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GENERAL INFORMATION

Established in 1967 "to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects," the American Committee on the History of the Second World War is affiliated with the American Historical Association, with the International Committee on the History of the Second World War, and with corresponding national committees in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, East and West Germany, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain, the United Kingdom, and many other countries (as listed on pages 65-69 below). Membership is open to anyone interested in the era of the Second World War, regardless of location or nationality. Those interested in joining or rejoining the ACHSWW are invited to write directly to the secretary at the address given on the letterhead.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Annual dues, payable at the beginning of the calendar year, are $10.00 for individuals ($2.00 for students). There is no surcharge for members abroad, but it is requested that dues be remitted in U. S. dollars. Current members of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War (ACHSWW) will receive, under separate cover, a statement requesting payment of annual dues for 1984 (together with the annual election ballot).

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The three-year terms of eight of the directors of the committee expire on 31 December 1983. Following established practice, the directors have been constituted as a nominating committee charged with selecting a slate of sixteen from whom the ACHSWW membership is to elect eight for three-year terms expiring at the end of 1986. The ballot for this election is not enclosed, as in the past, with the newsletter, but being sent under separate cover (together with the annual dues statement).

ANNUAL MEETING

As noted in the spring 1983 issue of this newsletter (No. 29), the annual meeting of the ACHSWW is being held, jointly with that of the American Historical Association, in San Francisco, during the last week of December.

THE JOINT SESSION

The ACHSWW's joint session with the AHA, as described in the spring 1983 newsletter, will be a reassessment after forty years of the Teheran Conference. Chaired by Maurice Matloff, it is scheduled to be held in Pacific Room B of the Hyatt Regency Embarcadero Hotel at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, 28 December 1983.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

On Thursday afternoon, 29 December, from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., the ACHSWW is scheduled to hold its business meeting in the same room as the joint session the previous morning. The agenda will include a report of the ACHSWW chairman, who is also a vice-president of the International Committee, on plans for the meeting of the International Committee to be held concurrently with the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stuttgart on 27 and 28 August 1985, as well
as consideration of proposals for the joint session of the ACHSWW with the AHA at the annual meeting during the last week of December 1984 in Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER ON THE CAMPUS OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES

The first volume of the Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual (1983) is to appear by the end of the year. The editors, Sybil Milton and Henry Friedlander, members of the ACHSWW, are in the process of preparing volumes II (1984) and III (1985). They solicit papers for the two volumes dealing with the Holocaust in its widest context: National Socialist Germany and the Final Solution, 1933-1945; Refugees, Rescue, and Immigration; Displaced Persons and Postwar Trials; Modern and Contemporary anti-Semitic. Please submit all papers to Gerald Margolis, Managing Editor, Simon Wiesenthal Center, 9760 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90035.

THE SIU PRESS

The Fall-Winter 1983-84 catalogue of the Southern Illinois University Press lists Americans as Proconsuls: United States Military Government in Germany and Japan, 1944-1952, ed. by Robert Wolfe, a 512-page volume at $27.50, as a 1984 publication. Information on the availability of the proceedings of this joint conference, held in May 1977, at a special discount for ACHSWW members, is being provided with the annual dues statement and election ballot.

THE U. S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

To stimulate scholarly research and writing among qualified civilian graduate students preparing dissertations in American military history, $5000 dissertation-year fellowships are awarded by the U. S. Army Center of Military History. For information on the Visiting Research Fellowship program, and for applications (which in 1984 have to be submitted by 23 January), contact the Chief Historian (David F. Trask, the ACHSWW member who succeeded Maurice Matloff on the latter's retirement), Center of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20314 (202 272-0293).

THE U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE

The Oral History Office of the USNI in Annapolis, Md. 21402, published in October a cumulative listing of the collection, the 72-page 1983 Catalog of Transcripts, which is available for $2.00. Among the 136 volumes of transcripts listed are nine announced in September 1983, including the account of the late cryptanalyst Captain Joseph J. Rochefort of the prediction of the Japanese offensive against Midway in 1942. For information, contact the oral history program director at USNI, Paul Stillwell, by mail or telephone (301 268-6110).

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS BULLETIN

PREFATORY NOTE

The last bulletin of the International Committee, No. 17, issued in March 1979, was a 28-page attachment to ACHSWW Newsletter No. 21 (Spring 1979). The current issue of the International Committee's bulletin is carried in full, its length notwithstanding, in view of the importance of its cumulative, retrospective coverage since 1979.
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

NEWS BULLETIN Nr. 18, JUNE 1983

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Newsbulletin of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War reappears after an interruption of more than four years for which no one is to blame and due to material problems only. We all hope now that henceforth the publication of two editions yearly can be resumed in order to become again an indispensable link between all members of the committee.

Though the activities of the committee have not been surrounded by publicity, they have not diminished, on the contrary. In this edition you will find a list of symposia, both in preparation as well as planned. Only the meeting planned at Ankara on The Middle-East during the War had to be momentarily abandoned; not only took all the other envisaged meetings in Bucarest place, but also more meetings have materialised since.

The composition of our committee maintains its universal tendency. Our Spanish and Portuguese colleagues have taken on membership and we hope to welcome in the near future the membership of Chinese historians. We should now extend our efforts to Africa, in all likelihood in the form of individual membership, as is already the case for Zaïre and Cameroun. Thus, new horizons to our research shall appear, as already has been demonstrated by the recent colloquium organised in Tunis by the Tunisian Committee.

The Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, of which I am still the chief executive editor, while remaining a French publication which continues on the scientific international level the work of the Comité (français) d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale should become more and more open to members of the International Committee from which it is inseparable, in order to play its part as an instrument of broad historical information.

Together we pursue the same goals: the symposia and the Revue. It is up to us to give them more scope.

Henri MICHEL
The last *Bulletin*, nr. 17, was published in March, 1979. As a consequence this new issue is a voluminous one. My starting point for its composition has been to avoid a gap in the information in the series of *Bulletins*. As a consequence you will find, besides several up-to-date items, comparatively much "old news" which, nevertheless, to my conviction is really worth looking at.

It is also an incomplete issue. In an attempt to publish the new issue as soon as possible after taking over this work from Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen I thought it better not to try systematically to get more information from the national committees than was available at the time. Many items therefore comprise only the first few years after 1979.

In the next issue, to be published in the autumn of this year, I hope to be able to get fully up-to-date again. I therefore call upon all correspondents to forward to me BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30 all relevant information on the actual composition of the national committees, their activities, plans for colloquia, etc.

Besides the information so obtained *Bulletin* nr. 19 will contain full information on the board-meeting in Vienna in June, as well as on the activities of our International Committee on the occasion of the 16th International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stuttgart in 1985.

Harry PAAPE
STATUTORY MEETING HELD AT BUCAREST ON TUESDAY 12TH AUGUST, 1980

On the occasion of the Fifteenth International Conference on Historical Sciences at Bucarest from 10th to 17th August, 1980, the International Committee for the History of the Second World War held its five-yearly statutory meeting on Tuesday 12th August, 1980, in the room located behind the small hall of the "Palais des Congrès".

The president, Mr. Henri Michel, opens the meeting at 17.55 hrs. At the Bureau the following persons are present: Henri Michel, President, Arthur L. Funk and Pavel A. Jiline, Vice President, Harry Paape, Treasurer, and Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen, Secretary-General. Committee members present are (in alphabetical order of country): Ndreci Plasari (Albania), Herbert Steiner (Austria), Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen (Belgium), Hristo Nestoroff (Bulgaria), William Alec B. Douglas (Canada), Jan Liptak (Czechoslovakia), Martti Julkunen (Finland), Henri Michel (France), Andreas Hillgruber (F.R.G.), Wolfgang Schumann (G.D.R.), Elizabeth Barker (Great-Britain), Gyula Juhász (Hungary), Giorgio Rochat (Italy), Takashi Saito (Japan), Harry Paape (Netherlands), Tadeusz Jedruszczak (Poland), Gheorghe Zaharia (Rumania), Louis-Edouard Roulet (Switzerland), Arthur L. Funk (U.S.A.), Pavel A. Jiline (U.S.S.R.), Tcne Ferenc (Yugoslavia).
Before dealing with the agenda of the General Assembly, the President announces that Mr. Jovan Marjanović has stepped down from the Committee (for reasons of health), and he requests Mr. Tone Ferenc to pass on to Mr. Marjanović the Committee's best wishes for his recovery.

1) Treasurer's report

The Treasurer gives an account of the financial development. The assets of the International Committee have increased: from 41,227.12 Dutch florins on 1st August 1975 to 64,350.16 Dutch florins on 31st July 1980. This gratifying development is due to regular receipts of membership fees, increased interest received, and a reduction of the cost of publishing the Bulletin. The President points out that the cost has also diminished since the decision was made to charge, to the national committees, the traveling expenses of Bureau members. Therefore, the cost of the San Francisco conference (15,088.75 Dutch florins) does not cover the expenses incurred by the Bureau, but is related to the contribution made by the International Committee towards the expenses of the reporting members and of the members of the International Committee.

Having thanked the Treasurer, the President consults the Assembly who unanimously pass the accounts kept by the Treasurer during the past five years. Mr. Zaharia and Mr. Vanwelkenhuyzen are appointed auditors of the Treasurer's accounts.

2) Membership development

The President relates the fact that a few memberships have been lost: Indonesia, Ireland, and New Zealand. Other contacts are severed, but should be renewed. Therefore, the President requests the Secretary General and the Treasurer to try to re-establish relations with Australia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. However, among the membership changes there are also a few new candidacies: the President announces those of Cuba, Spain, Tunisia and the Vatican. The Bureau have already been able to examine the applications, and have without any exception pronounced themselves in favour of them. However, the decision rests with the General Assembly. At the end of the debate, the Assembly unanimously votes in favour of admitting Cuba, Spain and Tunisia as members. They unanimously elect (with one abstention, Albania) the Vatican. The President invites the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to ensure that a Spanish member be appointed in order to facilitate continuous contact.

At the President's suggestion, the Secretary General proposes the candidacy of Portugal. The Academia portuguesa da Historia has expressed the wish to become a member of the International Committee. This proposal is unanimously adopted by
the Assembly.

The President recalls his repeatedly expressed hope that in the committee, more room will be offered to members coming from under-represented continents. So far, a Chinese historian, Professor Liu Simu, has been taking part in the work of the Conference, and has presented a paper. He hopes this will be a first step towards Chinese membership. But also in respect of increased affiliation of African countries, a great deal of work remains to be done. The President hopes to establish useful contacts during a conference to be held at Benghasi. He also wishes to develop relations with historians from the Arab world. He invites the Tunisian member, Mr. Béchir Ben-Aïssa, to work towards this goal. Finally, he suggests to the Assembly to admit a Moroccan historian, Mr. Ben Djelhoun. This proposal is adopted with unanimity.

3) Secretary General's report

The Secretary General explains the outlook for publishing the Bulletin. He expects to be able to revert to a frequency of two issues per year. The liaison function of the Bulletin is most important. In fact, it is the only link between members during the five years' interval between assemblies. The role of the General Secretariat is limited to collecting the information provided by the national committees. All the general secretariat does is to reproduce and distribute the material it receives. The ideal situation would be a distribution effected by the national committees. So far, this arrangement has materialized with several countries. It should become the rule. A most efficient agreement on this point exists with the American Committee which receives a single copy. The Americans reproduce it and send it to all their members along with the Newsletter to which they subscribe. Since the American Newsletter is also of great interest to many members of the International Committee, Mr. Funk asks whether the general secretariat could reproduce it and send out copies, if only to the national committees of Europe. This proposal is unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

The Secretary General then discusses the colloquia held since the San Francisco Conference of August 1975. There have been sixteen such meetings, under the aegis of the International Committee and organised on a wider or smaller scale by various national committees:

- France, Paris, 8th to 10th December 1975, the 4th session of the French-British colloquium, French-British Relations between 1st September 1939 and 10th May 1940.
- Italy, Florence, 26th to 28th March 1976: *Italy from Liberation to Republic*.
- France, Paris, 10th to 12 March 1977, the first session of a French-German colloquium, *France and Germany from 1932 to March 1936*.
- United States, Washington, 20th to 22nd May 1977: *American Proconsuls, the American Military Government of Germany and Japan from 1944 to 1952*.
- Poland, Warsaw, 6th to 9th September 1977: *War and Culture 1939 to 1945*.
- Bulgaria, Sofia, 27th and 28th May 1978: *Antifascist Resistance in those European Countries which were Members of the Tripartite Pact, 1939 to 1945*.
- Finland, Hanasaari, 2nd to 6th June 1978: *The Great Powers and the Nordic Countries, 1941 to 1945 during the Second World War*.
- Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 17th to 21st July 1978: *The military, economic and diplomatic participation of Brazil in the Second World War*.
- Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn, 26th to 29th September 1978, second session of the French-German colloquium, *France and Germany from March 1936 to September 1939*.
- Poland, Cracow, 22nd to 24th October 1979: *Universities and Scientific Institutions in the Sphere of Influence of the Axis-powers, 1938-1945*.
- Canada, Ottawa, 14th to 16th November 1979: *War as a National Experience*.
- Rumania, Bucharest, 10th to 17th August 1980, on the occasion of the XVth I.C.H.S., *Propaganda during the Second World War: Methods, Means, Results*.

In addition, there has been a colloquium at Katowice on which the next *Bulletin* will report more extensively.

The President recalls that the colloquia take place under the aegis of the International Committee which, however, does not organise them. The organisation is to be done by the national committee of the country where the colloquium is held. Consequently, the invitations are to be sent out by the organisers. All the International Committee can do is to announce the colloquium in its *Bulletin*. 
4) The Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale

The President refers to another possibility to make the activities of the International Committee better known: through the Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. Now in its thirtieth year, the Revue has, in 119 issues, published 450 articles, 1,200 reviews, and 50,000 book titles (in its three-monthly bibliography). It has now changed its course. The French Committee, which by nature is interdepartmental, having no administrative successor, the "Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent" may be a suitable one. This Institute pursues its own activities, amongst which a place may be found for research on the Second World War. However, the Revue follows an independent course, and will be directed by its founder, Henri Michel, also in the future. Its editorial board is headed by Professor Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, member of the Institute; Georges Pedroncini, professor at the Sorbonne, is chief editor, Annie Dechaux and Jean-Marie d'Hoop are editorial secretaries. The Revue will appear under the aegis of the "Institut des Relations Internationales" (Duroselle), the "Institut d'Histoire Militaire" (Pedroncini), the three historical services of the French Army, Navy and Air Force and the "Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine" at Nanterre. As a result, the scope of the Revue will be extended to include Worl War I (Pedroncini), the years between the Wars (Duroselle), and Worl War II (Michel). The Revue will continue to be a French publication, of course. However, it will be wide open to the International Committee. In fact, the President intends to publish news of the International Committee in it, for which he relies on the Secretary General. Another plan concerns the publication of critical reviews of the colloquia, announcements of coming colloquia and reports on the activities of research units.

5) Composition of the Bureau during the next five years

The President points out that, as directed by the Articles of Association, the Bureau members are elected for five years. But their mandate may be extended by the Assembly General. On the other hand, there has been established a tradition based on two considerations: one is the urge to preserve continuity to assure that the Committee keeps functioning as it should; on the other hand the wish to promote renewal. This problem was discussed by the Bureau on 9th August. The members have considered in what way the various "currents" can be represented. In addition, in their debates they try to arrive at proposals reflecting the consensus of those present. This is an established habit based on unwritten law. The conclusions are those conceived between colleagues, and are adopted unani-
mously. It is important that this practice continues also in the future. Within the Bureau, everyone speaks on a basis of perfect equality. Considering its composition, the Bureau guarantees that harmonious suggestions are made — suggestions likely to facilitate the decision, which is to be taken by the statutory Assembly only.

The President reveals that at a given moment, he considered to withdraw from the coming election by the Assembly. Fortunately, however, his health has been restored. In addition, the French Committee unanimously wish him to continue in office, and a great number of friends have insisted that he pursues his activities for the International Committee also in the future.

In a single sweeping movement, the General Assembly applaud to confirm unanimously that they re-instate Mr. Henri Michel for another five years as President of the International Committee.

The President thanks for the confidence shown in continuing him in office, and resumes his remarks on the balanced formula which the Bureau has elaborated. He proposes to place the whole thing before the Assembly for their approval of its effort-saving aspects. The Bureau considers that it will be good to continue Vice Presidents General Jiline and Professor Funk in office. This settles the matter of the International Committee. The following subject concerns the vacancy left by the regretted Mr. Marjanović. The Bureau would have been happy to welcome his successor taking his place, but following one's own inclination has proved difficult. The position requires past experience in the work of the International Committee. Therefore the Bureau has thought of approaching a representative of the Polish historians and a representative of the British historians. These two groups have shown remarkable activity for a long time. At the British end, the name of Sir William Deakin has come up. The Polish historians still have to agree on a one-person candidacy.

Thereupon Mr. Jedruszczak immediately proposes Professor Dr. Czeslaw Madajczyk, President of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Having thanked Mr. Jedruszczak, the President continues to explain the proposed structure of the Bureau. From now on there will be four Vice presidents, plus two members having equal rights. Due to the success of the organisation of the 15th ICHS, the Rumanian historians have won a new claim to the International Committee's recognition. Therefore the Bureau thinks of General Zaharia. Also,
they still have the idea of welcoming Mr. Marjanović's successor. In this way, the Yugoslav historians continue to be represented, i.e. by Mr. Tone Ferenc. In short, it is a carefully elaborated formula on which the Bureau requests the Assembly to pronounce themselves.

The Assembly unanimously adopts the proposal introduced by the Bureau.

Finally, the President proposes to renew the mandates of the Treasurer and the Secretary General. The Assembly unanimously adopts the proposal.

The Bureau will henceforth consist of: President: Henri Michel (France); Vice presidents: Sir William Deakin (Great Britain), Arthur L. Funk (United States), Pavel Andreevitch Jiline (USSR), Czeslaw Madajczyk (Poland); Members: Tone Ferenc (Yugoslavia), Gheorghe Zaharia (Rumania); Treasurer: Harry Paape (Netherlands); Secretary General: Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen (Belgium).

6) Future colloquia

The President reports that he has been notified by Professor Enver Ziya Karal that the colloquium *The Middle East during World War II*, scheduled to be held in Turkey in 1982, cannot take place due to currency problems. This is regretted by the President, who says that Turkey seemed particularly suitable to organise such a colloquium. He fails to see any country that could take over here.

To make up for this, Professor Roulet confirms that the colloquium *The Neutral Countries during the Second World War* will be held in Switzerland in the autumn of 1982, during four to six days. The venue is a dual one: Neuchâtel and Lausanne.

Mr. Ferenc assures those present that the Yugoslav Committee abides by its plan to organise a colloquium on *German Minorities in the Countries of Central Europe during World War II*. Yet, a discussion reveals that it would be interesting to extend the scope of the subject by including all minorities. However that may be, the theme and the dates of the colloquium are still to be laid down.

Dr. Schumann announces that in 1984, in the German Democratic Republic, there will be held a colloquium on *The Post-War Plans of the Nations Involved in the War in Europe*. This subject includes the United States, since it intervened in Europe.

Professor Rochat reports that the Italian Committee plans a colloquium on *The European Rural Societies during the Years between the Wars*, to be held in Florence in 1983.

The President expresses his pleasure at these projects, and expects others
to materialize by 1985, which will then complete the programme of the International Committee for that year. He especially hopes that a colloquium will take place in the Far East. Mr. Saito suggests the possibility of a cooperation between Japan, South Korea and India.

7) Sixteenth ICHS in 1985

The meeting-place for the Sixteenth ICHS has not been fixed yet. A choice must be made between the German Federal Republic and Venezuela. The decision rests with the General Assembly meeting to be held during the ICHS in the afternoon of 17th August, 1980. The President approaches General Jiline and the Secretary General to attend this meeting as representatives of the International Committee. The statutory Assembly of this Committee authorize them to vote for the Federal Republic of Germany as the venue for the next five-yearly conference.

For this Sixteenth ICHS, the President suggests that the International Committee adopt The War Economy for its working theme. This proposal is unanimously adopted by the Assembly. However, the ensuing discussion stresses the need to specify the subject. At any rate, logistics (belongs to Military history), financing (too technical) and work (dealt with in 1970 at Moscow) are to be excluded. Mr. Roulet insists that the points to be highlighted are to be described clearly. Mr. Rochat suggests that two or three specialists be nominated to present reports having an international outlook. These suggestions are approved by the Assembly, which entrusts the Bureau with the task of laying down these ideas.

The meeting ends at 19.45.

Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HISTORICAL SCIENCE (ICHS)

General Assembly of Sunday, 17th August 1980

The ICHS convenes, for its second General Assembly, during the Fifteenth International Conference on Historical Science. It takes place on Sunday, 17th August 1980, in the Nicolae Iorga amphitheatre of University I in Bucarest. The Assembly will meet under the direction of the new Bureau elected on 9th August, this being its first function.

The meeting is opened at 16.00 hrs by the Chairman, Mr. Aleksander Gieysztor. Among the various announcements made by him is the information that China has presented its application for entry. This will be examined by the Bureau, to be submitted to the next Assembly General that will convene in 1982. The same applies to the candidacies of Algeria and Vietnam. On that occasion the Assembly will also deal with the application for membership presented by Nigeria which country could not be welcomed on 9th August because the documents had not been submitted in good time.

The main point on the Agenda is the venue of the Sixteenth Conference on Historical Science scheduled for 1985. The Assembly has to decide between the Federal Republic of Germany, in either of the cities of Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart or Munich, and Caracas, Venezuela. The Bureau has studied this problem, and submits to the Assembly an option for a city in Germany. What tipped the scale in this choice was the distance and the cost, which were as many points against Venezuela.

Put to the vote, the option of the Bureau is seconded by the General Assembly by 38 votes in favour of Federal Germany (27 national committees and 11 affiliated international bodies, including the International Committee for the History of the Second World War) against 11 for Caracas (8 national committees and 3 affiliated international bodies).

Therefore, the Sixteenth ICHS will take place in the German Federal Republic.

Professor Guillermo Morón, President of the National Committee of Historians of Venezuela, very elegantly announces that he intends to take part in the Sixteenth ICHS in Federal Germany, adding that without further delay he proposes Caracas as the venue for the Seventeenth ICHS in 1990. This announcement is acclaimed by those present.
The meeting-place for the General Assembly of 1982 has not been decided upon yet.
The meeting ends at 17.37 hrs.

Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN

MEETING OF THE BUREAU AT BRUSSELS ON TUESDAY 27TH OCTOBER, 1981

The President, Mr Henri Michel, opens a preliminary session at 9.30 hrs.

Present: a) The following Bureau members:
  Mr Henri Michel, President,
  Messrs William Deakin, Arthur Funk, Czeslaw Madajczyk, Vice-Presidents,
  Messrs Tone Ferenc, Gheorghe Zaharia, Councillors,
  Mr Groeneveld, replacing the Treasurer, Mr Harry Paape,
  Mr Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen, Secretary-General.

b) Guests:
  Mrs Tosi, Messrs Deist, Pedroncini, Rochat

Excused: General P. Jiline, Vice-President.

1) Historical Review of the Second World War

The President explains that Mr Pedroncini has been invited to provide information on the Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale of which he is Editor in Chief. The Review has in fact made a new start. Yet, it will continue to appear under the aegis of the International Committee of which - together with the colloquia - the Review can be regarded as the main joint effort.

Mr Pedroncini explains that the Review has gone through a difficult period. In fact, it has been excluded from the activities of the Institute for Contemporary History. Nor are the historical services of the three branches of the armed forces represented at this Institute any longer. Therefore, the "Fondation des Études de Défense Nationale" had to be approached. In addition, an "Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts" is being created there. It is intended to extend the scope of the Review, which means that it is to cover the years between 1914 and
1962. At present there are no more problems. The editorial board has a two years' supply of articles and reports. Of course, they want everybody to cooperate, and they benefit from the help given by all the former editors and by the correspondents of the Committee. They already have a representative in each university, and rely on the International Committee for developing their international relations further. Mr Pedroncini will distribute the Review programme for the years to come.

The President recalls that the Review issues appear in various forms. There are composite numbers that are mainly international. There are also special issues. The national committees are preparing several issues, of which we mention the one on Greece. This number will fill a gap because, so far, nothing has been published on Greece at war. Another issue will have as its subject "The American Chiefs of War". The editors are planning an issue on the Italian problems. French regional history issues are made with the aid of the Committee's correspondents. The Review should increasingly become the source of information on World War II, reporting on the activities of bodies throughout the world studying the Second World War. It should give an account of the work now being done. However, this can be accomplished only with the help of many.

2) Colloquia

The President points out that a number of colloquia are planned. Several new projects are being added to the list.

a) Plans exist for the following colloquia:

- Switzerland, Neutrality during the War (organized by Mr Roulet). The geographical area is limited to Europe. Venues for the colloquium will, in succession, be Neuchâtel (2 days) and Berne (2 days), with one excursion day in between. This colloquium will be held either in the autumn of 1982 or in the spring of 1983 (1). There will be four commissions: 1) The Neutral and Non-belligerent States throughout the War (Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland); 2) The Neutral Countries before the German Attack (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands); 3) The Baltic Countries (Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania); 4) The States of Central and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Greece, Greece). (1) The colloquium will be held from 4th to 9th September 1983.
Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia). Historians from the Great Powers can take part in all the commissions. Official languages are German, English and French. The Swiss historians will take care of the introduction and conclusions. The members of the International Bureau will be invited. The organizers would like to receive about twenty papers which will be published beforehand. They will be presented during the sessions as a résumé only, and will not be read in toto. The debates will be held in round table form.

Mr Rochat raises the problem presented by Italy. This country has known a period of non-belligerence. Should it not appear on the programme?

The President points out that this matter should be decided upon by the organizing parties; at any rate, Italy will be regarded as one of the Great Powers.

Mr Vanwelkenhuyzen asks whether the subjects have already been selected. Neutrality can be looked upon from more than one angle. There are diplomatic, economic, military and cultural aspects, and one should also consider the work of the intelligence services. The President replies that this certainly is what Mr Roulet intends to do.

Yugoslavia, *The German Minorities in Europe during World War II*. Mr Ferenc explains that the organizers approached UNESCO. Their efforts remained fruitless, however. Since that time, the Yugoslav institutions have been faced with financial problems. In addition, the idea was proposed last year to extend the subject to all the minorities existing in Europe. It seems difficult to adopt this course. The main problem is the cost of simultaneous interpretation. The basic decision now rests with the top level Yugoslav authorities. If they are in favour of this project, the colloquium can be held in Belgrade during the second half of 1983 or the first half of 1984. If the economic situation does not improve we shall have to reduce our ambitions, and be satisfied with a single report for each country. However that may be, help from UNESCO would be most welcome, and the organizers count upon the International Committee to back them up.

The President confirms that the International Committee itself has only small financial resources. However, it might exempt the Yugoslav Committee from paying membership fees for two years. As regards the steps to be taken with UNESCO, these must come from the Yugoslav Committee. In addition, the President might make a personal move. It is also necessary that the National Committee of Yugoslav Historians approach the International Committee for Historical Sciences. As to the subject of the colloquium, it is up to the Yugoslavs to name it definitely.
- The German Democratic Republic, *The War Aims of the Great Powers as Regards Europe*. The President says that he is awaiting more detailed information from Mr Schumann. Mr Schumann has good reasons to believe that in the autumn of 1984, the colloquium will be held according to the rules of the International Committee as was the case in Weimar in 1976.

- Italy, *The Rural Societies in Europe between World War I and World War II*. Mr Rochat explains that the financing is still being negotiated. Once this problem has been solved we can proceed with the plans.

b) The President then presents a number of new, firm proposals:

- Tunisia, *The Tunisian Campaign*, scheduled for April 1982. This colloquium includes such papers as a) the Military Problems, and b) the Evolution of Tunisia. Invitations will be issued on a limited scale. The French will be given priority. The Great Powers will send two delegates each. Those interested should write to Mr Ben Aissa (representing Tunisian interests at the Embassy of Senegal, Ghazira Street, Cairo), giving the names of rapporteurs and specifying the subjects of their papers. The colloquium will certainly be held; the required funds have been approved. The President requests to be given the names of participants and the subjects to be dealt with.

- The Netherlands, *The Forms of Resistance in Europe*. The President announces that Professor Van Roon, of Amsterdam, is the initiator of this colloquium which will not take place under the aegis of the International Committee. However, it promises to be an interesting event, although full details are still awaited. It is recommended to approach Professor Van Roon direct.

The President mentions the decisions made by the International Historical Sciences Committee that recently convened at Andorra. The major themes chosen for the Five-yearly Congress of 1985 are: 1) *The Indian Ocean*; 2) *The Liberation Movements*; 3) *The Image of 'The Other': Foreigners, Minorities, Marginal Groups*; 4) *The Resistance Movement against Fascism*; 5) *The Small Nations Faced with Change*. Theme 4 is likely to be of interest to us, of course. Among the methodology problems we encounter another interesting subject: *Film and History*.

Mr Madajczyk announces a Polish project further details of which are still to be furnished: *The Two World Wars: Their Origin, Evolution and Consequences*. 
The theme was prompted by the question whether the two conflicts are isolated or linked to one another. It is planned to hold this colloquium in interdisciplinary form in Warsaw, probably in September 1983. There are four commissions: a) War Aims; b) Military Operations; c) Economic and Financial Problems; d) Social Questions. It is intended to send out copies of the report in advance. This is a big problem; however, advance distribution of papers will facilitate the introductory work, and help to get the discussions under way.

The President remarks that he has always harboured thoughts of a colloquium on the Spanish Civil War. But the Association for the History of Europe has taken the wind out of our sails. Basically there is no objection to this, since the Committee does not have the benefit of a monopoly. Anyhow, a colloquium on this important subject will be held in Barcelona in September 1982.

The President recalls that a colloquium had been proposed about The Middle East During World War II. The Turkish Committee had planned to organize it. Unfortunately, the Turks had to abandon this project due to the rampant inflation in their country. But could this plan not be taken up, perhaps in a different form, by the Greek Committee? The President has in the meantime written to the Greeks about this.

3) The Congress of 1985: The War Economy

The President points out that three types of colloquia can be backed by the Committee: bi-national colloquia, colloquia on a limited subject, and colloquia having a theme that offers enough scope for everyone to have his say. The theme chosen for 1985 belongs to the last mentioned category: The War Economy.

The President says that it is absolutely necessary to avoid monologues. We must plan for a sort of general introduction. This calls for an organization leader. The President is thinking of Mr Ranki, and will ask him to give thought to a project to be elaborated at the next Bureau meeting. The financing problem had better be set apart. The work involved was already discussed in Moscow in 1970. The papers should deal with the mobilization of industry, manufacture of arms, scientific research, and adapting the nation to the war effort. The President intends to suggest to Mr Ranki that a project be put on paper by 1983. After that, everyone will be able to submit his proposals. The introductory papers should be diffused on a wide scale in good time before the Congress takes place.

This exposé is followed by a discussion from which it appears that it will be best to give Mr Ranki a free hand. It is up to him to propose what he considers
to be the preferable formula. On the other hand, several voices have been raised asking the organizers to avoid whenever possible that the meetings of the International Committee and those of the Congress coincide, which would make it difficult for the participants to choose where to go. Mr Rochat specifically recalls that during the previous Congress, the sessions on the Second World War and those dealing with military history were held on the same day.

Mr Deist states that for the time being, he can not be more precise. The German Committee will meet in February or March 1982 to discuss organization problems. Only then will the venue of the Congress be decided upon: Stuttgart or Hamburg (1).

The President asks whether the German Committee is able to organize in the autumn of 1982 a Bureau meeting in the city where the Congress of 1985 will be held. Mr Deist promises to lay this question before the German Committee.

Finally, Mr Madajczyk recommends that information be published also on those colloquia on World War II that do not take place under the aegis of the International Committee.

Now, the purely administrative meeting of the Bureau commences, Mrs Tosi, Mr Pedroncini and Mr Rochat leave the room.

1) Treasurer’s report

Replacing the Treasurer, Mr Groeneveld reports on the financial position as per 30th September 1981, showing a credit balance of hfl 67,100.94 (equalling approx. US $ 26,800 at the exchange rate of early November 1981). This sound financial position is partly due to a reduction of costs. The Newsbulletin has not been published since March 1979.

It is noted that twenty-two member countries have paid up their subscription, and the other nine countries will follow sooner or later. There is an administrative delay, and the Treasurer will send out the appropriate reminders.

The President reports on Australia. Mr Turner has not been replaced. From the nature of things the Committee is too centred on Europe. America and Asia are well represented but the African representation is insufficient. The nations

(1) Since the Bureau convened, it has been decided to organize the Congress in Stuttgart in 1985.
of that continent should participate if only on an individual basis. They should
not be required to pay membership subscriptions, and basically they are to be
consultative members, such as is the case with Cameroon. In Denmark, the in­
vestigation as to who should have the benefit of credits has been completed.
However, Mr Hastrup should be regarded as individual member, unless he pro­
poses a correspondent to us. In Norway, the Review correspondent has esta­
blished contact with an individual researcher, Mr Valsberg: he has agreed to
act as our correspondent. This should be put on record. The Bureau members
express their agreement. The President also asks the Secretary-General to write
to Mr Ekman, asking him to continue as our Swedish correspondent. As regards
Spain, Mr Funk reports on the contacts that he has established. The Secretary-
General is invited to renew the contact with Mr Espadas Burgos whom he also
knows. As concerns Tunisia which country will organize a colloquium in 1982, it
is felt that exempting her from paying subscription for 1981 and 1982 would be
justified. As for China, the outlook promises to be favourable, and it is hoped
that eventually, she will join the International Committee. This would be an im­
portant development. The Committee must affirm its all-world image. In this vein,
the President puts a proposal before the Bureau to accept Mr Bakajika as Zairean
correspondent. The Bureau express their agreement to this unanimously.

2) Future activities

The President refers to the colloquium recently organized at Reims by Mr
Ménager on the subject of French Literature during the Occupation. This event
has been a complete success, and may open up highly interesting perspectives.
In plain words: could the International Committee not consider the establish­
ment of a thematic committee on "War and Literature", and promote its development?
Such a plan, however, raises a legal problem. The Committee's statutory regu­
lations provide only for horizontal structures (national committees) and not for
vertical structuring (thematic committees). However that may be, would it not
be a good idea for the International Committee to assist Mr Ménager? The Secre­
tary-General seconds this idea, but it is up to the General Assembly to arrive
at a decision. They and nobody else are authorized to alter the statutory rules.
But, awaiting such change, would it not be possible to support this initiative
which has interesting and promising potentialities? The Bureau unanimously
voice the opinion that Mr Ménager should be backed. The President will write
to inform him of this.
The session is adjourned at 12.15 hrs, to be continued at 14.30 hrs.

3) Promotional activities for the International Committee

The President reverts to the idea of preparing a brochure on the International Committee, its activities and history. This plan is endorsed by the Secretary-General who proposes to the President to bring the matter up again during one of his next visits to Paris.

The President also refers to another old project: a museum dedicated to the European Resistance and Deportations. It is possible that now, this plan will have a more favourable reception with high French quarters than before.

4) The Secretariat-General

The President announces that, to his regret, Mr Vanwelkenhuyzen has tendered his resignation: he wishes to be relieved of his post as Secretary-General. Mr Vanwelkenhuyzen explains that due to the restrictions imposed by the Belgian crisis, he lacks the necessary assistance. It is impossible for him to do everything single-handed. The problem is purely Belgian and of a technical nature. The President stresses the importance of the post of Secretary-General. Therefore he wants someone who can be expected to give satisfaction to succeed Mr Vanwelkenhuyzen. The ensuing discussion reveals a consensus of opinion among the Bureau members: they prevail upon Mr Vanwelkenhuyzen to continue as Secretary-General until 1985. Speaking on behalf of Mr Paape Mr Groeneveld offers the full support of the "Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie" in trying to overcome the existing difficulties.

5) Seat of the International Committee

The President suggests to revert to the rule of the International Historical Science Committee which says that the International Committee should have its seat at the Secretariat-General which at present is Brussels. Having been consulted by letter, all Committee members have approved this return to the rule, and the Bureau confirm this decision unanimously.

The meeting closes at 15.30 hrs.

Henri MICHEL    Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN
President       Secretary-General


THE SYMPOSIUM AT NEUCHATEL AND BERNE

An international symposium will be held in Neuchâtel and Berne in Switzerland from 4-9 September 1983 on the subject *The neutral European States and the Second World War*.

The working languages will be French, German and English. All communications will have to be presented in one of these three languages. For financial reasons, it is not possible to provide a simultaneous translation.

You are requested to contact Mr. Roland Blättler, Institut d'Histoire de l'Université, 41, Flog. de l'Hôpital, for necessary information.
THE CONGRESS IN STUTTGART

During a reunion in Paris where I represented our Committee, the Plenary Assembly of the "International Committee for Historical Science" has accepted the theme we proposed for the quinquennial congress in Stuttgart: *The War Economy*. The symposium will last two days and a half.

During their reunion in Brussels in October 1981, the Bureau decided to ask our colleague G. Ranki a general introductory report; this was accepted by G. Ranki and he proposed to cooperate with Mr Milward, well known by everybody for his work on this subject.

These are Mr Ranki's proposals. The Bureau will discuss them during the reunion in Vienna in June in order to draft the final programme.

Henri MICHEL


According to the decision taken by the Bureau of the "Comité International des Sciences Historiques", organizations affiliated with the Committee may have the right to hold their meeting for two and a half days during the Congress at Stuttgart. It means that we may have to organize an extended session in a form almost as an independent large-scale conference on a topic which came to the focus of our interest and which until now was deplorably neglected by conferences sponsored by the Committee.

Taking into consideration this wonderful opportunity, and trying to draw the necessary evidences from the success and failures of our previous performances, I tried to elaborate a program (with using the advice of Prof. A. Milward, whom I would like to include in the preparatory work) by trying to avoid too many monologues, too much national bias, and by trying to get complex, comprehensive papers on issues which were not yet surely discussed on such an extended basis. The primary idea of the proposal is that we have to get as much time for discus-
sion as possible. The discussion is supposed to be well prepared by experts who will open up the discussion and from the five sessions at our disposal, the last one to be reserved entirely for discussion. I am aware of the fact that since the proposal demands papers from the speakers (particularly the main speakers), not on a national, but on an international level, it will lay a heavy burden on the speakers and a very complex problem for the whole preparation of the conference since they have to be very well selected, and our expectations from the authors concerning the division of the conference has to be made absolutely clear. It is my suggestion that after a general introductory paper, four sessions are supposed to be devoted to special topics, and the fifth session should be reserved for general debate.

The proceeding of the sessions will be the following. We may start with a general survey and problems on all of the topics treated by our conference (in 50 minutes length papers given by myself and Prof. Milward).

Then the session of the first topic will be started with the presentation of two papers (each of them not longer than 30-35 minutes), followed by three short papers (each no more than 19-20 minutes). We may still have one hour on the first, two hours on the other sessions for discussion which may be introduced with comments from experts (three) not exceeding more than 10 minutes in length. The proceedings of the other three sessions will be the same, but they will have more time because there won't be any general paper.

As to the proceeding of the fifth session, I would recommend the following: we will start the discussion with my comments on the problems raised during the four sessions (about 30-35 minutes). We may ask three other experts to comment as well (each of them 15 minutes), and then we will have still around two and a half hours for general discussion.

The authors of the main papers, short papers, commentators should be selected so that all national committees may have a sufficient representation but, on the other hand, we have to get challenging, new papers and discussions not confined to national borders.

Of course it would be even better if we were able to produce the papers long before, so no time would be given to the authors to present them, not even in a short way, but the leader of each session will start with summarizing the papers presented in an introductory form to the discussion.
The Economy during the Second World War

**Session 1: Economic Strategy during the War**
- **9.00 AM** Opening
- **9.15 AM** General introduction (G. Ranki) (A. Milward?)
  - Main papers:
    - USSR
    - Great Britain
    - Sweden
    - Rumania
    - U.S.A.
- **11.00 AM** Short papers
- **12.00 AM** Debate: Experts
  - Germany (DDR)
  - Yugoslavia
  - Italy

**Session 2: Technology during the War**
- **3.00 PM** Main papers
  - U.S.A.
  - Japan
- **4.00 PM** Short papers
  - Germany (FDR)
  - Austria
  - Belgium
- **5.00 PM** Debate: Experts
  - Norway
  - Canada

**Session 3: Labour and Manpower**
- **9.00 AM** Main papers
  - Germany (FDR)
  - Italy
  - USSR
  - Poland
  - Netherlands
- **10.00 AM** Short papers
- **11.00 AM** Debate: Experts
  - France
  - Denmark
  - Chechoslovakia

**Session 4: Finance during the War**
- **3.00 PM** Main papers
  - France
  - Germany (DDR)
  - Greece
  - Great Britain
  - Finland
- **4.00 PM** Short papers
- **5.00 PM** Debate: Experts
  - Hungary
  - Bulgaria

**Session 5: General Debate**
- **9.00 AM** Comments by G. Ranki and A. Milward
- **9.30 AM** Comments by three experts: Poland
  - U.S.A.
  - X
- **10.45 AM** Discussion

György RANKI
VARIATIONS IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Ferruccio Parri
Senator Ferruccio Parri, Honorary President of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, died 8 December 1981 in Rome.

Born in Pineral in 1890, having come out of the first world war with three promotions in the field and three decorations, he struggled against coming fascism and continued to take an active part in opposition against the dictatorship, suffering prison and deportation. In 1943, he was one of the promoters of the armed struggle against nazifascism; with the communist Longo and afterwards with general Cardona he ensured/secured the high command of the Resistance in occupied Italy. As leader of the Italian government from June till December 1945 he presented the country and the allied forces with a democratic Italy having come out from antifascist resistance. An independent spirit, never belonging to a mass party, he took an active part in Italian political life during 30 years, a representative for the continuity of the struggle against fascism and dictatorship of any kind as well as for democracy and social justice.

Founder in 1949 and President of the Italian Institute for the History of the National Liberation Movement, he fought with H. Michel, E. Boltine, F. Deakin, L. de Jong, I. Marjanovic, S. Okecki, A. Puttemans for the international development of the study of the history of the struggle against nazifascism, beyond any national and ideological barrier. So, in 1961, he became President of the Liaison Committee and from 1967 till 1970 President of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, with Henri Michel as Secretary-General and later his successor.

In 1976 a compendium of his written work was published by the Italian Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement.

In memoriam

Ferruccio Parri died in Rome after a long illness on the 8th of December 1981.

He was the first President of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War and it was on his proposal that I succeeded him in Moscow in 1976. As an alltime antifascist and great Italian resistant, Ferruccio Parri was the first and only President of the Council of Ministers representing the whole
of the Italian underground forces.

A man of vast culture, a humanist in the tradition of Mazinni, Ferruccio, in his relations to others, constantly proved his great openmindedness and his intense willingness to reach mutual understanding. All of us have to agree that we are greatly indebted to him for the working climate of the International Committee, the sympathy between the members and the search, without compromise, for an understanding and agreement between all members.

Henri MICHEL
Dr. Jovan Marjanović was born in Belgrade on April 10, 1922. There he went to primary school and grammar school. From 1940 till 1941 he studies engineering at the university of Belgrade. As a student he became a member of the organisation of young communists in 1938 and in 1941 he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Though, being an invalid (in his youth he suffered from bone-tuberculosis), he joined, from 1941 onwards, Tito's liberation army. There, he was active in the propaganda section of the high command. He distinguished himself more than once.

After the war Marjanović first became chief editor of the youth journal *Mladi bora* (The Young Fighter) in Belgrade. Then he studied in the party-school in Moscow (from 1946 till 1948), but he returned to Yugoslavia after the resolution by the inquiry-committee of the communist parties. From 1948 till 1950 he was both head of the Department of History of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and professor of the History of the Party at the Academy of the Party in Belgrade. In 1951 Marjanović worked as head of the section of agitation and propaganda of the Commission of the Popular Front of Yugoslavia, as well as being editor of the journal *Narodni Front* (Popular Front). From 1951 onwards he taught at the Academy of the Party only until 1957 when he was appointed director of the State Archives. Then, during the same year, he was appointed as Secretary of the Committee for the History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and next as head of the historical archives of the Communist Party. In July 1957 Marjanović finished his studies at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Belgrade.

During this period Marjanović wrote some books and booklets, as for example in 1957 *Narodnooslobodilački rat - Narodna revolucija u Jugoslaviji* (The National Liberation War - National Revolution in Yugoslavia). Marjanović also wrote in collaboration, as for example with Pero Morača: *Naš Oslobodilački rat i Narodna revolucija* (Our Liberation War and the National Revolution, 1957).

In 1962 Marjanović received a doctorate from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade with the thesis *Ustanak i Narodnooslobodilački rat u Srbiji 1941 godine* (The Insurrection and the Liberation Movement in Serbia in 1941), published in 1963. In 1962 he was appointed extraordinary professor at the University of Belgrade. He also headed the History Department there. As the beloved teacher
During this period Dr. Marjanović published several monographs and articles on contemporary history, particularly the history of the workers movement and the national liberation war. In 1979, the first book of his last work was published: *Draža Mihailović izmedju Britanaca i Nemaca* (Draža Mihailović between the British and the Germans). Because of his illness he could not finish the second volume.

Dr. Marjanović was chief-editor of several scientific journals, as for example the journal *Arhivist* and later of the Yugoslav Historical Journal (*Jugoslavenski istoriski časopis*) of which he was the founder as well. He was also a member of the editorial staff of several journals.

As professor at the university of Belgrade Dr. Marjanović presided the Yugoslav Committee for the History of the Second World War from 1968 till 1979, thereafter he was Vice-President until his death. From October 1979 until August 1980 he was Vice-President of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. He took charge of several international symposia, where he was an active participator, giving explanations and taking part in the debates. He was a distinguished conversationalist.

Dr. Jovan Marjanović died on May 12, 1981 in Belgrade where he was buried. His memory will be held in honour by many historians of the second world war.

Tone FERENC
CANADA

During the General Assembly at the Dalhousie University in Halifax, New Scotland on June 4, 1981, the Professors Aloysius Balawyder (St. Francis Xavier), John Hilliker (Foreign Affairs Department), Gerry Jordan (University of York) and David Stafford (Victoria University) have been elected Directors for a term of three years.

Brereton GREENHOUS

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

A new Committee was elected in the meetings of the members of the German Committee of the Second World War in Münster on October 8, 1982. Professor Dr. Klaus Jürgen Müller, University of the German Armed Forces in Hamburg was elected President; Vice-President became Professor Dr. Jürgen Rohwehr, Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, Konrad Adenauerstrasse 8, 7000 Stuttgart 1. Dr. Wilhelm Deist, researcher on Military History stayed on as Treasurer; Professor Dr. Manfred Messerschmidt, researcher on Military History as well, stayed on as Secretary General.

A. HILGCRUBER

GREAT BRITAIN

Miss A. Ward succeeded colonel W.B.R. Neave-Hill as Head of the Historical Office of the Army at the Ministry of Defence and took his place in the British Committee for the History of the Second World War. Likewise, Air Commodore H.A. Probert succeeded Group Captain E.B. Haslam as chief of the Historical Office of the Royal Air Force (R.A.F.) and replaced the latter in the Committee. Mr J.P. Carswall, Secretary of the British Academy succeeded Professor A.G. Dickens in the Committee. As new members of the Committee were appointed: Professor I.H. Nish, Miss Elisabeth Barker and Dr. Alan Borg.

As from now the British Committee for the History of the Second World War is composed as follows: President: Sir William Deakin, Members: J.D. Brown (Naval Historical Branch), Air-Commodore H.A. Probert (Air Historical Branch), Miss A. Ward (Army Historical Branch), H.L. Deobald (Cabinet Office Historical Section), R.R.A. Wheathley (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Professor Margaret Bowing, Professor Michael Howard, Professor Hugh Seton-Watson, Dr. Ian Nish, Dr. Alan Borg, Lord Bullock, Miss Elizabeth Barker, Professor G.H.
GREECE

The Greek Committee for the History of the Second World War is composed as follows:

President : Professor Konstantinos Tsatsos,
Vice-President : Professor Dionysios Zakythinos,
Secretary General : Dr. Eleutherios Prevelakis
Members : Prof. Angelos Angelopoulos, Prof. Gregorios Kassimatis, Prof. Menelaos Pallantios, Prof. Ioannis Pappas, Amiral Ioannis Toumbas, Prof. Panagiotis Zepos.

ITALY

The National Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement in Italy (l'Istituto nazionale per la storia del movimento di liberazione in Italia) consists of: Honorary President: senator Ferruccio Parri; President: G. Quazza; Vice-Presidents: C. Francovich and G. Manacorda; Secretary General: S. Passera; Management Committee: B. Ceva, L.M. De Bernardis, C. Francovich, N. Gallarano, V. Lombardi, G. Manacorda, G. Mori, S. Passera, C. Pavone, G. Quazza, G. Rochat, M. Rossi, T. Sala, F. Traniello, G. Vaccarino, A. Ventura; Director: M. Legnani. The founder and Honorary President of the Institute, Ferruccio Parri, died in Rome on December 8th, 1981 (see page 28).

Today 33 institutes are associated in the federation of the Institute.

JAPAN

The office of the Japan Committee for the History of the Second World War has moved to the following address as from April 1983: c/o Kibata, Department of English, College of General Education, Tokyo University, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan.

Yoichi KIBATA
SPAIN

In a meeting on the 9th of December 1981 Mr Javier Tussel, Mrs Maria Dolores Gomes Molleda, Messrs Manuel Medina, Roberto Mesa, José Maria Moro, Angel Viñas, José Manuel Mata, Víctor Morales, Manuel Espadas, José Manuel Cuenca, Ramon Bela and Antonio Marquina have agreed to create the Comité Español para el Estudios de la Segunda Guerra Mundial under the protection of the Royal Academy of History.

Professor Javier Tussel has been entrusted with the presidency. The two Vice-Presidents are the Professors Angel Viñas and Manuel Espadas. The Secretary is Professor Antonio Marquina. The committee is patronized by the General Management of the Archives of the Ministry of Culture, the School for Diplomats and the Institute for Iberian-American Cooperation, which are dependent on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Principal Council of Scientific Research and the Menendez Pelayo University.

The seat of the committee is established in Madrid, Instituto Jerónimo Zurita, calle Medinaceli, no. 4 (E - Madrid 11).

Antonio MARQUINA

TURKEY

The Board of Directors of the Turkish Committee for the History of the Second World War is since 15 April 1981 composed as follows:

President: Amiral Fahri Öker,
Vice-Presidents: Professors Bekir Sitki Baykal and Adnan Erzi,
Secretary General: Professor Sedat Alp,
Treasurer: Professor Tahsin Özgüç,
Members: Professors Ekrem Akurgal and Semavi Eyice.

VATICAN

Father Angelo Martini S.J. who represented the Pontifical Committee of Historical Sciences attached to the International Committee for the History of the Second World War died on September 8th, 1981. In May 1977 he was appointed by Pope Paul VI as a representative for the Holy Seat in the International Committee.

His name, as well as the names of three other Jesuits - the fathers P. Blet, B. Schneider and R. Graham - will remain attached to the edition of Actes et Documents du Saint Siège relatifs à la Seconde Guerre Mondiale (Acts and Docu-
ments from the Holy Seat Relating to the Second World War).

Raffaele FARINA

YUGOSLAVIA

In October 1979, changes took place in the Yugoslav Committee in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. The Institutions concerned adopted a formula of independent administration in joining the Committee which consists of their delegates (about 35 of them). Between reunions of the General Assembly, the Committee is directed by its board which is elected for a two-year term for which the mandate can only be renewed once. The Committee elected Professor Dr. Tone Ferenc from Ljubljana as President, Professor Dr. Jovan Marjanović († 1981), Colonel Vojmir Kljakovic from Belgrade as Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Nikola Zivkovic from Belgrade as Secretary.
ALBANIA

The Socialist Popular Republic Albania is every year engaged in intensive historical activities concerning the antifascist liberation struggle. The goal of this operation is to make the popular masses acknowledge its history, especially the younger generations who need to be educated in the patriotic tradition of this struggle. The activities take place in school and work-centers in all districts of the republic and are the work of organs of the Workers' Party of Albania, of the popular authority, of mass organisations from the Democratic Front, of the Union of Young Workers in Albania, of the Professional Unions, school directors, museum directors, associations of historians and organisations of veterans of the Struggle of the Albanian people. Many-sided activities with regard to the antifascist national Liberation Struggle take place in the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, where the Albanian National Committee on the History of the Second World War exercises its functions. All the above-mentioned activities are coordinated between the various institutions.

In the course of 1981, which marked the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Albania, the following activities have taken place:

**Publications**

Among the major publications is the edition of Enver Hoxha's memoirs *When the Party was born* and *The anglo-american machinations in Albania*. The memoirs revolve around the events that led to the foundation of the Communist Party of Albania (November 1941) which, in the rising tide of the struggle against fascist occupier, fitted the imperious necessity to lead the fight. The author explains how this Party succeeded rapidly in directing solely/exclusively the antifascist national Liberation Struggle of the Albanian people. The second work concerns the relations with the British and Americans during the second world war. He explains in minute detail the failure of their machinations and actions trying to control the antifascist national Liberation Struggle of Albania and to submit it to their imperialist strategy with the ultimate goal to prevent the triumph of the popular revolution in Albania.

We will mention some of the most important of the other books that appeared as well: *The defeat of the general offensive of the Germans and the traitors in June 1944* by N. Plasari; *Vasil Shanto* (a Hero of the People fallen in February 1944) by M. Islami; *Kozma Nushi* (Hero of the People, murdered by the nazis in the Mauthausen extermination Camp) by S. Dedej; *The veterans talk* (testimonies by veterans of the antifascist national Liberation Struggle); the first volume has been published and the three following are in preparation.
Symposia

The most important colloquiums are the following:

1. The character and the driving forces of the antifascist national Liberation Struggle: a symposium organised by the Institute of History.

2. The direction from the Party in the antifascist national Liberation Struggle in the district of Korça;

3. Historical problems of the antifascist national Liberation Struggle in the district of Durrës.

4. Historical problems of the antifascist national Liberation Struggle in the district of Lezha.

5. The role and contribution of youth during the antifascist national Liberation Struggle in the district of Elbasan.

6. The women of Korça in the antifascist national Liberation Struggle.

7. The women of Flora in the antifascist national Liberation Struggle.

8. The contribution of pioneers to the antifascist national Liberation Struggle.

Museums

The museums saw the expansion of their collections of documents, photographs and objects concerning the antifascist national Liberation Struggle. The most important realisation was the construction of the National Historical Museum, on the Town Square of Tirana, the capital city. One third of this museum is dedicated to the history of the national Liberation Struggle of the Albanian people.

Miscellaneous

Numerous works (novels, stories, etc.) have been published, music has been composed, paintings and sculptures have been made, inspired by the antifascist national Liberation Struggle. One third of the films produced in 1981 had the history of this struggle as subject.

Hundreds of commemorating steles as well as monuments that remind of outstanding events in the antifascist national Liberation Struggle have been erected. Veterans of this struggle organised thousands of discussions and meetings with schoolchildren, students, soldiers and young workers and members of cooperatives, and told them about the antifascist national Liberation Struggle. In 1982, many activities will be organised on this subject: it marks the 40th anniversary of the First National Liberation Conference held in Peza, where the Antifascist Front for the National Liberation was founded.

Ndërç Plasari
AUSTRIA

The DOW (Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes - the documentation centre of the Austrian resistance) pursues its research in view of the publication of Widerstand und Verfolgung in österreichischen Bundesländern 1934-1945 - Resistance and persecution in the Austrian provinces 1934-1945. Several new sources have been discovered, particularly concerning the period of the German occupation of Austria from 1938 till 1945. In 1982, two volumes of the work will appear concerning "High Austria" and, in 1983, one volume concerning Tirol.

Another project consists of a comprehensive study on Austrian emigration in the period 1934-1945. This study will give information on the resistance of Austrian refugees in the occupied countries (France, Belgium, Yugoslavia etc.).

In 1981, the book Rechtsextremismus in Österreich nach 1945 - Right-wing extremism in Austria after 1945, which treats the surviving nazi-spirit in Austria went through the 5th edition.

On the occasion of the 80th birthday of the Vice-president of the DOW, Rosa Jochmann, who was detained for years at Ravensbrück, an exhibition took place, also in memory of the death in 1942 in Auschwitz of Dr. Heinrich Steinitz, the lawyer and writer. An exhibition on Austrian resistance has been and continues to be presented at different French universities.

In Hochwolkersdorf, in Lower Austria, a memorial has been erected to remind of Austrian resistance fighters meeting with officers of the Red Army in April 1945. In Feliferhof, in Stiermarken, a stone slab was unveiled in memory of the resistance fighters who were executed on this spot.

Two important works about the Slovene and Karinthian partisans during the second world war have been published. One is the autobiography Gamsen auf der Lawine (Chamois on the avalanche) by the recently disappeared chief of the Slovene partisans, Karl Prusnik. The other is a book by Josef Rausch Der Partisanenkampf in Kärnten im Zweiten Weltkrieg (The partisan resistance in Carinthia in the second world war). (Militärwissenschaftliche Schriftenreihe)

H. STEINER
FRANCE

The 'Committee for the History of the Second World War' ceased to exist on 31st December 1980: the government's Secretary-General stated that no one could lay claim to the monopoly of its succession (1).

The assets to the Committee were also divided. The Ministry of Ex-Servicemen inherited the educational work, thereby receiving the photographic library and the collections of posters and clandestine newspapers. In accordance with the agreements made, the National Archives will receive the whole of the collected documents.

The 'Institute for current Historical Events' will have to complete its inquiries as soon as possible; it will continue to handle the administration of the international representation taken upon itself by the Committee.

The Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale, which now is published independently, has taken on the work of the Committee at the international scientific level, by virtue of the traditional and close ties that link it with the international Committee.

It is clear that the situation thus created must lead to a normal evolution along the lines of that pluralism which is customary in France in respect of historical research; other research cells have already been formed and more will take shape.

One thing, however, is certain, and will remain so: until 1985, I will sit on the international Committee as representative of the whole of the scientific community of French historians.

Henri MICHEL

New research bodies have come into effect recently: 'The Academy of Overseas Sciences', under the chairmanship of M. René Pleven, formed a 'Commission for

(1) See the Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale, no. 124, October 1981, for a list of its works.
the History of the French Empire during the Second World War', which will continue the work of a committee with the identical name of '(French) Committee for the History of the Second World War' (responsible official M. Cornevin, 15 rue La Pérouse, 75016 Paris).

The educational work of the Committee will henceforward be undertaken by a 'Committee for Historical Information for Peace', created by the Ministry of Ex-Servicemen (37, rue de Bellechasse, 75007 Paris). This committee organized a conference on Nazism on 30th and 31st January 1983.

Under the chairmanship of Professor Dejonghe of Lille University an association entitled MEMOR was formed with the object of collecting evidence and documents on the re-occupation of the forbidden zone; its work should normally be of interest to Belgian historians (Mr. Michel Rousseau, head of the Collège Victor Hugo, 59490 Somain).

But the most important fact, and the one with the heaviest consequences, is the creation, in 1982, of an 'Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts', which has now become the Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale et des Conflicts contemporains. A multi-disciplinary body, the Institute already numbers over fifty university professors in its ranks, spread over ten working committees. Its field of research covers the years 1914 to 1962. In addition, the Institute brings together military historians, specialists in the study propaganda, historians of literature and the executives of all the major repositories of public archives, as well as those of the great libraries. I wish to state here that all the French universities are represented in it.

The 'Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts' (headquartered at the Hôtel des Invalides, 75007 Paris), which has specialists in all aspects of history and from most the regions and countries of the world, intends working with all similar organizations abroad. It has requested their executives to get in touch by writing to Professor Guy Pedroncini, who holds the chair in military history and international relations at Paris I (address above). (1)

The Institute will publish material and organize conferences. Already an international meeting is planned for 1984 on the subject of 'The French armies

(1) The list of members of the 'Scientific academic Council' of the Institute may be found in no. 128 (October, 1982) of the Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale et des conflits contemporains'.

during the war'.

Henri Michel

INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF CURRENT HISTORICAL EVENTS:
WORK ON THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

Following the merger of the Committee for the History of the Second World War with the Institute for Current Historical Events on 31st December, 1980, the latter has pursued the work on the Second World War period, a research sector statutorily and morally entrusted to it by the Prime Minister and the National Centre for Scientific Research.

One knows that the Institute for Current Historical Events was created as successor to the Committee for the History of the Second World War, and that, under this title, it was designated by the Prime Minister to be the body representing France in the International Committee for the Second World War. Actually, in anticipation of the integration of the Committee for the History of the Second World War within the Institute for Current Historical Events, as from 1st January 1981, and in order to organize French participation in the International Committee from this date, in a letter of 11th December 1981, addressed to the General Manager of the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Prime Minister designated the Institute for Current Historical Events as the French member body of the International Committee, thereby, relying on article 2 of the articles of association of the International Committee (which provide for a single national organization per state). By virtue of this, the Institute for Current Historical Events has succeeded the Committee for the History of the Second World War on the International Committee.

Heading the Institute for Current Historical Events is a Board of Directors, meeting at the laboratories of the National Centre for Scientific Research and chaired by Professor Rene Rémond of the University of Paris X, and president of the national Foundation of Political Sciences. This board includes among its members such personalities as: Henry Michel (in his capacity of president of the International Committee); Professor Jean Bouvier of the University of Paris I (former vice-
president of the Committee for the History of the Second World War); Mons. Simon Nora, Principal of the National School for Administration (representing the Prime Minister); General Henry de Bordas (representing the Minister of Defence), President of the Foundation for the Study of National Defence (who edits the *Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale et des conflits contemporains*); Mr. Martial de la Fournière (representing the Minister for External Affairs), Director of the diplomatic archives; Mr. François Furet, principal of the School for Higher Studies and Social Sciences; Mr. Marcel Roncayolo, Deputy Head of the Teachers' Training College.

A second organization helps to define and guide the scientific aspects of the institute: the Council for Scientific Co-ordination, which has functioned since the spring of 1981. Consisting of some forty members, the Council includes: the three heads of the History Departments of the armed forces (General Fean Delmas for the Army, General Charles Christienne for the Air Force and Rear-admiral Jacques Chatelle for the Navy); representatives from the higher administrative echelons (Ministry of Research and Industry, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Planning and Land Development, Ministry of the Interior and Decentralisation, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Ex-servicemen, etc.); representatives from the great research institutions (Library of International Contemporary Documentation, National Foundation of Political Sciences, School for Higher Studies and Social Sciences) as well as from the universities and executives from French resistance movement associations.

The Institute for Current Historical Events maintains close and continuous relations with the History Departments of the armed forces (which lend their support to several of its activities), as well as with the Committee for Historical Information for Peace, created by the Ministry of Ex-servicemen and headed by Mr. Serge Barcellini, in order to keep the memory of the Second World War alive among the new generations. Several scientific investigations are in hand that invidue liaison between the Institute and the Ministry of Ex-servicemen.

With regard to the investigations, formerly launched by the Committee for the History of the Second World War and which the Institute has the task to complete, these have been actively carried out since 1st January 1981, particularly thanks to the network of departmental correspondents, which the Institute for Current Historical Events has inherited and which works with zeal and energy throughout France either on long running investigations or on new ones.
Since 1st January 1981, nine new departmental card indices of the *Chronology of the Resistance* have been added to the 55 card indices existing at the time. In conjunction with this, five action maps (Atlantic Pyrenees, Saone-et-Loire (two maps), Nièvre, Gers and Puy-de-Dôme) have been drawn up and published, and a map of the suffering in Haute-Garonne is in the process of production. Two other investigations are being completed on the collaboration movements and on the repression at the time of the Liberation, with the latter shortly giving rise to a synthesis on judicial and extrajudicial repression.

Work has progressed at a steady pace on the problems of *Labour and the Compulsory Work Service*, (evidence of which may be found in the *Bulletin de l'IHTP*, no. 7, of March 1982) as well as on *French Companies from 1939 to 1945*, an investigation that has taken on new life.

New investigations have been launched. One deals with *The French and the Second World War after 1945*. This work on collective memory is based on studies of the commemoration of 8th May 1945, on oral history inquiries and on international comparisons. It has already sparked off a lively interest. Also in conjunction with the departmental correspondents, in the autumn of 1983 a conference will take place on *The French Communist Party from 1938 to 1941*, organized at the instigation of the Institute for Current Historical Events in co-operation with the French Political Life Study Centre of the National Foundation of Political Sciences and the Centre of the National Foundation of Political Sciences and the Centre for the History of the Social Movements and Trade-unionism of the University of Paris I. The investigation has recourse both to documents from archives and to testimonies.

Another conference, organized jointly by the Institute for Current Historical Events and the Charles de Gaulle Institute on 21st and 22nd October 1982, had as its theme *General de Gaulle, the Army and the Nation*, covering the period from the armistice of 8th May 1945 until the resignation of General de Gaulle on 20th January 1946. Numerous actors, among them associates of General de Gaulle, provided evidence for this occasion, and the minutes of the conference will be published.

In response to the great interest in the Second World War shown by young French historians, a working group, headed by Jean-Pierre Azéma, Claude Lévy
and Dominique Veillon, was set up to organize a methodical seminar for the sake of research workers. The programme for the year 1981-1982 consisted of a series of six meetings, with reports by Resistance leaders (Mrs. Lucie Aubrac of *The Liberation*), historians (Henri Noguères), etc. The 1982-1983 programme features: accounts by Marcel Ophuls (*Grief and Pity*) and Messrs. Sadoun and Daniel Mayer (on the SFIO) as well as by Messrs. Kriegel-Valrimont, Rol Tanguy, etc.

At the international level, the Institute for Current Historical Events, jointly with the French Historic House in Germany, Goettingen, and the University of Essen, organized a meeting of German and French historians at Essen, West Germany, on 11th and 12th December 1981. This allowed historians to expand their knowledge orally and to compare methods and results within the theme of *Memories of the Years 1930-1950*.

In October 1982, the Institute for Current Historical Events took part in a conference, organized by the Tunisian Committee for the History of the Second World War, on *The Tunisian Campaign 1941-1943*: François Bédarida presented an address on *The Tunisian Campaign as seen by the Resistance and Free France (1942-1943)*.

Two other meetings are being prepared at the instigation of the Institute:
- the first, Franco-Italian, will deal with *The elite in France and Italy during and after the war: Renewal or Permanency?* Organized by the Institute for Current Historical Events and the *Istituto per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia*, this conference will be held in Rome next spring.
- the second, Franco-British, will be a follow-up of the bilateral conferences held from 1970 to 1975. The Institute for the Current Historical Events and the British National Committee for the History to the Second World War have agreed to hold a fifth meeting on *The Franco-British Rupture, May-July 1940*. This will be held in London in December 1983.

May we add that the library and the information department of the Institute for Current Historical Events (archives, microfilms etc.), inherited from the Committee for the History of the Second World War, receive numerous French and foreign research workers, and that the *Bulletin* of the Institute, which appears four times per year, has devoted several articles to the Second World War: no. 4 (June 1981) features a list of the research on *The Repression at the Time of the Liberation* and a detailed bibliography on the purge; no. 5 (October
1981) contains a study of the methodological problems posed, starting from the case of Isère, by study of the collaboration movements; no. 6 (December 1981) gives an account of the audience granted by the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Habib Bourguiba, to François Bédarida, in August 1981, in the course of which he was able to note the testimony and memories of the leader of the Neo-Destour covering the period from 1940 to 1943; no. 7 (March 1982) offers a summary of the work done on the Chronology of the Resistance as per 31 December 1981, as well as a summary of the Investigation into the Use of French Labour in the Service of Germany (1940–1944), a summary followed by some bibliographical details as well as the list of departmental correspondents who worked on this; no. 8 (June 1982) deals with the Investigation into the Repression of the collaboration at the Time of the Liberation; no. 9 (September 1982) devotes an article, followed by a bibliographical approach, to the investigation into The French and the Second World War since 1945.

In the spring of 1981, under the title of History and Present Time, the report appeared on the study days organized at the International Centre for Pedagogic Study at Sèvres on 28th and 29th November 1980; days that brought together some one hundred departmental correspondents and some forty academicians and research workers from the CNRS. In the summary one finds: contributions by Henri Michel, president of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War; Edmond Lisle, Scientific Director of the CNRS; François Bédarida, General Manager of the Institute for Current Historical Events; René Rémond, President of the Institute for Current Historical Events; Robert Frankenstein, assistant at the University of Paris X; Michel Duchein, Inspector-General of Archives; Mrs. Mona Ouzof, Head of Research at the CNRS; and Jean Bouvier, Professor at the University of Paris I. This 150-page booklet is available from the Institute for Current Historical Events.

Such are the principal characteristics of the scientific activities of the Institute for Current Historical Events with regard to the study of the Second World War. Let us, in conclusion, make clear that the mission entrusted within this sphere to the Institute for Current Historical Events, as well as the responsibilities resulting from this within the framework of the International Committee, were again confirmed with the greatest clarity in the spring of 1982 in official correspondence.
between the Minister of State, the Minister of Research and Technology and the Prime Minister.

François BEDARIDA    René REMOND

Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale

The Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale has been published for 30 years by the Committee for the History of the Second World War.

With the termination of the Committee, the Revue continued publication thanks to the help given by the 'Foundation for the Study of National Defence', to the loyalty of the authors and of the university presses in France and to the extreme dedication at all times of Henri Michel, Annie Dechaux and Jean-Marie d'Hoop, without whom the editor would have been unable to face a difficult, but on the whole fruitful, transitory situation. Not only could the eight issues for 1980 and 1981 appear normally, but the Revue possesses a portfolio of articles and reports that is sufficient for at least two years publication.

It is also prepared for any developments that are necessary, in particular a chronological enlargement and a greater diversity of items.

The recent creation of an 'Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts' gives it, henceforward, the necessary foundation to fulfil its three main roles:
- to continue, naturally, all the activities of the Revue de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale;
- to offer a publication with an international audience of historians and research workers of all nations who are engaged in studies of contemporary conflicts up to 1962;
- to remain the organic link with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.

Do we have to add that the Revue will remain open, as ever, to all currents of historical research?

Guy PEDRONCINI
Editor
Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale

Special issues being prepared

I. The American Chiefs of Staff and the Use of Information (A. Funk)
   H. DEUTSCH, Introduction.
   E.B. POTTER, Admiral Nimitz and the Use of Information during the Pacific War.
   A.S. COCHRAN, General MacArthur and the Use of Information during the Pacific War.
   CL.D.S. BUSSEY, The Seventh Army and Information.
   R.E. BUTTON, General Omar N. Bradley and Information.
   A. FUNK, Bibliographical Notes on Some Recent Works in the United States

II Greece during the War
   President TSATSOS, Introduction.
   E. PREVELAKIS, The Activities of the Greek Committee.
   DEPOTOPoulos, Greece's War against Italy and Germany.
   SIMPSAS, Action by the Greek Armed Forces in the Middle East and Italy.
   FLOKAS, Greek Governments in Greece and Abroad.
   DIMITRION, The Greek Resistance.

III The South-west during the War (P. Laborie)
   R. TREMP, An Example of Workers' control at the Time of the Liberation: the management Committees.
   GOUBET, The Red Republic of Toulouse, Myth and Realities.
   Synthesis notes on the purge (Labedan), the STO (Fabre), the Pyrenean passages (Mad. Eicheyenne)
   Critical bibliography (Fabre and Latapie).

IV The North and the Straits of Dover during the War:
   propaganda and Collaboration (E. Dejonghe)
   E. DEJONGHE, The Occupier and the Image he had of the Northern Region.
   M. SUEUR, Political collaboration.
   H. CLAUDE, The Bishop of Arras, the Marshal and Collaboration
   M. ROUSSEAU, The English Areas.
V. - *The Italian Fascist Regime* (G. Rochat)
   G. QUAZZA, Fascism and the History of Italy.
   E. COLLOTTI, The Totalitarian State.
   M. LEGNANI, Power and the Economic Forces.
   M. PALLA, Fascist Imperialism.
   Notes on the archives, research institutes and main publications.

VI - *Indo-China* (J. Valette)
   H. D'ALZON, Command and Army in Indo-China between 1940 and 1945.
   MEILLON, Assumption of Power by the Viet-Minh.
   LAMANN, The politics of Admiral Decoux.
   SPECTOR, (American historian): article yet to be determined.
   Bibliography.

VII *Romania during the War* (M. Popesco-Patari)
   V. MOISUC, The Dissolution of the Alignances of Romania on the Eve of the War.
   I. CALAFETEANU, Romanian-German Economic Relations (1933-1944)
   G. ZAHARIA, The Political Regime in Romania (1940-1944).

VIII *Great Britain in the War* (M. Foot)
     (Under discussion)

N.B. Another issue being studied is to deal with Spain.

*Henri MICHEL*
*General Manager*
During 1980 and 1981, the *Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondiale* (1) published special issues on 'Brittany during the war' (January 1980), 'Burgundy during the War' (July 1981), works by departmental correspondents of the Committee for the History of the Second World War, as part of the regional French history series.

Two other special issues appeared: 'On Germany' (October 1980) and 'On Switzerland' (January 1981), works by the Committees of the German Federal Republic and Switzerland.

In addition, studies have been published on 'The Crusade of Europe against Communism'; 'German-Spanish Economic Relations'; 'American Reactions to the Defeat of France'; 'Propaganda in the Oflag'; 'Nazi ideology and Architecture'; 'Plans for the Invasion of Italy'; 'The German and Czech Forces in 1938'; 'The Vatican and the USSR'; 'The Vatican and the Jewish Problem'; 'The National-Socialist Party and France'; 'The Defence of France and Spain in 1939'; by French, German, American, Polish, Italian, Belgian and British authors. Thus the aim of the *Revue* has been achieved, namely to gather together research workers from all countries for research on the whole of the Conflict.

*Henri MICHEL*

(1) Presses Universitaires de France, Periodical Department, 12, rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 Paris
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

In 1981, the committee acted as co-invitor for the symposium *December 1941, turning point of the war*, organised by the Library of Contemporary History of Stuttgart (prof. dr. J. Rohwer) and by the Institute of History from the University of Stuttgart, which took place in Stuttgart from 17-19 December 1981.

During the final discussion prof. Hillgruber drew out the broad outline of the general theme with special emphasis on the "Final solution".

From 25 to 27 February 1982, a historical symposium was held about *The national-socialist system during the war. Aspects of its internal evolution* in Fribourg-in-Brisgau. This scientific manifestation was reserved for members of the committee. Limited financial resources excluded an international conference.

*Andreas HILLGRUBER*

GREECE

During the year 1979, the Greek Committee for the History of the Second World War has devoted itself to acquire published and unpublished sources concerning the second world war. The material gathered consists of both books, periodicals, pamphlets, as well as micro-films from british, german and italian sources which have never been made public. This documentation is by now at the disposal of researchers.

In order to facilitate the research, the committee has decided to finance the elaboration of a chronology of the events concerning Greece during the second world war, and also to finance a detailed guide-book (consisting of summaries) of the archives of German units operating in Greece during the period 1941-1944. The two projects are in the process of being realised.

Though, strictly speaking, it is not a work by the Committee, the occasion is fitting to mention a publication from the Vice Prime Minister and minister of Defence of the Greek government in exile during the period 1942-1943: P, Kanellopoulos, *A diary (31 March 1942-January 1945)*; Athens, 1977, 740 pages (in Greek).

*E. PREVELAKIS*
ITALY

Notwithstanding the enormous difficulties for The National Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement in Italy which stem from inadequate housing and lack of funds, both the institute's research and documentation activities, as well as the service to the public have been considerable in the various departments.

Archives-Library:

The archives today consist of 600 files and 100 reels, the library counts 30,000 volumes and brochures, as well as 3,000 periodicals. Apart from the normal task of acquisition (important collections concerning antifascism in Italy and abroad, the resistance, the aftermath of the war and reconstruction in Italy, have been taken in) and arranging the material, the archives-library has developed special programs: The economical and political Italian emigration press 1922-1945; procuring a distinctive index of more than 1,000 titles published by exiles in Europe, the United States, Latin America and other extra-European countries as well as acquiring 400 mainly European titles; Bio-bibliographic catalogue of the ruling class in republican Italy.

1. The economic élite, by which the Institute has started to collect and order systematically the material indispensable for the reconstruction of the biography of persons, groups and organisations leading a major role in the economic sector of national life from 1945 to 1955; the first result of this work has been published, the Cronology of economic meetings 1945-1955. Files concerning persons (2,000 names) and organisations (1,000) have been drawn up, and a general bibliography has been realised (4,000 works in the catalogues of the main libraries of Milan, Florence, Rome and Naples). After that, the archives-library has published the "Guida alle fonti anglo- Americane 1940-1950", an instrument to consult documentary material in our Institute concerning the history of Italy and its relations with the United States and Great Britain during and after the war. For 1982, it is planned to bring up to date the Guida agli archivi della resistenza, which appeared in 1974; this work will consist of a summary description of the archives of the national Institute and the associated Institutes, including the one's that did not participate in the first edition and the one's of the new federation. In order to coordinate the activities in this area more efficiently, a secretariat has been established formed by Caetano Grassi, responsible for the archives, and Francesca Ferratini, responsible for the library.

Research

The two research teams of the national Institute have concluded their work. In the middle of 1982 the publications of the results of the research of the first group is expected concerning "Congiuntura economica, lotte sociali e istituzioni nel dopoguerra 1945-1950 (essays by C. Dellavalle, M. Flores, G. Ganapini, A. Gibelli, M. Legnani,
A. Rossi Doria, M. Salvati); the second group formed by F. Belci, G. Chianese, M. Da Vela, C. Fumian, G. Gribaudi, P.P. D'attore, A. Giovagnoli has completed the draft of the texts to appear in the volume *La ricostruzione del blocco di potere in Italia nel 1945-1950*.

**Didactic**

In February 1981, a seminar took place in Venice on *Teaching on antifascism and resistance: didactic and oral sources*; the proceedings will be published in January to come, entitled *La storia: fonti orali nella scuola*. The didactic Committee of the national Institute conducted, in collaboration with the associated Institutes, a survey on the teaching of contemporary history in the faculties of Arts, Law and Political Sciences in order to assess the results of historical education in the Italian universities.

**Publications**

In the series *Sources* appeared: *Le brigate Garibaldi nella resistenza*, 3 volumes (Feltrinelli, 1979), by C. Carocci, G. Grassi, G. Nisticò, C. Pavone; *Resistenza e ricostruzione in Liguria. Verbali del CLN regionale ligure 1944-1946* (Feltrinelli, 1981), by P. Rugafiori. In the series "History" were published: C. Dellavalle, *Operai industriali e partito comunista nel Biellese 1940/1945* (Feltrinelli, 1978); P. Rugafiori, *Uomini macchine capitali. L'ansaldo durante il fascismo 1922/1945* (Feltrinelli, 1981). In the same series publication is due in July 1982 of: M. Salvati, *Stato e industria nelle ricostruzione. Alle origini del potere democristiano 1944/1949*; De Luna, *La rivoluzione democratica. Storia del Partito d'Azione 1942/1947*; the collective work of the first research team of the Institute, mentioned before, *Congiuntura economica, lotte sociali et istituzioni nel dopoguerra 1945/1950*. In the series "Instruments for research" appeared: *Guida alle fonti anglo-americane 1940/1945*. The quarterly review of the Institute "Italia contemporanea", directed by M. Legnani with the collaboration of a scientific Committee formed by N. Gallerano, G. Manacorda, G. Mori, P. Scoppola, F. Traniello, G. Vaccarino and A. Ventura continues to be published regularly. During the last years the review has been particularly engaged with the subject of changes in Italian society from the thirties to the fifties, publishing issues of a monographic nature. Since 1978, a newsletter, *Notizie e documenti* by the national Institute and the associated institutes appearing every four months alternates issues with information on the activities and programmes of the Institutes with monographs; we refer to number 4, dedicated to *History of Italy, history of
the resistance, local history, number 6 on *Didactic of history and new experiments of the institutes* and number 8, devoted to *Anglo-american sources*.

**International activities**

From time to time representatives of the national Institute took part in meetings of the associations the Institute forms part of: The International Committee for the History of the Second World War, the International Association of Labour History Institutes, The European Association of Contemporary History. The national Institute and l'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent are preparing a seminar on *The élite in France during and after the war: renewal or permanency?*

**LUXEMBOURG**

The State Archives of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg still function as national committee for the Committee for the History of the Second World War. In this field the planning is the following:

a) Publication of an inventory of Nazi posters in Luxembourg titled *Von der Zauberflöte bis zum Standgericht, Naziplakate in Luxembourg* (From the Magic Flute to drumhead court-material. Nazi-posters in Luxembourg), by Paul Spang.

b) Straightening out the cursory inventories of the German administration: *Der Chef der Zivil-Verwaltung in Luxembourg*.

**P. SPANG**
THE NETHERLANDS

On the first of May 1979, Professor Louis de Jong, having reached the age of 65, stepped down as director of the Dutch Institute for War Documentation. H.M. the Queen appointed Harry Paape, who had been deputy director of the Institute since 1970, as his successor.

In a meeting at Amsterdam on the 27th of April, A. Pais, Minister of Education and Sciences, paid a tribute of praise to Professor De Jong for his achievements as director of the Institute - of which he had been in charge since 1945 - and as author of the extensive series of books on The Kingdom of the Netherlands in World War II.

Since then, Mr De Jong has applied himself exclusively to research and writing this historical work of which volume 9, entitled London, was published in 1979. Based mainly on hitherto unpublished material, this volume deals with the policy of the Dutch government in London with regard to the occupied Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, the work of the intelligence services, the contacts with the occupied territory, the cooperation of the Royal Dutch Navy and the Dutch Mercantile Marine with the Allied Forces, and the limited contribution made to the Allied war effort on land by the 'Prinses Irene Brigade', a Dutch unit set up in Britain. Mr De Jong dwells at some length on Queen Wilhelmina's share in shaping Dutch government policy, her relations and conflicts with the cabinet ministers, and her views on the political future of the Netherlands after the liberation.

Since 1979, the four tomes appeared of volume 10 of Mr De Jong's work, entitled Het laatste jaar (The Last Year), covering the period between D-Day and May, 1945. The published volumes are dealing with the military operations in the autumn of 1944 (including the unsuccessful Battle of Arnhem) which liberated the South of the Netherlands, the activities of the military authorities and the developments in the liberated areas. Also, the effect of the German counter-measures after the general railway strike called by the Dutch government on the 17th of September 1944, the breakdown of the railway-system for transporting food, and for carrying coal from the mining areas in the South. In the three Western provinces of the country, this caused an emergency known as the 'hunger winter', with a death toll of over 20,000. Furthermore,
the Government's measures are discussed relative to the Dutch areas still held by the Germans, the Government's contacts with the underground movement and its work, and the establishment of the Dutch Forces of the Interior, their official recognition by the Allied Powers and their actions. The author gives many striking details on the increasing reign of terror exercised by the Germans in the occupied Netherlands, the extensive round-ups of people to work in the North-Eastern provinces and Germany, and on the every day increasing number of victims, until the long awaited liberation by American, British, Canadian and Polish troops.

In the series of monographs published by the State Institute for War Documentation, there appeared in 1979 a study titled *Vervolging van Zigeuners in Nederland 1940-1945* (Persecution of Gypsies in Holland between 1940 and 1945). Under the guidance of mr. B.A. Sijes, a group of Amsterdam graduate students (Th.M. de Graaf, A. Kloosterman, J.F.A. van Loenen, G.J. van Setten and A.L. Visser) have described various aspects of gypsy life in Holland and Germany before 1939. These studies also concerned the measures that caused the gypsies' loss of freedom in the Netherlands and other countries on the European Continent, and specially the deportation of some hundreds of gypsies from the Netherlands to the extermination camps of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

In the summer of 1980, the Dutch Ministers for Culture, Recreation and Public Welfare opened a Dutch pavilion in the former concentration camp of Auschwitz (now a Polish State Museum). The pavilion houses a permanent exhibition prepared by the State Institute for War Documentation consisting of documents, photographs and objects of art. Forming part of the Dutch war- and occupation history, the display gives a view of the life and downfall of the Jewish community in the Netherlands. At first, it had been shown for several weeks in Amsterdam where it was opened in April 1980 by Her Majesty Queen Juliana, this being one of her last official acts prior to her abdication. In the meantime plans have been realised to set up a replica of the said exhibition near the former 'Judendurchgangslager' (transit camp for Jews) at Westerbork in Eastern Holland from which about 100,000 Jews were deported from the Netherlands to Eastern Europe. The exhibition has been amplified by a section concerning the Westerbork Camp. In this way both museums are symbolizing the beginning and the end of the railway between Westerbork and Auschwitz. The centre of remembrance was opened in April, 1983 by
Juliana's daughter, Queen Beatrix.

Late in 1980, the State Institute for War Documentation received the original manuscripts of the Anne Frank's diaries, being a legacy from her father who died in Switzerland in August 1980. It was decided to publish a scientific edition in which the two versions of the diary written by Anne Frank will be compared and with the text as it was first published in the Netherlands in 1947. An extensive introduction will explain how the diaries and the printed edition came into being. In addition, expert's reports will be published on the handwriting and the types of ink and paper used, in connection with allegations made that query the authenticity of the diaries.

Early in 1981 there appeared a complementary report following the very extensive report published by the State Institute for War Documentation in 1976 on the activities of the Jewish economist Friedrich Weinreb during the Occupation (see Bulletin, nr. 15). The latter report contained a slashing view on what Weinreb had intended and done, and was subsequently contested by one of his supporters and by his legal counsel. In said complementary report that was also presented to Parliament, the objections raised were convincingly refuted.

In the autumn of 1981 the Institute set up a complete new series of publications under the title Cahiers on the Netherlands and the Second World War. All volumes have an English summary. So far five monographs have been published.

   Research into the purge by special councils of writers, musicians, actors and other artists with regard to their behaviour during the German occupation (exclusive judicial measures) in the Netherlands after World War II.

The establishing and history of two nazi public schools in the Netherlands / Background and development of ideological thoughts of 200 Dutch girls who visited German youth camps in August 1940.


A detailed description of the effect of the Japanese occupation on the development of the Moslems in Indonesia.


The establishing of the German penal jurisdiction (civil and military) in the Netherlands during World War II, its competence and the execution of the sentences passed by it.


Research into the purge of the legal profession as far as the bar is concerned, and the medical profession, excluding physicians in the service of the government and private companies, with regard to their behaviour during the German Occupation (exclusive judicial measures) in the Netherlands after World War II.

_E.G. GROENEVELD / G.P. VAN DER STROOM_
POLAND

Since January 1st, 1981, the name of The Polish Committee for the History of the Second World War has been changed in The Polish Committee for the History of the First and Second World War. This modification originates in the wish to promote comparative studies. As a result the number of members of the committee has increased. Besides the president, the committee has twenty-eight members.

From 23rd to 25th September 1981 an international symposium took place in Gorzów on the subject Agriculture and supplies in Eastern Europe during the Second World War. This symposium has been organised in collaboration with The Polish Committee for Economical History.

Publications

Obozy hitlerowskie na ziemiach polskich 1939-1945. Informator encyklopedyczny
(The Hitler-camps in Poland 1939-1945. Encyclopaedic informant.) introduced by Czesław Pilichowski.

Ruch oporu w hitlerowskich obozach koncentracyjnych 1933-1945 (The resistance in Hitler's concentration camps 1933-1945), by K. Dunin-Wasowicz; the English version will appear in 1982.

Polityka ludnościowa i ekonomiczna hitlerowskich Niemiec w okupowanej Polsce
(Social and economic policy in occupied Poland by Hitler Germany), by Czesław Luczak.


Wojna obronna 1939 roku (The war of defense 1939), et Polskie sily zbrojne na Zachodzie (The Polish military forces in the West) - by the Institute of Military History.

Faszyzm i okupacja t. 1. (Fascism and the occupation vol. 1 The occupant's policy and methods of introduction of the régime) - by Szeslaw Madajczyk.

Wojna a kultura. Materiały z sejfu naukowej w Warszawie z 1977 r., (War and Culture. Documents of the symposium held under the same title in September 1977 in Warsaw) - Introduced by Czesław Madajczyk.

Czesław MADAJCZYK
ROUMANIA

The Rumanian Committee is preparing a special edition of the *Historical Review of the Second World War - Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* - devoted to Rumania in the international context of the second world war.

The Rumanian Committee is going to constitute a working party which will occupy itself studying systematically the "War Economy" which will be the subject for discussions during the international symposium to be organised in 1985 by the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, within the framework of the XVIIth CISH.

*Viorica MOISUC*

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav Committee for the History of the Second World War was founded in 1967. The founders consisted mainly of institutes, faculties, academies and musea connected with the study or exposition of the history of the second world war and the liberation movement in the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia. On average the Committee counts about 35 of these institutions as members. The Committee is closely attached to the community of institutes for modern history in Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, and to the Institute for Modern History in Belgrade.

The activities of the Committee cover three domains:

1) The preparation of international congresses concerning Yugoslavia.
2) The preparation of round tables with foreign historians.
3) Participating, with reports, in international conference abroad. The Committee organised an international symposium on: *The resistance Movements in the Balkan during the Second World War* in September 1969 in Ohrid, and cooperated with the Institute for Modern History in Belgrade to prepare an international symposium in October 1973 concerning *The third Reich and Yugoslavia*. With the British Committee two round tables on Yugoslav-British relations have been organised, the first in November 1976 in Londen (six subjects) and the second in September 1978 in Kupari.
near Dubrovnik (six subjects). A round table on Yugoslav-American relations during the second world war was set up with the Committee in July 1980 in Plitvice (six subjects). The Committee also provided the Yugoslav reports for the numerous scientific events organised by the International Committee or by national committees. Furthermore, it keeps the institutions which make up its membership regularly informed on the activities of the International Committee and the national committees. During all those years the Committee has been headed by Prof. Dr. Jovan Marjanovic, who also was vice-president of the International Committee.

Now, with professor Dr. Tone Ferenc as president, the Committee is preparing a third round table with the participation of British and Yugoslav historians which will take place in London in December 1982. The Committee also prepares an international symposium on the national minorities in Central Europe during the Second World War. This event will take place in Belgrade in 1983 or 1984.

_Tone FERENC_
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TUNIS
October 1982

The national Tunisian Committee, affiliated to be the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, organized a historiographic conference on *The Tunisian Campaign 1942-1943* on 12th, 13th and 14th October 1982. A number of civilian and military historians from the warring countries (France, United States, West Germany, Great Britain, Italy) and from Tunisia took part in the debates, which gave these exchanges of views an exceptional liveliness and richness.

The various aspects of the Tunisian campaign, seen as an historical event that occurred at a crucial moment of change in the Second World War, were thoroughly analyzed. In particular, the position of the national Tunisian government, stirred by President Bourguiba, who reflected the sensibilities and the reactions of a territory and a population drawn into the conflict, by sheer force of circumstances, and whose rallying to the cause of the Allies showed the futility of Hitlerite and Fascist propaganda.

The organization of the conference for the first time on African soil, under a theme linked with the second world conflict, benefited from the interest and support of highly placed Tunisian authorities and proved to be an unequivocal success.

The minutes of the conference and its conclusions, which are at present being printed, will be published shortly by the Tunisian organizing committee.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE COMPARATIVE EUROPEAN RESISTANCE
May 1983

An international conference on 'Comparative European Resistance' was held from 11th-14th May, 1983 in Amsterdam, organized by a foundation by the same name of which Ger van Roon of the Free University in Amsterdam and Harry Paape, director of the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation, formed the committee. Also Ceslaw Madajczyk of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, was closely involved in taking the initiative as well as preparing this conference.
Henri Michel was Honorary President.

The goal of the conference was to try, after a number of international historical conferences concerning the Resistance during approximately the last 27 years, to get to a comparative study on the Resistance in all European countries, Germany and Italy included. This took three preparatory conferences: in October 1982 the Western European countries took part, in November the Eastern European countries and in March 1983 both the German republics as well as Italy participated.

During the first two conferences a scheme was drafted considered to be suitable as a starting-point for the final meeting. Based upon this scheme, the greater part of the earlier made papers were partly or totally rewritten.

New elements sprung from these conferences, in which historians from twenty countries took part, where the extension of the topic in time, developments before the war and the causes of the war as well as the post-war influences of the Resistance were considered, thus a more structural approach to the phenomenon was made; the context of the years of war and occupation was widened: and resistance-fighters from various countries participated in all conferences. Often these resistance-fighters talked most impressive about their experiences and reactions during these dark years.

During the final conference papers were presented by: Henri Michel *The European Resistance - its Contribution to and its Novelty in the Second World War*; Ger van Roon *Recession - Fascism - Resistance* and Ceslaw Madajczyk *Systems of Power of the Occupants in comparison*, by five resistance-fighters and by K. Dunin-Wasowicz (Warsaw) and H. Langbein (Vienna) on *Resistance in Concentration Camps* and by Y. Gutman (Jerusalem) and C. Stuldreher (Amsterdam) on *Jewish Resistance*. The debates comprised the lectures of the final conferences as well as the seventeen papers written during and after the preparatory conferences.

In my closing speech I have tentatively put forward the conclusion that, by means of this conference, a first, yet important step has been set towards a new way, leading to a more structured method of studying Resistance during the Second World War on the European Continent.

All texts will be published in bookform in the spring of 1984.

*Harry PAAPE*
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 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 Secretary General: 4, Place de Louvain, Bte. 20 - 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
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