

# NEWSLETTER

The British International History Group  
(under the auspices of the British International Studies Association)

## Forthcoming Conferences

### The View from Knowsley

**19-20 March 2004**

This conference on the Derbys and Victorian politics (with the emphasis on British foreign policy) will take place at Knowsley Hall, Lancashire. It will be opened by David Starkey, with a lecture on the Tudor foundations of the Stanley dynasty. Confirmed speakers include John Charmley, Angus Hawkins (biographer of the 14th Earl of Derby), Thomas Otte, John Vincent, Andrew Lambert, David Brown and David Dutton. For further details contact Professor John Charmley, School of History, UEA, Norwich, NR4 7TJ. Tel. 01603 593878, e-mail:

[conference@viewfromknowsley.com](mailto:conference@viewfromknowsley.com)

### Refocusing on Europe

**26-28 March**

This conference's full title is 'Refocusing on Europe? International Relations from the Entente Cordiale to the First World War'. It will be held at the University of Salford. The provisional programme is as follows:

Introduction: Professor Jacques Bariéty (Université Paris IV-Sorbonne, France); Philip Bell (University of Liverpool) 'Britain, France and the Making of the Entente Cordiale'; Jean de Préneuf (Service Historique de la Marine, Paris, France), 'Jean-Louis de Lanessan et l'Entente Cordiale'; Dr Robert Tombs (University of Cambridge) and Dr Isabelle Tombs (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), 'Edward VII and Franco-British Relations'; M. Fabrice Serodes (Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France), 'State Visits and Franco-British Relations 1903-14'; Dr Gilles Ferragu (Université Paris X Nanterre, France), 'Italian Reactions to the Entente Cordiale'; Professor Roy Bridge (University of Leeds), 'Austro-Hungarian Perceptions of the Entente Cordiale, 1904-14'; Dr Dominic Geppert (University of Frankfurt, Germany), 'Publicity and Secret Diplomacy. The Role of the Press in British-German Relations, 1904-1914'; Professor Jean-Claude Sergeant (Université Paris III), 'Delcassé's Naval Policy and Franco-British Relations'; Professor David Stevenson (London School of Economics), 'The Reorientation of European Armaments Policies, 1904-1914'; Professor Jean-Pierre Dormois (University Marc Bloch, Strasbourg), 'British and French Economic Preparation for War'; Dr Annika Mombauer (Open

University), 'Strategic Planning and German Foreign Policy, 1905-14'; Dr William Philpott (King's College, London). 'More than a Single Private Soldier: France and the Prospect of British Military Support 1905-1914'; Dr Feroz Yasamee (University of Manchester), 'The Balkans and the European Powers, 1903-14'; Professor Ed Spiers (University of Leeds), 'The British Army and the Limits of Eurocentricity'; Dr Keith Wilson (University of Leeds), 'British Foreign Policy and the Limits of Eurocentricity 1904-14'; Professor Marta Petricioli (University of Florence), 'Italy and the Middle East before 1914'; Dr Thomas Lindemann (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Toulouse), 'Germany and the Limits of Eurocentricity, 1904-14'; Professor Mike Paris (University of Central Lancashire), 'Future Wars in British Fiction'; Dr Martyn Cornick (University of Birmingham), 'Driant and France's "Guerre fatale" against Britain'; Dr Ian Foster (University of Salford); 'Future Wars in Austro-Hungarian Fiction'; Discussants - Professor Antoine Fleury (University of Geneva, Switzerland), Professor Martin Alexander (University of Wales, Aberystwyth), Dr Thomas Hadler, Dr Gaynor Johnson (Bolton Institute).

Conference programme and registration form can be obtained from: Mrs Debbie Hughes, ESRI Conference Administrator, University of Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4WT; tel 0161 295 5614; E-mail: [d.hughes@salford.ac.uk](mailto:d.hughes@salford.ac.uk) or Website: [www.esri.salford.ac.uk/refocusing.htm](http://www.esri.salford.ac.uk/refocusing.htm)

## **Anglo-French Relations since the late 18th Century: Conference to mark the Centenary of the Entente Cordiale**

**25-26 June 2004**

The British International History Group in cooperation with The National Archives is organising a conference to commemorate the creation of the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain in 1904. The convenor is Glyn Stone, Secretary of the BIHG, supported by his colleague and BIHG Committee member, Thomas Otte. The programme is nearing completion and will consist of a keynote lecture and six sessions. The conference will be held at The National Archives in Kew. The keynote lecture will launch the conference and is to be delivered by Philip Bell. The programme and booking form will be circulated by post when completed and will also be available on the recently established BIHG website: [www.bihg.ac.uk](http://www.bihg.ac.uk)

## **BIHG Conference**

**9-11 September 2004**

The sixteenth annual conference of the British International History Group will be held at the University of East Anglia between Thursday, 9 September and Saturday, 11 September. The local organiser of the conference is Professor John Charmley. As in previous conferences, the Group is pleased to receive offers of papers on a wide range of subjects in International History, for any period. These include: Inter-State Diplomatic Relations; History of International Relations; Military History (including strategic issues); Intelligence and/or Propaganda; International Organisations or Institutions; Inter-Imperial Relations; and International Economic Relations. We welcome contributions from postgraduate students and can provide them with some financial assistance to attend the conference should other sources be unavailable. If you wish to offer a paper on any of the above subjects you should write to: Professor Glyn Stone, School of History, UWE Bristol, St Matthias Campus, Fishponds, Bristol BS16 2JP or email

[Glyn.Stone@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:Glyn.Stone@uwe.ac.uk). The **deadline** for receipt of offers to contribute is **Monday, 8 March 2002**.

## **BISA Conference**

**20-22 December 2004**

The British International Studies Annual conference in 2004 will be held at the University of Warwick. The BIHG panel at the conference will be organised around the theme *Military Occupation in the Twentieth Century*. If you wish to present a paper at this conference, on any aspect of this theme, you should write no later than 8 March 2004 to the Vice-Chairman of the BIHG, Dr Ted Johnson at the Department of Government, University of Central England (UCE) at Birmingham, Perry Barr, Birmingham B42 2SU or email him at [Edward.Johnson@uce.ac.uk](mailto:Edward.Johnson@uce.ac.uk). You should bring twenty copies of your paper to the conference and your presentation should take approximately twenty minutes to allow sufficient time for discussion.

## **Recent Conferences**

### **BIHG Conference**

**11-13 September 2003**

The 15th annual conference of the Group was held at the University of Nottingham. The guest speakers were Professor Michael Dockrill, Emeritus Professor of Diplomatic History at King's College London and former Chairman of the BIHG, and Professor Mick Cox of the London School of Economics who until recently was Editor of the *Review of International Studies*. Professor Dockrill spoke on the subject of 'The Foreign Office and the Foreigner' while Professor Cox focused on 'E.H. Carr and the Versailles Conference of 1919'. The plenary session was devoted to a discussion of 'Stalingrad 1943 – Sixty Years After' and was led by Geoffrey Roberts of the University of Cork who made a stimulating and provocative initial presentation. In addition, the following papers were presented on a wide range of subjects in International History: 'The Berlin Diary of Sir Eric Phipps, 1933-1937' (Gaynor Johnson, Bolton Institute); 'A Prophet Scorned: Ralph Wigram, the Foreign Office and the German Threat, 1933-1936' (Peter Neville, University of East Anglia); 'The Runciman Mission Revisited: Chamberlain, Roosevelt and Appeasement in the Era of Munich' (Tony McCulloch, Canterbury Christ Church University College); 'The British Army and the Normandy Campaign, 1944: Liddell Hart, Montgomery and the Americans' (John Buckley, University of Wolverhampton); 'Great Britain and the Soviet-Polish Border Question, 1939-1943: From the Soviet Invasion to the Tehran Conference' Lutz Oberdörfer, University of Griefswald); 'Bridging the Atlantic: the Washington Embassy of David Ormsby Gore, 1961-1965' (Michael Hopkins, Liverpool Hope University College); 'The Diplomacy of Devaluation: The United States and the Sterling Crisis, 1964-1967' (Ian Jackson, De Montfort University); 'Nineteenth Century Conservative Foreign Policy: The Persistence of a Country Party Tradition' (John Charmley, University of East Anglia), 'The Conservatives and Europe in the 1850s: The Missing Years' (Geoff Hicks, University of East Anglia); 'The Massive Condescension of Posterity: The Fifteenth Earl of Derby's Foreign Policy' (Ben Grosvenor, University of East Anglia); 'Our Respective Empires should stand together: The Royal Dimension in the Slow Death of Anglo-Japanese Relations, 1921-1941' (Antony Best, London School of Economics); 'Cordell Hull,

US-Japanese Relations and the Lead-up to Pearl Harbour' (David Woolner, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute); 'George Kennan, the Clifford-Elsey Report and Containment' (Bob Frazier, University of Nottingham); 'European Defence Community: Where we come from, where we are, where are we going' (Rogelia Pastor-Castro, De Montfort University); 'Whatever happened to Ethnic Politics in the Cold War?' (Robert Knight, University of Loughborough); 'British and Italian Imperialism in the Mediterranean, 1880-1914' (Saho Matsumoto-Best, King's College London), 'The United States and the Central American Canal, 1846-1914' (Joe Smith, University of Exeter); 'Kaiser Wilhelm II, Waldsee and the Boxer Rebellion, 1900' (Annika Mombauer, The Open University); 'A Rather Troublesome Incident: the Foreign Office and the Christiansen Case: More Anglo-American friction, 1927-1928' (Richard Bird, University of the West of England, Bristol); 'The Rise and Fall of International Arbitration, 1919-1934' (Andrew Webster, University of Cambridge); 'Unilever and the Third Reich: the Management of Political Risk by a Foreign Multi-National' (Neil Forbes, Coventry University); 'American Covert Action in Scandinavia: the OSS in Neutral Sweden, 1942-1945' (Pia Molander, University of the West of England, Bristol); 'Codename TRILBY: Rethinking Moscow's Interwar Penetration of the British Government, 1919-1939' (Victor Madeira, University of Cambridge); 'Anglo-American Intelligence and Klaus Fuchs: A Reappraisal', (Michael Goodman, University of Nottingham); 'I don't give a damn for logic' [Woodrow Wilson]: Lawyers and the Problem of Pensions at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919' (Antony Lentin, The Open University); 'Reconstruction before the Marshall Plan, 1920-1945' (Andrew Williams, University of Kent); 'A Period of Trials and Tribulations: The Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Algerian War for Independence, 1954-1962' (Mathilde von Bulow, University of Cambridge); 'Between War and Independence: British Strategic Options in Egypt, 1919-1922' (Jayne Gifford, University of the West of England); 'An Intricate and Distasteful Subject: British Planning for Military Action against European Settlers of Central Africa, 1956-1965' (Philip Murphy, University of Reading); 'Nazi Germany, the Geneva Convention and Allied POWs' (Neville Wiley, University of Nottingham); 'Anglo-American treatment of Axis POWs: The Diplomatic Issues' (Bob Moore, University of Sheffield); 'Coping in Britain and France: A comparison of Issues affecting the Homecoming of POWs after the Second World War' (Barbara Hatley-Broad, University of Huddersfield).

At the AGM the Chairman, John Young, reported that the BIHG Website was nearing completion and members would be advised when it was operational. The website address will be [www.bihg.ac.uk](http://www.bihg.ac.uk), and it will contain an electronic copy of the Newsletter, along with more up-to-date information. The Secretary, Glyn Stone reported that BISA membership, to which the BIHG is affiliated, had now exceeded 1,000 and its financial situation was very good. He also identified a number of journals which would be pleased to consider international history articles. These included: *The Review of International Studies* (Editor, David Armstrong, Exeter University), *History* (the journal of the Historical Association, Editor Joe Smith, Exeter University), *Diplomacy and Statecraft* (Editor, Erik Goldstein of Boston University and a founder member of the BIHG) and the *e-Journal of International History* (Edited by Antony Best, Larry Butler, Kate Morris, Gillian Staerck, Glyn Stone and John Young) . The new editor of the *Round Table*, (Andy Williams, University of Kent) also called for articles, especially those based on issues relating to the Empire and Commonwealth. Saul Kelly pointed out that the International History Seminars at the Institute of Historical Research, which were brought back into existence 3 years ago, were proving very successful and requested that members attend these seminars if at all possible in order to keep the programme alive.

**[The Foreign Office and British Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century](#)**

## **19-21 June 2003.**

Gaynor Johnson, who organised this conference, which was held at the Institute for Contemporary British History, University of London, would like to thank the British International History Group for their support. The event was a great success, and was attended by over 60 delegates, from as far afield as Los Angeles and Budapest. It was particularly pleasing to welcome six new international history postgraduate students, as well as more seasoned colleagues and friends. The conference was generously sponsored by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Those attending the reception held there on the evening of 20 June also had an opportunity to take a one-hour tour of the Fine Rooms

Gaynor has secured a publisher for the proceedings of the conference. Frank Cass will be publishing a special number of *Contemporary British History*, to appear in April 2004, with a book version entitled, *The Foreign Office and British Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century* published concurrently. They will include contributions from: Alyson Bailes; Sir Alan Campbell; John Charmley; Michael Dockrill; James Ellison; Sean Greenwood; Keith Hamilton; Gaynor Johnson; Richard Langhorne; Brian McKercher; Peter Neville; Thomas Otte; Kevin Ruane; Alan Sharp and Zara Steiner.

## **Seminars**

### **International History Seminar**

The third series of the International History Seminar is now complete for 2003-2004. All the remaining seminars will take place in the Low Countries Room of the Institute of Historical Research, London, at 6.00 pm unless otherwise stated.

#### **19 January 2004**

Professor Harumi Goto-Shibata: 'Internationalism and nationalism: Japanese Foreign Policy Debates, 1918-1922'. Chaired by Dr Joe Maiolo, King's College, London..

#### **9 February 2004**

Dr James Ellison, Queen Mary College, London: "'Napoleon Blowpart": Anglo-American Relations and the Atlantic-European Crises of the mid-1960s'. Chaired by Dr Antony Best, London School of Economics.

#### **8 March 2004**

Dr Kate Morris, King's College, London and JSCSC: 'Palestine and Propaganda, 1945-1948'. Chaired by Dr Saul Kelly, King's College, London and JSCSC.

#### **26 April 2004**

Dr Guy Finch, King's College London and JSCSC: 'The Air Staff View of the East of Suez Commitment in the 1950s'. Chaired by Professor Saki Dockrill, King's College, London.

## **Journals**

## **History (ISSN 0018 2648)**

Joseph Smith, the Editor of *History* and a member of the BIHG Committee, would welcome manuscripts on all historical topics. BIHG members might note that recent issues have included articles related to diplomatic history, including: Paul Sonnino, 'From D'Avaux to Devot: Politics and Religion in the Thirty Years' War' (April 2002); Roderick McLean, 'Kaiser Wilhelm II and the British Royal Family: Anglo-German Dynastic Relations in Political Context, 1890-1914' (October 2001); Andrew Roadnight, 'Sleeping with the Enemy: Britain, Japanese Troops and the Netherlands East Indies, 1945-1946' (April 2002). Dr Smith can be contacted via the Department of History, University of Exeter, Exeter, Devon EX4 4RJ. Email: [Joseph.Smith@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:Joseph.Smith@exeter.ac.uk)

## **eJournal of International History (ISSN 1471-1443)**

The editors of the *eJournal of International History* welcome and encourage articles on any aspect of the history of relations between states and societies. The journal aims to promote an understanding of the breadth, depth and policy relevance of international history by examining how the politics, societies, economies and traditions of countries have shaped and influenced international relations since c. 1500.

Exploiting the technological opportunities presented to the new generation of scholars, eJIH is an innovative publication, available only over the internet and free of charge to its readers. The advantage to scholars is the relative immediacy of the electronic medium. Once an article has been submitted, refereed by three external peer experts, and redrafted as necessary, the accepted article will be available on-line. The eJIH is an RAE approved publication. It can be found on the Institute of Historical Research (IHR) website at: <http://history.ac.uk/publications/ejihmnu.html>

The editors welcome contributions from historians working on a wide range of areas, for example:

- Traditional diplomatic questions
- Bilateral or multilateral relations between states
- Domestic political and cultural dimensions to foreign policy
- Studies of conflict and confrontation and particular crises
- Alliances and international organisations
- Foreign trade, to include economic relations and economic diplomacy
- Cultural relations
- Military and intelligence issues
- Propaganda, information policy and psychological operations
- The development of international law
- Ethical concerns, such as, the impact of technological change
- Historiographical debates

The preferred article length is not more than 10,000 words. Contributions should be sent in the first instance to: Institute of Contemporary British History (eJIH), Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1A 7HU. E-mail: [icbh@icbh.ac.uk](mailto:icbh@icbh.ac.uk) Contributions should be in the form of e-mail or disk, preferably Word 6 or derivatives.

Editors: Antony Best, London School of Economics and Political Science; Larry Butler, University of East Anglia; Kate Morris, King's College London (Joint Services Command and Staff College); Glyn Stone, University of the West of England, Bristol; John Young, University of Nottingham.

Editorial advisory Board: Professor Roy Bridge, University of Leeds; Professor Michael Dockrill, King's College, London; Professor Gill Edwards, American University, Cairo; Professor Wolfgang Krieger, Philipps-Universität, Marburg; Professor William Roger Louis, University of Texas at Austin; Professor Brian McKercher, Royal Military College, Ontario; Professor Gordon Martel, University of North British Columbia; Professor Maurice Vaïsse, University of Paris; Professor Donald Cameron Watt, London School of Economics and Political Science.

### **Diplomacy and Statecraft (ISSN 0959 2296)**

The Editor of *Diplomacy and Statecraft* (Frank Cass), Professor Erik Goldstein, welcomes articles on all aspects of International/Diplomatic History. Manuscripts and editorial correspondence should be sent to Erik Goldstein, Department of International Relations, Boston University, 152 Bay State Road, Boston MA 02215, USA. Email: [goldstee@bu.edu](mailto:goldstee@bu.edu) or Jan Melissen, Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', PO Box 93080, 2509 AB The Hague, The Netherlands. Email: [jmelissen@clingendael.nl](mailto:jmelissen@clingendael.nl)

## **Peter Beck, USING THE ARCHIVES**

### **6. *The National Archives (formerly The Public Record Office), Kew, London.***

The Public Record Office (PRO), founded in 1838, presents itself as 'the custodian of the nation's collective memory as revealed in the records of government' dating back to the Domesday Book and filling more than 100 miles of shelving. For international historians conducting research on Britain, the PRO has invariably proved the principal archival source for their work. Indeed, for those working on twentieth century topics, FO371 files have come to represent a kind of research sheet-anchor, as evidenced by their omnipresent role in footnotes referencing articles and books. However, the opening up of records for the late 1960s and early 1970s – in January 2004 official records for the year 1973 became available under the Thirty Year Rule – means that Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) records are beginning to qualify the former centrality of FO371 files.

Viewed against this background, a guidance note for international historians about the PRO might be deemed superfluous. However, there are always researchers making return visits to Kew after a lengthy gap or postgraduate students setting out on a higher degree or Masters thesis and contemplating their initial visit to the PRO. Moreover, writing as an international historian who has been using the PRO in its various guises at Chancery Lane, Portugal Street and now Kew for over thirty six years, things move on. Certainly, the PRO has been no stranger to change regarding, say, its location, buildings and services offered to researchers. Users will be well aware of the ups and downs over the years affecting, say, opening hours, the availability of seats and the length of document retrieval times. Fortunately, the story has been one of general improvement, notwithstanding the escalating growth in users researching family history. As a result, my recent visits have proved both productive and enjoyable in terms of benefiting from, say, the longer

opening hours on two days per week, Saturday opening, the speedy retrieval of document orders, and an efficient copying service. In many respects, this reflects the PRO's pursuit of a more conscious user-centred approach, as demonstrated also by its participation in conferences with a range of academic groups and institutions. In addition, the ever-expanding range of on-line services – these include access to the archive catalogue as well as facilities enabling, say, prior registration, advance ordering of files and the downloading of documents – means that an increasing amount of research planning, preparation and work can be done without even going to Kew.

During the past year the PRO has passed through yet another significant phase in its history; indeed, it presented itself as the 'new gateway to British history'. Certainly, recent visitors to Kew will have noticed a new logo and title reaffirming the fact that in April 2003 the PRO merged with the Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC), the central advisory body on archives, to form The National Archives for England, Wales and the United Kingdom (TNA). As a result, it seems timely to cover the PRO – oops, sorry, The National Archives, as the Press Office informed me when I queried the matter in the light of the frequent use still of the term "PRO" on the archive's website – in this series, even if many readers could easily write their own version of this article. Meanwhile, readers are reminded that henceforth Kew-based sources should be referenced as located at 'The National Archives', not the PRO. Moreover, the merger is still in progress, as suggested by the ongoing integration of the websites of the HMC and PRO and the scheduled move of the Historical Manuscripts Commission to Kew in December 2003.

The changing nature of international history, in conjunction with the ever-broadening horizons of researchers, means that it is difficult to be too specific about relevant TNA sources, but the following brief outline, though making no claim to be comprehensive, should offer a useful basis for further investigation. The archival record code required to order documents is given in brackets. Inevitably, the records of the Foreign Office (FO) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) represent a prime focus for international historians, even if State Papers Foreign (SP) will figure prominently for those working on the pre-1782 period. Equally significant are records covering the Cabinet (CAB) and its subcommittees, like the Committee of Imperial Defence; the Prime Minister's Office (PREM); the Treasury (T); Trade (BT); the Colonial Office (CO) and the Dominions Office/Commonwealth Relations Office (DO). Defence departments include the Admiralty (ADM); Air Ministry (AIR); Ministry of Aviation (AVIA); Ministry of Defence (DEFE); Ministry of Munitions (MUN); Ministry of Supply (SUPP); and the War Office (WO). Other possibilities include the British Council (BW); International Organisations (DG) and the Secret Intelligence Service (HD). Obviously, researchers need to take account of the changing titles of departments (e.g. in 1947 the Dominions Office was renamed the Commonwealth Relations Office) alongside their reconfiguration over time, such as happened in 1968 when agencies dealing with British relations abroad were unified in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). A useful reference source outlining departmental changes is David Butler and Gareth Butler, *Twentieth-Century British Political Facts, 1900-2000* (Palgrave: 2000), pp.53-4.

Within any one departmental code it is important to identify the specific records relevant to your research topic and period of study. When ordering documents, you are required to specify three things: the departmental record group number (e.g. FO); within this record group, the class, which normally corresponds to function, as evidenced by the use of 371 for Foreign Office political correspondence; and the piece number of the file(s) within this class according to year, countries of coverage and so on. Unsurprisingly, each department tends to do things in its own way, thereby

requiring researchers to understand departmental practice before ordering and consulting files. Prior to 1906 the Foreign Office's general political correspondence can be found in individual country classes (FO1-FO82, FO99-FO110), but note also FO83 and FO92 (general correspondence) as well as FO95-97 (miscellanea, supplement). For post-1906 topics, FO371 (Foreign Office political correspondence) often proves central, but other classes, including FO370 (Library), FO372 (Treaty), FO800 (Official Papers of Foreign Secretaries surrendered on leaving office), or FO395 (News), should be checked for relevance. Other classes include embassy and consular archives, Confidential Prints as well as Commissions and Conferences (e.g. 1919-1920 Peace Conference: FO373, FO608, FO893; Lausanne and other interwar Conferences: FO839; 1945 Potsdam Conference: FO934).

Notwithstanding the Thirty Year Rule and the adoption of a more liberal attitude towards sensitive files, selected files still remain on extended closure for periods exceeding thirty years. Access can be requested to such files, but hitherto my experience in such cases has proved variable; indeed, one request for access to 1959 and 1961 files on extended closure remains pending still after two years! Other files may have been withdrawn temporarily 'for research' by a government department. In any case, plan well ahead of your intended visit.

### **Published Official Records**

A range of documents housed at the PRO have already been published, particularly on Britain's foreign relations, such as in *Calendars of State Papers*; G.P. Gooch & H.W. Temperley (eds.), *Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914* (1926-38); W.N. Medlicott, D. Dakin, M.E. Lambert *et alia* (eds.), *Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939* (65 volumes: 1946-86); P.N. Mansergh, E.W. Lumby, and E.P. Penderel (eds.), *Constitutional Relations between Britain and India: The Transfer of Power 1942-7, 12 vols.* (1970-83); H.R. Tinker (ed.), *Constitutional Relations between Britain and Burma: The Struggle for Independence 1944-8, 2 vols.* (1983-84); S.R. Ashton, S.E. Stockwell, R. Hyam, D. Goldsworthy, Wm Roger Louis *et alia* (eds.), *British Documents on the End of Empire* (1992- ); and R. Butler, G. Bennett, K.A. Hamilton, M.E. Pelly *et alia* (eds.), *Documents on British Policy Overseas* (1984- ). Such multi-volume publications, which are often available in university libraries, offer a useful introduction for many topics, while suggesting relevant documentary references to follow up on a visit to Kew. Moreover, the ongoing *Documents on British Policy Overseas* covers records closed under the Thirty Year Rule. Another substantial project, based on the Foreign Office's Confidential Prints, is *British Documents on Foreign Affairs. Reports and Papers from the Foreign Office Confidential Prints* edited by K. Bourne, D. Cameron Watt, Paul Preston and Michael Partridge (University Publications of America, Maryland, USA). Parts 1-III covering the period to 1945 are complete; in fact, 425 volumes comprised Part 1. Part IV (1946-50) is in progress.

Microfilm materials include *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the reigns of Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth I, 1547-1582*. Adam Matthew Publications have microfilmed a wide range of Cabinet, Foreign Office and other records. In 1995 the HMSO published a CD-Rom PROfiles of selected documentary releases for the year 1964, but failed to continue the series.

### **Reference Aids**

Extensive finding aids, located in the Reference Room, describe collections by department, list contents and provide the information required to order documents. The catalogue is on-line, and

can be accessed on computer terminals at the PRO as well as at home/college through the internet. Detailed searches are possible focused on specific departments, topics, keywords, dates &etc. It is also possible to browse the catalogue by department and class, even if some aspects of browsing prove far from intuitive.

Indexing of files within and across departments proves variable. However, Foreign Office files, including FO371, are indexed in printed form for the period 1920-51 and published (and hence may be available in some university libraries) as *Index to the Correspondence of the Foreign Office* (131 vols). A card index is available for 1906-19. On indexing &etc. for all time periods, read Louis Atherton's '*Never Complain, Never Explain: Records of the Foreign Office and State Paper Office, 1500-c.1960*' (PRO Readers Guide no.7: 1994), pp.113-165. Another invaluable reference source is Michael Roper's updated Handbook *The Records of the Foreign Office, 1782-1968* (PRO: 2002) and Anne Thurston's *Sources for Colonial Studies in the Public Record Office: Records of the Cabinet, Foreign Office, Treasury and Other Records* (HMSO: 1998). Such publications are available for purchase at the bookshop located near the entrance to the TNA. A wide range of Information Leaflets can now be downloaded online upon such topics as 'Foreign Office Records from 1782'; 'Foreign Office: Card Index, 1906-1910'; 'Foreign Office: Card Index, 1910-1919'; and 'Intelligence Records in the Public Record Office'. For those working on the interwar period, useful guides include B. Swann & M. Turnbull's *Records of Interest to Social Scientists, 1919-1939. PRO Handbook 14* (HMSO: 1971) and S.S. Wilson's *The Cabinet Office to 1945. PRO Handbook 17* (HMSO: 1975). Both are out of print, but may be in some university libraries. In 1998 Keith Hamilton, a historian working for the FCO, and Greg Quinn published a useful outline about British diplomatic records in the *DSP Newsletter*.

For information about the Foreign Office's departmental structure, personnel and posts overseas, see the annual publications entitled *The Foreign Office List* and its successor *The Diplomatic Service List*. Note also *The Civil Service Yearbook; The Colonial Office List, The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List, and The Commonwealth Relations Office List*). In 1995 the archive of diplomatic, consular, foreign service and foreign ministry lists dating from the 1950s to the 1990s was transferred from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office Library to the University of Leicester Library for cataloguing and storage.

### **Electronic resources**

When launching the National Archives, Sarah Tyacke, Keeper of Public Records and now Chief Executive of TNA, stressed the desire 'to reach out to people who have not previously used our services and to make The National Archives available to everyone – onsite or online' ('A new gateway to British history – The National Archives – is launched', *National Archives, Press Release, 27 March 2003*). In this vein, Rosie Winterton, the Parliamentary Secretary at the Lord Chancellor's Department, used the TNA's launch to announce a new digital archive for storing, preserving, and providing access to government records created in electronic form, including emails, web pages and databases: 'The new National Archives is about more than a change of name, it is part of a government-wide agenda to improve our electronic information resources' (*National Archives, Press Release, 27 March 2003*).

Subsequently, in September 2003 TNA launched a new *UK Central Government Web Archive* instructed to preserve selected government websites. Already the 2003 Hutton Inquiry website, documenting every stage of the proceedings and making them available online, has established the research value of such a facility. Significantly, it is among sites selected for preservation together

with those for, say, 10 Downing Street and the Northern Ireland Office. According to the *UK Central Government Web Archive* website:

51 websites have been carefully chosen as a representative sample of the entire UK Government web domain, and have been selected in accordance with criteria designed to reflect the overall functions of government. A number of departments and agencies were then chosen which are representative of each of these functions. This provides a broad cross-section across UK Central Government. The websites are harvested at varying intervals, to provide the flexibility to respond to changing circumstances. Initially, 10 websites are harvested every week, and the remaining 41 are harvested every six months.

Through its *DocumentsOnline* (formerly PRO-Online) programme, TNA seeks to market high quality research and teaching materials. Research sources currently available, free of charge, include Cabinet minutes and memoranda plus Chiefs of Staff material for 1971 and 1972. *DocumentsOnline* offers also material relating to the Special Operations Executive and Churchill's wartime minutes and telegrams. There is also the *Macmillan On-Line project*, a joint Adam Matthew Publications/PRO project available on subscription, covering the Cabinet papers for the Macmillan Government between 1957 and 1963.

#### **BRIEF DETAILS:**

- **New readers** can save time by registering online through the reader registration form, but will need still to produce proof of identification upon arrival to receive a Reader Ticket. Alternatively, you can register in person (basically, you answer questions on a computer screen), present valid personal identification, and receive a Reader Ticket.
  - Prior to your visit check out acceptable forms of ID.
  - Orientation sessions, lasting *circa* 20 minutes, are provided for new readers.
  - If you have not used the PRO for a time, note that Readers Tickets issued before July 2000 have been cancelled and require replacement.
- **Xeroxing** – An efficient but relatively expensive (e.g. 40p per A3 copy, the normal size for copies) copying service is available. There is an on-demand copy service as well as a postal service for larger orders. During the past year or so, the postal service has worked well with copies arriving within one week of the order. Alternative forms of copying (e.g. microfilm, electronic formats) and distribution (e.g. CD-ROM, internet) are available. Note that certain collections have been microfilmed in part or as a whole, and are available for purchase.

One innovation apparent during my recent visits concerned the way in which some readers were using their own digital cameras to copy documents for downloading to laptops/PCs. This is a new service offered subject to certain conditions, and requiring the prior reservation of space.

- **Pencils** – only pencils (plus laptops/typewriters) can be used in the Reading Room. No pens are allowed. You are advised to avoid bringing too many (i.e. 10+) 'loose' sheets of paper.
- **Laptop computers/typewriters** – a separate section of the Reading Room is reserved for readers using Laptops and typewriters. Scanners and mobile phones are not allowed.
- **What to wear in the Reading Room.** Air conditioning means that the Reading Room temperature might prove uncomfortable for some readers. From experience, the

temperature varies, or so it seems, from one visit to another. Hence, even in high summer a warm option (e.g. pullover) might prove useful. Staff prove reluctant to allow readers to hang jackets &etc. on the back of their chairs, and hence any items of clothing not being worn should be kept in your locker.

- **Lockers** (with keys) are available to check personal materials. Normally, a pound coin was required, but when I visited in August 2003 lockers were free.
- **Ordering documents** – records may be requested at any time up to:
  - 4:00 pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays;
  - 4.30pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays;
  - and 3pm on Saturdays.

On recent visits, retrieval times were fairly quick (20-35 minutes), but slightly slower over the midday period. This has proved a key area of improvement, particularly as compared to a few years ago when times slipped to 1-2 hours.

If you already have a Readers Ticket, you can order three documents in advance by phone or on-line to ensure that they are ready upon arrival on a specified date.

**Opening hours** – Like other details, these must be confirmed prior to your visit. Check out also closure dates for public holidays as well for the annual stocktaking week (in 2003: 1-6 December).

<b>Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays</b>	9am-5pm (Reading/Search Room opens at 9.30am)
<b>Tuesdays</b>	10am-7pm
<b>Thursdays</b>	9.30-7pm
<b>Saturdays</b>	9.30-5pm

**Monthly Newsletter** – you are advised to subscribe online to *The National Archives Newsletter Monthly e-news* which provides updates on all aspects of the archive's work and services, including newly released government documents and exhibitions.

**Accommodation** – The TNA's website has links to accommodation in Kew and Richmond, including bed and breakfast establishments. In vacations, accommodation might be available at university institutions located either nearby (e.g. Brunel, Kingston, St. Mary's) or in central London (e.g. LSE, King's, UCL, London University). Use the websites of individual universities.

**Food** – A cafeteria and coffee bar are located on the ground floor. The cafeteria's tables can be used to consume your own food.

**Transport** – Kew Gardens (Underground District Line, Silverlink Trains) and Kew Bridge (SW Trains) are the nearest stations. Kew Gardens Station, which is about ten minutes walk away, is closest, and accessed from central London by District Line trains to Richmond. Kew Gardens Station, which is only minutes from Richmond Station, is about 40-50 minutes from central London. Silverlink Trains, which also terminate at Richmond, link Kew Gardens with Willesden Junction (approx. 17 minutes), West Hampstead (25 minutes), Highbury & Islington (41 minutes) and North Woolwich. A rail alternative centres upon SouthWest Trains through Richmond, most notably linking up with the semi-fast Reading-Waterloo service. The Waterloo-Richmond part of the journey is fairly quick (about 16 minutes), and includes a stop at Clapham Junction.

Nearby bus services go to Richmond, Ealing (no.65) and Fulham Broadway (no.391).

There is a modest sized car park – you turn off the Mortlake Road/South Circular Road at the traffic lights which lead also to Kew Retail Park - but allow plenty of time when driving as nearby roads, like the South Circular Road or the A316 from the M3, are heavily congested. Junction 1 of the M4 provides access to Kew Bridge.

**Tourism** – Locally, there are several possibilities including the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Syon Park, Richmond Park, Ham House, the Thames at Richmond and Kingston, Hampton Court, and Twickenham’s Museum of Rugby. The libraries, museums and other attractions of central London are a mere train/tube ride away.

In October 2003 the National Archives launched free behind-the-scenes tours of the archive. Tours, which occur only on Saturdays and occasional Fridays, last two hours and can be booked by phone.

**Maps** – local maps are available on the PRO website.

## **CONTACTS:**

### **The National Archives (formerly Public Record Office)**

Postal:           The National Archives  
Ruskin Avenue  
                      Kew  
Surrey TW9 4DU  
England

Phone:           020 8876 3444   (From overseas 44 20 8876 3444)

Email:           enquiry@nationalarchives.gov.uk

**INTERNET ADDRESSES** (note that the ongoing integration of websites means that the pro.gov.uk address, though offering the best link at the time of writing, will be increasingly superseded by the nationalarchives.gov.uk link)

#### **National Archives (PRO)**

Home Page:           <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

Online catalogues:   <http://catalogue.pro.gov.uk/>  
<http://www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues/default.htm>

Information for New Users: [http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/new/default](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/new/default.htm#1)

[.htm#1](#)

Advance Document Orders: <http://www.pro.gov.uk/quickorder/advanceorder.htm>

Record copying           <http://www.pro.gov.uk/recordcopying/default.htm>

Referencing Files in  
articles/books:           <http://www.pro.gov.uk/leaflets/Riindex.htm>

New Documentary Releases: <http://www.pro.gov.uk/releases/default.htm>

Links to documentary releases  
for 2004 & earlier years: <http://www.pro.gov.uk/releases/r2004.htm>

Map of the area (including transport links):

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact/default.htm#images>

UK Central Government Web Archive:

[www.pro.gov.uk/webarchive](http://www.pro.gov.uk/webarchive)

Tours of the archive: 020 8876 3444.

### **Accommodation & Travel**

Accommodation Listing: <http://www.kewaccommodation.com/>  
<http://www.visitrichmond.co.uk/WhereStay/wheretostay.htm>

### **Other sources:**

K. Hamilton & G. Quinn, 'Mining for Sources on Diplomacy: Britain', *DSP Newsletter*, no.4 (1998). Like other articles in this very useful series, this article was formerly accessible online from the Leicester University website, but now seems unavailable following the reported closure of the Diplomatic Studies programme.

UPA, an imprint of LexisNexis Academic & Library Solutions (CIS) – for published *British Documents on Foreign Affairs. Reports and Papers from the Foreign Office Confidential Prints*:

[http://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/2upa/Isiaas/BritishDocumentsForeignAffairs.a  
sp](http://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/2upa/Isiaas/BritishDocumentsForeignAffairs.asp)

Adam Matthew Publications – for microfilm official documentary sources, including subscriptions to the *Macmillan On-Line project*:

<http://www.adam-matthew-publications.co.uk>

University of Leicester Library - archive of diplomatic, consular, foreign service and foreign ministry lists:

Anne Colling, Senior Library Assistant, University of Leicester Library,  
PO Box 248, University Road, Leicester LE1 9QD.

Phone: (44) (0) 116 252 2055

Fax: (44) (0) 116 252 2066

Email: [ac49@le.ac.uk](mailto:ac49@le.ac.uk)

## **Gerry Douds: THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL, CANBERRA**

A researcher at the magnificent Australian War Memorial at Canberra will enjoy a memorable experience on a number of counts. Even the mundane business of getting there has its high points. There is the option of a short, frequent flight from Sydney, but a preferred route is the sedate 'Countrylink' rail service, a thoroughly relaxing four-hour journey from Central Railway Station, Sydney, at modest rates. Astute engineers designed seats on the model of the famed French TGV and passage proceeds at a very comfortable 50 mph, a little galling to local commuters, but ideal for the visitor unused to the dramatic landscape. Lunch is homespun and tasty, and delivered to the table. Wine, as might be anticipated, is excellent, and all at prices very much below what used to be available on British rail networks. 'Countrylink' must be booked in advance ([www.countrylink.nsw.gov.au](http://www.countrylink.nsw.gov.au))

The imposing Australian War Memorial stands on an elevated lie, at the head of the blood-red Anzac Parade, with a clear view across Canberra's defining lake to the Old and New Parliament Buildings. Authorised by Parliament in 1925, the building commenced in 1934 and opened in 1941. Cruciform on shape, stylised Byzantine in architecture, surmounted by a vast copper-sheathed dome, it houses three broad areas: commemoration; exhibition galleries with war relics and art collections; the Research Centre and Library. The Roll of Honour has 102,000 names of

those killed in wartime. In the Hall of Memory, the First World War is commemorated by stained glass windows and the Second World War by a huge mosaic of over 6 million pieces.

The AWM has established a comprehensive website – [www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au) – and publishes an impressive electronic journal that can be accessed at the site listed above. The major record series are categorised on the following chronological basis:

- pre 1914-18 War
- 1914-18 War
- inter-war years
- 1939-45 War
- British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF)
- Korean War
- South East Asian conflicts

My recent project researched at AWM, an investigation into the experiences of Indian Prisoners of War, principally taken in the Pacific campaigns of 1940-41, drew upon materials sub-divided into Unit and Operational Records; Administrative Records; Biographical Records; Copied or Captured Records; Intelligence Records; War Crimes Records. This last collection provided particularly rich material in the form of transcripts of trials of Japanese military personnel, conducted with scrupulous attention to form, by Australian military authorities.

The AWM Research Centre is currently scanning sections of its collections with a view to the provision of electronic access. Thus some War Diaries at AWM52 can be reached electronically. While such developments are generally to be welcomed, the hospitable staff at AWM would not wish to see diminish the regular flow of visiting researchers from overseas. Indeed, there are powerful arguments for researching in person, on the spot. Such is the supportive culture of the AWM Research Centre, that further leads, which would escape a distance researcher, will regularly be proposed by an alert and enthusiastic staff. The efficiency with which record requests are dealt with is exemplary. It also extends to photocopy arrangements where rates are substantially below those current in the UK.

In summary, the tangible pride which Australians take in this impressive institution is reflected in a spirit of very genuine hospitality. He is a privileged scholar who comes to be involved, as I was, in the AWM Historians' Christmas Picnic by the shores of Lake Burley Griffin. In the matter of accommodation, the residential complex within the Australian National University, notable at Liversidge Court, adjacent to the Lake, offers comfortable, furnished self-service apartments at competitive rates (reservations [uas@anu.edu.au](mailto:uas@anu.edu.au)). Membership of the ANU Library, conveniently sited to Liversidge, is simply arranged. Given the generally flat topography of Canberra, the most imaginative way to travel from ANU to AWM is by cycle, alongside the margins of the Lake, a 20-minute ride culminating in the grandeur of Anzac Parade. Hire is easily available, and a measure of safety provided by ubiquitous cycle paths. As has been indicated above, there are many compelling reasons why a study visit to the AWM at Canberra should be undertaken with a keen sense of anticipation.

### **Glyn Stone: Quality Research (QR) 2003-2004**

In the previous newsletter I drew attention to the report from the History Panel (UoA 59) concerning the 2001 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). In my concluding paragraph I

referred to the concerns of many departments that funding for those rated 4 and 3a, for the 2002-2003 academic year, had been considerably reduced compared with the previous year, with respectively reductions of 18.5 per cent and 62.7 per cent. In line with the Government's general directive, funding for the year 2003-2004 was further concentrated with the complete disappearance of funding for departments rated as 3a and a further savage reduction in funding for 4 rated departments, as the following table, based on 1fte per active researcher, shows:

<b>RAE Rating</b>	<b>QR Funding 2001-2 (1996 RAE Ratings)</b>	<b>QR Funding 2002-3 (2001 RAE Ratings)</b>	<b>QR Funding 2003-4 (2001 RAE Ratings)</b>	<b>Difference 2001-2 and 2003-4</b>
	£	£	£	£
5*	18,707	22,872	23,446	4,759 (25.34%)
5	15,613	15,969	19,507	3,858 (24.94%)
4	10,395	8,449	6,984	-4,419 (-32.81%)
3a	6,918	2,557	0	n/a
3b	4,610	0	0	n/a

**Source: HEFCE 2001 RAE Website, March 2003**

HEFCE, following a specific Government directive, concentrated funding even further by indentifying, somewhat arbitrarily, certain 5\* departments as 6\*, even though no such distinction had been made throughout the whole process of the 2001 RAE. As a result some of the 5\* rated History departments were elevated to 6\* and received further funds which would have the effect of increasing the allocation close to £30,000 for each 1 fte active researcher; more than four times the amount received by 4 rated departments. The intention of HEFCE for subsequent years of funding was to freeze the funds allocated to 4 rated departments so that they would cease to be adjusted for inflation and would accordingly decline in real terms. However, *The Times Higher Education Supplement* reported on 30 January 2004 that HEFCE had reversed its decision and in future there would be no inflationary cap. Meanwhile, universities and colleges are still waiting to hear the outcome of the consultation process in relation to plans for a future research audit whether similar or not to previous RAEs.

### **Officers and Members of the BIHG Executive 2002-2003**

Following the Annual General Meeting of the Group at the Nottingham Conference the following will serve as officers and members of the Executive during 2004-2004:

Chairman	Professor John Young, University of Nottingham
Vice-Chairman	Dr Edward Johnson, University of Central England at Birmingham
Secretary	Professor Glyn Stone, University of the West of England, Bristol
Treasurer	Dr David Dunn, University of Southampton
Newsletter Editor	Dr Carolyn Kitching, University of Teesside
Member	Dr Gerry Douds, University College Worcester
Member	Professor Sean Greenwood, Canterbury Christ Church University College
Member	Dr Michael Hopkins, Liverpool Hope University College
Member	Dr Gaynor Johnson, Bolton Institute
Member	Dr Lorna Lloyd, University of Keele

Member Dr Thomas Otte, University of the West of England, Bristol  
Member Professor Alan Sharp, University of Ulster  
Member Dr Joseph Smith, University of Exeter

Co-opted members: Dr Louise Atherton, The National Archives; Professor John Charmley, University of East Anglia; Professor Michael Dockrill, King's College, London; Dr Keith Hamilton, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Professor Donald Cameron Watt, London School of Economics and Political Science; Dr David Watson, University of Dundee.

## BIHG News

### Membership News

Long-standing members of BIHG will remember the fatal accident in which Dick Richardson and Carolyn Kitching were involved following the Annual Conference in Coleraine in September 1997. To prove her fitness, and to raise money for the Cumberland Infirmary in recognition of the support they provided, Carolyn completed the Great North Run, in September 2003. She would like to thank all friends and colleagues who helped her raise the princely sum of £1500, and to inform them that the hospital intends to use the money to purchase a set of spinal instruments, a fitting tribute to Dick's memory.

**Dr Nigel Ashton** of the London School of Economics was awarded the 2003 Cambridge Donner Book Prize.

**Dr Patricia Clavin** previously of the University of Keele has been appointed to a lectureship at Jesus College, Oxford.

**Dr Saki Dockrill** has been promoted to Professor within the War Studies Department at King's College London.

**Dr Guy Finch**, who won the BIHG Thesis Prize 2002 has been appointed to a lectureship at Kings's College London, JSCSC.

**Dr John Fisher**, who worked previously at the Public Record Office Kew (now The National Archive) has been appointed to a lectureship in International History at the University of the West of England, Bristol.

**Proferssor Klaus Larres**, previously of The Queen's University, Belfast has been appointed to a Chair at Royal Holloway, London.

**Ms Rogelia Pastor-Castro**, who was a temporary lecturer at de Montfort University, has secured a second temporary lectureship at the University of Strathclyde.

**Dr Martin Thomas**, previously Reader in International History at the University of the West of England, Bristol has been appointed to a lectureship in the History Department at Exeter University.

## **BIHG Thesis Prize 2003**

The winner of the 2003 Thesis Prize is: Dr Stephen Tseng-hsin Chang, University of Reading, for his quite exceptional thesis 'From Malabar to Macau: The Portuguese in China during the Sixteenth Century'.

## **BIHG Thesis Prize 2004**

The Secretary has written to all Heads of History Departments and selected Politics Departments inviting them to approach those postgraduate students who have successfully completed their doctorates during 2003 and encourage them to apply for the 2004 Thesis Prize.

## **Recent Publications by BIHG Members**

- Anthony Adamthwaite, *Britain, France and the Struggle for Leadership in Europe, 1955-1973*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Martin Alexander and John Keiger (eds), *France and the Algerian War: Strategy, Operations and Diplomacy*, Frank Cass, 2003.
- Nigel Ashton, *Kenedy, Macmillan and the Cold War: The Irony of Interdependence*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.
- Antony Best, Jussi Hanhimaki, Joseph Maiolo and Karen Schulze, *An International History of the Twentieth Century*, Routledge, 2003.
- Jeremy Black, *War in the Modern World since 1815*, Rotledge, 2003.
- Jeremy Black, *World War Two*, Routledge, 2003.
- Robert Boyce and Joe Maiolo (eds), *The Origins of World War Two: The Debate Continues*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Larry Butler, *Britain and Empire: Adjusting to a Post-Imperial World*, I.B. Taurus, 2003.
- Kent Fedorowich and Carl Bridge (eds), *The British World: Culture, Diaspora and Identity*, Frank Cass, 2003.
- John Fisher, *Gentleman Spies*, Sutton, 2002.
- Erik Goldstein and Brian McKercher (eds), *Power and Stability: British Foreign Policy, 1865-1965*, Frank Cass, 2003.
- Michael Hopkins, Michael Kandiah and Gilian Staerck (eds), *Cold War Britain, 1945-1964*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Carolyn Kitching, *Britain and the Geneva Disarmament Conference*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Anne Lane, *Yugoslavia: When Ideals Collide*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Robert Mallett, *Mussolini and the Origins of the Second World War, 1933-1940*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Steve Marsh, *Anglo-American relations and Cold War Oil*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Annika Mombauer and Wilhelm Deist (eds), *The Kaiser: New Research on Wilhelm II's Role in Imperial Germany*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.
- Peter Neville, *Mussolini*, Routledge, 2003.
- Jeremy Noakes, Peter Wende and Jonathan Wright (eds), *Britain and Germany in Europe, 1945-1990*, Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Effie Pedaliu, *Britain, Italy and the Origins of the Cold War*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Geoffrey and Nigel Swain, *Eastern Europe since 1945*, 3rd edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
- Jonathan Wright, *Gustav Stresemann: Germany's Greatest Statesman*, Oxford University Press, 2002.

Neville Wylie, *Britain, Switzerland and the Second World War*, Oxford University Press, 2003.  
John Young, *The Labour Governments 1964-1970: International Policy*, Manchester University Press, 2003.

John Young and John Kent, *International Relations since 1945: A Global History*, Oxford University Press, 2003.

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