At Paris, in May 1967, historians representing various countries agreed to establish an International Committee on the History of the Second World War. The Conference was attended by Professor H. Stuart Hughes, of Harvard, representing an ad hoc American Committee on the History of the Second World War, with the following membership:

Professor Albert A. Blum, Michigan State University  
Professor Charles F. Deetzell, Vanderbilt University  
Professor Stanley L. Falk, Industrial College of the Armed Forces  
Professor Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida  
Professor Stanley Hoffmann, Harvard University  
Professor H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University  
Professor Ernest May, Harvard University  
Professor Louis Morton, Dartmouth College  
Professor George Mosse, University of Wisconsin  
Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, George C. Marshall Research Foundation  
Professor Max Salvadori, Smith College  
Professor John Snell, University of Pennsylvania  
Professor Werner Warmbrunn, Pitzer College  
Professor Gordon Wright, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs, U. S. Embassy, Paris

At the Toronto AHA meeting, in December 1967, it was agreed that the American Committee should continue to function, with Professor Hughes as Secretary, and should maintain its affiliation with the International Committee. The American Committee also undertakes to maintain liaison with the Office of the Chief of Military History, which is interested in the objectives of the Committee but not officially represented on it.
Functions of the American Committee

The Committee hopes to serve as liaison with the International Committee and to disseminate information originating with the international organization to scholars in the United States. The Committee will endeavor to keep itself informed regarding meetings, books, collections, and research related to the history of the Second World War. From time to time it will disseminate such information by means of a newsletter which will serve not only American historians but, via the International Committee, foreign scholars as well.

This first newsletter includes some information regarding these matters. Suggestions for future issues, names and addresses of those who would be interested in receiving the newsletter, and corrections, may be sent to the newsletter editor, Arthur L. Funk, c/o Department of History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32601.

International Committee on the History of the Second World War

The following summarizes part of the by-laws of the International Committee:

(1) The Committee is formed to promote historical research on this period of the world's history, in all its aspects.

(2) The Committee is made up of representatives of research groups or of historians studying the Second World War, with one group per state and one representative named by the group in question.

(3) The Officers will consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-general, and a treasurer. (At the May meeting a provisional set of officers was chosen: M. Parri [Italy], President, M. De Jong [Netherlands], Treasurer, and M. Michel [France], Secretary General. The office will be the same as that of the French Comité d'Histoire de la 2ème Guerre Mondiale: 32, rue de Leningrad, Paris, VIII.)

(4) The International Committee is to meet at least once every five years, at the same time as the International Congress of Historical Sciences.

The officers meet when convoked by the President.

Between sessions, the Committee delegates its powers to an Executive Committee made up of the officers plus 8 to 12 elected members.
(5) Expenses will be met by annual dues.

The International Committee's first bulletin appeared in February, 1968, and provided information regarding the other national committees:

**France.** The guiding spirit behind the international organization is M. Henri Michel, Directeur de recherche at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, who for years has been Secretary General of the French Comité d'Histoire de la 2ème Guerre Mondiale, and editor of the Committee's *Revue*. Under Michel's direction, the Committee has brought together a vast collection of source materials, testimonials, photographs, and files on WWII sources. It has also organized a number of meetings devoted to various aspects of the war.

**Great Britain.** The British section has been organized by F. W. Deakin, Warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford, and includes

- Dr. Noble Frankland, Director of the Imperial War Museum
- Mr. Ronald Wheatley, representing the Foreign Office Library, and one of the editors of the German documents.
- Alan Bullock, Master of St. Catherine's College, Oxford, and Fellow of the British Academy.
- Professor Michael Howard, Professor of Military History, King's College, London.

**U.S.S.R.** The Russian Committee has been organized with M. Jiline, Director of the Institute of Military History, as chairman; M. Boltine, vice-chairman. Address: 11, rue Dzerjensky, Moscow.

**Belgium.** The Centre d'histoire des deux Guerres, guided by M. Willequet, will merge into an interministerial Committee attached to the Royal Archives and directed by M. Sabbe.

**Bulgaria.** President: M. Avramov; Vice Presidents: M. Bojinov and M. Nestorov; Secretary: Melle Eriliiska. Office: 3, rue Benkovska, Sofia.

**Israel.** The Institute Yad Vashem (Har Hazi Karon, Jerusalem) is creating a research section specializing in WWII history, under the direction of Professor Tartakover.
Hungary. The Committee's director is Professor Laszlo Zsigmund, University of Budapest (Institute of Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy, Uri Utca 51-53, Budapest).

German Federal Republic. M. Krausnick, c/o Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Mohlstrasse 26, 8 München 27.

Committees in other countries will probably be established. At the May meeting there were represented historians not only from the countries listed above, but also from Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Inquiries about affiliation have been received in Paris from India, Japan, Canada, and Turkey.

Meetings

At the meeting of the Southern Historical Association in November, 1968, at New Orleans, a session will be devoted to Resistance movements in World War II. M. Henri Michel has been invited and has indicated that, if unanticipated conflicts do not develop, he will attend.

The French Comité d'Histoire de la 2ème Guerre Mondiale is organizing at Paris, April 14-17, 1969, a colloquium on "The War in the Mediterranean, 1939-1945." Seven sessions are planned, emphasizing the role in the Mediterranean of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy, France, the Soviet Union, and North Africa. Arthur L. Funk, Professor of History and Humanities at the University of Florida, and Martin Blumenson, formerly of the Office of the Chief of Military History, have been named as the American participants.

At Moscow, in August 1970, during the sessions of the Congress of Historical Sciences, the International Committee on the History of the Second World War will sponsor a one-day session on "Manpower in the War Effort." Albert A. Blum, Professor of Labor and Industrial Relations at Michigan State, has agreed to represent the United States at this meeting.
Collections

WORLD WAR II COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED STATES
(List provided by courtesy of the Chief of the Office of Military History)

1. National Archives: Retired headquarters records are in the main archives building at 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Major command, technical service, and unit operational records are in the Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland. Regional archives depositories at Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri currently hold a large proportion of Army overseas command records for the period of World War II and since, which are scheduled to be transferred eventually to the Washington National Records Center.

2. Military History Research Collection: Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Primarily a library, this collection to be formally dedicated in summer 1968 will be the largest and most complete collection of books on military history, with the old War Department Library as its nucleus. It is being established primarily for the benefit of outside scholars.


4. Historical (Naval) Division, CNO: Custodian of Navy World War II official records, and of the Navy Library.

5. Air Force Historical Division: Maxwell Field, Alabama office has custody of a large proportion of the official records of the Army Air Forces. Also large holdings of Air Force unpublished histories and unit histories.

6. Historical Branch, Marine Corps: Has custody of World War II Marine Corps Records.

7. Historical Unit, Office of the Surgeon General, Walter Reed Annex No. 2, Forest Glen, Md.: Has custody of the official Army Medical-type records and medical unit histories of the World War II period.

8. New York Public Library: Contains the most complete collection of published Army unit histories.

9. Library of Congress: The Manuscript Division holds many deposits of papers by leading participants in World War II, and the Microfilm Division holds the microfilms of German operational records.
10. **F. D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park**: Holds the largest collection of World War II material among the presidential libraries.

11. **D. D. Eisenhower Library**: The Eisenhower papers and many other records dealing with the war.

[Note: The letters and papers of General Eisenhower are being prepared for publication at the Johns Hopkins University. The first three volumes, covering the period December, 1941 to July, 1945 (the end of SHAEF) will be published by the Johns Hopkins Press within a year or so. The collection will include texts of outgoing documents with summaries of incoming material. (Information provided by Professor Stephen E. Ambrose of Johns Hopkins.)]

12. **George C. Marshall Library, Lexington, Virginia**: Not yet opened for use by scholars, but will hold a very large collection relating to General Marshall.

13. **MacArthur Memorial, Bureau of Archives, Norfolk, Virginia**: A large collection of MacArthur's official and personal records, and related papers.


15. **Yale University**: Diary and Papers of Henry L. Stimson.

16. **Hoover Institute, Stanford, California**: Has the Stilwell Papers, Goebbels diaries, and other World War II items, together with a fine library related to war.

**Research in World War II History**

This first edition of the newsletter contains a list of doctoral research in the general field of the second World War. No attempt has been made to ascertain whether a given dissertation has been published, although it is clear that quite a few are in print. It is hoped that a later bulletin will correct this list, indicate which have been published, and provide lists of new books in World War II history.

The list reveals that the most active institutions, so far as World War II studies in history are concerned, are: Columbia, Harvard, Georgetown, Wisconsin, NYU, Stanford, Duke, The Fletcher School, North Carolina, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Indiana.
Dissertations in World War II History in Progress or Completed


I. GENERAL


Biographies

Addington, Larry H. General Franz Halder and World War II. Duke.
Layton, Roland V. Alfred Rosenberg as Editor and Publisher. Virginia.

II. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION PRIOR TO THE WAR.

Sutphen, Harold J. The Anglo-American Destroyers-Bases Agreement. September, 1940. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
Cienciala, Anna M. Polish Foreign Policy, January 1938-April 1939. Indiana.
Fox, Barry C. German Foreign Policy Toward Rumania. 1933-1944. Western Reserve.
Hill, Leonidas E. German Diplomacy on the Eve of World War II. Harvard.
Reagen, David R. American-British Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare Prior to the Entrance of the United States in World War II. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
Winchester, Betty Jo. Hungarian-German Diplomatic Relations, 1937-1939. Indiana.

III. THE WAR.

Command and Direction of the War

Adams, Meredith L. The Morgenthau Plan and the U. S. Occupation of Germany. Texas.
Buchanan, Robert H. The Mediterranean and the Strategic Plans of the German Navy High Command in World War II. Colorado.
Schoenberger, Walter S. The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb and Its Political and Moral Consequences. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
Sells, Ashley H. The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the US in World War II. Texas.

Operations

Erdmann, James M. USAAF Leaflet Operation in the ETO During World War II. Colorado.
McDowall, James G. The Last Days of the Third Reich. Johns Hopkins.

Technical Developments, Services, Manpower

Sanders, Norris M. The Selective Service Act of 1940. Wisconsin.

Herring, George C., Jr. Experiment in Foreign Aid: Lend-Lease, 1941-1945. Virginia.

Davis, Paul M. Gliders for the Army Air Forces, 1941-1944. Iowa (1950).


Campbell, Robert F. The History of Basic Metals Price Control in World War II. Columbia (1947).


Tischer, Glen L. Research and Development in Military Subsistence during World War II. Pennsylvania University (1948).


Unit Histories


Hicks, W. Edmund. The 97th Bombardment Group, World War II. Kentucky.


Proctor, R. L. The "Blue Division": An Episode in German-Spanish Wartime Relations. Oregon (1966).

**Diplomatic Relations**

Reed, John J. Anglo-American Dissonance in World War II. Southern California.
MacLean, Ronald S. British Top-Level Personal Diplomacy in Two Wartime Conditions: A Comparison. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
Steele, Richard W. President Roosevelt and the Second Front. Johns Hopkins.
Harris, Dennis E. The Problem of a Second Front in Soviet-American Diplomacy during the Second World War. California (Santa Barbara).
Marion, Carol. The US and the Moscow Conferences of Foreign Ministers in 1943. Indiana.
Reed, John J. American Diplomatic Relations with Australia During World War II. Southern California.
Santoro, Carmela E. Relations between the US and Mexico During World War II. Syracuse.
Leedy, Andrew J. Irish-American Relations during the Second World War. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
Hammersmith, Jack L. American Diplomacy and the Polish Question During the Second World War. Virginia.
Druks, Herbert. Harry Truman and Russian-American Foreign Policy. New York University.
Menzel, Johanna M. German-Japanese Relations during the Second World War. Chicago (1957).
Latour, Conrad F. Germany, Italy and the South Tyrol, 1939-1945. American University.
Weinberg, Gerhard L. German Relations with Russia, 1939-1941. Chicago (1951).
Eckes, Alfred E. Jr. The UN Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods. Texas.

War Crimes


Refugees


Secret Service, Propaganda, and Information Media.

IV. INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND AREAS

Asia and the Pacific


Bulgaria

Pundeff, Marin V. Bulgaria's Place in Axis Policy, 1936–1944. Southern California.


Czechoslovakia

Welisch, Sophie A. The Sudeten German Question in The First Czechoslovak Republic. Fordham.


Finland

Schwartz, Andrew J. American Foreign Policy and the Russo-Finnish War, 1939-1944. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

France

Henault, R. J. Ideological and Political Instabilities in France, 1933-1940, as a Cause of the Fall of France. Maryland.
Silvestri, Gino. Paul Reynaud and the Fall of France in 1940. Syracuse.
Hytier, Adrienne D. Two Years of French Foreign Policy, 1940-1942. Columbia (1958).


Reaovich, Thomas. Vichy Relations with the US and Great Britain. Wisconsin.


White, Alexander, III. The French Army and the National Crisis - From the Armistice of 1940 to the Liberation of France. California, L. A.


Koosis, Donald J. The Political Thought of Charles de Gaulle. Columbia.


Mathieu, Gilbert. French and Belgian Communist Reactions during Defeat and Liberation. Wisconsin.

Germany and Austria


Williams, Roger A. Nazism and the Development of Aircraft for the Luftwaffe. Minnesota.


Stokes, Lawrence D. The Sicherheitsdienst (DD) and German Domestic Politics During the Second World War. Johns Hopkins.


Riede, David C. The German Catholic Hierarchy vs The Nazis, 1933-45. Iowa.


Bengston, John R. Nazi War Aims: The Plans for the 1000-Year Reich. Iowa (1953).

Zales, Carol Sue Holland. The Foreign Contacts made by the German Oppositions to Hitler, 1937-44. Pennsylvania.


Bachrach, Jack C. Differences of Opinion in the German Armed Forces during World War II. Northwestern.


Great Britain (British Empire, Canada, Ireland, etc.)


Bayard, Ross H. A Comparison of the British House of Commons During World War I and World War II. South Carolina.


Greece

Ciadakis, Harry C. British Politics and the Greek Resistance During World War II. New York University.

Hungary

Fenyø, Mario D. Horthy and Hitler, 1941-1945. American.

Italy

Delzell, Charles F. The Italian Anti-Fascist Resistance. Stanford (1951).
Linsenmeyer, William S. Allied Relations with Italy During the Last Half of World War II. Vanderbilt.
Holsten, Ned G. Renovation of Italy as a Nation, 1943-47. South Carolina.

Low Countries


Poland

Thompson, Larry V. *Das Generalgouvernement*: Administrative Policies and Conflicts of the SS and Police in Occupied Poland, 1939-45. Wisconsin.


**Scandinavia**


Hoidal, Oddvar K. *The Quisling Movement in Norway during World War II*. Southern California.


Voorhis, Jerry L. *German-Danish Relations from April 9, 1940 until August 29, 1943; "The Model Protectorate"*. Northwestern.


**Soviet Union**


**Spain**


**Turkey and Middle East**


Bailey, J. Albert. The United States, the Allies, and Turkey During the Second World War. Georgetown.

United States

Rotterham, James A. The Role of Congress in the Development of American Strategic Air Power, 1933-1941. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
McIlvenna, Don E. Prelude to D-Day: American Popular Reaction to a Second Front. Stanford.
Allen, Dan. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Occupation Policy in World War II. Ohio State.

Yugoslavia

Veditch, Joseph J. German Economic Exploitation of Serbia During the Second World War. Michigan.

Miscellaneous