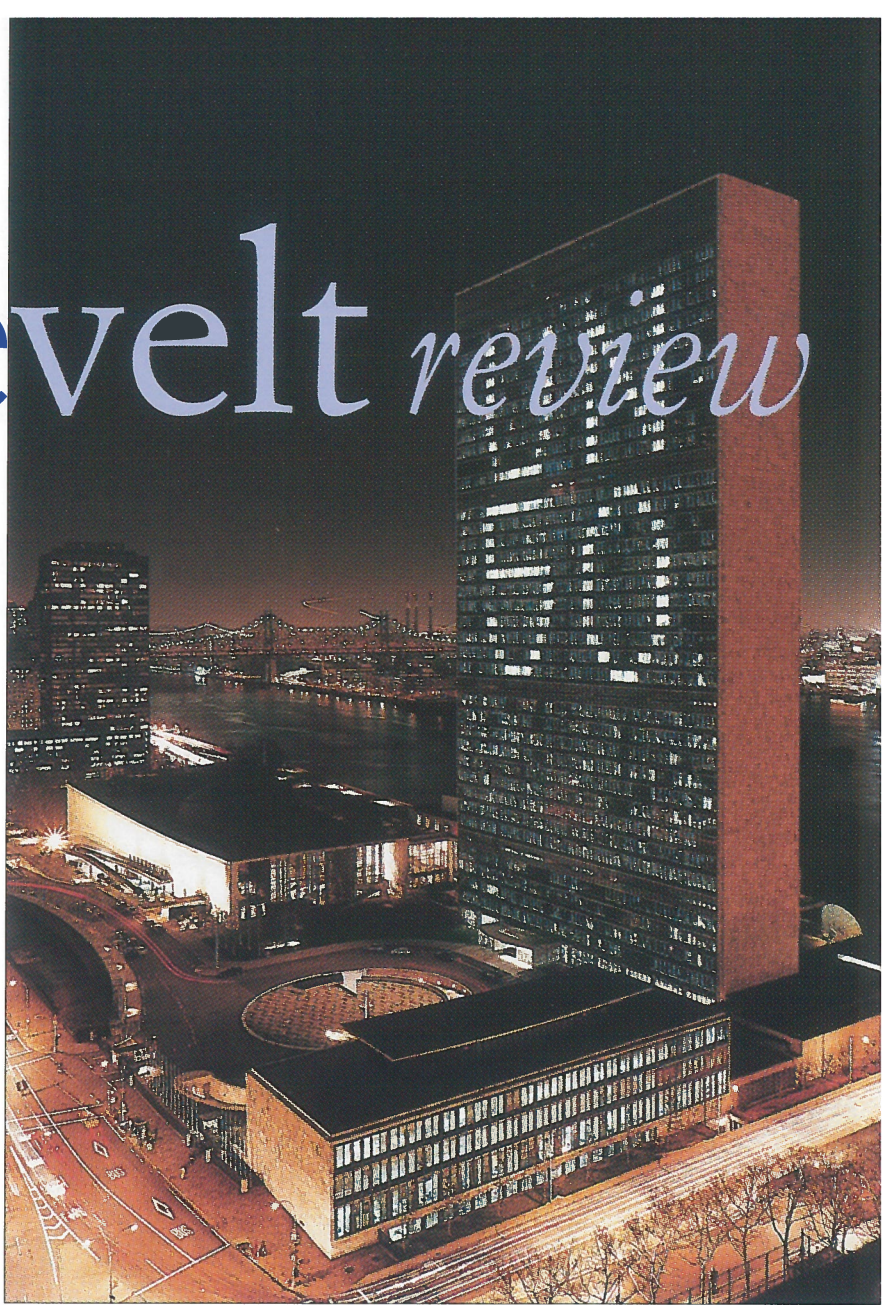


the Roosevelt review

We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal right of men and women and of nations large and small... And for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors... Have resolved to combine these efforts to accomplish our aims.

Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, June 1945



Celebrations and Congratulations

Without a doubt 1995 has been a year of great historical significance: the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II, fifty years since the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the fiftieth birthday of the United Nations. These events give cause to consider the lessons of history, and for that reason all three have in some way been commemorated by the Roosevelt Study Center.

With the end of the World War II and the founding of the United Nations, one of Roosevelt's visions was realized. The picture above, an illuminated U.N.-building celebrating her fifty-year-old existence, shines out her message of hope. What a difference with half a century ago when the world lived in fearful black-outs. The RSC was proud to host a photographic exhibition of the founding and early years of this illustrious organization, which has grown from 50 nation members to, at present, 185 countries.

To mark the occasion of FDR's death, two

extraordinary Four Freedoms ceremonies were conducted in April, first in The Netherlands, honoring former Dutch Prime Minister Mr. Ruud Lubbers, and then in the United States, with former President Jimmy Carter as one of the laureates.

The myriad conferences and symposia which characterize the on-going activities at the RSC continued, and were, as always, attended by a great number of scholars from all over Europe as well as from the U.S. and Canada. Thanks to generous contributions, the annual Theodore Roosevelt American History Awards and new research grants were bestowed, and the library acquired new and important microform collections, including files on Eleanor Roosevelt and on the Lyndon B. Johnson Administration. As you read on about the programs of the past year, we hope you will be encouraged to participate in the events planned for the coming year. ☞

Newsletter of
the Roosevelt
Study Center

1995



*The biennial presentation of the
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The names of the
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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

To honor the legacy of President Franklin Roosevelt, the Four Freedoms Awards, echoing his famous words, were established and are bestowed in even-numbered years on outstanding international figures in Middelburg, Zeeland, and in odd-numbered years to worthy Americans. The year 1995 however is of special significance, since it was fifty years ago on April 12, 1945 that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died at the age of sixty-three in Warm Springs, Georgia. To commemorate the President's death, two extraordinary Four Freedoms Ceremonies were conducted in April 1995: one in Utrecht, The Netherlands on April 3, and one in Warm Springs, Georgia on April 12.

The Dutch Celebration of FDR's Life and Legacy

The Roosevelt Study Center and the Roosevelt Stichting organized the Dutch ceremony, which was hosted by Fortis in its brand-new auditorium in Utrecht. Among the 350 prominent citizens from all over The Netherlands attending the event was Her Royal Highness Princess Margriet, godchild of FDR. Following the official welcome by the Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland, Willem T. van Gelder, Professor Alfons Lammers of the University of Leiden gave an insightful lecture on FDR the man, daring and yet playful, and FDR, a unique figure in American and world history: “Mr. New Deal, the architect of a new social order” and “Mr. Win-the-War, leader of the Allied victory and champion of the Four Freedoms.” The Four Freedoms Award was then presented to former Dutch Prime Minister Rudolphus Franciscus Marie (Ruud) Lubbers by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Mr. Rein Jan Hoekstra, who served for many years as Secretary-General under Prime Minister Lubbers and who is a Trustee of the RSC. In his speech announcing the award, Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, New York emphasized FDR's legacy and explained why the Roosevelt Institute wished to honor Mr. Lubbers as “a hero of freedom.” He praised Mr. Lubbers “who accepted the challenge of FDR's vision” for his achievements as a political leader in The Netherlands, for his efforts to improve West European-American relations and to strengthen the European



Recipient of the Four Freedoms Award, former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, right, with Her Royal Highness Princess Margriet, godchild of FDR.

Union. He acknowledged Mr. Lubbers' contributions to the World Trade Agreements (GATT) and the Lubbers Plan to help rebuild the energy resources of the republics of the former Soviet Union, and in general his “belief in the New Europe.”

Moved by the honor of receiving this award, Mr. Lubbers responded with thanks by recounting his own personal memories of what FDR's Four Freedoms had meant to him and his parents during the dark days of World War Two – the constant fear during the bombardment of Rotterdam, and the lack of free speech resulting in his father's arrest by the Nazis, the importance of prayer to sustain their spirits during those terrible days, the persistent want during the hunger winter. “What do Roosevelt's words mean today, now that we are fifty years further?” he asked the audience. “In grateful remembrance of those who suffered during the war, it is our responsibility to give substance to the peace...and keep the moral order alive.”

The speeches delivered at this ceremony are published in volume 15 of the Roosevelt Study Center Publications Series and copies may be ordered from the RSC. The 1996 Four Freedoms Awards ceremony will be held as usual in Middelburg, The Netherlands on May 11.

The Laureates in Warm Springs, Georgia

On April 12, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute held a special FDR commemoration in Warm Springs, Georgia on the lawns of Roosevelt's Little White House,



Alfons Lammers, Professor of American History at the University of Leiden, paid homage to FDR.

The Four Freedoms Awards

To strengthen the network among European scholars the RSC hosted the Second Middelburg Conference

Foreign and Don

As the world community celebrates the anniversary of the end of World War II, it is quite appropriate that historians should examine the effects various wars have had on the United States. To this end, on April 26-28, 1995 some forty scholars from twelve European countries and the United States met at the RSC for the Second Middelburg Conference of European Historians of the United States. The theme to be discussed was "The Phenomenon of War in U.S. History: Foreign and Domestic Implications." The First Middelburg Conference was an initiative of a group of historians from the European Association for American Studies (EAAS) and took place at the RSC in 1993. The conference resulted in an excellent collection of papers, published under the title *Reflections on*

The Theodore Roosevelt A

On March 3, 1995 Mrs. Nell Ginjaar-Maas, President of the RSC's Board of Trustees, presented the 1995 Theodore Roosevelt American History Awards in a ceremony at the RSC. This annual award recognizes the three best Masters theses on an American history topic written by Dutch university students. Eight M.A. theses were recommended by the American Studies departments of four Dutch universities as being the best of the past academic year. All these papers were assessed by the jury of the TR American History Awards program. This year's jury members were: Marja Roholl (Erasmus University Rotterdam), Jaap Verheul (University of Utrecht), and Eduard van de Bilt (Universities of Leiden and Amsterdam). The latter, acting as chair of the jury, read the jury's report.

First prize was awarded to Jaco de Been (Amsterdam) for his thesis, "An Inquiry into the Historical Significance of Supply-Side Economics."

Theo Schoenmakers (Utrecht) received the second prize for his thesis, "The American Neo-Conservatism, 1968 to the Mid-eighties." The third prize went to Anne Merel Reinink (Leiden) for her thesis, "'Consultants from behind the Ivy.' Lyndon B. Johnson's Special Consultants and the Fallacy of the 'Intellectual-in-Residence'."

In addition to a diploma and a copy of *The Man in the Arena*, a collection speeches and essays by Theodore Roosevelt, the three prize winners received dfl 750, 500 and 250, respectively.



Ambassador William J. vanden Hewvel (left), Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mr. Rein Jan Hoekstra (far right) congratulating Four Freedoms laureate Ruud Lubbers.

the house where he had fought his battle against polio, the place where he had died in 1945. Among others attending this ceremony was President Bill Clinton who had come to celebrate Roosevelt and his works, and to denounce public cynicism and disunity in modern-day America. Also FDR's granddaughter Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in her stirring speech emphasized the vitality of FDR's ideals. The Four Freedoms Awards were presented to former President Jimmy Carter, columnist Mary McGrory, Chair of the Olympic Committee Andrew Young, President of the AFL-CIO Lane Kirkland, former Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson, and Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the polio vaccine. The attendance of the President and the attractive ambiance of Warm Springs made this a truly unique event.

The next regular Four Freedoms Awards ceremony in the United States will take place as usual in Hyde Park, New York in October 1997. 



The Warm Springs laureates (from l. to r.): Lane Kirkland, Elliot L. Richardson, Andrew Young, Mary McGrory, President Bill Clinton, President Jimmy Carter, and Ambassador William J. vanden Hewvel.

stic Implications of War on the United States

American Exceptionalism by Keele University Press as volume 1 in their new series "European Papers in American History."

From Colonial Times to Vietnam

The success of the first conference inspired the organizers, Professor David K. Adams (University of Keele, UK) and RSC Director Cornelis A. van Minnen, to arrange the 1995 conference. The keynote address was delivered by Professor Claude Fohlen (emeritus Sorbonne), who spoke about "The Aftermaths of Wars in American History." Hereafter the sixteen conference papers were divided among six sessions. The first session, "Settlers and Soldiers," dealt with the colonial period and early nineteenth century, and featured papers by Zbigniew Mazur (Poland)

and Marie-Jeanne Rossignol (France). Brooks D. Simpson (USA) and Peter Parish (UK) analyzed aspects of the Civil War in session two.

The third session concentrated on World War I and offered papers by George Conyne (UK), Axel R. Schaefer (Slovakia), Mark Meigs (France), and Lyudmila Popkova (Russia). The relationships between some ambitious generals versus their presidents were analyzed in session four by Krzysztof Michalek (Poland), while Oliviero Bergamini (Italy) focused on Theodore Roosevelt's military thoughts, and Michael Simpson (UK) presented his ideas on the impact of the First World War on U.S. naval policy. Various aspects of World War II (American international involvement; the building of national morale; the marriage and immigration of British war brides) were addressed in session five by Peter Boyle (UK), Daria Frezza (Italy), and Jenel Virden (UK), respectively. The last session of the conference focused on Vietnam. Manfred Berg (German Historical Institute in Washington, DC) presented a paper on the impact of the Vietnam War on the NAACP, whereas Stanley Kutler (USA) lectured on "The Long Shadow" of this war, which to this day is still felt.




Claude Fohlen, Professor Emeritus of the Sorbonne, was the keynote speaker at the Second Middelburg Conference of European Historians of the United States.

erican History Awards

America's 26th President Theodore Roosevelt. A published and respected historian, in 1912 he became president of the American Historical Association.




The purpose of the Theodore Roosevelt American History Award, an annual award program of the RSC, is to promote the study of American history in The Netherlands and the use of the RSC's historical collections in particular by Dutch university students. This program, founded in 1987 by Steven R. Saunders, is sponsored by the Theodore Roosevelt Association (Oyster Bay, New York), the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Hyde Park, New York) and the Roosevelt Stichting (Middelburg). 



RSC Board of Trustees President Mrs. Nell Ginjaar-Maas (second from left) with the 1995 prize winners (left to right) Anne Merel Reinink, Theo Schoenmakers, and Jaco de Been.

During the conference a special workshop was organized by Sylvia Hilton (Spain), Steven Ickringill (Ireland), Serge Ricard (France) and Daniela Rossini (Italy) to launch a cooperative research project on "European Reactions to the Spanish-American War."

The three-day conference, sponsored by the RSC; the David Bruce Centre for American Studies at Keele University; the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute at Hyde Park, New York; US Information Service The Hague; and US Information Agency in Washington, DC, was again a stimulating gathering. The enthusiastic participants expressed their hope that in the spring of 1997 the Third Middelburg Conference would materialize. In due course, the theme and dates of "Middelburg 3" will be announced in *The Roosevelt Review* and in *American Studies in Europe*, the EAAS Newsletter.

A selection of the papers of this Second Middelburg Conference have been edited by the conference organizers and are scheduled to be published in the spring of 1996, as volume 5 in the series "European Papers in American History." 

For two months, a half a century ago, fifty nations met at the initial Conference on International Organizations in San Francisco, California, which culminated in the signing of the Charter of the United Nations. The RSC contributed to the worldwide celebrations of this event with an extensive exhibition depicting the origins of the UN.

The United Nations: A Dream of One World

Representatives of the "Big Five" (the five permanent members of the Security Council): center, US Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, with Joseph Paul-Boncour of France and Lord Halifax (on his right) and Ambassador Andrei Gromyko and Wellington Koo of China (to his left), May 29, 1945.



Right above, The US delegation signing the UN Charter, June 26, 1945. US Secretary of State Stettinius (signing), President Truman (standing left), Harold Stassen, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Representatives Charles A. Eaton and Sol Bloom.

In his Fourth Inaugural address, in January 1945, President Franklin Roosevelt sent a clear message to the American people and the people of the world when he said, "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations, far away.... We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community." With these words he outlined his vision of the United Nations.

It was fifty years ago that this vision became a reality. A moment to rejoice and to evaluate. To mark the occasion, on Monday June 26, 1995 a select group of representatives gathered in the RSC auditorium for the official opening of a commemorative United Nations exhibition. As part of the ceremony, Leon Gordenker, Professor Emeritus of Princeton University and a member of the RSC advisory board, assessed the historical role of the United Nations. Thereafter Mr. Jacobus N.M. Richelle, the Director-General International Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a member of the RSC Board of Trustees, focused on the present and future role of and the Dutch contributions to the United Nations. He then declared the exhibit officially opened.

The exhibition, "Fifty Years United Nations: A Dream of One World," prepared by the RSC in conjunction with the Dutch National Committee 50 Years UN, represented the various aspects of the United Nations. Photographs, selected from the UN photo library, complemented with pictures and artifacts from Dutch archives, as well as commemorative stamps from around the world, all together provided an effective way of portraying the founding and the continuing work of the United Nations.

Founding of the United Nations

During World War II it became clear that international relations needed to be managed differently than in the past. The Allied forces were convinced that the security problem could only be solved by concerted action. They decided to enter an alliance for collective security under the leadership of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China. Allied leaders met at a series of conferences, including Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta, that eventually led to the creation of the United Nations. Two weeks after Roosevelt's death in April 1945, 250 delegates representing fifty countries met for two months in San Francisco to prepare the Charter of the United Nations. On June 26, in the presence of US President Harry Truman, the Charter was signed. The Charter outlines the purpose of the United Nations, its instruments, and its main structure. The Dutch copy of the United Nations Charter, on loan from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was on display at the exhibit.

After signing, the delegates returned to their own countries to submit the Treaty to their parliaments. On October 24, the Soviet Union became the twenty-ninth nation, out of fifty-one, to ratify the Treaty. For this

Right under, Eleanor Roosevelt holding a copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, November 1949, which she co-authored. She was US Representative to the General Assembly on several occasions and Chair of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. 6



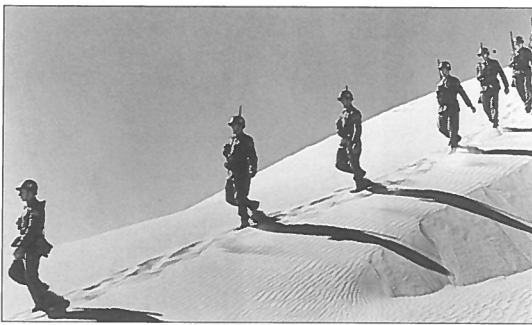
reason the 24th is celebrated as the official birthdate of the United Nations. At present, 185 countries have joined the UN.

Early Years

Lacking its own facilities, the first meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council were held in London in January 1946. Thereafter the United Nations found temporary accommodations at Lake Success on Long Island, until finally in 1951, the United Nations moved to its current permanent residence on the banks of East River, New York City (pictured on page 1).

Growth of Tasks

The United Nations deals with a variety of tasks. Besides the well-known, and sometimes controversial, peacekeeping operations, the United Nations is primarily occupied with social-economic issues. For these on-going activities, separate organizations and programs have been developed, including the UN Development Program (UNDP), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR,) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).



The Netherlands and the United Nations

From the start The Netherlands have been strongly committed to the United Nations. Four times The Netherlands were elected to the Security Council: in 1946, 1951-1952, 1965-1966 and 1983-1984. The presence of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and the Royal Family's warm interest in UN institutions also indicates the extent of Dutch involvement.

The UNICEF Children's Fund, human rights, peacekeeping operations, and economic development are spearheads of the Dutch support of the United Nations. The Netherlands contributes ten percent of the \$800 million UNICEF needs for its projects.

Two Dutch Voices from San Francisco

In addition to the photographs portraying the UN, artifacts from two leading Dutch diplomats who attended the San Francisco Conference were on display at the RSC. After being imprisoned several times, Jan Herman van Roijen (1905-1991), an able Dutch civil servant, was able to flee occupied Holland in 1944 to inform his government in exile about the war in The Netherlands. He joined the Dutch delegation to the San Francisco



Children from Windhoek, Namibia, show election banners. The United Nations guided the independence process and the free elections which took place without bloodshed in 1989.

Conference as a special adviser. After the war he held several important positions, including Ambassador to Canada (1947-1950) and then to the United States (1950-1964). He was awarded the Franklin D. Roosevelt Freedom from Fear Medal in 1982.

Working from 1920 until 1940 at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Adriaan Pelt (1892-1981) became head of The Netherlands Information Service in London during the war. He too acted as an adviser to the Dutch delegation at the San Francisco Conference. In 1946 he was appointed Undersecretary-General of the United Nations, and later became head of the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Roosevelts and the United Nations

Both Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt were deeply committed to the United Nations. While Franklin was one of the founding fathers of this international organization, after his death Eleanor continued to actively support the UN. Her speech in London at the first meeting of the General Assembly was part of the RSC exhibit, and a signed copy of her book, *UN: Today and Tomorrow* (1953) was on display. She played a crucial role in the creation and worldwide acceptance of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and chaired the UN Human Rights Committee for


Left, Yugoslavian UN troops replace the Israeli army in the Sinai desert in January 1957.

Ironically, in 1994 UN peacekeeping forces were called into war-torn former Yugoslavia.




Dutchman Adriaan Pelt who served as Undersecretary-General of the UN, High Commissioner in Libya and head of the UN's European Office in Geneva, Switzerland, is seen here greeting the UNICEF Ambassador, American comedian Danny Kaye (1956).

many years. Until her death in 1962, she played an active role at the United Nations, and was often covered by the media, through cartoons and publications. A selection of these were also part of the RSC exhibit.

The exhibit at the RSC closed on October 13, 1995, and the photographs were then moved to the Peace Palace in The Hague for further exhibition. 

The Year at a Glance

Over the years the Roosevelt Study Center has sought to establish a bond with fellow historians by supporting certain annual events and programs. The Netherlands American Studies Association holds a conference each year at the RSC; the RSC Research Grants Program continues to attract European students of American history; and the RSC staff members themselves are involved in important research projects.

Building on its established reputation as a study site for American history, in 1995 the RSC was proud to host and organize a number of new scholarly meetings: The first New Netherland Conference; an exceptional Symposium on World War Two; and the Young Dutch Historians Seminar. These events are enhanced by the resources of the RSC library, which constantly seeks to augment its collections in order to provide an unsurpassed research facility for scholars of American history. In the following pages, these informative and stimulating activities are described. 

The Year at a Glance

New Acquisitions at the RSC Library

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson, after a breakfast meeting at the White House, August 26, 1957.



Eleanor Roosevelt, "First Lady of the World."

The microform collections at the RSC form an invaluable primary reference source for serious scholars of American history. In 1995 grants from the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the Zeeland Library enabled the RSC to add three new microform collections and one hard paper collection to its already unique holdings.


Columbia University Oral History Collection
This year a number of oral histories dealing with Social Security (1930s-1960s) have enriched the already extensive oral histories related to American domestic and foreign affairs, which are on microfiche in the RSC Library. A special collection of microfiches on the Eisenhower administration has also been acquired in 1995. This firsthand information from those who played major roles in the 1950s connects very well with two other important Eisenhower collections at the RSC: *Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings of President Eisenhower* and *President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files*.

Civil Rights During the Johnson Administration, 1963-1969 (5 parts)
The presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson marked the highpoint of one of America's greatest reform movements – the struggle for racial equality. Much of the drama, heroism, and torment of the civil rights movement is captured in the millions of pages of documents stored in the LBJ Presidential Library. A selection of major documents – over 70,000 pages – has been gathered in the 5 parts of this presidential microfilm collection. Other important Johnson Collections at the

RSC are: *Oral Histories of the Johnson Administration*, *The Daily Diary of President Johnson* and *Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings of President Johnson*. This new civil rights collection is an excellent complement to the RSC collection, *Civil Rights During the Kennedy Administration*.

FBI Files on Eleanor Roosevelt
The Freedom of Information Privacy Acts made it possible for the RSC to acquire FBI files on Eleanor Roosevelt. Some 3,000 xeroxed pages have been released and made available for research. Two other FBI collections on microfilm at the RSC are: *FBI File on the House Committee on Un-American Activities* and *The McCarthy Era Blacklisting of School Teachers, College Professors, and Other Public Employees*.

Congressional Record, 1965-1970
In addition to the *Congressional Record* for the years 1899-1965 on microfilm, the RSC Library now has available on microfiche the years 1965-1970. The *Congressional Record* is indispensable for anyone doing research on any aspect of American political history.


To facilitate research, printed finding aids 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 US history. These films and videos, which can be seen either by individuals or groups, by appointment only, cover the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt through George Bush. 

The New Netherland Conference

“New Netherland” is the name given to the Dutch seventeenth century territory in North America which covered settlements in the present States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. In 1993 a “Study Group New Netherland” was founded in The Netherlands by a diverse group of scholars who are interested in the history of this region. Two years after its inception, on January 13, 1995, the Study Group held its first conference, hosted by the RSC. The conference was attended by some sixty people from The Netherlands, Belgium, and the United States. After introductory lectures first by Professor Joyce Goodfriend (University of Denver) who spoke on “The Coming of Age of Colonial Dutch Studies in the United States,” and then by Professor Piet Emmer (University of Leiden) on “The Rise and Fall of the Dutch in the Atlantic,” the conference theme “New Netherland from a Biographical Perspective” was addressed by five speakers:

- Nico Plomp (Central Bureau for Genealogy

- in The Hague) focused on the importance of genealogical studies of New Netherland;
- Professor Willem Frijhoff (Erasmus University Rotterdam) presented a paper on New Netherlander Rev. Everhardus Bogardus, about whom he has just published a biography;
- Charles Gehring (New Netherland Project, Albany, New York) spoke about Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland;
- Jaap Jacobs (University of Leiden) discussed three aspects of the versatile New Netherlander Johannes de Laet; and
- Ada van Gastel concluded the conference with a paper on “Adriaen van der Donck as Spokesman of the New Netherland People and as Author.”

Stimulated by this first conference, the participants expressed their hopes for a biennial series of conferences on New Netherland. Plans for a conference in 1997 are now being considered by the Executive Committee of the Study Group. 


Living in the Welfare State

For the seventh consecutive year, the RSC hosted the annual Netherlands American Studies Association (NASA) Conference. The three-day conference took place on June 7-9, 1995. The topic of the conference, “Living in the Welfare State: Social and Secure?” proved extremely popular, attracting some sixty scholars from various disciplines (history, sociology, political science, literature) and a number of countries including The Netherlands, Denmark, Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Twenty-six papers were presented with a wide range of subjects such as: the exclusion of a national health insurance program from the Social Security Act of 1935; the New Left; race (African Americans and American Indians); women and families and the welfare state.

Two sessions focused on the cultural aspects the welfare state, specifically on literature, theater and film. One session dealt with welfare policy in Canada, and another drew comparisons between the welfare systems in the United States, Canada and The Netherlands.

Professor Theda Skocpol’s paper, “Why the United States has repeatedly failed to enact universal health insurance,” sparked a great deal of interest. Based partially on confidential memos of the Clinton administration, this Harvard professor provided an exciting insight into current politics.

One evening the documentary film, *To Render a Life* by Ross Spears, was shown. Inspired by James Agee’s classic, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, the film depicts poverty in contemporary rural America and deeply impressed the audience. In the concluding address of the conference, Professor Edward Berkowitz (George Washington University) offered an international perspective on current developments in the welfare state.

As usual the papers presented at this NASA Conference will be published in the series *European Contributions to American Studies* of the VU University Press in Amsterdam. Next year’s theme at the NASA Conference will be “Writing Lives: American Biography and Autobiography.” 



Professors Theda Skocpol and Edward Berkowitz contributed outstanding papers at the 1995 NASA Conference.

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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, as well by 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 US 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, US-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. 


The RSC Research Grants Program

Thanks to generous contributions from the private sector and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, the RSC is able to offer European students of American history a unique opportunity to study and do research. In the attractive and pleasant ambiance of the RSC library, students will find US historical documents not available anywhere else in Europe. 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 1995 the following students and scholars received a RSC Research Grant for their projects:


- Ellen C. de Dreu (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands), "Enemy Images, Women's Images, and Women in U.S. Foreign Policy" (Ph.D.);
- Ralph Goldberg (La Bussière, France), "President Lyndon B. Johnson's Executive Order 11130" (book);

- David Eldridge (University of St. Andrews, UK), "The New Deal and Cultural Anxiety" (M.A.);
- Thierry Grosbois (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium), "European Policy of Belgium and Luxembourg, 1940-1950" (Ph.D.);
- Lydia Schreiber (University of Cologne, Germany), "'Hitler is Germany.' Vansittartism in the United States of America, 1941-1945. Representatives-Organizations-Ideology" (Ph.D.);
- Vladislav V. Zavgorodny (Simferopol State University, Sevastopol, Ukraine), "FDR's Foreign Policy towards the Soviet Union during World War II" (Ph.D.);
- Elena Valerievna Lotochnikova (Institute of World History, Moscow, Russia), "The Origins of the Cold War in Soviet-American Relations, 1944-1946" (Ph.D.).

European students seeking a masters or doctorate in American history and advanced scholars are invited to apply for the 1996 Research Grants. Application forms and relevant information on the RSC archival collections are available upon request. 

Young Dutch Historians Seminar

“Identity and Loyalty: The Effects of War, Upheaval, and Repression on Political and Personal Choices” was the theme of a seminar held on May 18 and 19, 1995, at which twenty Dutch Ph.D. students met with various international specialists. The subjects ranged from the effects of repression on the inhabitants of a Catalonian village during and after the Spanish Civil War to jazz fans in Nazi Germany and

Western journalists reporting on the First World War. The eminent scholar George L. Mosse (University of Wisconsin-Madison) gave the keynote address about historical examples of a cosmopolitan, non-exclusive nationalism. The peaceful atmosphere of the Abbey proved an excellent ambiance for intense and thought-provoking discussions among these promising academics. 

Symposium on World War Two

From June 12-14, 1995 the RSC hosted a symposium for a group of American, British, and Russian historians specialized in the history of World War II. In the last decade, these scholars had met each other on a number of occasions at several World War Two symposia. This meeting, organized by Professor Warren F. Kimball (Rutgers University, USA) and RSC Director Cornelis A. van Minnen, was the sixth and last in this series and was entitled “War Aims-War Results.”

The British historians, David Reynolds, Jonathan Haslam (both from Cambridge), and Alex Danchev (Keele University), as well as Warren Kimball, served as commentators on the papers presented by their American and Russian colleagues. Fifteen papers were presented on World War II and early Cold War relations between the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Japan, and Germany. The American papers were authored by Lloyd C. Gardner (Rutgers University), Theodore A. Wilson (University of Kansas), Clayton R. Koppes (Oberlin College), George C. Herring (University of Kentucky), Steven M. Miner (Ohio University), Mark A. Stoler (University of Vermont), and Diane S. Clemens (University of California-Berkeley). The Institute of Universal History in Moscow was represented by its Director, Academician Alexander O. Chubarian, and its staff members Academician Gregoriy N. Sevost'ianov, Vladimir V. Pozniakov, Natalya Yegorova, Lydia V. Pozdeeva, Oleg A. Rzheshesky, and Alexei Filitov. Attending from the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC were James Hershberg and Vladimir O. Pechatnov, with Malcolm Byrne and Vladislav M. Zubok representing Washington's National Security Archive.




World War Two Symposium organizers Warren F. Kimball (left) and Cornelis A. van Minnen (right) with Academician Gregoriy N. Sevost'ianov at the reception preceding the conference dinner.

Mrs. Willemien van Montfrans spoke at the official dinner on “freedom and constitutional rights.”



On June 13 a special dinner, hosted by the Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland, Willem T. van Gelder, was offered to the symposium participants in one of the historic halls of Middelburg's Abbey. On this occasion Mrs. Willemien van Montfrans, Trustee of the Roosevelt Study Center, delivered a dinner speech on “The Dutch Perspective on Freedom and Constitutional Rights.” Charles C. Alexander (Ohio University) concluded this most stimulating symposium with a retrospective on this ten-year project.

The symposium was sponsored by the Roosevelt Study Center, the Eisenhower Center in New Orleans, the Woodrow Wilson Center, and the Center on Global Change and Governance of Rutgers University. The papers are scheduled to be published in 1996 by the Louisiana State University Press. 

Information

The Roosevelt Review is the annual newsletter of the Roosevelt Study Center. For free copies and information on the Center's activities, please contact the Roosevelt Study Center, Abdij 9, P.O. Box 6001, 4330 LA Middelburg, The Netherlands, tel. 31 (0)118 631 590, fax 31 (0)118 631 593.

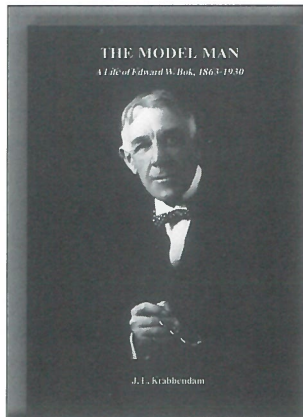
The Roosevelt Review has been sponsored by a grant from Dow Benelux N.V.



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Just Published




Jacket of Dr. Krabbendam's biography of Edward W. Bok.

Biography of Edward W. Bok

Affiliated with the RSC since 1990 as a Ph.D. candidate and presently as a post-doctoral candidate, Hans Krabbendam received his Ph.D. in March 1995 from the University of Leiden after the defense of his dissertation, *The Model Man. A Life of Edward W. Bok, 1863-1930*. The book is a biography of the life and times of the Dutch-American immigrant Edward W. Bok who made his mark on American society from the late nineteenth century to the early decades of the twentieth as the successful editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Not only was he influential as the editor of this preeminent, coast-to-coast women's magazine and as a pioneer of advertizing, but also as a philanthropist, co-founder of the Netherland-America Foundation, fervent supporter of the League of Nations, and initiator of the Bok Peace Prize. This is a classic "rags to riches" story of an immigrant whose life symbolizes the fulfillment of the American Dream. The book can be ordered from the Roosevelt Study Center.

Publication of FDR Commemoration Speeches

This fall the RSC published volume 15 in its series Roosevelt Study Center Publications, *Remembering Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1882-1945. A Celebration of His Life and Legacy*. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of FDR's death in April 1945, a special Roosevelt commemoration and Four Freedoms Award ceremony was held in Utrecht on April 3 (see page 3). The volume, which can be ordered at the RSC, contains the speeches in their original languages, either Dutch or English, delivered at this ceremony by the Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland, Willem T. van Gelder, Professor Alfons Lammers, Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel, and Four Freedoms laureate, former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. 

A Look Ahead

Upcoming events at the RSC in 1996

Seminar on Two Centuries of Dutch-American Relations, January 10-February 21

In cooperation with the Zeeuwse Volksuniversiteit, the RSC is offering to the general public a series of seven evening lectures on diplomatic, cultural, social and economic aspects of the relations between The Netherlands and the United States from the late 18th century to the present.

1996 Theodore Roosevelt American History Award, March 15

The well-established annual RSC prize for the three best M.A. theses on an American history topic written by Dutch university students in the preceding academic year. Replicas of Theodore Roosevelt's 1905 Inaugural Medal and prize money will be awarded to the winners who are selected by a distinguished jury.

Four Freedoms Awards Ceremony, May 11

The biennial presentation in Middelburg's Abbey of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards to a number of world citizens who are honored for their commitment to FDR's Four Freedoms.

American Studies Conference on Biography and Autobiography, June 5-7

The 1996 annual NASA Conference to be held at the RSC will explore the theory and practice of "writing lives" – of the self and others – from an interdisciplinary perspective (literature, history, sociology, political science, film, the visual arts, popular culture, etc.). This conference will offer an opportunity for discussion of poignant case studies, but also seeks to address issues of theoretical, historical and comparative research.

Photo Exhibit on Jimmy Carter, June 5-November 1

Coinciding with the 1996 NASA Conference on Biography and Autobiography (see above), the RSC has planned a photo exhibit on the presidency and post-presidential years of Jimmy Carter. His tireless efforts to help solve many political, social, health and ecological problems around the globe won him the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Award in 1995. The photos in this exhibit are on loan from the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

Seminar on Dutch and American Business Cultures, September 6

In 1994 the RSC, in cooperation with the Tinbergen Institute of Rotterdam's Erasmus University, launched a four-year comparative research project on entrepreneurial culture in the United States and The Netherlands. This project, for brevity's sake called ACE, is being carried out by two Ph.D. candidates in Economics and supervised by a specially created committee of top executives from the private and public sectors. This seminar, to be held at Erasmus University, aims to present and discuss the first results of this ambitious research project.