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MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership is open to anyone interested in the
Second World War. Annual dues, payable in
January for the calendar year, are $10.00
for individuals and institutions, $2.00 for
students. Those wishing to join or to renew
their membership are invited to fill out the
lower part of the information form attached as
the last page of this newsletter and return it,
with the appropriate remittance, to the secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING (1977)

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW will be held in conjunction with the 1977 annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Texas, during the last week of December. For information on advance registration and convention-rate reservations at the convention hotels, contact the American Historical Association, 400 A St., S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

1. BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the ACHSWW is to be on Wednesday, 28 December, from 4:45 to 6:30 p.m., in the State Room of the Fairmont Hotel, 1717 N. Akard St. at Ross Avenue. Items on the agenda will include consideration of proposals for a joint ACHSWW-AHA session at the 1978 annual meeting and for developing a guide to the study of the era of the Second World War—an undertaking discussed at the ACHSWW Board Meeting held in Washington, D. C., as reported below.

2. JOINT ACHSWW-AHA SESSION

At the business meeting last December, it was decided to propose, for the 1977 meeting, a joint session on prisoners of war. The session proposal by the ACHSWW and (as announced in our May newsletter) accepted by the AHA program committee has been scheduled for Thursday, 29 December, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m., in the Travis Room of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Live Oak & Olive Streets:

POWs since 1939

Joint Session of the American Historical Association with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIRMAN: Charles B. Burdick, Professor and Chairman, Department of History, San José State University, and ACHSWW Director

Stalag Luft III: A Case Study in the Humane Treatment of Prisoners of War in a Hostile Environment
Arthur A. Durand, Associate Professor of History, U. S. Air Force Academy

A Survey of the Increasing Mistreatment of Prisoners of War since World War II
Fred Kiley, Office of the Secretary of Defense

The Forgotten People: The Families of Prisoners of War
Edna Jo Hunter, Center for Prisoner of War Studies, Naval Health Research Center

COMMENT: Stanley L. Falk, Chief Historian, Office of Air Force History, and ACHSWW Director
The recent plight of the American prisoners of war in Vietnam has engendered widespread interest among public and professional audiences in the fate of POWs in that war and throughout history. The three papers at this session address themselves to important aspects of the POW issue as it has developed since the beginning of the Second World War.

The first is an account of the experience of prisoners in Stalag Luft III, who were spared many of the hardships suffered by other prisoners in Germany. The author of a forthcoming book on the subject, Dr. Durand describes the factors that made this particular Stammlager an historical model of what can be done, despite an intensely hostile environment, not only to alleviate the plight of prisoners, but also to maintain the professional integrity of their captors. One of the most important factors in the relatively humane atmosphere at Stalag Luft III, according to Captain Durand, was the sense of honor and respect between professional soldiers in their respective roles as captors and captives—a sense of professional respect that seems to have all but disappeared in such situations as they have arisen since the Second World War.

The second paper is a presentation by Dr. Fred Kiley, Director of Research on American POWs in Vietnam, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C. In the course of the extensive research necessary to evaluate the Vietnam POW question in historical perspective, Colonel Kiley has found that, in spite of a major revision of the Geneva Convention in 1949 designed to resolve some of the problems uncovered during World War II, the treatment given POWs has in fact become increasingly brutal and inhumane. Kiley's paper provides specific information and historical examples to support this conclusion and suggests explanations why certain belligerents have chosen not to accord prisoners the kind of humane treatment described in Captain Durand's presentation.

The third paper, by Dr. Edna Jo Hunter, Assistant Director and Head of Family Studies, Center for Prisoner of War Studies, Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California, focusses on the role of the families of prisoners of war, exploring an often neglected social and psychological dimension of the question of the historical significance of prisoners of war.

OTHER CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

In May 1977 the ACHSWW held its Biennial Conference, jointly sponsoring, with the Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, a two-day symposium at the Smithsonian, and also holding a board meeting at which consideration was given to several questions, as indicated below.

1. AMERICANS AS PROCONSULS

With a capacity audience in the Carmichael Auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology, the two-day conference on "Americans as Proconsuls," dealing with the postwar occupation of Germany and Japan, opened on the morning of Friday, 20 May. It enjoyed the authorized
support not only of the Eisenhower Institute's staff, but also of members
of the staff of the National Archives, both on the platform and behind
the scenes, where their service was invaluable in preparations, arrangements,
and the fulfilment of the many responsibilities related to an undertaking
of this character.

The proceedings of the conference, which are being prepared for
publication under the editorship of Dr. Robert Wolf, National Archives,
are to include the text not only of the papers on the program, but also
unscheduled presentations and discussion, such as the session-within-a-
session that grew out of the extensive comments of John J. McCloy and
his responses to the questions addressed to him.

2. MEETING OF THE ACHSWW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The meeting, held in the fifth-floor West Conference Room of the
Museum of History and Technology by courtesy of the Smithsonian's Eisen-
hower Institute, was requested by the ACHSWW Secretary, with the support
of the Committee Chairman, to consider several aspects of the problem of
informing, in detail, those interested in the era of the Second World War
of the steadily increasing volume and variety of primary and secondary
source materials becoming available in publications and archives here and
abroad. In preparing the bibliographies included with the newsletter
(partly on the basis of Library of Congress listings provided by Miss
Janet Ziegler, who unfortunately could not be present), the secretary
had become convinced that there was an urgent need for a far more
comprehensive and ambitious effort than could be mounted in the secre-
tariat with the resources at hand.

Unlike the national committees in several other countries, which are
housed in (or supported as) independently funded agencies, the ACHSWW
has a secretariat located in the history department of a public univer-
sity. The administration of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
has, to be sure, proven as cooperative as possible, but fiscal constraints
have so far precluded granting the ACHSWW Secretary released time from his
normal teaching load or other responsibilities as professor of history,
not to mention affording secretarial support beyond the help that can
be made available by two secretaries and two part-time student workers
serving a department of twenty. Membership dues are barely adequate to
cover current operating costs; the expenses of the present conference, for
example, are largely being borne by the Smithsonian Institution. Even so,
because of the unusually large volume of correspondence related to this
invitational conference, it has been impossible to carry, in the current
(May 1977) newsletter, more than a single one-page-long bibliographical
entry. The autumn newsletter would, to be sure, have an extensive
bibliography [twenty-five pages, as it turns out], including substantial
selections of the Library of Congress listings transmitted by Miss
Ziegler, a full summary of the contents of an invaluable new National
Archives microfilm publication, and a detailed description of a publicized
special series of publications made available by the Historian of the
U. S. Senate. What unfortunately would simply not be able to be in-
cluded, however, would be important European listings that had been
graciously offered by Michael Parrish, a librarian at Indiana University,
not to mention significant further coverage that would gladly have been
provided by Frank Joseph Shulman, Director of the East Asia Collection at the University of Maryland's College Park Library System.

In the course of the ensuing discussion (in which, at the invitation of the secretary, Laszlo Alfoldi of the U. S. Army Military History Research Collection, Robin Higham, editor of Aerospace Historian and Military Affairs, Arnold Price of the Library of Congress, Jürgen Rohwer of the Library of Contemporary History at Stuttgart, and Frank Joseph Shulman, College Park, participated), a number of problems were tentatively defined and at least a preliminary consensus was reached on several issues:

A. **SCOPE OF NEWSLETTER BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—It was generally agreed that the ACHSWW Secretary should continue to include a bibliography in the newsletter, but insofar as limitations in resources of the secretariat precluded more comprehensive coverage, he should give priority to newly available source materials, bibliographical tools, and basic research resources, particularly those that might otherwise not come to committee members' attention at all—or in any case only belatedly.

B. **PERIODICAL LITERATURE COVERAGE.**—Although it unfortunately is not possible at this time to provide separate coverage of periodical literature on the era of the Second World War, articles on the period are included (though not in a separate section) in the listings in the American Historical Association's journal *Recently Published Articles*, edited by our committee colleague James J. Dougherty, Bibliographer of the AHA (and also coordinator, with Robert Dallek, UCLA, of ACHSWW book review coverage for the French Committee's Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale). Published three times annually, RPA is available by subscription directly from the American Historical Association (400 A Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003, at $5.00 annually for AHA members and $8.00 for non-members, with a $1.00 surcharge if overseas postage is required).

C. **WORLD WAR II HISTORICAL MATERIALS GUIDE.**—In view of the steadily increasing volume of historical source and secondary materials available on the era of the Second World War, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive new guide. The problem is illustrated by the situation in the relatively circumscribed area of English-language book-length publications. The bibliography prepared by Miss Janet Ziegler of the UCLA Library, a member of this Board of Directors and chairman of the ACHSWW Bibliography Committee, *World War II: A Bibliography of Books in English, 1945-1965* (Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1971) was soon supplemented by Arthur L. Funk's compilation, *A Select Bibliography of Books on the Second World War* (Gainesville, Florida: American Committee on the History of the Second World War, 1975). With increasingly selective newsletter coverage of general English-language works, a current compilation updating the work of Funk and Ziegler would be most useful.

Beyond that, however, there is a burgeoning international literature not only in book but micropublication form. Archives are being opened and their collections expanded (the holdings, for example, of the various Presidential Libraries). A tremendous volume of
previously classified material is becoming available under the 30-year rule, not to mention the Freedom-of-Information Act. In the background, a large body of "forgotten" contemporary material is being rediscovered (as a forthcoming report in this newsletter by Dr. Arnold Price of the Library of Congress will illustrate). The resources available today at College Park, Paris, Stanford, Stuttgart, and Turin alone—to refer to only five centers—would, if fully appreciated throughout the international community of World War II scholars, dramatically facilitate the study and understanding of important aspects of the Second World War as the background of the contemporary world.

The urgency and potential value of a comprehensive new guide (or set of guides) to the bibliography and archival resources for the study of the history of the Second World War were fully appreciated at the board meeting. But it was also recognized that formal initiation of so extensive a project would presuppose considerable preliminary work, particularly since sophisticated coordination with leading authorities (and custodians) in the United States and abroad would be involved. The discussion therefore ended with the understanding that the committee officers and interested members of the board would give the undertaking further consideration, presenting their tentative recommendations for discussion by the full committee at the business meeting in Dallas in December. [N. B.: A detailed proposal will be on the agenda.]

D. APPRECIATION OF THE PREPARATORY WORK OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY COMMITTEE. Insofar as the next steps toward preparing a new guide would now have to be coordinated by the chairman and secretary of the committee, working together with individual board members of the ACHSWW Board and with officers of the International Committee, it was acknowledged that the Bibliography Committee, as originally established, had now been supplanted. The original Bibliography Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Ziegler, had fulfilled its charge well, and the ACHSWW Chairman and Secretary both expressed their appreciation, with which several members of the Board of Directors strongly concurred, also reiterating their appreciation of Miss Ziegler's continuing collaboration with the newsletter bibliography.

E. ACHSWW ARCHIVIST.—Although, as the chairman (and former secretary) stressed, the bibliographies included in the newsletter since the committee's establishment ten years ago were never intended to offer cumulatively comprehensive coverage, the committee's publications, considered as a whole, have come to be widely regarded as an invaluable tool for research and instruction; Joachim Remak, for example, concluded his "Suggestions for Further Reading" in The Origins of the Second World War (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1976) with the observation that "... there are the truly encyclopedic listings of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War..." However, the secretariat's stock of back copies of newsletters, bibliographies, etc., is exhausted. Facilities and staff are not available to duplicate file copies in order to fill continuing requests for the complete set of committee materials issued since Newsletter No. 1 in May 1968.
Because orders are being received from individual new members, unaffiliated scholars, and university libraries (most recently Harvard's), the secretary suggested that master copies of the newsletter and other committee publications be deposited with Professor Robin Higham, Department of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, editor of Aerospace Historian and Military Affairs, who would be willing to serve as committee archivist. In 1976 he had arranged to issue the proceedings of the San Francisco conference session, Politics and Strategy in the Second World War (cited below in the bibliography [III.A.9] as a publication of the MA/AM Instant Publishing Series, and would be able to provide, on demand, individual copies of other ACHSWW material. It was resolved, without dissent, to ask Professor Higham to become committee archivist, and he accepted.

POLISH COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

From 7 through 9 September 1977 the Polish Commission for the History of the Second World War and the History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences held an International Colloquium on the theme of "The War and Culture 1939-1945," including a paper by Charles C. Alexander, Professor of History at Ohio University, a specialist in the history of American thought and culture, who attended with support from his institution, the ACHSWW, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Professor Alexander noted, on his return, that the conference was in fact more of a forum than a colloquium. There were papers that "... might have prompted lively discussion and interesting interchange, but there was none of that kind of thing at this conference, which was confined to formal presentations, one after another, with no direct commentary, no questions from the floor. I was told ... that this was the common procedure at the conferences staged by the various national committees, but as an American used to the give and take of American scholarly gatherings, I was disappointed. . . .

"Yet withal, the colloquium, held in the stately Staszcic Palace headquarters of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was a remarkable experience. Once again I offer my thanks. . . ."

THIRD NAVAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

On Thursday and Friday, 27-28 October 1977, the History Department of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, will sponsor the Third Naval History Symposium, to which interested historians are invited.

Over ninety historians from Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States will participate in a program of eighteen sessions on a wide variety of topics. Each session will broadly address the theme of "New Sources and Changing Interpretations in Naval History."
Of particular interest to historians of the era of the Second World War should be the sessions on Naval Intelligence in the Second World War, Prelude and Postscript to Pearl Harbor, The U. S. Marine Corps and the Search for a Mission in the 20th Century, The U. S. Navy and the New Deal, and American Naval Biography. The session on Naval Intelligence, which will be chaired by Harold C. Deutsch, a director of the ACHSWW, will include papers on ULTRA and the Battle of the Atlantic by Commander Patrick Beesly, former Deputy Chief of the Admiralty's Submarine Plotting Room; Jürgen Rohwer of the Library of Contemporary History in Stuttgart, who participated in the ACHSWW-AHA joint session on Codebreaking and Intelligence in Washington last December, and Captain Kenneth Knowles, who handled ULTRA for the U. S. Chief of Naval Operations. Captain Knowles' paper will be based on material concerning ULTRA quite recently declassified by NSA and on his own vivid recollections of the Battle of the Atlantic. Commentary will be by Admiral Denning, Director of British Naval Intelligence during World War II.

Anyone interested in information concerning the symposium or desiring registration materials should promptly write to the Symposium Committee, History Department, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 21402, or telephone the USNA History Department directly (301: 267-2349).

ACHSWW-OAH JOINT SESSION IN APRIL 1978

The Program Committee of the Organization of American Historians has accepted the ACHSWW proposal for a joint session at the annual meeting to be held in New York, N. Y., 12-15 April 1978:

FILM AND AMERICA AT WAR, 1941-1945

Joint Session with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIR: Erik Barnouw
Emeritus, Columbia University

The "Why We Fight" Series: Social Engineering for a Democratic Society at War
David Culbert
Louisiana State University

Hollywood and the War: Military Support for War Films
Lawrence Suid
Washington, D. C.

COMMENT: William Murphy
National Archives
Forrest C. Pogue
Eisenhower Institute
Professor Culbert, on leave of absence from Louisiana State last year as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow in Washington, D. C., and this year as a National Humanities Institute Fellow at Yale, will address himself to the official propaganda effort represented by Frank Capra's seven orientation films seen by civilian and military audiences throughout the world from 1942 through 1945. Lawrence Suid's paper studies the influence of the military and the Office of War Information on the film industry.

The commentators, William Murphy of the National Archives, and Forrest C. Pogue, past chairman and a permanent director of the ACHSWW, are apt to be familiar, at least by name, to many members of the committee, but the session chairman, Erik Barnouw may not be. Born in the Netherlands before the First World War, he was a writer and editor for CBS and NBC. In 1944-45, he supervised the educational unit of the Armed Forces Radio Service, the office within the Information and Education Division of the War Department that included the Social Science Research Branch and Frank Capra's film unit, which produced the Why We Fight series. A Columbia University professor emeritus of dramatic arts (cinema, radio, and television), Barnouw is the author of a three-volume history of American broadcasting (1966-70, the third volume having received the Bancroft Prize in 1971), as well as a documentary on the history of the nonfiction film (1974) and an account of the evolution of American television (1975). (These books, as well as his forthcoming volume on the role of the sponsor in broadcasting, are issued by Oxford University Press.)

BULGARIAN COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

On 27-28 May 1978 the Bulgarian affiliate of the International Committee on the History of the Second World War is sponsoring a conference, with papers from Bulgaria, East and West Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Romania, on the "The Anti-Fascist Resistance Among the European Members of the Tripartite Pact, 1939-1945." The meeting will be attended by members of the International Committee, as well as representatives of the various national committees. Depending upon the reception, at the Dallas meeting in December 1977, of a proposal being drafted for international coordination of a bibliographical and archival guide to the study of the war, it may be possible to begin its international coordination at the Sofia meeting of the International Committee, of which the ACHSWW chairman is a vice president.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

A directory of the active membership of the ACHSWW will be prepared for distribution early in 1978. It will give each member's name, address, and particular areas of interest, as indicated on the lower part of the form attached to this newsletter as an unnumbered final page, which may be returned to the secretariat with dues for calendar year 1978, payable as of the beginning of January. Academic or military rank or title and affiliation will be listed as given on the form; the wish of any member not to be included on the membership list will, of course, be respected without question.

ACHSWW BOARD ELECTIONS

In November, ballots for the annual election of one-third of the Board of Directors will be mailed to the membership with the request that they be returned to the secretariat by mid-December or given to the secretary during the business meeting in Dallas at the end of the month.

THE ALBERT F. SIMPSON HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTER

At Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112, the Air University maintains the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center of the United States Air Force. Because it has become an important center for historical research on the Second World War, ACHSWW members may be interested in the following overview of its mission and facilities, provided at the request of the secretary by the chief of its Historical Reference Branch (and a committee colleague), Royce C. McCrary, Jr.:

The purpose of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center is to provide facilities for research in Air Force history. It furnishes historical and archival services to the Air Force and serves as the principal repository for Air Force historical records. The Center comes under the direct control and supervision of the Chief, Office of Air Force History.

The Center's historical document collection is one of the nation's most extensive and valuable collection of documentary sources materials on the history of the United States military aviation. It now contains approximately 40,000,000 pages of historical material, with approximately 2,000,000 pages added each year. A number of finding aids are available at the Center. Students of the Second World War will find a great deal of primary source materials in the document collection. These include, among others, Army Air Force World War II unit histories - narratives and supporting documents; personal papers of general officers and other World War II Army Air Force personnel; historical
monographs and studies; oral history tapes and transcripts of Air Force leaders whose service dates to World War II; working papers of major staff officers of Headquarters, Army Air Forces, during World War II; records of the Strategic Bombing Survey; and an extensive collection relating to the World War II German Air Force.

The Unit histories are perhaps of greatest value. These have been submitted periodically since the establishment of the Air Force Historical Program by Presidential order in 1942. The submissions vary in quality and there were some gaps during World War II. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the unit histories furnish good coverage of Army Air Force activities from 1942 through 1945. Nearly all of the histories are now unclassified and available on 16-mm microfilm at a nominal cost.

The United States Air Force and Air University encourage qualified historical researchers to use the historical document collection and facilities of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center. The unofficial researchers should realize, however, that the Center's resources are limited and that its primary mission is to serve the United States Air Force. Any researcher desiring information about the Center and use of its document collection and facilities for research should first submit inquiries to:

Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center (HQA)
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112
Telephone: (205) 293-5958; Autovon 975-5958

He can be assured that every service, consistent with the Center's mission, will be rendered to him.

EAST ASIAN COLLECTION GRANT

The University of Maryland's College Park Library System has received a $117,079 grant to preserve the library's valuable and unique East Asian Collection of Allied Occupation materials. The grant, awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), will support a three-year project resulting in the creation of a fully catalogued and integrated research and reference collection. The East Asian Collection includes approximately 11,000 titles of newspapers, 11,000 titles of periodicals, 40,000 volumes of books, and numerous other documents.

The project will encompass three stages: first, completion of the processing and arranging of newspapers and periodicals for preservation, including the preparation of holding cards; second, expeditious processing of the monographic literature, particularly the publications of social, cultural, and historical value; and third, preparation of the bibliographic catalogs and a research guide to all of the materials. During the first two years, emphasis will be placed on stages one and two. The proposal for the project was prepared by Jack Siggins, Project Director, Frank Joseph Shulman, Director of the East Asia Collection, and Professor Marlene Mayo, chairperson of the University of Maryland Committee on East Asian studies.
THE NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

The U. S. Naval History Division has published an annotated guide to a group of 173 unpublished histories contained in the Navy Department Library. These manuscripts were prepared by major naval activities during the World War II period and relate to virtually all aspects of naval policy and administration during the war years and immediate pre-war era. Interested scholars may obtain a copy of the guide by writing to the Director of Naval History, Building 220, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. 20374.

Additionally, the Division recently prepared a 36-reel microfilm publication containing 446 intelligence bulletins issued by the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, during World War II. These documents contain information on Japanese areas and equipment together with other types of intelligence used by U. S. forces during the Pacific War. Individual reels in the series are available for a charge of $5.00. A catalog describing the material can be obtained by contacting the Director of Naval History at the above address.

THE EISENHOWER INSTITUTE

The following item is carried in response to a number of inquiries in connection with the recent conference jointly sponsored by the ACHSWW and the Eisenhower Institute:

In an Act approved on 30 August 1961, the Eighty-seventh Congress of the United States of America provided that the Smithsonian Institution shall be equipped with a "study center for scholarly research into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, and the role of the Armed Forces in maintaining a just and lasting peace by providing a powerful deterrent to war." The study center so authorized is known as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, a component of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology.

The Eisenhower Institute sponsors, supports, and takes part in scholarly seminars, conferences, meetings, and publications relating to military history, such as the recent conference on the postwar occupation of Germany and Japan.

As one of the most important functions, the Eisenhower Institute serves as a clearinghouse for American and foreign scholars desiring access to documents pertaining to military history in Washington, D. C., at other points in the United States, and in foreign countries.

The Eisenhower Institute carries out its broad mission under the immediate direction of Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, formerly head of the George C. Marshall Research Library, Lexington, Virginia, a permanent director (and formerly chairman) of the ACHSWW.

The Eisenhower Institute welcomes visits and inquiries directed to Room 4027, National Museum of History and Technology, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20560; telephone (202) 381-5458/5518.
U. S. ARMY CMH FELLOWSHIPS

To stimulate unofficial scholarly research in the field of military history, the United States Army Center of Military History (CMH) is offering two "Dissertation Year Fellowships" for academic year 1978-79. Awarded to qualified civilian graduate students writing dissertations in American military history, each fellowship carries a $4000 stipend and access to the Center's facilities and technical expertise. Winners will be announced in April, 1978, and will begin their residence as "CMH Visiting Research Fellows" in September 1978.

The Center of Military History will undertake to support the fellow's scholarly activities in the Washington area by making its collections accessible and its specialists available insofar as official duties permit. One historian, usually a senior staff specialist, will serve as adviser during the fellow's stay. Review of the dissertation by CMH will be at the discretion of CMH and the candidate's sponsoring institution, but responsibility for the control and approval of the dissertation will remain with the academic institution and its faculty. The Center of Military History does require deposit in its collection of one copy of the completed dissertation.

For further information and application forms (which must be completed and submitted, with supporting documents, no later than 24 January 1978), write to the Chief Historian, Center of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20314.
Please note that it is not our purpose here to announce all current titles on World War II, and that the bibliographical sections of our newsletters therefore do not cumulatively provide comprehensive coverage of the subject. What this bibliography represents is rather a checklist of publications that may otherwise escape notice. The current list is longer than usual for two reasons: a number of titles that would ordinarily have been listed in the previous newsletter had to be, as explained there, carried over to this one. Moreover, two important sets of documentation are described in detail, requiring extensive entries.

Item I.A.6 is a listing of executive (i.e., secret) hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1947 through 1953. The Historical Series, kindly made available to the ACHSWW Secretariat through the Office of the Senate Historian, Dr. Richard Baker, is an indispensable complement to the State Department's Foreign Relations Series and the House Committee on International Relations' Historical Series noted in ACHSWW Newsletter 17. As in the case of the House Committee hearings, these secret presentations, followed by sometimes bitterly adversary discussion, reveal the definition of problems, the expression of misgivings, and allegations (and even acknowledgment) of error and ignorance with an openness rarely encountered in open hearings, not to mention diplomatic correspondence. After the first eight topical volumes (titles I.A.6.a-f), the Senate Historical Series shifted to the chronological approach reflected in the subsequent five entries. (The first two volumes of the chronological series (items I.A.6.i & I.A.6.j) do overlap, in terms of the period with which they deal, the years covered by the topical series, but they introduce new material not published in those eight volumes.) Current plans provide for continuation of publication, in annual volumes, of the record of executive hearings on important issues as they are declassified after a period of twelve years.

The second major documentation item, I.A.7, lists finding aids prepared for the National Archives' publication of the microfilm records of the series of war crimes trials from which excerpts of the proceedings were published in fifteen volumes as "Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10" (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1946-49). As the listings below (not to mention the actual finding aids themselves) suggest, what has hitherto been published represents only a fraction of the archival material now available.

Although these special, detailed entries have been compiled with the listed publications at hand, the majority of listings in this newsletter, as in previous ones, has been
drawn up on the basis of Library of Congress MARC (machine-readable cataloguing) data printouts; these entries are readily identifiable by the LC Catalogue Number with which, unless there is comment, most of them conclude. The MARC data have been made available to the Secretariat, where the bibliography has been compiled, by Miss Janet Ziegler of the University Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. The cooperation of Miss Ziegler, a member of the ACHSWW Board of Directors, and of the UCLA Library is sincerely appreciated.

I. GENERAL

A. REFERENCE; DOCUMENTATION; BIBLIOGRAPHY


6. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Historical Series:


First Congress, 1st & 2nd Sessions (May, June, Sept., &
October 1949, and January, March, May, July, September,
Pp. v & 447

i. Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations
Committee (Historical Series). Vol. I, Eightieth
matters not covered in volumes listed above and lists,
in Appendix A, unpublished executive session transcripts
available in the National Archives.

j. Executive Sessions . . . , Vol. II, Eighty-First Con­
gress, First and Second Sessions, 1949-1950. Wash.,
volumes and lists, in Appendix A, unpublished executive
session transcripts available in the National
Archives.

k. Executive Sessions . . . , Vol. III, Eighty-First Con­
gress, First Session, 1951. Wash., D. C.: GPO,
Appendix A at end of part 2 lists unpublished executive
session transcripts available in the National
Archives.

l. Executive Sessions . . . , Vol. IV, Eighty-Second
Congress, Second Session, 1952. Wash., D. C.: GPO,
executive session transcripts available in the National
Archives.

m. Executive Sessions . . . , Vol. V, Eighty-Third Con­
Pp. viii & 870. Appendix A lists volumes published
to date in the "Historical Series."

7. U. S., National Archives and Records Service (NARS),
National Archives Microfilm . . . of the United States
Nuernberg War Crimes Trials. After the conclusion of the
International Military Tribunal (IMT) at Nuernberg,
twelve war crimes trials were conducted in the same city
from 1946 to 1949 before U. S. Military Tribunals. The
records of these twelve cases, which required over 1200
days of court sessions and generated more than 330,000
transcript pages, are being issued as NARS Microfilm
Publications available at a flat rate of $12.00 per roll,
including postage within the United States, Mexico, or
Canada, payable by check to the General Services Adminis­
tration (NEPS), to be sent to the Cashier, NARS, GSA,
Washington, D. C. 20408, specifying the Microfilm Publi­
cation No., e. g., M978 for the Guertner Diaries, as
described in item 7.a. (11) below, and the roll or rolls
desired, e.g., M978, Rolls 1-3 (the entire three-roll set). Preparation of the records for microfilming and development of finding aids, as described in items 7.a and 7.b below (available on request from the National Archives at the address given above), has been undertaken by the German records staff of the Modern Military Branch of the National Archives.

a. Descriptive pamphlets have been issued on the records of all twelve cases, except for VI, the I. G. Farben (Industrialist) Case; X, the Krupp (Industrialist) Case; and XI, the Weizsaecker (Ministries) Case. The former two cases have, however, already been microfilmed. Pamphlets also have been prepared on four important supporting sets of documentation published in microfilm form (items 7.a(10) - 7.a(13) below):


4. . . . M890: . . . U. S. A. v. Oswald Pohl et al. (Case IV), January 13, 1947—August 11, 1948. GSA, 1975. Pp. 12. In the "Pohl(SS) Case," the eighteen defendants were high officials of the SS Economic and Administration Main Office (SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt, or SS-WVHA) with authority over concentration camps, etc.


(9) . . . M898: . . . U. S. A. v. Wilhelm von Leob et al. (Case XII), November 28, 1947—October 28, 1948. GSA, 1976. Pp. 14. The "High Command Case," with fourteen defendants, recorded on sixty-nine rolls of film, dealt with war crimes, crimes against humanity, etc. (N. B.: As noted above, the records of Cases VI and X have been micro­filmed, but descriptive pamphlets have not yet been issued.)

(10) . . . M936: Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials: NM Series, 1874-1946. GSA, 1974. Pp. 6. The initials NM stand for "Nuern­berg, Miscellaneous," referring to the fact that this relatively small collection of material, contained on a single microfilm roll, refers to different topics. The first fourteen items deal with mistreatment of German union officials; the remaining six records (one in French, one in English), deal with foreign workers and POWs in Germany. "These records are of particularly great research potential," notes Dr. Mendelssohn, "since they relate to anti-Fascist unions in Germany, a subject for which there is a paucity of source materials" (p. 3).
(11) ... M942: ... NP Series, 1934-1936. GSA, 1974. NP stands for "Nuernberg, Propaganda." Pp. 22. A series of 119 documents on a single microfilm roll, this material was collected as evidence against Ernst Bohle, chief of the AO (Auslandsorganisation, i.e., the foreign organization of the Nationalist Socialist Party); one document came from the files of the Reich Chancellery, reflecting Hitler's view on the AO and its relationship to the Foreign Ministry.

(12) ... M946: ... WA Series, 1940-1945. GSA, 1974. Pp. 10. A single microfilm roll of material from the German Foreign Office dealing with persecution of the Jews, espionage in Turkey, etc. (The initials WA are unexplained.)

(13) ... M978: Records of the United States War Crimes Trials: Guertner Diaries, October 5, 1934—December 24, 1938. GSA, 1974. Pp. 5. The Diensttagebuecher ("service diaries") of the German Minister of Justice who served from 1932 to 1941 were largely kept during the 1934-38 period, recorded on the three microfilm rolls of M978, by his personal assistant, Hans von Dohnanyi, brother-in-law of Dietrich Bonhoeffer (like him he was eventually put to death for his convictions). The entries are summaries of incoming correspondence and reports dealing with a variety of topics, particularly the involvement of Nazi Party members in criminal activities, representing a record and running commentary on injustice and persecution committed by the National Socialist regime. Entries include such subjects as church persecution (the Confessing Church, Pastor Niemoller, restrictions on Catholics, persecutions of individual priests and of Jehovah's Witnesses); concentration camp torture; sterilization; elimination of Jews and anti-Nazis; amnesties or quashing proceedings against party and SA members who ran afoul of the law; and a number of items regarding the infamous Julius Streicher and his attacks on individuals.

b. U. S., National Archives and Records Service. Nuernberg War Crimes Trials: Records of Case II, United States of America v. Erhard Milch. Compiled by John Mendelsohn. Special List No. 38. Washington, D. C.: General Services Administration, 1975. Pp. 113. The descriptive pamphlet on Case II having been issued in 1974, as noted in item 7.a.(2) above, the National Archives now has issued the first of a series of Special Lists, beginning with the Milch Case, which was chosen as the pilot project in part because of its relative brevity (thirteen reels). In SL-38, Dr. Mendelsohn has provided a more extensive introduction than possible in
the pamphlet, concise descriptions of the individual documents, and a very detailed index produced with a modification of the SPINDEX computer program devised by the staff of the Modern Military Branch of the National Archives.

B. GENERAL HISTORIES


2. Irving, David. *Hitler's War*. New York: Viking Press, 1977. Pp. xxxiii & 926. D757 .I69. In preparing a study of the war in Europe from what he alleges to have been Hitler's point of view, Irving, the British author of *The Bombing of Dresden* and *The Destruction of Convoy PQ.17*, has located and exploited significant new sources, such as the diary of Walther Hewel, Ribbentrop's liaison officer in Hitler's headquarters. His extensive *Notes* (pp. 829-902) do not consistently provide documentation for suspect statements of fact, not to mention problematical interpretations. Far from presenting his *monumentum aereis* (as he calls it) as just another contribution to the international historiographical dialogue on the Second World War, Irving emphatically distances himself from the great body of postwar scholarship. He claims that Hitler, "the weakest leader Germany has known in this century" (his stress), was the victim of insubordination during the war by his generals, and of their collusion with historians afterwards. His revisionism culminates in the categorical assertion that Hitler not only did not order the extermination of the European Jews, but that it was initiated behind his back against his will—and that for "thirty years, our knowledge of Hitler's part in the atrocity has rested on inter-historian incest."

In the 4 July 1977 issue of the German newsmagazine, *Der Spiegel*, Irving is reported to have gone so far, when challenged by David Frost on a BBC interview for whitewashing Hitler, as to agree that he was saying, in effect, that Hitler was no worse than Churchill ("Kecke Revision," pp. 72-74).


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Q. THE UNITED KINGDOM


R. THE UNITED STATES

of the texture of American life during the war. Using deftly drawn vignettes as his point of departure for penetrating analysis, Blum explores the extent to which American society was mobilized in its unprecedented war effort by a thinly veiled appeal to the self-interest of the majority—even where this involved (for "necessitarian" reasons, from President Roosevelt's point of view) all but rhetorical abandonment not only of social reforms, but even human rights of minorities. Yet the book is not a polemic, but an exploration—and a model in style, content, and methodology of the social history of a nation at war.


S. YUGOSLAVIA


V. THE HOLOCAUST


VI. THE END AND AFTERMATH OF THE WAR


