

# the Roosevelt review



*Infantry troops on the deck of a landing craft on D-Day morning, June 6, 1944.*


## Fifty Years Ago

As Queens's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland, Willem T. van Gelder, officially opened the 1994 Four Freedoms Awards ceremony he remarked, "Fifty years ago, on the eve of D-Day, the Allied forces assembled all their strength for the final struggle with the dark forces of tyranny and fascism." The struggle was of course not final. The struggle continues today, in Europe and in other parts of the world. Yet the story of D-Day, one moment in the history of the Second World War, has come to symbolize so much: it tells us of unbelievable courage and of incredible suffering.

Over the years a good portion of the events at the Roosevelt Study Center have been dedicated to learning about this era. That is the legacy of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Simultaneously the goal of the Four Freedoms Awards is to recognize today's freedom fighters, those who dedicate themselves to the battle for freedom of speech and of worship, for freedom from want and from fear. This year's laureates have been champions both in the past and in the present: His Holiness The Dalai Lama; Marion Gräfin Dönhoff, publisher of Germany's *Die Zeit*; Dr. Gerhart

M. Riegner, honorary Vice President of the World Jewish Congress; Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and Zdravko Grebo, director of the Soros Foundation/Open Society Fund.

In his introductory speech, William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, referring to World War II, asked the audience "What did we win?" He found his answer while walking through a military cemetery, written on the gravestone of a 19 year old killed in battle: "*When you go home, tell them of us and say: For your tomorrow we gave our today.*"

We won our tomorrow. And now, fifty years later, we are still fighting to preserve the tomorrows of our children. To keep us from repeating history we must commemorate it. The Roosevelt Study Center is proud to do this through such special events as the Four Freedoms Awards and a photography exhibition entitled "D-Day Remembered," as well as by organizing and hosting conferences, and by providing year-round a library and research facility where the lessons of history can be studied. 

*Newsletter of  
the Roosevelt  
Study Center*

1994



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*“In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression....The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way....The third is freedom from want....The fourth is freedom from fear....That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation.”*

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Message to Congress, January 6, 1941*

# The Four Freedoms Awards

On June 4, 1994, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute presented the Four Freedoms Awards to five world citizens. For the seventh time the ceremony was held in the inspiring atmosphere of Middelburg’s medieval Abbey. Enhancing the significance of the ceremony this year was its coinciding with the fiftieth anniversary of D-Day. Both Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel, President, and Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Co-Chair of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, linked the two events and reflected on what had been won by the war: “Franklin Delano Roosevelt understood that true victory could only be claimed if a community of nations dedicated to a world of peace and social justice emerged from the chaos of war.”

To honor the legacy of President Franklin Roosevelt who proclaimed the “Four Freedoms” in his famous speech given during the dark days of January 1941, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute established the Four Freedoms Awards. These awards are bestowed on people who advanced the principles of freedom of speech, of religion, and of freedom from want and from fear. Since 1982 in even-numbered years the awards are presented to international figures in Middelburg, in the Province of Zeeland, the ancestral home of the Roosevelts. In odd-numbered years the medals are awarded to Americans in Hyde Park, New York, the former residence of Eleanor and Franklin.

## The 1994 Award Winners

The 1994 Four Freedoms Medal was awarded to Tenzin Gyatso, His Holiness The Fourteenth Dalai Lama of Tibet for his ceaseless efforts to defend the rights of his people against Chinese oppression. As the Tibetan spiritual and political leader received this award from Christopher Roosevelt and H. Johannes Witteveen, a 1982 laureate, he remarked how the award reminded him of the kind gifts he had received from President Roosevelt when he was still a boy-Dalai-Lama. “...Since my childhood there has been a connection with him. Today I am very happy to receive an award in his name and I am



deeply moved...The Four Freedoms are a crucial factor as they lay the foundation for a better world.”

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and Richard C. Holbrooke, Ambassador of the United States of America in Bonn, presented Marion Gräfin Dönhoff with the Freedom of Speech Medal. She has shown “a lifelong commitment to speak out for the oppressed and the victims of prejudice and hate” in her personal life as an adversary to the Nazis and in her professional life. As the editor-in-chief and publisher of the leading liberal German newspaper *Die Zeit* she contributed to the restoration of democratic values in Germany. As she explained in her acceptance speech, “If there is no freedom of speech, the powers that be can propagate their perversion of the truth uncontested and unquestioned.”

In August 1942 Allied diplomats received a disturbing telegram about Hitler’s plans to murder the Jews. It was Gerhart M. Riegner, lawyer and later honorary Vice President of the World Jewish Congress, who had investigated the rumors, confirmed their truth, and informed the Allies. For this mission and his ceaseless advocating of human rights for Jews and other minorities, Dr. Riegner was presented the Freedom of Worship Medal by Henry Morgenthau III and Stéphane Hessel, Ambassadeur de France. Dr. Riegner recalled how as the representative of the World Jewish Congress at the United Nations he personally

*Four Freedoms Medal recipient His Holiness The Fourteenth Dalai Lama with H.R.H. Princess Juliana of The Netherlands, herself the 1982 Four Freedoms Medal laureate.*

# The Four Freedoms Awards Winners

*The Freedom of Speech Medal was bestowed on Mrs. Marion Gräfin Dönhoff, editor-in-chief and publisher of Die Zeit.*

*Winner of the Freedom of Worship Medal Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner with William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Roosevelt Institute.*

*The Freedom from Want Medal was given to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.*

*Professor Zdravko Grebo, director of the Soros Foundation/Open Society Fund, received the Freedom from Fear Medal for his work in Bosnia.*




worked with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she presided over the U.N. Human Rights Commission. He emphasized that “there is little enjoyment of civil and political rights when there is hunger, poverty and underdevelopment.” He added that despite frustration we must never give up the fight for human rights.

The fourth person to be honored was Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Peter H. Kooijmans, Minister for Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, presented her with the Freedom from Want Medal for her determination to bring the necessary help to millions of refugees. In the name of twenty million refugees and displaced persons, Mrs. Ogata accepted this award. President Roosevelt established the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) which was the forerunner of her Office, she told the audience. Today “the answer lies not in building barriers to stop people moving, but in reducing, removing or resolving the factors which force people to move: conflicts, human

rights violations and economic deprivation.” “In symbolic recognition of the heroism of the people of Sarajevo” and for his own contribution to bring reconciliation among the ethnic groups of Bosnia, Zdravko Grebo, Professor of Law, director of the Soros Foundation/Open Society Fund, received the Freedom from Fear Medal from David Eisenhower and Paula D’Hondt-Van Opdenbosch, Minister of State of Belgium. Mr. Grebo quietly remarked, “I am really excited and honored by receiving this award, since this award is a kind of symbolic credit for all the people of Sarajevo....”

The 1994 laureates, as Queen’s Commissioner Willem T. van Gelder pointed out, “show us that there is still hope for a better world.” At the conclusion of the ceremony he thanked the laureates for their shining example that reminded the distinguished audience of the high value of freedom, the possibility to strengthen it, and the obligation to advance the cause of the Four Freedoms.

The speeches delivered at the Four Freedoms Awards ceremony, which was generously sponsored by a grant from the Stichting VSB FONDS, have just been published as volume 14 of the RSC Publication Series and may be ordered from the RSC. 

*The 1994 Four Freedoms Awards laureates, with gospel singer Gretchen Reed in Middelburg’s Nieuwe Kerk.*



*Students Meet the Laureates: (Photo below right) After the Four Freedoms Awards ceremony the laureates met with six students in the RSC auditorium. The students, selected by a contest among the Zeeland high schools, had each prepared a question to ask one of the laureates. The question and answer session was both sparkling and relaxed as the laureates candidly responded, bringing themselves closer to the students and offering the audience a unique and inspiring experience.*

*International historians looked both backwards and forwards, as they met at the RSC to study the last year of World War II and to consider the future of European collective security.*

# World War II in Europe: The Final Year

Scheduled in part to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the D-Day landings, the RSC hosted an important international symposium entitled "World War II in Europe: The Final Year." Held from June 1-3, 1994, the symposium sought to reconsider some of the key political and military questions of that climatic year of the war. It concluded with a session that examined the future of European collective security. Seventy-five scholars from six countries, including the ambassadors of the United States and Canada to The Netherlands, participated in this major conference.

The symposium was jointly organized by RSC Director Dr. Cornelis A. van Minnen and Professor Charles F. Brower of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. As the RSC's first Roosevelt Fellow, Professor Brower spent the past year at the RSC planning the event and completing his book on American policy and strategy in the war against Japan. He will also edit the symposium's papers for publication in 1995 in the Roosevelt Institute Series on Diplomatic and Economic History from St. Martin's Press (New York).

Financial sponsorship for this event came from both the United States and Europe. In addition to the major financial role played by the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the RSC, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the United States Information Service in The Hague provided significant funding as well.

## Strategy and Security

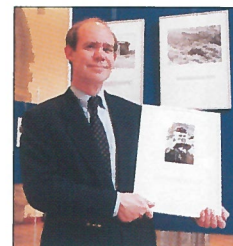
Over three days, the symposium addressed five themes, moving from a broad examination of the strategic direction of the war to a more focused look at the war's human dimension. At the initial session, "Strategy, Grand and Otherwise," papers by Warren Kimball (Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey) and David Reynolds (Christ's College, Cambridge) analyzed the grand strategies of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. David Eisenhower (Berwyn, Pennsylvania), Conrad Crane (U.S. Military Academy), and Horst Boog (Freiburg, Germany) followed in the second session with analyses of military operations in the final year of the war. After a stirring keynote address by Sir Brian Urquhart at the evening banquet on June 1,



*Some of the participants at the World War II conference. Front row (l. to r.): Mark Stoler, Warren Kimball, Charles Roland, Lawrence Kaplan, Charles Brower. Second row (l. to r.): Cornelis van Minnen, David Eisenhower, William vanden Heuvel, Willem van Eekelen, Dietrich Genschel, Cornelis Schulten, and Dominick Graham.*

the sessions on June 2 concentrated on warfare in The Netherlands and on the human aspects of the war. In the morning, Herman Amersfoort (Royal Dutch Army Military History Section, The Hague) and John English (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario) directed special attention to the military geography of The Netherlands and the distinctive contribution of the Canadians to the Dutch liberation. In the afternoon, first-person accounts by soldier-historians Charles Roland (University of Kentucky) and Jeffery Williams (Ilminster, England) and Peter Romijn's (Netherlands Institute for War Documentation) analysis of the impact of the operations on the Dutch populace provided reminders of the grim realities of total war. The final session proved to be a lively and thoughtful exploration of the conditions necessary for maintaining an American presence in future European collective security arrangements. It featured papers by Lawrence Kaplan (Kent State University) and Dietrich Genschel (Bonn, Germany), with Willem van Eekelen, Secretary General of the Western European Union, serving as chair and commentator for the session.

In 1995 the RSC will continue this series of important historical conferences with, among other events, the Second Conference of European Historians of the United States on "The Phenomenon of War in U.S. History: Its Foreign and Domestic Implications" (April 26-28) and a joint Russian-American-British World War II Conference on "War Aims – War Results" (June 12-14). [E]

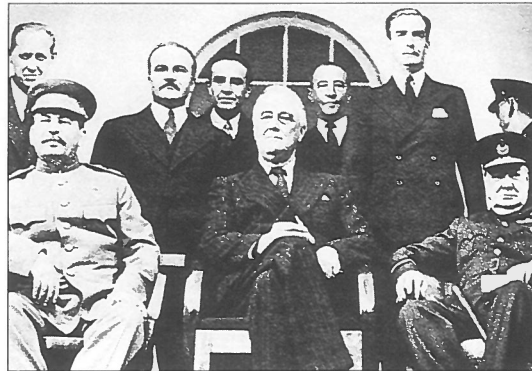


*Among the speakers at the World War II conference was David Eisenhower, here holding the portrait of his grandfather General Dwight D. Eisenhower. This picture is one of the many D-Day photos featured in the RSC Exhibition Hall (see following pages).*

*This summer all over Europe people commemorated the 50th anniversary of D-Day: the beginning of the end of the Nazi occupation. To celebrate this historical moment, the RSC organized a photography exhibit in which both the facts and the emotions of D-Day are evident.*

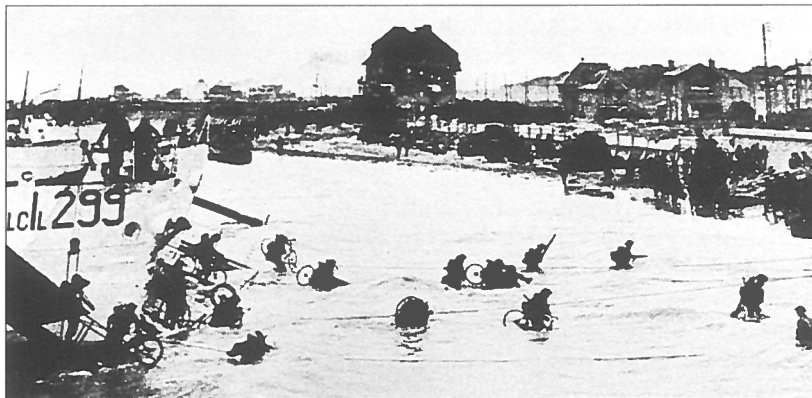
# D-Day Remembered:

*Seated from left to right: Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill. Standing from left to right: Harry Hopkins, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, W. Averell Harriman, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and Anthony Eden.*



Fifty years ago, in the early morning of June 6, 1944, the greatest amphibious operation in history, Operation OVERLORD, was launched. While the Soviet "Red" Army fought its heavy battle on the Eastern Front, the long-awaited "Second Front" was about to be established in France. As Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower had planned, the Allied assault was sudden and heavy: over 6,000 ships were involved in the operation. The seaborne assault by five

*The 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade go ashore at Juno Beach.*



*Photo right, The beachhead is secure, but the price was high as testified to by this monument to a dead soldier somewhere in Normandy.*

Divisions – two American, two British and one Canadian – was supported by three airborne Divisions – two American and one British. By the end of that day all five landing beaches were in Allied hands, but the price was high.

The exhibition, "D-Day Remembered: A Photographic Essay," prepared by the Roosevelt Study Center, honors the many brave young men who fought and died that day. All photographs, and several maps that are included, have been used by courtesy of the Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans, the Imperial War Museum, London, and the United States Army Center of Military History, Washington D.C.

Amid great scholarly interest, the D-Day exhibition was officially opened by Mr. Gert de Kok, Member of the Provincial Executive of Zeeland and President of the RSC, on June 2, 1994, during the three-day symposium on "World War II in Europe: The Final Year" (see preceding page). The exhibition remained on display until November 1, 1994.

## Preparations for OVERLORD

Preparations for what would become Operation OVERLORD began early in 1943. At the Tehran Conference in November 1943, the Big Three committed themselves to mounting the operation in 1944. As D-Day drew near, and the biggest stockpile of military equipment and supplies in history stacked up in England, Eisenhower instituted another operation: Operation FORTITUDE. This elaborate deception plan, aiming to divert German attention, created a fictitious Army Group in England, opposite the Calais beaches.

## German Defenses

FORTITUDE convincingly persuaded the Germans to maintain substantial forces in the Pas de Calais region, in case the Allied invasion were to take place there. Not only this region was heavily defended by the Germans, but by building a so-called Atlantic Wall all along the occupied coast, Hitler sought to create an unassailable defensive belt of "resistance nests," minefields and obstacles extending from the water's edge inland for five or six kilometers.

Preoccupied with the Eastern Front, it was not until late 1943 that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was assigned this task of putting steel and strength into Hitler's Atlantic Wall. Although on the eve of the Allied invasion the Atlantic Wall was not yet finished, Rommel had succeeded in making the German defenses very formidable indeed.



# A Photographic Essay

## The Airborne Assault

Rommel was well aware that coastal defenses were of the utmost importance. He knew that the Allied air superiority would greatly impede the German ability to counterattack the landing beaches. By June 1944 the Luftwaffe had virtually been swept from the skies. On the night and morning of D-Day, the RAF Bomber Command and US Eighth Air Force bombers shifted their attacks from the French railway system and bridges that had been going on for weeks, to target German beach defenses. On D-Day alone, Allied aircraft flew over 10,000 sorties. Besides the Fighters and ground attack aircraft, the airborne assault included the dropping of paratroopers of three Allied airborne divisions behind the German coastal defenses. Beginning just after midnight on June 6, the paratroopers had to secure the exits off the beaches. By the end of "the longest day" they had succeeded in carrying out their most important D-Day missions.

## The Beaches

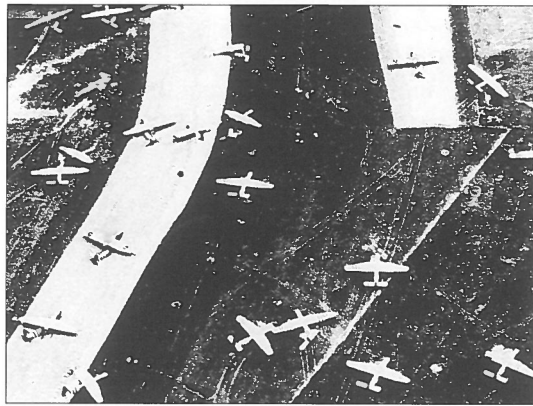
H-Hour varied between 6:00 and 7:30 depending on the tides from beach to beach. The US 4th Infantry Division, led ashore by Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., assaulted Utah, the westernmost beach, and the US 1st Infantry Division landed on Omaha Beach. In the east, the British 50th, Canadian 3rd, and the British 3rd Divisions landed on Gold, Juno and Sword respectively. Faced with formidable German defenses, the Allied forces suffered many casualties. Nevertheless, by the end of D-Day all the landing beaches remained in Allied hands, even if the bridge-heads were in places less than a mile deep.

## The Aftermath of D-Day

Victory in the OVERLORD campaign would go to that side which could build up its forces




*Troops of the US 2nd Division land on Omaha Beach on D+1 and begin their trek inland to fight for the crucial high ground of Cerisy Forest.*



*Aerial view of damaged gliders strewn over the French countryside.*

fastest in the area of operations. By July 1 it was clear that the "battle of the build-up" had been won by the Allies. Although German divisions were increased from 9 to 22 in the course of June, German reinforcements en route to Normandy faced incessant air attack and were therefore weakened and delayed. In the meantime the Allies landed 929,000 men (26 divisions), and over the next two months 3,098,259 tons of supplies and 438,471 vehicles were landed in Normandy.

On D-Day + 1 the Allied forces began their trek inland, leaving the beaches to the wounded waiting to be evacuated, the dead awaiting their burial, and the prisoners of war awaiting their trials. Within three months Allied armies would liberate most of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the southern part of The Netherlands. They would invade Germany, bringing the final defeat to the Nazi war machine in less than a year.

The impressive photographs which were on display at the RSC, some of which are shown here, capture poignant moments of the war and of the D-Day invasion. They picture the very well-known heads of state, and young unnamed soldiers. 

*Photo left, American assault troops of the 16th Infantry Regiment, wounded while storming Omaha Beach, wait for evacuation to a field hospital for further medical treatment.*

# The Year at a Glance

Over the years the Roosevelt Study Center has sought to establish a bond with fellow historians and to cement this with certain annual events. Since 1987 the Lawrence J. Saunders Awards have been presented each year at the RSC for the most outstanding essays on American history written by Dutch university students. The Netherlands American Studies Association also returns yearly to the RSC as do students from Hofstra University in New York. The RSC Research Grants Program continues to attract European students of American history; and the RSC staff members themselves are also involved in important research projects. All this is made possible because of the RSC Library which consistently adds to its collections providing an unsurpassed research facility for all these scholars. In the following pages are short reports of these very significant on-going RSC activities.

## The Year at a Glance

# New Acquisitions at the RSC Library

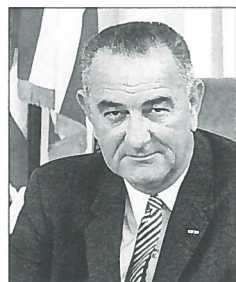
President Franklin D. Roosevelt



The Presidential microfilm collections at the RSC form an invaluable primary reference source for serious scholars of American history. In 1994 grants from the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the Zeeland Library enabled the RSC to add four new microfilm collections to its already unique holdings.

### *President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files, 1933-1945 Part 4 Subject Files*

This part of the FDR's Office Files is the largest (44 reels) in the series of documents from the FDR Library and an indispensable addition to the other three parts of this collection that the RSC already has. The Subject Files highlight the domestic and foreign activities of Roosevelt and his White House staff and advisers. They also report on FDR's political friends and foes, on various federal agencies, on relations with Congress and the Supreme Court, on special events such as strikes and conferences, and on private matters, such as Hyde Park and the First Lady.



President Lyndon B. Johnson

### *Oral Histories of the Johnson Administration (2 parts)*

This publication of over seven hundred interviews with members of President Johnson's administration and White House staff and with members of Congress, the Judiciary, and private individuals, enables scholars to find an inside perspective on Johnson's political career and presidency. These oral histories from the Lyndon B. Johnson Library contain, among others, candid recollections of Thurgood Marshall, Tip O'Neill, General William Westmoreland, and Hubert Humphrey. This collection reveals new information on the issues of the 1960s, such as the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and the War on Poverty.

### *Vietnam, the Media and Public Support for the War*

Filmed also from the holdings of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, this collection provides information on the planning and direction of the war and on White House concerns about media influence on public opinion about the war. These documents are a valuable source for researching the controversial events of the Vietnam War and the role of the Johnson administration. Two other Johnson collections at the RSC are: *The Daily Diary of President Johnson* and *Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings of President Johnson*.

### *FBI File on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)*

From 1938 through 1975 this House Committee and the FBI fruitfully cooperated to find suspected Communists. These FBI files contain hundreds of reports about the disagreements between HUAC chairman Martin Dies and the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, about the strategies of the FBI and HUAC and its successor, the Internal Security Committee, which tried to protect the FBI from congressional investigations. This collection connects well with the *McCarthy Era Blacklisting of School Teachers, College Professors, and Other Public Employees*, another FBI collection available at the RSC.

To facilitate research, printed finding aides accompany the microform collections. A complete list of the increasing number of RSC archival collections is available upon request. In addition to these archival collections the RSC has a unique audio-visual collection on twentieth century U.S. history. These films and videos, which can be seen by appointment only, either by individuals or groups, cover the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt through George Bush. [B]



## The RSC Research Grants Program

Thanks to generous contributions from the private sector, the RSC is able to offer European students of American history the opportunity to study U.S. historical documents not available anywhere else outside of the United States in the attractive and pleasant ambiance of the RSC library. In addition to a per diem of Dfl 50 to cover bed and breakfast in a low budget hotel in Middelburg, the RSC grant covers travel expenses (rail/ferry) and a lump sum of Dfl 100 for photocopies. The research period at the RSC ranges from a minimum of one week to a maximum of four weeks. The maximum grant is Dfl 2,000.

In 1994 the following students and scholars received a RSC Research Grant for their projects:

- P.C. Sophie Verburgh (University of Leiden, The Netherlands), "The Laborious Development of the U.S. Foreign Service in the 1920's and 1930's";

- Angelique Redeker (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands), "The New Guinea Issue: A Global Political Problem, 1949-1962";
- J. Albert Schoneveld (University of Leiden, The Netherlands), "The Netherlands and the Security Aspects of European Integration";
- Dr. Matjaz Klemencic (University of Maribor, Slovenia), "F.D. Roosevelt, Louis Adamic and Slovenian Americans";
- Professor Serge A. Ricard (University of Provence, France), "Theodore Roosevelt and the Press";
- Professor Refik I. Kadija (University of Tirana, Albania), "The Formation of American Policy Toward the Balkans During and After World War II";
- Maria Luz Arroyo (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain), "Industry and Work in F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal as Reflected in the Spanish Press, 1932-1936";
- Antonia Sagredo (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain), "F.D. Roosevelt and

*continued on page 10*

## The Lawrence J. Saunders Awards

On March 11, 1994, Mr. Willem T. van Gelder, Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland, presented the Lawrence J. Saunders Awards to this year's prize winners. A record number of thirteen M.A. theses covering a wide variety of topics were submitted by the universities of Amsterdam, Leiden, Utrecht, Nijmegen, and Groningen. This year a new jury of prominent historians was formed: Jaap Verheul (Utrecht), Eduard van de Bilt (Leiden/Amsterdam), and Marja Roholl (Rotterdam). The three prize winners were:

First prize went to Maarten Keulemans (Leiden) for his thesis, "The Invention of the Hoodoo Man. A Study of Black and White Magical Popular Religion in the Ante-bellum South of the United States."

Bas Geerling (Utrecht) received the second prize for his thesis, "The New Religious Right. Political Active Christian Fundamentalists in the United States in the Eighties."


Third prize winner was Jeroen Boots (Nijmegen) for his thesis, "The Bureau of Investigation Versus the Communist Parties in America, 1920-1921."

All three prize winners received a replica of



*Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland Willem T. van Gelder (third from left) with the 1994 Saunders Awards winners (left to right) Jeroen Boots, Maarten Keulemans and Bas Geerling.*

the Theodore Roosevelt 1905 Inaugural Medal and a diploma. The first prize winner also received \$500. The ceremony was attended by some seventy people from all over The Netherlands.

This was the last presentation of the Saunders Awards. Beginning in 1995 the sponsorship of this annual essay award contest has been broadened and will henceforth be named the Theodore Roosevelt American History Award. Sponsors of this contest are the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, and the Roosevelt Stichting. 

# A Word About the Roosevelt Study Center

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*The Roosevelt Study Center is located in the medieval Abbey of Middelburg in the Province of Zeeland.*

The Roosevelt Study Center is a research institute and conference center on twentieth century American history and European-American relations. It is named after three famous Americans: President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), and Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), whose ancestors emigrated from the Province of Zeeland to the New World in the mid-seventeenth century.

The Roosevelt Study Center is affiliated with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In developing its activities and building its collections the RSC is supported by the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the

Roosevelt Stichting, an advisory board of prominent American and European scholars, top government officials and representatives from the private sector.

The Roosevelt Study Center offers European students and scholars of American history:

- a research library with collections of historical documents and books on U.S. history not available anywhere else in Europe;
- a grants-in-aid program for European researchers;
- an annual prize for Dutch essays on American history;
- a program of exhibitions, international conferences and seminars on American history, U.S.-European relations, and the contemporary meaning of the Four Freedoms;
- conference rooms with audio-visual facilities;
- a publication series;
- an annual newsletter.

The RSC library may be used year round for research but preferably by appointment only. Please call or write the secretariat. The RSC Exhibition Hall is open April through November, Monday to Friday, from 10.00 to 12.30 and 13.30 to 16.30.

## Research Grants *continued from page 9*

Agrarian Problems: Their Echo in the Spanish Press, 1932-1936";

- Arjen J. van der Schaft (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), "The FBI and the Paradox of Un-Americanism: McCarthyism on State Level";
- Dr. Halina Parafianowicz (Warsaw University, Poland), "Eleanor Roosevelt: First Lady of the United States."

European students seeking a masters or doctorate in American history and advanced scholars are invited to apply for the 1995 Research Grants. Application forms and relevant information on the RSC archival collections are available upon request.

## Research in Progress by RSC Staff

*RSC and Tinbergen Institute Start ACE Project*  
The Erasmus University of Rotterdam and the RSC have signed an agreement for a four-year comparative research project on entrepre-

neurial culture in the United States and The Netherlands. Though officially called "Entrepreneurial Culture, Behaviour and Performance: A Comparative Analysis," for brevity's sake the project is called ACE. Two Ph.D. candidates in economics, Ferdinand Pot and Joris Meijaard, affiliated with Erasmus University's Tinbergen Institute and the RSC, have started this ambitious research project in March 1994. The RSC has created a supervisory committee of top executives from the private and public sector who not only give their time and expertise to ACE but were also instrumental in funding the project.

### *Study on National Health Insurance by New RSC Staff Member*


In September 1994 the RSC appointed a new staff member: Jaap W. Kooijman who will work at the RSC for a four-year period. He will be writing a Ph.D. thesis on the American national health insurance debate from the 1930s to the 1960s and its relation to theories of American exceptionalism. Jaap Kooijman studied at the universities of Amsterdam and Minnesota and received an M.A. in both American Studies and in English Literature and Linguistics.

## 'Writing' Nation, 'Writing' Region

The last twenty years have seen the meteoric rise of New Historicism in the United States and of Cultural Studies in Great Britain. These two modes of intellectual inquiry both start from the hypothesis that unexamined and often even hidden cultural assumptions determine the way we experience and perceive reality. The ideas that nations and regions entertain about themselves – or, for that matter, that other nations or regions might entertain of them – likewise are the product of such implicit cultural assumptions. They are, in other words, not so much based upon empirical fact, as on the discourse that traditionally exists about these nations and regions. In other words, they are constructions that reflect prejudice and myth rather than what they supposedly refer to. For the sixth year in a row, the RSC hosted the annual Netherlands American Studies Association (NASA) Conference during which regionalism was examined. At the 1994 NASA Conference on June 8-10 some fifty scholars from the United States, Canada and ten European countries discussed the varied regionalism that one finds in American culture



*Philip Fisher, Professor of English at Harvard University, was the keynote speaker at the 1994 NASA Conference.*

as such constructions. Such constructions of American 'regions' – which are often opposed to the larger construction of the American 'nation' – are to be found in novels, films, histories, guidebooks, documentaries, photographs, and so on. The conference explored 'region' and 'nation' from a variety of interdisciplinary angles: historical, sociological, anthropological, geographical, cinematic, and literary. The twenty-two papers that were presented will be published in the series European Contributions to American Studies of the VU University Press in Amsterdam. 


## Hofstra's European Odyssey

For the fifth year in a row, the RSC served as the base for Hofstra University's European Odyssey program in comparative western European politics. From March 29-May 18, 1994 Political Science Professor Linda Longmire and twelve of her students visited the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Belgium in addition to The Netherlands. At each location the group participated in conferences, workshops and meetings in order to understand some of the political, economic, and cultural issues surrounding European integration. The itinerary included visits to the European Court of Justice, the European Parliament, the United Nations in Geneva, and numerous universities. The program began with an orientation to the RSC, the town of Middelburg, the province of Zeeland, and Dutch politics in general. Councilwoman Fieke Smitskamp hosted the group for a visit and talk at the town hall, and Mr. Peter Sijnke again graciously provided his delightful walking tour of Middelburg. In



*Professor Linda Longmire and Dr. Mel van Elteren (standing second and third from left) and Hofstra University students at the RSC Exhibition Hall.*

addition the group was privileged to hear sociologist Dr. Mel van Elteren from the Catholic University of Brabant discuss European perceptions of American culture based on his recent book. This provided a wonderful cross-cultural introduction for the students as they began their exploration of Europe.

One of the students said about the European Odyssey, "We not only learned a great deal about contemporary Europe but also a lot about our own country." 

## Information

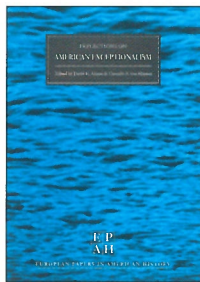
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# A Royal Visitor



On January 25, 1994 Crown Prince Willem-Alexander visited the RSC. Seen here left with RSC Director C.A. van Minnen, the Prince of Orange, who studied history at the University of Leiden, showed great interest in the RSC's archival collections and the permanent exhibit on Theodore, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

# Just Published



*Jacket of  
Reflections on  
American  
Exceptionalism*

*Reflections on American Exceptionalism* Edited by David K. Adams and Cornelis A. van Minnen, and published by Keele University Press (1994), this is the first volume in the new series "European Papers in American History (EPAH)." This collection of thirteen essays is a selection of the twenty-four papers on a wide variety of topics that were presented in April 1993 at the First Conference of European Historians of the United States which was held at the RSC. The selection has been shaped by the desire to provide internal cohesion around the theme of democratic republicanism as expressed domestically, reflected externally, and articulated in particular foreign policy exercises.

### *The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards 1994*

This volume contains the speeches delivered by the 1994 laureates His Holiness The Dalai Lama, Marion Gräfin Dönhoff, Gerhart M. Riegner, Sadako Ogata and Zdravko Grebo at the awards ceremony in Middelburg. This is volume 14 in the RSC Publication Series.

# A Look Ahead

*Upcoming events at the RSC in 1995*

### **New Netherland Conference, January 13**

The RSC will host the first conference of Dutch and American New Netherland scholars, organized by the recently established New Netherland Committee, an interdisciplinary study group. The symposium will focus on biographical aspects of Colonial Dutch Studies in the United States.

### **1995 Theodore Roosevelt American History Award, March 3**

This is the first presentation of a new RSC annual prize for outstanding M.A. theses on American history written by Dutch university students. Replicas of Theodore Roosevelt's 1905 Inaugural Medal and prize money will be awarded to the winners who are selected by a distinguished jury.

### **50th Anniversary of FDR's Death, April**

Franklin D. Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945 in Warm Springs, Georgia. To commemorate FDR in The Netherlands the RSC will organize a memorial event in early April. Date, location and program will be announced in January 1995. The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, New York will organize an FDR commemoration in Warm Springs on April 12.

### **European Conference on War in U.S. History, April 26-28**

For the second time the RSC hosts the biennial conference of European historians of the United States. After the success of the first conference held in April 1993, the European historians who are united in the European Association for American Studies again chose the RSC as the venue to hold their conference. The theme of this second conference will be "The Phenomenon of War in U.S. History: Its Foreign and Domestic Implications."

### **American Studies Conference on the Welfare State, June 7-9**

At the 1995 annual conference of the Netherlands American Studies Association to be held for the seventh time at the RSC, European and North American scholars will explore several aspects of the theme "Living in the Welfare State: Social and Secure?" The experiences of the late nineteenth and twentieth century welfare state in the United States, Canada and The Netherlands will be considered from a distinctly multidisciplinary perspective.

### **World War II Conference for Russian, American and British Historians, June 12-14**

The RSC is happy to announce a three-day conference on World War II for a distinguished group of Russian, American and British historians who in the last decade have held a number of working conferences in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Russia. This conference is the sixth in a series and is entitled "War Aims - War Results." Not only several aspects of World War II but also new fruits of Russian scholarship, based upon recent access to Russian archives, will be discussed.

*The Roosevelt Review has been sponsored by a grant from Dow Benelux N.V.*



**Editor:**  
Cornelis A. van Minnen

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