The Mershon Network of International Historians (MNIH) is sponsored by the Mershon Center for International Security Studies and the Department of History of The Ohio State University. Since its founding in 2004, MNIH has served as a unique communications medium for scholars. It aims to serve the community of scholars of European International history, to promote research and transnational collaboration by posting timely information on archives, conferences, publication opportunities, fellowships, and newly-published works.

This year we are expanding our offerings by adding a new section on Teaching International History, which will include course syllabi (graduate and undergraduate) as well as materials such as documents and photographs. In addition, we are adding a section on Historical Societies, national and international, which promote research and sponsor scholarly meetings.

**Featured Conference:**

**Cold War as the Periphery: New Perspectives on Global Change in the 1960s and 1970s**

This conference will explore how the “diffusion of power” transformed global politics in the 1960s and beyond. Bringing together graduate students and junior faculty, it will examine the connections between three broad conceptual questions. First, how did the political and material terrain of the pan-European world change during this period? Second, how did actors inside and outside government bureaucracies interpret and value these changes? Third, how did geopolitical “flashpoints” in the global South rally, reflect, and reconstitute understandings of global power after 1960? Taken together, these points aim to explore the assumptions underlying Walt Rostow’s query, as well as investigate the paradoxes of change in the postcolonial era. Space no doubt emerged for the articulation of alternative visions of world order but questions remain over the depth, nature, and permanence of these transformations.

April 18-19, 2008
Columbus, Ohio

**News Links from Around the World:**

- BBC World News
- The New York Times
- Le Monde Diplomatique
- ABC News - Australia
- The Japan Times
- Ha’aretz
Organization and Website Maintenance:

Carole Fink, Distinguished Professor of Humanities,
Founder and Director of MNIH

Ursula Gurney, MA, PhD. Candidate
and Administrator of MNIH
http://people.cohums.ohio-state.edu/gurney13/

The Ohio State University
Department of History
230 W. 17th Ave
106 Dulles Hall
Columbus, Ohio
43210-1367
USA
Research Resources

Archives
- Africa
- Asia
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- Latin/South America
- Middle East
- North America
- International Organizations
- Web Based Archives

Research Resources
- Diplomatic History Journals
- Online Sources for Diplomatic History Research
Call for Papers

The Legacy of 1968

Deadline: **December 1, 2007**.
Conference Date: **April 4-5, 2007**.
Chesnut Hill College

The Legacy of 1968: An Interdisciplinary Conference will be held at Chesnut Hill College (April 4-5, 2008) in Philadelphia. Keynote speakers will be Carole Fink, Ph.D. (Ohio State University) and Sheldon Hackney, Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania). Proposals for papers or panels are invited on any issue related to 1968, a critical year for the United States and for the world. The Tet offensive, the My Lai massacre, the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, the Democratic Convention in Chicago, the election of Richard Nixon, and student protests were among the defining events of that year. The Prague Spring and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and student riots in Paris and elsewhere were among the worldwide expressions for change. Culturally, 1968 witnessed the publication of significant works in literature, music, and art.

Contact:
Donna Smith (smithdo@chc.edu)
Chesnut Hill College
9601 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118
215-248-7022
215-248-7019
Email: smithdo@chc.edu


Divided Dreamworlds - The Cultural Cold War in East and West

Deadline: **December 1, 2007**.
Conference Date: **September 26-27, 2008**.
Netherlands

On Friday 26 and Saturday 27 September 2008, the Roosevelt Study Center (RSC, Middelburg), the Dutch Institute for War Documentation (NIOD, Amsterdam) and the Research Institute for History and Culture (OGC, Utrecht) organize a conference in Utrecht (The Netherlands) on ‘Divided Dreamworlds - The Cultural Cold War in East and West’.

In recent years there has been increasing scholarly attention given to the ‘Cultural Cold War’. In general terms this phrase is used to refer to the ideological struggle between the US and Soviet blocs following the Second World War, and how this struggle was conducted with ‘cultural arguments’ in East and West. This trend has broadened our understanding of the political relevance of Cold War cultural manifestations, but it has also raised questions concerning the value of the Cold War, and its implicit East-West divide, as a valid periodisation for examining cultural history. Some scholars have argued that a full understanding of cultural
activity can only take place if a longue durée analysis is used which takes into account developments long before the Second World War. Others have focused on the similar mission of East and West within their ideological contest to claim the heritage of universal Enlightenment rationality, leading to the potential for a cross-bloc comparative analysis of common cultural themes.

To be sure, the Cold War, as a unique ideological contest between East and West, remains a very significant backdrop to the cultural history of the 1945-1990 period. In this context, cultural activity played a crucial role in shaping the meta-narrative of both blocs. This was done either actively, by those who consciously engaged their art or intellectual output with the political environment, or passively, through the co-optation of cultural forms for political purposes. Culture became the sign through which the ideology of the Cold War was represented and understood in society at large, and contributed significantly to the process of ‘mobilisation’: the concentration of energies in the service of countering external as well as domestic threats.

Susan Buck-Morss offers an ideal starting point for investigating these insights with her book Dreamworld and Catastrophe: The Passing of Mass Utopia in East and West (MIT Press: Cambridge MA, 2000). In this work she portrays the mass-utopian experiments of American-style capitalism and Soviet-style communism as two paths that led from the same industrial modernity. Both systems claimed exclusive access to happiness, optimal social organisation, and the end of scarcity. Both systems promoted a dreamworld of messages, images, and artefacts to transmit their inevitable triumph to a mass audience abroad, co-opting along the way all possible means and media to do so. By using this perspective, the hindrance of a high/low culture division dissolves into a general analysis of how all cultural forms were drawn into and utilised by the competing dreamworld meta-narratives. After all, high culture relied on mass media and a mass audience for its impact to be registered.

This conference seeks to explore the ways in which the Cold War heightened the contest between these cultural dreamworlds of East and West while at the same time exposing their structural similarities. The conference encourages papers on other cultural agents who were active in this field but escaped (or tried to escape) the rigid East-West divide. This will allow a greater appreciation for the many actors involved and the multifarious agendas and ideals that were being expressed within, through, and around the norms of bloc politics.

The conference aims to build on the results of the April 2007 conference ‘European Cold War Cultures’, organized by the Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung (ZZF) in Potsdam, which specifically focused on European cultural identities in the context of the Cold War. We would like to attract contributions that address the following issues:

East-West divide:

How did cultural forms and cultural activity contribute towards portraying the respective capitalist and communist dreamworlds?

What was the role of the state in promoting these processes, either alone or with private partners, and how did this vary from country to country?

What was the relation between portraying the utopian dreamworld and demonising the enemy through stereotypes? Did the one rely wholly on the other?

Is Cold War essentially to be understood in terms of the bipolar divide, or have we gained new insights on the structural similarities between East and West which have gradually revealed themselves since the end of the Cold War? What was the range and impact of cultural dialogue or ‘flow across the borders’ (Marsha Siefert)?

Culture and politics:

To what extent did the contest of the Cold War reduce culture to a political message, so that it became little more than propaganda? What were the effects of the ‘mobilisation’ of culture and cultural producers for political goals? How possible was it to escape the straight-jacket of Cold War interpretations?

Alternatively, what did the political engagement of cultural producers contribute to the discourse of ideological struggle? How did cultural forms shape the expression of political agendas?
Longue durée:
Which developments before WWII have to be taken into account for a well-founded understanding of the cultural Cold War?

How did these issues change over time, from the tensions of the early Cold War, through the period of détente, to the 1980s?

Please, send your proposal (c. 1.500 words) and a short curriculum vitae before 1 December 2007 to Joes Segal, Department of History and Art History, University of Utrecht, Drift 10, 3512 BS Utrecht, The Netherlands, or by e-mail: Joes.Segal@let.uu.nl.

Joes Segal
Department of History and Art History
University of Utrecht
3512 BS Utrecht
The Netherlands
Email: joes.segal@let.uu.nl


Conflict and Community: Transatlantic Relations during the Cold War

Conference Date: May 12-14, 2008.
Finland

The Academy of Finland Distinguished Professor Program based at the University of Tampere is planning to host, within the next five years, a series of conferences on the main theme of its project – transatlantic relations during the 20th Century. We are currently planning the first of these conferences, which will focus on the Cold War and on the evolution of the Euro-Atlantic relationship during the era of bipolar confrontation.

The members of the project wish to inaugurate this cycle with a high profile, thought-provoking and stimulating conference which will offer scholars the possibility to discuss, debate and share views on transatlantic relations in a period when a reflection on the origins and development of the Euro-Atlantic community appears to be all the more important. Moreover, the possibility of hosting the conference in Tampere offers an added value, considering Finland’s particular role and position as a “bridge” between East and West during the Cold War years.

Topics to be addressed during the conference include, but are not limited to:

1. A broad overview of the transatlantic relationship – from the beginning of the Cold War to 1989
   - the moments of conflict/tension between the two sides of the Atlantic – their significance, legacy, etc.
   - the moments of conversion/parallel interests – their significance, legacy, etc.
   - these moments seen from “the other side” – how did the USSR assess the evolution of the transatlantic relation?

2. The “essence” of the transatlantic relationship
   - security issues
   - economic relations
   - the balance between the two aspects – was the transatlantic relation based on both? Was one aspect more important than the other? Did this vary depending on the moment/contingencies? If yes, when and why did one aspect become more important than the other?

3. The transatlantic relation and the “small” or “medium” powers
   - of Western Europe – views and role, for example, of Italy, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, etc.
   - the view from the East – did the transatlantic relation “attract” or not members of the Warsaw Pact?
   - the view and role of “neutrals” – Switzerland, Finland (the importance of their particular position in the context of the transatlantic relation)
4. The “bridges” between East and West
- détente, CSCE, East-West trade, etc.
- other moments when the two blocs cooperated despite the division and their repercussions on the cohesion and unity of the Euro-Atlantic partnership.

Through the conference the organizers seek to strengthen existing scholarly connections and build new ones. The development of the international interaction between scholars constitutes one of the primary objectives of our project. We therefore invite proposals from both experienced and young scholars eager to contribute to the creation of what we hope will constitute an important and stimulating forum for the discussion of transatlantic relations during the twentieth century.

ORGANIZATION
The conference will take place in Tampere, Finland on May 12-14, 2008. It is organized by the project entitled “Conflict and Community: Transatlantic Relations in the ‘Long’ Twentieth Century” financed by the Academy and led by Finland Distinguished Professor Jussi Hanhimaki.

The proposals should include a schematic description of the paper and a brief CV of the author.

The deadline for the submission of the proposal is December 15th, 2007.
The selected participants will be notified by January 31st, 2008.
The final version of the paper should be submitted by April 23rd, 2008.
Please submit the proposals via e-mail by writing to Dr. Barbara Zanchetta conflict . community @ uta . fi


Confronting Cold War Conformity - Peace and Protest Cultures in Europe, 1945-1989

Conference Date: August 18-25, 2008.
Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic.

The year of 2008 will mark the 40th anniversary of the Prague Spring, the French May events, as well as numerous other protest movements which attempted to bring about domestic change and transform the geopolitical confines of the Cold War. Due to this occasion, the Marie-Curie-Conference and Training Courses on “European Protest Movements since 1945” invite applications for an international summer school in Prague on European peace and protest cultures from 1945-1989.

We will take the anniversary and the historical location as an opportunity to discuss the contributions of protest movements to processes of political participation and transformations of culture and value systems in European societies from an interdisciplinary perspective. Our goal is to examine the variety of political, social, cultural and aesthetical forms of protest and social dissent by including all sides of the political spectrum. Particular emphasis will be laid on the impact of peace and protest cultures for the development of a European transnational civil society and for the international diffusion of alternative lifestyles and cultural practices.

Though mainly focusing on the years of the Cold War, our aim is also to analyze the influence of longer historical trajectories reaching into the first half of the century, as well as to make the connection to more recent forms of social dissent and protest phenomena in the era of the internet. By bringing together innovative approaches to phenomena of social change, protest movements and cultures of dissent in Europe during the Cold War from a variety of disciplines, the summer school wants to offer a more comprehensive view of historical and cultural transformations in the 20th century.

Thematically, we therefore invite applications from scholars whose research is focused on:
- aesthetic and literary avant-gardes (e.g. DADA, surrealism, situationism, etc.)
- anarchist and autonomous movements
- nationalist and conservative movements
- fascist and neo-fascist movements
- peace movements
- workers’ and peasants’ protest
- labor and trade union activism
- 1968 in East and West
- sexual politics
- new social movements (women’s / environmental movement, etc.)
- the revolutions of 1989
- recent nationalist or right-wing movements
- terrorist movements and violence
- cyber-protest / dissent in the age of the internet

We especially encourage applications implementing perspectives on:
- media strategies of protest movements
- alternative lifestyles within countercultural movements
- transnational networks and communication
- transfer and re-contextualization of cultural practices
- languages of dissent and protest
- emotions
- constructions of race and class
- the impact of protest movements on international relations
- the perception of the superpowers and the Cold War
- aesthetics and artistic dimensions of protest from the field of cultural studies

The organizational format of the summer school will feature various workshops with leading scholars of different disciplines, panel discussions on overarching themes and innovative approaches, as well as oral presentation by the participants. The aim is to foster an academic dialogue across disciplinary boundaries while at the same time providing ample space for discussion and mutual exchange.

Applications from postgraduate students, early stage researchers (PhD-students), postdocs and young scholars from all disciplinary and national backgrounds are strongly encouraged and form the main, although not exclusive, target group for this event.

Successful applicants will be provided with a travel grant and a living allowance that should cover all necessary expenses.

Although the conference language will mainly be English, we also invite proposals in Czech, French, Spanish, Dutch, German and Polish, if a short summary in English is provided.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: December 15, 2007
SELECTIONS WILL BE MADE BY: January 15, 2008
PLEASE USE ONLINE APPLICATION AT: www.protest-research.eu
FURTHER QUESTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS: mail@protest-research.eu

Dr. Martin Klimke
University of Heidelberg
Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA)
Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais
Hauptstr. 120
69117 Heidelberg
Germany

Phone: +49-6221-54 3710/3714
Fax: +49-6221-54 3719

Email: mail@protest-research.eu
Visit the website at http://www.protest-research.eu

The Mershon Center: MNIH Archives

2008 SHAFR Annual Meeting

Conference Date: June 26-29, 2008.
Columbus, Ohio.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) invites proposals for panels and individual papers at its annual conference, 26-29 June 2008, to be held at the Blackwell Inn and Conference Center on the Ohio State University Campus in Columbus, Ohio. Although proposals for individual papers will be considered, proposals for complete or nearly complete panels are encouraged and will receive preference. In order to receive full consideration, proposals should be submitted no later than 15 December 2007.

SHAFR President Thomas A. Schwartz will deliver his presidential address at the Saturday luncheon. Last year’s program co-chairs Steve Rabe and Doug Little have also promised to debut their long-awaited retrospective recap of the SHAFR summer conference titled: “Dorm Rooms, Cafeterias, and Low-Rent Hotels We Have Known.”

The Program Committee encourages panels and paper proposals from all areas of diplomatic history, foreign relations, and international studies. Panels can follow either of the following formats: (1) three or four papers, chair, and commentator or (2) a roundtable with a chair and participants. The committee also welcomes innovative formats, such as sessions that utilize pre-circulated papers, as well as those dealing with issues such as pedagogy and professionalization.

Electronic submissions are encouraged (as Word or WordPerfect attachments), but paper submissions will be accepted. Panel submissions should total no more than three pages and must include the following information: the name of each panelist as she/he would like it to appear on the program should the panel be accepted (please check the proper spelling of everyone’s name); each participant’s institutional affiliation and status (graduate student, assistant professor, lecturer, professor, etc.); the role of each panelist (presenter, chair, commentator, etc.); and contact information, including a working e-mail address and phone number for each participant. Each panel or roundtable should include a brief rationale, the title of each paper, and a short description of the work to be presented. Each panelist should include a brief bio. Please adhere to the limit of three pages. One member of each proposed session should be designated as the contact person.

This year the SHAFR Council will offer up to $1,500 total in travel funds to assist graduate students who present papers at the conference. The following stipulations apply: (1) no award will exceed $300 per student; (2) priority will be given to graduate students who receive no or limited funds from their home institutions; and (3) expenses will be reimbursed by the SHAFR Business Office upon submission of receipts. The Program Committee will make the decision regarding all awards.

A graduate student requesting travel funds must make a request when submitting the paper/panel proposal. (Funding requests will have no bearing on the committee’s decisions on accepting panels.) Requests must be accompanied by a letter from the graduate advisor confirming the unavailability of institutional funds to cover travel to the conference.

If you have questions about submitting a panel or would like some assistance in finding participants for a panel, please feel free to contact the members of the Program Committee, or post your panel ideas on such discussion groups as H-Diplo and others related to our field.

2008 SHAFR Program Committee:

Co-Chair, Amy L. S. Staples, Middle Tennessee State University, astaples@mtsu.edu
Co-Chair, Mary Ann Heiss, Kent State University, mheiss@kent.edu
Elizabeth Kelly Gray, Towson University, egray@towson.edu
Chris Tudda, U.S. Department of State, ctudda@yahoo.com
Joseph Mocnik, Bowling Green State University, jmocnik@bgnet.bgsu.edu

Please submit all proposals to:

Mary Ann Heiss
Department of History
Kent State University

Cold War as the Periphery: New Perspectives on Global Change in the 1960s and 1970s

Conference Date: April 18-19, 2008.
Columbus, Ohio.

In his 1972 essay, The Diffusion of Power, Walt Rostow noted the shift in power in the world community away from Washington and Moscow. Particularly concerned with the developing world, he asked a question that has yet to be fully answered: “Are men capable of organizing this fragile global community of diffusing power in reasonably stable and peaceful ways, or will the diffusion of power lead to more violence and disorder than we already know?”

This conference will explore how this “diffusion of power” transformed global politics in the 1960s and beyond. Bringing together graduate students and junior faculty, it will examine the connections between three broad conceptual questions. First, how did the political and material terrain of the pan-European world change during this period? Second, how did actors inside and outside government bureaucracies interpret and value these changes? Third, how did geopolitical “flashpoints” in the global South rally, reflect, and reconstitute understandings of global power after 1960? Taken together, these points aim to explore the assumptions underlying Rostow’s query, as well as investigate the paradoxes of change in the postcolonial era. Space no doubt emerged for the articulation of alternative visions of world order – visions often rooted in themes of racial justice, national sovereignty, and human rights – but questions remain over the depth, nature, and permanence of these transformations.

Precedence will be placed on papers that offer fresh insight into one or more of these issues, accommodate multiple perspectives, and utilize multi-archival sources. It is hoped that participants will engage some of the scholarly debates now reshaping foreign relations or “international” historiography. In particular, value will be given to papers that consider the ties between new work on empire, postcolonial thought, and Cold War history. The organizers welcome contributions from multiple disciplines, and hope to facilitate fruitful conversations between practitioners of political, social, economic, intellectual, and cultural history.

Proposals should include a 250-word abstract of the paper and submitted to Ursula Gurney at gurney.13@osu.edu. Electronic submissions are preferred, and attachments should be in MS Word format. Those who prefer a hard-copy submission should send abstract to Ursula Gurney at 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Ave, Columbus, Ohio, 43212. Proposals must be received by 7 January 2008.

Participants will receive reimbursement for their transportation on the basis of economy fare, meals, as well as accommodation during their stay in Columbus for two nights.

Organizing Committee:

Paul Chamberlin, PhD. Candidate
chamberlin.33@osu.edu

Ursula Gurney, PhD. Candidate
gurney.13@osu.edu

Ryan Irwin, PhD. Candidate
Irwin.126@osu.edu

Robert McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Professor of History
mcmahon.121@osu.edu

The Ohio State University
Madness, Citizenship and Social Justice: A Human Rights Conference

Conference Date: June 12-15, 2008.
Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC.

We are now inviting paper and panel submissions to this four-day conference, hosted by the Institute for the Humanities at Simon Fraser University and to be held at the SFU Harbour Centre Vancouver campus on 12-15 June 2008. This event will address a range of issues associated with the regulation and experience of madness, and the conflicting roles of the ‘psy’ professions in contemporary society. Participants will comprise local, Canadian and international academics, users/survivors, activists, advocates, practitioners, journalists, and community workers. Our objective is to provide a forum in which critical topics, issues and themes related to madness, citizenship, social justice and human rights can be explored across a range of intersecting positions and perspectives. Along with keynote sessions, lectures, panels, cultural events and workshops, we will be commemorating the 40th anniversary of the landmark film Titicut Follies, with its celebrated director Frederick Wiseman in attendance.

Please submit proposals for papers, panels or other contributions to Robert Menzies at MadConference08@shaw.ca. Proposals should include: 1) a title; 2) an abstract of about 150 words; 3) your name(s) and contact information; 4) equipment needs, if any. We strongly encourage submissions from graduate students. Proposals will be accepted on a rolling basis. No proposals received after 15 February 2008 can be considered.

To have your email address added to the conference listserv, and to receive regular digest updates, please contact Robert Menzies. Additional conference information, including registration fees and procedures, accommodation and travel options, and programming details, will be available on the website by December, 2007.

Robert Menzies
Institute for the Humanities
Simon Fraser University
8888 University Drive
Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6
CANADA
Phone +1 778 782 4763
Fax +1 778 782 5788
Email: madconference08@shaw.ca
Visit the website at http://www.sfu.ca/madcitizenship-conference/


The Changing Face of International and National Security

Washington, D.C.

We invite papers from all academic disciplines, such as international relations, public administration, anthropology, law, political science, history, sociology, business management, peace studies, economics, conflict studies, geography, and communications. Each paper will be presented in one of four panels, concerned broadly with 1) Past perceptions of National Security: the role of Government in protecting its citizens, 2) Security through legal means:
laws and precedents, 3) International Security Crisis Analysis and Management, and 4) the ongoing search for security. SATSA and the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs at the Maxwell School will publish selected articles using a peer blind review process, either online or in print, papers presented at the conference.

Send only rough drafts or completed papers, no abstracts. Paper length should be between 3,000-5000 words. Please send all documents as attachments (MS Word 2000 or higher, or Rich-Text), and include a cover sheet listing contact info (name, address, email, and telephone number), as well as institutional affiliation, field of study, and paper title.

Student Association on Terrorism and Security Analysis (SATSA)
McNaughton Hall
Suite 402
Syracuse, NY 13244-1030
Telephone: 315-443-2284
Fax: 315-443-4141
satsa@maxwell.syr.edu

Sponsored by the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, Maxwell School, Syracuse.

Calls for Publication

Anti-War Movements


Contributions are sought for a special issue on anti-war movements for the International Journal of Peace Studies, the official journal of the International Peace Research Association—IPRA. This is an opportunity for researchers and activists to assess, compare, and theorize about historical and contemporary peace movements from around the world, and to consider when and how social movements can constrain the state in wartime.

The theme issue, to be published in spring/summer 2008, focuses on effective and innovative movements: those able to advance their declared goals regarding a war, to challenge or change the limits of participation in policymaking regarding national security, or to contest existing social and cultural values.

Articles should highlight elements of movement effectiveness and should place movement histories in a theoretically informed context. In their analyses, authors are encouraged to emphasize lessons learned and why these may or may not be applicable to other social movements engaged with issues of war and peace. Comparative perspectives are particularly welcome, but single-case analyses are of interest as well.

Themes might include, but are not limited to:

* Movement leadership
* Movements' relations with the media
* Movements' use of cultural symbols
* Mobilization strategies
* Movements' discursive strategies and framing of issues
* Challenges and pitfalls faced by movements
* Movements' relations with the military or with politicians
* Movement-countermovement dynamics

Manuscripts should be between 6,000 and 9,000 words, including references and notes, and should be double spaced. The mailing and e-mail address of the author, a short biographical statement, and abstract of 100-200 words must accompany the manuscript. Manuscripts should be in MS Word format and should be received by January 7, 2008.

E-mail to: lieberfeld@duq.edu
Or regular mail to:
Daniel Lieberfeld
Center for Social and Public Policy
525 College Hall
Duquesne University
Pittsburgh, PA 15282 USA
Phone: 412 396 1851
Email: lieberfeld@duq.edu
The Mershon Network of International Historians maintains a list of a variety of conferences that deal with European Diplomatic history. The conferences are categorized based on the regions in which they occur.

Please select from the various regions:

- North America
- Europe
- Elsewhere
The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies awards fellowships to support significant research and writing about the Holocaust. Awards are granted on a competitive basis. The Center welcomes proposals from scholars in all relevant academic disciplines, including history, political science, literature, Jewish studies, philosophy, religion, psychology, comparative genocide studies, law, and others.

Fellowships are awarded to candidates working on their dissertations (ABD), postdoctoral researchers, and senior scholars. Applicants must be affiliated with an academic and/or research institution. Immediate post-docs and faculty between appointments will also be considered.

The specific fellowship and the length of the award are at the Center’s discretion. Individual awards generally range up to nine months of residency; a minimum of three consecutive months is required. Fellowships of five months or longer have proven most effective. Stipends range up to $3,000 per month. Residents of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area receive a modified stipend and term of residency.

Fellowship applications and supporting materials must be received by November 30, 2007.

For complete fellowship competition guidelines and to download a fellowship application please visit www.ushmm.org/research/center/fellowship

Please direct fellowship inquiries to Dr. Lisa Yavnai, Director, Visiting Scholar Programs, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, Washington, D.C. 20024-2126; tel: 202.314.7829; fax: 202.479.9726; e-mail: visiting_scholars@ushmm.org.

Website: US Holocaust Museum


John B. and Theta H. Wolf Travel Fellowship

Deadline: January 1, 2008.

The John B. and Theta H. Wolf Travel Fellowship is a memorial to John B. Wolf, distinguished historian and teacher and onetime president of the Society for French Historical Studies, and to his wife, Theta H. Wolf, professor of psychology and author of the well-received biography of Alfred Binet, a French pioneer in the development of IQ tests. Fully as significant as their scholarly achievements were the warm hospitality, advice, and encouragement John and Theta Wolf provided to countless graduate students over the course of five decades. Their
generous bequest makes possible an award of $2,000 to be given annually to a doctoral student at a university in the United States or Canada for dissertation research in French history (any period) that reflects the Wolfs' interest in and contributions to the study of European history. The award is administered by the Society for French Historical Studies and the Western Society for French History. The winner will be announced at the annual meeting of the Society for French Historical Studies.

The application must include the following: (1) a cover page with contact information for the period January to March, including postal address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, if available; (2) a description of the project, not to exceed five double-spaced pages, explaining its purpose and significance, its contribution to the scholarly literature, and the places where and dates when it will be carried out; (3) the applicant's curriculum vitae, including educational background (schools and degrees), publications, and honors and awards; (4) a one-page, double-spaced statement outlining the applicant's career plans and explaining how the project will contribute to their fulfillment; (5) two confidential letters of recommendation, one from the applicant's doctoral adviser and the other from a person who knows the applicant and is familiar with the proposed project, both to be sent by the applicant in sealed envelopes and signed by the recommenders across the seals; and (6) transcripts of the applicant's graduate work. Three copies of items 1-4 and one copy of items 5-6 must be submitted by 1 January 2008 to the chair of the committee, Joshua Cole, Department of History, University of Michigan, 1029 Tisch Hall, 435 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003. Email: joshco@umich.edu.

Committee Members:
Joshua Cole, Chair (joshco@umich.edu)
Department of History
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Katherine Crawford (katherine.b.crawford@vanderbilt.edu)
Department of History
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235

Steven Vincent (steven_vincent@ncsu.edu)
Department of History
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC 27695

Website: SFHS

Scholarly Organizations

Diplomatic History Projects:
- Cold War Studies Center
  *University of California at Santa Barbara*
  - Detente and Ostpolitik
    *University of Mannheim*
  - George Washington Cold War Group
    *George Washington University*
  - Harvard Project on Cold War Studies
    *Harvard University*
  - Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact
    *World-Wide Partners*

Research Centers:
- Center for European Studies - European Union Center of Excellence
  *University of North Carolina*
- Center for German and European Studies
  *University of California, Berkeley*
- Center for Russian and East European Studies
  *(CREES) University of Virginia*
- Cold War International History Project
  *Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington D.C.*
  - Cold War Studies Center
    *LSE*
  - German Historical Institute
    *(GHI) Washington, DC*
  - History of European Integration Research Society
    *(HEIRS) University of Cambridge*
- International Research Network of Young Historians of European Integration
  *(RICHIE) London School of Economics*
- Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies
  *Italy*
Professional Organizations:
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
American Historical Association
Canadian Historical Association
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien
French Colonial Historical Society
German Studies Association
Organizations of American Historians
Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations
Verband der Historikerinnen und Historiker Deutschlands
World History Association
The David Pinkney Prize


The Society for French Historical Studies announces the David H. Pinkney Prize competition for the best book in French history published in 2007 by a citizen of the United States or Canada or an author with a full-time appointment at a U.S. or Canadian college or university. Books on any aspect and period of French history will be considered. Submissions in advance of publication are not eligible, nor are edited works. The deadline for submissions is 31 December 2007. The winner, who receives $1,500, will be announced at the annual meeting of the society.

Publishers should send one copy of the submission to each of the committee members listed below.

Committee Members:
Rebecca Spang, Chair (rlspang@indiana.edu)
Department of History
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

Felice Lifshitz (lifshitz@fiu.edu)
Department of History
Florida International University
University Park
Miami, FL 33199

Jonathan Dewald (jdewald@buffalo.edu)
Department of History
546 Park Hall, SUNY-Buffalo
Buffalo, NY 14260-4130

Daniel Sherman (dsherman@uwm.edu)
Center for 21st Century Studies
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0413

Website: SFHS


Marjorie M. Farrar Memorial Award

Deadline: January 1, 2008.
This fellowship is a memorial to Marjorie Milbank Farrar, esteemed historian of modern France, author of Principled Pragmatist: The Political Career of Alexandre Millerand (1991) and Conflict and Compromise: The Strategy, Politics, and Diplomacy of the French Blockade, 1914-18 (1974). The generous bequest of the family makes possible an award of $2,750 to a doctoral student in French history at a North American university to support work on an outstanding dissertation in progress. The prize, which is administered by the Society for French Historical Studies, will be announced at the Society's annual meeting.

The application must include the following: (1) a cover page with contact information for the period January to March, including postal address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, if available; (2) a description of the project, not to exceed five double-spaced pages, explaining its purpose and significance, its contribution to the scholarly literature, and the places where and dates when it will be carried out; (3) the applicant's curriculum vitae, including educational background (schools and degrees), publications, and honors and awards; (4) a one-page, double-spaced statement outlining the applicant's career plans and explaining how the project will contribute to their fulfillment; (5) two confidential letters of recommendation, one from the applicant's doctoral adviser and the other from a person who knows the applicant and is familiar with the proposed project, both to be sent by the applicant in sealed envelopes and signed by the recommenders across the seals; and (6) transcripts of the applicant's graduate work. Three copies of items 1-4 and one copy of items 5-6 must be submitted by 1 January 2008. Send applications to the chair of the prize committee, Joshua Cole, Department of History, University of Michigan, 1029 Tisch Hall, 435 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003. Email: joshco@umich.edu.

Recipients of the Farrar Award will not be eligible for the John B. and Theta T. Wolf Travel Award.

Committee Members:
Joshua Cole, Chair (joshco@umich.edu)
Department of History
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Katherine Crawford (katherine.b.crawford@vanderbilt.edu)
Department of History
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235

Steven Vincent (steven_vincent@ncsu.edu)
Department of History
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC 27695

Website: SFHS


**The Albert B. Corey Prize**

**Deadline:** January 15, 2008.

The ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, jointly sponsored by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, will be awarded in June 2008 at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association for the best book dealing with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries.

Books bearing an imprint of 2006 or 2007 are eligible for the 2008 prize.

The deadline for submission of entries is January 15, 2008. Entries not in the hands of all committee members by that date will not be considered.

One copy of each entry must be received by each of the following jury members by the deadline:

WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER, chair
WILLIAM KATERBERG  
Dept. of History  
Calvin College  
1845 Knollcrest Circle SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49546

REGINALD C. STUART  
History, Political, and Canadian Studies  
Mount Saint-Vincent University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3M 2J6

ANDREW M. JOHNSTON  
Dept. of History  
400 Patterson Hall  
Carleton University  
1125 Colonel By Dr.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Please Note: The deadline for submission of entries is January 15, 2008.

IMPORTANT! EACH ENTRY MUST BE CLEARLY LABELED "COREY AWARD ENTRY."

For questions, please contact the Book Prize Administrator, or write to the AHA at the following address (please note that prize entries are not mailed to the AHA; rather, to committee members): American Historical Association, 400 A St., SE Washington, D.C. 20003-3889.

Website: AHA


Research Travel Award

Deadline: February 1, 2008.

The Society for French Historical Studies and the Western Society for French History offer an annual award of $2,000 for research conducted outside North America on any aspect of the history of France. This award is granted to an outstanding American or Canadian scholar who has received the doctorate in history in the five-year period prior to the award (since January 2003 for the 2008 award.) The award must be spent no more than one year after the fellowship is awarded. In no more than two pages (single-spaced), the applicant should outline the nature and scope of the project and the archives and libraries to be consulted. The applicant must submit three copies of the proposal and a curriculum vitae. In addition, the applicant must send or have sent two confidential letters of recommendation supporting the proposal. The deadline is 1 February 2008. The winner will be announced at the annual meeting of the Society for French Historical Studies. Please send applications and direct inquiries to the chair of the committee, Joshua Cole, Department of History, University of Michigan, 1029 Tisch Hall, 435 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003. Email: joshco@umich.edu.

Committee Members:  
Joshua Cole, Chair (joshco@umich.edu)  
Department of History  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Katherine Crawford (katherine.b.crawford@vanderbilt.edu)  
Department of History  
Vanderbilt University  
Nashville, TN 37235

The George Louis Beer Prize for 2008


The American Historical Association offers the GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE in recognition of outstanding historical writing in European international history since 1895. This prize was established in accordance with the terms of a bequest by George Louis Beer (d. 1920), historian of the British colonial system before 1765, to be awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since the year 1895 that is submitted by a scholar who is a United States citizen or permanent resident. The phrase "European international history since the year 1895" may be understood to mean any study of international history since the year 1895 with a significant European dimension. Only books of a high scholarly historical nature should be submitted. Research accuracy, originality, and literary merit are important factors.

Books published between May 1, 2007, and April 30, 2008, are eligible for the 2008 prize. One copy of each entry must be received by each of the following committee members. Entries must be postmarked by or on MAY 15 to be considered for the 2008 competition.

Contact information for judges will be posted by about March 30.

Please Note: The deadline for submission of entries is May 15, 2008. Entries will not be returned. Recipients will be announced at the January 2-5, 2009 AHA Annual Meeting in New York.

IMPORTANT! EACH ENTRY MUST BE CLEARLY LABELED "BEER AWARD ENTRY."

For questions, please contact the Book Prize Administrator, or write to the AHA at the following address (please note that prize entries are not mailed to the AHA; rather, to committee members): American Historical Association, 400 A St., SE Washington, D.C. 20003-3889.

Website: AHA


The Paul Birdsall Prize


Commencing in 1986 this prize, endowed by Hans Gatzke, Yale University and named in honor of the late Paul Birdsall of Williams College (d. 1970), is offered biennially for a major work in European military and strategic history since 1870. Preference will be given to the international aspects of military history (military/diplomatic) but the impact of technological developments, strategic planning, and military events on society--political, economic, social--will also qualify. Purely technical studies, divorced from historical context, will not.

Preference will be given to younger academics, but older scholars and nonacademic candidates will not be excluded.

Authors must be citizens of the United States or Canada.

Books published between May 1, 2006, and April 30, 2008, will be eligible for the 2008 award. One copy of each entry must be received by each of the following committee members. Entries must be postmarked by or on MAY 15, 2008 or they will NOT be considered.
Contact information for judges will be posted by about March 30.

Please Note: The deadline for submission of entries is May 15, 2008. Entries will not be returned. Recipients will be announced at the January 2-5, 2009 AHA Annual Meeting in New York.

IMPORTANT! EACH ENTRY MUST BE CLEARLY LABELED "BIRDSALL AWARD ENTRY."

For questions, please contact the Book Prize Administrator, or write to the AHA at the following address (please note that prize entries are not mailed to the AHA; rather, to committee members): American Historical Association, 400 A St., SE Washington, D.C. 20003-3889.

Website: AHA

2008


2007


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citino, Robert M.</td>
<td>Death of the Wehrmacht: The German Campaigns of 1942</td>
<td>University of Kansas Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crampton, R.J.</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Oxford University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley, Andrew</td>
<td>Somoza and Roosevelt: Good Neighbour Diplomacy in Nicaragua, 1933-1945</td>
<td>Oxford University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engel, Jeffrey A.</td>
<td>Cold War at 30,000 Feet: The Anglo-American Fight for Aviation Supremacy</td>
<td>Harvard University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurd, Elizabeth Shakman</td>
<td>The Politics of Secularism in International Relations</td>
<td>Princeton University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leffler, Melvyn P.</td>
<td>For the Soul of Mankind: the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War</td>
<td>Hill and Wang, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyoshi, Sheila and Rana Mitter (ed.)</td>
<td>Ruptured Histories: War, Memory, and the Post-Cold War in Asia</td>
<td>Harvard University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Philip</td>
<td>The Fall of Mussolini: Italians and the War, 1940-1945</td>
<td>Oxford University Press, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses, Dirk A.</td>
<td>German Intellectuals and the Nazi Past</td>
<td>Cambridge University Press, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutherford, Phillip T.</td>
<td>Prelude to the Final Solution: The Nazi Program for Deporting Ethnic Poles, 1939–1941</td>
<td>University of Kansas Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suri, Jeremi</td>
<td>Henry Kissinger and the American Century</td>
<td>Harvard University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola, Lynne</td>
<td>The Unknown Gulag: The Lost World of Stalin’s Special Settlements</td>
<td>Oxford University Press, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vincent, Mary</td>
<td>Spain, 1832-2002: People and State</td>
<td>Oxford University Press, 2007</td>
</tr>
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</table>
2006


**Burk, Kathleen.** *Old World, New World: Anglo-American Relations From the Beginning*. 2006.


**Watenpaugh, Keith David.** *Being Modern in the Middle East; Revolution, Nationalism Colonialism and the Arab Middle Class*. Princeton University Press, 2006.

2005


**Jackson, Peter and Siegel, Jennifer.** *Intelligence and Statescraft: The Uses and Limits of Intelligence in International Society Since 1815*. London: Prager, 2005.


2004


Dumbrell, John. President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Communism. Manchester University, 2004


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Finny, Partick (ed.)</td>
<td><em>Palgrave Advances in International History</em></td>
<td>Palgrave, 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hochstadt, Steve</td>
<td><em>Sources of the Holocaust</em></td>
<td>Palgrave, 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilic, Melanie and Susan Emily Reid and Lynne Attwood</td>
<td><em>Women in the Khruschev Era</em></td>
<td>Palgrave Macmillan, 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Lawrence</td>
<td><em>NATO United, NATO Divided: The Evolution of an Alliance</em></td>
<td>Praeger Publishers, 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neiberg, Michael S.</td>
<td><em>Warfare and Society in Europe, 1898-Present.</em></td>
<td>Routledge, 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paczkowski, Andrzej</td>
<td><em>The Spring will be Ours: Poland and the Poles from Occupation to Freedom.</em></td>
<td>Penn State Press, 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne, Stanley G.</td>
<td><em>The Spanish Civil War, the Soviet Union, and Communism</em></td>
<td>Yale University Press, 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabinovich, Abraham</td>
<td><em>The Yom Kippur War: The Epic Encounter that Transformed the Middle East.</em></td>
<td>Schocken Books, 2004</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand, G.W.</td>
<td><em>Defending the West: The Truman-Churchill Correspondence, 1945-1960.</em></td>
<td>Praeger</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Teaching

Graduate:

American Foreign Relations to 1941
Prof. Peter Hahn, Ohio State University

Colonial Encounters: European Imperialism, 1830-1930
Prof. Alice Conklin, Ohio State University

European International Relations 19th and 20th Centuries
Prof. Jennifer Siegel, Ohio State University

Race and Society in the Age of Empire
Prof. Alice Conklin, Ohio State University

Studies in Twentieth Century European International History
Prof. Carole Fink, Ohio State University

Rethinking Cold War History
Prof. James G. Hershberg, George Washington University

Undergraduate:

Diplomatic History of the U.S. since 1890
Prof. Mark Lawrence, University of Texas

History and Historiography of the German Problem
Margaret Lavinia Anderson, Berkeley

The Nuclear Age
Prof. Mark Lawrence, University of Texas

U.S. Diplomatic History - 20th Century
Prof. Gregg A. Brazinsky, George Washington University

Uses (and Misuses) of History in International Affairs
Prof. Hope Harrison, George Washington University
World War One

Prof. Carole Fink, Ohio State University
Africa
North, Sahara, East, West, and South

National Archives:
Algeria - Algiers
Benin - Porto Novo
Botswana - Gaborone
Egypt - Cairo
Eritrea - Asmara
Kenya - Nairobi
Malawi - Zomba
Mozambique - Maputo
Nigeria - Enugu
Senegal - Dakar
South Africa - Pretoria
Swaziland - Lombamba
The Gambia - Banjul
Tunisia - Tunis

National Libraries:
Egypt
Kenya
Libya
South Africa
Tunisia

Online Sources:
African Studies Center - Run by the University of Pennsylvania this web site offers information on specific African nations.
Africa South of the Sahara - This source offers a wide variety of information on various nations in Africa and links to specific research sites.
| African Research Center - The mission of the Africana Research Center (AFREC) is to advance historical, cultural, civic and socio-economic development in Africa through research and education. AFREC provides support to researchers working in Nigeria, facilitates planning for conferences to be held in Nigeria, and publishes research pertaining to Africa and the African Diaspora. |
Asia
Far East, Southeast, and South Pacific

National Archives:
- Australia - Canberra, NSW
- Cambodia - Phnom Penh
- Cook Islands (NACI) - Rarotonga
- India - New Delhi
- Indonesia - Jakarta
- Japan - Tokyo
- Kazakhstan - Almaty
- Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
- New Zealand - Wellington
- Pakistan - Islamabad
- Republic of Korea - Seoul
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka - Colombo
- Bangladesh - Dhaka
- Marshall Islands - Majuro
- Taiwan (ROC) - Taipei

National Libraries:
- Australia
- China
- Japan
- India
- Pakistan
- Taiwan
- Vietnam

Online Sources:
Asian Studies WWW Virtual Library - Run by the Australian National University, this site keeps
track of leading networked information resources in the field of Asian studies.

Chinese Archives on the Web - Put together by Professor Li Huaiyin of the University of Missouri. A guide to all the provincial and local Chinese archives.

Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Ministry of External Affairs India

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Japanese Institute of International Affairs

Australian Studies Network
Archives: Europe

National Archives:
A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

Austria

Archives:
Austrian State Archives - Vienna
Austrian National Bank History Archives - Vienna
Burgenländisches Landesarchiv
Kärntner Landesarchiv
Das Niederösterreichische Landesarchiv
Oberösterreichisches Landesarchiv
Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv
Tiroler Landesarchiv
Vorarlberger Landesarchiv
Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv

State Archives:
Stadtarchiv Bregenz
Stadtarchiv Feldkirch
Stadtarchiv Gleisdorf
Stadtarchiv Graz
Stadtarchiv Linz
Stadtarchiv Weiz
Stadtarchiv Wiener Neustadt

Specialized Archives:
Foundation Bruno Kreisky Archives
Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)

National Library:
Austrian National Library

Sources Online:
Directory of Austrian Archives
H-Habsburg Directory of Austrian Archives

Belarus

Archives:
National Archives of the Republic of Belarus - Minsk
Belarus

National Historic Archives of Belarus (NIAB) - Minsk
National Historic Archives of Belarus - Grodno
Belarusian State Archives of Film, Photographs, and Sound Recordings - Minsk

National Library:
The National Library of Belarus

Belgium

Archives:
Belgium General State Archives - Brussels
Belgium Foreign Ministry and Archives - Brussels

Specialized Archives:
NATO Archives - Brussels

National Library:
Royal Library of Belgium

Sources Online:
Directory of Belgian Archives

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Archives:
Bosnia and Herzegovina Archives of the Federation - Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina Archives of Republic of Srpska - Banja Luka

National Library:
National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Archives:
Bulgarian General Department of Archives - Sofia

National Library:
Cyril and Methodius National Library of Bulgaria

Croatia

Archives:
Croatian National Archives - Zagreb

National Library:
National and University Library of Croatia

Sources Online:
Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Homepage)
Czech Republic
Archives:
Czech Republic State Central Archives - Prague

National Library:
National Library of the Czech Republic

Sources Online:
Czech Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Homepage)
Directory of Archives in the Czech Republic

Denmark
Archives:
Danish National Archives - Kopenhagen
Danish State Archives - Kopenhagen - Danish State Archives; includes the Danish National Archives, Provincial Archives, Danish Business Archives and the Danish Data Archives.

National Library:
Danish Royal Library

Sources Online:
Danish Institute of International Affairs

Estonia
Archives:
National Archives of Estonia - Tartu

National Library:
National Library of Estonia

Finland
Archives:
Finnish National Archives - Helsinki - The National Archives and the Provincial Archives of Finland.

National Library:
Helsinki University Library

France
National Archives:
Archives of France - Paris
National Archives - Paris
French Ministry of Archives and Heritage - Paris - Diplomatic Archives
Historique et Organisation des Archives Diplomatiques - Paris
The Historical Center - Paris - Documents published before 1958 and archives of the Heads of State.
The Center for Contemporary Archives (CAC) - Paris - Documents published after 1958.
The Center of Archives of Overseas Territories - Aix-en-Provence - Documents of former French possessions.
The National Center for Microfilms - Espeyran (Gard)
Archives of the French Occupation in Germany and Austria - Colmar
Archives of Embassies, Consulates and Former Protectorates and Mandate Territories - Nantes
The Center for Archives of the Workplace - Roubaix (Nord) - For companies, unions, associations, architects.

Specialized Archives:
French Army Archives
French Naval Archives
French Diplomatic Documents

National Library:
French National Library

Sources Online:
French Foreign Ministry (Homepage)
Annuaire des services d'archives - Complete and updated addresses, phone and fax numbers, emails and link to a site for all departmental archives as well as national archives.
Guide to Archives of the Departments and Communes
H-France
French Institute for International Relations

Germany

National Archives:
Das deutsche Bundesarchiv - Berlin
Abteilung Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR) - Berlin
Abteilung Bundesrepublik Deutschland (B) - Berlin and Koblenz
Abteilung Deutsche Reich (R) - Berlin-Lichterfeld
Abteilung Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv (BA-MA) - Freiburg i. Br
Abteilung Filmarchiv (FA) - Berlin
Stiftung Archiv de Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv (SAPMO-DDR) - Berlin
Zentralnachweisstelle - Aachen
Archivgut der Zentralen Stelle der Landesjustizverwaltungen Zur Afklärung von NS-Verbrechen - Ludwigsburg
Politisches Archiv des Auswartigen Amts - Berlin (English language page available)

State Archives:
Staatsarchiv in Deutschland - Offers a good overview of Germany's state archives.
Staatliche Archivverwaltung Baden-Württemberg
Staatsarchiv in Bayern
Landesarchiv Berlin
Staatsarchiv Bremen
Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg: Staatsarchiv
Staatsarchiv in Niedersachsen
Staatliche Archiv de Lands Nordrhein-Westfalen
Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz
Landesarchiv Schleswig-Holstein
Sachische Hauptstaatsarchiv
Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt
Staatsarchiv in Thüringen

Specialized Archives:
Berlin Document Center (Now part of the Bundesarchiv, Abteilung R) - Berlin-Lichterfeld
Die Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Gauck-Behörde) - Berlin - Staasi Archive.
Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv - Frankfurt and Babelserg
Institut fur Zeitgeschichte - Munich
Captured German Documents - NARA - College Park, Maryland
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<th>Sources Online</th>
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<td>German Historical Museum - Berlin</td>
<td>German Historical Institute - Washington D.C.</td>
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<td>GHI Reference Guides - The German Historical Institute guide to German archival sources.</td>
<td>German Studies Association</td>
<td>American Institute for Contemporary German Studies - Washington D.C.</td>
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<td>German Historical Institute - Washington D.C.</td>
<td>German Propaganda Archive - Calvin College - Grand Rapids, Michigan.</td>
<td>Research Institute of the German Society of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>German Foreign Ministry (Homepage)</td>
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<td>Greek General State Archives - Athens</td>
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<td>National Széchényi Library - Budapest</td>
<td>The Institute for the History of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution</td>
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<td>Budapest City Archives</td>
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<td>Open Society Archives - Budapest</td>
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<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Homepage)</td>
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<td>Hungarian Military History Institute and War Archives</td>
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<td>Cold War Research Center Budapest</td>
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National Library: National and University Library of Iceland

Ireland

Archives: Dublin City Archives
National Archives of Ireland - Dublin
Irish Military Archives - Dublin
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland - Belfast

National Library: National Library of Ireland

Sources Online: Irish Society for Archives
Department of Foreign Affairs (Homepage)
Guide to the National Archives of Ireland

Italy

Archives: Archivio Centrale dello Stato - Rome
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Archives

Specialized Archives: Historical Archives of the European Union - Florence

National Library: Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma
Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze

Sources Online: Directory of Italian Archives - Information database maintained by the network of Italian State Archives.
General Guide to Italian State Archives
The Archivi Portal (English Language)
Archivi Sistema Archivistico Nazionale
Italian Electronic Library

Kazakhstan

Archives: Central State Archive Republic of Kazakhstan

Latvia

Archives: State Archives of Latvia

National Library: National Library of Latvia
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<td>Liechtenstein State Library</td>
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<td>Lietuvos Archyvu Departamentas - Vilnius</td>
<td>National Library of Lithuania (Manuscripts Room)</td>
<td>Links to Libraries of Lithuania</td>
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<td>Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania</td>
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<td>The National Library in Warsaw</td>
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<td>The Documentation Center for Displaced Poles</td>
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### Archives:
- Romanian Diplomatic Archives

### National Library:
- National Library of Romania
- Special Collections of the Romanian Academy Library

### Sources Online:
- The Society for Romanian Studies

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### Russia

#### National Archives:
- Russian State Archives - Moscow
- Federal Archival Service of Russia - Moscow
- Federal Archival Agency of Russia - Moscow
- Russian State Military History Archive - Moscow
- Russian State Military Archive - Moscow
- Russian State Archive of Contemporary History - Moscow
- Russian State Historical Archive for the Far East - Moscow
- Russian State Archive for Scientific and Technical Documentation - Moscow
- State Archives of the Russian Federation - Moscow

#### Archives of Federal Executive Agencies:
- Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire - Moscow
- Central Archive of the Ministry of Defence - Moskovskaia oblast'
- Central Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - Moscow

#### National Libraries:
- Russian Nationa Library - St. Petersburg
- Russian State Library - Moscow
- National Library of Russia - Manuscript Department
- National Library of Russia - Rare Book Collection

#### Sources Online:
- ArcheoBiblioBase - Data base of Russian archives.
- Plekhanov House
- Bibliographic Research Guide to Soviet History - Put together by Andrea Graziosi, the University of Naples.

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### Serbia and Montenegro

#### Archives:
- The Archives of Serbia - Belgrade
- The Archives of Serbia and Montenegro - Belgrade
- Historical Archive in Pancevo - Pancevo
- Historical Archives Kotor - Kotor

#### National Library:
- National Library of Serbia

#### Sources Online:
- Center for Strategic Studies - Belgrade

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### Slovakia
The Mershon Center: Mershon Network of International History

Slovakia

Archives:
Slovak National Archives - Bratislava
Štátny archív v Banskej Bystrici

National Library:
Slovak National Library

Slovenia

Archives:
Historic Archives of the Republic of Slovenia
Archives of the Republic of Slovenia - Ljubljana

National Library:
National and University Library of Slovenia

Spain

Archives:
National Historic Archives - Madrid
Archivos Generales del Estado - General archives of the state
Archivos Regionales
Archivos Históricos Provinciales

National Libraries:
Natonal Library of Spain
Library of Catalonia

Sweden

Archives:
Swedish National Archives - Stockholm

National Library:
Royal Library of Sweden

Sources Online:
Links to Swedish Archives

Switzerland

Archives:
Federal Archives - Bern

National Library:
Swiss National Library

Specialized Archives:
League of Nations Archives - Geneva
United Nations Archives - Geneva
United Nations Library - Geneva

Sources Online:
Index of archival collections held in Swiss libraries and archives
Turkey

Archives:
General Directory of Archives - Ankara
National Archives - Ankara

National Library:
National Library of Turkey

Sources Online:
Archival Organization in Turkey
Foreign Policy Institute - Ankara

United Kingdom

National Archives:
Public Record Office (PRO) - Kew, Richmond - National Archives
Parliamentary Archives - London
The Public Record Office for Northern Ireland - Belfast
Welsh Records Office and Archives
Scottish Records Office and Archives
Foreign and Commonwealth Office - London

Specialized Archives:
Churchill Archives Center - Cambridge
Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives - King's College London
King's College Special Collections - London
Rothschild Archive - London

National Libraries:
British Library
National Library of Scotland
National Library of Wales

Universities:
Oxford
Cambridge
University of London
Birmingham

University Libraries:
Bodleian Library - University of Oxford

Sources Online:
Archive Hub - A gateway to descriptions of archives in UK universities and colleges.
Scottish Universities Special Collections and Archives Group - Glasgow
UK Archival Repositories on the Internet
The National Digital Archive of Datasets (NDAD) - Part of The National Archives. NDAD preserves and provides online access to archived digital data and documents from UK central government departments.
United Kingdom Ministry of Defence
Institute of Historical Research - University of London
Latin America
Central America, South America, and the Caribbean

National Archives:
- Argentina - Buenos Aires
- Bolivia (CEDIB) - Cochabamba
- Brazil (AN)
- Chile (DIBAM) - Santiago
- Cuba - La Habana
- Ecuador - Quito
- El Salvador (AGN) - San Salvador
- Haiti (ANH)
- Peru
- Uruguay

National Libraries:
- Argentina
- Brazil
- Chile
- Columbia
- Guatemala
- Honduras (BINAH)
- Jamaica
- Peru (BNP)
- Venezuela (BN)

Sources Online:
Latin America Network Information Center (LANIC). Housed at the University of Texas, this is perhaps the premier site for resources on Latin America. Includes country and subject directories.

Political Database of the Americas. A joint project between Georgetown University and the O.A.S., this database provides documentary and statistical political information on Latin America, including constitutions, electoral laws, legislative and executive branch information and election data.
Middle East

National Archives:

Israel
- Israel State Archives - Jerusalem.
- Central Zionist Archives - Jerusalem.
- Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People - Jerusalem.
- Machon Lavon - Archives for the Labor Movements - Tel-Aviv.
- Yad Vashem - Holocaust Memorial Archives - Jerusalem.
- The Ben-Gurion Archives

Elsewhere
- Lebanon - Beirut
- United Arab Emirates - Abu Dhabi

National Libraries:

- Jewish National and University Library
- Jordan
- King Fahad National Library of Saudi Arabia (KFNL)
- Lebanon
- National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Pakistan
- Syria
- Sultan Qaboos University Library (Oman)
- Turkey

Sources Online:

- Middle East Network Information Center (MENIC) - Run by the University of Texas this site provides a list of Middle East resources, categorized by country and subject.
- Middle East and Islamic Studies Collection - Run by Cornell University.
- The French Institute of Arab Studies of Damascus (IFEAD)
Archives: North America

Canada

Archives:
National Archives and Library of Canada - Ottawa, Ontario
Contact: (613) 996-5115 or 1-866-578-7777 (Toll free in Canada and the US).

Sources Online:
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
ArchivaNet - Catalog of the archival materials at the National Archive.
AMICUS - Catalogs the holdings of the National Library as well as other Canadian libraries.
Directory of Canadian Biography Online - Profiles a number of leading Canadians.
Archives Canada - This Web site developed by the Canadian Council of Archives includes a searchable database of Canadian archival collections.
Canadian Newspaper Collection

Universities:
University of Toronto
University of British Columbia
Simon Fraser University
University of Calgary

Mexico

Archives:
National Archives of Mexico (AGN) - Mexico City.

National Library:
Mexican National Library

Sources Online:
Mexican Project - The National Security Archive, George Washington University.
Mexican Microfilm Collection - Yale University.
H-Mexico

United States

Archives:
National Archives and Records Administration of the United States (NARA) - Washington D.C.
Contact: 1-866-272-6272 (Toll free).
Archive Catalogs:
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) - Searchable database of collections held by archives across the US. An excellent resource maintained by the Library of Congress.
Regional Archival Facilities - Provides a link to archives around the United States.
Archival Research Catalog (ARC) - The online catalog of NARA materials.
Access to Archival Database (AAD) - Allows search of some of NARAs electronic resource holdings.

Presidential Libraries:
Clinton Presidential Materials, National Archives
Bush Library
Carter Library
Eisenhower Library
Ford Library
Hoover Library
Johnson Library
Kennedy Library
Nixon Library
Reagan Library
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
Truman Library
Woodrow Wilson Library
Coolidge Library
Theodore Roosevelt Library
Harding Collection (Ohio Historical Society)

National, International, and Multinational Organizations:
Library of Congress
Central Intelligence Agency
Congressional Archival Index
Department of State
The National Security Archive
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Home page)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Archives
The Organization of American States
The United Nations
National Security Archive - The George Washington University

Audio Archives:
Presidential Audio files - Sound clips from Grover Cleveland to Bill Clinton
Nixon Audio Archives - Audio clips of various events during the Nixon Administration.
LBJ Tapes - Clips from selected recordings of LBJ's telephone conversations with government officials and other notables available through C-SPAN.
WhiteHouse Tapes - Miller Center for Public Affairs, University of Virginia.

Specialized and Private Archives
American Jewish Committee
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
American Jewish Archives
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Jewish Historical Society
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
Center for Jewish History

Primary Sources:
Foreign Relations of the United States

Newspapers:
New York Times
Washington Post
The Economist

Journals:
- Diplomatic History
- Diplomacy and Statecraft
- International History Review
- Foreign Affairs Magazine
- International Security
- World Politics
- Cold War Studies
- Russian Review
- Slavic Review

Diplomatic History Projects, Organizations and Research Centers:
- Cold War International History Project (Woodrow Wilson Center)
- Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR)
- The Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact
- Cold War Studies Center - University of California at Santa Barbara
- The Harvard Project on Cold War Studies
- George Washington Cold War Group
- Center for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) - University of Virginia
- Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies - Italy
- Cold War History Research Center Budapest
- Detente and Ostpolitik - University of Mannheim

Universities:
- Yale
- Harvard
- Georgetown University
- University of Wyoming
- The Ohio State University
- University of California Berkeley
- Stanford University
- University of Virginia
- Boston University

Sources Online:
- The WWW Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources
- Diplomatic Historians' Web Page Index - A listing of historians who study US diplomatic history.
- UNESCO Archive Portal
- Diplo Online
- American Diplomacy Online
- H-Diplo - Discussion list.
Archives: International Organizations

**Europe**
- Center for European Policy Studies - Brussels
- Council of Europe - Strasbourg
- European Court of Human Rights
- European Union
- Food and Agricultural Organization - Rome, Italy
- International Atomic Energy Agency - Vienna, Austria
- International Court of Justice - The Hague
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- League of Nations Archives - Geneva
- Nobel Institute - Norway
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Brussels
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Paris, France
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- United Nations Archives - Geneva
- United Nations Library - Geneva
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Geneva

**North America**
- American Foreign Policy Council - Washington D.C.
- Amnesty International
- The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
- The Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs - New York
- The Organization of American States
- Human Rights Watch - New York
- The United Nations - New York

**Global**
- ASEAN
- International Monetary Fund
- World Bank
- World Trade Organization
Kissinger Transcripts Online: The National Security Archive

The National Security Archive announces the publication of the most comprehensive collection ever assembled of the memoranda of conversations (memcons) involving Henry Kissinger, one of the most acclaimed and controversial U.S. diplomats of the second half of the 20th century. Published on-line in the Digital National Security Archive (ProQuest) as well in print-microfiche form, the 28,000-page collection is the result of a seven-year effort by the National Security Archive to collect every memcon that could be found through archival research and declassification requests.

Posted: June 28, 2006.

National Archives State Department Records Online, 1973-1974: National Archives

For the first time, the National Archives and Records Administration has made available online more than 400,000 State Department telegrams and other records for 1973 and 1974. These digital records from the Department of State's Central Foreign Policy Files are publicly accessible at the National Archives web site at www.archives.gov/aad.

Files consist of telegrams determined to have permanent historical value, index references to paper documents created in 1974, and withdrawal notices for permanently valuable telegrams and index references which could not be released for national security or other reasons. Items include a report of a TV interview with former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan concerning the West Bank, a report of an interview with the Syrian Defense Minister discussing Israeli nuclear weapons, and a summary of possible French reactions to Indian nuclear testing.


In this archive are 148 documents in their original language, with German translation and annotations, and a selection of photographs from the conference preparations, also annotated in German.

Posted: November 23, 2005

Digital Documents on the Cold War: CWIHP

The following document collections represent key segments of the growing digital archive of documents obtained and translated by the CWIHP and its partners. For more documents on the Cold War, visit the CWIHP Virtual Archive.

Posted: November 23, 2005

Records of the Meetings of Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers: Parallel History
The Mershon Center: Mershon Network of International History

Project

The following documents have been selected and compiled by Csaba Békés (Cold War History Research Center, Budapest) for the Parallel History Project.

Posted: October 27, 2005

NATO Documents Online: http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2004/08-august/e0804a.htm

The NATO Archives, working in co-operation with the Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact, has recently placed 250 records relating to the so-called ‘Harmel Report’ on the World Wide Web.

The Harmel Report, formally known as the “Future Tasks of the Alliance,” was the product of an unprecedented yearlong study and consultation undertaken in 1966-67 with the member nations of NATO. The objective of this initiative was to conduct a fundamental re-examination of the mandate and role of NATO in light of the changing geopolitical situation. The decisions resulting from this process were, according to many historians, a milestone in the development of East-West détente.

The documents placed on the Parallel History Project website include the records on the launching of the study, the work of the four study groups, national contributions and commentary, and the production and release of the final report in December 1967. Through the efforts of the NATO Archives Committee and the NATO Archives, these records were declassified and publicly disclosed in 2001.

Posted: March 11, 2005.

Rothschild Research Forum: http://www.rothschildarchive.org

The Rothschild Archive, holds over two million items drawn together from the history of the Rothschild banks and family. At the core of the Archive lie the records of the firm NM Rothschild & Sons, the London branch of the banking dynasty, supplemented by a growing range of acquisitions of papers from members of the Rothschild family. The archive represents possibly the most detailed surviving record of an international banking operation in the 19th and early 20th centuries and of a family with artistic, charitable and scientific interests at the heart of European society. In order to make this unique collection more available to researchers from around the world, the Rothschild Archive has launched a free online Rothschild Research Forum. Registered members will have access to articles, finding aids, transcripts and virtual exhibitions, and have the opportunity to communicate with other researchers through the forum's message board.


Comintern Archives Online: komintern-online.com

Comintern Archives Online consists of two components: a free online inventory of the complete Comintern Archives of 55,000,000 pages and the possibility to subscribe to 1,200,000 pages of the most frequently used documents. This number of available documents online will increase as a result of continuous scanning activities. For more information contact: info@idc.nl.


Working Women, 1870-1930: http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/ww/

Women Working, 1870 - 1930 provides access to digitized historical, manuscript, and image resources selected from Harvard's library and museum collections. This collection explores women's roles in the US economy between the Civil War and the Great Depression. Working conditions, conditions in the home, costs of living, recreation, health and hygiene, conduct of life, policies and regulations governing the workplace, and social issues are all well documented. The collection currently contains 2,396 books and pamphlets, 1,075 photographs, and 5,000 pages from manuscript collections.

Posted: January 26, 2005.

Harvard University Library Open Collections Program: http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/
Harvard established the Open Collections Program in 2002. With the generous support of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and from Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin, the Open Collections Program enables the University to make research materials from libraries and museums across Harvard freely available over the Internet.

Journals

Australian Journal of International Affairs
Taylor and Francis Journals

Cold War History
Taylor and Francis Publications

Contemporary European History
Cambridge Publishing

Diplomacy and Statecraft
Taylor and Francis Publications

Diplomatic History
University of Colorado

English Historical Review
Oxford Publishing

Foreign Affairs
Council on Foreign Relations

French Historical Studies
University of Minnesota

International History Review
Simon Fraser University

Journal of Cold War Studies
Harvard

Journal of Contemporary History
SAGE Publishing

Journal of International Affairs
Columbia University

Journal of Peace Research
SAGE
Revue D'histoire Moderne et Contemporaine  
*Cairn, France*

Russian Review  
*University of Kansas*

Slavic Review  
*University of Illinois*

South African Journal of International Affairs  
*South Africa*

Studia Diplomatica  
*The Netherlands*

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism  
*Taylor and Francis Journals*
Sources for Research

General Sources:
- ArchiveGrid
- Archives Made Easy
- *London School of Economics*
- Center for Research Libraries Catalog
- *University of Chicago*
- International Council on Archives
- The WWW Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources
- UNESCO Archive Portal

Europe:
- European Archives Online Directory
- Virtual Library Eastern Europe (ViFaOst)
- London Times Digital Archive

North America:
- American Diplomacy Online

Latin America:
- Latin America Network Information Center
- Political Database of the Americas

Asia:
- Asian Studies WWW Virtual Library
- Chinese Archives on the Web

Africa:
- African Studies Center
Africa South of the Sahara
African Research Center

Middle East:
Middle East Network Information Center
Middle East and Islamic Studies Collection
The Eighth Annual Harvard Graduate Student Conference on International History: Gender in International History

Conference Date: March 14-15, 2008.

Harvard University.

The ConIH Committee invites graduate students to submit proposals for the Eighth Annual Graduate Student Conference on International History (ConIH 8), to take place at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 14-15, 2008.

Gender is a fundamental unit of organization in all societies, influencing human behavior at all levels, yet scholars of international relations have paid surprisingly little attention to questions of gender. Because gender issues are at stake around the globe and cross multiple boundaries, it would seem only natural to examine gender issues and systems with an international scope. ConIH aims to further the serious treatment of gender in international history, while inspiring specialists in gender studies to take further account of transnational and comparative topics.

For additional information about the conference, please contact the conference organizers at conih@fas.harvard.edu or visit the conference website at http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~conih.


Gender and the Long Postwar: Reconsiderations of the United States and the Two Germanys, 1945-1989

Conference Date: May 30-31, 2008.

Washington, DC.

Conveners:
Karen Hagemann (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Sonya Michel (University of Maryland, College Park)
Corinna Unger (German Historical Institute, Washington)

Historians have long understood that wars can serve as a catalyst for change. In his recent book *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945*, Tony Judt, for example, argues that “World War II created the conditions for a new Europe.” The possibilities for change during this period were, we contend, especially apparent in terms of gender relations. In Europe, the immediate aftermath of the war brought with it the need to confront massive death and destruction, continuing privations, dislocations, and, for women, the risk of rape. But at the same time, peace offered the prospect of new opportunities. Both communism and liberal democracy held out the promise of equality for women and wellbeing for them and their families. Yet the demands of rebuilding nations and restoring social order took immediate precedence. The tensions between the political and economic needs of nations, the promises of new social orders, women’s ongoing struggle for recognition, autonomy, and equality, and men’s efforts to
Judt’s study implies that conditions for creating “the new” were greater in Europe than in the United States. Was this in fact the case? From the perspective of gender, we would argue, the war opened up possibilities for women and men on both sides of the Atlantic. But the extent to which those possibilities were realized varied considerably across societies. This conference will bring together a group of scholars to explore why this was so. Comparing gender developments in the United States and the two Germanys during “the long postwar” will allow us to examine these variations and, in particular, to see how gender developments intersected and were affected by the trajectories of market democratic and communist regimes as well as the impact of idiosyncratic cultural continuities. By extending the investigation to 1989, we will be able to trace both continuities and change over a long expanse of gender relations, sorting out the impact of the war itself from other factors that came into play during the period.

Panels will be organized around the following themes:

- War, Memory and the (Re)construction of Gender
- Migration, Immigration and Changing Gender and Sexual Identities
- Education, Employment, Consumerism: New Roles for Women
- Social Citizenship and the Gendering of Welfare States
- Politics, Protest and Civil Society
- New Sexualities
- Gender, Postwar, and German and U.S. Historiography

For further information, please contact the conveners by e-mail (click links).

Karen Hagemann - Sonya Michel - Corinna Unger

Web Link: GHI

Posted: July 2, 2007.
2007 Churchill Archives Student Conference

Conference Date: November 30, 2007.
University of Cambridge, UK.

The Churchill Archives Centre is pleased to announce its first 'Churchill Archives Student Conference' to take place at the Churchill Archives Centre, Churchill College, University of Cambridge on 30 November 2007 - Sir Winston's birthday.

It is hoped that the conference will become a regular event with its focus on aspects of British foreign policy and international relations in the "Churchill Era and beyond" (the period most associated with the collections of the Archives Centre). This era can be broadly defined as the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. However, the proposal is to use a strategic view of British foreign relations as a framework to examine key themes in their wider international context.

In order to ensure a successful and high profile start to the conference series, the following title is suggested for 2007: 'Balancing Europe, Empire and America: Was Churchill right?'. In 1948, Churchill described the United Kingdom as sitting at the intersection of three circles: the British Commonwealth and Empire, 'the English-speaking world' (including of course the USA), and 'United Europe'. At a time when Britain's power was in radical decline, he used this imagery in order to suggest that in the future 'it may be found that once again we hold the key to opening a safe and happy future to humanity'. Papers may deal with any period of the career of Churchill, his contemporaries, or his political legacy, and should address the issues raised by the idea of the 'three circles'. Was the concept a genuine insight into the 'trilemma' of British foreign policy, or a mere rhetorical construct designed to distract attention from the realities of imperial collapse? How did other politicians contest or adapt it for their own purposes? And what lessons, if any, can be learnt by examining the perspectives of the Churchill era?

The Churchill Archives Centre will not be able to fully fund the travel and accommodation expenses of all participants, but accepted applicants may apply for a partial bursary towards covering their costs.

The conference sessions will be chaired by prominent experts in the field. Each panel will also have a discussant with the task of providing critical feedback and engaging the floor in a stimulating.

Website: http://www.machiavellicenter.net/cfp001.htm

Posted: July 2, 2007.

European and Transatlantic Strategies in the Late Cold War Period (1965-1985) to Overcome the East-West Division of Europe

Conference Date: November 30-December 1, 2007
Comparing the roles of major powers, small states and NGOs in Europe in ending the Cold War: Unilateralism, multilateralism, and transnationalism in European and transatlantic relations from the 1960s to the 1980s. The Copenhagen Cold War Conference 2007 is sponsored by the research priority area of the University of Copenhagen, “Europe in Transition”.

Major themes of the conference:

The development of and reactions to the West German Ostpolitik in the late 1960s

The negotiating process in Western Europe as well as the bilateral contacts between East and West European countries leading to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The initial phases of the European Policy Cooperation in the 1970s, seen in the light of the East-West détente process

The implementation and impact in East and West Europe of the Helsinki agreements during the 1970s and early 1980s

The impact on both sides of the East-West divide in Europe of the so-called ‘Second Cold War’ on the détente process during the early 1980s, including the roles of opposition and dissident movements in Eastern Europe and the role of independent anti-nuclear weapons movements in Western Europe (and the United States).

It is the specific ambition and hope that the Copenhagen Cold War Conference for scholars may help to throw new light on such issues in particular. New answers to these questions, based upon recent scholarship and upon recently opened archives in both East and West, would also be relevant to help explaining the conduct of transatlantic relations in the post-Cold War world.

Greater insight into the national, European, and transatlantic strategies followed by governments as well as international organizations and popular NGOs and networks to overcome the Cold War division of Europe would also contribute to an increased understanding of the transformation of Europe and the changing role of Europe after the Cold War.

Deeper knowledge of these strategies would provide a better perspective on contemporary and future European politico-economic developments. It is thus expected that the conference will also serve as an inspiration to humanities and social science research communities of these universities working on similar or related problems.

Background and Motivation

The end of the Cold War around 1990 is a point of departure and a basis for the new European order and the new world order in the early 21st Century. For this reason alone it is of critical contemporary importance to comprehend the preconditions of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the elimination of the old East-West confrontation.

In retrospect, the end of the Cold War, and maybe even the way it ended, may appear almost inevitable. However, almost no one in the 1980s predicted that the sharp East-West division of the world and of Europe in particular through more than 40 years would end so quickly and peacefully as it actually did.

Hence, there is far from any consensus in historical or political science scholarship over the kind of politico-diplomatic, socio-economic, and military processes which lead to the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the division of Europe. During recent years, several important research findings in Europe and in the United States have refined our knowledge and understanding of this epoch-making historical process from widely different perspectives.

During recent years, international scholarship into these issues has been considerably enriched by the opening of many government archives, organizational archives, and private papers in both Western and Eastern Europe and in the United States and the former Soviet Union, together with the eye-witness accounts of many key officials and key players. Some of the recent scholarship indicate that important parts of the background of the process that lead to the end of the Cold War is to be found in Europe, West and East, rather than in the United States or the Soviet Union.
However, the more specific role of some of the smaller states in Western Europe and Eastern Europe in contributing to ending the Cold War, as compared to the role of great(er) powers and the role of transnational and non-governmental organizations, movements, and networks, has not been thoroughly researched so far.

A hypothesis to be examined is whether (some) smaller states were more inclined to multilateralism and to facilitating the activities of transnational and non-governmental organizations and movements in this respect than were some of the great powers and the super powers. This, of course, would be a reflection of certain European perspectives on the East-West détente process as a road to ultimate political changes in Eastern Europe (and, by implication, in Europe as such), in contrast to the superpower perception of détente as basically a bilateral affair between the superpowers over the heads of the West Europeans.

Confronted with an apparent U.S. scepticism towards a multilateral approach to détente in Europe, as materialized in the CSCE process beginning in the early 1970s, many Europeans came to realize that their choice might be one of seeking détente with the Soviets through greater European union ('European identity'), also in terms of common foreign and security policies (viz. the EPC), or accepting a détente process that might turn into an appeasement of Soviet hegemonic interests.

The general aim of the Copenhagen Cold War Conference is to bring together senior and younger West European, East European, and non-European (American) historians, political scientists, and researchers from other disciplines in the area. With different professional, thematic and geographical points of departure and approaches the participants should be able to present, exchange and discuss new research findings and to stake stock. The conference will have sessions with presentations of papers by PhD students and Post-Doc researchers from the universities of the invited senior scholars as well as younger researchers from other universities. Senior scholars are invited to present papers of their own, or to act as discussants on the papers of the younger scholars.

Website: http://www.ku.dk/satsning/Europa/arrangementer/cold_war/


The Role of Military and State Security in the Internal and External Security Concept of the Participating States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization

Conference Date: December 4-5, 2007.
Postdam, Germany.

The conference is divided into four topical sections focusing on the general topic from a certain perspective:

- The relationship between internal and external security in the states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization: sharing of responsibilities, interaction, cooperation and surveillance
- Security apparatuses and party between foreign determination and own rationale
- Process of détente, CSCE and disarmament – chance or threat? Views and actions of military and state security in the 1970s and 1980s.

The conference endeavours to provide a, preferably, comparative analysis of the development and changes of the internal and external security system of the participating states between foreign determination and own interests.

In addition, we would like to establish a network of cooperation in the academic reappraisal of the Warsaw Pact. For this purpose, there will be an additional panel to inform the participating scholars of the source situation, the state of affairs in the national reappraisal of the history of the Warsaw Pact and current research projects in the individual states.

Dr. Torsten Diedrich
MGFA
Colonists and Colonial Policies after World War II

Conference Date: December 10, 2007.
Belgium

In the course of the 20th century, the focus of colonial history as part of the former colonial powers’ historiography, evolved from an ideological endeavour legitimizing Europe’s ‘civilizing mission’ to a self-flagellating analysis of the wrongdoings imposed on the colonized. The new trend as much as granted the colonized natives a status of globally recognized victimhood. Colonial history became the history of the colonized, relegating the colonizer to a moral ghetto. At the turn of the millennium, Anglo-Saxon historians, followed by their French counterparts, turned the tide by stressing the necessity to establish a bond between colonial and post-colonial national history, thus reintroducing the colonizer as a worthy historical actor.

This colloquium will attempt to gauge the degree to which the ‘white’ presence in colonized territory is representative of particular colonial policies. In other words, which were the interests at stake and how did colonial powers engage or disengage white presence in order to better achieve certain goals. Colonial administrators and corporate agents did not usually constitute a stable white presence. Colonists on the other hand, such as agricultural, artisan and merchant settlers, constituted a controversial and often boisterous lot. They will be at the primary focus of the colloquium.

Mathieu Vanhaelewyn
Square de l'Aviation 29
1070 Brussels
Belgium
Phone: +32 (0)2 556 92 00

Email: mathieu.vanhaelewyn@cegesoma.be
Visit the website at http://www.cegesoma.be

Posted: November 2, 2007.

"The Two Europes"

Naples, Italy.

Now in the third years of its existence, the RICHIE association [Réseau International de jeunes Chercheurs en Histoire de l'Intégration Européenne/International Research Network of Young Historians of European Integration] is happy to present its annual conference.

The success of the first two conferences was further proof of the importance of organising events that give PhD students and young scholars an opportunity to present their research. This year, the conference will be organised by l’Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane (SUM) in cooperation with the University of Padova and the University Suor Orsola Benincasa. It will take place on 14th and 15th December 2007 in Naples in the University Suor Orsola Benincasa.

The history of European integration is often studied – with reason – from a perspective that emphasises the image of a Europe sharing a common cultural, legal, historical and economic heritage. Yet, Europe’s history in the last two hundred years is also one of numerous dichotomies and of religious, economic, political and ideological differences. These are divisions that often go beyond the national frame.

For this third conference, we want to analyse the history of European integration from the angle of these different dichotomies and from a long-term perspective. This will enable us to re-open the debate about the time period of the process of European integration.
The theme will be analysed in 4 sessions that will focus on: 1. The two Europes: Continuity and breaks in the 19th and 20th Century. 2. Europe as a dream - Europe as a reality. 3. Political Europe(s) – Economic Europe(s). 4. Europe as a Power – Europe as a tool of Power.

Prof. Piero Craveri and Prof. Antonio Varsori are the scientific overseers. The scientific committee includes:

– Jürgen Elvert (University of Cologne)
– Karl Christian Lammers (University of Copenhagen)
– Johnny Laursen (University of Aarhus)
– Wilfried Loth (University of Duisburg-Essen)
– Piers Ludlow (London School of Economics)
– Paolo Macry (University Federico II – Naples)
– Jean-Marie Palayret (UE Archives Florence, Institut des Hautes Etudes Européennes de Strasbourg)
– Maurice Vaïsse (Sciences-Po Paris)
– Eric Bussière (Sorbonne-Paris IV) ou Robert Frank (Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)


Guia Migani
University of Padova
via del Santo 77
35121 Padova
Italy
Email: colloquerichie@yahoo.com


**Visions of Greece in Imperial Britain**

**Conference Date:** February 27-March 1, 2008.
Lisbon, Portugal.

C. Akca Atac
International Relations Department
Cyprus International University, Nicosia

Rachel Hall Sternberg
Department of Classics
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, OH 44106
Email: cakca@bilkent.edu.tr, rachel.sternberg@case.edu


**National Identification from Below. Europe from the Late 18th Century to the End of the First World War**

**Conference Date:** March 7-8, 2007
Belgium

The last three decades, the discourse, myths, symbols and rites of the most diverse nations and national(ist) movements, have been amply studied. Much of this research, however, is informed by a limited conception of the constructivist paradigm, interpreting national identity as a middle and upper class concern brought to the masses through a whole range of nationalising media (schools, army, press, monarchy, church, etc.) overemphasizing the idea
of elite construction ex nihilo (as if dominant groups can randomly choose which myth they want to 'feed' to the masses). This conference wants to study not only the production of national discourse, but also its appropriation by 'ordinary people' and the masses' creativity in forging new national symbols from below. The intended audience includes historians, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, ethnographers, ...

Maarten Van Ginderachter
Postdoctoral Fellow of the Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO)
Ghent University
Blandijnberg 2
B-9000 Gent
Belgium

Email: frombelow@ugent.be
Visit the website at http://www.frombelow.ugent.be


The Brussels Pact and its Legacy: A Reappraisal of European Defence and Transatlantic Relations Sixty Years since its Signing

Conference Date: March 7-8, 2008.
Rome, Italy.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Brussels Pact, which was signed by six European countries on 17 March 1948, provides an important occasion for a reappraisal of the European achievements in the fields of security and defence and the current state of transatlantic relations. Despite its evident geographical and material limitations, the Brussels Pact, which in 1954 evolved into the Western European Union and whose operational competencies were transferred to the European Union in November 2000, was the first multilateral initiative in the security and defence fields in Western Europe during the Cold War. It also provided a common framework for the opening of the Atlantic talks between the Western Europeans, the United States and Canada that led in April 1949 to the signing of North Atlantic Treaty. The conference, which will feature keynote presentations from former diplomats and scholarly sessions, will aim at presenting the state-of-the-art of academic research on relations between the Brussels Pact, the Western European Union and NATO and its significance for European security and defence.

Web Site: PHP


30 Years since the first CSCE Follow-Up Meeting in Belgrade (October 1977 and March 1978)

Conference Date: March 8-10, 2008.
Belgrade, Serbia.

Conveners: Mr. Milan Kosanovic, Zikic Foundation, Bonn/Belgrade Mr. Vladimir Bilandzic, OSCE Mission to Belgrade

Concept: In the 1970s, the US and the USSR temporarily shared mutual interests to cooperate on matters of detente and stability in Europe. The Geneva and Helsinki multilateral conference of 1973 represented an ambitious attempt to further co-operation between European countries. The Helsinki Accords of 1975 had far-reaching importance in establishing and institutionalizing relations between West and East, and in the enhancement of all-European co-operation and security. Compared to the overall constructiveness of the first CSCE in Helsinki, its follow-up meetings were marked by confrontational clashes between Eastern and Western blocs. The first of these follow-up meetings took place in Belgrade from October 4, 1977 to March 8, 1978 and had a major impact on the future course of international relations. What were the outcomes of this Belgrade conference for the CSCE process, and how did international relations develop prior to this meeting since the Helsinki Final Act of 1975? Invitation: The conveners invite papers on this subject and time period for the academic part of the
The Mershon Center: Mershon Network of International History

conference. We are especially interested in proposals dealing with positions and strategies of the U.S. and USSR, individual West European states, individual states from the Warsaw Pact organization, the People's Republic of China, and neutral and non-aligned states. We will also consider with special interest proposals dealing with the political context of the European Economic Community as an important factor of West European inter-state relations.

Contact: Bernd Schaefer
schaefert@ghi-dc.org
www.csce-belgrade.org

Posted: March 5, 2007.

European Development Aid and NGOs: Changing Notions of Civil Society in "North" and "South"

Conference Date: March 12-14, 2008.
London, UK.

This international conference investigates the changing approaches of European development aid towards European and Southern NGOs and the effects of these on the participation and well-being of poor and marginalised groups in developing countries. The conference reflects critically on the ways in which the concept of civil society is conceptualised in the ‘North’ and ‘South’, the strategies of support for civil society used by European donors, on the relationships between NGOs and other groups within civil society, and the changing power relations between European and Southern NGOs in the so-called North and South.

Jane Schiemann
CCS
LSE
Houghton Street
London
WC2A 2AE
UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 7405 7686
Email: ccs@lse.ac.uk
Visit the website at http://www.lse.ac.uk/ccs

Posted: July 2, 2007.

Remembering 1948 and 1968: Reflections on Two Pivotal Years in Czech and Slovak History

Conference Date: April 3-4, 2008.
Glasgow, Scotland.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the imposition of communism in Czechoslovakia and the 40th anniversary of the Prague Spring, a conference will be held at the University of Glasgow in April 2008, organised by DCEES in conjunction with the wider CRCEES network. This conference will reflect upon the impact of these momentous events on Czech and Slovak society, culture and politics. The conference will address new and changing perspectives on these historical events and discuss how these events are remembered in the Czech Republic and Slovakia today.

Dr Laura Cashman
Department of Central and East European Studies
University of Glasgow
Hetherington Building
Bute Gardens
Glasgow G12 8RS
Tel: +44 141 330 6039/5585
Fax: +44 141 330 5594
Email: l.cashman@lbss.gla.ac.uk

The Global 1989

Conference Date: **June 2008.**

London, UK.

Call for a workshop to be held at LSE in early summer 2008. The workshop aims to generate a collection of papers for publication in an edited volume to mark the twentieth anniversary of 1989.

Organisers:
Centre for International Studies, LSE - www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CIS/
Cold War Studies Centre, LSE - www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CWSC/
BISA Historical Sociology and IR Working Group - www.historical-sociology.org/

The ramifications of '1989' are not limited to Europe. Of course, the collapse of the Soviet empire, the revolutions of 1989, and the dissolution of state socialism in Europe were important events in their own right. But their impact spread much further field, generating a period of uncertainty and turbulence in world politics which is still being felt today.

In anticipation of the twentieth anniversary of 1989, we invite contributions to a workshop focusing on how to explain and interpret 'the global 1989'.

In particular, we are interested in thinking through the 'time' and 'space' of 1989, looking at:

The place of 1989 in world historical perspective: How significant is 1989? How does it compare to comparable landmark events, moments and processes? What are the principal global legacies of 1989?

The impact of 1989 around the world, in terms of: a) invigorating debates about a range of global issues from the extension of US power to exploring new forms of interventionism, the changing role of the EU, the rise of China, the impact of global terrorism, and the emergence of culture as an important site of geopolitical conflict; and b) stimulating novel forms of inter-state and intra-state politics, including the extent to which regions have becoming fully fledged actors in their own right.

For more information about this event, please contact George Lawson (g.lawson@gold.ac.uk), Convenor of the Historical Sociology and IR working group, and Chris Armbruster, Executive Director, Research Network 1989 (chris.armbruster@eui.eu).


Overcoming the Iron Curtain: Visions of the End of the Cold War in Europe, 1945-1989

Conference Date: **June 12-14, 2008.**

Paris, France.

Convener: Frédéric Bozo (University of Paris III - Sorbonne Nouvelle) and Marie-Pierre Rey (University of Paris I - Panthéon Sorbonne).

Organized in cooperation with: Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt Stiftung, CIMA, LSE Cold War Studies Centre, and The Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Bologna Center.

Scientific Committee: Frédéric Bozo, Marie-Pierre Rey, Marco Cesa, Piers Ludlow, Leopoldo Nuti, Bernd Rother.

Presentation
The end of the Cold War and, in particular, the events of 1989-1991—from the fall of the Berlin Wall to the disintegration of the USSR—have been at the forefront of historical research for the
past fifteen years, and they are likely to continue to be the main focus of the historiography of the Cold War in the future. Among the reasons which explain the infatuation aroused by this period, the unpredictability of the events in question ranks high. There is indeed a consensus among historians that the unfolding of these events had hardly been foreseen by contemporaries, including key political actors who were mostly taken by surprise by the rapidity as well as the pacific character of the “revolutions” of 1989 and their sequel.

And yet the end of the Cold War has been a constant and recurrent theme throughout the Cold War itself. Ever since its inception, statesmen, diplomats, politicians, academics, and others reflected about ways of ending the East-West conflict and its consequences. To be sure, as the Cold War settled in, the East-West status quo increasingly came to be seen by most contemporaries as long lasting. Yet the situation was, arguably, never considered as irreversible in the long term: even at times when the established order appeared to have become all but perennial, the need to overcome it and the way to do so were more or less openly discussed. It is surprising, therefore, that recent historiography has not systematically sought to explore and investigate the visions of the end of the Cold War before the end of the Cold War, as we intend to do.

The objective of the conference is therefore to bring to the fore the reflections, programmes and strategies which, throughout the period, have aimed at calling into question the bipolar system and at replacing it by alternative logics, approaches or concepts. These visions may be associated with individuals, whatever their role or function (say, a Kennan, a de Gaulle, a Brandt, a Reagan or a Gorbachev); of organized groups (e.g. political parties like the French RPF in the late 1940’s, or the German SPD and Eurocommunists in the 1970’s); or of civil society (as witnessed for example by the posture of Soviet or East European dissidents in the 1980’s). Alternatively, they may have been connected with certain processes (the European integration process, the CSCE) or certain events (e.g. the Euromissile crisis and the peace movement). Depending on the period and context, they may have constituted actual, thoroughly conceived programmes, more blurred, utopian aspirations aiming at the reconciliation between the two halves of divided Europe, or even simply the belief that the cold war had already, in effect, come to an end (for instance after Stalin’s death or at the height of détente).

We believe such an effort can be of interest for several reasons. Although the most outstanding visions of the end of the Cold War—especially those of prominent actors—have caught the attention of historians, we hope the conference will bring to the fore previously neglected aspects, approaches or representatives of the problem and thus enhance our general knowledge of the overall phenomenon. Moreover, while specific visions of the end of the Cold War have been treated on their own merits and in their particular contexts, the effort will make it possible to apprehend them as a whole, thus allowing for a more systematic questioning of the very notion of “anticipating” the end of the Cold War throughout the period (e.g. by allowing typologies). Finally, the effort is likely to reveal a lot about the nature, the structure and the multiple perceptions of the Cold War itself. Because they were elaborated in particular contexts and, in fact, in opposition to these situations, the various visions of the end of the Cold War can be treated as yardsticks which make it possible to better appreciate these same contexts or situations and, therefore, to better analyse the dynamics of the conflict and the dialectics between status quo and change throughout the period—thus further contributing to the understanding of its end.

Marie-Pierre.Rey@univ-paris1.fr

Pr Marie-Pierre REY,
Université de Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne,
Centre de recherches en histoire des Slaves,
1 rue Victor Cousin,
75005 Paris,
France.

Posted: July 2, 2007.

Migration Matters: Immigration, Homelands, and Border Crossings in Europe and the Americas

Conference Date: June 25-28, 2008.
Netherlands.

Largely driven by economics, migration today is a global and globalizing phenomenon that
renders national borders obsolete and calls into question the viability of nation states and national identities. Yet precisely because it undermines national structures, migration also has contributed to the reinvention of the historically highly problematic concept of “homelands” and the reconstruction of increasingly impenetrable borders. It is, moreover, in local situations and contexts that the impact of global migration is experienced, debated, and contested most directly and urgently. This conference, then, aims to focus on the ways in which migration matters locally as well as transnationally and globally, in the realms of politics and culture, history and sociology, economics and law, language, literature and the arts in Europe and the Americas.

MESEA’s Program Director,
Yiorgos Kalogerias, Department of English, Aristotle University,
54124 Thessaloniki,
Greece
kalogera@enl.auth.gr
Email: elefarapoglou@yahoo.com, kalogera@enl.auth.gr
Visit the website at http://www.mesea.org

Bhasha Research and Publications Centre, Vadodara, India in association with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, the National Manuscript Mission of India, and the European and Indian Associations for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies, announces a conference to be held January 2nd – January 5th 2008 at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Delhi, India.

This conference aims to bring together writers and scholars interested in the languages and literatures, the cultures and histories of the indigenous peoples of the "post"-colonial world. Bhasha, established by Ganesh Devy to work with the Adivasi tribal communities of India and to document their linguistic, literary and artistic heritage, now seeks to explore the experience of indigenous peoples on a global scale, for there are many parallels between the Aborigines of Australia, the First Nations of Canada and the Adivasi of India. It is hoped that the conference will provide new orientation and inspiration for post-colonial studies. Contributions are sought on the following topics:

- orature; stories of origin / creation myths; cosmology / knowledge systems;
- life histories; storytelling / folk tales; poetry; drama and performance;
- aesthetics / interculturality; threatened languages / language death;
- language development / scripts; subaltern history; cultural and human rights;
- publishing in aboriginal / tribal languages; translation from aboriginal / tribal languages;
- marginalization of aboriginal / tribal cultural expression

Registration forms can be downloaded from http://www.bhasharesearch.org.in or http://www.eaclals.org and should be returned by email to Sonal Baxi at: sonal.bhasha@gmail.com.

There will be a conference fee of EUR 50 / US $ 60. Accommodation, food and local transport will be provided free of charge.

Prof. Dr. Geoffrey V. Davis
Chair European Association of Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies (EACLALS)
Dept. of English
Aachen University,
52056 Aachen, Germany
Office Tel. 49-241-8096105

Email: davis@anglistik.rwth-aachen.de
Visit the website at http://www.bhasharesearch.org.in

The Cold War in Asia: The Cultural Dimension

Conference Date: March 24-25, 2008.
National University of Singapore.

If much has been written over the last two decades on the cultural dimensions of the Cold War and how they impacted upon politics and diplomacy in the West, surprisingly little work has been done on the Asian side of the equation. Little attention has been paid to how Asian actors in the Cold War adhered to certain Cold War doctrines or ideologies, how they perceived each other, how their cultural perceptions predisposed them towards certain policies, or to the political engagement between states and social forces on the cultural front. Here “culture” involves not only actors’ ideologies and worldviews but also their perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs. Similarly, cultural resources involve not only formal discourses but also popular symbols and images. The missing “cultural perspective” on the Cold War in Asia is crucial to a better understanding of international history as well as of the states that produced these concepts, discourses, symbols and images and the societies that accepted them. It would be a mistake to overlook the importance and durability of these perceptions and their manifestations, as many of them are still with us today.

This conference seeks to fill this “cultural perspective” gap in Asian Cold War studies and will focus on the following possible sets of questions:

During the Cold War, how did Asian leaders depict or imagine themselves, their friends and their enemies? What were the cultural sources of these perceptions and to what extent did these perceptions shape their policies of alliance or non-alliance?

How were cultural tools and resources – basic concepts, symbols, discourses, literature, arts, school textbooks, and propaganda -- deployed by state elites to shape popular perceptions in respect of the Cold War? Who were the cultural soldiers on the two sides and what was their cultural ammunition? What were the rules of the game? What were the contentious cultural issues?

How were central Cold War themes such as “freedom,” “democracy,” “justice,” “development,” “modernity,” “socialist solidarity,” “imperialism,” “anti-imperialism,” “communism,” “anti-communism,” and “proletarian internationalism” justified culturally in different contexts (i.e. supported by resources that were culturally specific to each country)? More broadly, how were anticommunist ideologies, American popular culture, Soviet high modernism, and Maoist revolutionary worldviews developed or cultivated in countries that “leaned to one side”?

For former colonies, what role did themes such as “decolonization,” “anti-colonialism,” “national liberation,” and “national self-reliance” play in official and popular discourses? How did these cultural forces affect the politics and foreign policies of these countries during the Cold War? Similar questions may be asked in respect of the concept of “national security” in countries where the military was active in politics (e.g. South Korea, Thailand and Indonesia). What was the relationship between religious and Cold War themes, if any, in countries with a powerful organized religious hierarchy (e.g. Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, and South Vietnam)? How did Cold War international politics impact inter-ethnic relations in countries with ethnic and racial tensions (e.g. Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos and Burma)?

While the state was often the dominant player in domestic contexts, the role of social actors should not be overlooked. How did these actors respond to state projects aimed at diffusing Cold War values? Did they collaborate or resist? How? Who collaborated and who resisted? What cultural and organizational resources were employed by them? How did state agents react? What were the outcomes?

What are the legacies of Cold War cultures, cultural projects, or cultural engagement between states and social forces? How do these legacies still shape attitudes, foreign policies and politics today?

The conference will be structured thematically, such as anti-communist cultures (South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, and perhaps Thailand), Stalinist cultures (China, North Vietnam, North Korea, perhaps Indonesia in the early 1960s), national security cultures (Taiwan, Thailand, Burma and Indonesia under Suharto), state-society cultural and political engagement, the roles of religion and ethnicity in the Cold War, Cold War cultural legacies, etc. It is anticipated that selected papers from this conference will be edited into a volume that broadly informs about the role of cultural factors in foreign policy not only during the Cold War but also in the
contemporary era.

Convenors:
Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore:
Tuong Vu arivth@nus.edu.sg
Wasana Wongsurawat arivww@nus.edu.sg
Anthony Reid
Geoff Wade

Secretariat:
Ms Valerie Yeo
Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore
469A Tower Block, #10-01, Bukit Timah Road, Singapore 259770
Email: ariveov@nus.edu.sg
Tel: (65) 6516 5279
Fax: (65) 6779 1428
Website: http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg/events_categorydetails.asp?categoryid=6&eventid=732

HISTORY 770

STUDIES IN U.S. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, to 1941
Autumn 2004

Professor Peter L. Hahn

This is a reading and discussion course; it cannot succeed unless each member of the class does both. The purpose of the course is to master the literature on the history of U.S. foreign relations to 1941 and the major schools of thought and interpretive approaches in the field. To accomplish this task, we will hear reports on fifty to sixty books and read a number of articles and historiographical essays. The historiographical essays will help us understand how the discipline has evolved, introduce us to books and essays not read in class, and enable us to put our reading in a larger context. The goal is to learn to think like a historian, specifically a diplomatic historian, and to recognize the different ways in which specialists approach the discipline.

Each student must complete a substantial amount of reading, including both common and individual assignments. Common readings will consist of essays and articles that must be read before each class session. Individual readings will consist of eight to ten books assigned periodically over the course of the quarter. For each weekly session, four to six students will report on the same number of books and the class will discuss the books and the common readings. Individual assignments will be made as far in advance as possible.

Reports on the books are due at 4:00 pm sharp on the Thursday preceding the class in which they are to be discussed. Copies of the reports should be delivered to every member of the class by that time. Each report should number 3 to 4 pages, typed and single-spaced. It must include a cogent summary of the book, both in its narrative details (period covered, major topics and issues discussed, etc.) and its interpretive dimensions. Each report should also summarize what reviews published in major journals (Reviews in American History, Journal of American History, American Historical Review, Diplomatic History) have said about the book, relate the book to the common readings for the week, and clarify the reporter's own critical evaluation of the book. Bibliographic information should appear at the top of page 1.
In preparing for class, the reporters for each week are required to meet informally for approximately one hour prior to the class. At this meeting they should discuss the differences and similarities among the works they have read and relate these works to the common readings. They must also devise a teaching strategy for the collective presentation of the books to the class and for the facilitation of discussion that will follow. During class, each reporter will be allowed five minutes to present a summary of his or her report, emphasizing the interpretive similarities and differences between the assigned book and other literature on the subject (and not simply reiterating the written report). One member of the reporting group will be designated in advance as the group leader, and this person will be responsible for running the group meeting and moderating the class discussion. All students are expected to digest the reports, relate them to the common readings, and come to class prepared to ask questions, make comments, and engage in vigorous discussion. This discussion should avoid narrative details and focus on the conceptual ideas, methodologies, and analytical models revealed in the books under study.

Depending on the number of students enrolled, some books will be assigned for “silent” reports. Such reports must be prepared in the same manner as those described above and must be delivered by the same deadlines, but they will not be presented or discussed in class. They will be graded.

Course grades will be based on written reports (60%) and class discussion (40%).

The following assigned texts for this course should be available at the bookstores:

Michael J. Hogan, ed. Paths to Power: The Historiography of American Foreign Relations to 1941.

Michael J. Hogan and Thomas Paterson, eds. Explaining the History of American Foreign Relations.

All students must be officially enrolled in the course by the end of the second full week of the quarter. No requests to add the course will be approved by the department chair after that time. Enrolling officially and on time is solely the responsibility of the student.
Academic misconduct will not be tolerated in this course. For university regulations governing academic misconduct, see http://oaa.osu.edu/coam/home.html.

Any student who thinks that she or he may need an accommodation based on the impact of a disability should contact Prof. Hahn privately to discuss specific needs. The student should also contact the Office for Disability Services at 614-292-3307 or in 150 Pomerene Hall to coordinate reasonable accommodations for students with documented disabilities.

In the event that you cannot attend a meeting, you should notify Prof. Hahn as far in advance as possible. Written work that is turned in late will be penalized. Rare exceptions might be made but these must be approved by Prof. Hahn in advance of the due date.

Prof. Hahn's office is in Dulles Hall 271 (292-7200; hahn.29@osu.edu), and his office hours are Mondays 9:30-11:30 and 3:30-4:00 and by appointment.

Schedule of Class Meetings

Sept. 27   Introduction to the course and to the field
Oct.  4    Revolutionary and Federalist Eras
           11 Jeffersonian America and the War of 1812
           18 Antebellum Expansion
           25 Postwar Expansion
Nov.  1    TR and Taft
           8 Wilson
           15 The 1920s
           22 Origins of World War II
           29 New Approaches
Please note that early deadlines for papers during certain weeks of this quarter might be announced in class.
This course will explore Europe’s often brutal -- and always complex -- encounter with some of the peoples it colonized in the modern “Age of Empire,” and the many different ways in which historians have written about this encounter. Special attention will be paid to the French, British and Belgians in Africa, the devastating impact of their policies, and the way Africans shaped colonial cultures in Europe itself. Themes we will consider include the motives for European expansion; the emergence of new racist and humanitarian ideologies; masculinity, interracial unions, and fears of miscegenation; women’s roles in empire; strategies of resistance and accommodation to colonial rule; and the continuing influence of the colonial past on Europe’s multicultural societies today. Students may write their final paper on an aspect of modern European imperialism in some other part of the world if they so choose (e.g. the British in India, the Dutch in Indonesia, the French in Vietnam, etc.)

REQUIRED TEXTS (all available from University Bookstore, and on reserve in library):

- Alice L. Conklin and Ian Christopher Fletcher (eds.), *European Imperialism 1830-1930*
- Hergé, *The Adventures of Tintin in the Congo*
- Adam Hochschild, *King Leopold’s Ghost*
- Andrew Porter (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire, vol. 3: The Nineteenth Century*

All other readings (except those marked “handout” in the syllabus) are on Electronic Reserves(on-line), as well as on regular reserve in the library. For instructions on how to access Electronic Reserve, please see attached sheet.

OFFICE HOURS: Thursday, 1:30-3:30 p.m. or by appointment

CLASS REQUIREMENTS:

- Students should come to all classes prepared, and participate actively in discussions. You will be asked to read a number of articles, primary sources, and book chapters each week, and should have the reading completed before class.
• Each week, by the day before we meet for class, I want you to e-mail me one or two questions suitable for class discussion based on that week’s readings. Try to come up with questions that will help us to discuss and interpret the assigned sources in class.

• There will be three short papers (not to exceed three double-spaced pages) due in the first half of the quarter. The course will conclude with a final paper (approximately ten double-spaced pages) on one of the topics discussed in class. This paper must incorporate three additional sources beyond those used in the class. Students must choose their topics in consultation with me no later than the seventh week of the quarter, and to submit their final bibliographies in the ninth week of the quarter.

• Please note that all students must be officially enrolled in the course by the end of the second full week of the quarter. No request to add the course will be approved by the department chair after that time. Enrolling officially and on time is solely the responsibility of each student.

GRADING:

Your grade will be based on the following components:
Final paper: 35%
First short writing assignment: 10%
Second short writing assignment: 10%
Third short writing assignment: 10%
Classroom participation: 30%
E-mailed questions based on weekly readings (weeks 3-10): 5%

Grades will be computed on the following standard scale:

A+ 97.5% and above  B+ 87.5% and above  C+ 77.5% and above  D+ 67.5% and above
A    92.5% and above  B   82.5% and above  C    72.5% and above  D   60% and above
A-  90% and above    B-  80% and above    C-  70% and above    E  below 60%

COURSE SCHEDULE:

Week One (5 January)

Course introduction: European expansion in the nineteenth century
Week Two (12 January)

Theme: What is imperialism?

Stephen Howe, “Who’s an imperialist?” in Empire: A Very Short Introduction, 9-34
Alice Conklin and Ian Fletcher, introduction to European Imperialism, 1-9
Andrew Porter, introduction to Oxford History of the British Empire, vol. 3 (OHBE), 1-28
Adam Hochschild, King Leopold’s Ghost, 1-74

First Short Paper Due In Class.
Topic: On the basis of these readings, briefly define European imperialism in the modern era and its key characteristics.

Week Three (19 January)

Theme: Economics and empire

Martin Lynn, “British policy, trade, and informal empire in the mid-nineteenth century,” in OHBE, 101-121
J.A. Hobson, “Imperialism” (1902), in Conklin and Fletcher, 18-20
Rosa Luxemburg, “Capitalism depends on the non-capitalist world” (1913), in Conklin and Fletcher, 29-36
V.I. Lenin, “Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism” (1916), in Conklin and Fletcher, 36-43
Adam Hochschild, King Leopold’s Ghost, 75-139

Week Four (26 January)

Theme: Technology and empire

Robert Kubicek, “British expansion, empire, and technological change,” in OHBE, 247-69
Michael Adas, “The machine as civilizer,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 67-74
Adam Hochschild, King Leopold’s Ghost, 140-274

Second Short Paper Due In Class.
Topic: Which was a more important motive for imperialism, trade or technological
change? Why?

Week Five (2 February)

Theme: Governing the empire

Peter Burroughs, “Imperial institutions and the government of empire,” in OHBE, 170-97
George Orwell, “Shooting an elephant” (1936), in The Penguin Complete Essays of George Orwell, 18-25
Adam Hochschild, King Leopold’s Ghost, 275-306

Week Six (9 February)

Theme: Civilization and human rights

Rudyard Kipling, “The white man’s burden” (1899), in Conklin and Fletcher, 58-59
Alice Conklin, “The French Republican civilizing mission,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 60-66
Andrew Porter, “Trusteeship, anti-slavery, and humanitarianism,” in OHBE, 198-221
Albert Schweitzer, “January to June 1914,” from On the Edge of the Primeval Forest (1921), 54-70

Week Seven (16 February)

Theme: The empire in Europe: representing the empire

Hergé, The Adventures of Tintin in the Congo (1931)
John M. MacKenzie, “Empire and metropolitan cultures,” in OHBE, 270-93
Zeynep Çelik, “Displaying the Orient,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 141-48
Anne McClintock, “Advertising the empire,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 149-57
Final paper topics due.

Week Eight (23 February)

Theme: Gender, sexuality, and empire

Dr L.J. Barot, “Colonization through the bed” (1902), in John D. Hargreaves (ed.), France and West Africa, 206-209
Frances Gouda, “Dutch women in the East Indies,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 111-117

Third Short Paper Due In Class:
Topic: Write a critical book review of Hochschild, King Leopold’s Ghost. (I will hand out a sample book review for you to model yours on).

Week Nine (March 2)

Theme: Empires at war

Tyler Stovall, “Colonial Workers in France during the Great War,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 165-73

Final Bibliographies Due

Week Ten (9 March)

Themes: Anti-colonialism before 1930; colonialism remembered.

M.K. Gandhi, “The disease of civilization” (1910), in Conklin and Fletcher, 22-29
James C. Scott, “Peasant weapons of the weak,” in Conklin and Fletcher, 184-89
Ho Chi Minh, “The struggle lies in the colonies” (1924), in Conklin and Fletcher, 51-53
Frederick Cooper, “Wage Labor and Anticolonial Resistance in Colonial Kenya,” in
Conklin and Fletcher, 189-196.
Dinesh D’Souza, “Two cheers for colonialism,” in The Chronicle of Higher Education Review,
10 May 2002 (handout)

Final deadline for papers: 12:00 noon, Monday, March 14 in my office (232 Dulles Hall).
This graduate reading seminar is designed to give graduate students an introduction to the historiography of nineteenth century European international history. The reading list relies heavily on a number of the classic texts and authors in the field, but includes various recent works, as well. We will also devote a small portion of the quarter discussing readings examining the differences and similarities between diplomatic history and international relations theory, and the potential role of each methodology in the study of international history.

Prior knowledge of 19th century European history—particularly in the field of international relations—is obviously helpful, but not essential to take this course. However, students who do not have a background in European history are strongly encouraged to read one or two survey histories of Europe in order to familiarize themselves with the subject. (I am happy to make suggestions for good survey texts.)

**Course Requirements:**

*Late work will not be accepted without prior agreement of instructor.*

This is a reading and discussion course, the success of which will depend upon the preparation and participation of all the members of our seminar. Please come prepared and willing to contribute to what should be lively and informed discussions. Furthermore, I ask that you
contact me ahead of time if you are going to be absent from class.
Either alone or in tandem with another student, each student will lead class discussion of the
generally assigned readings once during the quarter. The discussion leaders will introduce the
readings, presenting the authors' backgrounds and attempting to place the works in their
broader historiographical context. Then the leaders will guide the group discussion.
In pairs, each student will present one article or chapter on the subject of history, political
science and international relations.
Two book reviews of your choice of two of the following monographs which we are reading
for this class: Schroeder, Taylor, Baumgart, or Kennedy.
Two review articles discussing the literature from two of the following weeks' assignments:
Weeks five, six, eight, or nine.
Reviews and review articles should be 5-7 pages and will be due at the beginning of class on
the day that the text is being discussed. No late papers will be accepted. Book reviews and
review articles should both summarize and critically analyze the books' and/or articles' narrative
details and the authors' main arguments, use of evidence, historiographical and
methodological approach, and conclusions. It should also place the readings into the larger
context of other works read in this course, and the broad questions we are examining in
class. Bibliographic information should appear at the top of the first page. Please feel free to
look at published reviews of each book as you write your own, but be sure to properly cite
them.
One final historiographical paper, 10-15 pages in length, further exploring one particular
historiographical debate or discussion of interest to the student. The topic of the paper must
be agreed upon in discussion with the professor by 22 November. The paper will be due 6
December at 4 pm. Papers should be delivered to 352 Dulles Hall.

Grades will be determined as follows:

Written reviews and review articles: 30%
Oral presentations: 20%
Class participation: 20%
Paper: 30%

Policies:

1) Academic dishonesty: Papers must represent the work of the student alone. Plagiarism or
cheating will result in a failing grade on the assignment and other penalties determined by
university regulations. Plagiarism cases will be referred to the appropriate University
committee on academic misconduct without exception. It is the responsibility of the
Committee on Academic Misconduct to investigate or establish procedures for the
investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term academic
misconduct includes all forms of student academic misconduct wherever committed; illustrated by, but not limited to, cases of plagiarism and dishonest practices in connection with examinations. Instructors shall report all instances of alleged academic misconduct to the committee (Faculty Rule 3335-5-487). For additional information, see the Code of Student Conduct (http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/info_for_students/csc.asp). Information on plagiarism can be found at http://cstw.osu.edu/, particularly at http://cstw.osu.edu/writing_center/handouts/index.htm. For general university regulations governing academic misconduct, see http://oaa.osu.edu/coam/home.html. The University Committee on Academic Misconduct has provided the following page, which contains numerous websites dealing with plagiarism and how to avoid it: http://oaa.osu.edu/coam/prevention.html

2) In accordance with departmental policy, all students must be officially enrolled in the course by the end of the second full week of the quarter. No requests to add the course will be approved by the department chair after that time. Enrolling officially and on time is solely the responsibility of each student.

3) Please turn off cell-phones at the beginning of class.

*All students with disabilities who need accommodations should see me privately during my office hours to make arrangements. Please do so by the third week of class. The Office for Disability Services is located in 150 Pomerene Hall, 1760 Neil Avenue; telephone 292-3307, TDD 292-0901; http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu/*

Readings available for Purchase:

All readings for purchase available at SBX and on reserve in the Main Library. Articles assigned for general reading for which no on-line access is available will be on electronic reserve in the library. Books that are not available for purchase or available on-line will be on reserve in the Main Library.


Recommended:

Course Readings:

Week I:
22 September—Introduction to Course

Week II:
29 September


History and Theory article*:

Week III:
6 October

Taylor, AJP. The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918.

History and Theory article:

Week IV:
13 October
No class meeting
Hobson.  Imperialism: A Study.
Lenin.  Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.
Stokes, Eric.  •gLate Nineteenth Century Colonial Expansion and the Attack on the Theory of Economic Imperialism:  A Case of Mistaken Identity?•h In The Historical Journal.  XII, 2.  (1969)  http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0018-246X%281969%2912%3C285%3ALNCEAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A


Recommended that you read a bit of each of these:

Robinson and Gallagher, Africa and the Victorians. (especially the •gexplanation.•h)

D. C. M. Platt, Finance, Trade and Politics in British Foreign Policy 1815-1914.


History and Theory article:


**Week VII:**

3 November
Kennedy, Paul.  The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers.  (all recommended, part II required).

History and Theory article:

Week VIII:
10 November

Kennedy, Paul M.  •gThe First World War and the International System,•h  International Security 9 (Summer 1984).
Wilson, Keith.  •gBritish Power in the European Balance 1906-1914. •h  In D. Dilks, ed., Retreat from Power, vol. 1.

History and Theory article:

Week IX:
17 November

Fischer, Fritz. World Power or Decline. 1965. Theses 1 and 2, pp. 3-31.


Mommsen, Wolfgang. •gDomestic Factors in German Foreign Policy Before 1914.h In Central European History, 6 (1973), pp. 3-43.


Searle, G. •gThe Revolt from the Right in Edwardian Britain.h in Kennedy and Nicholls (eds.), Nationalist and Racialist Movements in Britain and Germany before 1914., pp. 21-39.

Eley, Geoff. •gDefining social imperialism: use and abuse of an idea.h In Social History, no. 3 (October, 1976), pp. 265-290.

History and Theory article:


Week X:
1 December


History and Theory article:

* Only the students presenting the article are expected to read the history and theory article each week.
This seminar will introduce you to the history of ideas of race and the application of these ideas in Western Europe and European empires in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We will also adopt a transatlantic perspective, to see how America influenced or was influenced by the development of racial thought. Your grade will be assessed on classroom participation and twenty-five pages of written work. These can be either two review essays, or one longer paper (topic to be determined in consultation with me).

**Required texts** (on reserve in main library, and available in bookstore for purchase):

- Bernasconi, Robert and Tommy Lott (eds.), *The Idea of Race*.
- Fanon, Frantz. *Black Skin, White Masks*.

*Also recommended:*

- George M. Fredrickson, *Racism: A Short History* (stimulating recent synthesis)
- Ivan Hannaford, *Race. The History of an Idea in the West* (useful as reference on individuals)
- Nancy Stepan, *The Idea of Race in Science: Great Britain 1800-1960*
- Benjamin Isaac, *The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity*.(includes survey of modern racism)

**Week One** (30 March):

Course introduction. Race in history and historiography

**Week Two** (6 April): (*=on reserve in Main Library; #=on Electronic Reserve.)

Racial ideas before 1800; race and the abolition of slavery

Additional reading:

1) Enlightenment Thought:

Ellingson, Terry. *The Myth of the Noble Savage*.
Isaac, Benjamin H. *The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity*.
Mosse, George. *Toward the Final Solution*. Chapter 1.

2) Race and the abolition of slavery


Fredrickson, George M. *The Black Image in the White Mind.*

Genovese, Eugene D. *The World the Slaveholders Made,* e.g. Part I, Chapter 3.


Manning, Patrick. *Slavery and African Life*


*William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 54 no. 1 (Jan. 1997), special edition on “Constructing Race.”

**Week Three (13 April):**

Developing a “scientific” idea of race: the nineteenth century before *The Origin of Species*


*Film: The Life and Times of Sara Baartman.*

###Additional reading:

Biddiss, Michael (ed.). *Gobineau: Selected Writings.*

Biddiss, Michael D. *Father of Racist Ideology: The Social and Political Thought of Count Gobineau.*


Hallam, Elizabeth and Brian V. Street (eds.). *Cultural Encounters: Representing “Otherness.”*


Prichard, J.C. “Researches into the Physical History of Man” (1813) and “The Natural History of Man” (1842). In *Augstein* (ed.), *Race*, pp. 81-89 and 204-12.


Staum, Martin S. *Labeling People. French Scholars on Society, Race, and Empire 1815-1848.*


Week Four (20 April):

Darwin, evolution, and the development of physical anthropology

Darwin, Charles. “On the Races of Man,” from The Descent of Man (1871). In Bernasconi and Lott (eds.), The Idea of Race, pp. 54-78.

Additional reading:

Stocking, George W. Victorian Anthropology.
Tylor, Edward B. Anthropology (1881), esp. pp. 56-113, “Races of Mankind.”

Week Five (27 April)

Threats to the race and degeneration; regeneration and the birth of eugenics

*Nye, Robert A. “Population, Degeneration, and Reproduction.” In Masculinity and Male Codes of Honor in Modern France.
Harris, Ruth. “The ‘Child of the Barbarian’: Rape, Race, and Nationalism in France during the First World War.” In Past and Present, 1993, pp. 170-206 (JSTOR).

Additional reading:
1) Degeneration

Barrows, Susanna. *Distorting Mirrors. Visions of the Crowd in Late Nineteenth-Century France.*


Davis, John A. “Italy’s Sad Primacy: Crime and the Social Question.” In *Conflict and Control. Law and Order in Nineteenth-Century Italy.*

Gibson, Mary. *Born to Crime: Cesare Lombroso and the Origins of Biological Criminology.*

Harris, Ruth. *Murders and Madness. Medicine, Law, and Society in the Fin-de-Siècle.*


Lombroso, Cesare. Introduction to Gina Lombroso-Ferrero, *Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso* (1911), pp. xxi-xxx

Lombroso, Cesare. *Female Offender* (1893).


Nordau, Max. *Degeneration* (1895).


2) Regeneration

Adams, Mark B. (ed.). *The Wellborn Science.* Articles on France, Germany, Brazil, Russia.

Bannister, Robert C. *Social Darwinism: Science and Myth in Anglo-American Social Thought.*

Bolt, Christine. *Victorian Attitudes to Race.*

Chesterton, G.K. *Eugenics and Other Evils* (1927).

Clark, Linda L. *Social Darwinism in France.*


Gillham, Nicholas W. *A Life of Sir Francis Galton: from African Exploration to the Birth of Eugenics.*

Glick, Thomas F. (ed.). *The Comparative Reception of Darwinism.*

Hawkins, Mike. *Social Darwinism in European and American Thought, 1860-1945.*


Kevles, Daniel. *In the Name of Eugenics: Genetics and the Use of Human Heredity.*

Week Six (4 May):

Anti-Semitism in Europe before 1914


Additional reading:

Brustein, William I. *Roots of Hate: Anti-Semitism in Europe before the Holocaust.*
Efron, John M. *Defenders of the Race: Jewish Doctors and Race Science in Fin-de-Siècle Europe.*
Frankel, Jonathan and Steven J. Zipperstein (eds.), *Assimilation and Community: The Jews in Nineteenth-Century Europe.*


Steiman, Lionel B. *Paths to Genocide. Anti-Semitism in Western History*. Chapters 5-8.

Wistrich, Robert (ed.). *Demonizing the Other. Antisemitism, Racism, and Xenophobia*.

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**Week Seven (11 April):**

Race, science, and imperial power


*Metcalf, Thomas R. Ideologies of the Raj*. Chapters 3 and 4


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**Additional reading:**


Bayly, Susan. *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*.

Bush, Julia. *Edwardian Ladies and Imperial Power*.

Chaudhuri, N. and M. Strobel (eds.). *Western Women and Imperialism*.

Clancy-Smith, Julia and Frances Gouda (eds.), *Domesticating the Empire: Race, Gender, and Family Life in French and Dutch Colonialism*.


Dubow, Saul. *Scientific Racism in Modern South Africa*.

Dubow, Saul (ed.). *Science and Society in Southern Africa*.


Levine, Philippa. *Prostitution, Race, and Politics. Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire.*

Lorcin, Patricia. *Imperial Identities. Stereotyping, Prejudice and Race in Colonial Algeria.*


Midgley, Clare (ed.). *Gender and Imperialism.*

Peabody, Sue and Tyler Stovall (eds.), *The Color of Liberty. Histories of Race in France.*

*Pieterse. White on Black.* Chapter 5.


Rich, Paul B. *Race and Empire in British Politics.*

Schneider, William H. *An Empire for the Masses.* Esp. chapter 7.


Wildenthal, Lora. *German Women for Empire, 1884-1945.*

**Week Eight (18 May)**

Otherness and empire: the Orientalism debate

*Cannadine, David. *Ornamentalism*, pp. 3-10 and 121-135.


*Film: Edward Said on Orientalism.*

*Additional reading:*

For debate and criticism of Said, see for example:


Macfie, A.L. *Orientalism.*


For criticisms of Cannadine, see *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History,* vol. 3, no. 1, spring 2002 (electronic journal accessible through OSU Library web page), special.
Week Nine (25 May):

Racial science in Europe from World War One to 1945


Additional reading:


Schneider, William H. *Quality and Quantity. The Quest for Biological Regeneration in Twentieth-Century France,* pp. 116-292.


Weiner, Michael A. *Race and Migration in Imperial Japan.*

Worboys, Michael. “Tuberculosis and Race in Britain and its Empire, 1900-50.” In Ernst and Harris (eds.), *Race, Science, and Medicine, 1700-1960.*

Week Ten (1 June):

Toward liberation? Countering racism in the era of decolonization


*Film: Aimé Césaire: A Voice for History.* (esp. part II)

Additional reading:


RACE AND SOCIETY IN THE AGE OF EMPIRE

Macey, David. *Frantz Fanon: A Biography.*
Vaillant, Janet G. *Black, French and African: A Life of Léopold Sédar Senghor.*

Course related readings on the US:

Fraser, Steven (ed.). *The Bell Curve Wars: Race, Intelligence, and the Future of America.*
Jacoby, Russell and Naomi Glauberman (eds.). *The Bell Curve Debate.*
C. Loring Brace, “*Race* is a four-letterword: The Genesis of the Concept.
Moran, Rachel F. *Interracial Intimacy: The Regulation of Race and Romance.*
Romano, Renee C. *Race Mixing: Black-White Marriage in Postwar America.*
West, Cornel. *Race Matters.*

Race and genetics since World War Two

Shipman, Pat. *The Evolution of Race*. 
Department of History  
The Ohio State University  

**Fall 2007**

History 723: **Studies in Twentieth Century European International History**  
Wednesday 1:30-3:18  Dulles 344

**Prof. Carole Fink**  
Office: Dulles 214  
Office Hours: Wednesday 3:30 – 5:00 and by appointment  
Phone: [614] 292-6594  
e-mail address: fink.24@osu.edu

**Introduction:**

This is a reading and discussion course for graduate students preparing a major or minor field in twentieth-century European International History. Starting with the present, we shall cover four major topics: The European Cold War; World War I; the Interwar Period; and World War II.

**Requirements**

Each student will select **five** books on which to present a written and oral report and contribute to the discussion of the week’s main historical questions. Each student will serve once as coordinator. And everyone must take part in class discussion.

1. The **Written Report**, a five-page single-spaced review will contain all of the following:

   a) Complete bibliographical information on the top of the page.  
   b) Statement relating the work to the week's general topic  
   c) Biographical information about the author  
   d) Statement of the methodology  
   f) Brief presentation of the contents: main topics, key details, principal conclusions  
   g) Summary of reviews in major journals (at least two)  
      (Journal of Modern History, American Historical Review, International History Review, Diplomatic History, Central European History, English Historical Review, etc.)  
   h) Your overall evaluation of the work.

   Useful guidance for preparing a scholarly review can be found in Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff, *The Modern Researcher*. Reports are to be circulated by e-mail to the professor and all members of the colloquium by noon on the Monday before the class. No exception will be made.

2. The **Oral Report**: Everyone preparing written reports will give a **ten**-minute oral presentation. This report should not be read and not repeat the material in the written paper; it should address the main questions established by the group and also make two or three specific analytical and methodological points.
3. A weekly **Coordinator**: Each week a coordinator will be appointed and will convene the reporters before the class session to discuss the works they have read and formulate the two or three main points for class discussion. The coordinator will be responsible for the class meeting. S/he will pose questions on conceptual, analytical, and methodological issues.

4. Class participation. Every member is responsible for reading and evaluating the reports and taking an active part in the discussion by raising questions, making comments, and adding information.

**Grading**

Each report and paper will be graded separately. The final grade will consist of an average of the written and oral reports (80%) and class participation (20%)

“**A**” reports and essays will include excellent introductory and concluding paragraphs. The body of the paper will contain a well written, original, and well-organized presentation (either thematic or chronological) to support your thesis.

“**B**” reports and essays contain the above but not meet the highest standards of prose, originality, or organization.

“**C**” reports and essays are acceptable but lack distinction in all the three categories.

“**D**” and “**E**” reports and essays lack a viable thesis, adequate information, and coherent narrative.

**Academic Misconduct**

It is the responsibility of the Committee on Academic Misconduct to investigate or establish procedures for the investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term academic misconduct includes all forms of student academic misconduct wherever committed; this is illustrated by, but not limited to, cases of plagiarism and dishonest practices in connection with examinations and papers. According to Faculty Rule 3335-5-487 all instances of misconduct will be reported. For further information, see the Code of Student Conduct: [http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/resource_csc.asp](http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/resource_csc.asp).

For a discussion of plagiarism, see: [http://cstw.osu.edu/writingCenter/handouts/research_plagiarism.cfm](http://cstw.osu.edu/writingCenter/handouts/research_plagiarism.cfm).

For a direct link to the OSU Writing Center: [http://cstw.osu.edu](http://cstw.osu.edu)

**Disability Services**

Students with disabilities that have been certified by the Office for Disability Services should inform the instructor as soon as possible. The Office for Disability Services is located in 150 Pomerene Hall, 1760 Neil Avenue, Telephone: 292-3307, TDD 292-0901; [http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu](http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu).
Enrollment

All students must be officially enrolled in the course by the end of the first full week of the quarter. No requests to add the course will be approved by the Chair of the History Department after that time. Enrolling officially and on time is solely the responsibility of the student.

Graduating Seniors

Please identify yourself during the first class to make special arrangements for deadlines.

Notes

Reading Schedule

Subject to Modification

1: September 19: Introduction
Department of History

Distribution of materials
Selection of reports
Discussion: "The twentieth century as history"

2. September 26: The Present in Perspective

Coordinator: ____________________________

Cynthia Enloe, The Morning After: Sexual Politics at the End of the Cold War (1993)
Jean Baudrillard, The Illusion of the End (1994)
Jürgen Habermas, The Postnational Constellation: Political Essays (2001)
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Pandaemonium: Ethnicity in International Politics (1993)
Timothy Garton Ash, History of the Present: Essays, Sketches and Dispatches From Europe in the 1990s (1999)
Karin von Hippel, ed. Europe Confronts Terrorism (2005)
David Rieff, Slaughterhouse: Bosnia and the Failure of the West (1995)
Mark Webber, Russia and Europe: Conflict or Cooperation? (2000)

3: October 3: The End of the Cold War

Coordinator ____________________________

A) The Fall of Communism
Adam Ulam, *Understanding the Cold War* (2001)

B) German Reunification

Konrad Jarausch, *The Rush to German Unity* (1994)
Mary Fulbrook, *German National Identity after the Holocaust* (1999)


Coordinator ______________________________

Reports:

Timothy Garton Ash, *In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent* (1993)
M.E. Sarotte, *Dealing with the Devil: East Germany, Détente, and Ostpolitik* (2001)

5. October 17: **The Cold War as a Global Struggle, 1956-1969**

Coordinator _____________________________________________

Reports:

Frank Füredi, *Colonial Wars and the Politics of Third World Nationalism* (1994)

6. October 24: "**Classic” Cold War, 1945-1953**

Coordinator ________________________________
Reports:

Norbert Frei, Adenauer’s Germany and the Nazi Past (2002)
Voitech Mastny, The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity: The Stalin Years (1996)
Elena Zubkova, Russia after the War: Hopes, Illusions, Disappointments (1998)
John Lewis Gaddis, We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History (1997)
Mary Kaldor, The Imaginary War: An Interpretation of the East-West Conflict (1990)
Richard Aldrich, The Hidden Hand: Britain, America and Cold War Secret Intelligence (2001)
Peter Grose, Operation Rollback: America’s Secret War Behind The Iron Curtain (2000)
Lorraine Lees, Keeping Tito Afloat: The United State, Yugoslavia, And the Cold War (1997)
Klaus Larres, Churchill’s Cold War: The Policy of Personal Diplomacy (2002)

7. October 31: The Past in Perspective: The Outbreak of World War I
Coordinator______________________________

Reports:

J. B. Bosworth, Italy and the Approach of the First World War (1983)
Terence Zuber, Inventing the Schlieffen Plan: German War Planning, 1897-1914 (2002)
Jennifer Siegel, Endgame (2002)
D. P. Crook, Darwinism, War, and History (1994)
Michael Adams, The Great Adventure: Male Desire and the Coming of World War I (1990)
Vladimir Dedijer, Sarajevo 1914 (1966)
Joachim Remak, The Origins of World War I (1967)

8. November 7: The Great War, 1914-1918
(re-schedule)

Coordinator ________________________________

Reports:

Matthew Stibbe, German Anglophobia and the Great War, 1914-1918 (2001)
Roger Chickering, Imperial Germany and the Great War, 1914-1918 (1998)
Fritz Fischer, Germany's Aims in the First World War (1967)


Victor S. Mamatey, *The United States and East Central Europe* (1972)


9: November 14: **Peace? 1919-1929**

Coordinator ________________________________

Reports:


Klaus Schwabe, Woodrow Wilson, Revolutionary Germany, and Peacemaking, 1918-1919 (1985)


E. Kedourie, *England and the Middle East: The Destruction of the Ottoman
Empire, 1914-1922 (1978)
Richard Debo, Survival and Consolidation: The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia, 1918-1921 (1992)
James Burgwyn, Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period, 1918-1940 (1997)
Derek H. Aldcroft, From Versailles to Wall Street, 1919-1929 (1977)
Michael Rose, Australia, Britain, and Migration, 1915-1940 (1995)
Naoko Smimazu, Japan, Race, and Equality (1998)
Barry Posen, The Sources of Military Doctrine: France, Britain, and Germany Between the World Wars

10. Nov. 21: **The “Terrible Thirties”**

Coordinator _________________________________

Reports:

Patricia Clavin, The Failure of Economic Diplomacy: Britain, Germany, France And the United States, 1931-1936 (1996)

Igor Lukes, Czechoslovakia between Stalin and Hitler: The Diplomacy of Edvard Benes in the 1930s (1996)

Vicki Caron, Uneasy Asylum: France and the Jewish Refugee Crisis, 1933-1942 (1999)

Gerald Howson, Arms for Spain: The Untold Story of the Spanish Civil War (1998)

Aristotle Kallis, Fascist Ideology: Territory and Expansionism in Italy and Germany, 1922-1945 (2000)

Martin Thomas, Britain, France, and Appeasement: Anglo-French Relations in the Popular Front Era (1996)


Michael Carley, 1939: The Alliance That Never Was and the Coming of World War II (1999)
Yvon Lacaze, France and Munich: A Study in Decision Making in International Affairs (1995)
Telford Taylor, Munich: The Price of Peace (1979)
William I. Shorrock, From Ally to Enemy: The Enigma of Fascist Italy in French Foreign Policy, 1920-1940 (1988)
Nicole Jordan, The Popular Front and Central Europe: The Dilemmas of French Impotence, 1918-1940
Paul Preston, The Coming of the Spanish Civil War
Hugh Ragsdale, The Soviets, the Munich Crisis, and the Coming of World War Two (2004).

The World Outside Europe

Yehoshua Porath, In Search of Arab Unity, 1930-1945 (1986)
Briton Cooper Busch, Mudros to Lausanne: Britain’s Frontier in West Asia, 1918-1923 (1976)
Akira Iriye, After Imperialism: The Search for a New Order in the Far East, 1921-1931 (1961)
Julia Clancy-Smith and Frances Gouda, eds., Domesticating the Empire: Race, Gender, and Family Life in French and Dutch Colonialism (1998)

11. November 28: World War II (Reschedule)
Coordinator _____________________________________
Reports:

Voitech Mastny, Russia's Road to the Cold War: Diplomacy, Warfare and the Politics of Communism, 1941-1945 (1977)
MacGregor Knox, Mussolini Unleashed, 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War (1982)
Diane Shaver Clemens, Yalta (1970)
Christopher Thorne, Allies of a Kind: The United States, Britain, and the War Against Japan, 1941-1945 (1978)
Alan S. Milward, The German Economy at War (1965)
Anne Armstrong, Unconditional Surrender: The Impact of the Casablanca Policy Upon World War II (1961)
John Lukacs, The Last European War: September 1939-December 1941 (1976)
Christopher Browning, The Final Solution and the German Foreign Office (1978)
Bradley Smith, Reaching Judgment at Nuremberg (1977)
Gabriel Gorodetsky, Grand Delusion: Stalin and the German Invasion of Russia (1999)
Elena Agarossi, A Nation Collapses: The Italian Surrender of September 1943 (2000)
Susan Zuccotti, Under His Very Windows: The Vatican and the Holocaust in Italy (2000)
Christopher Browning, Nazi Policy, Jewish Workers, German Killers (2000)
Paul Lawrence Rose, Heisenberg and the Nazi Atomic Bomb Project, 1939-1945 (2001)
John Erickson, Stalin’s War with Germany, 2 vols (1975, 1983)
Alan S. Milward, War, Economy and Society, 1939-1945 (1977)
Steven M. Miner, Between Churchill and Stalin: The Soviet Union, Great Britain, And the Origins of the Grand Alliance (1988)
William Roger Louis, Imperialism at Bay: The United States and the Decolonization of the British Empire, 1941-1945 (1977)
Walter R. Roberts, Tito, Mihailovic and the Allies, 1941-1945 (1973)
Martin Gilbert, Auschwitz and the Allies (1981)
Supplementary Bibliography

1. General Works


George Stinmetz, ed., *State/Culture: State Formation after the Cultural Turn* (1999)


Maria Todorova, *Imagining the Balkans* (1991)


John Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*


Francis H. Heller and John Gillingham, *The United States and the Integration of Europe: Legacies of the Postwar Era* (1996)


David Puttnam, *The Undeclared War: The Struggle for Control of the World's Film Industry* (1997)


David Cannadine, *Ornamentalism: How the British Saw their Empire* (2001)


2. Cold War


W. R. Smyser, From Yalta to Berlin: The Cold War Struggle over Germany (1999)

Odd Arne Westad, ed., Reviewing the Cold War (2000)


Patrick Glynn, Closing Pandora's Box: Arms Races, Arms Control, and the History of the Cold War (1992)

Anthony Gorst and Saul Kelly, Whitehall and the Suez Crisis (2000)

Nicholas Tarling, Britain, Southeast Asia and the Onset of the Cold War, 1945-50 (1998)


Janina Falkowska, the Political Films of Andrzej Wajda (1996)


Arieh Kochavi, Post-Holocaust Politics: Britain, the U.S. and Jewish Refugees (2001)


3. World War I


Ian Nish, Alliance in Decline: A Study in Anglo-Japanese Relations, 1908-1923 (1972)

William Renzi, In the Shadow of The Sword: Italy’s Neutrality and Entrance into the Great War (1987)

4. Interwar Period


Theo Balderston, The Origins and Course of the German Economic Crisis (1993)


5. World War II


HISTORY 297.12:

SPECIAL TOPICS:
RETHINKING COLD WAR HISTORY

Spring 2004 Semester:
Wed. 4:10-6 p.m.
Rome 771
CRN #25781

SUMMARY: This graduate-level seminar explores the history of the Cold War, the superpower rivalry between the United States and Soviet Union that dominated international relations for nearly half a century, from the close of World War II until the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. The course will focus on major events and interpretations with a special emphasis on newly-available materials documents from both Eastern and Western archives and their impact on previous historiography. It will be based on a series of lectures, discussions, and readings of both primary and secondary sources, with the principal requirement a research paper of approximately 30 pages due at the end of the semester. The paper will require an exploration of a theme, episode, or aspect of Cold War history, utilizing primary sources to reassess existing historiography, memoirs, and other available public accounts on the topic.

Particularly encouraged will be research that takes advantage of the local availability of materials of the U.S. National Archives II, in College Park, MD; of the National Security Archive, a repository of declassified government documents on contemporary U.S. foreign policy located on the 7th-floor of Gelman Library; and the publications and resources of the Cold War International History Project (located at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.), which collects, publishes, analyzes, and disseminates materials from formerly closed archives of the former communist bloc. Many of the assigned readings and potential resources for your papers are available at the websites of these two organizations: www.cwihp.si.edu and www.nsarchive.org (note that some programs no longer require the initial “www.”).

Topics should also be designed to enable use of the Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series of compilations of declassified U.S. government documents published by the State Department.
Department and, for the most part, available in Gelman Library, the History Department conference room, and/or the GWU Law School Library, and covering events through the late 1960s (declassified documentation for some later events is available at the National Security Archive). Recent FRUS volumes as well as selected official declassified documents (such as the recent releases on Chile) can also be searched on and downloaded from the State Department’s website (www.state.gov—follow the prompts for History Office and/or Freedom of Information Act). Being in Washington, DC, also provides excellent opportunities, in many cases, for oral history interviews to supplement documentary research.

This combination of sources—particularly on events such as the Berlin or Cuban Missile Crises, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, the Soviet invasions of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Afghanistan, the Sino-Soviet split, etc., for which substantial fresh documentation on the policies of the "other (communist) side" is available—should enable the papers to assess comparatively the motives, perceptions, and actions of U.S. and Soviet/communist foreign policy makers. Ideally, the term paper could constitute the first draft of an article of a quality, originality, and significance to merit submission to an academic journal. (A good test of whether your topic is historically significant is whether the paper will enable you to correct, contradict, modify, or elaborate on the account or interpretation given in such standard survey texts as LaFeber's America, Russia, and the Cold War or Warren I. Cohen’s America in the Age of Soviet Power; memoirs of key participants; and/or contemporary press/media coverage.) Before embarking on the paper, students should read E.H. Carr's What Is History? if they have not already done so.

As indicated below, during the semester there will be several occasions to review progress on the term paper. A written paper proposal of 2-3 pp., giving the principal questions to be addressed, topics to be explored, and sources to be used, is due in class on Feb. 11; the final paper is due in the History Department office by the end of business on Monday, May 10. In between, students are welcomed to stop by during office hours to review progress on the paper, and/or to e-mail inquiries. Late papers are subject to penalty, as are papers that have not been proofread and contain obvious writing errors. IMPORTANT NOTE: Citations to sources should be complete, including both full descriptions of the original documents (author, date, title, addressee, etc.) as well as the details of their locations in an archive, a publication such as FRUS, or quotation in a secondary source.

**GRADING:** Grades will be determined roughly on the following basis: class participation, discussion, and presentation--25%; final paper--75%

**REQUIRED TEXTS:**


Peter Grose, Operation Rollback: America’s Secret War behind the Iron Curtain

Chen Jian, Mao’s China and the Cold War

John Lewis Gaddis, We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History

David Holloway, Stalin and the Bomb


Stephen Kinzer, All the Shah’s Men

Ralph B. Levering, ed., Debating the Origins of the Cold War: Russian and American Perspectives

Mary Sarotte, Dealing with the Devil: Germany, Détente, and Ostpolitik, 1969-1973

Vladislav M. Zubok and Constantine Pleshakov, Inside the Kremlin's Cold War: From Stalin to Khrushchev

Plus readings from the Cold War International History Project's Bulletin and Working Papers on reserve in the History Department (Phillips Hall, 3rd floor) and available free on the World Wide Web at cwihp.si.edu, and from the National Security Archive’s website at www.nsarchive.org

OFFICE HOURS: I will be available in my office in Phillips 326 on Tuesday afternoons from 1:30-3:30 p.m. Students are welcome to show up without an appointment. I can be reached by telephone at (202) 994-6476 and by e-mail at jhershb@gwu.edu. Technical questions regarding deadlines for pass/fail, add/drop, registration, forms, credit, etc., should be directed to the History Department secretary's office in Phillips 335 at 994-6230.

CLASS SCHEDULE:


Wed., Jan. 21: Cold War Origins, I

Assigned Reading (on new sources and Cold War origins): Levering, ed., Debating the Origins of the Cold War (entire); Zubok and Pleshakov, Inside the Kremlin’s Cold War, preface, prologue, chap. 1-4; Gaddis, We Now Know, pref., chap. 1; CWIHP Working Papers no. 9 (Parrish/Narinsky), no. 15 (Yegorova), no. 26 (Pechatnov), and no. 31 (Mark), all at CWIHP website (www.cwihp.si.edu).


Wed., Jan. 28: Cold War Origins, II: The Division of Germany and Europe and the Creation of the Alliance System

Assigned Reading: Gaddis, We Now Know, chaps. 2, 5; Melvyn P. Leffler, "The Cold War: What Do 'We Now Know'?” American Historical Review 104:2 (April 1999), pp. 501-524
(on reserve); CWIHP Working Paper no. 14 (Ruud van Dijk)

Wed., Feb. 4: The Atomic Bomb in the Early Cold War
Assigned Reading: Gaddis, *We Now Know*, chap. 4; Holloway, *Stalin and the Bomb* (entire, but can skim sections on scientists and can focus on sections dealing with Stalin and Soviet strategy); *CWIHP Bulletin* #4 (section on Soviet atomic espionage) (on reserve).

Wed., Feb. 11: The Rise of the Cold War in Asia
Assigned Reading: Chen Jian, *Mao’s China and the Cold War*, intro., chaps. 1-2; Gaddis, *We Now Know*, chap. 3; *CWIHP Bulletin* #5 (Weathersby, "To Attack or Not to Attack?"); *CWIHP Bulletin* #6/7 (“Stalin’s Conversations with Chinese Leaders,” documents and commentaries by Westad, Zubok, Mastny, Chen Jian);
* 2-3 pp. proposal for paper due

Wed., Feb. 18: The Cold War Turns Hot: The Korean War
Assigned Reading: Chen Jian, *Mao’s China and the Cold War*, chap. 4; *CWIHP Bulletin* #6/7 (Mansourov article and accompanying documents)
Recommended: *CWIHP Bulletin* #6/7 (Weathersby article & documents (skim); Bajanov article), #8/9 (articles by Shen Zhihua and Dieter Heinzig, pp. 237-42), and #11 (documents on biological warfare, commentary by Weathersby and Leitenberg)

Assigned Reading: Zubok and Pleshakov, *Inside the Kremlin's Cold War*, chaps. 5-7; Gaddis, *We Now Know*, chap. 7; *CWIHP Bulletin* #8/9 (feature on Kremlin decision-making and 1956 Hungary/Poland Crises, pp. 355-410) and *CWIHP Bulletin* 10 (feature on CPSU CC Plenums, 1953-57), pp. 7-60; Chen Jian, *Mao’s China and the Cold War*, chap. 6

Wed., March 3: Inside the Covert Cold War
Assigned Reading: Kinzer, *All the Shah’s Men* (entire); Grose, *Operation Rollback* (entire); article on Stalin’s Plan to Assassinate Tito in *CWIHP Bulletin* 10

Wed., March 10: The Sino-Soviet Split
Assigned Reading: Chen Jian, *Mao’s China and the Cold War*, chap. 3; David Wolff, CWIHP Working Paper #30; article by Hal Ford from *Studies in Intelligence* on the CIA’s analysis of the split (handout); article and documents on 1958 & 1959 Mao-Khrushchev conversations in *CWIHP Bulletin* 12/13

Wed., March 17: NO CLASS—SPRING BREAK
Wed., March 24: Germany and Berlin, from Crisis to Detente
Assigned Reading: Hope M. Harrison, “Ulbricht and the Concrete ‘Rose’” (CWIHP Working Paper no. 5, available at cwihp website); Sarotte, Dealing with the Devil (entire)

Wed., March 31: On the Brink: The Cuban Missile Crisis
Assigned Reading: Naftali and Fursenko, "One Hell of a Gamble" (entire); Gaddis, We Now Know, chap. 9;
Recommended: articles and documents on Cuban Missile Crisis in CWIHP Bulletins #5 and #8/9, and electronic briefing books on Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis on National Security Archive website (www.nsarchive.org)

Wed., April 7: The Crisis of Containment: Vietnam
Assigned Reading: Cold War International History Project Bulletin #6/7 (articles by Gaiduk and Zhai Qiang on Soviet and Chinese roles in the Vietnam War) (on reserve); Cold War International History Project Working Papers #7 (Bradley/Brigham), #18 (Zhai Qiang), and #22 (“77 Conversations…”); Chen Jian, Mao’s China and the Cold War, chaps. 5, 8

Wed., April 14: Triangular Diplomacy and the Rise and Fall of Detente
Assigned Reading: Chen Jian, Mao’s China and the Cold War, chap. 9; National Security Archive electronic briefing books on Sino-American Opening, 1969-1972; Cold War International History Project Bulletin #8/9 (section on The Cold War in the Third World and the Collapse of Detente in the 1970s; read articles on Angola, documents and commentaries on materials on U.S.-Cuban relations and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, skim materials on Horn of Africa crisis)
Recommended: CWIHP Working Paper no. 40 by Mitrokhin

Wed., April 21: An Empire Crumbles: Gorbachev, the Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the End of the Cold War
Assigned Reading: Articles on 1968 Czechoslovakia Crisis in CWIHP Bulletins #3, 4, & 10 (all by Mark Kramer) and documents and articles on the 1980-81 Polish Crisis in CWIHP Bulletin #11; Timothy Garton Ash, The Magic Lantern (entire)

Monday, May 10: Final Draft of Research Papers Due in History Department Office by close of business (5 p.m.)
History 333M
Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1890
Spring 2002

Dr. Mark Lawrence
malawrence@mail.utexas.edu
475-7267, Garrison 426
Office Hours: Tuesday, 11 a.m.-noon; Thursday, 2:30-4 p.m.

Teaching Assistant: David Stiles
Office hours: Thursday, 2:30-5 p.m., WAG 401D
dstiles@mail.utexas.edu

This course explores the history of American foreign relations from the Spanish-American War until the present day. Lectures and readings will emphasize economic, ideological, and political determinants of policy as the United States emerged as a great power around the turn of the century and then, following years of hesitation, embraced the role of global hegemon after 1945. The course aims for both breadth and depth. Lectures will lay out the broad context of international decision-making. Readings will lead students to concentrate on certain illuminating episodes, including the 1898 war in Cuba, Wilsonianism, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Vietnam War, the Central American wars of the 1980s, and the recent crisis in Afghanistan.

Requirements
1) five brief reading quizzes (25% of grade)
2) take-home midterm examination due Feb. 26 in class (25%)
3) final examination on May 13, 9 a.m.-noon (25%)
4) paper of 4-5 pages (25%)

Required Texts
Eugene Burdick and Harvey Wheeler, Fail-Safe
Mark Danner, The Massacre at El Mozote
Michael H. Hunt, Lyndon Johnson’s War
Walter LaFeber, Michael Jordan and the New Global Capitalism
Melvyn Leffler, The Specter of Communism
Arthur Link, Woodrow Wilson: War, Peace, and Revolution
Louis A. Pérez, Jr., The War of 1898: The United States & Cuba in History & Historiography
J. Samuel Walker, Prompt & Utter Destruction: Truman and the Use of the Atomic Bombs Against Japan
Recommended textbook
Paterson, et. al., *American Foreign Relations: A History Since 1895* (5th ed.)

Important notes
- The instructor will occasionally hand out photocopies for use during class. These should be treated as required reading.
- Class time will occasionally be given over to discussion. Participation is not a course requirement, but students should be aware that regular and constructive participation can improve their semester grade.
- Regular attendance in lecture, while not a formal requirement of the course, is important. Lectures will complement the readings, rather than duplicate them. Also, the professor will make important announcements in class. Students who miss class will be responsible for material discussed there. Neither the instructor nor the teaching assistant will provide lecture notes under any circumstances.
- The instructor’s office on the fourth floor of Garrison Hall is inaccessible by elevator. Students who are unable to climb the stairs may call during office hours and the professor will meet them on a lower floor.
- The University of Texas provides, upon request, appropriate academic accommodations for qualified students with disabilities. For more information, contact the Office of the Dean of Students at 471-6259 or 471-4641.
- This syllabus and all materials presented in lectures are copyrighted by Dr. Mark A. Lawrence. No materials may be directly or indirectly published, posted to Internet or intranet distribution channels, or rewritten for publication or distribution in any medium. Neither these materials nor any portion thereof may be stored in a computer except for personal and non-commercial use.
- Students should be fully aware of university rules regarding academic dishonesty. The instructor assumes full compliance throughout the semester and will observe all university procedures in cases of violations.

Schedule of Lectures and Assignments

Introduction
Jan. 15: Introduction
READING: Pérez, chapter 1-2

The Rise of Imperial America
Jan. 22: The Spanish-American War
Jan. 24: The Conquest of the Philippines  
READING: Pérez, chapters 3-5; Paterson, chapter 1

Varieties of Empire  
Jan. 29: The Open Door  
Jan. 31: Semi-Colonialism in Latin America  
READING: Link, chapters 1-2; Paterson, chapter 2

Wilson and the First World War  
Feb. 5: The Problems of Neutrality  
Feb. 7: Wilson and International Progressivism  
READING: Link, chapters 3-5; Paterson, chapter 3

The New Era  
Feb. 12: The Failure of the Wilsonian Vision (QUIZ on Link)  
Feb. 14: The Promotional State  
READING: Leffler, chapter 1-2; Paterson, chapters 4-5

The New Crisis  
Feb. 19: Overcoming “Isolationism”  
Feb. 21: The Rise of a Superpower  
TAKE-HOME MIDTERM DUE FEB. 26 IN CLASS

The Second World War  
Feb. 26: The Rise and Fall of the U.S.-Soviet Alliance  
Feb. 28: The Atomic Bomb (guest lecturer: Professor Michael Stoff)  
READING: Walker (all); Paterson, chapter 6

The Beginnings of the Cold War  
March 5: Years of Crisis (QUIZ on Walker)  
March 7: The Korean War  
READING: Leffler, chapters 3-4; Burdick, chapters 1-7; Paterson, chapter 7

The Nuclear Standoff, 1950-1963  
March 19: A MAD New World  
March 21: Berlin and Cuba (QUIZ on Burdick)  
READING: Burdick, chapters 8-23; Paterson, chapter 8

The Cold War in the Third World
March 26: Third World Nationalism and the Cold War
March 28: Iran and Guatemala
READING: Hunt, chapters 1-2

The Vietnam War
April 2: Into the Quagmire
April 4: The Legacy of War (QUIZ on Hunt)
READING: Hunt, chapters 3-5; Paterson, chapter 9

Détente
April 9: The Kissinger Revolution
April 11: The Carter Experiment
READING: Danner, chapters 1-5; Paterson, chapter 10

Reagan and the Second Cold War
April 16: The ‘Evil Empire’ and Nuclear War-Fighting
April 18: The Central American Obsession (QUIZ on Danner)
READING: Danner, chapters 6-9; Paterson, chapter 11

Unipolarity and Globalization
April 23: The End of the Cold War
April 25: The Search for a New Global Role
READING: LaFeber (all); Paterson, chapter 12

Redefining National Security
April 30: Globalization (QUIZ on LaFeber)
May 2: The Afghan Crisis in Context
READING: Afghanistan clippings TBA
Summary:

This course will examine American foreign relations in the twentieth century. It will pay particular attention to the emergence of the United States as an imperial power; World War I; the world role of the supposedly isolationist United States in the interwar years; World War II; postwar "hegemony"; the Cold War; and American relations with Europe and the Third World. In approaching these developments we will examine the development of American state power, the nature of foreign policy elites, the cultural elements informing their views of the world and the institutional contexts in which they worked. We will also explore the interconnections between American foreign policy and domestic society. Students will be encouraged to consider how the lessons of the past century of U.S. foreign relations might usefully guide future American diplomacy.

Requirements:

Although I cannot take attendance in lecture, attending lectures will be vital for performing well on the exams. The amount of reading for this class is very limited so the only way to prepare for the exams is to come to lecture regularly and absorb all of the important points made in class. There will be an in class mid-term examination and a final examination, which will be scheduled during exam week. A short (5-6 page) paper assignment will be distributed in March and due at the end of the semester. All examinations, papers, and other graded work products and assignments are to be completed in conformance with The George Washington University Code of Academic Integrity. Grades will be determined according to the following formula:

Mid-Term Examination: 30%
Office Hours:

As indicated above, I will be available in my office on Tuesdays between 2:00 and 3:30 and on Thursday between 6:15 and 7:00. Students are welcome to show up without an appointment. Students wishing to meet with me who cannot attend regular office hours should e-mail me to set up an appointment. The T.A.s Greg Domber and Terrence Rucker will also be holding office hours at a time to be announced later. Technical questions regarding deadlines for pass/fail, add/drop, registrations, forms, credit etc., should be directed to the History Department secretary’s office in Phillips 335 at 994-6230.

Assigned Texts:

Walter LaFeber, *The American Age: American Foreign Policy at Home and Abroad 1750-present.*

In addition to the textbook readings, I have posted readings on Blackboard for every session of this class. These documents can be found by going to “course outline” and selecting the appropriate session. These readings are, for the most part, primary sources. Students are responsible for both reading all of the documents contained on Blackboard prior to each class and bringing copies of the documents with them to class. As the semester progresses, I may post additional readings and materials on Blackboard that are not currently on the syllabus. It is the student’s responsibility to check Blackboard regularly for such readings. Such additions will consist of at most one or two more documents per class. They will be posted on Blackboard at least one week before the class for which they have to be read. These documents will be discussed in class and I will ask students for their opinions about the meanings and significance of individual documents.

Classroom Etiquette:

Talking in class, except when permitted by the instructor, is strictly prohibited. All cell phones should be turned off during lecture. Although I may not stop during the lecture to chastise those who are having conversations, I often see and remember students who do so consistently. In such cases I will deduct points on the mid-term or final exam.
**Class Schedule:**

Tuesday, January 18: First Day of Class.
Introduction/Overview

Tuesday, January 25: The Origins of American Foreign Policy.
   On Blackboard: John Winthrop, City Upon the Hill Sermon; Ezra Stiles, The United States Elevated to Honor and Glory.

Thursday, January 27: Isolationism and Expansionism 1789-1865.

Tuesday, February 1: Laying the Foundations of Empire, 1865-1898.
On Blackboard: Josiah Strong on Anglo-Saxon Predominance; Alfred Thayer Mahan on Sea Power; Richard Olney on American Jurisdiction in the Western Hemisphere.

Thursday, February 3: The Spanish-American-Cuban-Philippines War.

Tuesday, February 8: The Open Door Policy.

Thursday, February 10: Theodore Roosevelt and World Order.

Tuesday, February 15: Dollar Diplomacy.

Thursday, February 17: Wilson, Revolution and War.
On Blackboard: Woodrow Wilson on Latin America Policy; Robert Lansing on Intervention; Woodrow Wilson, Peace Without Victory; The First Lusitania Note; Woodrow Wilson, Declaration of Neutrality; Woodrow Wilson’s War Message.


Thursday, February 24: The Internationalism of the 1920s and 1930s.
On Blackboard: Herbert Hoover on Foreign Trade; Calvin Coolidge’s Speech on the Dawes Plan; Charles Evan Hughes on Naval Disarmament.

Tuesday, March 1: American Entry into World War II.
On Blackboard: FDR, Message to the Nations of the World; FDR Address at Chautauqua, FDR, Quarantine Speech; FDR, Arsenal of Democracy Speech.

Thursday, March 3: World War II and the Peace Settlement.
On Blackboard: The Atlantic Charter; FDR, Broadcast to the Nation; Bretton Woods Decisions; Dumbarton Oaks decisions.

Tuesday, March 8: In-Class Midterm.

Thursday, March 10: Origins of the Cold War.
On Blackboard: George Kennan’s Long Telegram; The Truman Doctrine; Winston Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech; NSC 68: Conclusions and Recommendations.

March 14-20: Spring Break No Class

Tuesday, March 22: The Cold War in Asia.

Thursday, March 24: Eisenhower’s New Look and Nuclear Diplomacy.
On Blackboard: Eisenhower on the Dangers of a Military Industrial Complex; John Foster Dulles on Massive Retaliation; NSC 158.

Tuesday, March 29: The Korean War.
On Blackboard: Dean Acheson’s Defense Perimeter Speech; Intelligence Memorandum #302; Translation of Kang Man’gil, Isip segi uri yoksa.

Thursday, March 31: Dealing with Cold War Crises.
On Blackboard: Address at Helsinki; NSC 174; NSC 5811.

Tuesday, April 5: Eisenhower and the Third World.
On Blackboard: Indonesian President Sukarno at the Bandung Conference; The Eisenhower Doctrine; Secret History of the Coup in Iran; The CIA in Guatemala.

Thursday, April 7: Modernization and Kennedy’s Cold War.
On Blackboard: Rostow and Millikan, A Proposal; JFK on the Creation of the Peace Corps; JFK’s Inaugural Address.

Tuesday, April 12: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Alliance for Progress.
On Blackboard: The Cuban Problem; JFK’s Speech on the Alliance for Progress; Interview with Fidel Castro; USAID Program for Nicaragua.

Thursday, April 14: Nation Building and War in Vietnam.

Tuesday, April 19: Nixon, Kissinger and Detente.
On Blackboard: Henry Kissinger on the National Interest; NSC Options Paper on Chile; Nixon’s Speech Explaining the Global Centers of Power.

Thursday, April 21: The End of Détente.
On Blackboard: Zbigniew Brzezinski, Excerpt from Memoir; U.S. Memos on Afghanistan; Interview with Jimmy Carter; Carter-Brezhnev Exchange of Letters.

Tuesday, April 26: Reagan and the End of the Cold War.
On Blackboard: Ronald Reagan’s Star Wars Speech; Ronald Reagan’s Evil Empire Speech; The Reagan Doctrine Speech.

Thursday, April 28: Bush I, Clinton and the New World Order.
On Blackboard: George HW Bush Press Conference on Panama; George HW Bush Thanksgiving Day Address; George HW Bush Press Conference at Kennebunkport; George HW Bush Declares A New World Order; Clinton Speech at the WTO; Clinton State of the Union Address 1999.

Thursday May 5: George W. Bush and the War Against Terror.
On Blackboard: Excerpt from 2000 Presidential Debate; George W. Bush Address at West Point; Excerpt from 2004 Presidential Debate; George W. Bush Press Conference with Tony Blair.
The Uses (and Misuses) of History in International Affairs
The George Washington University

Professor Hope M. Harrison
Thurs. 5:10-7 p.m.
1957 E. St., N.W., Room 503W
Off. Hrs: 1957 E. St., N.W., Suite 412L
1957 E. St., N.W., Room 503W
and by appointment
Phone: 994-5439
e-mail: hopeharr@gwu.edu

Course description:
This course is for M.A. students at the Elliott School. It examines some of the ways that history affects international affairs, including how policymakers in the US and elsewhere "learn" from the past to inform their current policy decisions and how they and others politicize the past for current goals.

What is history? How is it portrayed? How can we learn from it? How does it affect international affairs? What are the kinds of lessons policymakers tend to learn from history and why? What are some of the ways alleged "lessons of history" can mislead us? What are methods of learning from history in more useful ways? Do historical analogies help or hinder policymaking? How do political leaders deal with difficult parts of their country's history? These are some of the core issues we will study in this course.

We will examine the interconnections between history, collective memory, and identity looking at cases from Armenia, Germany, the U.S., and elsewhere. We will also study different ways countries handle their "criminal" past and in particular how new regimes deal with officials who served in overthrown regimes (cases include France, Germany, the former Yugoslavia, South Africa, Chile, Iraq and others). History and politics come together in complicated ways in war crimes tribunals and in truth and reconciliation commissions.

One of the most common ways people "learn" from history is by making analogies, such as: "Slobodan Milosevic or Saddam Hussein or Al Qaeda terrorists are like Adolph Hitler, so we should follow the same hard-line strategy against them as we did against Hitler." We shall see that sometimes the historical analogies we make are correct and useful, but sometimes they can be very misleading, such as when there aren't as many parallels between a historical case and a current case as we think. Thus, following the strategy that worked for the historical case may not work with the current case. We will examine the analogies policymakers have drawn to Versailles, Munich, and Vietnam. In doing so, we will examine the origins of the cold war, the origins of US involvement in the Korean War, the escalation of US involvement in the Vietnam War, the Vietnam "syndrome," Afghanistan, and the war on terrorism.
Requirements and Grading:
20% participation (meaning attendance AND participation in class discussion)
40% for four 3-page papers
40% 15-page research paper due Fri. May 13 at 12 p.m. (must include notes and bibliography)

Academic Integrity:
All work that you hand in for this class must be the product of your own labors for this class. If you are confused about how to properly cite your sources or anything else relevant to academic integrity, please come talk to me or consult the Code of Academic Integrity (available in the Student Planner and Handbook and elsewhere).

8 books, Required Reading for Purchase:

There will also be assigned articles.

Books on reserve at Gelman Library:
Jeffrey Record, Making War, Thinking History: Munich, Vietnam and Presidential uses of
**Part One: History and Identity**

**Jan. 27  The U.S. and the Bombing of Hiroshima**
"Hiroshima: Why the Bomb Was Dropped"
Viewing of this ABC News documentary, narrated by Peter Jennings and aired on July 25, 1995, the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.
Hand-out of questions to be answered on the documentary.

**Feb. 3  Hiroshima and the Enola Gay: The History and the Planned Smithsonian Exhibit**
Edward T. Linenthal and Tom Engelhardt, eds., *History Wars: The Enola Gay and other Battles for the American Past*, Ch’s 1, 4, pp. 150-141, 167-70 of Ch. 5, ch. 6, ch. 7
1st 3-page paper: Write a paper about how you would have exhibited the *Enola Gay*, justifying your planned exhibit. Also discuss your view of what you think is the duty of a museum in this case, considering historical vs. commemorative motives. Do not recount for me what happened in the Smithsonian case; tell me how you would have handled the exhibit.

**Feb. 10  What is History?**
E.H. Carr, *What is History?* Chapters 1-4 at least.

**Feb. 17  Turkey and Armenia and the Events of 1915: Genocide or Not?**
Robert D. Kaplan, *Eastward to Tatary: Travels in the Balkans, the Middle East, and the Caucasus*. NY: Random House, 2000, pp. 311-320.(the Armenian view)
to be distributed in class:


2nd 3-page paper. And exercise in class with students representing the Armenians, the Turks, the Congress, the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon.

Part 2: History and Analogy

Feb. 24 Analogical Reasoning
Cases: Munich, Hitler, the Cold War, Stalin, and Korea
Neustadt and May, Thinking in Time, Ch's 1-4.
Yuen Foong Khong, Analogies at War, Ch's 1-2.
Jeffrey Record, Making War, Thinking History: Munich, Vietnam, and Presidential Uses of Force from Korea to Kosovo, pp. 11-18.

Analogies and wars (speeches to be distributed):
Speeches by President Bush making an analogy between Al Qaeda and fascism on Dec. 7, 2001, "President Bush's remarks to the crew of the U.S.S. Enterprise in honor of the 60th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor."
President Bush, NSA Rice, and Senator Kennedy on how much the Cuban Missile Crisis is a relevant analogy to a war against Iraq.


**March 3 Vietnam. TOPIC DUE FOR RESEARCH PAPER**
Neustadt and May, *Thinking in Time*, Ch. 5.


**March 10 Learning from History**
Neustadt and May, Ch's 6-14.

3rd 3-page paper.

SPRING BREAK

**March 24 German Unification: Avoiding Versailles and Other Effects of History on the Unification Process.**
Philip Zelikow and Condoleezza Rice, *Germany Unified and Europe Transformed: A Study in Statecraft*. What "lessons of history" do you think Rice drew from this experience?
Nicholas Lemann, "Without a Doubt: Has Condoleezza Rice changed George W. Bush, or has he changed her?" *The New Yorker*, Oct. 14 & 22, 2002. (on-line or forwarded from me)

Tues. March 29, 1-2 page outline and preliminary bibliography due in my office by 12:00

Part 3: History, Politics, and Coming to Terms with the Past

**March 31 How to Deal with the Crimes of Past Regimes: Truth Commissions**
Exercise in class on truth commission.

**Apr. 7** The Politics of War Crimes Tribunals

**Apr. 14** The Berlin Wall Trials and the United Germany Coming to Terms with the Past of East Germany
Packet of newspaper articles on Berlin Wall trials (to be distrib. in class).

**Apr. 21** Japan, Korea, and the “Comfort Women”

**Apr. 28-May 5** Lessons of History and the Occupation of Iraq
4th 4-page paper due in class on Apr. 28. This paper must draw on reading and concepts from the whole course.

**Part 1, Apr. 28:** relevance of previous occupations
Relevance of occupations of Germany and Japan after World War II.
Relevance of lessons of Afghanistan


**Part 2, May 5: how to handle the past of Saddam’s Ba’athist regime:**


Friday May 13 15-Page Research Paper Due by 12pm in my office.

Suggested research paper topics, using the information in the course on learning from history:

1. how having served in Bush senior’s Administration (1989-92) at the end of the cold war may affect the foreign policies of a policymaker in Bush junior’s Administration (2001-5)

2. do a case study of 1 country or a comparative study of 2 or 3 countries in their efforts to come to terms with the "criminal" past of their country and their officials. Among the possible cases are former communist countries such as (East) Germany, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, or other countries such as South Africa, Chile, Argentina, and any of the others in the Hayner or Bass books. You may also examine how Germany and Japan (and Article 9 of its constitution) have dealt with World War II.

3. the effect of the "Vietnam syndrome" on US policies in the Persian Gulf War and/or the wars in Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan or Iraq.

4. what analogies are useful for our policy in Afghanistan? previous attempts at nation-building? British and Russian 19th and 20th century history trying to get control of Afghanistan?

5. a lesson of history you think the Bush Administration is ignoring

6. a case of a foreign policy official in some country learning correctly or incorrectly from history

7. the politicization of history in a country on an issue

8. pick a current policy issue in the US or elsewhere and show how history could contribute to various ways of approaching the policy issue

9. how useful or not useful is the cold war as an analogy to the war on terrorism?

10. discuss how a particular national memorial depicts history--what it "teaches" and what it ignores and why

11. how do Bin Laden and similar thinkers see the history of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East?
12. a case (like the Armenian genocide) of U.S. political involvement in a historical debate

13. another topic approved by the professor

A short topic proposal for your research paper topic is due on March 3. An outline and preliminary bibliography is due on March 29 by 12:00. The final paper is due on Fri. May 13 by 12:00 in my office. The paper must have at least 15 sources and these must include scholarly and primary sources and not just journalistic accounts. Your paper should also draw directly on the concepts we discuss and read in the course.
Department of History  
The Ohio State University

History 598.01 World War I  
Summer Quarter 2007: Second Session

SYLLABUS

T/Th 3:30-5:18 P.M. Dulles 168
Professor Carole Fink (fink.24@osu.edu)
Dulles 214; Office Hour Tuesday 1:30 – 3:18 P.M. and by appointment

Introduction

The aim of this course is to obtain a broad as well as deep understanding of one of the epochal events of the twentieth century. We shall investigate the military, diplomatic, political, cultural, economic, and social aspects of World War I as well as its long-term consequences.

Format

The class, which will meet twice weekly, will consist of reports and discussions centered on specific historical themes. Because students will assume the principal responsibility for this colloquium, considerable preparation and participation will be essential.

Requirements

1. Attendance: Absences are not acceptable without prior agreement of the instructor. Students are expected to arrive on time for all classes.

2. Full completion of all reading assignments and full participation in class discussions

3. One Report (10 minutes each)

4. Two papers: due August 7 and August 16 (can be extended until August 21)

5. Decorum: There will be no eating or drinking in class. All cell phones must be turned off. No recording devices or laptops may be used in class.

Grading
Papers (55%); Report (20%); Class participation (25%).
There will be no final examination.

Grading Policies

“A” report and essays will include excellent introductory and concluding paragraphs. The body of the paper will contain a well written, original, and well-organized presentation (either thematic or chronological) to support your thesis.

“B” report and essays contain the above but not meet the highest standards of prose, originality, or organization.

“C” report and essays are acceptable but lack distinction in all the three categories.

“D” and “E” report and essays lack a viable thesis, adequate information, and coherent narrative.

Academic Misconduct

It is the responsibility of the Committee on Academic Misconduct to investigate or establish procedures for the investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term academic misconduct includes all forms of student academic misconduct wherever committed; this is illustrated by, but not limited to, cases of plagiarism and dishonest practices in connection with examinations and papers. According to Faculty Rule 3335-5-487 all instances of misconduct will be reported. For further information, see the Code of Student Conduct: http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/resource_csc.asp.

For a discussion of plagiarism, see: http://cstw.osu.edu/writingCenter/handouts/research_plagiarism.cfm.
For a direct link to the OSU Writing Center: http://cstw.osu.edu

Disability Services

Students with disabilities that have been certified by the Office for Disability Services should inform the instructor as soon as possible. The Office for Disability Services is located in 150 Pomerene Hall, 1760 Neil Avenue, Telephone: 292-3307, TDD 292-0901; http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu.

Enrollment

All students must be officially enrolled in the course by the end of the first full week of the quarter. No requests to add the course will be approved by the Chair of the History Department after that time. Enrolling officially and on time is solely the responsibility of the student.

Graduating Seniors
Please identify yourself during the first class to make special arrangements for deadlines.

**Tentative Schedule (Subject to modification)**

**Assigned Readings (Available at SBS)**

Hew Strachan, *The First World War* (S)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week/Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Reading</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 July 24</td>
<td>Introduction; assignments</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>Origins</td>
<td>J &amp; M, Chs. 1-2</td>
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<td>2 July 31</td>
<td>Origins</td>
<td>J &amp; M Chs. 3-9</td>
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<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>The Great War</td>
<td>S, (3-41); 41-95</td>
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<td>3 Aug 7</td>
<td>The Great War</td>
<td>S, pp. 99-230</td>
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<td>Aug 9</td>
<td>Global Struggle</td>
<td>S, pp. 233-340</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Aug. 14</td>
<td>Peace?</td>
<td>G, chs. 1-6 (plus maps, documents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>Peace?</td>
<td>G, chs. 7-9 (plus maps, documents)</td>
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**Reports and Papers**

The report and two papers will add and breadth to your principal work in this colloquium. Therefore, they are to be meticulously prepared and presented not only to achieve personal success but also to make a contribution to the class.

From the list below, select two additional readings on World War I. You will present one 10-minute report and write two six-page critical papers.

**Report**
Time: 10 minutes
Presentation: Should not be read but spoken from a carefully prepared outline. Make sure to do at least one practice run through before class and time yourself. Time limits will be strictly maintained in order to give time for questions and discussion.

The Paper

Limit: six double-spaced pages

Presentation: typescript with a formal cover page that includes title, your name, and class number. Text should be fully proof read for correct grammar and spelling.

Structure: a) Introduction (include author biography); b) Main theme of the book (or work of art) c) Major supporting points; d) Your scholarly evaluation (you may include reviews but you must cite them); and e) Above all: place the work clearly and critically within the context of the history of World War I.

Additional Reading:

Origins

Robert Wohl, The Generation of 1914
Immanuel Geiss, July 1914
Fritz Fischer, War of Illusions: German Policies from 1911-1914
David Herrmann, The Arming of Europe and the Making of the First World War
Konrad Jarausch, The Enigmatic Chancellor: Bethmann Hollweg and the Hubris of Imperial Germany
John F. V. Keiger, France and the Origins of the First World War
Paul M. Kennedy, The Rise of the Anglo-German Antagonism
Dominic Lieven, Russia and the Origins of the First World War
Samuel Williamson, Austria-Hungary and the Origins of the First World War
Holger Herwig, ‘Luxury Fleet’: The Imperial German Navy, 1888-1914

Military

John Keegan, The Face of Battle
Eric Leed, No Man’s Land: Combat and Identity in World War I
Alan Moorehead, Gallipoli
Donald Richter, Chemical Soldiers: British Gas Warfare in World War I
Tim Tavers, How the War was Won: Command and Technology in the British Army
John H. Morrow, The Great War in the Air: Military Aviation from 1909-1921
Leonard Smith, Between Mutiny and Obedience
Denis Winter, Death’s Men: Soldiers of the Great War
Paul Halperin, A Naval History of World War I
Patrick Beesly, Room 40: British Naval Intelligence, 1914-1918
John Horne, German Atrocities, 1914: A History of Denial
Robin Prior and Trevor Wilson, Passchendaele: The Untold Story

Personal Accounts

Emilio Lussu, Sardinian Brigade
Ernst Junger, The Storm of Steel
Robert Graves, Goodbye to all That
Henri Desagneaux, French Soldier’s War Diary, 1914-1918
Vera Brittain, Testament of Youth
T. E. Lawrence, Revolt in the Desert, Seven Pillars of Wisdom
Florence Farmborough, With the Armies of the Tsar: A Nurse at the Russian Front, 1914-18
Cecil Lewis, All My Yesterdays
Georg von Trapp, To the Last Salute: Memories of an Austrian U-Boat Commander
Romain Rolland, Above the Battle
Thomas Mann, Reflections of an Unpolitical Man (essays)
Stefan Zweig, The World of Yesterday
Hermann Hesse, If the War Goes On (letters)
Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, Writings in Time of War
Francis Brett Young, Marching on Tanga: With General Smuts in East Africa
Hans Carossa, A Roumanian Diary
e.e. cummings, The Enormous Room
May Wedderburn Cannan, In War Time
Max Plowman, A Subaltern on the Somme

Literature (by contemporaries)

Arnold Zweig, The Case of Sergeant Grischa
Jaroslav Hajek, The Good Soldier Schweik
Alexander Solzenitsyn, August 1914
Franz Werfel, The Forty Days of Musa Dagh
John Dos Passos, First Encounter, Three Soldiers, 1919,
Helen Z. Smith, Not so Quiet: Stepdaughters of War
William Faulkner, A Fable
Eric Maria Remarque, All Quiet on the Western Front
Ernest Hemingway, Farewell to Arms
Ford Madox Ford, No More Parades
Mikhail Sholokov, Quiet Flows the Don
Edith Wharton, A Son at the Front
R. H. Mottram, Spanish Farm Trilogy
Karl Kraus, The Last Days of Mankind (drama)
George Bernard Shaw, Heartbreak House (drama)

Film

Paths of Glory
Joyeux Noel
All Quiet on the Western Front
Seven Pillars of Wisdom
Black and White in Color
Gallipoli
Life and Nothing But (Le Vie est rien d’autre)

Music

Gustav Mahler, Das Lied von der Erde
Igor Stravinsky, L’histoire du soldat (Soldier’s Tale)
Alban Berg, Wozzeck
Edward Elgar, The Spirit of England; Cello Concerto
Maurice Ravel, Piano Trio
Scott Joplin, Magnetic Rag
Sergei Rachmaninov, All Night Vigil
Claude Debussy, Berceuse Héroïque, Cello Sonata, Violin Sonata, or Carol of the Homeless Children
Ralph Vaughan Williams, Symphony No. 3 (“Pastoral”)
Gustav Holst, Ode to Death
Erik Satie, Parade
Darius Milhaud, The Blue Train
Painters


Poets


Economics/Society/Culture

Marc Ferro, The Great War, 1914-1918
Paul Fussell, The Great War and Modern Memory
Gerd Hardach, The First World War, 1914-1918
Roland Stromberg, Redemption by War: The Intellectuals and 1914
Modris Eksteins, Rites of Spring: The Great War and the Birth of the Modern Age
Merle Fainsod, International Socialism and the World War
Keith Robbins, The Abolition of War: The ‘Peace Movement’ in Britain, 1914-1919
Harold D. Laswell, Propaganda Technique in World War I
Howard W. Moore, Plowing my own Furrow (conscientious objectors)
Gustave LeBon, Psychology of the Great War: The First World War and its Origins
Richard Cork, A Bitter Truth: Avant-Garde Art and the Great War

National History

Lewis Siegelbaum, The Politics of Industrial Mobilization in Russia
Arthur Marwick, The Deluge: British Society and the First World War
Jean Jacques Becker, The Great War and the French People
Gary Messinger, British Propaganda and the State in the First World War
Roger Chickering, Imperial Germany and the Great War, 1914-1918
Paul Helmreich, From Paris to Sèvres: The Partition of the Ottoman Empire At the Peace Conference of 1919-20

Bruce W. Lincoln, Passage through Armageddon: The Russians in War And Revolution 1914-1918

Byron Farwell, The Great War in Africa, 1914-1918

J. M. Bourne, Britain and the Great War, 1914-1918

Vejas Gabriel Liulevicius, War Land on the Eastern Front

Jennifer Keene, Doughboys: The Great War and the Remaking of America

Ronald Schaffer, America in the Great War: The Rise of the War Welfare State

Vahakn Dadrian, The History of the Armenian Genocide

Marsha Rosenblit, Reconstructing a National Identity: The Jews of Habsburg Austria during World War I

Holger Herwig, The First World War: Germany and Austria-Hungary, 1914-1918

**Diplomacy/Global Dimensions**

David Stevenson, French War Aims Against Germany, 1914-1919

John W. Wheeler-Bennett, Brest-Litovsk: The Forgotten Peace

Barbara Tuchmann, The Zimmermann Telegram

Fritz Fischer, Germany’s Drive to the West

Z. A. B. Zeman, The Gentleman Negotiators

L. Stein, The Balfour Declaration

Arno Mayer, The Political Origins of the New Diplomacy

N. G. Levin, Woodrow Wilson and World Politics

Richard B. Speed, Prisoners, Diplomats and the Great War: A Study in the Diplomacy of Captivity

Betty Miller Unterberger, The United States, Revolutionary Russia, and the Rise of Czechoslovakia

Frederick R. Dickinson, War and National Reinvention: Japan in the Great War, 1914-1919

Donald M. McKale, War by Revolution: Germany and Great Britain in the Middle East In the Era of World War I

Noriko Kawamura, Turbulence in the Pacific: Japanese-U.S. Relations during World War I

**Peacemaking**

Margaret Macmillan, Paris 1919: Six Months that Changed the World
Anthony Lentin, The Versailles Peace Settlement
Arno Mayer, Politics and Diplomacy of Peacemaking
Sally Marks, Innocent Abroad: Belgium at the Paris Peace Conference
Marc Trachtenburg, Reparation in World Politics
Klaus Schwabe, Woodrow Wilson, Revolutionary Germany, and Peacemaking, 1918-1919
M. Dockrill and J. Goold, Peace without Promise: Britain and the Peace Conferences 1919-1923
Lorna Jaffe, The Decision to Disarm Germany: British Policy towards Post-war German Disarmament
Bruce Kent, The Spoils of War: The Politics, Economics, and Diplomacy of Reparations, 19198-1932
William Keylor, ed., The Legacy of the Great War: Peacemaking 1919

Aftermath

Jay Winter, Sites of Memory, Sites of Mourning: The Great War in European Cultural History
David Fromkin, A Peace to End all Peace: Creating the Modern Middle East, 1914-1922

Joseph Rothschild, East Central Europe between the Two World Wars
John W. Langdon, July 1914: The Long Debate, 1918-1990
Wolfgang Schivelbusch, The Culture of Defeat: On National Trauma, Mourning, And Recovery
Daniel Herman, The Construction of Memory in Interwar France
Robert Whalen, Bitter Wounds: German Victims of the Great War