Number 20  

CONTENTS  

Membership and Dues ......................... 2  
Note on the Membership Directory .......... 2  
Committee Elections ......................... 2  
The International Committee News Bulletin .. 3  

1978 ANNUAL MEETING (28 December)  
ACHSWW Business Meeting ................. 3  
Joint AHA-ACHSWW Session on U. S. Occu­  
pation Policy for Germany ............... 3  
Session on Teaching the Holocaust ...... 4  

OTHER MEETINGS  
Sofia, May 1978 ...................... 5  
Helsinki, June 1978 .................. 6  

RESEARCH RESOURCES AND FACILITIES  
The Leo Baek Institute in New York  
and Its Holdings on the Second World  
War ................................ 7  
The Institute for European History  
in Mainz ................................ 11  
The Library for Contemporary History .. 12  

BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................ 13  

ATTACHMENTS (following page 28)  
News Bulletin of the International  
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NEWSLETTER  
0-89126-060-9  

Number 20  

Fall 1978  

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MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the Second World War. Annual dues, payable in January for the calendar year, are $10.00 for regular members, as well as for institutions receiving the semiannual newsletter, and $2.00 for students. Those wishing to join or to renew their membership are invited to fill out the lower part of the Information and Membership Form (attached to this newsletter as an unnumbered page) and to return it, with the appropriate remittance, to the secretary. The information provided on the form will be included, unless otherwise requested, in the Membership Directory.

NOTE ON THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Newsletter 19, issued this past spring, included a thirty-five page directory of the membership of the ACHSWW. A revised version will be prepared for the Spring 1979 newsletter. It will not include, as originally planned, a listing of the officers of the International Committee and the chairmen of the affiliated national committees, for they are listed on pp. 23-26 of the attached News Bulletin of the International Committee.

The directory in the ACHSWW's next newsletter will reflect changes of address and correction of errors kindly brought to our attention. Recent moves that have not yet been reported, as well as other changes in or additions to individual entries, may be indicated on the attached Information and Membership Form.

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

The three-year terms of eight of the directors and of the committee's two officers end on 31 December 1978. Following the established practice of the committee, the directors, acting as a nominating committee, have selected a slate of incumbents and new candidates. These nominations are recorded on the ballot attached to this newsletter (as an unnumbered page following the International Committee News Bulletin). Members are requested to send their completed ballots to the secretary at their earliest convenience, either enclosing them when they renew their membership or sending them separately. Because of possible delays in postal service during November (when this newsletter with the ballot is being mailed) and December, ballots will not be tallied until January.
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS BULLETIN

The September 1978 issue of the News Bulletin of the International Committee is appended to this newsletter following the bibliography, which ends on page 28. We hope to provide ACHSWW members regularly with copies of this bulletin, with its valuable coverage of international activities and scholarship on the area of the Second World War.

THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW is being held this year, as in the past, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. In 1978 the joint meeting is being held in San Francisco.

BUSINESS MEETING

The ACHSWW Business Meeting is scheduled to take place from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, 28 December 1978, in the Walnut Room of the San Francisco Hilton. The tentative agenda includes plans for a joint session proposal for the 1979 annual meeting, being held in New York, and for the program of the 1980 Conference of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, being held in conjunction with the Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest. (Information on the International Committee's plans for this conference will be found in the International Committee's Bulletin, which is appended to this newsletter.) Another item on the agenda will be the question of research resources on the World War II era, the topic on which the ACHSWW initially had proposed a joint session, but for which a substitution had to be made, as explained below. No formal presentation on research resources is planned, but rather a general discussion of what the committee may be able to do in order to facilitate the study of the World War II era. (The committee secretary—should any member wish to contact him before the meeting regarding the agenda or for other reasons—is planning to arrive at the San Francisco Hilton on the evening of the 27th.)

1978 JOINT SESSION

At the 1977 business meeting of the ACHSWW, it was resolved, as reported in Newsletter 19, that the committee propose a joint session with the AHA on the topic of Research Resources for the Era of the Second World War, a panel discussion including leading authorities (among them three members of the committee's board) on different aspects of the challenge of developing control of the vast and growing body of source materials on the World War II period.

When it was learned that the AHA Program Committee, relatively early in its deliberations, had ruled out our proposal, it was arranged
to co-sponsor another proposed session that had, in a sense, grown out of our May 1977 conference on the postwar occupation of Germany and Japan, but that had not been initially adopted by the program committee. The AHA-ACHSWW joint session for the 1978 meeting, as finally approved, will be held from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, 28 Dec., in the Borgia Room of the St. Francis Hotel.

Session 55. FROM PUNISHMENT TO REORIENTATION--ASPECTS OF REFORM: THE REVERSE COURSE IN UNITED STATES OCCUPATION POLICY FOR GERMANY

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

Chair: Willard A. Fletcher, University of Delaware

From Prosecution to Clemency for War Criminals
John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

From Information Control to Media Freedom
Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service

German Public Views on Changing U. S. Occupation Policy
Richard L. Merritt, University of Illinois

Comment: Earl F. Ziemke, University of Georgia

Synopsis: As in postwar Japan, where the term "Reverse Course" originated, there was a dramatic reversal of occupation policy in the American zone of Germany, illustrated in this session with papers explaining U. S. administration of justice to war criminals, control of the media, the policy changes that took place in both these areas, and the response of German public opinion to the Reverse Course in occupied Germany.

SESSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Committee members free on the morning of the 28th may be interested in attending Session 25, the joint session of the AHA and the Committee on History in the Classroom (of which the ACHSWW secretary is co-chairman), Teaching the Holocaust: Comparative Approaches to a Sensitive Subject (9:30-11:30 a.m., 28 Dec., Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel). Organized and chaired by Donald S. Detwiler, the session will have papers by Siegfried Bachmann, Brunswick, Gerald R. Kleinfeld, Arizona State, and Erich Goldhagen, Harvard. The commentator will be Howard Morley Sachar of George Washington University.

Synopsis: Ultimately incomprehensible, the Holocaust confronts the teacher of history with a daunting challenge. Three perspectives on it will be considered in this session: its treatment in the context of courses dealing with German history being taught in America; the various approaches taken to it in postwar Western Europe; and the attempt in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to obscure it, reducing it to an inconspicuous episode of World War II.
OTHER MEETINGS

The appended issue of the International Committee News Bulletin reports, in some cases in considerable detail, on meetings and conferences of the affiliated national committees. The American Committee was represented in May and June at meetings in eastern and northern Europe.

With support from the ACHSWW, their respective institutions, the host committees, and NEH-funded grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, Professor Arthur L. Funk, Chairman of the ACHSWW and Vice-President of the International Committee, and Professor Donald S. Detwiler, Secretary of the ACHSWW, attended the meeting of the Executive Board of the International Committee in Bucharest on 24 May 1978 and a colloquium on 27-28 May in Sofia, which was jointly sponsored by the Bulgarian Committee and the International Committee. The deliberations of the Bucharest meeting are described in detail in the appended issue of the International Committee News Bulletin. The report of the ACHSWW secretary, who was the official representative of the American Committee at the Sofia meeting, is carried below.

At the beginning of June, Professor F.H.G. Taylor of the University of Florida represented the ACHSWW at the international symposium in Helsinki. His report follows that on the Sofia meeting.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN SOFIA ON THE ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE IN AXIS-PACT COUNTRIES

Jointly sponsored by the Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale and the Bulgarian Committee on the History of the Second World War, the meeting was conducted under the auspices of the History Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Science on 27 & 28 May 1978 in Sofia.

The two-day program included some thirty presentations by World War II historians from a dozen countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia), each simultaneously translated (over earphones) in the five conference languages (Bulgarian, English, French, German, and Russian). Though relatively limited time was available for discussion, the discussion that did take place was objective and issue-oriented.

Chairman and host of the conference was the head of the Bulgarian Committee on the History of the Second World War, David Elazar, who is also director of the Bulgarian Academy of Science's History Institute. He shared the chairmanship of the conference, during the two long afternoon sessions, with the Vice-President of the International Committee, Arthur L. Funk, on the first day, and the International Committee's treasurer, Harry Paape, on the second. The Bulgarians' hospitality toward participants in the conference was gratifying. There was ample opportunity for individual contact and conversation with individual scholars, and the atmosphere was conducive to utilizing this opportunity.
The conference hosts (or, in some cases, the participants themselves) kindly provided, for duplication as needed, copies of the full-length papers on which the presentations were based. Among the papers now on file with the committee archivist is the keynote address by the Bulgarian historian Kiril Vassilev on the antifascist resistance in Axis-pact countries, and his fellow countryman Dimitar Sirkov's paper on antifascist resistance in Bulgaria (both in English translation), papers by Soviet Colonel A. A. Bobanov on the partisan struggle in the USSR and by his colleague Colonel Michael I. Semiryaga on the impact of the victories of the Soviet Army on the anti-fascist resistance (both in Russian); by Klaus Drobisch and Dieter Lange of the German Democratic Republic on the German resistance, and by Gyula Juhász of Hungary on the intellectual resistance in his country (all three papers in German); by Mihai Fătu, Bucharest, on the resistance in Romania (in French); and the paper of the British representative, Elisabeth Barker, British Relations with Anti-Fascist Groups in Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary. (For the full titles, page count, and cost of these papers, as well as others from the conference that may be made available, please write directly to the ACHSW Archivist at the address shown on the first page of this newsletter.)

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN HELSINKI ON WORLD WAR II IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

An International Symposium of Military and Political Historians took place in Helsinki, Finland, between June 2 and 6, 1978. The Symposium was organized by the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, the Finnish Commission of Military History and the Institute of Military Science of the Finnish Armed Forces, in cooperation with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.

This was the second of two symposia focussed on World War II in the Nordic countries. The first was held two years ago in Oslo; it covered the years 1939 and 1940. This year's symposium was organized around two topics: "The Great Powers and the Nordic Countries in 1941-1945" and "The Organization of the Military High Command During the Second World War."

Eighty-five participants from nineteen countries took part in the symposium. Discussion was lively and often spirited, especially during the presentation of the papers on the first of the topics named above.

The weather was perfect from beginning to end. The setting and service at the Swedish-Finnish Cultural Center at Hanasaari were first-rate; the staffing and simultaneous translations of the proceedings excellent; and the hospitality of our Finnish hosts ever-present and without bounds. Of outside activities the most striking was our presence at the 60th Anniversary Parade of the Finnish Armed Forces at Hameenlinna.

Grateful thanks are due especially to Professor Olli Vehviläinen, Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Antti Juutilainen of the Finnish Institute of Military Science, Helsinki.
RESEARCH RESOURCES

The series of reports in this newsletter on research institutions is continued in this issue with coverage of three specialized centers. The report on the Leo Baeck Institute in New York was kindly provided by the institute's chief archivist, Dr. Sybil Milton. The reports on the Institute for European History in Mainz and the Library for Contemporary History in Stuttgart were written by the newsletter editor, who worked at both centers while in Germany this past summer on a grant from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

THE LEO BAECK INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK AND ITS HOLDINGS ON THE ERA OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

After 1945, a wealth of documentary material about World War II, Nazi Germany, and the Holocaust was deposited in a large number of autonomous public and private foreign and American archives. One of these specialized research and study centers was the Leo Baeck Institute in New York. (Located at 129 East 73rd Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10021, it is open Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and during the academic year until 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday evenings.)

The institute was founded in 1955 by the Council of Jews from Germany "for the purpose of collecting material and sponsoring research about the life and history of the Jewish community in Germany and other German-speaking countries, from the Emancipation to the Nazi persecution." The archives and library of the institute are one of the largest documentary collections in this field, containing over 2000 linear feet of archives, a specialized library of 50,000 volumes, over 600 periodicals and newspapers, 500 memoirs, and an art collection. A sampling of major literary estates includes the following names: Leo Baeck, Heinrich Braun, Lily Braun, Julie Braun-Vogelstein, Martin Buber, Paul Ehrlich, Albert Einstein, Efraim Frisch, Sigmund Freud, Emil J. Gumbel, Kurt Groosmann, Fritz Haber, Erich von Kahler, Kurt Kersten, Eduard Lasker, Fritz Mauthner, the Rudolf Mosse family, Franz Rosenzweig, Hans Schaeffer, Leopold Schwarzschild, Richard Wilstätter, and Leopold Zunz. There are also substantial collections about German-Jewish communities in Berlin and Hamburg (the Jacob Jacobson Collection), Silesia (the Pinkus and Fraenkel Collection), Baden and the Palatinate (Berthold Rosenthal Collection), and Alsace and Lorraine. Furthermore, numerous photographs and other audio-visual material complement the paper records of the LBI Archives. The materials are mostly in German, although French, Swedish, Czech, Italian, Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, and English are occasionally found in the collections.

A selection of several especially interesting collections about the period of World War II and the Holocaust is listed below. This list is not comprehensive and comprises about forty percent of the relevant holdings on this subject.

1. Julie Braun-Vogelstein Collection (1883-1971), with ca. 15 linear ft. of material in German and English, includes correspondence with Friedrich Adler, Arnold Brecht, Henri de Man (69 letters, 1926-1933), Adam von Trott zu Solz (1932-1942), and other members of the von Trott family (1935-1969). The collection also includes several manuscripts by and about Adam von Trott. (Cf. LBI Library and Archive News, No. 4, May 1976, pp. 6-7). [N.B. Dates following a collection named for a person refer to the years of that person's birth and death.]
2. Karl D. Darmstaedter Collection (AR 3737, V) contains 90 letters from 1935 to 1946 about Mannheim Jews deported to Gurs and Récevédo camps in Vichy France. (In German and English.)

3. Concentration Camps France, 1939-1944 (AR 3987) is a collection containing 907 pages of reports from the American Friends Service Committee and the Comité de Coordination pour l'Assistance dans les Caps (also known as the Nîmes Committee). The collection includes the minutes of Nîmes Committee meetings from 10 Dec. 1940 to 9 Sept. 1942; addenda to these minutes consisting of reports by the Health and Emigration Commissions about conditions in Gurs, Vernet, St. Cyprien, Masseube and other internment camps in Vichy France. There are reports about camps in the Occupied Zone of France and Belgium during 1941; about Labor Camps in France, Belgium, and Spain, 1941 to 1944; and the work of various religious relief and charitable organizations in occupied and unoccupied France. (In French, German, and English.)


5. Bernhard Kolb Collection (1882-1971; secretary of the Jewish community of Nuremberg, 1928-1943), ca. 1 ft. of material in German, containing correspondence, manuscripts, newspaper clippings and photos from Theresienstadt (1941-1945), including a list of deportees to Theresienstadt, the daily orders of the Altestenrat, and documents about Jewish self-administration. Photos and drawings made by Kolb’s son, Herbert Kolb, depict physical conditions in Theresienstadt. The collection also contains original letters to the editor from the files of Der Stürmer (1933-1943), the weekly newspaper published by Julius Streicher. There are also letters to the editor from the Eastern Front (1939-1944), including Propaganda Ministry photographs of the Lublin Ghetto. Stürmer files are also located in German Captured Documents held by YIVO Archives, N. Y. and the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Some of the correspondence is published in papers by Henry Friedlander and Sybil Milton delivered at the Second Western Conference on the Holocaust, San José, California, 1978. Many of the files are reproduced by Fred Hahn in Lieber Stuermer. Leserbriefe an das NS-Kampfbllat 1924 bis 1945. Eine Dokumentation aus dem Leo Baeck Institut, New York. Stuttgart, Seewald Verlag, 1978.

6. General files on Concentration Camps in Europe and many Memoirs contain further material about: Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen, Birkenau, Buchenwald, Dachau, Drancy, Gurs, Jawischowitz, Lichtenberg, Lodz, Mauthausen, Noé, Oranienburg, Récebédo, Rivesaltes, Sachshausen, Sosnowiec, Stutthof, Swodan, Theresienstadt, Vernet, and Westerbork.

7. General archival files on National Socialism, 1933 to 1945, including the photo album of Franz Zavier Schwarz, Treasurer of the NSDAP, made by Heinrich Hoffman (63 photographs). (Here it should be noted, however, that the Hoffmann Collection, 1919-1944, with over 36,000 negatives and 150 albums, is located in the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives, Washington, D. C.).
8. Kurt Kersten Collection (1891-1962) includes 798 letters from prominent literary and political personalities who fled Hitler's Europe, including Babette Gross and Margarete Buber-Neumann (99 letters and postcards); Ludwig Marcuse (32 letters); Theodor Heuss (23 letters); Kurt Hiller (23 letters); letters and material from the widows of Rudolf Breitscheid and Rudolf Hilferding, 1947-1958, etc. (In German.)

9. Kurt Richard Grossman Collection (1897-1972), 41 ft. of correspondence, manuscripts, and office files, 1938-1966, in German and other languages, including material about human rights, prosecution of Nazi criminals during the Nuremberg Trials, refugee and immigration problems, restitution cases, and the German-Israeli agreement of 1954. Correspondents include Victor Basch, Sol Bloom, Emanuel Celler, Albert Einstein, Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, Manfred George, Nachum Goldmann, Thomas Mann, Ernst Toller, Veit Valentin, and Stephen Wise. (Other sections of the Kurt Grossman estate are held by the Hoover Institution at Stanford and Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.)

10. Emil Julius Gumbel Collection (1891-1966), ca. 25 ft. in German, French, and English. Gumbel was a leading pacifist and polemicist against nationalism, fascism, and Nazism as well as a Professor of Statistics. The collection contains his political articles and lectures, 1914-1960, including material on the Berthold Jacob Case, and the Reichstag arson trial at the German Supreme Court, Leipzig, 1933. Extremely fragile paper necessitates photocopying restrictions. (The Special Collections of the University of Chicago Library hold the E. J. Gumbel correspondence for this period.)

11. James G. McDonald Collection (1886-1964), ca. 3 ft., in English, German, and French. The papers cover the period from December 1933 to December 1935, when McDonald served as first High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany at the League of Nations. The correspondence consists of outgoing mail office files, and contains the transcripts of various High Commission subcommittees dealing with finances, passports, travel regulations, and the problems of professionals trying to leave Germany. Correspondents include: Norman Bentwich, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the Bishop of Chicester etc. (The major part of McDonald's literary estate is with the Lehman Papers, Columbia University, School of International Affairs.)

12. Luis Stern Collection contains 155 letters written by German Jews interned in camps in France and Spain between 1940 and 1944. Stern was born in Mannheim and moved to Spain. His correspondence aimed at helping his former compatriots emigrate from Gurs and other camps, in arranging clandestine crossings from France into Spain, and transit to Portugal. The correspondence of this businessman reveals a one-man private relief agency.

13. Gertrude van Tijn Collection (1881-?) contains the papers of a German-Jewish social worker who set up agricultural and manual training farms for refugees from Nazi Germany. The collection contains materials about this Werkdorp Wieringen from 1934 to 1940. There are also manuscript memoirs by van Tijn which contain reports on Holland during the years of occupation, on Camp Vucht, Westerbork, Bergen-Belsen, and the movement of some inmates from Bergen-Belsen to Palestine in 1944. Extensive photographic record of her life and activities. (In German, Dutch, and English.)

15. *Marthe Mosse Collection* (1884-?) contains documents from Theresienstadt, and on her activities in Berlin during the Nazi period.

16. The *A. Loebel Collection* contains documents from a Jewish resident of Heidelberg who lived underground with forged papers during the years 1938-1945.

17. There is an extensive photograph collection about the pogrom of November 9, 1938 (*Kristallnacht*).


The Leo Baeck Institute Library also contains contemporaneous Nazi, Jewish, and emigrant memoirs, diaries, and periodicals which supplement the above-listed archival holdings. Most post-war monographic literature relevant to research about the National Socialist state and the persecution of the Jews is also available. The proximity of the Leo Baeck Institute to the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research [the holdings of which were described in the previous issue of the *ACHSSW Newsletter*] gives the researcher access to both Western and Eastern European collections dealing with the period of the Second World War. The publication of a detailed catalogue of the Leo Baeck Institute is in preparation. Meanwhile, in addition to the finding aids available at the Institute, detailed information on its holdings also is available from a number of sources:

- *LBI News*, No. 1ff., 1960ff. (currently published semi-annually)
- *LBI Library and Archive News*, No. 1ff., Feb. 1975ff. (currently published; also includes a column called Scholar's Query)


THE INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Institute for European History is an independent center for historical scholarship housed in the handsomely restored seat of the old university, the early 17th-century Domus Universitatis, facing the great Cathedral of St. Martin in Mainz. It is funded by government, industry, and foundations. Established after World War II, it has a Department for the Religious History of the West (Abteilung für Abendländische Religionsgeschichte) under Prof. Peter Meinhold and a Universal [i.e., Secular] History Department (Abteilung Universalgeschichte) directed by Prof. Karl Otmar Freiherr von Aretin.

Equipped with its own well-staffed library with good holdings in modern and contemporary history (which can be readily augmented through interlibrary loan), the institute offers research facilities to visiting scholars and resident fellows. Its fellowships provide a monthly stipend of DM 920 or DM 1200 to qualified graduate students of any nation. Fellowships normally are granted for one year, but may be extended. Manuscripts produced at the institute may be issued in its publication series, as was the case with the Göttingen dissertation of this newsletter's editor, Hitler, Franco und Gibraltar, published in 1962 as volume 27 in the monograph series; Andreas Hillgruber's Hitler, König Carol und Marschall Antonescu, vol. 5, 2nd ed., 1965; Hans-Adolf Jacobsen's Fall Gelb on the planning for the campaign against France, vol. 16, 1957; and, more recently, Hans-Jürgen Schröder's Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten 1933-1939, Wirtschaft und Politik in der Entwicklung des deutsch-amerikanischen Gegensatzes, vol. 59, 1970 (all published by the Franz Steiner Verlag in Wiesbaden).

When I returned to the institute this past summer as a visiting scholar on a German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) grant, in order to edit an OKW War Diary supplement, I met fellowship holders from Berkeley to Bucharest, including, for example, a British doctoral student of Prof. F. H. Hinsley, Cambridge, who is working on a dissertation on an aspect of Scandinavian history during World War II. The atmosphere at the institute was as congenial and as stimulating as I remember it having been when I held a fellowship there almost two decades earlier. Now, as then, many of the fellowship holders live in the very
reasonably priced quarters in the Domus Universitatis, often preparing and sharing meals in the common kitchen and dining room.

As the titles of its ninety monographs, eighty-nine Vorträge, and four Beihefte indicate, the Institute of European History is not primarily committed to contemporary history. As noted on pp. 17 & 18 of the attached News Bulletin of the International Committee, however, Professor von Aretin has been active in the attempt to establish a West German Committee on the History of the Second World War. Moreover, members of his staff, particularly his senior associate, Dr. Hans-Jürgen Schröder, are very much interested in the twentieth century.

Members of the American Committee interested in learning more about the institute, working there themselves, or nominating fully qualified students for fellowships, should write to Professor Karl Otmar Freiherr von Aretin at the Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Alte Universitätstrasse 19, D-6500 Mainz, West Germany. Information on the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) study-visit program that facilitated my work at the institute this past summer is available from the New York Office of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), 1 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003. The DAAD also offers academic-year-long grants for graduate students working at institutions such as the Mainz Institute, where, as a matter of fact, a number of DAAD-funded fellows have worked in past years.

THE LIBRARY FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Founded by the Swabian industrialist Richard Fräck during World War I as the Weltkriegsbücherei (World War Library) and reestablished and renamed after the Second World War, the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte (BfZ or Library for Contemporary History) is now housed in Stuttgart, as an autonomous unit, in the Württemberg State Library (which also serves Stuttgart University). Directed by Prof. Jürgen Rohwer, Stuttgart, who is also Präs (chairman) of the West German Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung, an important military research group, the BfZ specializes in the collection of materials on war, revolution, and international conflict in the twentieth century, including "unconventional literature," i.e., propaganda pamphlets, underground newspapers, and the like.

The library has not only brought together one of the most valuable specialized collections of its kind in the world, but has regularly issued, since 1921 (except 1945-52), an annual bibliography of books and articles, reflecting its catalogued acquisitions, normally some eight thousand items annually. As illustrated by the entries in the bibliography below, the annual issues of the BfZ Jahresbibliographie also include detailed reports on special areas of research. More extensive treatment, where this has been called for, has been published in a separate series, the Schriften der Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, including, most recently, Josef Schröder's invaluable 1264-page bibliography on Italy in the Second World War, which is listed, with other World War II-related volumes in the series, in the bibliographical section of the newsletter.

The address of the BfZ, which is open weekdays and Saturday mornings, generally during the same hours as the Württembergische Landesbibliothek in which it is housed, is Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 8, 7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Many of the following titles have been listed on the basis of Library of Congress MARC (machine-readable cataloguing) data printouts made available to the newsletter editor, who has compiled the bibliography, by Miss Janet Ziegler of the University Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. Her cooperation and that of the UCLA Library is sincerely appreciated.

I. GENERAL

A. REFERENCE; DOCUMENTATION; BIBLIOGRAPHY; JOURNALS

1. Annual Bibliographies of the Library for Contemporary History, Stuttgart. (Both titles are issued by Bernard & Graefe Verlag, Hubertusstr. 5, Postfach 380180, 8000 Munich, West Germany.)


2. Special Studies of the Library for Contemporary History, Stuttgart. [N.B. Several of the following titles are more monographic than bibliographic in character; as a series, however, this BfZ Schriftenreihe is a basic and continuing reference tool that can best be appreciated when reported as a whole. The earlier volumes were published by Bernard & Graefe before it moved from Frankfurt, but inquiries may be sent to the Munich address in item I.A.1; titles without prices may be unavailable.]


g. Schröder, Josef. *Italien im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Eine Bibliographie. L'Italia nella seconda guerra mondiale*. Una bibliografia. Foreword by Renzo De Felice. Schriften der BfZ, Heft 14. Munich: Bernard & Graefe, 1978. Dm 140.00. 137 pp. front matter and 1127 pp. bibliography plus appendices, indices, etc. The introductory matter is carried in both Italian and German, as are the headings in the bibliography.

3. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, January 1937 - August 1939. Assembled by the Staff of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y. 10 volumes. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1979. $450.00 if ordered after 1 March 1979, but $350.00 if ordered before that date. Participants in the 1977 annual business meeting of the ACHSWW in Dallas will remember the concern aroused by the announcement of the director of the FDR Library, Dr. William Emerson, that it would not be feasible for the sequel to the three-volume Harvard University Press set of papers on FDR and foreign affairs to be issued in book form (rather than microfilm) because of the prohibitive cost of printing the substantially larger volume of material necessary for adequate coverage as war approached. By facsimile duplication of the original documents as selected for publication, the cost of setting type has been circumvented by Garland Publishing, Inc., 545 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, already familiar to many ACHSWW members as publisher of our colleague David MacIsaac's ten-volume edition of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey (described in the bibliography of Newsletter 16, item III. D. 7, on pp. 22-24). Though expensive, this valuable collection of almost 2000 documents in ten volumes averaging over 550 pages each (on acid-free paper with library bindings) is by no means prohibitive, particularly if ordered at the pre-publication discount.


5. German Studies Review, vol. I (1978). Edited by Gerald R. Kleinfield. Tempe, Arizona: Western Association of German Studies, 1978. A new journal published in February, May, and October, the GSR, with an editorial board including John S. Conway, Edward L. Homze, Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, and Joachim Remak, is the organ of the Western Association of German Studies. (Its address is P. O. Box 36752, Tempe, Arizona 85282; the annual dues, including the journal subscription, are $10.00.) The first volume of the GSR includes an article by Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, Vom Kalten Krieg zur Entspannungspolitik in Europa, 1945-1978, a review article by Bradley F. Smith, Two Alibies
for the Inhumanities (on A. R. Butz, The Hoax of the Twentieth Century and David Irving, Hitler's War), and reviews of Judith Gansberg's book on German POWs in America, Alan Beyerchen's Scientists under Hitler, and Heinrich Böll's Einmischung erwünscht (Schriften zur Zeit).

B. GENERAL HISTORIES

1. Cazan, Gheorghe; Zaharia, Gheorghe; and others. Der grosse Weltbrand des 20. Jahrhunderts. Der Zweite Weltkrieg. Translated into German from the second revised and expanded Romanian edition. Bucharest: Politischer Verlag, 1975. 749 pp., including supplementary tables of contents in four other languages; a detailed chronology; indices of persons, places, and organizations; and a bibliography of documentary sources and published works. Many photographs and 33 maps are included in this history of the war in Asia and Africa as well as Europe.

2. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. Der Weg zur Teilung der Welt. Politik und Strategie von 1939 bis 1945. Koblenz/Bonn: Verlag Wehr & Wissen (1978). 672 pp., including a wealth of maps, graphs, and charts, a hundred-page chronology, a glossary of abbreviations, and an index. DM 48.00. This title might have been listed above as a documentation volume, but the 280 documents (some in excerpt, but many complete) are so tightly integrated with extensive commentary that the work as a whole is an integrated mosaic of the global war.

II. ORIGINS AND OUTBREAK OF THE WAR


III. THE WAR

A. POLITICS, DIPLOMACY, AND GRAND STRATEGY

1. Dougherty, James J. The Politics of Wartime Aid: American Economic Assistance to France and French Northwest Africa, 1940-1946. Contributions in American History, No. 71. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978. x & 264 pp. $17.50. D753.2.F8 D68. Based on a wide range of sources, including the records of the Foreign Economic Administration at the National Archives' Washington Records Center at Suitland, Maryland, the Stettinius papers at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and the Morgenthau papers at the FDR Library at Hyde Park, New York, as well as interviews with Lloyd Cutler and Robert Murphy, Dougherty's monograph concisely relates the complex relationship of the administration of the third largest
U. S. World War II aid program to the conduct of American policy in French North Africa and France. The volume includes several appendices, a bibliography, and an index.

2. Hillgruber, Andreas. _Der Zenit des Zweiten Weltkrieges: Juli 1941_. Institut für Europäische Geschichte Mainz, Vorträge, Nr. 65. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1977. 44 pp. DM 5.80. In a paper presented at the Institute of European History in Mainz, the Cologne historian explains that the month of July 1941 was decisive in the course of World War II. The Soviet Union, reeling under the impact of the Wehrmacht's onslaught, was considered by many, in London and Washington no less than Berlin, to be on the point of collapse. The United States occupied Iceland. Hitler offered the Japanese an offensive alliance. The Japanese cabinet was reconstituted and Japan moved into Indo-China. Roosevelt decreed the freezing of all Japanese credits in the United States and named MacArthur U. S. Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. This course of events is familiar, but the mastery with which Hillgruber demonstrates their interaction on a global scale enables the reader to appreciate the extent to which the switches were set in July 1941, "the zenith of World War II."

3. Hillgruber, Andreas. _Deutsche Grossmacht- und Weltpolitik im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert_. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 1977. 389 pp. DM 58.00. A collection of twenty previously published pieces, several of which, like the above-listed title (which is not included in this volume), directly relate to the study of World War II, including considerations of Hitler's conception of England and America; Japan and the German attack on the Soviet Union; the "Final Solution" and the German Empire in the East as the centerpiece of the racial-ideological program of National Socialism; Hitler's Mediterranean strategy; German plans for the capture of Leningrad in 1942; Rundstedt; the problem of the "Second Front"; and the outcome of the Second World War. [As noted in the attached International Committee News Bulletin on pp. 17-18, Prof. Hillgruber was named chairman of the West German group engaged in establishing a Committee on the History of the Second World War in the Federal Republic.]

4. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. _Von der Strategie der Gewalt zur Politik der Friedenssicherung_. Beiträge zur deutschen Geschichte im 20. Jahrhundert. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 1977. 372 pp. DM 58.00. Like Hillgruber's above-listed volume issued by the same publisher, this is a collection of previously printed articles and essays, including several contributions to the history of the era of the Second World War, among them pieces on war as seen in National Socialist ideology and practice; the Second World War as a research problem; the structure of National Socialist foreign policy, 1933-1945; the Commissar Order and mass executions of Soviet POWs; the Battle of Stalingrad; and the German catastrophe, 1945.


B. LAND WARFARE (INCLUDING AMPHIBIOUS & AIRBORNE OPERATIONS)


4. Piekalkiewicz, Janusz. *Pferd und Reiter im Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Munich: Südwest-Verlag, 1976. 255 pp., including illustrations, a map, a bibliography, and an index. D794 .P53. [Horses played a more important role in World War II, particularly in Eastern Europe, than the latter-day tendency to emphasize armor and mechanization sometimes suggests. In an appendix based on OKW records, the former War Diary Officer of the High Command of the Wehrmacht reported that as of 1 February 1945 the Wehrmacht had lost over a million horses--37,072 of them belonging to the Luftwaffe; see *Kriegstagebuch des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht*, vol. IV, ed. P. E. Schramm (Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1961), p. 1512.]

5. Woodruff, William. *Vessel of Sadness*. Foreword by Martin Blumenson. Carbondale and Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1978. 205 pp. $8.95. PZ4 .W8924Ve. Long-term members of the ACHSWW will remember that a number of years ago arrangements were made for the remaining copies of a British publisher's stock of *Vessel of Sadness* to be distributed on a complimentary basis. Virtually unknown in America, Woodruff's intensely personal memoir of Anzio and the battle for Rome--as seen by the common soldier, but written with extraordinary power--is now available with an introductory note, setting this modern classic in its historical context, by Martin Blumenson.

C. NAVAL WARFARE


D. AIR OPERATIONS


E. RESISTANCE AND PARTISAN OPERATIONS


F. SUPPORT SERVICES; INTELLIGENCE; INFORMATION & PROPAGANDA

N.B. For new works on German intelligence and propaganda by Professors Kahn and Herzstein, respectively, please see items IV.G.2 & 3 below.

1. Beesly, Patrick. *Very Special Intelligence: The Story of the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre, 1939-1945*. Foreword by the Earl Mountbatten of Burma. London: Hamilton, 1977; New York: Doubleday, 1978. xv & 271 pp., with map, illustrations, bibliography, and index. $10.00. D810.C88 B43. Former Deputy Chief, Submarine Plotting Room, the Admiralty, Commander Beesly participated in a session on World War II Naval Intelligence at the Annapolis Naval History Symposium last fall (1977), together with Prof. Rohwer (cf. item III.C.5 above), and was invited this fall to participate in a follow-up conference in West Germany organized by Rohwer, together with three of our committee colleagues, Professors Burdick, Deutsch, and Kahn (cf. item IV.G.3 below).


IV. THE NATIONS AT WAR

A. ALBANIA


B. BRAZIL


C. BULGARIA


This and the following two titles were kindly brought to the attention of the compiler of this bibliography during the recent conference in Sofia, reported on elsewhere in this newsletter, by the Chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for the History of the Second World War, David Elazar, Director of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.


D. CZECHOSLOVAKIA (AND POLAND)


E. FINLAND


F. FRANCE


This is the second regional issue of the Revue; the first was on the Provence area, and a third is in preparation on Brittany.
6. Neigert, Marcel. *Internements et déportation en Moselle, 1940-1945.* Metz: Centre de Recherches, Relations Internationales de l'Université de Metz, 1978. 116 pp. This monograph on internment and deportation in the context of the German annexation policy in this part of Lorraine is available directly from the Centre de Recherches Relations Internationales, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Ile du Saulcy, 57000 Metz, France, for 34 FF (ISBN 2-85730-010-7).


G. Germany


2. Herzstein, Robert Edwin. *The War That Hitler Won: The Most Infamous Propaganda Campaign in History.* New York: Putnam, 1978. $15.00. D810.P7 G338. On the basis of data supplied by the publisher, this work was listed on a Library of Congress MARC printout, and carried in ACHSWW Newsletter 18 (fall 1977), under the title *Victory or Death: Hitler's Propaganda War.* The author has not been consulted regarding this title change (at the time of this newsletter's compilation, he was representing the ACHSWW at a conference at Budapest), but it is quite possible that the originally announced title was his first choice. Final decisions on books' titles, however, unlike their texts, are not always apt to be under their authors' control. This may seem surprising, but it reflects the circumstance that the production of a large book by an unsubsidized private publisher represents so great a corporate investment that promotional considerations almost inevitably enter into the decision on the title. This evidently was the case with the following title as well, also a major work of an established author being brought out by a prestigious publishing house.

3. Kahn, David. *Hitler's Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II.* New York: Macmillan, 1978. xiii & 671 pp. $16.95. D810.S7 K25. Though not listed in an earlier bibliography under a previously announced title, as in the case of the volume noted immediately above, this book was reported on Library of Congress MARC printouts first as *Hitler's Oracles* and then as *Hitler's Secret Agents.* From the very beginning, however, the subtitle was German Military Intelligence in World War II, and that is precisely what this book is about.
ACHSWW members will remember the paper by Prof. Kahn, author of another major study, The Codebreakers, at our session on Allied Strategy and Tactics at the 1976 annual meeting (as reported in Newsletter 17 the following spring and, more recently, in the Revue d'Histoire de la 2eme guerre mondiale.)

Kahn's new book, which grew out of his Oxford doctoral dissertation (under H.R. Trevor-Roper), places the German military intelligence organization in the broad context of military history in general, and recent German history in particular. On the basis of careful documentary research and extensive interviewing, he has elucidated the complex interaction of the various military and party intelligence agencies, focusing on a number of key episodes to illustrate not only the achievements, but also the limitations of the fratricidal intelligence community in the Third Reich. In his stimulating conclusion, Prof. Kahn analyzes the failure of the dictator himself to make optimal use of what intelligence there was at his disposal.

Historians of the Second World War will appreciate not only the scholarly contribution represented by Kahn's work, but also its readability. It is by no means the last word on German military intelligence during the Third Reich, but it does represent a sound point of departure for layman and specialist alike.


H. ITALY


I. JAPAN


J. NORWAY


K. UNITED KINGDOM


L. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


M. YUGOSLAVIA

V. THE HOLOCAUST


3. Levin, Nora, and Costanza, Mary, eds. The Living Witness: Art in the Concentration Camps. Philadelphia: Museum of American Jewish History, 1978. 48 pp. Illustrated catalogue of an exhibit of fifteen artists, with related documentation, in concentration camps from Auschwitz to Malines, Belgium. (The cooperative exhibit of seven institutions, including YIVO, the Leo Baeck Institute, etc., is being held from 18 October through December 1978 at the Museum, 55 North 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, from which the catalogue may be ordered for $2.50.)

VI. THE END AND AFTERMATH


labor and business; Gerhard Kiersch, Berlin, on the German policy of the French; and James P. May, Manchester, and William E. Paterson, Warwick, on the British Labour Party's concept for Germany.


6. TREATIES OF WEST GERMANY WITH THE USSR, etc.

[N.B. Normal diplomatic relations between West Germany and several states in Eastern Europe were established after the war by a series of treaties concluded only at the beginning of the 1970s. English editions of these treaties and the closely related Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin are listed below.]


Circumstances over which we have no control have caused a considerable delay in publishing this issue, for which we wish to apologize to our readers. It is hoped that, in the future, we shall be able to provide news regularly on the activities of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War by publishing two issues of the Bulletin per year.

The Secretary General

I. MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

The programme of the 15th International Conference on Historical Sciences scheduled to take place in Rumania from 28th August to 3rd September 1980 has been outlined by the International Historical Sciences Committee (I.C.H.S.) when the Bureau and the Assembly General convened in Puerto de la Cruz (Tenerife) from 25th to 30th July 1977, with Professor Dr. Karl Dietrich Ermdann in the chair.

Thanks to the preparatory work done by the Bureau, the debates of the Assembly General were constructive. Those present confirmed that the international bodies affiliated to the I.C.H.S. would be placed on an equal footing with the national committees. It can be foreseen that the Assembly General which will meet during the summer of 1980 will vote for the required modification of the Articles of Association. However, it has been decided already that the first two days of the Congress of 1980 will be dedicated to the activities of the affiliated international bodies. The next four days will be reserved for the main topics, the methodology problems and - during afternoons only - the chronological sections.

The guideline is to submit the main reports (the general report and the experts' reports) in the morning so that the afternoon will be available for discussions. However, this
recommendation does not apply to the international bodies which will have every latitude in organizing their work as they see fit. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War is among the affiliated international bodies.

(Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen)

II. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN BUCAREST ON 24TH MAY 1978

At the invitation of the Rumanian National Committee, the Executive Committee of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War convened in Bucarest on Wednesday 24th May 1978.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. Henri Michel, opens the meeting at 10.30h a.m. The following persons are present: Mr. Henri Michel, President; Messrs. Pavel Jiline, Jovan Marianović and Arthur Funk, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Harry Paape, Treasurer. The Secretary General, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen, is absent. The Romanian Committee for the History of the Second World War take part in the meeting: Mr. Gheorghe Zaharia, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Viorica Moisuc, Secretary, Mr. Constantin Nicolae, Treasurer. Mr. Donald S. Detwiler, Secretary of the American Committee for the History of the Second World War, is also present.

1. Treasurer's report

The TREASURER, Mr. Paape, gives an account of the subscription payments as per 17th May 1978. Five countries have not met their obligations since 1973. Others are in arrear or pay at irregular intervals. The PRESIDENT remarks that no more news has been received from the Indian Committee. As to the Indonesians, their Committee have stopped their activities. The PRESIDENT appeals to the members of the Bureau to bring their personal relationships to bear in order that the historians of these countries may be induced to renew the contact with the International Committee.

According to the rule, individual members pay a subscription fee. However, the PRESIDENT has found that this results in difficulties to the detriment of the scientific activities
of the International Committee. Under these circumstances, the question arises whether it would not be better to exempt until further order the individual members from paying subscriptions. Their connection with the International Committee would mean that they would participate in the scientific meetings. The President's proposal is adopted unanimously by the Executive Committee. Mr. Paape will notify those concerned of this decision.

The PRESIDENT also suggests that, in view of the efforts to be made by Rumania in 1980, this country should be exempted from paying its subscription for 1979 and 1980. This suggestion is adopted unanimously by the Executive Committee. Speaking for the Rumanian, General Zaharia expresses his thanks.

The Executive Committee also adopts the proposal made by Mr. MICHEL to send, in the autumn of this year, Messrs. Zaharia and Roulet to Amsterdam in order to carry out the statutory auditing of the Treasurer's account.

2. New memberships

The PRESIDENT announces that three applications for membership have been received: one individual application: Mr. Baptiste, of the Island of Trinidad (The University of the West Indies); an application of Tunisia, received through the intermediary of two bodies, the National Tunisian Committee for the History of the Second World War and the Historical Service of the Army, and of a number of University Professors; another application has been made by Cuba through the Historical Service of the Army. The Executive Committee unanimously decides in favour of these three new memberships.

The PRESIDENT then mentions the outlook for the Latin American countries becoming members. This possibility is taking shape thanks to the effort of the Historical Committee of the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia of Caracas. These countries are likely to present their applications at the colloquium to take place in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil from 17th to 21st July 1978.

The attention of those present then turns to Spain. Specifically, Mr. FUNK asks whether the history of the civil war is within the terms of reference of the International Committee. Mr. MICHEL replies that the period with which the International Committee is concerned covers the years 1933 to 1939 which ipso facto includes the Spanish civil war. He expresses the opinion that a colloquium on this subject would be of great interest.
As regards the matter of possible new memberships, the PRESIDENT voices his regret that China does not yet participate in the activities of the International Committee. He stresses the important role played by this country against Japanese aggression.

General JILINE wishes to know the International Committee's view with regard to initiatives relating to the history of the Second World War organized at regional level with international participation. The PRESIDENT points out that the International Committee has no monopoly at all. Therefore, he welcomes local initiatives that will promote understanding of the various aspects of the history of the Second World War. Depending on the amount of information supplied to the International Committee by the organizers of the programme on the contents of the colloquia and the requests for help, he will be able to keep the specialists informed on the debates either by means of the Bulletin or by the Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale.

3. Programmes of the colloquia until 1980

The PRESIDENT explains that the International Committee should consider the following choice of subjects for the colloquia:

- important topics and topics of a general nature that regard all countries when the colloquia are organized within the framework and on the occasion of world congresses (Moscow in 1970, San Francisco in 1975, Bucharest in 1980);
- topics of regional interest in trying to get a better understanding of specific moments, typical phenomena of specific geographical zones, of specific countries or groups of countries during the Second World War;
- topics of national interest for colloquia concerning the position, action, and situation of a specific country during the war.

Mr. MICHEL stresses that also in this case, the Bulletin divulges the programme of colloquia. In addition, he recommends that, when these colloquia of regional or local interest are held, contributions be included to promote comparative history.

The PRESIDENT sums up the international colloquia to be held from May 1978 to October 1980:

- Sofia, 27th and 28th May 1978: The Resistance in the countries of the Tripartite Pact, colloquium organized by the
Bulgarian Committee for the History of the Second World War;

- Helsinki, 2nd to 6th June 1978: The Great Powers and the Nordic countries 1941-1945 and The organization of the High Command during the Second World War, organized by the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, the Finnish Committee for Military History, and the Institute of Military Sciences of the Finnish Army;

- Rio de Janeiro, 17th to 21st July 1978: The military, diplomatic and economic participation of Brazil in the Second World War, colloquium organized by the Brazilian Historical and Geographic Institute, the Institute of Military Geography and History of Brazil and the Brazilian Committee for the History of the Second World War;

- Budapest, 2nd to 4th November 1978: The war propaganda and the clandestine press in South East Europe during the Second World War 1941-1945, organized by the Hungarian Committee for the History of the Second World War;

- Ankara, 1979 (date to be established later): Turkey's neighbouring countries during the Second World War, organized by the Turkish Committee for the History of the Second World War (1);

- Bucharest, 28th August to 3rd September 1980 (see below);


Mr. MARIANOVIĆ announces that the Yugoslav Committee intend to organize, in four or five years, a colloquium on The German minorities in the countries of Central Europe during the Second World War.

Mr. MICHEL appreciates that this topic is of great interest. Yet, he proposes to extend this topic to include the minorities of the Axis Countries and their action in the countries of Europe during the Second World War. In fact, he is of the opinion that the activities of the "5th Column" for the Axis have benefited generally from a considerable and specific support given by these minorities.

(1) Stop press: Since then, the Turkish Committee has proposed to organize the colloquium in 1981.
The Executive Committee retains the proposal in an amended form to be specified later.

The meeting is adjourned at 12.30h.

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The PRESIDENT, Mr. Henri Michel, re-opens the meeting at 15.00h. The meeting is attended by the same persons as during the morning meeting.

4. Colloquium in Bucarest in 1980

The PRESIDENT requests the Executive Committee to debate the matter of the organization of the Bucarest colloquium on the topic The propaganda during the Second World War, which will be held within the framework and during the five-yearly Congress of Historical Sciences.

General ZAHARIA points out that the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences will be held in Bucarest from 28th August to 3rd September 1980. Rumania will take care of the physical organization of the congress. All the necessary information will be given in good time, specifically as regards entry fees and accommodation arrangements. The Romanian National Committee for the organization of the congress will include representatives of the Romanian Committee for the History of the Second World War. The latter Committee will organize the colloquium under the aegis of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.

The ensuing debate makes it clear that the Executive Committee of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War will have two working meetings, one before and one after the colloquium. As regards the Committee, it will have its statutory five-yearly assembly during the Bucarest Congress.

The work of the colloquium will take a day and a half. The working languages are Rumanian, French, English, and Russian. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided. The colloquium will be opened by a Romanian authority. Its sittings will be presided over by the President or by members of the Executive Committee.

The names and Christian names of the rapporteurs, stating their titles, qualifications and functions, and the titles of the reports should be in Bucarest by 31st December 1978. Written in one of the official languages, the reports must
be submitted in Bucarest in four copies by 31st May 1979 at the latest. They should be sent to the following address:

Institutul de Studii Istorice si Social-politice,
Comisia Rumana pentru Istoria Celui de al Doilea Razboi Mondial
79000 BUCAREST I,
Roumanie,
2-4, rue Ministruiei

Following a suggestion made by General JUILLE, the Executive Committee feels that the task of the Romanian Committee would be relieved if the reports were translated into the official languages before being sent to Bucarest.

Before the colloquium, the Romanian Committee will publish a volume containing the reports and co-reports in the languages in which they have been sent to Bucarest. The work of the colloquium will be published under the name "Proceedings of the Historical Congress, Bucarest, 1980".

The Romanian Committee for the History of the Second World will prepare an estimate of cost of the colloquium. The Executive Committee of the International Committee will then establish the amount of its contribution.

Following this, scientific problems are discussed. The PRESIDENT again mentions the topic of the colloquium: "The propaganda during the Second World War - methods, aim, results". He stresses the complexity of the subject and outlines a few aspects that should not be neglected in conducting its study, which must be as complete as possible. It goes without saying that the various camps must be taken into consideration: the Axis Powers and the countries occupied by them, the nations of the allied camp, the neutral countries, without forgetting the "captive societies" (concentration camps, prisoner of war camps). In addition to the territorial differences, there are differences which are a function of time. Also, the institutions for the organization and diffusion of propaganda must be studied. Another important aspect is concerned with the techniques. An important novelty has been the "en masse" use of broadcasting. The periodical press or pamphlets have also been used, in addition to cinema films, photography, posters, not to mention the graffiti and mass manifestations. The object of propaganda varies with the countries, theatres of operations, and the social categories which are its target. It modifies itself with the progress of the war, the interests involved, and the internal or external factors. Finally, it is important that an effort should be made to measure the efficiency of this propaganda, although studying this is far from easy.
General JILINE presents an extensive exposé on the propaganda made in the Soviet Union against the Hitler war.

The PRESIDENT mentions the titles of the reports that have already been announced. He expresses the opinion that all these projects relate to subjects of too general a nature. The Executive Committee unanimously decides to ask the rapporteurs to outline their subject more precisely. The debate then turns to the number of reports. The Executive Committee unanimously decided to accept 18 reports of 15 to 20 pages, the contents of which can be communicated in about 20 minutes.

In addition, following a proposal made by the President, the Executive Committee unanimously expresses the opinion that Rumania, France, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the U.S.A., Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany should each present two reports. One report will be the subject of the exposé on the agenda of the sitting, while the other is simply to be edited and distributed. The debates will be concerned with these two reports.

General JILINE proposes: 1. the propaganda for the liberation war of the U.R.S.S.; 2. the propaganda for the front press. In addition, the Soviet delegation will present other communications.

Mr. MARIANOVIĆ suggests: the main problems of the propaganda for the liberation war of Yugoslavia.

Mr. PAAPE announces: the propaganda of the Resistance in occupied Holland.

General ZAHARIA proposes: the propaganda of the Resistance and the anti-Hitler war in Rumania; 2. the propaganda of emigrated Rumanians for the liberation of the country.

The Executive Committee expresses its approval of the proposed topics.

5. The News Bulletin

The PRESIDENT explains why a delay has occurred in publishing the Bulletin. Due to illness of the Secretary General, Mr. Paape will meet Mr. Vanwelkenhuyzen, and together they will take measures to ensure that from this summer, the Bulletin will re-appear. The Executive Committee approves this proposal.

The PRESIDENT prevails upon the members of the Executive Committee to promote a widest possible distribution of the Bulletin.
Mr. DETWILER says that, as far as he is concerned, the American Committee will have the Bulletin reproduced, and will distribute it to a large number of interested people in the U.S.A.

6. Miscellaneous

Mr. FUNK notifies the Executive Committee that the American Committee has decided to include, in their own bulletin (Newsletter) a guide to the American sources for the history of the Second World War. A fruitful co-operation has been established with the archives of the Department of State and with other archive facilities.

The PRESIDENT congratulates the American Committee on this initiative and appeals to the members of the International Committee to support it.

The sitting is broken off at 18.00h.

(By Viorica Moisuc)

III. MEMBERSHIP CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

GREECE. - The Greek Committee for the History of the Second World War held their first meeting on 8th December 1977. The Committee is composed as follows: President: Professor Panagiotis Kanellopoulos; Vice-President: Professor Dionysios Zakythinos; Secretary General: Dr. Eleutherios Prevelakis; members: Professors Angelos Angelopoulos, Gregorios Kassimatis, Menelaos Pallantios, John Theodoracopoulos, Panagiotis Zepos.

The Greek Committee have nominated their Secretary General, Dr. Eleutherios Prevelakis, to represent them with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. Dr. E. Prevelakis is Director of the Kentron Ereumis Historias Neoterou Hellasismou (Research Centre for the Study of the Modern History of Greece) of the Academy of Athens. Address: 14, rue Anagnostopoulo, Athens 136, Greece.

(HDr. Eleutherios Prevelakis)

HUNGARY. - A change has occurred in the direction of the Hungarian Committee. Professor Hendrik Vass will remain
President. However, in view of his many obligations, he will share the direction of the Committee with Professor György Ranki, Vice-President. From now on, Professor G. Ranki will liaise with the International Committee.

(Henrik Vass)

SWITZERLAND. - A Swiss Committee for the History of the Second World War has been set up under the presidency of Professor Louis-Édouard Roulet. In addition to the President, his Bureau will include Messrs. Walther Hofer, Philippe Marguerat, Miss Maryse Burdez. Members of the Committee are: Messrs. Erwin Bucher, Yves Collart, Oscas Gauye, Georg Kreis, André Lasserre, Miklos Molnár, Ladislas Mysyrowicz, Roland Ruffieux, Klaus Urner.

(Louis-Édouard Roulet)

TUNISIA. - There has been formed a Tunisian Committee for the History of the Second World War, including: Colonel Béchir Ben-Alissa, Director in the Ministry of National Defence, Mr. Mohamed Azouz Cherif, Deputy Director at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Messrs. Mahmoud Ben-Ali, Béchir Tlili and Hamadi Cherif. Address: Service Historique de l'Armée, Ministère de la Défense Nationale, 1, boulevard Baab-Ménara, Tunis.

(Abdelhamid Hamza)

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

BELGIUM. The Centre for Research and Historical Study of the Second World War made a large contribution to the international historical colloquium "The Resistance Movement during the Second World War", organized at the "Domaine du Rond-Chêne" by the General Direction of the Organization of Studies of the Ministry of Education on 28th and 29th November 1977. Intended for teachers of history of secondary schools, it was directed by Mr. René van Santbergen, Inspector. His report was published in issue 54 of Clio, journal of the Pedagogical Centre of History. In addition, a research officer of the Centre for Research and Historical Study of the Second World War, Mr. Jean Dujardin, compiled an important pedagogical file also for teachers of history of secondary education, following another initiative of the Ministry of Education. It is called "Resistance and Repression" and consists of two volumes. The first includes an introduction, various extracts of books and a bibliographical orientation. The second volume contains thirty full-page illustrations. The Centre itself has published a bibliography 1970-1975 (Wim
Meyers), a repertory of photographs of Belgium during the occupation (Frans Selleslagh) and various stock-lists (W. Steenhout, M. van de Steen, J. Gotovitch). The Centre also made contributions to radio broadcasts (a serial on prisoners of war, and another on political prisoners) and to television (three programmes about the Phony War). However, its main activities are concerned with tracing sources of history and assisting Belgian and foreign visitors who turn to the Centre in increasing numbers.

(Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen)

BRAZIL. In Rio de Janeiro, an international colloquium on: "Brazil's military, economic and diplomatic participation in the Second World War" was held at the Historical and Geographic Institute of Brazil from 17th to 21st July 1978. It was organized by the Historical and Geographic Institute of Brazil, the Institute for Military Geography and History of Brazil, and by the Brazilian Committee for the History of the Second World War. The programme was as follows:

Monday 17th July 1978:
- The colloquium is opened by Professor Pedro Calmon;
- Brazil's entry into the Second World War on the side of the Allies, by Marshal Oswaldo Cordeiro de Farias;
- Brazil's foreign policy during the Second World War, by Ambassador Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

Tuesday 18th July 1978:
- The interior political situation in Brazil, before, during and after the Second World War, by Professor Nelson Omegna;
- The contribution made by the Brazilian economy to the Allied victory - the economic mobilization, by Professor Mircea Buescu.

Wednesday 19th July 1978:
- The Allied strategy during the Second World War, by General Heitor de Almeida Herrera;
- The military co-operation between Brazil and the United States, by General Aguinaldo José Senna Campos.

Thursday 20th July 1978:
- The Brazilian Navy during the Second World War, by Admiral João do Prado Maia;
- The presence of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (F.E.B.) on the Italian battle field, by Colonel J.V. Portella F. Alves.
Friday 21st July 1978:

- The Brazilian Air Force in the Second World War -
operations in the air over the South Atlantic, by
Lieutenant-Brigadier Nelson Freire Lavenère Wanderley.

The conclusions of the colloquium have been described by
General Edmundo de Macedo Soares e Silva and Professor Pedro
Calmon respectively.

Simultaneously with the colloquium, the Brazilian Committee
for the History of the Second World War has organized a
series of exhibitions: the first, on the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, the second, on the participation of the Navy, the
third presents documents on the Army and the Air Force, and
the fourth showing photographs and books on the Second
World War. (General Edmundo de Macedo Soares e Silva.)

FRANCE. The French Committee for the History of the Second
World War has held its meetings of departmental correspondents
regularly in the autumn and in the spring of each year: in
1976: 2 meetings in Paris, 4 in the country (Laval, Dijon,
Agen, Nîmes); in 1977: 2 meetings in Paris, 4 in the country
(Mâcon, Angoulême, Rodez, Tarbes); and finally in 1978: 1
meeting in Draguignan, and 1 in Paris. Also, there have been
plenary annual sittings of its Assembly in Paris in April
1977 and in April 1978.

Two new working parties have recently been formed, or are
now being formed:

1) In 1976 the Commission for the History of the French
Empire, which since its inception has convened six times;
a paper was read by Mr. René Pleven, former Cabinet Minister,
former member of the C.F.L.N., Algiers, on the African Confer-
ence of Brazzaville (February 1944), which he chaired;
in 1977, Mr. Mahfod Kaddache, Professor in the University
of Algiers, lectured upon the relations between communists
and Algerian nationalists from 1936 to 1945; finally, in
1978, the Commission heard a lecture by Mr. Kraiem (Tuni-
sia) on the national Tunisian movement during the Second
World War the rôle plaid by the Neo-Destour.

2) The Committee for Religious History, under the presidency
of Mr. Jean-Marie Mayeur, Professor in the University of
Paris-XII, that will start their work at the beginning of
the academic year in the autumn of 1978, their subject
being religious life - specifically in France - between
1939 and 1945.

In addition, the Committee for Economic and Social History
convened in January 1977 to hear a lecture by Mr. Bloch-Lainé, and held a debating-meeting with Mr. Gaston Cusin, former Commissioner of the Republic in Bordeaux, at the Liberation, on post-war financial problems. In March this year, the Committee for Military History heard a lecture by Wing-Commander Haslam (Great-Britain) on the "Free French Air Force" in Great Britain, which was a reply to the paper read in the autumn of 1977 by General Christienne, Head of the Historical Service of the French Air Army. Within the terms of reference of the same Committee, further meetings of this type have been planned between French and foreign specialists on subjects concerning the Army.

Good progress is made with the surveys conducted by the correspondents of the Historical Committee. We specially would like to mention the examination concerning the "repression of anti-national practices during the Liberation" which has been completed in 75% of the departments of France. This study disproves what has been claimed by Robert Aron in his book "Histoire de l'Opération" (History of the purge). Another survey relating to "The collaboration movement in the two zones" is also well under way: completed in 20 departments, it makes good progress in 54% of the others.

An inquiry into the labour situation is under way in 57 departments and has been completed in 12. Two recent studies on business companies and demographic problems are being carried out in 17 and 14 departments respectively. The chronology of the Resistance is virtually completed in all departments.

French-German colloquium

From 10th to 12th March 1977, the first session of a French-German colloquium was held in Paris in the Palais du Luxembourg. The discussion theme was "France and Germany from 1932 to March 1936". The importance of this colloquium - the first encounter between French and German historians for the purpose of studying this theme - was stressed by the reception offered to a few participants by the President of the French Republic, and another given to all those who attended the colloquium by the President of the French Senate.

Following the practice of all the bi-national colloquia organized by the Committee for the History of the Second World War, teams of two members, one German, one French, were formed to study a subject jointly. There were three such themes: the image of the other; economy and rearmament; general politics.

Mr. Henri Michel has summed up the conclusions of the colloquium. There will be another meeting in Bonn, Western Ger-
many, from 26th to 29th September next on the theme: "France and Germany, March 1936 to September 1937".

(Marianne Ranson)

GREAT-BRITAIN. Under the patronage of the British Academy, the British Committee for the History of the Second World War organized a colloquium at the Imperial War Museum in London from 24th to 27th October 1977, the subject being "The Allied exile governments in London during the Second World War". The working principle was to present on each government a report made by an expert from the country concerned and another prepared by a British specialist, viz.: for Norway, Dr. Olav Riste and Professor Peter Ludlow; for the Netherlands, Dr. Louis de Jong and Mr. Philip Bell; for Belgium, Professor Jacques Willequet and Professor Geoffrey Warner; for Luxemburg, Professor Emile Haag; for Poland, Commander B. Wronski and Dr. Antony Polonsky; for France, Dr. Jean-Paul Cointet and Professor Douglas Johnson; for Yugoslavia, Professor S. Pavlovic and Miss Elisabeth Barker; for Greece, Dr. Richard Clogg and Dr. John Koliopoulos; and for Czecho-Slovakia, Professor V. Mastny and Sir William Barker. At the last sitting, a few initial, valuable conclusions were drawn, the more so as they were based on an interchange of views between experts.

NETHERLANDS. Since its inception in 1945, the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam has always been regarded as a temporary establishment. In 1976, the then Secretary of State for Education and Science set up a working party to investigate whether the work assigned to the Institute was to be continued or stopped; they recommended that the Institute be dissolved in 1985. Disregarding the working party's recommendations, the Minister of Education and Science has now decided that the Institute will continue to exist also after 1985. The Cabinet Minister expressed the opinion that for the generations now living it is necessary to have at their disposal a fully equipped and well-staffed documentation centre on the Second World War. The Minister feels that the State Institute for War Documentation, working the way it is, fully justifies its existence.

In November 1977, Dr. L. de Jong published a collection of treatises and lectures entitled "Tussentijds Historische Studies." (Interim Historical Studies). Inter alia, this volume contains a note dating from 1949 on the desirability and preparation of a history of the Netherlands during the Second World War with due consideration to the possibility of having several authors co-operating on this project. This dovetails with Dr. de Jong's first quarterly report after he
had been commissioned, in 1955, as sole author, to publish
a multi-volume work under the title "The Kingdom of the
Netherlands during the Second World War". The volume also
contains three lectures held before the Royal Netherlands
Academy of Sciences, viz. about Queen Wilhelmina in Lon-
don, the secret Dutch contacts during the "neutrality
period" from September 1939 to May 1940, and a memorial
lecture on the historian, Jacques Presser, author of such
works as the great history of the prosecution of the Jews
in the Netherlands. Two scrupulously conducted studies
refute allegations made by Himmler's massagist, Felix
Kersten, and by Richard Gerken, an "Abwehr" officer. In
his memoirs, Kersten had given the impression that thanks
to him a plan for the deportation of a large part of the
Netherlands population did not materialize; Gerken had clai-
med that the "Abwehr" had had a connection with a "traitor"
in the Netherlands General Headquarters, in which allegations
the name of the man later to become the Head of the Nether-
lands General Staff was mentioned.

In April 1978, volume 8 of the afore-mentioned historical
work of Dr. de Jong was published under the title "Prisoners
and deportees", also in two volumes comprising more than 1,000
pages altogether. Following a detailed introduction on the
set-up and organization of the German system of concentration
camps, a description is given of the fate of Dutch prisoners
of war, hostages, political prisoners and Jews, making fre-
quent use of personal memories. A separate chapter deals with
the assistance to prisoners in the Netherlands and Germany
and to deported Jews.

In 1976 and 1977, the first two volumes were published in
the series "Documenten betreffende de buitendnaze politiek
van Nederland 1919-1945" (Documents relating to the foreign
policy of the Netherlands 1919-1945), a publication drawing
on sources edited by Professor A.F. Manning, of the Univer-
sity of Nijmegen, and A.E. Kersten, on the years of war. The
first volume published comprises the period 10th May to 31st
October 1940, the second covers the time from 1st November
1940 till 31st May 1941. The printed documents in these
volumes relate to the activities of the Dutch government
during the first phase of their exile in London, the relati-
ons with the British government and with the as yet unoccu-
pied Netherlands East Indies, the internment in that area of
German nationals, and the German countermeasures in occupied
Holland. Many documents are re-printed on the discussion
about a possible re-location of the seat of the Netherlands
government to the Indies, staff conferences between the Nether-
lands and British military in Singapore and the negotiations
with a Japanese trade mission in Batavia.

(Ed. G. Groeneveld)
POLAND. From 6th to 9th September 1977, the Palais Staszic at Warsaw was the venue for an international colloquium "Wojna a kultura - War and culture" organized by the Polish Committee for the History of the Second World War. The colloquium was attended by 60 foreign historians from 20 different countries. They had been able to familiarize themselves with the subject already since all the participants had previously received a volume with the significant title "Inter arma non silent musae" comprising the principal reports. Since then, syntheses were presented at the sittings and new facts and figures were added to the subject matter. On the first day, Tuesday 6th September, after the colloquium had been opened, with Dr. Stanislaw Lorentz in the chair, and the official speeches had been held, Dr. Czeslaw Madajczyk presented his general report on culture under conditions of the "total war". The theme for the afternoon was the Third Reich, its allies and culture. The subject was introduced by Dr. Hubert Orłowski. The next day, Wednesday 7th September, was concerned with culture in the occupied countries. Its introduction was made by Dr. Aleksander Gieysztor. The non-occupied allied countries and culture was the subject of the work done on Thursday 8th. Dr. Marian Drozdowski delivered the initial report. All these subjects resulted in a great deal of communication. Dr. Czeslaw Madajczyk returned to the floor to deliver the final speech, and Dr. Stefan Kieniczyk closed this colloquium, the theme of which was both comprehensive and new. In addition, there is not only doubt that no place better than Warsaw could be found to broach this subject. This was underlined by Mr. Henri Michel in a message he addressed to the organizers: "Rarely has the theme of a discussion been more compatible with the sitting in which the discussion took place. True, all the nations temporarily occupied by Nazi-Germany felt that formidable dangers were coming over them, to the point of complete annihilation. However, among these nations Poland was threatened most of all; not only materialistically, in her national existence, the life of her children, but also, and above all, in her culture. Nowhere did the Nazis undertake to kill the soul of a people so systematically. Their attempts were unsuccessful."

(Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen)

On 17th December 1977, Dr. Czeslaw Madajczyk, President of the Polish Committee for the History of the Second World War and Director of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, met Dr. Itshak Arad, Director of the Yad Vashem Institute, and Mr. Shmuel Sper, Director of the Extermination and Resistance Museum in Jerusalem. Their discussions concerned problems of common interest in doing research work on the Second World War, and scientific contacts within the framework of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.
From 21st to 24th February 1978, a colloquium was held at Jaszowiec on "The war economy of the Axis Powers, 1938-1945, with special reference to their relations with the occupied and dependent countries". This colloquium was organized by the University of Katowice jointly with the Polish Committees for Economic History and for the History of the Second World War. This colloquium was attended by 12 foreign historians from 8 different countries and 15 Polish historians. Addresses were made by Messrs. Czeslaw Madajczyk, W. Schumann, H.E. Volkmann, J. Račevenda, J. Gillingham and Cz. Luczak. Discussion topics were: the place of the economy in the occupation system, the economic policy of the Third Reich, labour policy in the various regions, and the economic and social effects of the occupation. Only in 1979, the work of the colloquium will be published in "Etudes Historiae Economicae".

(Czeslaw Madajczyk)

Dr. Israel Guttman, Professor in the University of Jerusalem and Director of the Scientific Department of the Yad Vashem Institute, visited Warsaw and Oswiecim (Auschwitz) from 21st to 8th April 1978. He met Dr. Czeslaw Madajczyk and Dr. Tadeusz Jedruszczak. There was an exchange of scientific information. Specifically, Dr. Guttman pointed to the sources, of great interest to the Polish historians, that may be found at Yad Vashem.

(Tadeusz Jedruszczak)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. On Saturday, 22nd January 1977, a meeting was held at the Institut für Europäische Geschichte in Mainz for the purpose of examining the possibility of establishing a Committee for the History of the Second World War. The meeting was attended by: Professor von Aretin, Director of the World History Department of the Institut für Europäische Geschichte in Mainz; Professor Broszat, Director of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich; Professor Erdmann of the University of Kiel, President of the Scientific Committee of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich; Professor Hillgruber, of the University of Cologne; Dr. Messerschmidt, of the Militärhistorisches Forschungsamt of Freiburg/Breisgau; Professor Werner, Director of the German Historical Institute in Paris. The participants unanimously felt that it would be useful to establish a Committee in the German Federal Republic for co-ordinating the research work on the history of the Second World War, with the restriction that this work would be concerned only with the years of actual conflict, for the purpose of contributing to international scientific co-operation. The above-named six participants then proceeded to form a founding committee. They expressed their intention
to hold more meetings in March, when a larger attendance will prepare the establishing of a final committee. Professor Dr. A. Hillgruber, of the University of Cologne, was nominated chairman of the founding committee. His address is as follows:

Institut für Europäische Geschichte,
Abteilung Universalgeschichte,
Alte Universitätsstrasse 19, Domus Universitatis,
D - 6500 MAINZ.

(K.D. Erdmann)

V. INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIA

HUNGARY. The Hungarian Committee for the History of the Second World War will organize a colloquium in Budapest from 2nd to 4th November 1978, the theme being "The war propaganda and the clandestine press in South Eastern Europe during the Second World War 1941 to 1945". The mornings will be reserved for dealing with reports, the afternoons then being available for discussions.

The programme is as follows:

Thursday 2nd November 1978:
- Opening of the colloquium;
- The propaganda made by the U.R.S.S. for the countries of South Eastern Europe;
- The propaganda made by Great Britain for the countries of South Eastern Europe against the Axis Powers;
- The German war propaganda in the occupied countries;
- The German propaganda for the satellite countries;
- The propaganda of the Allied Powers and of the Axis Powers in Hungary.

Friday 3rd November 1978:
- The war press in Hungary;
- Propaganda and planned political training in the Hungarian Army;
- Press and radio in Rumania;
- Press and radio in Bulgaria.
Saturday 4th November 1971:

- The clandestine press in Austria;
- The clandestine press in Czechoslovakia;
- The clandestine press in Rumania;
- The clandestine press in Bulgaria;
- The clandestine press in Hungary;
- The clandestine press in Yugoslavia.

(György Ranki)

At the time of the Bulletin's going to press, the calendar for forthcoming colloquia sponsored by the International Committee is as follows:

HUNGARY: Budapest, 2nd to 4th November 1978,
- The war propaganda and the clandestine press in South Eastern Europe during the Second World War 1941-1945;

CANADA: Ottawa, October 1979,
- Canada and the Second World War;

RUMANIA: Bucharest, 28th August to 3rd September 1980 (15th C.I.S.H.),
- The propaganda during the Second World War - methods, aim, results;

FRANCE: Paris, October 1980,
- The defeat of France, 1st September 1939 - July 1940;

TURKEY: Ankara, 1981 (the date is to be established later),
- Turkey's neighbouring countries during the Second World War.

To this list of confirmed projects, there will be added further intended events to be detailed later. We should like to mention the following:

SWITZERLAND: The neutrality during the Second World War.

Our concern to provide full information prompts us to mention other colloquia dealing with certain aspects of the Second World War without being organized under the aegis of the International Committee:
F.R.G. : Bonn, 26th to 29th September 1978,  
French-German colloquium "France and Germany, March 1936 to September 1937";

U.S.A. : San Francisco, December 1978,  
Sources for studying the period of the Second World War.

(Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen)
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE for the HISTORY of the SECOND WORLD WAR

Articles of Association

Article 1. An International Committee for the History of the Second World War is created. The Committee will promote historical research on this historical period in all its aspects.

Article 2. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War consists of representatives of research organizations or groups of representative historians interested in the study of the Second World War. Each country will be represented by one organization or group which will designate their representative.

Article 3. The Executive Committee of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War consists of: one President, a number of Vice-Presidents, one Secretary General, one Treasurer, to be appointed for a five-year period by the plenary Assembly.

The Executive Committee examines the applications for membership submitted by organizations or groups, as above. Individual researchers can be admitted to membership of the Committee. Their application has to be approved by the Executive Committee. They have consultative voice.

Article 4. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War meets at least once every five years on the occasion of the International Congress of Historical Sciences. The Executive Committee is summoned by the President.

In between these meetings, the International Committee for the History of the Second World War delegates its powers to an Executive Commission, consisting of members chosen from the Executive Committee and of 8 to 15 additional members. The latter will be elected by the plenary Assembly for a period of two and a half years. The Assembly decides during the same session on the renewal for the following period of two and a half years.

Article 5. The running costs of the Committee are covered by the contributions of the members, to be fixed by the Executive Committee, according to needs and to circumstances. The contributions are paid to the Treasurer in Swiss Francs during the first quarter of the year.

Article 6. Differences are settled in the first instance by the Executive Committee. Appeals from decisions can be brought
before the Executive Commission, who decides in the second instance.

Article 7. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War has its seat at the address of the President, 32 rue de Leningrad, 75008 Paris, France.
MEMBERS of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE for the HISTORY of the SECOND WORLD WAR

Honorary President: Mr. Ferruccio PARRI, Former Italian Prime Minister, Permanent Member of the Senate, Honorary President of the National Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement in Italy, Piazza Duomo 14, I - 20122 Milano, Italy.

President: Mr. Henri MICHELI, Research Director of the National Scientific Research Centre, Secretary General of the French Committee for the History of the Second World War, 32 rue de Leningrad, F - 75008 Paris, France.

Vice-President: Mr. Pavel JILINE, General, President of the Department of Military History of the National Committee of Historians of the USSR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Universitetskaja Street gom. 14, Moscow B.330, USSR.

Vice-President: Mr. Jovan MARJANOVIC, President of the Yugoslav Committee for the History of the Second World War, Faculty of Letters, 3 Zmaj Ognjena Vuka Street, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Vice-President: Mr. Arthur FUNK, President of the American Committee for the History of the Second World War, University of Florida, Department of History, 108 Peabody Hall, Gainesville 32611, U.S.A.

Treasurer: Mr. Harry PAAPE, Vice-Director of the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation, Herengracht 474, Amsterdam C, The Netherlands.

Secretary General: Mr. Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN, Director of the Belgian Centre for Research and Studies on the History of the Second World War, Place de Louvain 4 - bte 19, B - 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Delegates of the National Committees

ALBANY

Mr. Ndreci PLASARI, Chairman, Albanian Committee for the History of the Antifascist Struggle for National Liberation, c/o Historical Institute, Rruga N. Frashëri 7, Tirana.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. L.C.F. TURNER, The University of New South Wales, Faculty of Military Studies, Royal Military College, Duntroon A.C.T. 2600, Canberra 700427 (personal application).
AUSTRIA

Mr. H. STEINER, Secretary General, Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes, Altes Rathaus, Wipplingerstrasse 8, A - 1010 Vienna.

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Mr. J. WILLEQUET, Professor, Free University, Brussels, avenue F.D. Roosevelt 82, 1050 Brussels.

Mr. Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN, see above.

BRAZIL

Mr. Edmundo DE MACEDO SOARES E SILVA, Instituto Historico e Geografico brasileiro, Comité Nacional de Historia da 2a Guerra Mundial, Av. Augusto Severo 8, 10º andar - Centro, BR-20000 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.

BULGARIA

Mr. David ELAZAR, President, National Committee for the History of the Second World War, Historical Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Arr. "Guéo Milev", rue Tchapaev, block n. 9, BG - Sofia.

CAMEROUN

Mr. KUM'A N'DUMBE, Université Lyon II, Chemin de l'Université, F - 69500 Bron-Parilly, France (personal application).

CANADA

Mr. W.A.B. DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War, Directorate of History, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario K1A-OK2.

CUBA


CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Jan LIPTAK, President, Czechoslovakian Committee for the History of the Antifascist Resistance, Thunovskà 22, CS - 118.28 Praha 1.

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Mr. BAGGE, Udgiverselskab for Danmarks Nyeste Historie, Dronningens Tvaergade 30 1, DK - 1302 Copenhagen.

Mr. HAASTRUP, Svendstrupvej 66, DK - 1302 Copenhagen.

FINLAND

Mr. Olli VEIVILÄINEN, Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, University of Tampere, Department of History, Hämennkatu 6A, SF - 33100 Tampere 10.

FRANCE

Mr. Henri MICHEL, see above.
Mr. Wolfgang SCHUMANN, German Academy of Sciences, Historical Institute, Clara Zetkin-Strasse 26, 108 Berlin.

Mr. M. BROSZAT, Director, Institute for Contemporary History, Leonrodstrasse 46B, 8 Munich 19.

Mr. F.W. DEAKIN, President, British Committee for the History of the Second World War, Le Castellet, F - 83330 Le Beausset, France.

Mr. Eleutherios PREVELAKIS, Director, Research Centre of Modern and Contemporary History, The Academy, Athens.

Mr. György RANKI, Vice-President, Institute of History Sciences of the Hungarian Academy, 1250 Budapest I, Uri Utca 51-53.

Mr. R.S. SHARMA, Chairman of the Indian Committee for the History of the Second World War, Department of History, Patna University, IND - Patna.

Mr. T.S. WILLIAMS, Faculty of Arts, University College, Belfield, EIR - Dublin (personal application).

Mr. Avraham P. ALSBERG, Chairman of the Israeli Committee for the History of the Second World War, Yad Vashem, Har Hazikaron, P.O.Box 84, IL - Jerusalem.

Mr. Carlo FRANCOVITCH, Secretary General, Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia, Piazza Duomo 14, I - 20122 Milano.

Mr. Takashi SAITO, Japanese Committee for the History of the Second World War, University of Gakushuin, Faculty of Law, 1-5-1 Mejiro, Toshimaku, J - Tokyo.

Mr. SPANG, Director, Archives de l'État, Plateau du Saint-Esprit, rue Louis XIV 36, L - Luxembourg.

Mr. Stephen LEONG, University of Malaya, Department of History, PTM - Kuala Lumpur (personal application).

Mr. Lorenzo MEYER, El Colegio de Mexico, Guanajuato 125, MEX - Mexico 7 D.F.
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Mr. Harry PAAPE, see above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Mr. I. Mol. WARDS, Department of Internal Affairs, Historical Publications, NZ - Wellington (personal application).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Mr. Magne SKODVIN, Historisk Institutt, Universitetet i Oslo, P.O.B. 1008, N - Oslo 3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Mr. JEDRUSZEK, Vice-President of the Institute for History, Academy of Sciences of Poland, Rynek Starego Miasta 29-31, PL - 00-272 Warsaw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Mr. Gheorghu ZAHARIA, Director, Institute for Historical, Socials and Political Studies, Strada Ministerului 4, R - Bucarest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Mr. Lee CHONG HAK, Military Professor, Director of Korean Committee for the History of the Second World War, National War College, Susek. Seu Dai Moon Koo, Seoul, Republic of Korea 120-01.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Mr. Ricardo DE LA CIERVA, Councillor of the Ministry of Culture, Av. del Generalísimo 47, Madrid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Mr. Stig EKMAN, Professor, Stockholms Universitet, Historiska Institutionen, Box 6404, S - 113,82 Stockholm 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Mr. Louis E. ROULET, Chairman of the Swiss Historical Association, Director of the Historical Institute, Faubourg de l'Hôpital 41, CH - 2000 Neuchatel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>Mr. BAPTISTE, The University of the West Indies, Trinidad (personal application).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Mr. Béchir BEN-AISSA, Director at the Ministry of Defence, Historical Service of the Army, Ministry of Defence, 1 Boulevard Baab-Ménara, Tunis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Mr. Enver ZIYA KARAL, Professor of Contemporary History, University of Ankara, Turk Tarish Kurumu, TR - Ankara.</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>Mr. Arthur L. FUNK, see above.</td>
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<td>USSR</td>
<td>Mr. Pavel JILINE, see above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>Mgr. Michele MACCARRONE, Chairman of the Pontifical Historical Sciences Commission, 00120 Vatican City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Mr. Jovan MARJANOVIĆ, see above.</td>
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