WORLD WAR TWO STUDIES ASSOCIATION
(formerly American Committee on the History of the Second World War)

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Kansas State University which supports the WWTSA's website on the internet at the following address (URL):
www.ksu.edu/history/institute/wwtsa/
General Information

Established in 1967 “to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects,” the World War Two Studies Association, whose original name was the American Committee on the History of the Second World War, is a private organization supported by the dues and donations of its members. It is affiliated with the American Historical Association, with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, and with corresponding national committees in other countries, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, and the Vatican.

The Newsletter

The WWTSA issues a semiannual newsletter, which is assigned International Standard Serial Number [ISSN] 0885-5668 by the Library of Congress. Back issues of the Newsletter are available from the Institute for Military History and 20th Century Studies, 221 Eisenhower Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506-1002.

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Annual Membership Dues

Membership is open to all who are interested in the era of the Second World War. Annual membership dues of $15.00 are payable at the beginning of each calendar year. Students with U.S. addresses may, if their circumstances require it, pay annual dues of $5.00 for up to six years. There is no surcharge for members abroad, but it is requested that dues be remitted directly to the secretary of the WWTSA (not through an agency or subscription service) in U.S. dollars. The Newsletter, which is mailed in bulk rates within the United States, will be sent by surface mail to foreign addresses unless special arrangements are made to cover the cost of airmail postage.
Report on 2005 WWTSA Annual Business Meeting

The 2005 World War Two Studies Association business meeting convened at 12:25 p.m. on Friday, 25 February 2005, in the Middleton Room of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina. Association secretary Mark Parillo called the assembly to order and chaired the meeting.

The meeting began with reports from the association officers. Parillo began by noting that WWTSA Chair Donald S. Detwiler was unable to attend but that he had sent along a memorandum already circulated among the association directors and which Professor Detwiler wished to have presented to the association membership. Copies of the memorandum were distributed to those present, the full text of which reads as follows.

"After fifteen years as secretary and newsletter editor of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War, followed by fifteen years as chairman of the World War Two Studies Association (as our organization was renamed at the end of 1991), I do not wish to be renominated for an eleventh three-year term, beginning in 2006, as an officer of our association.

"I deeply appreciate the cooperation and support that I have enjoyed since I was first invited, in 1975, to accept nomination as secretary and newsletter editor by the chairman at that time, Prof. Charles F. Delzell, and the secretary and newsletter editor who served with him, Prof. Arthur L. Funk (who was elected chairman when I was entrusted with his position). Fifteen years later, I was nominated and elected to succeed him in the chairmanship. I understand from Prof. Mark P. Parillo, the current secretary and newsletter editor, that, thanks to the support being provided for military history and twentieth-century studies at Kansas State University, he would be able to accept nomination for the chairmanship and to serve if elected.

"The end of my fifth three-year term as chairman of our association coincides with that of my third five-year term as an officer of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. During my first two terms, I participated in the work of the ICHSWW's executive committee that, under the able leadership of Prof. David Dilks of the British committee, organized symposia with published papers prepared for the quinquennial ICHSWW meetings held in conjunction with the international historical congresses in 1995 in Montreal and five years later in Oslo. As you know, the president of the ICHSWW elected in 2000 has refused to convene the executive committee and thereby prevented members from fulfilling their responsibilities under the statutes of the ICHSWW. The consequent breakdown in the cooperation and comity nurtured within the ICHSWW since its establishment in 1976 has led to the suspension of annual contributions to the
International Committee by our association as well as by its British, Canadian, and Russian counterparts. This does not mean that we have chosen to terminate our relationship with the ICHSWW; we have deliberately remained at least nominally affiliated, in the hope that, sooner or later, the International Committee may once more serve the purpose for which it was founded."

Reporting as association secretary and treasurer, Parillo stated that the organization membership remains steady. He also indicated that no progress had been made in the present situation with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War but that, as the quinquennial elections for international officers are this year, there will most likely be rapprochement with the renegade international committee. Parillo then discussed the association's finances. He reported that, due in part to clerical and operational overhead support from Kansas State University's Institute for Military History & 20th Century Studies, the association is in better financial shape than has been the case in a few years. The association remains able to cover the expenses of printing and mailing newsletters from membership dues. However, he reminded those in attendance that reconciliation with the ICHSWW might involve paying back dues for the past four years. But even so, the organization remains solvent, and the furthermore the "Friends of the WWTSA" fund is now over $1000 thanks to generous contributions from many association members. The fund serves as a welcome hedge against future emergencies. Parillo concluded the report by claiming the outlook for the association's longterm financial well-being is good.

Speaking as the newsletter editor, Parillo announced the welcome news that the association was able to secure assistance to replace Jim Ehrman's contributions. Mr. Ehrman is working on a temporary teaching contract that makes it difficult for him to contribute his bibliographic work as in past issues. He may or may not resume those activities after the contract expires, so his future contributions are uncertain. However, it may be possible to obtain similar assistance through means to be discussed shortly.

The meeting chair then read a brief list of announcements. These included a formal statement of gratitude to the association members who had participated in the WWTSA-sponsored panel titled, for "Is World War Two the New Civil War? Perspectives on the Place of World War Two Studies in the Academy and Popular Culture." The panel had presented their perspectives as part of the program of the Society for Military History annual meeting. Allan R. Millett of The Ohio State University, Charles Sanders and Mark Parillo of Kansas State University, Mark Stoler of the University of Vermont, Janet Valentine of the U.S. Army Center for Military History had led a well-attended discussion of the topic which had just been completed prior to the meeting. There were also calls for scholarly paper and session ideas for the 2006 SMH and 2007 AHA meetings.

With no old business to consider, the meeting then proceeded to items of new business. Concerning Don Detwiler's
announcement of his intention not to stand for renomination for a sixth term as association chairman, Parillo opened a discussion of possible alternatives by noting that, given the mission and goals of his department and military history institute at Kansas State University, he was considering offering what amounted to editorial internships to interested and promising graduate students, such as Ms. Christina Fishback, who had compiled the well-selected and carefully proofread bibliographical listings in the Fall 2004 newsletter. Parillo continued by noting that if there were someone willing to put himself forward as a candidate for the secretary or newsletter editor positions, that would be another alternative worth discussing. Parillo then threw the floor open to further discussion and suggestions.

The discussion that ensued produced no other concrete suggestions or proposals for individuals who might be nominated for the various association offices, but there was a general call for reconsideration of the association’s administrative structure to streamline the policymaking process. In particular, several members expressed the desire to have the recent estrangement with the ICHSWW officers resolved with vigorous steps in the coming year. There was no agreement on a suggested course of action to that end. There was, however, a motion from the floor to encourage the association officers to form a group to study the organization’s administrative structure and make recommendations for changes that would be helpful in enabling the World War Two Studies Association to carry out its original mandate. The motion was seconded and discussed. Those present ultimately voted to authorize the association secretary to organize a long-range study group for the purpose of examining the ways in which the association might evolve to fulfill its stated purposes in the changing environment of the present day. Parillo accepted the charge and nominations for membership in the study group.

The meeting adjourned with the next annual meeting set for May 2006, to be held in conjunction with the Society for Military History annual meeting at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas.

Postscript to the Meeting Report

Following the business meeting, WWTSA secretary received agreements to serve on the long-range study group from Calvin Christman, Reina Pennington, Allan R. Millett, Anne Wells, and Conrad Crane. Crane agreed to serve as chair of the group. The association chairman, Prof. Detwiler, subsequently concurred, without reservations, in the formation of the committee and its mandate. The group is planning on presenting the results of its deliberations at a forthcoming meeting.

Martin Blumenson

The association notes with great sadness the passing of Martin Blumenson, distinguished historian and longtime member of the World War Two Studies Association board of directors.

Martin Blumenson was a 1939 graduate of Bucknell University and held master’s degrees from Bucknell and Harvard. During World War II, he worked in the
War Office's historical branch and followed the U.S. Third Army and Seventh Army in Europe. He taught at Bucknell, Hofstra College, the Merchant Marine Academy, the Naval and Army War Colleges, and George Washington University at various stages in his career. He was also a civilian historian at the Pentagon for ten years. He published nineteen books, mostly on George Patton and the European and Mediterranean theaters in World War II. His two-volume *Patton: The Man Behind the Legend, 1885-1945*, published on the centennial of Patton's birth, was perhaps his most critically acclaimed work. He published his last book, *Heroes Never Die*, at the age of 82.

Martin Blumenson died at the age of 86 on April 15 of this year after a short illness.

**Alan F. Wilt**

The association notes with equal sadness the loss of Alan Wilt, who succumbed on May 7 after a brief illness. Dr. Wilt was Professor Emeritus of History at Iowa State University, where he taught from 1967 to 1999.

Professor Wilt earned his bachelor's degree from DePauw University and completed his graduate studies at the University of Michigan. He was a visiting faculty member at the Air War College and at Glasgow University. Among the honors he received for his teaching was the Iowa Regents' Faculty Excellence Award. He had a lifetime of professional service to his credit, including membership on the WWTSA board of directors.

Alan Wilt authored five books and numerous book chapters, essays, and articles. His scholarship focused on military strategy and planning in the World War II era, and he was writing an in-depth study of the Combined Chiefs of Staff at the time of his death.

Professor Wilt was 67.

**Memorial for Sir William Deakin, DSO, MA**

*Delivered by Professor David Dilks at St. Antony's College, Oxford, April 23, 2005. Presented with the kind permission of Professor Dilks.*

'A man of great spirit and courage'. Those were the terms in which Keith Feiling wrote from Christ Church to recommend F.W. Deakin to Winston Churchill 70 years ago. All those present today, and a far greater number beyond these shores, will recognise the acuity of a devoted tutor's judgment. Bill fitted from the start at Chartwell. Soon we find Churchill writing 'I like Mr. Deakin very much' and a little later 'Deakin has been here four days and has helped me a lot. He shows more quality and serviceableness than any of the others.'

Hitherto, Churchill had sought danger and political excitement and had then written about his experience; placing it in the context of larger themes, to be sure, but with his own figure prominent in the foreground. Hence a delicious remark of the former Prime Minister Arthur Balfour, when yet a further volume of *The World Crisis* appeared, 'I am immersed in Winston's brilliant
Autobiography, disguised as a history of the Universe.'

The Life of the Duke of Marlborough, by contrast, represented an enterprise different in its nature and it was for this that Mr. Deakin had been recruited. The events of more than two centuries earlier must be re-created in the imagination and reconstructed; vast archives, at The Hague and Vienna no less than Blenheim, must be trawled. Churchill was bent upon the rescue of his great ancestor’s reputation from the ravages inflicted upon it by Macaulay. For his literary assistant, an academic historian accustomed to appraise sceptically, this situation held an immanent conflict. But as Bill once put the point, soon after Churchill’s death, he had ‘surrendered without terms long ago to the magic of the man.’ To be close to Churchill was a privilege for which it was worth paying; the price, which Bill observed for the rest of his life, was one of strict loyalty and discretion, the dividend beyond calculation. Possessing the accomplishments of a scholar, he soon acquired something still rarer; for in the study at Chartwell, starting late at night and not ending until 3 or 4 in the morning - after which he would drive across country to Oxford and teach at Wadham from 9 - Bill learned ‘vastly more of the sense of history than my formal education as a student, and later as a teacher, ever taught me.’ The point was no doubt apparent to his academic colleagues from an early date; we must doubt whether it brought them much joy.

In such research and discussion at Chartwell Deakin saw, and helped Churchill to appreciate, the conduct of coalition warfare in the hands of a master. Soon both of them were to witness the process in its modern guise. Churchill discovered that the Duke had possessed immense patience, without which allies could not be coaxed along and great designs executed. Insofar as his tempestuous nature allowed, Churchill had absorbed the lesson.

One day early in 1939, Bill said to Mr. Churchill (for in those formal days, they invariably addressed each other as ‘Mr. Churchill’ and ‘Mr. Deakin’), ‘You know I have never asked you for anything on my own behalf, but now I want to make a request. I’m anxious to join the Territorials. Would you write me a letter of recommendation to the Oxfordshire Hussars? After all,’ he added brightly, ‘I’m only asking for a chance to get killed.’

When it was decided that Captain Deakin should be parachuted into Yugoslavia to discover the whereabouts and activities - indeed, the identity - of Tito, he can scarcely have expected to return. He wrote to Churchill from Cairo in May 1943 on the eve of his departure, ‘I am glad to go and hope to be able to establish a useful liaison and in any case send back information of value.’ With what we must think a conscious echo of Captain Oates, and with a nice display of English understatement, he added, ‘It will be some time before I can extricate myself from the Balkans again …’

And then, moving from the plane of public business to that of the special relationship which had grown up between the two of them:

‘I need not tell you how much I have appreciated all your kindness and generosity. You may not realize how
much the many personal touches have been valued ...'

Evelyn Waugh, who saw something of Bill in Yugoslavia, believed him ‘a very loveable and complicated man’, a ‘very clever, heroic man’. We have no need to quarrel with those words. We may notice in passing that after their first meeting, Waugh described Bill’s ‘Hindu legs, ascetic face’; which I mention because this provides the sole recorded instance in which anyone ever applied the word ‘ascetic’ to him.

It is sometimes thought that Churchill wrote about the second world war only when it was clear that he could make advantageous financial arrangements. In reality, he was resolved that if health lasted he would follow the habit of a lifetime; having lived in the eye of the storm for six years, he would do what he was uniquely qualified to do, speak for himself. Thus Mr. Deakin who insisted on leaving the Embassy at Belgrade to return to his Fellowship at Wadham had scarcely reached London in March 1946 before he found himself intercepted by Churchill and asked to deal with all the political and diplomatic side of the memoirs.

By his mastery of languages, wide intellectual interests, coiled energy, cordial relations with colleagues in Whitehall, orderliness in dealing with many millions of words, harmony with Churchill, Bill made the enterprise possible. Thus a volume a year for six years; and in the later stages, that had to be combined with the Wardenship. How he managed remains a mystery. When the last volume of The Second World War was finished, work resumed upon A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. A few weeks after his retirement as Prime Minister in 1955, Churchill writes to his wife ‘In a quarter of an hour I expect Bill Deakin. I must bring him along if I can.’ This meant that he must seek renewed help with the book and there was never any doubt of his capacity to do that. Although the Warden had a thousand duties here and elsewhere, it did not lie in his nature to refuse anything that Churchill asked. To the end, he and Pussy remained amongst the closest friends of the Churchills.

When Sir Winston dined for the last time with the Other Club in his 91st year, he asked the Warden of St. Antony’s to accompany him. I once heard Bill admit - though only under the most direct questioning - what he would never have said unsolicited, that he was proud of that fact.

An integral part of Churchill’s purpose in writing The Second World War had been to make clear the scale and nature of the British and Commonwealth effort. In his different style, Bill determined that justice should be done in a quiet, scholarly but effective way to that heroic enterprise. The process began under the direct impetus of the Warden, who convened at St. Antony’s in 1962 a pioneering conference which discussed Britain and European Resistance during the war. This developed later into the British National Committee for the History of the Second World War, over which Bill presided for some 35 years. His genius for friendship and respect for the culture, civilization and languages of other countries – which did not in the least mean that he was unappreciative of his own – the universal respect for his talents as historian and record as man of action, gave him a unique place in the work of the international Committee for
the History of the Second World War, of which he was the long-serving Vice-President. He presented numerous learned papers and presided over many a conference. He understood, both by instinct and from knowledge, the delicate and sometimes dangerous position of colleagues behind the Iron Curtain, and through the two Committees sustained with them friendly contacts at a time when such were not easily established.

Bill always ‘saw the skull beneath the skin’, sensed subtleties and layers of meaning hidden from others. In these last years, it was hardly possible to be with him without recalling Churchill’s valediction of Balfour:

‘As I observed him regarding with calm, firm and cheerful gaze the approach of Death, I felt how foolish the Stoics were to make such a fuss about an event so natural and so indispensable to mankind. But I felt also the tragedy which robs the world of all the wisdom and treasure gathered in a great man’s life and experience and hands the lamp to some impetuous and untutored stripling or lets it fall shivered into fragments upon the ground.’

Bill’s modesty, carried to the point of a fault; his charming habit of treating the young on level terms; his wholly unfeigned interest in others and anxiety to help them; the natural dignity which enabled him to disdain the frailties of old age – all provide an example to be treasured until our own time is come. The courage and spirit which Professor Feiling discerned 70 years ago remained undimmed. When Bill arrived at the convalescent hospital at Le Beausset shortly before Christmas, after a major operation which he had been thought unlikely to survive, he was asked ‘Is there anything we can do for you, Monsieur Deakin?’ ‘Certainly’ he replied. ‘Champagne for everyone.’

Churchill once remarked mischievously of a Prime Minister who left office early, ‘For myself, I always believed in staying in the pub until closing time.’ In this College we knew that the last man to leave any good party would always be the Warden. His interests were legion, his friends to be found the world over. His hospitality, not least of the mind, was boundless and his company an enduring delight:

‘They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead;
They brought me bitter news to hear, and bitter tears to shed;
I wept as I remembered how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking, and sent him down the sky.’

Major Release of NARA Military History Records

This notice is courtesy of R. Bruce Craig’s NCH Washington Update (Vol. 11, #26; 9 June 2005).

On 11 June 2005, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) National Personnel Records Center in Overland, Missouri will unseal the first release of what is expected to be a “a mother load” collection of interest to military historians, biographers, and genealogists. The center houses the military records of some 56 million
individuals, beginning in the 19th century and extending into the 20th.

A total of three batches of individual records are slotted to be released: Navy enlisted men from 1885 until 8 September 1939; Marine Corps enlisted men from 1906 until 1939; and the first 150 of about 3,000 Americans identified as “persons of exceptional prominence.” Included in the last category are the military records of generals George S. Patton Jr. and Omar Bradley; African American sports hero Lt. Jackie Robinson; President John F. Kennedy; author Herman Wouk; actors Clark Gable, Audie Murphy, and Steve McQueen; and, yes, entertainer Pfc. Elvis Presley.

Until recently, NARA was merely the physical custodian of these records that were open only to the veteran, the next of kin, or the individual’s service branch. In 1999, however, the Pentagon and NARA reached an agreement that would begin the process of systematically opening these records. According to Bill Seibert, chief of the archival operations branch of the records center, the records now “cease to belong to the military and instead belong to the American people...They’re public documents.”

After lengthy discussion with Pentagon officials over several years, NARA was able to negotiate an agreement that provided for all such military records to remain sealed 62 years past the date an individual left active service. That means that most World War II records, for example, will remain closed for several more years. In addition, because of a fire at the records center back in 1973, some files of Army and Air Force veterans will be withheld even longer - until 2023. Coast Guard records will probably not be available until 2026, and because some individual files contain fragile or crumbling paper, such files will probably be kept on hold for some time.

Persons interested in accessing the collection should contact the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, Overland, Mo. 63132; phone: 314-801-0850.

“Archives Made Easy” Launched

This notice is courtesy of R. Bruce Craig’s NCH Washington Update (Vol. 11, #37; 30 September 2005).

The London School of Economics (LSE) has recently launched a new web resource for historians in the 21st century. The site, called “Archives Made Easy,” is an online guide to archives around the world. It serves the global research community by providing transparency of the costs and processes involved in an archive visit, essentially the kind of information researchers need to know beforehand in order to avoid costly mistakes and delays. Content of this site has come from the doctoral students of LSE’s International History department and their colleagues at various universities worldwide. Researchers of all levels are welcome to submit a review on any archive, or update an existing review. This new website can be viewed online at <www.archivesmadeeasy.org>.
CREST (CIA Records Search Tool) is the name of the CIA database of declassified intelligence documents. The CREST system contains records released electronically by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA, known until November 2003 as NIMA, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency) under their 25-year review programs.

CREST contains the CIA and NGA records that have been declassified wholly or in part under the systematic and automatic declassification review programs mandated by a series of executive orders in the past decade. The records are released into CREST once annually and now total 8.5 million pages. At least another 50 million pages await release under the 25-year declassification rule. The date range of these records is from World War II into the 1980s, but most are from 1947-72.

The records in CREST are subdivided into six collections. The Consolidated Translations collection contains translated reports of foreign-language technical articles of intelligence value. Each document covers a single subject. The General CIA Records collection has records that are 25 years old or older. They include a variety of finished intelligence reports, field information reports, high-level CIA policy papers and memoranda, along with other documents produced by the CIA. The Ground Photo Caption Cards collection has cards used to identify NGA ground photographs. The master negatives of the photographs have been accessioned separately to the National Archives. The cards should be used to identify negatives that researchers want to request. The NGA Records collection has NGA records that are at least 25 years old, and are mostly photographic intelligence reports. The Scientific Abstracts collection has abstracts of foreign scientific and technical journal articles, with a special emphasis on Soviet and Warsaw Pact nations' scientific research. The STAR GATE collection includes the records of a 25-year Intelligence Community project to use remote viewers with claimed clairvoyant or telepathic abilities to study targets blocked from ordinary surveillance methods.

The nature of the materials in CREST varies considerably, but includes large numbers of administrative records, intelligence reports from the CIA and other agencies, National Photographic Interpretation Center reports, and a wide range of memos and correspondence from selected offices. There are large numbers of documents from the Intelligence Advisory Committee (1947-1958) and its successor agency, including organizational records, agendas, minutes, and other records. What researchers will not
find in CREST are CIA Directorate of Plans/Operations records, budget or personnel numbers, official histories, biography or name files beyond a few released under the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act, and signals and photographic intelligence.

The CIA has provided four computers with printers and paper for CREST users. CREST has the virtue of being very easy to use, with many search options, including by keyword. It contains the largest release of documents in CIA history, many in areas where heretofore there have been few or no releases.

The CREST database is available to researchers in Room 3000 of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration building (Archives II) located at 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001 (tel.: 1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272 ).
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Castalow, Elisabeth Anne. To See, to Feel, to Know: Experiencing the Holocaust through the Virginia Holocaust Museum. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning, 2005.


Jackson, P. J., and Jennifer Siegel. *Intelligence and Statecraft: The Use and Limits of Intelligence in International Society*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2005.


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