



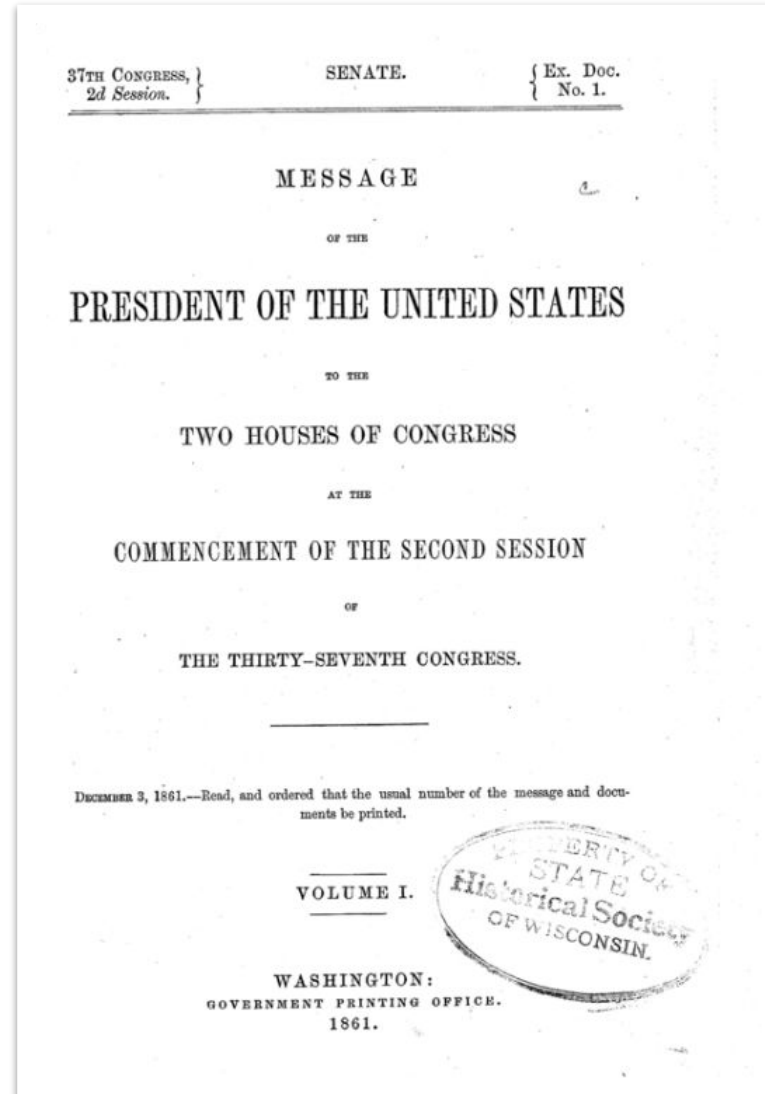
FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE  
WE SPARK LEARNING

# The Foreign Relations of the United States Series

An Important Tool for National Security

# What is FRUS?

- *Foreign Relations of the United States* series
- Official documentary historical record of major United States foreign policy decisions
- **1861 to Present**



# What is Included in **FRUS**?



U.S. Government: Executive Branch



White House



National Security Council



Intelligence Community



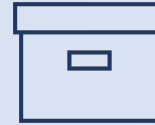
Departments and Agencies, including:



Department of State



Department of Defense



Archival Repositories



National Archives  
and Records Administration



Presidential Libraries



Federal Records Centers



*Foreign Relations of the  
United States Series*

# What is Required of FRUS?

## Public Law 102–138, Section 401:

- ☑ Necessity for a “**thorough, accurate, and reliable** documentary record”
- ☑ Includes all records required for comprehensive documentation
- ☑ Editing guided by principles of historical objectivity and accuracy
- ☑ All deletions and excisions indicated
- ☑ **30-year** publication timeline

Public Law 102-138

An Act

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, and for other purposes.

### **SEC. 198. THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SERIES.**

(a) AMENDMENT- The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

#### **‘TITLE IV--FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SERIES**

#### **‘SEC. 401. GENERAL AUTHORITY AND CONTENTS OF PUBLICATION.**

‘(a) CHARTER OF THE PUBLICATION- The Department of State shall continue to publish the ‘Foreign Relations of the United States historical series’ (hereafter in this title referred to as the ‘FRUS series’), which shall be a thorough, accurate, and reliable documentary record of major United States foreign policy decisions and significant United States diplomatic activity. Volumes of this publication shall include all records needed to provide a comprehensive documentation of the major foreign policy decisions and actions of the United States Government, including the facts which contributed to the formulation of policies and records providing supporting and alternative views to the policy position ultimately adopted.

‘(b) EDITING PRINCIPLES- The editing of records for preparation of the FRUS series shall be guided by the principles of historical objectivity and accuracy. Records shall not be altered and deletions shall not be made without indicating in the published text that a deletion has been made. The published record shall omit no facts which were of major importance in reaching a decision, and nothing shall be omitted for the purpose of concealing a defect of policy.

‘(c) DEADLINE FOR PUBLICATION OF RECORDS- The Secretary of State shall ensure that the FRUS series shall be published not more than 30 years after the events recorded.

# Why is **FRUS** Important?





# Enabling Democracy

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Subject: Acceleration of Publication of "Foreign Relations" Series

The official documentary series "Foreign Relations of the United States," published by the Department of State, has for many years provided the American public with an indispensable perspective on our Nation's history. The materials now being published, however, relate to the events of 1946, and I think that in the interests of a better informed public the length of time between event and publication should be shortened. Accordingly, I ask that, without impairing the quality and comprehensive nature of the series, you immediately institute a program to reduce this time lag to 20 years. Your objective should be to make this reduction within the next 3 years and to keep the publication point at 20 years from then on.

In order to achieve this goal in the most expeditious manner, I am today instructing the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs to cooperate fully with you in collecting and declassifying the appropriate materials to the maximum extent consistent with the requirements of national security.

RICHARD NIXON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS  
THE ACTING ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES  
THE PUBLIC PRINTER

SUBJECT: Timely Publication of the Foreign Relations Series

The documentary publication Foreign Relations of the United States has presented the official record of American diplomacy since the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. This orderly and timely publication of the official diplomatic record is extremely important. The accurate understanding of the history of American diplomacy is necessary not only for our own citizens but also for our allies and adversaries abroad. And, while the continued public disclosure of diplomatic negotiations and undertakings must be balanced carefully against the needs of national security and the expectation of confidentiality in the diplomatic process, the historic record when published should be as complete as possible. The documentary publication series, Foreign Relations, is the proper vehicle for systematic official disclosure of the major documentation regarding American foreign policy in its proper historical context.

# Enabling Democracy

## Showcase Democracy on the World Stage

- Demonstrate the Benefits of Democracy
  - Accountability and Fairness
  - Role of the Constitution
  - Our Values of “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness”
- Highlight Flaws of Dictatorships, Autocracies, and Communism
- Show how U.S. strives to form “A More Perfect Union”
  - Learn from the Past by studying the Past

### FOR MR. CARGO ONLY

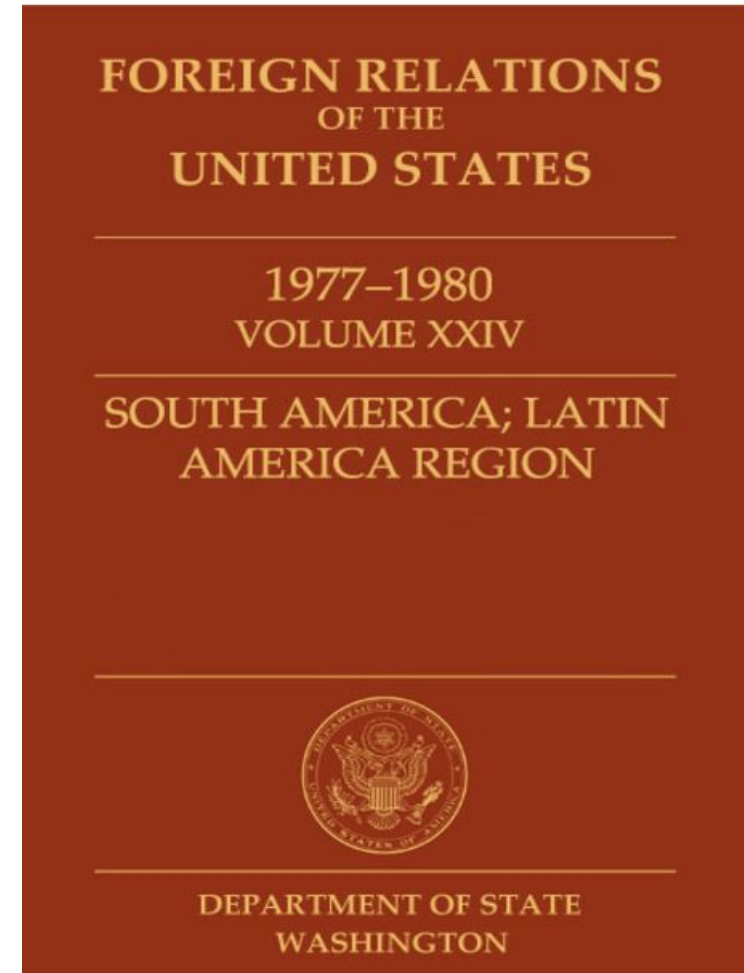
#### 7. The Intelligence Function.

I have long felt several impulses whenever I have had to contemplate our Government's intelligence activities.

a. We make a fetish of secrecy for secrecy's sake. Nine-tenths of the intelligence we have should be in the public domain. We are, after all, a democracy and base our system of government on the belief that an informed citizenry will, through the electoral process, reach right decisions more often than wrong ones. But, how can our people at large reach these decisions when there is confusion about what we do or do not know? The missile-gap discussion of the late 1950's is instructive in this regard.

Why, in particular, should we try to keep secret many things which both the Soviet and U. S. Governments know? Whom are we fooling in this way?

# Public Diplomacy and Declassification





# Why is **FRUS** Important?



# Supporting U.S. National Security

## I The Camp David Accords

### The Framework for Peace in the Middle East

Mohammed Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menahem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America at Camp David from Sept. 5 to Sept. 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to adhere to it:

#### Preamble:

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:

The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbours is U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts.

After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive humane efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not yet enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace, so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation

the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognize that, for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework as appropriate is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis.

With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

## CURRENT PROGRAMS

### USING GOVERNMENT-SUPPLIED COMMODITIES

The following section presents summaries of CARE food programs in the 25 countries where they are being carried out as of mid-1959. The tables in the exhibits attached to this report cover all food programs carried out with U. S. government commodities since the commodities first became available in mid-1950.

A number of those programs have been "phased-out" by CARE because of improved conditions in the countries, the availability of other resources, or because local operating conditions did not permit carefully-controlled distributions. Thus CARE has marked "mission accomplished" on feeding programs using U. S. government-donated commodities in Austria, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, Peru, and Vietnam. Currently, negotiations are under way for final phase-out of CARE programs in Malta, Bolivia and Germany.



# Supporting U.S. National Security

rt Detrick, and HHS; approved by McNeil.

## 21. Telegram From the Department of State to All Diplomatic and Consular Posts<sup>1</sup>

Washington, December 5, 1986, 0225Z

377222. Subject: Countering Soviet Active Measures: Proposed USG Guidance and Report on AIDS.

Pass to PAOS. Ref: (A) State 346837.<sup>2</sup>

1. Summary. The Department is concerned that the effects of the current AIDS disinformation campaign could intensify as the number of AIDS-related cases increases. An interagency mechanism has been set up to monitor ongoing events and is preparing guidance and a comprehensive report, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other relevant agencies, to counter charges that the US is responsible for the creation and dissemination of the virus. Posts' views on the proposed guidance as well as on a public affairs strategy for countering AIDS-related disinformation are welcome. End summary.

1. SUMMARY. THE 15 AUGUST RELEASE OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS  
UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 ATHENS 02867 01 OF 02 191437Z  
OF THE UNITED STATES VOLUME PERTAINING TO GREECE, TURKEY AND  
CYPRUS IN THE PERIOD 1964-68 DREW SECONDARY ATTENTION FROM  
TV, RADIO AND PRINT MEDIA. ALL MEDIA NOTED THAT THE USG WAS  
FULLY AWARE OF POSSIBLE COUP ATTEMPTS DURING THIS PERIOD OF  
POLITICAL FERMENT, BUT SEEMED TO DISPLAY "APATHY AND  
INDIFFERENCE" TO THEN KING CONSTANTINE'S REQUEST FOR US  
MILITARY SUPPORT FOR A COUP OF HIS OWN. THE MEDIA NOTED  
THAT AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FEARED THAT ANDREAS PAPANDREOU'S  
POLITICAL ASCENT WOULD RESULT IN A MORE ANTI-AMERICAN  
COURSE, AND SAID THE DOCUMENTS SHOWED THEN-US AMBASSADOR  
PHILLIPS TALBOT UNAWARE THAT THE CIA STATION WAS IN TOUCH  
WITH THE GREEK COLONELS WHO PLOTTED THE SUCCESSFUL COUP  
D'ETAT IN APRIL, 1967. DESPITE THIS MATERIAL, MOST MEDIA  
WERE RATHER DISAPPOINTED BY THE CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME, AND  
SEEMED MORE INTRIGUED BY THE USG BUREAUCRATIC IN-FIGHTING  
WHICH DELAYED THE RELEASE OF A VOLUME PRINTED IN 2000. ALL

SECRET

# Supporting U.S. National Security

## 97. Memorandum From the Deputy Secretary of State (Dam) to Secretary of State Shultz<sup>1</sup>

Washington, August 17, 1984

I attach a memorandum by Jim Timbie of my staff on “Arms Control in the Second Term” as well as a short personal note he put on top.

I highly commend this memo for your careful review. Despite its length, it is by far the most refreshing and cogent piece that I have read on the process of arms control negotiations.

Timbie has worked on arms control matters in the U.S. Government since he left Stanford at the beginning of the 1970’s (with a Ph.D. in physics). I found him during the period prior to the Adelman confirmation when I was working with ACDA on a daily basis. He was the ablest fellow I found in ACDA, and so I brought him onto my staff. Not all of his ideas are popular in [Page 349] OSD but I find his views, especially on process questions, refreshing and stimulating.

Kenneth W. Dam<sup>2</sup>

## 8. Memorandum From Secretary of State Shultz to President Reagan<sup>1</sup>

Washington, November 14, 1986

### SUBJECT

Strategy for the Soviets

Where We Are After Vienna

The outcome of the Vienna meeting<sup>2</sup> has at least temporarily changed the context of our dialogue with Moscow. Since mid-1985, that dialogue has evolved within the framework of preparations for successive high-level meetings, at your level and mine. The summit process forced bureaucracies on both sides—but particularly the Soviets—to make decisions which would otherwise have been put off. The results have been impressive.



# What Can **FRUS** Offer You?



*Foreign Relations of the  
United States Series*



Over 550 volumes  
✓ Downloadable



Over 300,000 records  
✓ Searchable  
✓ Sortable

The screenshot shows the official website of the Office of the Historian, part of the U.S. Department of State. The header includes the Department of State seal and the text "OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN". A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, Historical Documents, Department History, Guide to Countries, More Resources, and About Us. The main content area is titled "LATEST NEWS" and features two prominent announcements for newly available Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) volumes. Each announcement includes a thumbnail image of the book cover, the title of the volume, and a brief description of its content.

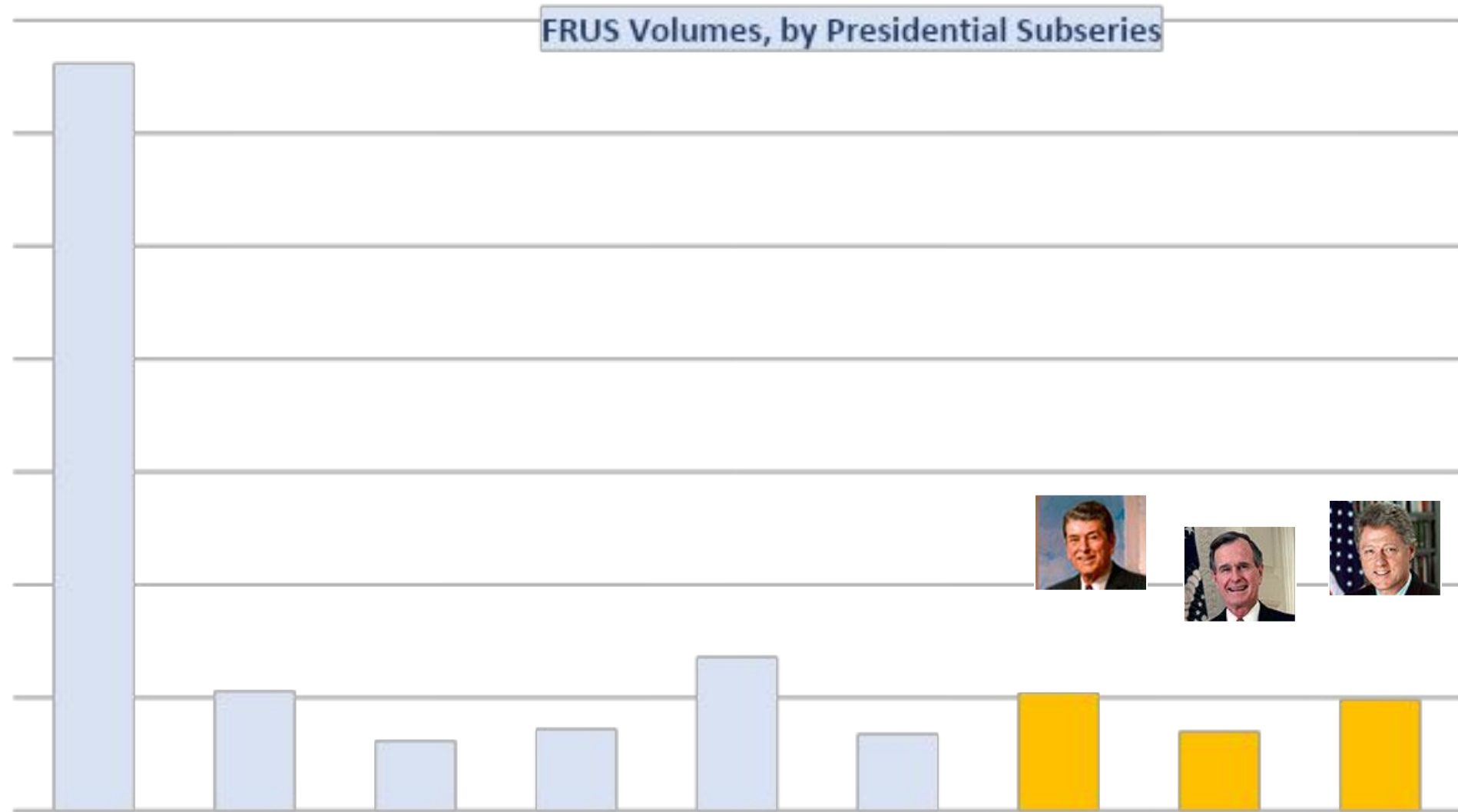
**Now Available: *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1977–1980, Volume IV, National Security Policy***

This volume documents the foreign policy decision making of the administration of President Jimmy Carter, focusing on efforts to modernize U.S. nuclear and conventional forces; undertake a comprehensive net assessment of the global balance of power; craft national security strategies; sustain the NATO alliance; preserve telecommunications security; prepare for crisis management and national emergencies; and update nuclear war planning.

**Now Available: *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1981–1988, Volume X, Eastern Europe***

This volume documents the foreign policy decision-making of the administration of President Ronald Reagan. It highlights U.S. policy toward each of the countries in Eastern Europe, with the exception of Poland.

# What's Next for **FRUS**?



# What's the Future of **FRUS**?

## MODERNIZATION



Improving Pace of Publication



Enhancing Discoverability



Using Advanced Technologies



Adopting New Strategies and Processes

**JOHN POWERS**

Director of the Declassification Coordination, Publishing, and Digital Initiatives Division  
Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State

THANK YOU