



The Society for Historians of American
Foreign Relations

NEWSLETTER

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SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Founded in 1967. Chartered in 1972.

PRESIDENT: Bradford Perkins, Department of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

VICE PRESIDENT: Amin H. Rappaport, Department of History, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037.

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CHAIRMAN, NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Samuel F. Wells, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

MEMBERSHIP: Anyone interested in U. S. diplomatic history is invited to become a member. Annual dues are \$5.00, payable at the office of the Executive Secretary—Treasurer. Student memberships are \$3.00 per year, while institutional affiliations are \$10.00. Life memberships are \$75.00.

MEETINGS: The annual meeting of the Society is held in conjunction with the yearly convocation of the American Historical Association in December. The Society also meets with the Organization of American Historians in April.

PRIZE: The Stuart L. Bernath Prize of \$500.00 is awarded each year at the spring meeting of the Society to that person whose first or second book in U. S. diplomatic history is adjudged the best for the previous year.

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

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS AND DR. AND MRS. GERALD J. BERNATH

October 24, 1974

Although the Stuart L. Bernath Prize for publications in the field of American foreign affairs has been given for several years, only recently has the formal agreement between the donors, Dr. Gerald J. Bernath and Myrna F. Bernath, and the officials of SHAFR been completed. I am sure all members of the Society share my feelings of gratitude to the Bernaths for their generous action in memory of their son and for their patience throughout the long period during which the details were worked out. The agreement, printed below, guarantees the perpetuation of the award and, therefore, of its important contribution to excellence in writings on the history of American foreign relations.

Bradford Perkins, president

This agreement, made this 24th day of August 1974, by and between the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, hereafter referred to as S.H.A.F.R., and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath (the latter also known as Myrna F. Bernath), shall encompass an explanatory preamble, monetary agreements and other terms, including Conditions, Rules and Specifications for the Annual Stuart L. Bernath Prize Contest. In the event that S.H.A.F.R. subsequently exists legally under the laws of any other state, this agreement shall remain valid. It is expected that S.H.A.F.R. shall maintain a tax-exempt status under the rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service, an agency of the United States government. This agreement shall replace that of October 15, 1971.

I. PREAMBLE:

Whereas Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath desire to establish a permanent memorial to their late, beloved son, Historian Dr. Stuart Loren Bernath, who died on July 3, 1970, they do hereby enter into a contract with S.H.A.F.R. to perpetuate the previously-established annual prize award for the best published book on any aspect of American foreign relations. The purpose of the award shall be to encourage and promote the study of American foreign relations. Only the first or second book of an author is eligible. Such studies need not be traditional. Books may be expressions of original thinking and may be innovative in interpretation. They may be based on journalistic or entirely new, contemporary and independent source materials, as well as usual archival historical documents. Works based on authoritative sources such as personal interviews with people directly associated with recent or contemporary events shall be considered qualified for entrance into the contest. Authors may be non-academic and do not have to be a member of any

society. Books by foreign writers may be entered into the contest, providing they are published in English. (Note: Once each year, this preamble shall be published in full in any S.H.A.F.R. publication circulated to all S.H.A.F.R. members. This should be done in conjunction with the standard announcement of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize. It is recommended that publicity for the contest be announced in other historical, political science, and journalism publications, as well as any selected magazines or newspapers willing to publish such announcement without cost to S.H.A.F.R.)

II. CONDITIONS:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and in further consideration of the mutual promises and covenants hereinafter set out in this agreement and in the prize rules and in any amendments agreed upon by both S.H.A.F.R. and Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, it is hereby agreed:

1. That said Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath will contribute to S.H.A.F.R. long term United States Treasury Bonds whose total interest yield will amount to a minimum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) annually. S.H.A.F.R., in turn, will grant five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the designated winner of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize for that year. The bonds will be registered in the name of S.H.A.F.R. either by Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, and will be kept in safekeeping by S.H.A.F.R. until call or maturity dates. All interest income generated by these bonds is to be deposited in a special interest-bearing trust account for the Stuart L. Bernath Prize. This account shall be entitled "The Special Stuart L. Bernath Prize Account of S.H.A.F.R." The five hundred dollar annual prize money is to be withdrawn from this account, which is to be used for no other purpose. Withdrawals shall require the signature of two officers of S.H.A.F.R. Any excess interest income generating from the bonds over and above the five hundred dollars required annually, shall be allowed to accumulate in the special trust account in order to provide growth of the funds. When the excess accumulation from principal and interest have totalled an amount sufficient to buy a one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) long term United States Treasury Bond either at par or at a discounted price, S.H.A.F.R. SHALL PURCHASE such a bond and register it in S.H.A.F.R.'s name, provided that the yield is equal to or higher than the then prevailing commercial bank interest yield. The yield from this additional bond will be used to help maintain the amount of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize at, or as near as possible to, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per year. If there are sufficient funds from the original Eight Thousand Dollars (\$8,000.00) long term bond or other donated sources to support this prize at that level, then S.H.A.F.R. may use the additional yield from this or subsequent One Thousand Dollar (\$1,000.00) bonds only as follows:

a. to increase the amount of the Bernath Prize;

b. to retain the interest yield in the special Stuart L. Bernath Prize trust account for compounding until sufficient monies are accumulated to purchase a second One Thousand Dollar (\$1,000.00) long

term United States Treasury Bond, either at par or discounted, whereupon the additional yield from that bond becomes subject to all of the terms outlined in this entire agreement. This may be repeated indefinitely; also refer to Section III.

c. or to establish up to two prizes for the best articles published in scholarly magazines on the subjects of American Foreign Relations and Diplomatic History. The precise rules for such awards are to be drawn up by S.H.A.F.R. Council and approved by the general membership with the stipulation that the spirit of the preamble to this agreement be followed, and that the amount of any such prize(s) never exceed ten percent (10%) of the amount of the Stuart L. Bernath book award prize.

Any funds not utilized as outlined above in a, b, or c, will be allowed to accumulate in the special trust fund, Interest generating from the original, donated Eight Thousand Dollar bonds and their subsequent direct replacements upon call or maturity dates, must be primarily used to safeguard the perpetuity of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize. The use of interest accumulations from all additional bonds shall be recommended by the Council or a special advisory or feasibility committee, and be subject to approval of the entire membership. Ballots for such voting may be printed in any regular S.H.A.F.R. publication to eliminate additional mailing costs to S.H.A.F.R. A plurality vote shall prevail.

A long term United States Treasury bond shall be defined as one which is not callable for at least ten (10) years and does not reach maturity for ten or more years. When this contract is executed, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath shall contribute Eight Thousand Dollars (\$8,000.00) face value of United States Treasury bonds.

Semi-annual interest will be mailed to S.H.A.F.R. by the United States Treasury on November 15th and May 15th of each year. The bonds may be called in by the U.S. Treasury after _____ for redemption and mature on _____. (Dates to be supplied).

III. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING ORIGINAL DONATED BONDS AND THEIR DIRECT REPLACEMENTS:

1. If bond yields have remained the same as on the original donated bonds or increased at the call or maturity dates of the original bonds or subsequent bonds, the Council of S.H.A.F.R. shall use the proceeds of the called or matured bonds to purchase new, long term, United States Treasury bonds registered in the name of S.H.A.F.R. The Society may increase the amount of the Prize if, in its prudent judgment, such a move does not endanger the permanency of the Prize, and provided that only Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per year be allocated from the yield from these bonds. The increase in the prize award would then come from the yield of the aforementioned and subsequent One Thousand Dollar bonds. The excess yields from all bonds are to be deposited in the Special Stuart L. Bernath Prize Trust Account.

2. On the other hand, if yields from United States Treasury bonds of long maturity dates have fallen to the extent that proceeds from the

called or matured original or subsequent bonds are insufficient to generate the necessary Five Hundred Dollars annually, S.H.A.F.R. may draw from the accumulated funds in the Special Trust Account in order to purchase a replacement long term U.S. Treasury bond of sufficient face value to yield the necessary Five Hundred Dollars or more. This same procedure shall be followed in perpetuity.

3. It is recognized that it is impossible to foresee, at this time, the economic status of this country in the callable year or the maturity year of the original donated bonds. In the event that none of the stipulations in above Items 1 and 2 are employable to maintain the Stuart L. Bernath Prize at the Five Hundred Dollar level, the Council may reduce the prize to a lower level or seek small contributions to make up the difference or, if necessary, make the award less frequently. It is preferred that the book award be maintained annually and in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) even at the sacrifice of additional prizes which may have been established for articles. In this world of inflation, this contingency presently seems unlikely. But the Prize is to continue in perpetuity by whatever means the Council or its qualified advisors find practical.

4. If long term United States Treasury bonds are no longer available for purchase at the time of call or maturity of the original or subsequent bonds, then an equivalent quality United States Agency long term, interest-bearing bond shall be purchased, or the proceeds shall be deposited in the special trust account for the prize. The interest generating therefrom shall be used for the Five Hundred Dollar Annual award.

5. It is intended that the Special Trust Account shall forever act as a cushion or safeguard for the Stuart L. Bernath Prize. This trust account shall be a savings account setup in a federally-insured national bank (not a savings and loan bank, or a so-called thrift bank) of large capitalization and of excellent repute.

Note: The United States Treasury normally mails interest checks to the bonds' owner (S.H.A.F.R.) semi-annually as long as the bond is registered. If, at any time, the Treasury issues a replacement bond requiring the cutting of bond coupons for the purpose of obtaining the interest, it shall then be the duty of the Treasurer of S.H.A.F.R. to do this. In any event, the interest received shall be promptly deposited in the Special Stuart L. Bernath Prize Trust Account. The bonds shall be kept in a secure and safe place, such as a bank vault in the Society's name.

6. During the lifetimes of Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations shall submit to them the financial status of the trust account on an annual basis. Information regarding purchase of additional bonds shall also be supplied to the original donors. The donors shall be informed of any change in S.H.A.F.R.'s tax status.

IV. ADDITIONAL TERMS

1. That said Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath and S.H.A.F.R. have agreed to the attached statement of terms and procedures as herein laid out.

2. This is an IRREVOCABLE agreement except that S.H.A.F.R. and Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath have agreed that mechanical changes to the terms of this agreement can be initiated by either party after a thirty-day notice to do so, but require the approval of S.H.A.F.R. and Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath. After the demise of both Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, no alterations in this agreement will be permissible. Heirs, trustees, or successors of Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, as well as other persons or parties interested in this Prize, may make financial contributions to the special Stuart L. Bernath Prize trust account, or to S.H.A.F.R. for the Prize account, but shall have no rights in its management. Regardless of any changes or alterations in the working terms of this agreement, the irrevocability of donations and funds generating therefrom shall never be altered. Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath hereby declare all their contributions to S.H.A.F.R. for the Stuart L. Bernath Annual Prize, and any funds generating therefrom, to be irrevocable gifts.

3. One copy of each book submitted by the contestants shall be forwarded to the Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Book Collection at the Library of the University of California at Santa Barbara, California, 93106, or its successor. Another copy of each book submitted shall be sent to Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, 345 North Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, or their nominee. These books shall be sent by the Chairman of the Judges' Committee.

4. Every mailing shall be identified as coming from the Stuart L. Bernath Prize Committee of S.H.A.F.R. and addressed:

a. to The Stuart L. Bernath Special Book Collection of the Library at the University of California at Santa Barbara, California 93106;

b. also to Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath, 345 Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, California, 90210, or their nominee.

c. All books shall be sent insured, either via United States mail, United Parcel Service, or other reliable carrier. Recipients of books shall be notified in advance of forthcoming mailings.

5. If the Stuart L. Bernath Prize Award of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations becomes the beneficiary of insurance policy proceeds or other bequests, these funds shall be deposited in the special trust account for the Prize.

6. The Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath referred to herein is the same as Mrs. Myrna Freden Bernath, or Mrs. Myrna F. Bernath, and pertains to no other person.

7. In the event that S.H.A.F.R. shall find it necessary to terminate its existence or to amalgamate with another history organization, the following conditions shall prevail:

a. If amalgamation takes place, the prize shall be continued under the auspices of the newly-combined organization.

b. If S.H.A.F.R. simply changes its name, the newly-named organization shall continue to administer the Stuart L. Bernath Prize.

c. If S.H.A.F.R. should cease to exist either as a separate entity or a combined organization, the administration of the Prize and its terms shall be transferred to the Organization of American Historians, providing the latter organization is willing. If assumption of this responsibility is not acceptable to the Organization of American Historians, then the officers of S.H.A.F.R. shall grant the administration of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize and its funds to any reputable American history society desirous of handling it.

d. Any history society accepting the management of this prize shall abide by the terms of this contract.

e. If no American history organization is willing to administer the Prize, all monies and bonds held by S.H.A.F.R. or its trustees for the Stuart L. Bernath Annual Prize shall be transferred to the Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Book Collection Endowment Fund at the Library of the University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, 93106.

8. The Secretary of the Society shall maintain in S.H.A.F.R.'s files a copy of Stuart L. Bernath's brief biography as submitted to the Society in 1971, as well as a copy of Dr. Gerald J. Bernath's first Stuart L. Bernath Prize Award presentation speech of December, 1972, inasmuch as this also pertained to Stuart's life and character. Any available future articles or speeches discussing primarily Stuart's life shall also be kept in that file.

9. This agreement also includes an acceptance of the Rules and Specifications for the Stuart L. Bernath Annual Prize Award as outlined in Section V following.

10. Up to \$25.00 a year may be applied for costs directly related to the administering of the terms of this contract.

V. CONDITIONS, RULES, AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE STUART L. BERNATH PRIZE CONTEST

ELIGIBILITY:

The Stuart L. Bernath Prize Competition is open to any book on any aspect of American foreign relations or foreign policy that was published at any time during the calendar year preceding the award. Only an author's first or second book is eligible. Books having more than two

co-authors shall not be eligible. The author does not have to be an historian or political scientist, or be university-attached. Serious books and book-length essays of laymen, journalists, political scientists, past or present government employees, etc., shall be eligible. The author need not be a member of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. See Preamble.

DEFINITION:

The term, "American Foreign Relations or Foreign Policy," is to be interpreted in a broad concept which would include not only American Diplomatic History such as previously known or unknown facets of past foreign policy, but also any aspect of recent or current foreign relations.

NOMINATION:

Books may be nominated by the author or his agent, any member of S.H.A.F.R., or any other member of any established history, political science, or journalism organization.

BOOKS SUBMITTED:

Five copies of each book nominated are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Stuart L. Bernath Prize Committee of S.H.A.F.R. The final acceptance or cut-off date shall be predetermined each year by the judges. For further details, the Chairman of the Judges is to refer to Item 3, Section IV, of this agreement.

AMOUNT:

The winner will receive Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). If two or more books are deemed winners, the \$500.00 shall be shared equally. The award shall be publicly announced at the annual luncheon for members of S.H.A.F.R. or as determined by the Council. Winners shall be notified of the fact in advance of the meeting, and shall be invited to attend the luncheon in order to receive the prize, if able to do so. The prize may be presented along with a short speech, preferably under ten minutes duration, by the nominee of the donors or by an historian selected by S.H.A.F.R., or by mutual agreement. If possible, the Prize presenter should be one who had known Stuart, or had had some meaningful contact with him. Once in five years a reading of the resumé of Stuart's life would be in order. The Prize amount can be changed as described in this agreement. The Prize amount can also be changed upwards if the trust account is increased by insurance proceeds or bequests, or additional contributions.

Note: The place and time of the Prize presentation may be changed at the discretion of the President or the Council.

JUDGES:

a. There shall be a committee of three (3) judges serving staggered terms. The purpose of the judging committee shall be to choose the best book submitted. The chairman of the committee shall be the

judge with the most seniority of the committee. The chairmanship shall rotate each year. No judge shall serve more than three (3) years. Effective January 1, 1975, at least one judge shall be under forty-five (45) years of age. The president of S.H.A.F.R. will appoint annually the three judges, who may be, but are not restricted to Council members, keeping in mind the donors' general wish that young members be fully represented as stated in item c following.

b. Judges shall not be appointed if they are affiliated with the university or college of the President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer of S.H.A.F.R.

c. The age specification is part of the agreement because the donors wish to encourage the thinking and enthusiasm of the young historians, so well exemplified by Stuart.

Vacancies caused by illness, death or resignation shall be filled in the manner described above.

d. No judge shall simultaneously serve as a judge on any other prize committee of any other historical society, organization, or association.

e. The nominating committee, the President, the Council, and general membership of S.H.A.F.R. shall always endeavor to have an open-minded committee of judges that reflects a wide and varied range of interpretations. (Note: Although Stuart had great reverence for his fellow historians, he also had high esteem for the works of many non-academic historians, journalists, and other serious thinkers who were seeking and presenting facts on recent or contemporary American diplomatic policy. Because the Prize was established in his honor and memory, it is expected that the judges will manifest an equal sense or fair-mindedness and ability to waive personal political beliefs in the interests of judging excellence).

f. The Chairman of the Judging Committee shall notify Dr. and/or Mrs. Gerald J. Bernath of the names of the winners. It is the desire and intention of the donors during their lifetimes to present the winners with a copy of Stuart's own book, **Squall Across the Atlantic**, as an additional bonus.

g. Each judge shall be entitled to retain one copy of each submitted book for his own use. The donors, being fully cognizant of the time and effort donated by the judges, do hereby express their eternal gratitude for this devotion and generosity. Every judge shall be given a copy of this entire agreement by the President and/or Secretary of S.H.A.F.R.

A copy of this agreement shall be sent, by the Secretary, to any S.H.A.F.R. member requesting it.

This contract shall be published in a S.H.A.F.R. journal after bilateral acceptance. It shall be republished with any modifications every five (5) years.

S.H.A.F.R. shall accept, but need not solicit, contributions for addition to the Stuart L. Bernath Special Trust Fund for the Stuart L. Bernath Prize from any interested person(s) or organizations. Such donations shall be duly acknowledged by the Treasurer of S.H.A.F.R. Messages in honor of special occasions mentioned by donors shall be forwarded as requested by such donors.

In witness whereof, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, Department of History, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325, has caused this agreement to be executed in its name by its respective officers thereunto lawfully authorized, and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Bradford Perkins, President, August 8, 1974
Signature affixed at Ann Arbor, Michigan

Warren F. Kuehl, Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer, August 1, 1974
Signature affixed at Akron, Ohio

Lawrence S. Kaplan, Joint Executive Secretary-Treasurer, August 1, 1974

Accepted:

Gerald J. Bernath, M.D., August 24, 1974
Signature affixed at Beverly Hills, California

Myrna F. Bernath, August 24, 1974
Signature affixed at Beverly Hills, California

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
"FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES"
ON ITS MEETING OF NOVEMBER 9, 1973

A. The Declassification Obstacle

I.

In its 1972 report the Advisory Committee was pleased to note that during that year the publication of the series, the **Foreign Relations of the United States**, had reached the record level of 11 volumes--the highest since 1861. To the Committee it then seemed as though the Department of State was, at last, well on the road to reducing the publication time gap from 25 years to the 20 year period targeted in the President's memorandum of March 8, 1972 to the Secretary of State. Unhappily, this progress was not maintained in 1973; and unless forthright action is taken to cure the chronic ailment which impairs the optimum capability of the Department's Historical Office, the prospects for reducing this time lag are not bright. None of this is the fault of that office, which, as in previous years, has been discharging its functions with commendable efficiency. Nor can the fault be attributed to inadequate staff and funding of the **Foreign Relations** series. The major roadblock, as before, resides in other interested agencies of the Government whose cooperation in the declassification process has not always been as energetic or as enthusiastic as it should be. Entombed documents, as our 1972 report complained, are of no use to scholars or to the public in general; yet in the Committee's view these other agencies appear to have been dragging their feet to a point where sometimes declassification looks like a cover for indecision and inaction.

The manner in which the Department is held up in its schedule is evidenced by the fact that after galleys have been circulated to the other agencies, a year or more has been required to clear a particular paper through the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council. At the rate that clearances are now being received, not only will the time lag not be overcome, but it is likely that the series will fall progressively further behind. It is, of course, to be expected that some years will present greater difficulties than others; thus, although the 1949 volumes are well along, those for 1948 have been held up by the clearance process. This means in turn that the 1948 records in the National Archives cannot be opened to scholars until all 1948 volumes are published. In view of the importance of this material, the Committee voices the hope that prompt clearance for the 1948 volumes will soon be obtained. Never has accessibility to the lessons of the recent, prologue years been more essential to the people of this nation; but the dissemination of this material is impeded despite executive determination at the highest level that the time lag in publishing the documentation should be reduced to 20 years by 1976.

II

Responsibility for accelerating publication of the **Foreign Relations** series has been placed upon the Department of State; but it cannot discharge this responsibility without the multilateral effort of the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council. Some of these agencies have simply failed to press on with declassification to the extent demanded in the President's memorandum of March 8, 1972. That memorandum directed the agencies mentioned to cooperate fully with the Secretary of State in collecting and declassifying materials. The directive has not resolved the difficulty, which has, on the contrary, been growing more acute. Because this condition was foreseen by the Committee last year, it suggested in its 1972 report that, on those occasions when cooperation failed to solve matters of declassification, the Secretary of State be empowered to frame specific recommendations and that his recommendations be given substantial weight in the resolution of the issue. The Committee desires to reaffirm that suggestion and to urge that the Secretary of State find it appropriate to frame and support appropriate recommendations which will assist in overcoming this pervasive and wearisome obstacle of declassification. Good faith compliance by all agencies with the spirit of the President's instruction should go far towards overcoming the inherent agency reluctance which has been hamstringing the process. If this fails to dispose of the problem it may become necessary for the Department to consider whether the time has not come to recommend to the President that declassification authority be removed from the other agencies and vested either in the Department of State or possibly in a central clearance office under its overall direction, and composed of representatives of the agencies in question whose direct mandate would be to expedite the declassification process. But whatever the means adopted, work in the **Foreign Relations** series must go forward as rapidly as possible.

B. Other Problem Areas

I

The **Foreign Relations** volumes represent only a small portion of the documentation in archives within and outside the Washington headquarters. Although the volumes serve as an invaluable but highly selective lead to extensive source materials from which they were culled (to reproduce all of these overwhelming papers would be a practical impossibility) there is a mass of other valuable, classified material which remains largely inaccessible in the archives of the United States Mission to the United Nations, in the files of the numerous Embassy posts of the United States as well as in the archives of various regional organizations and special diplomatic missions to NATO, GATT and the like, in Brussels, Geneva and elsewhere. There is a veritable mine of untapped information on such questions as Chinese representation in the United Nations, the controversy over selections of a new Secretary

-General of the United Nations, issues dealt with in private sessions of the Security Council, United States policy on GATT and even the old Lend-Lease program which should be brought within the grasp of scholars as quickly as declassification permits. On the other hand, the Committee is not oblivious to the complexity of the clearance problem with respect to the documentation of such organizations as NATO where clearance by all member governments is required for release.

What is important is that all such material which is reachable should be made available to the Historical Office of the Department of State and included within the **Foreign Relations** series, so that when it is announced that the material of a given year, say, 1947, is "opened up", that means **all** the material, and not all material except that of a particular regional mission or foreign service post. Exclusion of the latter could, among other things, distort the historical appraisal of an issue, a period, a policy. **The Committee therefore strongly recommends that all these archives be brought into the Foreign Relations research work of the Historical Office, so that they can be included within the series and opened up on the same basis as the Department's own files.**

II

Even prior to the publication of declassified material, it often happens that scholars--at whose insistence, incidentally, the declassification of particular documents may have been undertaken--have need for copies of such materials. The sheer mass of material which has been proliferating in geometric proportion with each passing year can of itself stifle effective access unless modern technology is utilized to permit ready retrieval. In its 1972 report, the Advisory Committee recommended that consideration be given to the development of systems whereby diplomatic documents located in the Washington area may be made available through electronic means to all regions of the country. In view of current pressures on the Federal budget, a national retrieval system of this character may be an unrealistic objective at the present time; but a start can and should be made to apply retrieval technology on a more limited scale to facilitate research work in the Capitol. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that an item for this development be included in the Department's request for appropriations covering the work of the Historical Office.

III

In previous reports, the Committee has urged that "crisis" volumes be prepared and released prior to the time that such material would normally appear in the **Foreign Relations** series. Although the compilation of these volumes has proved to be within the capability of the Historical Office, the declassification problem alluded to in this report has impeded the realization of this objective. Because of the significance of such crisis documents the Committee once again is constrained to urge that a special effort be made to move this program forward.

Largely due to the unavailability of funds, the series known as **American Foreign Policy: Current Documents** was discontinued a few years ago. Inasmuch as the additional funding required is of a relatively modest order, the Committee recommends that an effort be made to obtain the requisite support for resumption of this series, including such additional personnel as may be needed.

IV

Apart from the overwhelming problem of declassification and clearance, all other problems alluded to in this report are readily susceptible of solution. If funds are required for additional editing personnel as work gathers momentum, they should be provided. The Committee has been favorably impressed with the calibre of the Historical Office staff and its ability to meet the responsibilities thrust upon it in the President's order of March 8, 1972. As repeatedly underscored in this report, however, the Department of State cannot meet these responsibilities unless means are found to induce a corresponding compliance on the part of other agencies of the United States without whose cooperation the effort can be defeated.

ALWYN V. FREEMAN, Chairman	American Society of International Law
COVEY T. OLIVER	
WALTER LAFEVER	American Historical
ARMIN H. RAPPAPORT	Association
ROBERT A. DIVINE	
RICHARD C. SNYDER	American Political
H. BRADFORD WESTERFIELD	Science Association

MATERIAL IN CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHIVES ON 19TH CENTURY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Thomas Schoonover*

Of the five Central American republics (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica) only three--Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica--still possess substantial archival material on 19th century relations with the United States. An earthquake and fire in Managua, Nicaragua, in 1931, totally destroyed that country's archives. In the city of San Salvador, El Salvador, an earthquake and fire in 1889 destroyed almost all the extant archival holdings. Some material on El Salvador's relations with the United States, beginning in 1889, can be found in the archives of the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

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(Ministry of Foreign Relations, hereafter MRE). The Archivo General de Centro América in Guatemala City holds the diplomatic and consular records of the Guatemalan MRE for the 19th and early 20th century, but these materials are normally not accessible to national or foreign scholars. The archives of the Guatemalan Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Development) are, however, open to investigators, although unclassified and uncatalogued. Among these records are numerous solicitations, reports, and general correspondence from firms and individuals in the United States who sought or acquired concessions in Guatemala. The archives of the other two countries, Honduras and Costa Rica, offer the scholar unrestricted access to their materials on United States relations with Central America in the 19th century.

The Archivo General de Honduras is housed in the same building complex as the Biblioteca Nacional in downtown Tegucigalpa. Its holdings are open to all national and foreign scholars upon request during the hours eight to twelve and two to five, Monday through Friday, and eight to twelve on Saturday. The director is Profesora Ana Rosa viuda de Carías, the assistant director is Julio Rodríguez Ayestas, and Julio Ponce functions as the archivist. With only minor exceptions, all of Honduras' cabinet level and legislative records from 1821 until 1900 are housed in the Archivo General. Of particular interest to United States scholars are the ministries of Gobernación, Relaciones Exteriores, and Fomento. From the 1830's to the 1850's Honduras did not have a separate MRE, so the minister of Gobernación filled that function. Beginning with the 1850's, however, diplomatic and consular records may be found in the holdings of the Relaciones Exteriores. Once again the archives of the Ministerio de Fomento hold a vast body of material about individual and corporate adventurers, investors, and concession seekers from the United States. Only in January, 1971, did the staff of the Archivo General, aided by Dr. Ken Finney (then a Tulane Ph.D. candidate) and his sister, begin to sort out and organize the 19th century materials of the archives. In the fall of 1972, during a five-week stay, my wife, Ebba, and myself contributed toward ordering records of the MRE. The whole staff of the Archivo General was exceedingly helpful and cooperative, but a visiting researcher must realize that the organizing work has only just recently begun. Neither microfilm nor xerox service is available on the premises. A scholar, asking permission to use a personal portable microfilm camera, would very likely be granted his wish. Xeroxing is done by sending a member of the staff to the nearby Xerox Corporation office.

About a dozen bound volumes of correspondence containing material on United States-Honduran relations for the years 1882 to 1900 are housed in the Archivo del MRE, located in the MRE. This archives' hours are 9:00 to 12:30 and 2:30 to 5:30 daily except Saturday afternoon. The small staff there was very helpful.

All the material on 19th century United States-Costa Rican relations is located in the Archivos Nacionales in San José. Although uncatalogued, these records are very well organized and easy to search. The director is José Luís Coto Conde, the assistant director is Jorge F. Quesada Molina, and Luz Alba is in charge of the research quarters

and supervises the staff. Here also, the whole staff was exceptionally helpful and cooperative. The schedule of the Archivos Nacionales is seven to four, Monday through Wednesday, seven to twelve on Thursday, and seven to three on Friday. The archive has no microfilm facilities, but does offer xerox service.

The records of the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores consist of incoming correspondence in one, two, or three cartons for each year. Within the cartons, the material is sorted into folders, each of which contains a specific class of correspondence. For example, the correspondence, if any, during a given year from the Costa Rican minister in Washington to the MRE in San José is in one folder, the correspondence from Costa Rican consuls in the United States to the MRE in another folder, the correspondence from the United States minister in San José to the MRE in a third folder, from United States consuls in Costa Rica to the MRE in a fourth, and so on. A series of copybooks contain all outgoing correspondence. The copybooks divide the outgoing correspondence along either functional or geographic lines. Thus, some copybooks contain correspondence with foreign agents and ministers, while others contain correspondence with Costa Rican ministers and agents in Europe and the United States, and still others with consuls.

The records of the Costa Rican Ministerio de Fomento are catalogued and hence readily consultable. By examining the Fomento card catalogue, the researcher locates call numbers for either individual documents or large groups of related documents which are bound together in a legajo. As in other Central American countries, the records of Fomento are rich in materials relative to individuals and corporations of the United States who sought concessions in Costa Rica. While in Costa Rica's Archivos Nacionales, the researcher should also examine the card catalogues for the ministries of Justicia (Justice) and Guerra (War), and the Congreso records, The Congress of Costa Rica approved concessions, and this action implied the right to study and debate them; the Justice department received and judged the validity of foreign concessions and various types of legal complaints; and the War department was so concerned with national security that it could not avoid involvement in foreign relations. In any event, the card catalogues of these three record groups permit a very rapid examination of their holdings.

In summary, the foreign ministry archives of Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica regarding relations with the United States in the 19th century exist intact, although the Guatemalan records are not accessible at this time. Additionally, a small amount of material pertaining to foreign relations for the last decade of the 19th century can be found in El Salvador's archives. Nicaragua, unfortunately, has no surviving governmental archival records for the 19th century. A study of the relations of the United States with Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica can also be significantly supplemented by consulting the records of Fomento in each country. Records of other ministries such as Justicia and Guerra, plus those of the Central American legislative branches, offer further useful materials for examining United States relations with Central America in the 19th century.

ARCHIVAL PUBLICATIONS AND FINDING AIDS
FOR
STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
by Milton O. Gustafson*

It can be frustrating for a researcher to be told that there are no records relating to his topic. Or that there are only a few. Or to discover later, usually by reading someone else's book or article, that there really were records that he had not been told about. For these reasons no good researcher really likes to take an archivist's word that he **knows** of no records available on his topic; and no good archivist says there **are no** records on a topic. The researcher wants to see for himself, and the archivist wants the researcher to decide what he should see. There are, of course, always honest failures in communication -- especially oral ones -- involving research questions and answers.

Since archival institutions cannot turn researchers loose in the stacks, the best solution for this problem is for archivists to have effective finding aids for the records in their custody and to make these available to the researcher. What finding aids and archival publications are, therefore, available for State Department records in the National Archives?

To better understand archival finding aids and how to use them, it is first necessary for a researcher to understand what archives are and how they differ from other manuscript research resources. Archives are those records of an institution which are worthy of permanent preservation for reference and research purposes. Archives are different from the holdings of manuscript libraries, even though both acquire, preserve, and make available for use information in the form of documents. But there are important distinctions, and the researcher should know what he can expect to find in the National Archives and how it differs from what he will find in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress or other manuscript libraries.

The first distinction is in how the documentary materials are originated and their purpose. Archives are interested in documentary materials created by institutions for functional purposes in conducting their activities. Libraries are concerned with an individual's production of all sorts of documents -- the cultural doings, non-functional pursuits, or intellectual activities of important people.

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There are also differences in methods of acquisition. Archives are receiving agencies and they accession their holdings, the records of institutions. The National Archives receives the permanently valuable records of federal agencies. Libraries are collecting agencies, and they acquire their holdings by purchase or gift. The Library of Congress has the personal papers of many Secretaries of State, for example, but the National Archives has the records of the Department of State.

There are differences in the way archivists and librarians organize their holdings. Archivists arrange their holdings according to their existing organic structure, based on organization or function. Librarians are able to organize their holdings in some intellectually arbitrary system. An archivist will keep separate the copies of letters sent by the Chief Clerk from the copies of letters sent by the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, even though they relate to the same topic, simply because he must preserve the original arrangement of the files of those two offices. A famous man may receive some personal letters at his office and others at his home, and file them accordingly; but a librarian may decide to arrange those two letter files into one.

Finally, there are differences in methods of describing their holdings. An archivist uses collective terms in his description to emphasize the organic character of the records, and to reveal the organization and functions of the office that created or received the records. A librarian is much more interested in describing the individual item. An archivist does not usually describe items, or individual documents. In the archivist's terminology, a document is an instrument of communication of information. A 36-volume report may be one document, but so may a one-page letter. A number of documents is a filing unit. A number of filing units is a series. A number of series is a subgroup. A number of subgroups are, in National Archives terminology, a record group. The archivist usually describes records at the series level and higher.

For the researcher interested in State Department records, what are the archival publications and finding aids of the National Archives, and of the Diplomatic Branch which has custody of State Department records, which he should use?

The only comprehensive guide to all of the records in the National Archives was published in 1948. It is out of date and out of print. Fortunately, a new **Guide** has been written, and will be published as soon as it can move successfully from the hands of the computer technicians to the printed page. There are page proofs for the description of each record group, the index is being reviewed, and the **Guide** may be available before the end of 1974. There is also a loose-leaf version published earlier for staff use, which will be revised periodically in order to keep it up-to-date.

The National Archives has numerous other guides and finding aids that are current and available for use by researchers. There are special guides to materials relating to the Civil War, World War I, World War II, and Latin America, and reference information papers on materials relating to Russia, the Middle East, the independence of Latin American

18 nations, Rumania, and other subjects. In addition, there are inventories, preliminary inventories, and special lists that describe specific groups of records.

Foreign policy records of the Department of State in the custody of the Diplomatic Branch are divided into six different record groups: General Records of the Department of State (RG 59), Foreign Service Post Records of the Department of State (RG 84), Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department) (RG 353), Records of International Conferences (RG 43), Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations (RG 76), and Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace (RG 256). The finding aids for these records, prepared by archivists, include an inventory for the Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, five preliminary inventories, three special lists, and three unpublished preliminary inventories.¹

The preliminary inventory for the more than 17,000 cubic feet of records in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State (as of January 1, 1963), comprises 311 pages, nine appendices, an index, and describes 918 different series. Just one of those series -- remember that a series is made up of a number of different filing units, and filing units are made up of a number of documents -- describes more than 10,000 feet of records in the Decimal File, 1910-44. The records in this one series, the Decimal File, include correspondence of the Department of State with its diplomatic and consular officers, other Government agencies, foreign governments, Congress, the President, and the public, dealing with practically all activities of the Department, plus internal memoranda and reports. Since this series begins in 1910, and the National Archives now has custody of records in the Decimal File through 1949 (although open for general research only through 1947), this is where a researcher must begin if his research falls within this period. But, how can a researcher find what he wants among the now more than 15,000 feet of records in the Decimal File?

A researcher must turn to the finding aids created by the State Department. When the records in the National Archives were the current files of the Department of State, it was even more important to be able to find a particular document among those kept in thousands of filing cabinets. So, the finding aids created by the State Department are quite elaborate and essential for finding individual filing units and particular documents.

For example, the Decimal File, the central file of records for the post-1910 period, is a subject file, and all of the subjects have a pre-determined decimal number. The subjects of each of the different decimal numbers is listed in a printed manual for the filing of correspondence.² If someone wanted to look at documents relating to the boundary controversy between Ecuador and Peru, he would use the filing manual to determine that 7 represents relations between states, 22 is the number for Ecuador, 23 is the number for Peru, and that 15 represents boundary controversies. Thus, the decimal file number for that subject is 722.2315.

Once the file number is determined, the next step is to use the purport lists, a list of documents in each file, created when the documents were filed. They list each document in each decimal file, showing the sender and receiver, date, purport or subject, and document number. After July 1, 1944 the same information is recorded on index cards, one card per document.

If it is difficult to determine the subject file number, it may be necessary to use either the name card index or the source card index. The index to names is very limited, mostly to correspondence with private citizens, but the source card index should provide a complete listing of every document sent or received by the Department of State. The source card index is divided alphabetically for each American foreign service post and foreign embassy in Washington, and it also lists memoranda written by each subordinate office within the State Department.

The State Department created similar finding aids for the records in the Numerical File, the basic subject file for the 1906-10 period. For the correspondence of the 1789-1906 period, which is filed chronologically by country or city, the State Department created and maintained registers showing the date of each letter and something about the subject.

The "lot files" of the State Department pose other problems for both archivists and historians. For the World War II period and after, many offices of the Department kept important documents in their own files instead of sending them to the Records Services Center for filing in the central Decimal File. Offices seldom created finding aids for their own files except lists of folder labels. Historians working on the **Foreign Relations** series have identified most of these important office files, and cited documents from them as coming from the "lot file" they were in when taken from the offices. Many of these "lot files" have been recently transferred to the National Archives, and they are not yet included in any published inventory. There is a tendency to make these records available as quickly as possible to researchers, but the job of adequately arranging and describing these new accessions lags. They are listed in **Prologue** and other scholarly journals as they are accessioned, and archivists have compiled a list of these files for researchers' use.

Besides the finding aids created by the National Archives and by the State Department, other essential sources of information are the publications of the State Department--particularly the **Foreign Relations** series. Researchers, especially those working the period since 1940, should go through volumes of the **Foreign Relations** carefully -- it is a waste of time to take notes on documents that have already been printed, and there are no markings on the originals to indicate they were printed. The file number is printed for each document, and it helps to find other documents on the same subject.

Diplomatic historians are also usually familiar with the **Department of State Bulletin**, which often provides hints about the location of documents. But very few historians are familiar with the various editions

of the **International Law Digest**, or know how useful the citations are to help find other documents in the files. For the 19th century, because there are no subject files, John Bassett Moore's **Digest** is an essential finding aid. Green H. Hackworth's **Digest** covers the first part of the 20th century, and for citations to documents since World War II it is necessary to use Marjorie M. Whiteman's **Digest**.³

Another aid to finding records is for the researcher to know something about the administrative history of the organization or institution whose records he wants to use. At the very least, he should read the relevant chapters of Graham H. Stuart's **The Department of State**, and William Barnes and John H. Morgan's **The Foreign Service of the United States**. For the World War II period, Harley A. Notter's **Postwar Foreign Policy Planning** is an essential research aid.⁴

Finally, before using archival sources, a researcher should be well-versed in the other published primary and secondary sources -- particularly memoirs and biographies, and congressional hearings and other items in the serial set. Archivists cannot do the research, but they can save the researcher considerable time, especially if the latter first describes his topic fully in a letter to the archives (in which he also warns of an impending visit for research purposes), and then if he upon arrival has a comprehensive conference with the reference archivist.

NOTES

¹ RG 59: Daniel T. Goggin and H. Stephen Helton, comps., **Preliminary Inventory of the General Records of the Department of State**, PI 157 (1963); Natalia Summers, comp., **List of Documents Relating to Special Agents of the Department of State, 1789-1906**, SL 7 (1951); Kent Carter, comp., **List of Foreign Service Inspection Reports**, SL 37 (1974). RG 84: Mark G. Eckhoff, et al., comps., **List of Foreign Service Post Records in the National Archives**, SL 9 (1967); Alexander P. Mavro, comp., **Preliminary Inventory of the Records of Selected Foreign Service Posts**, PI 60 (1953). RG 353: Forrest R. Holdcamper, comp., "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department)," processed NC 149 (1967). RG 76: Daniel T. Goggin, comp., **Preliminary Inventory of the Records Relating to International Boundaries**, PI 170 (1968); George S. Ulibarri, comp., **Records Relating to International Claims**, PI 177 (1974); and Herbert Horwitz, comp., "Preliminary Inventory of Records Relating to International Arbitrations," processed NC 155 (1969). RG 43: H. Stephen Helton, comp., **Preliminary Inventory of the Records of United States Participation in International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions**, PI 76 (1955); and Marion M. Johnson and Mabel D. Brock, comps., "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of United States Participation in International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions Supplementary to National Archives Preliminary Inventory, No. 76," processed NC 95 (1965). RG 256; Sandra K. Rangel, comp., **Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace**, L 9 (1974).

² Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, **Classification of Correspondence**, 4th edition, (1939), also reproduced as **National Archives Microfilm Publication M600**.

³ John Bassett Moore, **A Digest of International Law**, 8 vols. (1901-1906). Green H. Hackworth, **Digest of International Law**, 8 vols. (1940-1944). Marjorie M. Whiteman, **Digest of International Law**, 15 vols. (1963-1973).

⁴ Graham H. Stuart, **The Department of State: A History of Its Organization, Procedure, and Personnel** (1949). William Barnes and John Heath Morgan, **The Foreign Service of the United States: Origins, Development, and Functions** (1961). Harley A. Notter, **Postwar Foreign Policy Preparation, 1939-1945** (1940).

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

(Please limit abstracts to a total of twelve (12) lines of **Newsletter** space. The overriding problem of space, plus the wish to accommodate as many contributors as possible, make this restriction necessary. Don't send lengthy summaries to the editor with the request that he cut as he sees fit. Go over abstracts carefully before mailing. If words are omitted or statements are vague, the editor in attempting to make needed changes may do violence to the meaning of the article or paper. Do not send abstracts until a paper has actually been delivered, or an article has actually appeared in print. For abstracts of articles, please supply the date, the volume, the number within the volume, and the pages. Double space all abstracts).

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William J. Furdell (College of Great Falls, Montana), "Great Britain and the United States in the London Economic Conference of 1933: The Hidden Disagreement." Rocky Mountain Conference on British Studies, Denver, Colorado, October 19, 1974. Historians have stressed Franklin D. Roosevelt's decision to pursue a nationalistic policy of monetary devaluation as the major reason for the failure of the London Economic Conference. His intemperate communication, frequently referred to as the "bombshell" message, petulantly lectured the entire gathering for wasting time talking about the irreversible decision by which the United States had abandoned the gold standard. Negotiations soon collapsed, and hopes for international cooperation evaporated. This paper contended, however, that the real reason for the failure of the conference was to be found in the struggle to include war debts on the agenda. The British had taken the initiative in this endeavor, but the United States blocked repeated attempts to obtain consideration of the war debts. The disagreement about including the debts in the London talks remained essentially hidden from view, but represented the central factor explaining the failure of the negotiations. Other matters, such as monetary stabilization, were of secondary importance. With war debts excluded from the agenda, the London Economic Conference was wrecked before it began.

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Kenneth J. Grieb, (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), "La Conferencia Centroamericana de 1934" **Anuario de Estudios Latinoamericanos**, VI, (1973), 85-106. The Central American Conference of 1934 resulted from the collapse of the non-recognition clause of the 1923 treaty settlements. This, in turn, reflected the fact that the newly-declared non-intervention policy of the United States opened up the possibility, that a dictator who was firmly in control internally could defy the opposition of the Northern Colossus and the Central American Republics. Previously, a mere hint from the United States had been sufficient to cause the resignation of such a government, since it was

feared that nonrecognition would be followed by intervention. With intervention no longer a possibility, caudillos discovered that nonrecognition had only a limited impact. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, who seized power in El Salvador during 1931, was the first to grasp this situation. This stubborn caudillo clung to power despite Washington's disapproval, and the result was a diplomatic duel that encompassed all of Central America. In time, after Costa Rica had deserted the rest of the republics and recognized Martínez, it became evident that a different arrangement was necessary. This, in turn, required abandoning the 1923 nonrecognition clause, which could only be accomplished through a new Central American Conference. Though not wishing to be involved, the United States acted behind the scenes in proposing the Conference, and worked diligently outside the Conference Hall to promote accord. Although the members of the Conference did draft a new treaty, the document was extremely limited, due to continued clashes between the governments of Guatemala and Costa Rica at the sessions. The accord served principally to formalize the abandonment of the nonrecognition clause of the 1923 accords, enabling the Central American republics to follow their own desires, and the United States to return to its traditional policy of de facto recognition.

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Kenneth J. Grieb, (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), "Jorge Ubico and the Belice Boundary Dispute," *The Americas*, XXX, 4 (April, 1974), 448-474. Guatemala and Great Britain had been disputing the possession of Belice since the nineteenth century, with the issue periodically flaring up. The focus of the dispute was an 1859 treaty between the two countries, which served to inject the issue of compensation into the already murky boundary question. General Jorge Ubico, who served as President of Guatemala, 1931-1944, seized upon a British desire to mark the boundary as an opportunity to reopen the question. As a realist, Ubico perceived that the British government was unlikely to make concessions to a small state, and consequently he skillfully brought the United States into the dispute, recognizing that only the involvement of another great power could provide sufficient leverage to allow any possibility of Guatemalan gain. Ubico employed his declared friendship for the United States and utilized Yankee rhetoric, thereby transforming the negotiations into a triangular affair. His skillful actions placed United States diplomats in a considerable quandary, for while State Department officials sympathized with the Guatemalan claim, they were reluctant to place pressure upon a wartime ally. Ubico maneuvered effectively to place both the United States and Britain in his debt for wartime cooperation, openly proposing that the United States secure Belice from Britain as part of the postwar settlement and turn it over to Guatemala. United States officials did press the British government on the matter, but were unwilling to do more than urge negotiations. When it became apparent that there was scant possibility for Guatemalan gain, either in territory or in compensation, Ubico launched a massive publicity campaign, making the issue hemispheric. In this manner he placed further pressure on the United States to support

his claims, and also enhanced the importance of Guatemala in hemispheric conferences.

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Hugh B. Hammett (Rochester Institute of Technology), "America's Non-Policy in Eastern Europe and the Origins of the Cold War." **Survey**, 1973. 89 (4): 144-162. The question of the origin of the Cold War has been a matter of continuing controversy among American diplomatic historians. In the historiographical debate, scholars have tended to divide into four schools: Traditionalists, Revisionists, Realists, and a new fourth group of synthesizers designated as "Post-Revisionists." The difficulty in discerning the exact nature of the policy of the American government toward Eastern Europe is one important factor in explaining the continuing historical controversy. There was never any attempt on the part of the Roosevelt administration to define precisely what vital American interests were at stake in Eastern Europe. This evasiveness and lack of policy may have caused the Soviets to conclude that there were no important American interests in the region. President Roosevelt's commitment to well-intentioned but unrealistic idealism bewildered and aggravated the Soviets and has confused historians ever since.

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Melvin Small (Wayne State U), "How We Learned to Love the Russians: American Media and the Soviet Union During World War II," **The Historian**, XXXVI, 3 (May, 1974), 455-78. In preparing this article, the quantity and quality of American newspaper, magazine, non-fictional book, and movie treatments of Russia were used as clues to American attitudes on the eve of the Cold War. After 1941 Americans were exposed to a wide variety of favorable impressions of the Soviets with notable attitude shifts seen in conservative magazines, newspapers, and the movie industry. Older images of dictatorship and brutality were replaced by ones of the partisans' courage and Stalin's competent leadership. Although the new images were unrealistic, they were not as one-sided as those which dominated the media from 1917 through 1941. By 1945, the American public had been prepared to accept, and even welcome, a new relationship with the Soviet Union.

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Melvin Small (Wayne State U), "Buffoons and Brave Hearts: Hollywood Portrays the Russians, 1939-1944," **California Historical Quarterly**, LII, 4 (Winter, 1973), 326-337. In 1939 and 1940, Hollywood treated Russians as foolish and inept ("Ninotchka," and "Comrade X") but not as menacing as Nazis. After 1941, in several important films, including "Mission to Moscow," "The North Star," and "Song of Russia," a heroic people fighting for liberty were saluted. The motion picture industry cooperated on an informal basis with the Office of War Information to insure that its products served the interests of Soviet-American amity. Most of the films, which were neither artistic nor box-office

successes, were extreme in their rose-colored view of life in wartime Russia.

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J. K. Sweeney (South Dakota State U), "Portugal, the United States and Santa Maria: the Genesis of an Air Base." 9th Annual Northern Great Plains History Conference, Mankato, Minnesota, 18 October 1974. This paper dealt with the tedious negotiations which resulted in the decision to allow the United States to construct an airbase in the Portuguese Azores despite the absence of a formal connection along the order of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance of 1373. The extraordinary efforts of the American minister, R. Henry Norweb, were noted as well as the reluctance of the War Department to grant the concessions necessary to persuade the Portuguese to renounce in a more formal fashion their nominal neutrality. The success of Prime Minister Salazar in defending the rights of a small nation while the world was at war was stressed.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF SHAFR

Richard Dean Burns (California State U, Los Angeles) and Edward M. Bennett (Washington State U), eds., **Diplomats in Crisis: United States-Chinese-Japanese Relations, 1919-1941**. 1974. American Bibliographical Center--Clio Press. Cl. \$15.00; pb. \$4.95.

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Wayne S. Cole (U of Maryland and former president of SHAFR), **Charles A. Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention in World War II**, 1974. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. \$10.00.

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Stanley L. Falk (Office of Air Force History), **The Bloodiest Victory**, 1974. Ballantine Books, Inc. Pb. \$1.50.

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Stanley L. Falk (Office of Air Force History), **The Palaus Campaign** (Illus.). 1974. Ballantine Books, Inc. Pb. \$1.50. Ballantine's Illustrated History of the Violent Century.

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Paul S. Holbo (U of Oregon) and Robert W. Sellen (Georgia State U), eds., **The Eisenhower Era: The Age of Consensus**. 1974. Dryden Press. Pb. \$3.00. American Problem Studies.

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Milton Leitenberg and Richard Dean Burns (California State U, Los Angeles), eds., **The Vietnam Conflict: Its Geographical Dimensions, Political Traumas, and Military Developments**. New ed. 1973. American Bibliographical Center--Clio Press. Pb. \$4.75. A bibliography of over 2,300 entries.

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Thomas G. Paterson (U of Connecticut), ed., **The Origins of the Cold War**. 2nd ed. Revised and updated. 1974. D. C. Heath and Co. Pb. \$2.95.

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Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (Graduate Center, CUNY), ed., **History of U.S. Political Parties**. 4 vols. 1973. Chelsea in association with R.R. Bowker. \$135.00 for set. Reviewed in **Journal of American History**, Sept., 1974.

PERSONALS

Stanley L. Falk, formerly with the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, has transferred to the Office of Air Force History where he has been appointed Chief Historian, U.S. Air Force.

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Arthur L. Funk (U of Florida) has been chosen as the program chairman for the 1975 meeting of the AHA which will be held in Atlanta, Ga.

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Paul S. Holbo (U of Oregon) is a member of the OAH Program Committee, charged with the planning of the 1976 convention which will meet in St. Louis, Mo.

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Forrest C. Pogue, for ten years executive director of the Marshall Foundation and director of the Marshall Library at VMI, has become the

director of the newly-established Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research at the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Pogue will not sever all his connections with the Marshall Foundation. He will continue work upon the biography of Gen. George C. Marshall, sponsored by the Foundation, of which three volumes have been finished to date, and will also be a member of the Foundation's Advisory Council.

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Kenneth J. Grieb has become full professor of history at the University of Wisconsin (Oshkosh). He continues as co-ordinator of Latin-American studies at that institution.

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Melvin Small has returned to Wayne State U after a two-year stint of teaching at Aarhus University in Denmark.

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J. K. Sweeney (South Dakota State U) has received a travel grant from the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute to continue his research concerning neutral-belligerent relations during the Second World War.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The AHA will hold its annual meeting in Chicago, December 28-29-30, with the Conrad Hilton Hotel as headquarters. In line with the newly-implemented AHA procedure which permits joint sessions with other societies only every other year, SHAFR will have no session at Chicago. Of interest to SHAFR members, however, will be the following gatherings: (a) The meeting of the Council, Friday, Dec. 27, 8:30-11:00 p.m., Room 415, Hilton Hotel; (b) Luncheon, Saturday, Dec. 28, noon, Private Dining Room #2, Hilton Hotel, Dr. Bradford Perkins (U of Michigan) will deliver his presidential address, "What's Good for America is Good for the World, and **Vice Versa**: Reflections of a Diplomatic Historian." A business meeting will follow the address. (c) Cash bar smoker, Saturday, Dec. 28, 5:00-7:00, in the Beverly Room of the Hilton Hotel.

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The National Office has prepared a certificate for life members. Those who now hold that rank may expect to receive their certificates in the next few weeks. (Life memberships may be obtained upon the payment of \$75.00).

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The Program Committee has completed its work for the first national meeting ever of SHAFR, to be held August 15-16, 1975, at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Eight panels, reflecting a variety of viewpoints and several different periods of U. S. history, will be presented. The panel topics are:

- a) The International Impact of the American Revolution
- b) An Overview of American Foreign Policy, 1865-1900
- c) The Impact upon the Major Powers of the Emergence of the United States on the World Scene, 1898-1910
- d) The Response of the United States to the Fascist Menace in Latin America
- e) Three Cold Warriors and the Origins of the Cold War: Harriman, Bohlen, Kennan
- f) United States-German Relations in the 20th Century
- g) Economic Considerations in the U. S.-China Relations: 20th Century
- h) Energy and Foreign Policy: the 20th Century

In addition to the panels, speakers will be featured at two luncheons and one dinner.

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The major duties of the Program Committee are (a) to organize joint sessions between SHAFR and other historical organizations, and (b) to arrange meetings and programs for those whose major interest is U. S. foreign relations. The Committee, composed of Thomas G. Paterson (U of Connecticut), chairperson; Raymond O'Connor (U of Miami, Coral Gables); Warren I. Cohen (Michigan State U); Jerald A. Combs (San Francisco State U); and Frank Merli (Queens College, CUNY), welcomes comments and suggestions on its procedures, as well as prospects for topics and panels. The Committee is particularly anxious for proposals relative to joint sessions with the SHA (Washington, D. C., Nov., 1975), the AHA (Atlanta, Dec., 1975), and the OAH (St. Louis, April, 1976).

All proposals for papers and panels should follow these guidelines:

- (1) The proposals should be sent to the chairperson **and** to each member of the Program Committee.
- (2) Each proposal should be as complete as possible with all the information being furnished: Name of the meeting for which the panel is proposed, title of panel topic, statement of purpose, list of participants (including commentators and chairperson), and rationale.
- (3) Those persons who have individual papers to present should first attempt themselves to contact other scholars who may have

similar topics in order that complete panels may be organized. In the event of failure or only partial success, the committee will then lend its assistance.

* * * * *

Dr. Leon E. Boothe (George Mason U), chairperson, has announced that the following persons will constitute the personnel of the Membership Committee for 1975:

Dr. D. C. Allard
Naval Historical Center
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D. C. 20374

Prof. Frank X. J. Homer
Department of History
University of Scranton
Scranton, Pa. 18510

Prof. Wolfred Bauer
Department of History
University of Puget Sound
Tacoma, Washington 98416

Prof. Burton Kaufman
Department of History
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 66506

Prof. Albert H. Bowman
Department of History
University of Tennessee - Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37403

Prof. Richard N. Kottman
Department of History
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

Prof. Anthony M. Brescia
Department of History and
Political Science
Nassau Community College
Garden City, N. Y. 11530

Prof. Linda M. Papageorge
Department of History
Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Prof. Charles S. Campbell
The Claremont Graduate School
The Claremont Colleges
900 North College Avenue
Claremont, California 91711

Prof. Geoffrey S. Smith
Department of History
Queens University
Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Prof. Francis M. Carroll
Department of History
St. John's College
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg 19, Canada

Prof. Mark A. Stoler
Department of History
University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Prof. Thomas J. Farnham
Department of History
Southern Connecticut State College
New Haven, Conn. 06515

Prof. Sandra Thomson
Department of History
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Prof. George Herring
Department of History
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky. 40506

Prof. Betty M. Unterberger
Department of History
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843

Prof. Gary R. Hess
 Department of History
 Bowling Green State University
 Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

Prof. Ralph E. Weber
 Department of History
 Marquette University
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

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SHAFR will sponsor its usual activities at the annual meeting of the OAH in Boston, April 16-19, 1975. The Council will meet on Wednesday evening, April 16; a cash bar smoker will take place on Thursday evening, April 17, 5:00-7:00; and a luncheon will be held at noon, April 18. The speaker at the latter affair will be Dr. Selig Adler of SUNY at Buffalo (and a member of SHAFR) who will read a paper titled, "The United States and the Middle Eastern Dilemma, 1917-1939." Details will be provided from the National Office in March, along with a reservation form for the luncheon.

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At the annual Missouri Valley History Conference, to be held March 6-8, 1975, in Omaha, Nebraska, two sessions will be of importance to diplomatic historians. One session, titled LODGE, LANSING, AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, will be chaired by Ralph Stone (Sangamon State U). Robert Fischer (Southern Technical Institute; SHAFR member) will speak upon "Henry Cabot Lodge and Arbitration: Prelude to the League Debate," while another SHAFR member, Leon E. Boothe (George Mason U) will handle the topic, "Robert Lansing, the League, and the Crisis of Leadership." Commentator will be David Glaser (Plattsburg, SUNY).

The second session, titled BUREAUCRACY AND DECISION-MAKING: FDR'S FOREIGN POLICY ESTABLISHMENT, will have SHAFR member, Geoffrey S. Smith (Queens U, Ontario, Canada), as chairperson. Three papers will be offered. Richard Eubanks (U of Georgia) will speak upon the topic, "Senator Burton K. Wheeler and World War II." Carl N. Raether (editorial staff, **Foreign Relations**) will handle "Efforts of the American Foreign Affairs Establishment to Create a Policy for Northeastern Italy, February-June, 1945." Randall B. Woods (U of Arkansas) will discuss "Hull, Morgenthau, and Argentina: The Good Neighbor Policy as Organizational Output."

THE STUART L. BERNATH PRIZE COMPETITION FOR 1975

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations announces that the 1975 competition for the Stuart L. Bernath Prize upon a book dealing with any aspect of American foreign affairs is still open. The purpose of the award is to recognize and to encourage distinguished research and writing by young scholars in the field of U.S. diplomatic relations.

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

ELIGIBILITY: The prize competition is open to any book on any aspect of American foreign relations that is published during 1974. It must be the author's first or second book.

PROCEDURES: Books may be nominated by the author, the publisher, or by any member of SHAFR. Five (5) copies of each book must be submitted with the nomination. The books should be sent to: Dr. Theodore A. Wilson, Chairman, Stuart L. Bernath Prize Committee, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. The works must be received not later than December 31, 1974.

AMOUNT OF AWARD: \$500.00. If two (2) or more works are deemed winners, as in 1972, the amount will be shared. The award will be announced at the luncheon for members of SHAFR, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the OAH which will be April, 1975, at Boston, Mass.

 SHAFR ROSTER AND RESEARCH LIST

Please use this form to register your general and current research interests as well as your address. This **List** is stored upon computer tapes so that information may be quickly retrieved. In order for the system to work, though, two things are necessary from the members: (a) simple, concise, obvious titles should be used in describing projects; (b) a key word should be specified for each project. It would be quite helpful if members would send revised information to the editor whenever new data is available, since it will be much easier to keep the files up to date and avoid a rush in the fall. If a form is not available, a short memo will suffice. Changes which pertain only to addresses should be sent to the Executive Secretary, and he will pass them on to the editors of the **List** and the **Newsletter**. Unless new data is submitted, previously listed research projects will be repeated.

 Name: _____ Title: _____

Address _____

State: _____ Zip Code _____ Institutional Affiliation

(if different from address) _____

General area of research interest: _____

_____ Key word _____

Current research project(s): _____

_____ Key word(s) _____

If this is pre-doctoral work, check here _____

Mail to: Dr. W. F. Kimball, editor
 SHAFR R & R List
 Department of History
 Rutgers University, Newark
 Newark, New Jersey 07102

BULLETIN

In the recently-concluded election for officials of SHAFR, Robert A. Divine (U of Texas) was chosen as vice president, Joseph P. O'Grady (La Salle College and former Executive-Secretary-Treasurer of SHAFR) was elected to the Council, and George C. Herring (U of Kentucky) was made a member of the Nominations Committee. The present vice president, Armin Rappaport (U of California, San Diego), will assume the duties of the presidency at the conclusion of the AHA meeting at Chicago in December.

THE SHAFR NEWSLETTER

SPONSOR: Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee.

EDITOR: Nolan Fowler, Department of History, Tennessee Tech, Cookeville, Tennessee 38501.

ISSUES: The **Newsletter** is published on the 15th of March, June, and September, and on the 1st of December. All members receive the publication.

DEADLINES: All material must be in the office of the editor not later than six (6) weeks prior to the publication date.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Notification of address changes should be in the office of the editor at least one month prior to the date of publication. Copies of the **Newsletter** which are returned because of faulty addresses will be forwarded only upon the payment of a fee of 50¢.

BACK ISSUES: Copies of all back numbers of the **Newsletter** are available and may be obtained from the editorial office upon the payment of a service charge of 35¢ per number. If the purchaser lives abroad, the charge is 50¢ per number.

MATERIALS DESIRED: Personals (promotions, transfers, obituaries, honors, awards), announcements, abstracts of scholarly papers and articles delivered—or published—upon diplomatic subjects, bibliographical or historiographical essays dealing with diplomatic topics, lists of accessions of diplomatic materials to libraries, essays of a "how-to-do-it" nature respecting diplomatic materials in various depositories. Because of space limitations, "straight" articles and book reviews are unacceptable.

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