recent Openings
Jimmy Carter Library**

On March 31, 1997, the Carter Library opened for research the Papers of Jimmy Carter, White House Staff Office Files of the National Security Adviser (30 cubic feet added to the 201 cubic feet previously available upon request; file totals about 750 total feet). The most recent opening provides researchers a folder title list of the files of the Far East specialists on the National Security Adviser's staff. Series represent the files of Michael Oksenberg and Roger Sullivan, who worked primarily on China, and Michael Armacost and Nicholas Platt, whose responsibility was the rest of East Asia.

The folder title list for approximately thirty percent of the file of National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and his staff has been made available to researchers so that they may request the processing of folders of interest. Carter Library staff will then open what can be opened from these folders and submit the security-classified documents for mandatory declassification review. Due to high demand, lengthy delays may be expected in the processing of folders requested.

Materials Available

Larry N. George (California State - Long Beach) recently returned from spending the year in Madrid researching the Spanish American War of 1898. He has a dozen or so recent books and several thousand pages of photocopied materials that he would be willing to share with SHAFR members or other interested historians. With the approaching centenary,

there may be interest developing in the topic. He can be reached at Tel: (310) 985-5289; e-mail: lgeorge@csulb.edu; or at Dept. of Political Science, California State U., Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840.

New JCS Publications on the Web

Several Joint History Office publications are now available on the US Department of Defense Joint Doctrine home page: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. Click on Joint Electronic Library and then History Publications. The following publications are on the site: *The Chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff*, *The Development of the Base Force*, *The History of the Unified Command Plan*, and *Operation JUST CAUSE*.

Call for Papers

June 4 - June 5, 1998

World War II: A Dual Perspective

60th Anniversary 1938-1998 — Preliminaries

50th Anniversary 1948-1998 — Aftermath

Siena College is continuing its sponsorship of an annual, international, multidisciplinary conference on the Anniversary of World War II — but now on two levels. The foci for 1998 will be 1938. World War II — Beginnings, papers on Fascism and Naziism, Spain, Austria, Munich, Literature, Art, Film, Women's Studies and Jewish Studies dealing with the era. Obviously, papers on the Sino-Japanese War remain highly appropriate. In the second focus, World War II — The Aftermath, 1948, papers dealing with the Holocaust, displaced persons, War Crimes Trials, Literary and Cinematic studies of the war, veterans affairs, the G.I. Bill and economic

reconversion, as well as papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years and the origins of the Cold War will be welcome. In either focus, art, music, women's and minorities studies will be of interest. Other topics of relevance are also welcome. Send a brief (1-3 pg) outline or abstract of the proposal with some sense of sources, archive materials, etc., consulted and a recent c.v. or brief current biographical sketch.

Inquiries from those wishing to Chair and/or Comment are also invited. Deadline for submissions: December 1, 1997

Contact: Professor Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462

TEL (518) 783-2512 FAX (518) 786-5052

Wilson Fellowships

Located in the heart of Washington D.C., the Center awards approximately 35 residential fellowships each year for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. Fellows are provided offices, access to the library of Congress, computers or manuscript typing services, and research assistants. The Center publishes selected works written at the Center through the Woodrow Wilson Center Press. Fellowships are normally for an academic year. In determining stipends, the Center follows the principle of no gain/no loss in terms of a Fellow's previous year's salary. However, in no case can the Center's stipend exceed \$62,000 and the average yearly stipend is \$43,000. In addition, the Center provides travel expenses and

75% of health insurance premiums for Fellows and their immediate dependents.

The application deadline is October 1, 1997. For application materials write to: Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive S.W., SI MRC 022, Washington, DC 20560.

Tel: (202) 357-2841; E-mail: WCFELLOWS@SIVM.SI.EDU;

Fax: (202) 357-4439.

Diplomatic Studies Program 1997 Newsletter

The third issue of the Diplomatic Studies Programme Newsletter is out. The DSP is an independent multinational research programme. It facilitates networking and promotes as world-wide exchange of ideas between academics, trainees and practitioners. It is an inter-disciplinary field, restricted to no particular methodology, period or perspective, though many diplomatists focus on the twentieth century. Those who are interested in a free copy of this 28-page bulletin can obtain by writing Jan Melissen, Center for the Study of Diplomacy, Attenborough Building, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, United Kingdom.

E-mail JM33@leicester.ac.uk

Fax: 00-44-116-252-5082

Call for Papers

The Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction will hold its second biennial meeting at the Henry Huntington Library in San Marino, California, April 3 & 4, 1998. The Forum is concerned with the expansion of Europe and the world-wide response to that expansion, from its beginnings in

the 14th century to the middle of the 19th century. It seeks participation by scholars in all areas of the field and encourages submissions from individuals with an interdisciplinary focus. Both individual and group proposals are welcomed; proposals for round-table discussions will also be considered. Past panels have addressed questions relating to the role of the military in the governance of empire, transnational commerce, race, gender, and the emergence of colonial identity. Proposals for individual papers and entire sessions, including both a 250-word abstract for each paper and a *curriculum vitae* for each participant must reach the Forum by October 15, 1997. Inquiries and proposals should be addressed, after July 1, to Professor David Hancock, Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge MA 01238. Tel: 617-495-3591; Fax: 617-496-2111; E-mail: hancockd@umich.edu.

New Interdisciplinary Journal

Michigan State University Press announces the publication of a new academic journal. *Rhetoric & Public Affairs* is an interdisciplinary journal devoted to the history, theory, and criticism of public discourse. Traditional areas of rhetorical investigation include executive leadership, diplomacy, political campaigns, judicial and legislative deliberations, and public policy debate. Critical, analytical, or interpretive essays that examine particular instances of symbolic inducement in any historical period are welcome. Of special interest are manuscripts that explore the nexus of rhetoric, politics, and ethics — the worlds of persuasion, power, and social values as they meet in the crucible of public debate and deliberation. The inaugural issue will appear in March 1998. *Rhetoric & Public Affairs* is accepting manuscripts for editorial review.

Send four copies to the editor: Martin Medhurst, Dept. of Speech Communication, Texas A&M, College Station, TX 77843. The book review editor is: David Henry, Department of Speech Communication, California Polytechnic State U., San Luis Obispo. CA 93407.

Rhetoric & Public Affairs will be published quarterly. Manuscripts accepted must conform to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th ed. Inquires concerning subscriptions should be directed to: Journals Editor, Michigan State University Press, 1405 S. Harrison Road, #25 Manly Miles Bldg, East Lansing, MI 48823-5202.

Student Symposium on International Relations

In collaboration with the Free University Brussels (VUB), especially the Centre for Peace and Security Studies, the Institute for Conflict Resolution Studies (Washington, DC) announces the first Annual Student Symposium on International Relations to be held at the VUB, Brussels, Belgium from July 26 to August 14, 1997. The symposium presents an integrated course of study that focuses on the various mechanisms for handling international affairs conflict and examines the role of political processes in the management and resolution of crisis and conflict.

A separate presentation, which includes lectures at the international War Crimes Tribunal and the World Court in The Hague focuses on the role of international law as a credible mechanism of dispute resolution and post-conflict reconciliation. As part of the course the Institute of World Affairs will present a four day seminar on conflict resolution that includes three distinct case studies and one overall

simulation. In addition, a series of international treaties will be studied during the course of the symposium that focus on Europe, the Middle East, and the Developing World.

Students are responsible for mastering the theoretical basis of the emerging discipline of conflict resolution and of being able to apply those concepts to current international disputes. Those students seeking credit will be required to write an essay and to administer a test. The course of study includes 96 hours of classroom work and numerous field trips — to the European Parliament, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Centre for European Studies (at the University of Limburg/Maastricht) and the World Court. For information contact: ICSR; 2001 S. Street, NW, Suite 740; Washington DC 20009. TEL: 202-483-2063; FAX: 202-483-9314; E-MAIL: icrs@vi.org

Vietnam and International Politics

The LBJ Library is hosting a symposium on “the Vietnam War: International Perspectives” October 17-19, 1997. There is no registration fee, but those wishing to attend must register in advance so that the organizers may make arrangements for the reception, coffees, and luncheons. For information contact: Ted Gittinger, LBJ Library, 2310 Red River, Austin, TX 78705-5702 TEL: 512-916- 5137 ext. 265; FAX: 512-916-5171; E-MAIL: tedg@redbud.lbjlib.utexas.edu

Telecommunications History

The Assoc. for Research in Telecommunications History announces the 5th International Symposium in Telecommunications History to be held at the Military

Communications & Electronics Museum, Kingston, Ontario, September 26-27, 1997. For information contact: Russell A. Pizer, 305 Cooper Road, North Babylon NY 11703-4430; FAX: 516-422-2314.

Publication/Editing Error

Note to the general readership with special concern for anyone who files and, even worse, binds copies of the *Newsletter*. It is with regret that I make the following announcement.

Due to an error the last three issues of the *SHAFR Newsletter* carry incorrect volume numbers. The June 1996 issue was correct, i.e. Volume 27, No. 2. The September 1996 issue *should* read Volume 27, No. 3; the December 1996 issue *should* read Volume 27, No. 4; and the March issue *should* read Volume 28, No. 1.

CALENDAR

1997

August 1	Deadline, materials for the September <i>Newsletter</i> .
November 1	Deadline, materials for December <i>Newsletter</i> .
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.
November 15	Deadline for Myrna F. Bernath research fellowship proposals.
<i>1998</i>	
January 1	Membership fees in all categories are due, payable at Blackwell Publishers, 350 Main St., Malden MA 02148.
January 2-5	The 112th annual meeting of the AHA will take place in Seattle.
January 15	Deadline for the Bernath Article Award.
February 1	Submissions due for Warren Kuehl Award, deadline for the Bernath Book Award, deadline for March <i>Newsletter</i> , and deadline for Ferrell Book Prize.
February 15	Deadline for the Bernath lecture prize.
March 1	Deadline for Graebner Prize nominations.
April 1	Applications for the W. Stull Holt dissertation fellowship are due.
April 2-5	The 91st meeting of the OAH will take place in Indianapolis.
May 1	Deadline, materials for the June <i>Newsletter</i> .
June	SHAFR's 23rd annual conference will meet at the University of Maryland.

Future OAH meetings will be in Toronto (Sheraton Centre) in 1999 and in St. Louis (Adam's Mark) March 30-April 2, 2000.

Future AHA meeting will be in Washington, D.C., Jan. 7-10, 1999 and Chicago, Jan. 6-9, 2000.

PERSONALS

William Allison will join the Department of History and Political Science at St. Francis College as chair in August, 1997.

Laura Belmonte (Oklahoma State), Deborah Kisatsky (University of Connecticut), Thomas Schoettli (Ohio University), Rowland m. Brucken (Ohio State), Richard E. Clinton, Jr. (Ohio University), Michael Ruhl (Ohio University), and Kelly Woestman (Pittsburg, KS) have all received research grants from the Harry S. Truman Library Institute.

Nathan Citino (Ohio State) has been awarded a travel grant by the Eisenhower Foundation.

Roger Dingman (USC), was named distinguished visiting lecturer by the Japan Defence Agency in Tokyo and delivered a series of three lectures at its Military History Center, March 11-13. Their subject was "Agents of Change: Innovation and Adaptation in America's Asian Wars."

Alexander George (emeritus — Stanford) has received the National Academy of Sciences Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Claudio Gonzalez-Chiaramonte (SUNY Stony Brook) and Galen Roger Perras (Canadian Dept. of National Defence) have received Hoover Presidential Library grants.

Howard Jones (Alabama) reports that he and his wife, Mary Ann, recently returned from a visit to Hollywood where they met Steven Spielberg, Debbie Allen, and others involved in

the making of the movie "Amistad" to be released in December 1997. They watched the shooting of several scenes. Jones' book, *Mutiny on the Amistad: the Saga of a Slave Revolt and Its Impact on American Abolition, Law, and Diplomacy* (Oxford, 1987) provides much of the basis of the movie. A new edition is scheduled for publication in tandem with the movie.

PUBLICATIONS

William Allison (Bowling Green), *American Diplomats in Russia: Case Studies in Orphan Diplomacy, 1916-1919*. Westport: Praeger, 1997. ISBN 0-275-958639.

James A. Bill (William and Mary), *George Ball: Behind the Scenes in U.S. Foreign Policy*. Yale University Press, 1997. ISBN 0-300-06969-3, \$30.00.

Scott L. Bills (Stephen F. Austin) and E. Timothy Smith (Barry), *The Romance of History: Essays in Honor of Lawrence S. Kaplan*, Kent State University Press, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-87338-563-2, \$35.00.

Buzzanco, Robert (Houston), *Masters of War: Military Dissent and Politics in the Vietnam Era*, Cambridge University Press, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-521-48046-0, \$29.95; paper: ISBN 0-521-59940-7, \$17.95.

Gordon H. Chang (Stanford) ed., *Morning Glory, Evening Shadow: Yamato Ichihashi and His Internment Writings, 1942-1945*. Stanford U. Press. 1977. ISBN 0-8047-2733-3, \$45.00.

Jost Dülffer (Universität zu Köln), Martin Kröger, and Rolf-Harald Wippich, *Vermiedene Kriege: Deeskalation von Konflikten der Grossmächte zwischen Krimkrieg and Erstem Weltkrieg, 1865-1914* (Wars Averted: Deescalation of Conflicts of the Great Powers between the Crimean War and the First World War, 1865-1914 [my translation, editor]). R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München. 1997. ISBN 3-486-56276-2.

John Dumbrell (Keele), *American Foreign Policy: Carter to Clinton*, Macmillan, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-333-61093-8 £42.50; paper: ISBN 0-333-61094-6, £13.50

Jussi M. Hanhimaki (London School of Economics), *Containing Coexistence: America, Russia, and the "Finnish Solution," 1945-1956*. Kent State U. Press, 1997. ISBN 0-87338-558-6, \$39.00.

-----, *Scandinavia and the United States: An Insecure Friendship*. Twayne, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-8057-7935-3, \$28.95.

Chen Jian (Southern Illinois), *China's Road to the Korean War: The Making of the Sino-American Confrontation*. Columbia, 1996. New in paper: ISBN 0-231-10025-6, \$17.50.

Howard Jones (Alabama) and Donald A. Rakestraw, *Prologue to Manifest Destiny: Anglo-American Relations in the 1840's*. Scholarly Resources Books, 1997. ISBN 0-8420-2498-0, \$18.95.

Howard Jones, *Union in Peril: The Crisis over British Intervention in the Civil War*. Nebraska, 1997. New in paper; ISBN 0-8032-7597-8, \$15.95.

-----, *"A New Kind of War": America's Global Strategy and the Truman Doctrine in Greece* Oxford, 1997. New in paper: ISBN 0-19-511385-3, \$18.95.

Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones (Edinburgh), ed., with Christopher Andrews (Cambridge), *Eternal Vigilance? 50 Years of the CIA*. Frank Cass, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-7146-4807-8, \$39.50; paper: ISBN 0-7146-4360-2, \$19.50.

Lester D. Langley (Georgia), *The Americas in the Age of Revolution, 1750-1850*, Yale University Press, 1996. ISBN 0-300-06613-9, \$35.00.

Kyle Longley (Arizona State), *The Sparrow and the Hawk: Costa Rica and the United States During the Rise of Jose Figueres*, University of Alabama Press, 1997. ISBN 0-8173-0831-8, \$29.95.

Allan R. Millett (Ohio State) and Williamson Murray, eds., *Military Innovation in the Interwar Period*. Cambridge University Press, 1996. ISBN 55241-9, \$64.95.

Joseph M. Siracusa and Yeong-Han Cheong (both of the University of Queensland), *America's Australia: Australia's America: A Guide to Issues and References*. Regina Books, 1997. Paper: ISBN 0-941690-74-1, \$12.95.

Milton W. Meyer (emeritus — California State - Los Angeles), *Asia: A Concise History*. Rowman & Littlefield, 1997. Cloth: ISBN 0-8476-8068-1, \$75.00; paper: ISBN 0-8476-8063-0, \$29.95.

William Earl Weeks (San Diego State), *Building the Continental Empire: American Expansion from the Revolution*

to the Civil War. Ivan R. Dee, 1996. ISBN 1-56663-135-1, \$22.50.

Mark J. White (University of St. Andrews), *Missiles in Cuba: Kennedy, Khrushchev, Castro and the 1962 Crisis*. Ivan R. Dee, 1997. ISBN 1-56663-155-6, \$22.50.

Young, John (University of Leicester), *Winston Churchill's Last Campaign: Britain and Russia 1951-1955*, Oxford University Press, 1996. ISBN 0-19-820367-5, \$75.00.

Maochun Yu (Naval Academy), *OSS in China: Prelude to Cold War*, Yale University Press, 1997. ISBN 0-300-06698-8, \$35.00.

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 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.

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 and should be sent to: Carolyn Eisenberg, History, Hofstra University, Hempstead NY 11550.

Books may be sent at any time during 1997, but should not arrive later than February 1, 1998.

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 1996 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 Spring, 1998.

RECENT WINNERS:

1992 Thomas Schwartz

1993 Elizabeth Cobbs

1994 Tim Borstelmann

1995 James Hershberg

Reinhold Wagnleitner

1996 Robert Buzzanco

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. Prize-winners normally deliver their 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 award is \$500, with publication of the lecture in *Diplomatic History*.

ELIGIBILITY: The prize is open to any person under forty-one years of age whose scholarly achievements represent excellence in teaching and research. Nominations

may be made by any member of SHAFR or any other member of any established history, political science, or journalism department or organization.

PROCEDURES: Nominations, in the form of a short letter and *curriculum vita*, should be sent directly to the Chair of the Bernath Lecture Committee. The nominating letter requires evidence of excellence in teaching and research and must reach the Committee no later than 15 February 1998. The Chairperson of the Committee is: Robert Messer, History, University of Illinois, Chicago IL 60680.

RECENT WINNERS:

1992 H.W. Brands
1993 Larry Berman
1994 Diane Kunz

1995 Thomas Schwartz
1996 Douglas Brinkley
1997 Elizabeth Cobbs

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 1997. 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, 1998. Three (3) copies of the article shall be submitted to the chairperson of the committee: Nick Cullather, History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. The award is given at the SHAFR luncheon held in conjunction with the OAH annual meeting.

RECENT WINNERS:

1992 Marc Gallicchio
1993 Daniel P. O'C. Greene
1994 Frederick Logevall

1995 Heike Bungert
1996 David Fitzsimons
1997 Robert Vitalis

The Stuart L. Bernath Dissertation Grant

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

Requirements are as follows:

1. The dissertation must deal with some aspect of United States foreign relations.
2. Awards are given to help defray costs for dissertation research.
3. Applicants must have satisfactorily completed all other requirements for the doctoral degree.
4. Applications must include:
 - (a) a one-page curriculum vitae of the applicant and a dissertation prospectus;
 - (b) a paragraph regarding the sources to be consulted and their value to the study;
 - (c) an explanation of why the money is needed and how, specifically, it will be used; and
 - (d) 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).

Applications should be sent to: Bill Miscamble, CSC, History, Notre Dame, South Bend, IN 46556. The deadline is November 1, 1997.

RECENT WINNERS:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1992 Shannon Smith | 1995 Amy L.S. Staples |
| 1993 R. Tyler Priest | Christian Ostermann |
| Christian Ostermann | 1996 David Fitzsimons |
| 1994 Delia Pergande | |

The Myrna F. Bernath Book Prize

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 1996 and 1997 will be considered

in 1997. Submission deadline is December 1, 1997. Five copies of each book (or page proofs) must accompany a letter of application. Contact: Anders Stephanson, History Department, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

1991 Diane Kunz and Betty Unterberger

1996 Nancy B. Tucker

The Myrna F. Bernath Research Fellowship

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: Carolyn Eisenberg, Department of History, Hofstra University, Hempstead NY 11550. Submission deadline is November 15, 1998.

RECENT WINNERS:

1992 Shannon Smith

1994 Regina Gramer

Jacklyn Stanke

Christine Skwiot

1997 Deborah Kisatsky

Mary Elise Savotte

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 1997, 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, 1998 to: David S. Foglesong, Visiting Scholar, Hoover Tower, Tenth Floor, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6010.

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.

RECENT WINNERS:

1990 Katherine A.S. Siegel

1991 Kyle Longley

1992 Robert Brigham

1993 Darlene Rivas

1994 Christian Ostermann

1995 John Dwyer

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: James Matray, History Department, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

RECENT WINNERS:

1986 Dorothy Borg	1992 Bradford Perkins
1988 Alexander DeConde	1994 Wayne Cole
1990 Richard W. Leopold	1996 Walter LaFeber

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 1997 and 1998. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1999. Current Chairperson: Melvin Small, History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1987 Harold Josephson	1993 Thomas Knock
1988 Melvin Small	1995 Lawrence S. Witner
1991 Charles DeBenedetti and Charles Chatfield	

**ARTHUR LINK PRIZE
FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING**

The inaugural Arthur S. Link Prize For Documentary Editing 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. Current Chairperson: George Herring, History, Lexington, KT 40506-0027.

PREVIOUS WINNERS 1991 Justus Doenecke
 1996 John C.A. Stagg

THE LAWRENCE GELFAND - ARMIN RAPPAPORT FUND

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations established this fund in to honor Lawrence Gelfand, former SHAFR president and Armin Rappaport, founding editor of *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, published in 1997, 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 of \$1,000 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, 1998.

Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of SHAFR. Current chairperson: Doug Brinkley, Department of History
U. of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148.

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1992 David Anderson and Diane Kunz

1994 Mel Leffler

1995 John L. Harper