NEWSLETTER

0-89126-060-9

No. 32 Fall 1984

CONTENTS

General Information .................. 2
Annual Membership Dues and Support .. 2
Committee Elections .................. 2

Forthcoming Meetings
The 1984 Annual Meeting .............. 2
The 1985 International Meeting ....... 3
The 1985 Annual Meeting ............. 3

Archival Resources
NSA/CSS Cryptologic Documents ...... 4
OSS Operational Records .......... 4

Bibliography
A Special Journal Issue .......... 5
Books ..................... 6

Membership Directory Supplement .... 9

Attachments and Enclosures
Index of NSA/CSS Cryptologic Documents
International Committee News Bulletin No. 20
Membership Information Form
Committee Ballot
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 for the History of the Second World War, and with corresponding national committees in many other countries, including Austria, East and West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The ACHSWW issues a semi-annual newsletter. Membership is open to anyone interested in the era of the Second World War.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES AND SUPPORT

Annual membership dues of $10.00 ($2.00 for students) for calendar year 1985 are payable at the beginning of January directly to the secretary (not through an agency or subscription service). Please complete and return the information form attached to the newsletter as a final page, together with your remittance.

Members abroad are asked to remit dues in U.S. funds. The newsletter, which is mailed at bulk rates within the United States, will be sent by surface mail to foreign addresses unless special arrangements are made to cover the cost of airmail postage.

As noted in the form, members are invited, as in the past, to make contributions, beyond the amount of their membership dues, to defray operating costs not covered by regular dues or available institutional support.

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Enclosed with copies of the newsletter being sent to current members are ballots for elections of committee directors and officers for three-year terms from 1985 through 1987. The ballots, which may be mailed with membership renewal forms and remittances or separately, should be returned to the secretary in January.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

The 1984 Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW will be held in conjunction with that of the American Historical Association at the Hyatt Regency, 151 East Wacker Drive (at North Michigan Avenue) in downtown Chicago (60601), 27-30 December 1984. The business meeting is from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., Saturday, 29 December, in the Water Tower Room. In the same room, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 28 December, the following joint session with the AHA will be held:

2
TWO WARS OR ONE? INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TWO WORLD WARS

Chair: Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

Social and Ideological Differences in the Two World Wars
George L. Mosse, University of Wisconsin

Comment: Laurence Lafore, University of Iowa
Forrest C. Pogue, Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, Smithsonian Institution
Alan F. Wilt, Iowa State University

The 1985 International Meeting in Stuttgart

The attached summer 1984 issue of the "News Bulletin" of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War (No. 20, pp. 5-6) carries the schedule of the August 1985 committee conference being held in Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, in conjunction with the International Congress of Historical Sciences. Prof. Warren Kimball of Rutgers is, as noted, scheduled to give one of the principal papers on economic strategy on the first morning of the conference. Dr. David F. Trask, Chief Historian at the Department of the Army's Center of Military History, has agreed to serve as American participant in the session on the financing of the war on the second morning of the meeting.

The 1985 Annual Meeting ACHSWW/AHA Joint Session Proposal

The ACHSWW has proposed to the Program Committee for the AHA's 1985 annual meeting, to be held at the end of December in New York City, the following joint program:

THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN: A REASSESSMENT AFTER FORTY YEARS

Chair: Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University

The Atomic Bomb and Japanese Surrender
Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

The Strange Myth of Half a Million Lives Saved
Rufus E. Miles, Princeton University

Comment: Martin J. Sherwin, Tufts University
David A. Rosenberg, National Defense University
ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

NSA/CSS Cryptologic Documents

In Fall 1982, a cumulative index of NSA/CSS cryptologic documents offered to and accepted by the U.S. National Archives, as of 31 August 1982, was duplicated in this newsletter. Many more documents pertaining to World War II signal intelligence have meanwhile been transferred from the National Security Agency and made available for research as part of Record Group 457 at the Modern Military Headquarters Branch, U.S. National Archives. The substantially expanded cumulative index, listing National Archives accessions of these documents through mid-1984, is therefore appended to this issue of the newsletter. All but a few of the documents listed have been processed and declassified and are available for use. There are also several more recently declassified documents that are not on the attached list. (Specific information is available from Mr. John E. Taylor at the Modern Military Headquarters Branch, U.S. National Archives, Washington, DC 20408, who may be reached by telephone at 202 523-3340.)

Operational Records of the Office of Strategic Services

The Modern Military Headquarters Branch has also accessioned and opened for research approximately 194 feet of World War II operational records of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from which these files were transferred. This is only the first increment of an estimated 2500 or more feet to be transferred over the next several years. It is not known when further records will be opened, but each accretion will be made available to researchers upon completion of archival processing.

The bulk of the records just opened fall into several series. Two of these, the History Office files, 1941-45, and the records of the Foreign Nationalities Branch, 1941-46, together comprise roughly half. The remainder of the initial increment consists of administrative records, 1943-45; the war diaries of the London Field Office, 1942-45; records relating to Secret Intelligence Operations, 1942-45; the Operations Group command file, 1942-45; and now scattered records of the Office of the Director, 1942-45.

Among these records, in Record Group 226 at the Modern Military Headquarters Branch at the U.S. National Archives, are individual documents from the office of the Coordinator of Intelligence in 1941, immediately prior to the establishment of the OSS, and from early in 1946, from the Strategic Services Unit created in the War Department when the OSS was disbanded.

There is no card index file for the OSS Operational Records, as in the case of the OSS Research and Analysis Branch Records, but only box lists, indicating in general terms the contents of the 450 individual file boxes containing the 194 linear feet of files.

Having worked with these records--and with researchers using them--since they were opened in June 1984, Mr. John E. Taylor of the Modern Military Headquarters Branch has made several specific observations regarding them:
1. Photographs are scattered throughout the collection.
2. 107 boxes are designated as historical files. These are worldwide in scope. It is assumed that, in 1943 or 1944, the decision was made to write histories and, accordingly, to note the files deemed to be of particular historical importance.
3. There is considerable coverage of OSS operations in the China-Burma-India Theater, including Indo-China, in Sweden and Denmark, and in the hitherto relatively neglected area of OSS maritime operations.
4. There is an interesting file on "Operation Sunrise," with hitherto unavailable material on the background of the negotiations to end the war in Italy.
5. The material on Turkey includes an account of an agent in the German Embassy—a female counterpart to the famous "Cicero" in the British Embassy—and of her evacuation when she was imperilled.
6. Other material of potential interest to researchers includes:
   a. the rescue of American airmen from Yugoslavia;
   b. Japanese organizations in Burma;
   c. the French Resistance (extensive coverage);
   d. the OSS Labor Desk (under Arthur Goldberg); and
   e. the use of POWs as agents.
7. The administrative files among these records, finally, offer insight into the training program and the structure of the OSS.

Those interested in learning more about the OSS Operational Records available at the Modern Military Headquarters Branch may contact Mr. Taylor at the address and phone number given above (in the foregoing note on NSA Cryptographic Documents. (Information also appeared in an illustrated front-page article in the 29 August 1984 issue of "The Christian Science Monitor.")

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Special Journal Issue

"American Commanders and the Use of Signal Intelligence," La Revue d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains (January 1984) is a special issue of the French historical journal including translations of articles contributed by ACHSWW colleagues (listed on page 19 of the attached bulletin of the International Committee) prefaced by the following introduction by the ACHSWW Chairman and International Committee Vice President, Prof. Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida:

The collection of articles in this issue of the Revue constitutes an effort, on the part of American historians, to comment on the use made by American commanders of signal intelligence. It is now almost ten years since the appearance of Frederick Winterbotham's The Ultra Secret de-
manded reassessment of top-level decision-making in the Second World War. Since then a deluge of books and articles has focussed on the problem of deciphering and on the applicability of the information made available.

American historians have lagged somewhat behind the British because the breaking of the Enigma messages was primarily a British accomplishment. American writers have mostly concentrated on MAGIC, the decrypting of the Japanese code. Knowledge of Japanese messages contributed to American actions, or lack of action, at Pearl Harbor, the Coral Sea, Midway, and other battles in which American forces were engaged. Once the United States and Great Britain became allies, they shared some intelligence information, and the exact significance of the code words MAGIC and ULTRA became somewhat confused.

The articles in this issue, arranged for by the American Committee on the History of the Second World War in cooperation with the American Military Institute, constitute an effort to provide precise information on the employment of signal intelligence by American commanders. For the Pacific theaters, we have two articles, one on MacArthur, who was loath to accept ULTRA, and one on Nimitz, whose staff made brilliant use of intelligence at the Battle of Midway.

The materials here presented for the European Theater are somewhat different, as they constitute primary sources on the use of ULTRA written by officers—rather than by professional historians—who have made reports from the point of view of those on the inside. Two of these were written in 1945: reports from General Patch’s Seventh Army and from General Devers’ Sixth Corps. Robert Button, who has recently written his recollections, served as a Signal Intelligence Officer in General Omar Bradley’s Twelfth Army Group.

While signal intelligence of the ULTRA or MAGIC level was extremely important for strategic decisions in the Second World War, it should be emphasized that this is but one source of information. In the United States there have appeared in the last ten years a number of books on Intelligence and on OSS, the Office of Strategic Services which under General William Donovan was the precursor of the CIA. As part of the presentations on Intelligence in this issue of the Revue, we are making available a list of studies, not only on Intelligence but on secret operations, which have appeared in English in the last ten years.

Recently Received Books


The critical role of General Lucius D. Clay in the definition and implementation of U.S. policy in West Germany and in West Ber-
lin is illuminated in this study by a former military government official during the occupation period, who is also the author of Priming the German Economy: American Occupation Policies, 1945-1948 and The Decision to Divide Germany: American Foreign Policy in Transition (both Duke University Press, 1971 and 1978, resp.) and who contributed a paper to the conference on "Americans as Proponents of Division," Winds of History includes an exemplary bibliography with full citation by session and date of the Congressional Record, by number and date of the State Department Bulletin, and by Record Group and file number of State Department files at the National Archives, as well as an analyzed index, providing, for example, two levels of sub-entries for over three columns on "Clay, Lucius D.," rather than a half-column block of unanalyzed page numbers or simply omitting an index heading on the central figure in the book.

Sent to Germany in 1945 as Deputy Military Governor under Eisenhower, Clay was committed to continuation of the wartime partnership with the Soviet Union. As the winds of history shifted, he personally came to play a central role, by virtue of his unique position as U.S. Commander in Chief in Europe and Military Governor of Germany, in bringing about what at the time amounted to a drastic reversal of the direction of American policy toward Germany and in preparing the way, politically as well as economically, for the establishment of a democratic West German republic.

What emerges from this balanced account from the perspective of a contemporary insider, underpinned by sophisticated archival research and extensive interviews and correspondence (also noted in the bibliography), is a far more sharply drawn picture of Clay's German years than conveyed in his relatively judicious memoirs published soon after his retirement, Decision in Germany (N.Y.: Doubleday, 1950), or the revealing edition by Jean Edward Smith of The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay: Germany, 1945-1949, 2 vols., (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974). Clay's memoirs provided a public account for the need to draw the line against the former Soviet ally in Central Europe. Twenty-four years later (and four before his death), the published papers made it clear that in fulfilling his mission in Germany, the U.S. Military Governor had often found French obstructionism no less vexing than Soviet opposition. This book rounds out the picture by showing what would not be apparent to the reader of Clay's public memoirs of 1950 or the subsequently declassified official correspondence of the late 1940s: that however difficult his relations may have been with the Russians and French, the greatest challenge he faced in Germany was the combination of opposition, inertia, and lack of understanding with which he was confronted on the part of American authorities.

In the end, in May 1949, just four years after the end of the war with Germany, the Federal Republic was established. The Berlin blockade was lifted. When the U.S. Military Governor of Germany returned home to retire from the Army, he was welcomed as a hero by a quarter of a million in a New York parade and a standing ovation when he addressed the United States Congress in Washington. Notwithstanding the level and intensity of opposition to his policies in influential American circles behind the scenes, they had proved successful, and the measure of their success was that they increasingly came to be taken for granted, as though they had been part
and parcel of well-conceived postwar policy from the very beginning, rather than the achievement of a man whose remarkable ability alone, to quote from John J. McCloy's preface to this book, had "enabled the [Truman] Administration to pass successfully from the period of denazification, decartelization, and dismantling to the currency reform, the rehabilitation program, the maintenance of our Berlin rights through the airlift, and the other developments that directly led to the political strength of the new Federal Republic."

As a Georgian who well remembered from his youth the lingering bitterness among his elders, decades after the Civil War, regarding the presence of Union (i.e., U.S. Army) troops at the end of that conflict, he was opposed to prolonging potentially counterproductive military government longer than absolutely necessary. A measure of his success was the fact that when he retired, a German federal government was in place, and that he was not succeeded by another military governor. The senior American official who followed him, John J. McCloy (who toward the end of the war had suggested him to President Roosevelt for the German post) went as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.


This collaborative volume is the outgrowth of the interdisciplinary effort of a "Deception Working Group" at the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, California, with which the editors and several contributors are affiliated. The book begins with a series of methodological studies of deception, including essays on cognitive factors in deception and counterdeception and on the application of game, communications, and systems theory. Among the eight chapters in the second part of the book, entitled "Deception as Practiced," three pertain to World War II: R. H. Stolfi's piece on German deception and the achievement of strategic and tactical surprise in the attack on the Soviet Union in 1941; an article by Earl F. Ziemke on "Stalingrad and Belorussia: Soviet Deception in World War II"; and a recently declassified selection from a study written in the late 1940s by a British deception planner, R. F. Hesketh, on "Fortitude," the most important of the deceptive cover operations developed in connection with the Normandy invasion.


Addressed primarily to the student of German foreign relations during the period from the end of World War I to the end of World War II, this handbook assumes little technical foreknowledge. The
author provides a rudimentary introduction to the German Foreign Ministry and foreign policy of the period, together with basic information about archives, libraries, research institutes, reference works, and bibliography. The result is a volume potentially quite useful to students of the Second World War in Europe.


Similar in format, design, and readability, these topically related volumes from a publishing house well established in its field are generously illustrated with well-captioned black-and-white photographs.

In a narrative that rarely pauses for detailed explanation, let alone analysis or reflection on hard questions, Nathan Miller succeeds in conducting a 210-page whirlwind tour of naval air actions in the Mediterranean Sea as well as the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The book by Barrett Tillman is narrower in scope and, apart from its greater length, more sharply focussed and different in character and purpose. It is a history, to begin with, of the Grumman F4F Wildcat (flown by the British as the Martlet) from its origins on the drafting board to its final form (the FM-2, built by General Motors at an idle automobile plant at Linden, New Jersey), with considerable but not daunting attention to technical detail. In his narrative account of the deployment of the U.S. Navy's first carrier-based monoplane fighter, however, Tillman goes far beyond accounts of the men and their flying machines; he tells the story in context, providing interesting perspective on a number of aspects of the war, and on several of its more important engagements, including the crucial Battle of Midway.

The usefulness of the volume for reference is enhanced by its appendices, including an annotated listing of over a score of production variants and a summary of deliveries (altogether 6169 to the U.S. Navy and 1082 to the Royal Navy), a short essay on sources (including sources of archival and photo assistance), a bibliography, and an index.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACHSWW MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY**

The Membership Directory in the Spring 1984 issue of the newsletter requires the following additions or corrections.

**STEVE E. ANDEREGGEN**
P. O. BOX 2093
JUNEAU, AK 99803

Solomon Islands campaign, U.S. submarines/Japanese submarine actions and strategy during WWII
ROBERT L. BEISNER  
HIST. DEPT., AMERICAN UNIV.  
4400 MASS. AVE., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20016  
U.S. diplomatic history; recent military history; causes of war and peace

JOHN M. LEEDS, JR.  
5237 ASTOR COURT  
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA 23464  
Kriegsmarine, German naval command structures, German naval operations, U.S. naval operations, (Pacific and Atlantic)

COL. PAUL L. MILES  
HIST. DEPT., USMA  
WEST POINT, NY 10996  
Anglo-American strategy, Franklin Roosevelt as Commander in Chief

PROF. E. A. REITAN  
HIST. DEPT., ILL. STATE UNIV.  
NORMAL, IL 61761  
WWII

JERRY L. RUSSELL  
BOX 7281  
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72217  
European theater; Middle East

EPHRAIM J. SCHULMAN  
P.O. BOX 3035  
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22043  
Diplomacy surrounding WWII

HAL ELLIOTT WERT  
KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE  
4415 WARWICK BLVD.  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64111  
WWII, American aid, the blockade, diplomacy

PROF. DOUGLAS L. WHEELER  
HIST. DEPT., HSSC, UNIV. OF NH  
DURHAM, NH 03824  
History of military intelligence and espionage in WWII, before and after; general history of WWII, as factor in world history
INDEX OF NSA/CSS CRYPTOLOGIC DOCUMENTS
OFFERED TO AND ACCEPTED BY
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
(Record Group 457, Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division)
As of June 1984
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SR-49,708 thru SR-54,894
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SR-63052 thru SR-64838
SR-65152 thru SR-66761
SR-66985 thru SR-77009
SR-77,010 thru SR-136,869
(Less SR-101,605 thru 103,799, and SR-105,640 thru 105,900 - NOT USED)

Translation Reports of Japanese Intercept-World War II - Mar 1942 to Sep 1944, Five Volumes, (1,306 pages)

Translations of Japanese Army Messages, June 1943 to Nov 1944 (4,113 pages)


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<td>SRF-001 thru SRF-55,792</td>
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SRN-125,094 thru 129,615 Japanese Navy Messages, 1942-1946 (4521 pages)


SRN-133,368 thru 165,038 Translation of Japanese Naval Forces, WWII, 19 Dec 42 - 31 Dec 43, CINCPAC (Total pages: 31,670)

SRN-165,039 thru 290,908 Translations of Japanese Naval Forces, WWII CINCPAC, 1 Jan 44 - 15 Nov 45 (Total pages: 125,869)

SRNM-1 thru SRNM-1292 Miscellaneous Records Pertaining to Japanese Naval Communications, WWII, 13 Mar 42 - 4 Jun 42, DIV-OP-20-G (Total pages: 1292)

SRNS-0001 thru SRNS-1289 Japanese Naval Radio Intelligence Summaries Dates: 1942 - 1946 (Total pages: 2,882)


SRNS-1459 thru SRNS-1516 Declassified Traffic Intelligence Summaries of Japanese Naval Forces, 1942 - 1946 (Total pages: 12,239)

SRO-001 Japanese Romanization of World Wide Place Names. Vol I & II. Date: Dec 1945 (Total pages: 1,029)

SRQ-01 English Language Statistics Based on a Count of 2,022,000 Letters, Callimahos, July 1973. (32 pages)

SRQ-02 Recollections Concerning the Birth of One-Time Tape and Printing-Telegraph Machine Cryptology, Parker, (Total pages: 12)

SRR-001 thru SRR-44,326 Japanese Water Transport. Dates: 6 Apr 43-17 June 44. (Total pages: 44,326)
SRS-01/04/19/25/26/35/39/44/52/56/60/65/70/75/81/87/94/101/108/115/129/157/183 thru 547

SRS-170 (less 01/04/19/25/26/35/39/44/52/56/60/65/70. SRS-71 thru 133 (less 75/81/87/94/101/108/115/129. SRS-134 thru 182 (less SRS-thru:157)

SRS-548

SRS-549 thru SRS-823 (less 604 & 726)

SRS-824 thru 1165 (less SRS-850 thru 857 [error in numbering documents])

SRS-1166

SRS-1167 thru SRS-1533

SRS-1534 thru SRS-1837

SRS-1838

SRS-1839 thru SRS-1868

"MAGIC" Summaries, Japanese Army Supplement/ Far East Summaries, 19 Sep 1944 - 2 Oct 45 (Total Pages: 3,998)

"MAGIC" Far East Summaries, 12 Feb 44 - 18 Sep 44 (Total pages: 1,845)

B-BERICHTE & X-BERICHTE, 18 Sep 39 - 23 May 1945 (Excluding period from 23 Apr 44 to 6 Jan 45) German Naval Intelligence Summaries, 18 Vols., Original bond paper documents & one diazo set of microfiche (Total pages: 11,861)


MAGIC" Diplomatic Summaries, 1 Jan 44 - 31 Dec 44 (Total pages: 4,222)

"MAGIC" Diplomatic Summaries, MIS, War Dept, 1 Jan 45 - 3 Nov 45. (Total pages: 3,204)

"MAGIC" Summary No. 609. Date: 25 Nov 43. (Total pages: 16) duplicated document, see SRS-1863.

"MAGIC" Summary Nrs. 585 thru 614. Date: 1 November - 30 November 1943. (Total pages: 145)
| SRH-001 | Historical Background of the Signal Security Agency  
| SRH-002 | War Secrets in the Ether, Wm. F. Flicke (312 pages) |
| SRH-003 | Influence of U.S. Cryptologic Organizations on the Digital Computer Industry, Samuel S. Snyder (38 pages) |
| SRH-004 | Six Lectures on Cryptology, Wm. F. Friedman, 1965 (186 pages) Declassified Copy (Replaces Sanitized, Released 30 June 1977) |
| SRH-005 | Use of (CX/MSS ULTRA) by the United States War Dept. (1943-1945) (82 pages) |
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See SRH-024 and SRH-025 for Vols. III and IV |
See SRH-024 and SRH-025 for Vols. III and IV |
| SRH-010 | History of Converter M-325 (Short Title: SIGFOY)  
Project History, 1946 (48 pages) |
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| SRH-012 | The Role of Radio Intelligence in the American-Japanese Naval War. Four volumes, Aug 1941 to Sep 42 (2,128 pages)  
See also SRH-036, SRH-136, SRH-144. |
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| SRH-014 | Final Report on the Radio Intelligence Section, General Staff Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces 1918 - 1919. 1 Vol. (56 pages) |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRH-016</td>
<td>The Need for New Legislation Against Unauthorized Disclosure of Communication Intelligence Activities, 9 June 1944, a study of disclosures of cryptologic successes during WWII and their impact.</td>
<td>(Total pps 110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-017</td>
<td>Allied Strategic Air Force Target Planning (CIRCA Aug 1945), 1 Vol. (66 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-018</td>
<td>Collection of Japanese Diplomatic Messages, 12 Jul 38 - 21 Jan 42, Dept of the Army Intelligence Files, One Volume. (97 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-019</td>
<td>Blockade-Running Between Europe and the Far East by Submarines. 1942-1944, 1 Dec 1944 (33 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-020</td>
<td>Narrative Combat Intelligence Center Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area. 8 Nov 1945 (20 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-021</td>
<td>Controlled Agent Communications Activities, 1944 - 1945. One Volume. (462 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-023</td>
<td>Reports by U. S. Army ULTRA Representatives with Army Field Commands in the European Theatre of Operations 1945. These documents were prepared during May 1945. (Part I, 66 pages) (Part II, 118 pages).</td>
<td>(Total pages 184)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-024 and SRH-025</td>
<td>Battle of the Atlantic, Vols III &amp; IV. Author unknown. Date by deduction: May 1945. (Vol III 69 pages) (Vol IV 78 pages)</td>
<td>(Total pages 147)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See SRH-008 and SRH-009 for Vols II and I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-026</td>
<td>Marshall Letter to Eisenhower on the Use of ULTRA Intelligence, Author: G. C. Marshall, 15 Mar 44. (4 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-027</td>
<td>&quot;MAGIC&quot; Background of Pearl Harbor. Volumes I thru V. Dates: 14 Feb 1941 - 7 Dec 1941. (Total: 8 bound books, 3,064 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-028</td>
<td>Code &amp; Signal Memoranda, Navy Department Code &amp; Signal Section, Division of Operations. Date 1917. 1 book. (35 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-029</td>
<td>A Brief History of the Signal Intelligence Service, by William F. Friedman, 29 Jun 1942. (18 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-030</td>
<td>A History of the Code and Cipher Section, during the First World War by Major Herbert O. Yardley. Date-1919. (12 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Code</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-031</td>
<td>Trip Reports Concerning Use of ULTRA in the Mediterranean Theatre. 1943-1944.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-035</td>
<td>History of the Special Branch, MIS, War Department. Date, 1942-1944.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-036</td>
<td>Radio Intelligence in World War II Tactical Operations in the Pacific Ocean Areas. Date January 1943. (688 pps) See also SRH-012, SRH-136 and SRH-144.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-037</td>
<td>Reports Received by U. S. War Dpt. on the Use of ULTRA in European Theater, WWII. Date October 1945. (33 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-040</td>
<td>&quot;MAGIC&quot; Diplomatic Extracts. Date July 1945.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-041</td>
<td>MIS Contribution to the War Effort. Date Dec 1945.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-042</td>
<td>Third Army Radio Intelligence History in Campaign of Western Europe. SIS, Third U. S. Army, Date: Oct 1945. (82 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-044</td>
<td>War Dpt Regulations Governing the Dissemination and Security Communications Intelligence. Dates: 1943-1945 (88 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-045</td>
<td>Reminiscences of LTC Howard W. Brown, Sig Corps, Signal Security Agency, Washington, DC. Date 4 Aug 45 (57 pps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-046</td>
<td>Procedures for Handling ULTRA DEXTER Intelligence in the CBI. Rear Echelon, HQ U. S. Army Forces, China, Burma, India Theater. Date: 22 Mar 1944. (13 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-048</td>
<td>Summary of Operational Activity of Signal Security Detachment &quot;D&quot;, 12th Army Group, ETO. Dates, 1 Sep 44 to 1 Apr 45. (77 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-049</td>
<td>Technical Signal Intelligence Transmitted Directly to G-2, 12th Army Group, ETO. Dates: 14 Aug 1944 - 7 May 1945. (218 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-050</td>
<td>Riverbank Laboratory Correspondence, from G. Fabyan, BrigGen M. Churchill, H.O. Yardley. Date, 1919. (12 pps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-051</td>
<td>Interview with Mr. Ralph T. Briggs, by the Historian Naval Security Group. Dated 13 Jan 1977. (17 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-052</td>
<td>Estimated Aircraft Locations. Dates: July 43 - Aug 45. (397 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-053</td>
<td>Special Report by Joint Army - Navy Committee on the Japanese Air Forces Estimate of the Japanese Situation. Date 23 June 1945. (4 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-055</td>
<td>Estimated Unit Locations of Japanese Navy and Army Air Forces. Date 20 July 1945. (40 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-056</td>
<td>Preliminary Report to Pacific Order of Battle Conference. 15 Aug 45. (233 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-057 and SRH-058</td>
<td>&quot;This is Our War, 1943 (200 pages) &quot;The Legendary William F. Friedman&quot;, Oct 74 (10 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-059</td>
<td>Selected Examples of Commendations and Related Correspondence Highlighting the Achievements of U. S. Signal Intelligence during WWII, 10 Jan 46. (67 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-060</td>
<td>Notes on the Japanese Theater Coordination Section, Signal Security Agency, 16 Nov 43 - 25 Feb 44. (110 pps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-061</td>
<td>Allocation of Special Security Officers to Special Branch Military Intelligence Service, War Dpt, 1943-1945. (33 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-063</td>
<td>Japanese Surface and Air Operation, 1 Jan 42 - 31 Jan 42. CNO. 21 Feb 45 (47 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-064</td>
<td>Japanese Submarine Operations, 23 Jan - 25 Mar 42, CNO. 28 Mar 45 (33 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-065</td>
<td>Japanese Surface and Air Operations, CNO, 1 Feb 42 - 31 Mar 42, 6 Apr 45. (54 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-066</td>
<td>Examples of Intelligence Obtained from Cryptoanalysis, 1 Aug 46. (11 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-067</td>
<td>Japan as Mediator in the Russo-German Conflict, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section and CNO, 29 Dec 44. (20 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-068</td>
<td>Japanese Estimates of Germany's Ability to Continue the Struggle, 22 Jan 45, COMINCH/CNO. (25 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-069</td>
<td>The Problem of the Prolongation of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, dtd 12 Feb 45, COMINCH/CNO. (37 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-070</td>
<td>Notes on the Crimea (Yalta) Conference, 23 Mar 45, COMINCH/CNO. (11 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-071</td>
<td>Abrogation of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, 23 Apr 45, COMINCH/CNO. (17 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-072</td>
<td>Recent Political Developments in Thailand (Siam), 1 May 45, COMINCH/CNO. (23 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-073</td>
<td>White Russians in Manchukuo, 6 May 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section CINC US Fleet and CNO. (11 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-074</td>
<td>Japanese - Burmese Relations, 9 May 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (17 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-075</td>
<td>Japanese Reaction to German Defeat, 21 May 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (16 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-076</td>
<td>Japanese - Portuguese Relations and the &quot;Macao Problem&quot; Feb - May 45. Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (13 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-077</td>
<td>Sino-Soviet Relations, June 45. Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (11 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-078</td>
<td>Russo-Japanese Relations, 18 Jun 45. Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (14 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-079</td>
<td>Russo-Japanese Relations, 2 Jul 45. Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (20 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-080</td>
<td>Compilation of Intelligence Data, Japanese Submarine Forces, 9 Feb 45, Capt W. R. Smedberg, III. (3 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-081</td>
<td>Information from George W. Linn, Capt, USNR (Ret) 23 Oct 80. Capt Linn. (15 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-082</td>
<td>Situation in Thailand (Apr-Jun 45) 9 Jul 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. 9 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SRH-083  The Chung-King-Yenan Controversy, 10 May 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (18 pages)
SRH-084  Russo-Japanese Relations (1-12 Jul 45), 14 Jul 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section COMINCH/CNO. (11 pages)
SRH-085  Russo-Japanese Relations (13-20 Jul 45), Pacific Strategic Section, COMINCH/CNO. 21 Jul 45. (24 Pages)
SRH-086  Russo-Japanese Relations (21-27 Jul 45), 2 Aug 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (22 pages)
SRH-087  Mongolian Independence, 3 Aug 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (14 pages)
SRH-088  Russo-Japanese Relations, 28 Jul - 6 Aug 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (20 pages)
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SRH-090  Japan's Surrender Maneuvers, 29 Aug 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (48 pages)
SRH-091  The Chung-King-Yenan Controversy, Chronological Report, 8 Sep 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (18 Pages)
SRH-092  Japan (Reaction to Defeat and Current Problems), 28 Sep 45, Pacific Strategic Intelligence Section, COMINCH/CNO. (37 pages)
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SRH-098  Report of Pacific Order of Battle Conference (Ground Forces), 15-18 Aug 45, MIS War Department. (363 pages)
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Part I, Research Unit (27 pages)

Part II, Pacific Order of Battle Section. (225 pages)

Part III, Pacific Order of Battle Section, Continued (217 pages)

Part IV, Pacific Order of Battle Section, Continued (151 pages)

Part V, Military Research Section (142 pages)

Part VI, Air Industry Section (159 pages) (Total pps 921)

SRH-132

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SRH-133


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SRH-137


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SRH-140

History of the "Language Liaison Group", Military Intelligence Service, War Department, 22 September 1945. (16 pages)

SRH-141

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SRH-142</th>
<th>ULTRA and the Campaigns Against the U-Boats in World War II. (42 pages)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRH-143</td>
<td>ULTRA in the Battle of Britain: The Real Key to Success? (72 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-145</td>
<td>Collection of Memoranda on Operations of SIS Intercept Activities and Dissemination, 1942 - 1945. (293 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-146</td>
<td>Handling of ULTRA within the Military Intelligence Service. 1941 - 1945. (7 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-147</td>
<td>Communication Intelligence Summaries, 1 November - 6 December 1941, Commandant, 14th Naval District, United States Navy. (44 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-148</td>
<td>General Information on Local ULTRA Picture as Background for Signal Intelligence Conference. 6 March 1944. (10 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-149</td>
<td>A Brief History of Communications Intelligence in the United States by Laurance F. Safford, Captain, USN, (Ret) (22 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-150</td>
<td>The Birthday of the Naval Security Group (6 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-151</td>
<td>Military Study Communication Intelligence Research Activities, United States Navy, 30 June 1937. (25 pps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-152</td>
<td>History Review of OP-20-G, United States Navy (13 pps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-153</td>
<td>MIS, War Department Liaison Activities in the UK, 1943 - 1945. (20 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-154</td>
<td>Signal Intelligence Disclosures in the Pearl Harbor Investigations. (47 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH-155</td>
<td>Intelligence Summaries, Japanese Shipping January - February 1943. (59 pages)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SRH-157 Monthly Listing of Sinkings of Japanese Ships
April - September 1945. PSIS 121-1 - 121-6 (66 pps)

SRH-158 A List of Japanese Merchant Ships, Second Edition
PSIS 100-1, 1 February 1945. Part I - ABE M. to
KYU-URAKAZE M. (327 pps) Part II - Lai Hsing to
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and Attack (Plans for M.I. 8) (8 pages)

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Memoranda 1943 - 1947. (109 pages)

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Army-Navy Assessment Committee (JANAC). Parts I, II and
III. (852 pages)

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to Office of Naval Communications. September 1944 -
May 1946. Parts I and II. (643 pages)

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Assessment Committee (JANAC), 1945 - 1946. (33 pages)

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War Department. Part I - Indices. Part II thru XIII,
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SRH-187 U. S. Naval Supplementary Radio Station, Palmyra Island, Territory of Hawaii. (7 pages)
SRH-188  U. S. Navy, Strategic Radio Direction Finder Station, Guadalcanal, November 1942 - 4 December 1944 (6 pages)
SRH-189  U. S. Naval Supplementary Radio Station, Johnston Island, 1 December 1942 - 1 January 1946. (17 pages)
SRH-190  U. S. Navy, Strategic Radio Direction Finder Station, Tarawa, Atoll, 13 - 19 December 1943 - 27 November 1944. (6 pages)
SRH-191  U. S. Naval Supplementary Radio Station, Kwajalein, 29 February 1944 - 8 December 1945. (6 pages)
SRH-192  U. S. Naval Supplementary Radio Station, Manus Island, 17 June 1944 - 10 October 1945. (30 pages)
SRH-193  U. S. Naval, Radio Direction Finder Station, Morotai Island, 24 January - 3 February 1945. (18 pages)
SRH-194  U. S. Naval Supplementary Radio Station, Leyte, Philippine Islands, 16 July 1945 - 17 September 1945. (5 pages)
SRH-195  War Department (MID), Military Intelligence Service, Japanese Ground Forces Order of Battle Bulletins (7 April - 11 August 1945). Parts I and II. (799 pages)
SRH-196  Reports of the Activities of Dr. Marshall Stone in the China, Burma and India Theaters, 29 January - 31 March 1945. (23 pages)
SRH-197  U. S. Navy Communication Intelligence Organization, Liaison and Collaboration, 1941-1945. (39 pages)
SRH-198  File of Messages Exchanged with U. S. Military Mission to Moscow. (46 pages)
SRH-199  Japanese Army Shipping Organization, 1 March 1945, Military Intelligence Service, War Department. (121 pages)
SRH-201  A Collection of German U-Boat Admonition/Experience Messages 1943-1945 (OP-20-G) (208 pages)
SRH-202  Location of Principal Combat Ships (Japanese) 22 September - 29 December 1944 (OP-20-G) (16 pages)
SRH-203  General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Special Intelligence Bulletins, Nr. 1 - 390; 2 May 1943 - 31 May 1944. Parts 1, 2 and 3. (923 pages)


SRH-207  Evacuation of USN COMINT Personnel from Corregidor in World War II. (99 pages)

SRH-208  United States Navy, Submarine Warfare Message Reports, COMINCH TO Admiralty, 3 June 1942-9 June 1945, Serials 1 - 458, Parts I, II, III and IV. (495 pages)

SRH-209  OP20G Traffic and Decryption Intelligence Charts (Japanese Navy) 20 January - 1 May 1942. (249 pages)


SRH-211  Japanese Radio Communications and Radio Intelligence, CINCPAC-CINCPAC Bulletin 5-45, 1 Jan 1945. (34 pages)

SRH-212  Elementary Cipher Solution, Navy Department, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1930. (24 pages)

SRH-213  Office of Operations Bulletins, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department 1935 - 1941. (40 pages)

SRH-214  Elementary Course in Cryptanalysis, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, CIRCA 1939. (42 pages)


SRH-216  Elementary Course in Cryptanalysis Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, CIRCA 1940. (70 pages)

SRH-217  USN Basic Course in Elementary Cryptanalysis, 1941 - 1942. (164 pages)

SRH-218  Navy Department Elementary Course in Cryptanalysis, 1946. (96 pages)
SRH-219  ULTRA Material in the Blamey Papers.  (64 pages)

SRH-220  Messages between U.S./Philippine Guerilla Forces and HQ, SWPA (December 1942 - November 1943).  Parts I thru VI.  (7,112 pages)

SRH-221  SIS Activities of Captain Harrison and Captain Koerner, ETO 1944 - 1945.  (19 pages)

SRH-222  Various Reports on Japanese Grand Fleet Maneuvers (May - June 1930).  (OP-20)  (221 pages)

SRH-223  Various Reports on Japanese Grand Fleet Maneuvers (June - August 1933).  (278 pages)

SRH-224  Various Reports on Japanese Grand Fleet Maneuvers (August - October 1934).  (119 pages)

SRH-225  Various Reports on Japanese Grand Fleet Maneuvers (July - September 1935).  (80 pages)

SRH-226  Japanese Naval Reserve Communications Intelligence Specialists (1941 - 1945).  (16 pages)

SRH-227  Unit History, 126th Signal Radio Intelligence Company, February 1941 - September 1945.  (103 pages)

SRH-228  Histories of Radio Intelligence Units, European Theatre, September 1944 to March 1945, Volume I and II.  (Vol. I 397 pages, Vol II 239 pages)  (Total pages 636)


SRH-230  The Role of COMINT in the Battle of Midway.  (9 pages)

SRH-231  Japanese Reports on Monitoring of Allied Wireless Communications in the Philippines (January - December 1943).  (113 pages)

SRH-232  U.S. Navy COMINCH Radio Intelligence Appreciation Concerning German U-Boat Activity in the Far East (January - April 1945).  (9 pages)

SRH-233  U.S. Navy Director of Naval Communications Memoranda on the Congressional Investigations of the Attack on Pearl Harbor.  (43 pages)

SRH-234  The Zimmermann Telegram and Related Papers.  (67 pages)

SRH-236 U.S. Navy, Submarine Warfare Message Reports, Admiralty to COMINCH, 24 May 1942 - 12 June 1945, Parts I-X, British Admiralty. (2,869 pages)


SRH-238 MIS/SSA Axis Analysis of Over-The-Hump U.S. Air Transport Traffic, 15 June 1945, MIS/SSA. (23 pages)

SRH-239 War Department, MIS, Japanese Army Signal Centers of Officer Lists, 1 September 1945, MIS. (27 pages)


SRH-241 Historical Data Report, 26th Radio Squadron Mobile, 1 January 1953 - 30 June 1954. (188 pages)

SRH-242 History of the 12th Radio Squadron Mobile, 1 January - 31 March 1953. (314 pages)

SRH-243 Historical Report, 15th Radio Squadron Mobile, 1 April - 30 December 1951, 1 August - 31 December 1954. (100 pages)

SRH-244 Historical Report, 8th Radio Squadron Mobile, 21 November 1947 - 28 February 1954. (268 pages)

SRH-245 Historical Data Report, 6961st Communications Squadron, 1 January - 31 December 1953. (120 pages)

SRH-246 Historical Data Report, 6962nd Supply Squadron, 1 September - 31 December 1953. (27 pages)

SRH-247 Historical Data Report, 34th Radio Squadron Mobile, 1 January - 30 September 1953. (68 pages)

SRH-248 Historical Data Report, 31st Communications Security Squadron, 8 December - 31 December 1953. (110 pages)

SRH-249 History of the 32nd Communications Security Squadron, 1 July - 31 December 1953. (51 pages)

SRH-250 Historical Data Report, 84th Radio Squadron Mobile, 1 January 1953 - 31 December 1954. (48 pages)

SRH-251 History of Communications Security in Korea, September 1950 - July 1953. (9 pages)
| SRH-253 | Historical Data Report, 85th Radio Squadron Mobile, 8 - 31 December 1953. (6 pages) |
| SRH-254 | The Japanese Intelligence System MIS/WGDS, 4 September 1945. (171 pages) |
| SRH-255 | Oral History Interview with Mr. Robert D. Ogg. (62 pages) |
| SRH-256 | Attack on the U.S.S. Liberty. (71 pages) |
| SRH-257 | Analysis of Japanese Air Operations During Okinawa Campaign, 1 October 1945. (327 pages) |
| SRH-258 | Japanese Army Air Forces Order-Of-Battle, 1945. (360 pages) |
| SRH-259 | OP-20G File on Reports on Japanese Naval Air Order-Of-Battle (World War II). (98 pages) |
| SRH-260 | OP-20-G File of Memoranda Reports and Messages on German Blockade Runners (World War II). 1943 - 1944. (238 pages) |
| SRH-261 | Analysis of a Mechanico-Electrical Cryptograph Part II. (66 pages) |
| SRH-262 | Japanese Minor Combatant Vessels Used For Deep-Sea Escort, 1 June 1945, (PSIS, OP-20). (42 pages) |
| SRH-264 | A Lecture on Communications Intelligence by Capt. J. N. Wenger, USN, 14 August 1946. (91 pages) |
| SRH-265 | Status of Japanese Naval Vessels as of November 1945, CINCPAC/CINCPAC. (91 pages) |
| SRH-266 | Japanese Signal Intelligence Service, Third Edition SSA, 1 November 1944. (66 pages) |
| SRH-267 | History of Engineering Research Associates. (26 pages) |
| SRH-268 | Advanced Intelligence Centers in the U.S. Navy, June 1942. (8 pages) |
SRH-269  U.S. Army Comint Policy: Pearl Harbor to Summer 1942. (6 pages)
SRH-270  Army-Navy-FBI Comint Agreements of 1942. (5 pages)
SRH-271  Presidential Memorandum of Communications Intelligence Activities, 24 October 1952. (9 pages)
SRH-272  CINCPAC Enemy Activities File, April - May 1942. (124 pages)
SRH-273  Military Cryptanalysis Part I by William F. Friedman and Lambros D. Callimahos, April 1956. (443 pages)
SRH-274  Military Cryptanalysis Part II by Lambros D. Callimahos and William F. Friedman, October 1959. (634 pages)
SRH-275  OP-20-G File on Fleet Radio Unit, Melbourne (Frumel), 28 June 1943 - 2 September 1945. (156 pages)
SRH-276  Centralized Control of U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Activities, 30 January 1939 - 16 April 1945. (160 pages)
SRH-277  A Lecture on Communications Intelligence by Radm E. E. Stone, DIRAFSA, 5 June 1951. (51 pages)
SRH-278  War Diary, Combat Intelligence Unit (Pacific, 1942). (193 pages)
SRH-279  OP-20-G File Communication Intelligence Activities, 1942 - 1946. (86 pages)
SRH-281  United States Navy File of Correspondence with Department of State, 1919 - 1950. (208 pages)
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR
NEWS BULLETIN Nr. 20, SUMMER 1984

Contents

A word from the President 3

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES
The Stuttgart Conference: The economy during the war 5
Symposium on the "Maquis" 7
Symposium Air 84 8

VARIATIONS IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES
Albania 10
Israel 10
Italy 10
Yugoslavia 11

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES
Albania 12
Austria 14
France 16
German Federal Republic 21
Great Britain 23
Israel 23
Italy 24
Morocco 25
The Netherlands 26
Portugal 27
Vatican 31

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION 32

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF
THE SECOND WORLD WAR 33
A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

We are delighted to be able to say that our Bulletin is once getting up cruising speed at the rate of two issues a year; in particular, the preparation of the many symposia which are planned requires up-to-date, accurate information as the organization of these activities takes shape. To those which we are all already aware of - the programmes of which appeared in the previous issue - is now added the one planned for the autumn of 1984 in Paris by the Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts on the subject of the "maquis" (or the "partisans"). I should like to briefly draw your attention to the importance this theme has for us all.

This symposium on the maquis forms part of an investigation by the Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts, under the direction of General Delmas, Head of the Army Historical Branch, and which is being carried out throughout France; it is extending and systemizing the work of the Committee for the History of the Second World War which, on several occasions, has given rise to articles and even special issues of the Revue.

It is the first step in research which can be expected to extend to urban guerilla warfare with its acts of sabotage, assaults and streetfighting. It is evident that this subject lends itself superbly well to comparative studies. Indeed, during the Second World War, guerilla warfare expanded on an unprecedented scale, not only because it took place in all the occupied countries but also because it was not the work of isolated groups but of the greater part of the different populations, and even more so because the effectiveness of its action was greatly increased by the latest radio techniques, parachute landings, explosives...

It is clear that the same problems arose in all of these countries: the adaptation and rôle of the professional soldiers (the Army historical branch is carrying out a parallel investigation into "the Armistice Army"), cooperation with the allied armies, the attitude to the occupying troops, terror and counter-terror, the relationship with the population, officering and arming of volunteers, adaptation of tactics to the prevailing circumstances, inser-
tion into the regular armies... But it is no less evident that these problems were solved in different ways according to: the political motivation of the maquisards-partisans, the geo-social configuration of the country, the nature and objectives of the allied armies, coordination with the Resistance abroad, the strategical importance of the region...

It seems to me that this symposium and this investigation into the maquis-partisans would be seen as a first step towards extensive cooperation between all the members of the committee. The historical phenomenon is homogeneous enough for the common criteria to be able to be contained within a collective study while the regional modalities are sufficiently diverse for their comparison to be illuminating. Without forgetting that the development of guerrilla warfare during the Second World War found a natural follow-up in the revolutions of colonized people which exploded at the end of the war.

Truly a vast subject which concerns all the members of the committee and which can be expected to being about fruitful cooperation, which we now have to bring into focus.

*Henri MICHEL*

This is the third issue of the *News Bulletin* compiled by me, collaborator of the Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie in Amsterdam. The next issue will appear next Winter. Therefore it is kindly requested to send the copy for *Bulletin* nr. 21 through the intermediary of the Secretary-General before NOVEMBER 15, 1984.

Finally, our President requests to make known that reports of conferences, publications and all other works organized or carried out in a country should be inserted in the part of the *Bulletin* reserved for that country.

*Gerrold van der STROOM*
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

THE STUTTGART CONFERENCE 1985: The Economy during the War

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1985

Session 1

9.00 Opening
9.15 General Introduction (G. Ranki)
10.00 *Planning and execution of economic strategy*
   Main papers: Germany (West)
                 Willi A. Boelcke
                 Great Britain
                 A. Milward
                 USSR
                 Pavel Zhilin
                 USA
                 Warren Kimball
12.00 Debate: experts:
       Canada
       Norway

Session 2

3 p.m. *Raw material supply of the war*
   Main papers: Japan
                 Takafusa Nakamura
                 Germany (East)
                 Dietrich Eichholtz
4 p.m. Short papers:
       Rumania
       Viorica Moisuc
       Yugoslavia
       USSR
       Alexei Ivanovitch Babine
5 p.m. Debate: experts:
       Germany (West)
       Rolf-Dieter Müller
       France
       Hungary
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1985

Session 3

9.00 The Financing of the war

Main papers: France
   Jean Bouvier 25 to 30 min.

   Italy
   Massimo Legnani idem

10.00 Short papers: Greece 15 min.
   Belgium
   Herman van der Wee 15 min.

   Finland
   Erkki Pihkala 15 min.

11.00 Debate: experts: Sweden 10 min.
   Bulgaria 10 min.
   USA 10 min.

Session 4

General Debate

3 p.m. General comments
   A. Milward 15 min.
   Austria
      N. Schausberger 15 min.
   Poland
      Czesław Łuczak 15 min.
   Netherlands
      P.W. Klein 15 min.

4 p.m. Discussion

5 p.m. Closing answers by the authors of the papers of the Session 1

5.30 Great Britain 10 min

   USSR
      Pavel Zhilin 10 min

   USA 10 min
The Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts is organizing a symposium in Paris on 16th and 17th November, 1984 on the subject of the Maquis in France during the Second World War which will bring together historians and former maquisards.

This symposium falls within the framework of the events planned for the 40th anniversary of the Liberation and in this respect it benefits from cooperation with the "Delegation for Historical Information concerning the rôle played by Former Fighters".

It will not deal with the fighting perpetrated by the Maquis: already the subject of numerous publications. Its aim will be to place guerilla warfare back in the context of the French Resistance as a whole and to study its integration in the population.

Papers are planned on: the behaviour of the Allies (governments, Military Staff, Special Services) with regard to the Maquis; the impact of the STO on the formation and influence of the Maquis; the rôle played by the BBC in the information and the mobilisation of the maquisards; the different types of Maquis (AS, FTP, ORA); discussions and different points of view concerning the voluntary enlistment of the Maquis, the problems posed by arming and provisioning them; cooperation with the landing forces; the image and importance of the Maquis in the German war etc. ...

It will only concern the French Maquis. But it is quite clear that many questions relating to them relate equally to guerilla warfare in other countries.

For further information concerning the programme and details of the organization, please write to:
The Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts
Foundation for the Study of national defence
Hôtel National des Invalides
Escalier M, 3e étage, 75007 Paris
SYMPOSIUM ON THE ADAPTATION OF THE AIR FORCE TO CONTEMPORARY WARFARE AND THE PROCESS OF INDEPENDENCE

Papers already notified:

Martin Alexander
"Striking force or a flash in the pan"? General Maurice Gamelin’s appraisal of military aviation before the Blitzkrieg of 1940.

Girogio Apostolo
Italian aviation from 1918 to 1923.

Michel Benichou
1911-1912: a doctrine of the use of the air force by the French Army placed in context.

Klaus-Richard Bohme

Claude Carlier
The development of doctrines relating to air warfare through tuition given in French schools of warfare.

Lucio Ceva
The experience of the Spanish War 1936-1939 (exact title to be given later).

Emmanuel Chadeau
A combination of reciprocal influences, doctrine of military use and technical development of French aviation equipment up to 1939.

Andrea Curami
Italian aviation from 1923 to 1933.

Patrick Facon
Justification and opposition to the independence of the French Air Force: the heritage of the Great War.

Pierre-Marie Callois
1939 French air warfare doctrine.

Giancarlo Garelo
The role played by aviation in fascist Italy.

Alfred Goldberg

Robin Higham
British Air Force Greece: independence in a peripheral role, 1940-1941.

Marcellin Hodeir
Parliament and the National Defence Committee face to face with military aviation problems.
from 1919 to 1923.

Bernard Pujo
The development of General Foch's ideas on the use of aviation in 1915-1916.

Giorgio Rochat
Douhet and Italian military through 1919-1939.

Jean Pariseau
Swiftly or by fits and starts: false starts on the part of the Canadian Royal Air Force.

Henry A. Probert
The independence of the Royal Air Force 1918-1945.

Jean-Luc Susini
The revival of the Luftwaffe during the National-Socialist regime.

(from 4th to 7th September 1984 in Paris. For all further information, please write to:
Secretariat du Colloque Air 84, Institut des conflits contemporains,
Hotel National des Invalides, Escalier M, 3ë etage, 75007, Paris).

Claude CARLIER
VARIATIONS IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

ALBANIA

The National Committee for the History of the Second World War of the Republic of Albania currently consists of the following members:

- Stefanaq Pollo, chairman
- Shygyri Ballvora, vice-chairman
- Xhemil Frashëri, secretary
- Petro Lalaj, member
- Xhelel Gjeçovi, member
- Refik Kucaj, member
- Burhan Çiraku, member

Stefanaq Pollo

ISRAEL

Prof. I. Gutman is currently centralizing the Committee in Israel. He is working at the Hebraic University of Jerusalem and at Yad Vashem, Har Hazikaron, B.P. 3477, Jerusalem.

I. GUTMAN

ITALY

During its annual meeting, on 28th April 1984, the General Council of the National Institute for the History of the Italian Liberation Movement reelected the steering committee for two years. Mr. Quazza was reelected chairman, Messrs. Della Peruta and Francovich vice-chairmen, Mr. Passera
secretary-general, Mme Lombardi and Messrs. Sala, Guasco, Rochat, Gallerano, Rossi, Mori, Pavone, Vaccarino, Ventura and De Bernardis as committee members.

Francesca Ferratini TOSI

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav Committee for the History of the Second World War met in session in Belgrade on 29th May, 1984, and thanked outgoing president Prof. Dr. Tone Ferenc for his outstanding service during the past four and half years. Dr. Dušan Biber, scientific counselor of the Institut za zgodovino delavskega gibanja (the Institute for the History of Labor Movement), Ljubljana, was elected as new president, Dr. Nikola Živković, Beograd and Dr. Rastislav Terzioski, Skopje are vice-presidents, Milan Koljanin, Beograd is the new secretary of the Committee.

Dušan BIBER
ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

ALBANIA

During the period 1982-1983, there was intense activity in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in order to gain a deeper insight into the history of the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle in connection with the 40th Anniversary of the First National Liberation Conference of Pëza (16th September 1942), at which the political and organizational foundations of the National Liberation Front were laid, inaugurated and run by the Albanian Communist Party (now the Albanian Labour Party) and also in connection with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Albanian National Liberation Army (ALNA), now the People's Army, on 10th July 1943.

1. Publications

From the many leading publications, we should like to mention the following: Enver Hoxha, *The Titoists* (historical information) and *Works*, Vol. 1 (re-edition). The first of these publications sheds light on Albanian-Yugoslavian relations during the period of the National Liberation Antifascist struggle and later. It concerns the interference on the part of the Yugoslavian administration in the internal affairs of Albania and the PCA's firm attitude against this interference. The second (*Works*, vol. 1 19-194), also contains new material relating to the first publication: including important directives regarding the problems of armed insurrection during the years of the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle.

From amongst the other publications, we would like to mention: *Popular power during the years of the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle* by Xh. Frashëri; *The activity of the new people's democratic State (May-November 1944)* by M. Dezhgiu; *Agitation and propaganda*
During the National Liberation Struggle by Th. Nano; Cartridges in a bag (diary) by F. Gjata; Memoires of a partisan doctor by Sh. Klosi; Ashim Vokshi, 2nd Edition by P. Uli and Q. Sakajeva. The latter work concerns the popular hero, Ashim Vokshi, who made a holocaust of his life in the war against fascism in order to defend the Spanish Republic.

Other books are devoted to the heroes of the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle: Qemal Stafa, 3rd edition, by N. Jorgaqi; Bardhok Biba by I. Nelaj, Inextinguishable Stars, 6th Volume.

Memoires of participants in the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle are collected in Former Fighters tell their Story. The 5th volume of Popular Song-book on the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle was also published.

2. Scientific and Jubilee Sessions

Scientific and jubilee meetings, devoted to the Peza Conference and the formation of the People's Army, took place on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of these events. The principal ones were as follows:

1. The Foundation of the National Liberation Front - the political organization of the masses for the union of the Albanian people, held at Peza in 1982.

2. Foundation of the units of the Albanian National Liberation Army in the district of Elbasan (1983), by the Albanian Communist Party.

3. Historical problems in The Titoists (historical information). The conference took place in the Historical Institute of Tirana in 1983.


3. Museums

All the museums in the district have acquired a profusion of documentary material, photos and items relating to the National Liberation Anti-
fascist Struggle. The National Historical Museum has been intensely active via numerous conferences.

The new regional historical museum was inaugurated on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Conference of Peza. It reflects the history of the Peza region (district of Tirana) which formed an important base for the National Liberation Antifascist Struggle.

M. DEZHGJU

AUSTRIA

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (DOW)

Within the framework of the total project on the theme Resistance and persecution in the Austrian Länder 1934-1945, the documentation specifically relating to the Tirol region was completed at the beginning of 1984. This work which consists of two volumes containing more than 1200 pages was published in mid-March.

In cooperation with Professor Ludwig Reichhold, the DOW has published a similar study on the Resistance of the Patriotic Front to national-socialism. The importance of the action on the part of the Resistance was not sufficiently emphasized in previous studies. The book was published in February 1984 by Federal Austrian Editions.

A new research project is to be dedicated to the fate of Austrians in exile. A volume on emigration to France will probably also be published still in 1984. This publication - faithful to the customary formula of DOW studies based on documents, evidence, memoires etc. - will recall the life and political activity of Austrians in exile.

Since the end of 1982, the DOW - in cooperation with the Institute of Arts and Science - has been working on a project on 'oral history'. The oral evidence of former members of the resistance and the victims of
fascism, concerning both their life from 1934 to 1938 and their activity and political destiny at the time of the persecution, constituting an important supplement to official sources. This project is also making good progress; up till now, more than 120 interviews have been held and recorded.

H. STEINER
FRANCE

Foundation for the study of National Defence
Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts

In connection with the work of the Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts, a commission for the history of the Second World War has just been set up; the chairman is General Jean Delmas, currently head of the historical department of the Land Forces. Following in the tradition of the former Committee for the History of the Second World War, its aim is to carry out a number of surveys, three of which appear to be complementary:
- the Maquis in France
- the establishment of the Wehrmacht in occupied France
- the armistice army

These interwoven inquiries are likely to produce a good impression of guerilla warfare in France, its place in both military operations as a whole and in society during the occupation.

With regard to the Maquis, it is not a question of returning to the numerous accounts which have already been published, but of studying them methodically according to problematics, an example of which - which may be discussed - has just been published by François Marcot in number 132 (October 1983) of the Revue d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains.

About twenty researchers have already lent themselves to this project, both in Paris and in the provinces. The survey will be progressively widened to include all French territory. Cooperation - with an eye to a comparative study - is now envisaged with the historical research organizations represented on the International Committee which has an interest in this project.

Any researchers who may be interested in taking part in this project are requested to write to the Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts - the Commission for the History of the Second World War - 94300
Institute for the History of Current Historical Events

Franco-British Symposium

Jointly organized by the Institute for the History of Current Historical Events and the British National Committee for the History of the Second World War, it was held at the British Academy in London from 14th-16th December, 1983 and dealt with The Franco-British rupture in May-June 1940. (See p. 23)

The network of provincial correspondents and the inquiries in progress

Following on the tradition of the Committee for the History of the Second World War (CH2GM), the Institute for the History of Current Historical Events (IHTP) profits from the remarkable scientific framework constituted by the committee's network of provincial correspondents.

The IHTP decided to reinforce this network by providing it with more capacity for effectiveness: about twenty new correspondents were recruited and today more than a hundred voluntary correspondents actively contribute to the collective surveys.

Quite unique in French historical research, this structure favours large-scale surveys. It allows provincial and regional facts and details - which have often been forgotten - to be taken into account.

The IHTP continues the work undertaken by the CH2GM which consists of publishing and circulating so-called provincial maps of the Action and Suffering brought into focus by the correspondents. Following the
publication between 1981 and 1983 of the maps of Saône-et-Loire (Action), Nièvre (Action), the Basses-Pyrénées (Action), Puy-du-Dôme (Action), Gers (Action), Haute-Garonne (Suffering), the following maps are being prepared: Côtes-du-Nord (Action), Haute-Garonne (Action), Ardèche (Action), Aveyron (Action) and Loir-et-Cher (Action).

On the subject of the Liberation

The fortieth anniversary of the Liberation of France has provoked a number of requests or scientific initiatives:
- An international symposium entitled *Normandy 1944 - the Liberation of Europe*, which will be held in Caen on 1st, 2nd and 3rd October 1984. At the request of the city of Caen and the authorities of Lower Normandy, and in agreement with the administration of the CNRS, the IHTP has been given the task of organizing an important symposium on the subject of the landing, the liberation and Europe in 1944. Participating at this symposium will be historians from Britain, America, Germany, Canada and Poland, and on the French side - in addition to the army historical departments - about a dozen specialists in the history of the Second World War.
- Opinion poll. In connection with the survey *The French and the Second World War*, the IHTP joined forces with the publication *L'Histoire* in order to commission an opinion poll into the impressions and recollections of the Liberation of France. This was carried out in December 1983 by the Louis-Martin Institute according to the quota method, over a representative sample of the population consisting of 1000 people aged 18 and older. It is the subject of an article by Robert Frank and Henry Rousso in the May 1984 issue of *L'Histoire*.
- A bibliography. The *Bulletin* of the IHTP, Number 15 of March 1984, contains a bibliography on the Liberation of France, collected and commented on by Claude Levy. This bibliography of 280 titles is principally concerned with books and articles published during the past ten years (gene-
general works, inquiries into the landing and the military operations, the battle of France, the Liberation of Paris and the post-liberation period.

François BEDARIDA  Rene REMOND

La Revue d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains 1)

Recent issues:
October 1983: Magda Adam, "Hungary and the Munich agreement"; J.M. Vickar-Haight, "Roosevelt, the American air force and Munich"; Captain de Vaisseau Huan, "The Soviet navy and war"; François Marcot, "An inquiry into the Maquis".


Special issues ready: Greece during the war: C. Tsatsos, Preface; A. Destopoulos, "The Greek-Italian and Greek-German war"; M. Simpsas,


*Italy and fascism*: G. Quazza, "Fascism: self-examination by the Italiens"; G.P. Santomassino, "The lower classes and the organization of the consensus"; M. Legnani, "Power and economic choices"; M. Palla, "Fascist Imperialism" (in cooperation with the National Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement in Italy).

Special issues planned:

*On the origins of Israel* (with the Israeli Committee for the History of the Second World War):

*The Western Mediterranean

*Germany during the War* (together with the German Committee for the History of the Second World War).

Unpublished work (examples): The economic, industrial and military preparation of North Africa on the eve of war; German-Spanish economic relations; the transfer of the Polish government to France in September 1939; The Vatican and the martyr, Poland; Power and Islam in Turkey (1919-1960); education in Italy under fascism; Journal of a German burgomaster in occupied Poland; the repression of Vichy and AOF, the case of Senegal; the Lease-Lend and the Soviet war effort; the Todt organization in the service of the Wehrmacht; the Caribbean and the war; Franco and the admission of Spain to the United Nations; the internatio-
tional situation of Viet-nam in 1945; the Jewish Resistance in France; radar in France before the war; the results and lessons of the war etc...

Henri MICHEL Guy PEDRONCINI

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

On 22nd and 23rd March 1984 in Fribourg, the Military History Research Department organized a symposium with the support of the Committee of the German Federal Republic on the Internal Organization of German Power during the first half of the Second World War (1939 - 1941). During this symposium, problems raised in volume V of the work The Reich and the Second World War (to be published probably in 1985) were discussed. At a previous meeting on the same subject, the accent was placed on the problems of the economy, administration and armament. This time it was a question of the domestic policy of the Reich and occupied territories. Wolfgang Benz (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München) demonstrated from relations between the party and the state that the phenomenon of dispersion of executives did not, however, lessen the strength of the regime during the war. Willi A. Boelcke (University of Stuttgart)

1) French University Press, 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 Paris
annual subscription: France 200 Frs., Abroad 265 Frs.
analysed the organization of the mass media according to methods of modern communication research. Wolfgang Petter (Military History Research Department, Fribourg) conceived the euthanasia - N.S. as an element of the national-socialist war policy: by means of this policy the nazis thought they could avoid certain spectacular concrete problems which Germany faced during the First World War and the defeat of 1918. Hermann Graml (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) compared the different opinions on the origins of the 'final solution' and defined a pattern of escalade emphasizing the personal responsibility of Hitler. Gerhard Hirschfeld and Lothar Kettenacker (both from the German Institute in London) presented the results of their research on Dutch collaboration and the duties of the "heads of civil administration". Hans Umbreit (Military History Research Department) examined - in connection with the annexation of occupied territories - the relationship between the administrative structures and the future prospects of the New Order in Europe. The approximately 30 historians of the Second World War who were gathered there agreed at the end of the meeting that discussions of this nature between historians and experts in military history were of great value to each of the participants and also of fundamental importance to the publication which was envisaged: dealing for example with the analysis of the notion of "conventional war in the west" opposed to war politics in the east.

Wolfgang PETTER
GREAT BRITAIN

A fifth Anglo-French Colloquium took place in London, at the British Academy during the period 14-16 December 1983, on *The rupture in Anglo-French relations, May-June 1940*. The programme was as follows:


2. The Problem of Diplomatic Relations. (Professors Vaisse and Warner).

3. Dunkirk: psychological consequences (Mr. Bond, Professor Crémiieux-Brilhac).

4. The Armistice. (Mr. Bédarida, Professor Duroselle, Mr. Bell).

5. Anglo-French hopes of the USA and the USSR. (Miss Barker, Professor Girault).

6. Early British relations with De Gaulle. (Professor Johnson, Mr. de Courcel).

Sir William DEAKIN

ISRAEL

In 1983, the Israeli committee was concerned with the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the revolt in the ghetto of Warsaw. In connection with this, meetings were held together with scientific and thought-provoking discussions, the aim of which was to define the nature of the Jewish Resistance and to discuss the work of the resistance in the occupied countries of Eastern Europe in particular.

The committee is engaged in preparing the Sixth International Scientific Congress of Yad Vashem which will take place in 1985, the theme of which will be: *the surviving Jews in Europe after the Holocaust*, their destiny, their concentration and the process of human and collec-
tive recovery.

The scientific committee, which includes representatives of the universities of Israel, has on several occasions discussed the phenomena of falsification of the Holocaust and attempts to deny it. The committee believes that political forces and vast sources of finance are supporting these falsification trends. The rôle of the historians and all those who participated in the struggle against the nazis is to act on an international level against the existence of such an evil.

I. GUTMAN

ITALY

At its first meeting on 26th May, the committee chairman who is taking care of the rôle of the Italian Committee for the History of the Second World War, decided to organize an international symposium in Milan in April 1985 on the theme: *Italy in the Second World War and in the Antifascist Resistance*. The programme for this symposium will be published in the autumn; any interested research-worker should contact Mr. Rochat, Italian representative of the International Committee.

Francesca Ferratini TOSI
The historical institute of the Resistance in the Aosta Valley (Xavier de Maistre, 22, I-11100 Aosta) organized a symposium on 3rd and 4th December 1983 on the subject of *The European Ethnic Minorities face to face with Fascism and Nazism*.

The principal papers which were read were as follows:
Guy Heraud: The ethnic minorities in Europe between the two wars.
Pierri Zind: The people of Alsace-Lorraine between the two wars face to face with nazism and fascism.
Leopold Steurer: La minoranza Sud-Tirolese tra fascismo e nazismo.
Eduard Vinyamata: The Basque countries and Catalonia during Francoism.
Mirella Karpati: Il genocidio dei Rom (Zingari).
Gareth Miles: The Welsh between the two wars.
Milica Kacin-Wohinz: La minoranza sloveno-croata sotto l'Italia fascista.
Yann Breklien: Brittany under occupation.
Fernand Lipsin: Wallonia face to face with national socialism.
Willem Meyers: Flemish movements under the occupation.

**MOROCCO**

On 3rd December 1983, Abdelmajid Benjelloun defended a Doctorat d'Etat thesis at the Faculty of Casablanca entitled *Contribution to the Study of the Moroccan Nationalist Movement in the former Northern Zone of Morocco (1930-1956)*.

The author has devoted one chapter to "The Spanish Civil War during the Second World War: two opportunities for Moroccan independence." During the Second World War, patriots began to think that the liberation of Morocco might perhaps be within the realms of possibility.
Three cornered discussions were set up between them, certain nazi agents and the Spanish authorities in Tetouan. But the nationalists of the northern zone were eventually tossed between the plans of their interlocutors for the whole of Morocco, which were contradictory to say the least.

Abdelmajid BENJELLOUN

THE NETHERLANDS

In 1983, two university professors gave an inaugural speech related to the Second World War. Dr. Jan Bank (Erasmus University of Rotterdam) in Oorlogsverleden in Nederland (the History of the Netherlands during the 2nd World War; Baarn, Ambo) dealt with the way publications on the Second World War were received by the Dutch population and the role of organizations responsible for mass communication. Dr. J.C.H. Blom (University of Amsterdam) in In de ban van goed en fout (In the grip of good and evil; Bergen, Octavo) argued that the traditional distinction between Resistance and collaboration as an element of classification in historiography should be abandoned to obtain a clearer notion.

In the series Cahiers on the Netherlands and the Second World War of the State Institute for War Documentation, a new volume was published this spring: Madelon de Keizer. Appeasement en aanpassing. Het Nederlandse bedrijfsleven en de Deutsch-Niederländische Gesellschaft 1936-1942 (Appeasement and accommodation. Dutch trade and industry and the Deutsch-Niederländische Gesellschaft 1936-1942). 234 pages. With an English summary. The Hague, Staatsuitgeverij, 1984. In December 1936 the Deutsch-Niederländische Gesellschaft was founded in Berlin which in appearance aimed at tightening the economic relations between the two countries which were afflicted by the world depression. It emerges from this study, however, that the main aim of the DNG was to make propaganda for the policy of the Third Reich.

G.P. van der STROOM
PORTUGAL

Lengthy steps preceded the participation of a Portuguese representative at the Symposia on the Second World War organized directly or under the auspices of the International Committee. This participation took place for the first time at Neuchâtel and Berne from 5th to 10th September, 1983.

These steps started with the contacts established by Mr. Emmanuel Michez, a Belgian citizen and great admirer of Portugal, who has lived in the country for a long time, with the Portuguese Academy of History at the beginning of 1980.

His approaches were most favourably received by the above-mentioned organization. It immediately promised to collaborate with the International Committee and also gave its agreement to the Secretary-General of the International Committee for the preliminary steps to be taken in Brussels, steps which were necessary for representation such as this to be conferred on it. From then on, the Portuguese Academy of History made clear its intention of fully collaborating with the activities of the Committee.

A few days later, on 24th April 1980, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen sent a letter to the President of the Portuguese Academy, informing him that he would be passing on the request to the Chairman of the International Committee, Mr. Henri Michel, and that at the 15th International Congress of Historic Sciences, taking place in August in Bucharest, the Portuguese candidature would be assessed by the International Committee.

Being unable to be represented at the Bucharest Congress, the Portuguese Academy sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the International Committee on 28th July 1980, requesting him to propose its candidature during the Congress.

This was done at the statutary meeting of the International Committee which took place on 12th August and at which the candidature of the Portuguese Academy of History was unanimously approved (see Bulletin number 18, page 8-9).
In a letter of 28th August, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen informed the President of the Academy how pleased he was to be able to announce the decision taken by the General Assembly and that he was certain that Portugal's entry into the International Committee would mark the beginning of fruitful, scientific cooperation and would open new historical research perspectives.

As from now, the Portuguese Academy of History represents Portugal under the terms of article 2 of the statutes of the International Committee, having as a delegate of the Portuguese Committee Mr. Joaquim Verissimo Serrao, President of the Academy.

With the candidature accepted, the Portuguese Academy henceforth has the right to take part in the discussions and resolutions of the International Committee.

Some time ago, the Secretary-General of the International Committee paid a private visit to Portugal and took the opportunity of personally contacting the Portuguese Academy of History. Once again, Mr. Emmanuel Michez was very helpful. During his stay in Portugal, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen was received and greeted with the greatest kindness by the President of the Academy during its meeting on 14th January 1983. The Secretary-General used this opportunity to emphasize that it would be in Portugal's best interest to take part in the symposium on neutral countries which would take place in Switzerland in September. He also pointed out the benefit of regular and continual collaboration between the Portuguese Academy of History and the International Committee.

Meanwhile, in his letter of 13th December 1982, the chairman of the Swiss Commission for the History of the Second World War had sent an invitation to the Portuguese Academy of History to take part in the symposium on neutral countries.

The Portuguese Academy accepted the invitation. Its President delegated Portuguese representation to the undersigned who would take up the question of Portugal. The Portuguese Academy attaches importance to the
work of the Committee and valued the possibility of discussing Portuguese neutrality on that occasion.

In view of this, the undersigned went to Neuchâtel and Berne, presenting his paper at Neuchâtel on 6th September, entitled "Portuguese Neutrality during the Second World War".

Before giving a resume of his work, the undersigned underlined how collaboration between the Portuguese Academy of History and the International Committee for the History of the Second World War began, offering his best wishes for the success of this collaboration. In the name of the Academy, which he was representing, and in his own name, he paid homage to the International Committee and in particular its Chairman, Mr. Henri Michel, and its Secretary-General, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen, and to the Swiss Commission for the History of the Second World War, represented by Mr. Louis-Édouard Poulet, its President.

The paper of the undersigned discussed the following topics:

The position of Portugal and the essential aspects of its neutrality
Relations with Spain
The crisis of 1940 and Portugal's struggle to maintain its neutrality
Facilities in the Azores for England
The invasions of Timor and the surrounding of Macao
The United States and the facilities in the Azores
Final remarks

There are numerous works by Portuguese writers published in Portugal on the subject of the Second World War but those which deal with the Portuguese position during the conflict are relatively limited.

Publications on this subject are as follows:
- Idem - *Collaborating Neutrality* - SNI Lisbon, s.d.
- Augusto de Castro - *Subsidies for the History of Portuguese Politics during the War* - Librairie Bertrand, Lisbon, s.d.
- Idem - *The Japanese were at Timor* - Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1951.

*Carlos BESSA*
On the 14th May 1983 at the annual meeting of the Société d'Histoire Ecclesiastique de la France, Pierre Blet s.j. gave a talk on "Pius XII, France and the War". The text appears in the form of an article in the Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France.

Pierre BLET s.j.
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.
MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Mr. Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN, see above

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              Historical Research, 35 Ferozeshan road, New Delhi 1 (personal application)

INDONESIA      Mr. Sartono KARTODIRDJO, head of the
              Department of History, University of Gadjah Mada, Jogjakarta (personal application)
IRAQ Mr. Hussein AMIN, Union of Arab Historians, Bureau of the Secretary-General, Bagdad (personal application)

ISRAEL Mr. I. GUTMAN, chairman of the Israeli Committee for the History of the Second World War, Yad Vashem, Har Hazikaron, P.O.B. 3477, Jerusalem

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THE NETHERLANDS Mr. A. Harry PAAPE, see above

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NORWAY Mr. Gunnar Christie WASBERG, Universitetsbiblioteket, Drammensveien 42, Oslo 2 (personal application)

THE PHILIPPINES Mr. T.C. AGONCILLO, History Department, University of the Philippines, Diliman/Quezon City (personal application)

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            1100 Lisbon

RUMANIA    General Gheorghe ZAHARIA, see above

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            sonal application)

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            tute of Historical Research, Human Sciences Research Council, Private Bag
            X 41, Pretoria (personal application)

SOUTH KOREA    Mr. CHONG HAK LEE, National Defense
            College, Seoul, South Korea 122

SPAIN    Mr. Don Javier Gomez TUSSEL, president
            of the Spanish Committee for the Study of the History of the Second World
            War, Instituto Jeronimo Zurita, calle Medinaceli, no. 4, Madrid 11

SWITZERLAND    Mr. Louis-Edouard ROULET, chairman of
            the Swiss Historical Association, director of the Historical Institute, Faubourg
            de l'Hôpital 41, 2000 Neuchâtel

TAIWAN    Bureau of International Exchange of Publi­
            cations, National Central Library, 43 Nan Hai Road, Taipei, Taiwan 107
            (personal application)

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TRINIDAD    Mr. Fitz. A. BAPTISTE, University of the
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            dad, W.I. (personal application)

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            Kizilay sok. 1, Sihhiye, Ankara

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USSR

Mr. Pavel ZHILIN, see above

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Mgr. Pierre BLET, Pontificia Università Gregoriana Roma, Piazza della Pilotta 4, Roma 00187

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Mr. Dusan BIBER, see above

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Mr. Bakajika BANJIKILA, National University of Zaire, Centre zairois d'études africaines, P.O.B. 3081 Kinshasa-Gombe (personal application)
1985 MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, DUES, AND SUPPORT

Annual dues of $10.00 ($2.00 for students) are payable at the beginning of January 1985 to the American Committee on the History of the Second World War. There is no surcharge for members abroad, but it is requested that dues be remitted in U.S. funds. Advance payments of dues for up to three years may be made.

To defray committee expenses not covered by regular membership dues or available institutional support, tax-deductible contributions are now invited to a Southern Illinois University grant-in-aid account, the administrative cost of which is fully borne by the institution (unlike the SIU Foundation, which has begun to levy a five percent administrative charge). Donations by separate check or money order, made out to SIU Grant-in-Aid Account 6-23358 may be sent to the committee secretary together with dues and the membership form below.

Please return to:

Prof. D. S. Detwiler
Secretary, ACHSWW
Hist. Dept., SIUC
Carbondale, IL 62901

Name: _______________________
Address: _____________________

Particular field(s): _______________________

Enclosures:

Membership dues for 1985: _____ (and _______)
Donation to SIU Grant-in-Aid Acct. 6-23358: _____

(As noted in the newsletter, members may also enclose the committee election ballot.)
AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

COMMITTEE ELECTION BALLOT

As a nominating committee, the present directors recommend that the members of the NMCWH elect eight directors and two officers from the slate below for three-year terms ending in December 1987. Please indicate on this ballot your choice of chairman, secretary, and no more than eight directors, and return the ballot with your membership renewal or under separate cover to the secretary by the end of January 1985.

I. Vote for eight directors (including write-ins):
   - Dean C. Allard, Naval History Division
   - John M. Blum, Yale University
   - Robert R. J. Butow, University of Washington
   - Philip A. Crowl, Naval War College (ret.)
   - Brig. Gen. A. L. Hurley, USAF (ret.), North Texas State University
   - David Kahn, Great Neck, N.Y.
   - Warren F. Kimball, Rutgers University
   - Allan R. Millett, Ohio State University
   - Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University
   - Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Simmons, Director, Marine Corps History and Museums
   - Gaddis Smith, Yale University
   - Roberta Wohlstetter, Pan Hauristic, Los Angeles
   - Robert Wolfe, National Archives
   - Janet Ziegler, University of California, Los Angeles

II. Vote for up to two, including write-in, for chairman:
   - Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

III. Vote for up to two, including write-in, for secretary:
   - Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale