NEWSLETTER

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CONTENTS

General Information ..................................... 2
Membership Dues ........................................ 2
The 1984 Annual Meeting ................................ 2
Committee Elections ..................................... 2
The 1985 Annual Meeting ................................ 3

Announcements
Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual ..................... 3
The 1985 Gilbert Chinard Prize ....................... 4

Archival Resources
Naval Institute Oral Histories ....................... 4
National Archives
Guides to German Records .......................... 5
Microfilm Publications ............................... 6
Accessions and Openings .............................. 7

Bibliography
The Churchill-Roosevelt Correspondence .......... 8
Churchill and the British Empire ................... 9
A History of the Luftwaffe .......................... 10
An Advocate of Japanese-American Understanding ..... 12
Weimar and the Third Reich:
3028 Historical Abstracts ......................... 13

International Committee for the History of the Second World War News Bulletin
No. 21, Spring 1985 (following p. 14)
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 a private organization supported by the dues and donations of its members. It 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 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.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Annual dues, payable at the beginning of the calendar year, are $10.00 ($2.00 for students). There is no surcharge for members abroad, but it is requested that dues be remitted directly to the Secretary of the ACHSWW (not through an agency or a subscription service) in U.S. dollars.

THE 1984 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW was held in conjunction with that of the American Historical Association at the Hyatt Regency Chicago on 28 and 29 December 1984. At the business meeting, convened the following afternoon by the committee chairman, Prof. Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida, the secretary and newsletter editor, Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, reported a balance of $232 in the committee bank account, plus $71 in supplementary donations by committee members to SIU Grant-in-Aid Account No. 6-23358. Prof. Funk reported on the joint session of the ACHSWW with the AHA that had been held the day before and on plans for the international meeting being held in summer 1985 in the Federal Republic of Germany. (For details on the latter, see the news bulletin of the International Committee attached to this newsletter.) Professor Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University, reported on the joint session of the ACHSWW with the AHA to be held at the annual meeting in New York in December 1985 (as noted below).

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

In the annual elections at the beginning of 1985, the incumbent officers of the committee were re-elected to three-year terms. The nine directors listed in the lower left-hand margin on the first
page of this newsletter were elected to three-year terms. Because of a tie, nine rather than eight directors were elected: seven incumbents (one declined re-election), Prof. Warren F. Kimball of Rutgers, and Dr. Richard H. Kohn of the Office of Air Force History.

THE 1985 ANNUAL MEETING

The AHA Program Committee has accepted the following joint session proposal for the 1985 annual meeting in December in New York:

AFTER FORTY YEARS: THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN
Joint Session of the AHA with the ACHSWW

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, Jr., Princeton University (ret.)

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual


For subsequent volumes, papers on the Holocaust are invited from every discipline. The Holocaust, understood in its widest context, includes Nazi Germany and the Final Solution, 1933-1945; European Jewry during World War II; Refugees, Rescue, and Immigration; Displaced Persons and Postwar Trials; and Modern Antisemitism. The deadline for submission of papers for vol. 3 was 15 May 1985; for vol. 4 it is 15 May 1986. For information on receiving the Annual or on submission of manuscripts, contact Dr. Gerald Margolis, Director, Simon Wiesenthal Center, 9760 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035.
The 1985 Gilbert Chinard Prize

The Gilbert Chinard awards are jointly made by the Institut Francais de Washington and the Society for French Historical Studies for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors published during 1985. Studies in any area or period are acceptable. Detailed information is available from the chairman of the Chinard Prize Committee, to whom submissions for the 1985 award should be made (in quintuplicate) by 1 December: Prof. John McV. Haight, Jr., Department of History, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015.

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

United States Naval Institute Oral History Transcripts

During 1984, the Naval Institute added eleven oral histories to its collection, bringing the total to more than 150 volumes of memoirs.

Of particular relevance to the Second World War are the transcripts of interviews with Rear Admiral Roy S. Benson and Vice Admiral Ruthven E. Libby.

Volume 1 (459 pp. plus index) of the two-volume Benson oral history deals with his life up to the end of the 1940s, including service on a destroyer on the Asiatic Station in the 1930s, duty on the Nautilus (SS-168) at Midway, and, as commanding officer, on the Trigger (SS-237), credited with sinking almost 30,000 tons of Japanese shipping.

The bulk of the 245-page transcript of interviews with Admiral Libby deals with his service during World War II and the years immediately thereafter. He began the war on the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King (on whom he provides insights), commanded destroyer squadrons in the Aleutians and Central Pacific campaigns, and then returned to Washington to serve on the Joint War Plans Committee.

There is also coverage of World War II in several of the other oral histories added to the collection in 1984, including the transcripts of interviews with Admiral Alfred Melville Pride, who was executive officer of the carrier Saratoga (CV-3) at the beginning of World War II, and was engaged in amphibious air support operations in the Pacific War, and with Rear Admiral Kemp Tolley, who served on the battleship North Carolina (BB-55) in action off Leyte, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

The entire Naval Institute Oral History Collection is available in Annapolis, both at the Institute and at the Naval Academy's Nimitz Library, as well as at the Naval Historical Center in Washington, D.C. Some volumes are also available at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. A catalogue of the collection may be obtained by sending $2.00 to: Director of Oral History, U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland 21402. The director, Paul Stillwell, may be reached by telephone at (301) 268-6110.
The following Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, Va., were prepared by the Modern Military Headquarters Branch:

Guide No. 80, Records of the German Armed Forces High Command (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht/OKW), Part VI, Office of Foreign and Counterintelligence (Amt Ausland/Abwehr), 1982 (Record Group 242, T77), 173 pp., prepared by George Wagner. The records in this guide cover the period generally from 1935 to 1945, with exceptions.

Guide No. 81, Records of the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police (Reichsfuehrer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei - RFSS), Part IV, 1982 (Record Group 242, T175), 184 pp., prepared by Robert Wolfe and Willard Fletcher, University of Delaware. The main grouping of material in this guide is from National Archives Record Group 242, records of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service (Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes - CdS) and his headquarters agency, the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA), established in September 1939.

A second grouping in Guide No. 81 consists of SS-originated records found among National Archives Record Group 226, Records of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), including records of the German Ministry in Bucharest. These records contain the files of the "Berater fuer Judenfragen" (Counsel for Jewish Affairs).

A third grouping consists of SS-originated material found in Record Group 238, the World War II War Crimes Records, from the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes (OCC). The material consists of "Das Ahnenerbe" (Ancestral Heritage Society) diaries and of security policy records concerning Jews and other racial matters.

Guide No. 82, Records of Headquarters, German Army High Command (Oberkommando des Heeres--OKH/FHO), Part IV, 1982 (Record Group 242, T77), 234 pp., prepared by Timothy Mulligan. This guide describes the records of Fremde Heere Ost (Foreign Armies East), the intelligence section of the German Army High Command concerned with military affairs in Eastern Europe, particularly the Soviet Union. Most of the records described are on the period of the Second World War, but some go back to the 1920s.

The bulk of the intelligence information in the records covered pertains to the USSR: order of battle; tables of organization and equipment; biographical data on commanders; information on weapons, tactics and equipment; estimates of strategic plans, strength, casualties, and reserves; assessments of American and British aid; and reports on home front working and living conditions, rationing, morale, and mobilization of women.

The political and ideological context of the war in the East is reflected in the treatment of both the German and the Soviet occupation policies; information on the Vlasov Movement and the "National Committee for a Free Germany"; and the treatment of prisoners
of war. There is extensive documentation on the organization and ac-
tivities of the Soviet partisan movement as well as the anti-Soviet querrillas, particularly the "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" (OUN) and its military arm, the "Ukrainian Insurgent Army" (UPA).

Fremde Heere Ost (FHO) records described in this guide also in-
clude intelligence information on the Polish Armed Forces in 1938-39, the subsequent Polish resistance against German occupation, and conditions in Poland under Soviet occupation, 1944-45; documentation on Soviet prewar mobilization in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and Soviet occupation of these Baltic countries in 1944-45; and information on the armed forces of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Turkey, 1938-44, as well as some data on Belgian, Dutch, and French troops in 1940 and on American troops in 1944-45.

Microfilm Publications

The National Archives has announced the publication of the follow-
ing microfilm, which may be ordered at $20 per roll from the Publi-
cation Sales Branch (NEPS), U.S. National Archives and Records Ad-
ministration, Washington, D.C. 20408:

Nuernberg Trials Records: Register Cards to the NG Document Series, 1946-49, M1278, three rolls (Record Group 238, World War II War Crimes Records)

Interrogation Records Prepared for War Crimes Proceedings at Nuernberg, 1945-47, M1270, 31 rolls (Record Group 238, World War II War Crimes Records)

Records of the Office of European Affairs (Matthews-Hickerson File), 1934-47, M1244, 18 rolls (Record Group 59, State Dept.)

Internal Affairs of the Ukraine (file 860e), 1918-49, M1286, 6 rolls (Record Group 59, State Dept.)

Name Index to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917-41, M1194, 262 rolls (Record Group 165, War Department General and Special Staffs)

Subject File Headings for the Records of the Allied Control Commission (Italy), 1943-47, M1190, 5 rolls (Record Group 331, Records of Allied Operations and Occupation Headquarters, World War II)
The Legislative and Diplomatic Branch has completed a series of microfilm publications, largely from the State Department's Central Decimal file, including Records Relating to the Internal Affairs of the Baltic States, 1910-44 (M1185, 8 rolls)
    Poland, 1916-44 (M1197, 75 rolls)
    Romania, 1910-44 (M1198, 44 rolls)
    Iran, 1930-39 (M1202, 24 rolls)
    Yugoslavia, 1930-44 (M1203, 28 rolls)
    Bulgaria, 1910-44 (M1207, 21 rolls)
    Austria, 1930-44 (M1209, 32 rolls)
    Albania, 1910-44 (M1211, 16 rolls)
    Czechoslovakia, 1910-44 (M1218, 32 rolls)
    Afghanistan, 1930-44 (M1219, 7 rolls)
    the Balkan States, 1940-44 (M1220, 1 roll)
    Turkey, 1930-44 (M1224, 36 rolls)
    Argentina, 1930-39 (M1230, 32 rolls)

The following have also been published in microform:
    Records Relating to Political Relations between the United States and Turkey, 1930-44 (M1223, 2 rolls)
    Decimal Subject Files of the State-War-Navy and State-Army-Nav-Air Force Coordinating Committees, 1944-49 (M1195, 12 microfilm rolls)
    Policy Planning Staff Numbered Papers 1-63, 1947-49 (M1171, 63 microfiche cards)

Accessions and Openings

The Judicial, Fiscal, and Social Branch has accessioned 111 cubic feet of records of the U.S. Coast Guard, 1941-80. The records include a merchant vessel information file assembled by the Intelligence Division, 1941-46, and files on the commissioning, performance, and disposal of Coast Guard cutters, 1941-63. (Record Group 26.)

At the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, two bodies of papers have been reviewed and opened for research:
    The papers of Thurman C. Erickson (a Pan American Airways executive), 1941-45, consisting of a diary he maintained while a prisoner in the Santo Tomas internment camp in the Philippines during World War II, together with related materials; and
    The papers of Margaret A. Chase, 1942-60, and 1983, consisting of four diaries, 1942-45, 160 items of correspondence, and a galley proof of her autobiography, Never Too Late, published in 1983. The diaries describe her activities and social life as an American Red Cross recreation club worker in North Africa, Great Britain, and France during World War II.
The Churchill-Roosevelt Correspondence


With these three volumes, Warren F. Kimball, Professor of History at Rutgers University, Newark, and author of "The Most Unsordid Act": Lend-Lease, 1939-1941 (1969) and Swords or Ploughshares? The Morgenthau Plan for Defeated Nazi Germany (1976), has provided the definitive edition of the Churchill-Roosevelt correspondence. Moreover, in his own contribution (his introduction, notes, commentaries, etc., represent, in length, virtually a volume in itself), Professor Kimball has offered an authoritative interpretation of the great alliance shaped and led by the President and the Premier.

The core of the work is the text of the exchanges between the two leaders (listed in a 131-page "Digest of Documents," vol. 1, pp. xxxiii-clxiv). These documents include 1161 numbered messages from Churchill to Roosevelt and 788 from Roosevelt to Churchill, supplemented by numerous letters, memoranda, notes, and unnumbered telegrams between them, as well as unsent messages, drafts of messages subsequently sent in revised form, and surviving accounts of telephone conversations.

As noted in the methodological preface, "Editorial Procedures" (vol. 1, pp. xvi-xxvi), all texts are printed in full, including enclosures and appendices, together with material under detailed consideration otherwise not readily available, such as a letter of 23 Sept. 1943 from Count Carlo Sforza to Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr. (vol. 3, pp. 439-440), cited by Churchill in a message to Roosevelt on 6 Dec. 1944 (C-845, vol. 3, pp. 437-39).

This great body of correspondence, over a quarter of it previously unpublished, is set in context by the editor's introduction, "Churchill and Roosevelt: Their Relationship, Their Correspondence" (vol. 1, pp. 3-20); by concise introductions (designated as "headnotes") to the individual documents; and by forty-two "editorial commentaries," ranging from brief explanations of topics such as "ULTRA Intelligence" (vol. 1, pp. 214-15) and "competition for Iranian Oil" (vol. 3, pp. 511-12) to concise articles such as those on the Casablanca Conference (vol. 2, pp. 117-121) and the Cairo and Teheran Conferences (vol. 2, pp. 605-613). During the nine meetings of Churchill and Roosevelt, the normal two-way trans-Atlantic flow of their messages was supplanted by personal conversation and negotiation. The "editorial commentaries" on the conferences not only sustain the continuity of the narrative otherwise carried in the messages with his headnotes, but illuminate those meetings as milestones in the history of an alliance increasingly divided by divergent postwar goals as victory over the common enemy approached.
Early studies, such as William H. McNeill's *America, Britain and Russia: Their Co-operation and Conflict, 1941-1946*, dealt forthrightly with the break-up of the alliance, but subsequent Anglo-American historiography has been greatly influenced by Churchill's six-volume memoir, *The History of the Second World War*, the final volume of which appeared in 1953, the year McNeill's book was first published. (It was subsequently reissued, with a new introduction, in 1970.) The purpose of Churchill's epic was not to explain the emergence, forging, and decline of the Anglo-American alliance (using the terms employed by Professor Kimball in the titles of the three volumes of his edition of the Churchill-Roosevelt correspondence). He was concerned, rather, to reinforce the alliance of the English-speaking peoples, conceived in the struggle against Nazism and continued as a bulwark against Bolshevism. In 1953, once more Prime Minister, he wrote to Eisenhower, elected President the year before, of the care that he had taken "to ensure that . . . [the concluding volume of *The History of the Second World War*] contains nothing which might imply that there was in those days any controversy or lack of confidence between us" [Kimball, vol. 1., p. 5, citing a paper by Martin Gilbert, Churchill's biographer, presented at the joint conference in London in 1980 of the British and American Committees on the History of the Second World War].

That there was in fact very serious controversy, coupled with increasingly serious lack of mutual confidence, particularly toward the end of the war, is made abundantly clear by Professor Kimball's edition of the Churchill-Roosevelt correspondence. What is made no less clear, however, is the unequivocal commitment, on both sides, to controlling and containing controversies and to maintaining, for the sake of the common cause, the level of confidence necessary to sustain a measure of cooperation that was unique in the history of wartime alliances.

**Churchill and the British Empire**


Professor Raymond A. Callahan of the University of Delaware, author of *The Worst Disaster: The Fall of Singapore* (1977) and of *Burma, 1942-1945* (1978), completed this study while serving as John F. Morrison Professor of Military History at the Combat Studies Institute of the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1982-83. It is a perceptive account of one of the most important reasons for Anglo-American discord during the Second World War: Churchill's abiding commitment to the Empire and to the preeminent British role in world affairs that it implied. He made no secret of it. "We mean to hold our own," he said in November 1942; "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

Dealing primarily with the war years, Professor Callahan provides a carefully documented account of Churchill's political and military leadership in the context of his concern for British imperial interests, whether in the Mediterranean Theater, the Balkans and Middle East, India and Burma, or the Pacific. He thereby often un-
derlines or illuminates what Churchill, for good reason, saw fit to play down or pass over in silence in his correspondence with the anti-imperialist American President and, subsequently, in his *History of the Second World War*.

This is not to say that *Churchill: Retreat from Empire* is disparaging in its treatment of the Prime Minister, or that it debunks his postwar memoirs. Quite the contrary, Callahan’s work enhances the value of that great work, enabling the critical reader far better to appreciate what it represents—and what it does not. In his prologue, Prof. Callahan notes (p. 8):

"Churchill wanted his story to depict an heroic England, united in grim determination to destroy the evil Hitler represented or to perish in the attempt. That was the mood of many, perhaps of most, but certainly not of all the British in 1940. Churchill the romantic artist would make no concessions on this point, however, to Churchill the historian. It is obviously rather important when reading Churchill's war memoirs to bear in mind his own warning about them: 'I do not describe it as history, for that belongs to another generation. But I claim with confidence that it is a contribution to history. . . .' Or, as his close associate in 1940, Sir Edward Spears put it: 'Churchill in his books always tones down unpleasant incidents . . . the very great should be kind and sometimes forgetful. He has been both.'"

Professor Callahan’s copiously annotated study, which concludes with a useful bibliographical essay, is not only a significant addition to the literature on Churchill and the Second World War; it is also a well-informed, perceptive essay on the withering of the British Empire.

*A History of the Luftwaffe*


This ambitious general history of the German Air Force from its establishment as an independent air arm in the 1930s to its destruction by the end of World War II is a revision of a 1983 study, *Strategy for Defeat*, undertaken at the Airpower Research Institute of Air University by Professor Williamson Murray, now Director of the Military History and Strategic Studies Program at Ohio State University (and author of *The Change in the European Balance of Power, 1338-1939*, Princeton, 1984).

Much as Professor Raymond Callahan's *Churchill: Retreat from Empire*, reviewed above, is a history of the war in conjunction with British imperialism, this is a history of the war in conjunction with airpower, minutely examining, in particular, the contest between the RAF, the American air force, and the German Luftwaffe (including its antiaircraft artillery).

Several of Professor Murray's most interesting conclusions pertain to the impact of strategic bombing on Germany, against which the Luftwaffe ultimately proved unable to mount a successful defense, either in the air or with its antiaircraft artillery.

On the basis of his analysis of the air war over Germany, Murray parts company with those who discount the impact of the contro-
versial "area" night bombing attacks of Sir Arthur Harris' Bomber Command, as compared to the American daylight precision bombing.

"... The night bombing campaign's greatest contribution to the winning of the war was precisely what Harris claimed and what the conventional wisdom has so often discounted: The 'area' bombing attacks did have a direct and palpable effect on the morale of the German population, and the German leadership, in response to that impact, seriously skewed Germany's strategy" (p. 283). "In fact, the real triumph and impact of Bomber Command's ... campaign ... was the fundamental distortion it caused in German armament programs" (p. 182). Specifically:

1. "The anger and desire for a retaliation strategy ... [led to a determination to pay] the British back in kind. At the end of May 1943, the Armaments Minister [Speer] suggested to a most enthusiastic and appreciative audience in the Ruhr that while 'German mills of retribution may often seem to grind too slowly, they do grind very fine....' Speer had just seen a successful firing of an A-4 [later called the V-2], and his continued support for the rocket program throughout 1943 and 1944 caused a major diversion of German production capacity and raw materials ...." (p. 182).

The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey estimated that the industrial effort and resources expended for the V-1 and V-2 weapons in the last year and a half of the war alone equalled the production of 24,000 fighter aircraft (p. 284; note 3, p. 297).

2. "Also important was the fact that the growing number of British raids caused a substantial distortion in the manufacturing process for artillery and ammunition." The number of heavy flak batteries grew from 791 in 1940 to 2132 in 1943, representing an "enormous investment in equipment and manpower." These batteries expended prodigious amounts of ammunition. "The 88mm flak 36 weapon seems to have required an average expenditure of 16,000-plus shells to bring down one aircraft flying at high altitude, and that was the weapon with which most flak batteries were equipped" (p. 182).

3. The imperative of defending Germany constrained the German leadership, as the Luftwaffe was reduced by attrition, to yield air superiority to the enemy elsewhere. In July and August 1943, "the attrition rate reached a level that no military force could long sustain.... In July, the Germans lost 16 percent of single-engine fighter pilots available on July 1; in August, they lost 15.6 percent.... Given the threat posed by the American bombers, there was no other alternative but to defend the Reich. Thus, the air war in the east and in the Mediterranean, with one final gasp in September to meet the invasion of Italy, became subsidiary theaters for the Luftwaffe. Allied air forces dominated the skies over and behind these two fronts, and the German soldier would see little of his air force for the remainder of the war" (p. 177).

Professor Murray concludes his heavily annotated account of the Luftwaffe and the war it waged with a self-contained article (Appendix I) on "The Prewar Development of British and American Doctrine and Airpower" and a ten-page bibliographical essay covering archival and documentary sources in Britain and Germany as well as the United States. His readable work, enhanced by clear maps, tables, and photographs, will be useful to general reader, student, scholar, and reference librarian alike.
An Advocate of Japanese-American Understanding


For almost a quarter century before World War I, the Rev. Dr. Sidney Gulick (1860-1945) served in Japan first as a liberal Congregationalist missionary and then as a professor of Christian religion at Doshisha and Kyoto Imperial universities. Soon after his return to the United States in 1913, he began what amounted to a second career with the Federal Council of Christian Churches in America as an advocate of Japanese-American understanding. In a series of books, from The American Japanese Problem: A Study of the Racial Relations of the East and the West (N.Y.: Scribner's, 1914) to Toward Understanding Japan: Constructive Proposals for Removing the Menace of War (N.Y.: Macmillan, 1935), countless articles, lectures, newsletters, and appearances before state and national legislative committees, Dr. Gulick fought discrimination against Japanese-Americans and against restraints on immigration from Japan. As a founder and executive secretary of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, he sought in vain to head off formal exclusion of Japanese immigration by the National Origins Act that became law on 1924. During the following decade, he continued to work, as "Japan expert" of the Federal Council of Christian Churches, and, after his retirement in 1934, he remained an articulate observer of the approach of the Japanese-American war he had foreseen and, indeed, predicted. In March 1940, he warned the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, of the danger of a Japanese attack on the United States, even though the Japanese military leaders might realize it would be suicidal: "They would prefer to perish fighting a giant, than to be driven out of China by a foe whom they had stigmatized as puny and contemptible" (p. 204). On the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he wrote his children that "when beaten, ... [Japan will] get better terms from us than from any other power" (p. 205).

In her concise monograph, Professor Sandra C. Taylor of the University of Utah has provided a sympathetic, but by no means hagiographical biography of a fervent Wilsonian internationalist who became a prominent figure in the American Peace Movement of the interwar period. Moreover, the book is an effective introduction--because of Dr. Gulick's concern and involvement--to the interracial and inter-cultural dimension of Japanese-American relations prior to World War II, and to the impact on Japanese-American relations of U.S. immigration policy.

The well-documented study concludes with a brief bibliographical essay in which Professor Taylor accounts for the documentary sources utilized, including family papers as well as files (resulting from surveillance prompted by Gulick's Japanese connections) of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, the precursor of the FBI) and provides a current review of the secondary sources on missionaries to Japan, the American Peace Movement, the immigration controversy, and Japanese-American relations during the period under consideration.
Weimar and the Third Reich: 3028 Historical Abstracts


These three volumes in the ABC [American Bibliographical Center]-Clio research guide series are carefully structured collections of abstracts of articles on Germany from the end of the First World War to the end of the second. They do not provide coverage of books, as do more conventional bibliographies, such as Helen Kehr's and Janet Langmaid's The Nazi Era, 1919-1945: A Select Bibliography of Published Works from the Early Roots to 1980, a 1982 publication of the Wiener Library in London, with 6523 listings, including many monographs, but without annotations.

Each of the three volumes presents roughly a thousand abstracts of articles from journals, yearbooks, etc., that appeared during the decade 1973-1982. The abstracts, most of them signed, were retrieved from the database developed by ABC-Clio Information Systems in conjunction with its serial, begun in 1955, Historical Abstracts--a cumulative collection of brief reviews of articles that have appeared in more than two thousand journals in forty-two languages.

The three thousand abstracts reprinted in these guides were initially published in the volumes of Historical Abstracts covering the decade 1973-1982, where they can more or less readily be found. They also are accessible, by online search, in Lockheed DIALOG File 39, the Historical Abstracts database in Palo Alto, California. But the researcher or reference librarian interested in more than an occasional reference to the topics covered in these three ABC-Clio Research Guides may find these volumes a saving in time and money. In 1980, the average search of ABC-Clio data-bases ranged from eleven to sixteen minutes, at an average cost of $18.00. The product of such a search generally was and is a dot-matrix printout of a relatively limited number of entries, rather than extensive listings in handy, legible volumes.

Clearly printed, with the titles of articles in capital letters and names of journals in italics, each volume has its own triple-column author index and a sophisticated double-column subject index (the latter 32 to 42 pages in length). The entries in each volume are divided into topical chapters, within which the articles are alphabetized by the authors' surnames. In each volume, entries are enumerated in a single sequence from the first title in the first chapter to the final title in the last one. The volumes are enumerated and indexed separately. They are not cross-referenced. Each therefore stands alone and may be used.
separately (whereas, by way of contrast, the three volumes of the Churchill-Roosevelt correspondence reviewed above, though paginated separately, have a common glossary, bibliography, and index at the end of the final volume).

The nine chapters of *The Weimar Republic* contain abstracts of articles on the Weimar Republic in historical context; the beginnings of the Republic; government, politics, and the economy; Weimar culture and society; the Jews of Weimar; Christianity in transition; the growth of German communism; the road to Nazi hegemony; and the end of the Republic.

*The Third Reich, 1933-1939* has seven chapters: Nazi Germany in historical context; domestic policies and politics; Nazi foreign policy; culture and society in Hitler's Germany; the crushing of German Jewry; Christianity in crisis; and the left under siege.

*The Third Reich at War* also has seven: wartime Germany; wartime trade and diplomacy; the invasion and occupation of Poland; at war with Western Europe; at war in East and Southeast Europe; at war with Russia; and the Holocaust.

If these volumes were to be measured by the historiographical and editorial standards of the definitive edition of the Churchill-Roosevelt mentioned above, they would be found wanting, if only because of typographical and orthographical errors, particularly (but not solely) in languages other than English, and omissions of important articles published during the decade covered. Moreover, to cite three sets of examples in the volume on the war years, there are duplicate listings. Entry 293 lists a corrected version of the article cited in entry 292 published earlier the same year in the same journal; the incorrect version might have been noted in connection with the correction, rather than being given a separately enumerated, annotated listing (without reference to its being superseded by a corrected version). Two further sets of double entries, 403 & 404 and 800 & 801, cite articles published both in German and in English. In each case, different abstracters wrote quite different abstracts.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these three research guides have not been produced as definitive bibliographies. They are, rather, specially produced working editions of printouts from the most extensive historiographical database in the world, providing ten years of historical journal coverage of their respective periods, augmented by indices that facilitate their utilization as research tools. As such, they provide for those working in the field a valuable resource.

Those actively concerned about lack of coverage in their particular areas of specialization may, incidentally, wish to contact ABC-Clio Information Services, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Box 4397, Santa Barbara, California 93140, regarding possible participation as volunteer abstracters in the international collaborative program which in the course of three decades has led to the development of the great database from which these three volumes were produced.
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR
NEWS BULLETIN Nr. 21, SPRING 1985

Contents

A word from the President 3
Meeting of the Board in Moscow, 5th-7th June 1984 5

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA

The French Forces during the Second World War 19
Italy during the Second World War and the Resistance 19

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Austria 22
France 23
German Federal Republic 28
The Netherlands 30
Norway 31
Portugal 31
South Korea 32

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION 32

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY
OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR 34
A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

I should like to draw International Committee members' attention to the pages devoted in this issue of the Bulletin to the *Revue d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains* (Historical Review of the 2nd World War and Recent Conflicts). These pages contain a program of publication up to the end of 1985 and a list of some of the articles in reserve.

As three of the six issues ready for publication are based on the work of National Committees (those of Greece, Italy and Roumania), the close links between the *Revue* and the Committee need no further emphasis.

In order to clear up any confusion, I should like to point out, in my capacity as a founder of this *Revue* together with Lucien Febvre and Pierre Renouvin, and its editor for 34 years, that I have been happy to place the *Revue* at the disposal of the International Committee, of which it has become the recognized mouthpiece, using a flexible formula designed to give each side complete freedom, as long as the requirements of a scientific publication are met.

I should also like to point out that at the time of abolition of the "Comité d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale" (Committee for the History of the 2nd World War), the Government General Secretary stated very clearly that there could be no monopoly as regards the continuation of the work of this interministerial body, which had no precedent in France and no European equivalent. The assets and duties of the Committee were therefore shared out. Responsibility for the *Revue* was given to the *Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains* (Historical Institute for Recent Conflicts), set up for this purpose by the Ministry of Defence, and directed by my friend Guy Pèdroncini, Professor of Military History at the Sorbonne.

The cooperation between the management of the *Revue* and our Committee had led to the publication of 22 special issues to date, dealing with all aspects of war, at all times and in all countries. There is no reason for
this cooperation to stop or diminish. There should indeed be greater cooperation, and this would appear to be confirmed by several developments, in particular the fact that the Revue and our Committee have decided to extend the period of time covered by their research to include the 1914-18 war and therefore to provide an overall view of the period which General de Gaulle called the "thirty years' war". Two recent symposia have provided a successful and persuasive starting point; the symposium organized in Paris by the Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains and the Historical Division of the Air Force on the growth of aviation and the efforts made from one war to the next to make it a completely separate entity, and the symposium held in Warsaw on the initiative of C. Madajczyk and the Polish Committee, which provided guidelines for comparative studies of the two world wars.

So that the cooperation between our Committee and the Revue is fully evident from now on, a list of foreign correspondents (i.e. members of the International Committee) will be highlighted starting with the January 1985 issue of the Revue.

Henri MICHEL

I should like to say a few personal words. Thank you to all those who sent me messages of sympathy during my recent operation. I am pleased to be able to tell you that I am now fully recovered and hope to put forward some new proposals and suggestions at our plenary session in Stuttgart in August 1985.
MEETING OF THE BOARD IN MOSCOW, 5th-7th JUNE 1984

On Tuesday, 5 June 1984 the Board met in Moscow at the House of Friendship with Peoples of other Countries. The session was opened at 10 AM. The following were present:

Mr. Henri Michel (France), President; General Pavel Zhilin (USSR), Vice-President; General Gheorghe Zaharia (Roumania), Member; Mr. Dusan Biber (Yugoslavia), Member, representing Mr. Tone Ferenc; Mr. Harry Paape (Netherlands), Treasurer, accompanied by Mr. Gerrold van der Stroom; Mr. György Ranki (Hungary), Expert; Mr. Jürgen Rohwer (GFR), of the organizing committee for the ICHS Congress in Stuttgart in 1985, and Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen (Belgium), Secretary-General.

The following were absent for reasons beyond their control: Mr. Arthur Funk (USA), Vice-President; Sir William Deakin (Great Britain), Vice-President; Mr. Czeslaw Madajczyk (Poland), Vice-President.

General Zhilin welcomed his colleagues with whom he had been working for many years. He was delighted to welcome them to Moscow, particularly as many of them had not visited Moscow since the 1970 Congress. In the intervening period, the Committee had gained in strength and carried out excellent work under the direction of its President.

Mr. Zubarian welcomed the assembled company on behalf of the Soviet Committee on Historical Science and its President, Mr. Tikhvinski, who had been detained in Sofia. He reiterated the important work involved in the twelve volumes on the history of the Second World War produced under the direction of General Zhilin. He was pleased to welcome the Board and hoped that its work would be successful.

Mr. Michel thanked the previous speakers and expressed his pleasure at being in Moscow again. He had, in fact, chaired the Committee since the Congress held in Moscow in 1970. He noted that his candidature had been supported by General Zhilin. Since then, it had always been unanimously
renewed. The President welcomed the new Yugoslav member. He was sure that the excellent relations which had been forged with his predecessors would continue. Mr. Michel offered apologies for absence on behalf of three of the four Vice-Presidents. Mr. Funk was in Normandy for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landings. His attendance had been requested by President Reagan, in his capacity as President of the American Committee. Sir William Deakin was unable to attend for reasons of health. All the absentees had good cause for not attending.

Mr. Michel continued by stating his continuing wish to see the Committee expand. The Committee had a worldwide calling. However, the world was not equally represented. Developments were, moreover, taking place slowly and it was necessary to persevere. Contacts had been made with two historians in Zaire, which was certainly a step in the right direction. The participation of Black Africa was still, however, an unsolved problem. Similarly, contacts had been made with Chinese colleagues. The membership of the People's Republic of China had not, as yet, been finalized. It was certainly necessary to continue with these efforts.

Mr. Rohwer explained that ICHS had held a working meeting since the meeting of the Board of the Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, at Vienna, in June 1983. Changes had been made to the initial schedule for the sessions. The days set aside for affiliated bodies would now be Thursday and Friday, rather than Monday and Tuesday. There was therefore no prospect of linking the work of ICHS, scheduled for the previous week, and the work of the Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. The organizers were anticipating that about 2,500 historians, belonging to some thirty Committees, would attend. Attendance of our sessions should be facilitated. These are scheduled to take place at the University or close to the University, in a room provided with all the necessary equipment (and not at the Town Hall). Bearing the above in mind, the program is as follows:
Mr. Rohwer then dealt with the program of the Comité International
d'Histoire Militaire. Its Congress was scheduled for the previous week and
would begin on Monday, 19 August. Sessions would be held at the Town
Hall. The mayor, Oberburgermeister Rommel, and the Ministers of Defence
and Education and Science would welcome the participants. The theme would
be New Research on the First World War. Eight sessions were scheduled.
Two papers would be presented in each case, followed by two or three
short contributions. On Tuesday evening, the Minister of Defence would
host a reception followed by a dinner. On Wednesday, at the Bibliothek
für Zeitgeschichte, the special volume of journals, prepared with the as­
sistance of the National Committees, would be presented. On Thursday
there would be an excursion to Fribourg-en-Brisgau where the French
3rd Armoured Division would entertain the participants to lunch. Sessions
would begin again on Thursday and a reception by the Mayor was scheduled
for the evening. The sessions would end on Saturday morning and the
afternoon was set aside for a local excursion. There would be a final
dinner for the participants.

Mr. Rohwer stressed that there were many joint members. It was
for this reason that the two Congresses had not been scheduled at the
same time. Arrangements would be made for participants to stay at the
The President thanked Mr. Rohwer for his very thorough statement. His sole regret, and the Members of the Board agreed, was that the sessions set aside for affiliated bodies were now in the middle of Congress and not on the first two days. It was also necessary to fix a time for a Board Meeting and a General Meeting. After discussion, it was agreed that the Board would meet on Monday, 26 August from 16 to 18.00 hours. The General Meeting would be scheduled for Saturday 31 August at 10 AM. Mr. Michel asked Mr. Rohwer to book suitable premises.

General Zhilin stressed that one of the major themes of the XVIth ICHS Congress at Stuttgart in 1985 is the Resistance. He noted that, on the advice of the Comité International des Sciences Historiques and Mr. Tikhvinski, the Joint President of the session would be the President of the Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. Mr. Michel had had a great deal of experience in this field. It was therefore natural for him to be involved in presiding over the sessions which could only benefit from his long experience. General Zhilin also noted that the Military History Institute of Moscow had requested him to be the USSR reporter.

The President thanked the General for having stated the problem so clearly and also thanked him personally. This was not, however, a personal problem, but rather involved the structure of ICHS. ICHS recognized specialist bodies and when a theme came within the sphere of one of these bodies, it was normal to call upon this body. Mr. Michel had received a letter from Mr. Kropilak who was in full agreement with the position of the Committee.

Mr. Ranki noted that the Board of ICHS had not met since our working session in Vienna. He had forwarded the comments of our Board to Mme. Hélène Ahrweiler, Secretary General of ICHS. There had been no discussion. The Board of ICHS would not meet until September. Mr. Ranki would not fail to defend the justified concerns of our Board.

The President then moved to the details of the session on the Resistance. He was surprised by the large number of absentees. Albania, Belgium, Bul-
garia, Greece, Hungary, Roumania and Czechoslovakia would be absent, and this was by no means a complete list. It was not known whether France would attend. It was not appropriate for a general reporter to be a reporter for a national resistance as well.

Mr. Michel had received a letter from Mr. Gieysztor. The President of ICHS would make contact for the purposes of improved cooperation. In the interim, it was decided to send an extract from the report of the Moscow meeting, for information, to Mr. Gieysztor, Mme. Ahrweiler, Mr. Tikhvinski and Gordon Craig.

Discussion then centered on the Congress which the Committee would itself be holding in Stuttgart in 1985. General Zhilin announced that a translation of the important chapter on wartime economy in the massive history of the USSR during the Second World War would be distributed. This chapter dealt with almost all countries and was based on international documents.

Mr. Ranki stated his intention to complete his general report for the end of the year so that the Secretary General could distribute it. Mr. Rohwer stressed that he should receive copies of the other reports by 1 May 1985 at the latest. After this date, it would not be possible to have them translated. It was intended to have English, French and German translations of these reports. The main reports should be no more than 20 pages, and the others no more than 8 to 10 pages, including references and notes.

After wide-ranging discussion, the program for Stuttgart was decided as follows:

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1985**

**Session 1**

9.00 Opening 15 min.

9.15 General Introduction (G. Ranki) 45 min.

10.00 **Planning and execution of economic strategy**
Main papers:
Germany (West)
Dr. Willi A. Boelcke
Great Britain
Prof. A. Milward
USSR
Dr. I. Goluschko
USA
Prof. Warren Kimball

12.00  Debate: experts:
France
Prof. François Caron
10 min.
Canada
10 min.
Norway
10 min.

Session 2

3 p.m.  Raw material supply of the war
Main papers:
Japan
Prof. Takafusa Nakamura
25 to 30 min.
Germany (East)
Dr. Dietrich Eichholtz
idem

4 p.m.  Short papers:
Rumania
Dr. Viorica Moisuc & Dr. C. Botoran
15 min.
Yugoslavia
Dr. Mira Dimitriyevic Kolar
15 min.
USSR
Prof. Alexei Ivanovitch Babine
15 min.

5 p.m.  Debate: experts:
Germany (West)
Dr. Rolf-Dieter Müller
10 min.
France
Prof. Nouchy
10 min.
Hungary
Dr. Lorant Dombrady
10 min.
Session 3

9.00  *The Financing of the war*

Main papers: France
Prof. Jacques Wolff 25 to 30 min.
Italy
Prof. Massimo Legnani idem.

10.00 Short papers: Greece
Prof. Byron Theodoropoulos 15 min.
Belgium
Prof. Herman van der Wee 15 min.
Finland
Prof. Erkki Pihkala 15 min.

11.00 Debate: experts: Switzerland Prof. Marguerat 10 min.
USSR Dr. Tyschkeviz 10 min.
USA Dr. David Trask 10 min.

Session 4

General Debate

3 p.m. Introduction: USSR Dr. Barteniev 12 min.

*General comments*
A. Milward 12 min.
Austria Prof. N. Schausberger 12 min.
Poland Czeslaw Luczak 12 min.
Netherlands Prof. P.W. Klein 12 min.

4 p.m. Discussion
5.30 Closing answers by the authors of the papers of the Session 1

Great Britain
Prof. A. Milward 10 min.

USSR
General Pavel Zhilin 10 min.

USA
Prof. Warren Kimball 10 min.

Conclusion
President Henri Michel

The President then moved on to cooperation with the Comité International d'Histoire Militaire. He pointed out that he had already stressed the importance of closer links. These links would be forged by the Joint Chairs at Stuttgart. He had received a letter from Professor André Corvisier. The President of the Military Committee welcomed the idea of holding a joint session and expressed his satisfaction at such close cooperation. Mr. Michel requested General Zhilin to represent us on the Military Committee. In addition, he proposed that a symposium be organized on a joint basis on the theme: *From one war to the next: lessons, diplomacy and national defence*. This would be another step towards formalizing cooperation between the two Committees.

This session was adjourned at the end of the morning, and continued on Wednesday, 6 June at 11 AM. The President asked the Treasurer to speak. Mr. Paape reported on the financial position of the Committee. There had been some delays in the receipt of subscriptions. The Treasurer would send out the necessary reminders and the President would write in order to renew contact. Mr. Michel noted a certain amount of apathy. This was possibly connected with the program which was too heavily centered on Europe. This brought up the problem of a major symposium on the Far East. The Board agreed unanimously with this. The Board again stated that it was in favour of organizing an international symposium in the Far East.
General Zhilin stressed the importance of keeping all countries informed about the activities of the Committee. In addition, he recommended taking advantage of official contacts with Embassies.

The President proposed that the Committee defray the costs of travel to Moscow. The Board appointed Messrs. Biber and Müller to audit the accounts in Amsterdam.

The Bulletin was then discussed. Mr. Gerrold van der Stroom was introduced and welcomed by the President. He recalled that when he had been Secretary-General, the Bulletin had regularly been published twice a year at no cost to the Committee. When Mr. Rochat had taken over from him, this rhythm had been maintained. Mr. Vanwelkenhuyzen had then accepted the editorship of the Bulletin. He had been prevented from keeping up this rhythm of publication by considerable difficulties beyond his control. He informed the Committee of these. Mr. Paape offered to assist him, not to replace him. This proposal was accepted with gratitude. Mr. Michel stressed the importance of this subtle difference: "We are an exceptional organization and, for this reason, fragile. Tasks must be shared. The Secretary-General is responsible for collecting texts and for reminding people who are late in submitting texts. There is no single editor of the Bulletin. The various Committees are the editors. As a rule texts should be sent to Brussels after which the Secretary-General is responsible for sending these texts to Amsterdam for printing and translation". The Secretary-General took this opportunity to thank the Treasurer for his valuable assistance.

General Zhilin stressed the importance of the Bulletin. He cited the example of the Military Committee. On the initiative of Dr. Daniel Reichel, an International Bibliography of Military History was to appear in addition to the International Review of Military History. The Secretary-General suggested that the Bulletin should take inspiration from this example. It could include very brief bibliographical notes similar to those prepared in Bern. The National Committees would be responsible for forwarding them to Brussels.

The President continued with his subject. He had done so with the
agreement of Vice-Presidents Deakin and Funk. As regards bibliographical information, this was dealt with by the *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains*. Mr. Michel stated that Mr. Funk had requested 350 copies of the *Bulletin* to be sent to the US Committee. In addition, Sir William Deakin had asked that it should be understood that the country organizing a symposium was responsible for reporting on it. The Secretary-General was of the opinion that this was a self-evident rule.

The President then spoke about the *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale*. He stressed its French origins. It was, however, open to members of the International Committee, although they had no revision or censorship rights. It had a worldwide reputation. Mr. Michel hoped that it would continue along the same brilliant path. It had been necessary, however, to make some changes. The bibliography was taking up too much space. However, it always included a column on the International Committee, giving information on symposia in particular. Its title had also changed. The former title had been completed by the words *et des Conflits Contemporains* ("and contemporary conflicts"). Its chief subject was still, however, the Second World War. Contact had been made with the pre-war and post-war periods. A bibliography was becoming impossible in view of the new extension. It would be replaced by occasional bibliographies in special issues. Reviews of books which had not been published in France were always welcome. However this would become more difficult as well. Although the *Revue* had been set up by Lucien Febvre and Henri Michel, it had been administered by the Comité d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale. This Committee had no successor and had been taken over by various bodies. Its educational duties had passed to the Ministère des Anciens Combattants (Ministry of Ex-Servicemen) which had set up a Historical Information Delegation (M. Barcelini, Ministère des Anciens Combattants, 37 rue de Bellechasse, F-75007 Paris). Its assets and staff had been transferred to the Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent (IHTP) (Institute for Contemporary History) set up by CNRS (National Centre for Scientific Re-
search). The IHTP did not want the Revue and it had been necessary to rescue it. It was for this reason that the Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains (IHCC) (Institute for the History of Contemporary Conflicts) had been set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence, the present director of the IHCC being Guy Pedroncini. The President hoped that links could be established with the IHCC which had launched a Bulletin to report on its activities which appeared twice yearly.

General Zhilin expressed his high regard for the work of Mr. Michel. He then noted that the meeting was taking place on the date of an important anniversary. 40 years ago the Normandy landings had begun. The General stated that the significance of this event was deservedly appreciated in the Soviet Union. In conclusion, he observed: "We who have experienced war are against war".

The President responded by saying that the General was expressing sentiments shared by all the participants.

The session was adjourned and continued on Thursday, 7 June at 10.30 AM.

The President reviewed forthcoming symposia:
10-12 December 1984, in London: *The political and military strategy of Great Britain in central, Eastern and Southern Europe in 1944*;
Spring 1985, in Milan: *Italy during the Second World War*;
During 1986, in the USA: *The Second World War, Then and Now*.

Mr. Michel then announced several French ventures:
This symposium is being organized by the IHCC and the Air Force History Division;
6-8 May 1985, in Paris: *French forces during the war: From a beaten conventional army to a victorious conventional army.*
In addition, plans for a symposium on the Maquis were in progress. Although the starting point was France, this could lead to a study of rural guerilla warfare. The novelty lay in reaching those involved in such fighting. This subject could be extended to the Allies and the Maquis and to the Maquis amongst the People. This could provide a starting point for international co-operation in research on guerilla warfare. The President noted that the idea had the approval of Sir William Deakin.

General Zhilin approved these plans. They were of interest to all occupied countries. Guerilla warfare had played a major role. Popular resistance had frustrated German plans. There had been a symposium in Moscow on people and war. This new approach, suggested by the President, opened up wide-ranging possibilities.

Mr. Biber doubted, however, that these matters could be suitably integrated within multilateral research. He noted that Enzo Collotti had organized a symposium in Bologna on Population resettlement and Nazi policy. A Yugoslav project was on the drawing board. He hoped to be able to give more details on this subject on a future occasion.

General Zhilin announced that there would be a major symposium on The Lessons of the Second World War in Moscow in April 1985.

The President then returned to the idea which he had raised of widening the Committee's scope of research. He stressed that this would not involve any changes whatsoever to the Committee. His sole concern was to find a way of renewing and expanding the activities of the Committee. This would simply involve relocating the Second World War in a wider context. This would enable comparison and provide the potential for cooperation. Mr. Michel was obliged, however, to inform the Board of reservations on the part of Mr. Deakin. Although he was not opposed to the suggestion, the British Committee would be unable to accommodate a development of this type in its present state.

General Zhilin observed that this idea would obviously raise problems. The Committee should certainly keep its present structure. There were other Committees studying conflict. Our Committee should keep to the theme of the
Second World War. One of our tasks was to publish documents and promote the exchange of information.

The Secretary-General recommended a degree of flexibility. He wondered whether the methods and name of the Committee should be differentiated. The Second World War was obviously part of a historical sequence. It was therefore quite natural to carry out research on this subject in order to further pinpoint the important segment of history forming the real area of interest of our Committee. This would enable progress in the understanding of events without making it necessary to change the purpose of the Committee. It was clearly to the Committee's advantage to keep to its present specialization. There was no need to change its name to improve on its work. Any other attitude would be likely to raise more problems than it solved.

Mr. Biber spoke in agreement with the above.

The President noted that there was overall agreement on widening our scope, although this should be undertaken with care, as there was no question of changing our specialization. In any case, it was for the General Meeting to decide, and this question would therefore be put to the Meeting in 1985.

The President called upon General Zhilin to speak. The General gave a detailed statement of the place held by the Great Patriotic War in Soviet historiography. It had a central position in historical literature and even in works of fiction. More than 20,000 titles had been published totalling a thousand million copies. Moreover, on the 40th anniversary of Victory, 300 books were in preparation and 30 volumes of memoirs were to be re-issued. The General stressed the importance of memoirs. They provided information not to be found in historical documents. The war had had a profound effect on the people. The army had called up 20 million men. A vast labour force had been absorbed in production and in the economy. People in occupied countries had suffered terribly. In general, there had been severe demographic consequences. The study of war reflected a deep-rooted feeling in countries where there was a keen sense of the Fatherland. Reports of events based on documents kept by the main fighting units and general staff should
be added to memoirs written by those involved. The Institute of Military History of the Ministry of Defence was responsible for this task. Another Research Directorate was engaged on work on the economy, under the auspices of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences. The same distribution of tasks was to be found in the Academies of various countries. A third field of work involved the partisan struggle, sabotage and clandestine activities. This was the responsibility of the Historical Institute for Marxism and Leninism, since in occupied territory the fight had been led by the Communist Party Committees. Moreover, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had also been responsible for some major publications, for example the Stalin-Roosevelt correspondence or the 6 volume record of the Conferences held in Moscow, Teheran, Yalta etc. Two volumes dealt with Franco-Soviet relations. This was by no means the end of the list. General Zhilin went on to detail the breadth of historical output in the USSR which had raised much interest in the country. 330,000 copies of the 12 volumes of the History of the Great Patriotic War had been printed. Translations had appeared in the GDR, in Bulgaria, in Poland and in Czechoslovakia.

It was against this vast backcloth of research on the history of the Second World War in the USSR that the third and final session of the Board drew to a close.

Henri MICHEL President
Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN Secretary-General
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA

THE FRENCH FORCES DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Defence, the Historical Institute for Contemporary Conflicts and the Historical Divisions of the Armed Forces (Land-Sea-Air) are organizing an international symposium in Paris from 7 to 10 May 1985 on:

The French Forces during the Second World War

This symposium will be structured around three major themes:
- The causes of defeat (1939-1940)
- The period of uncertainty (1940-1942)
- Participation in victory (1942-1945)

Each theme will be dealt with by written papers, oral contributions during the symposium, discussions between experts and, if possible, protagonists.

The language of the symposium will be French.

For further information, please contact:
Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains
Hôtel National des Invalides
75007 Paris
France

ITALY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE RESISTANCE

An international symposium to be held in Milan on 22-24 April 1985 by the National Historical Institute for the Liberation Movement in Italy, under the sponsorship of the President of the Republic.

22 April, 09.00 hours: The international role of Italy
M.E. Collotti, Italy from Non-Aggression to the "Unofficial War"
M.J. Petersen, Italo-German relations
M.T. Ferenc, Italian policy in the Balkans.
Papers from Messrs. F. Bédarida, F.W. Deakin, A. Del Boca, G. Vaccarino

22 April, 15.00 hours: *The Structures of War*
M.G. Rochat, The war effort. Analysis of a defeat 1940-43
M.V. Castronovo, Wartime economy: production, consumption, labour
M.M. Legnani, Wartime economy: finances.
Papers from Messrs. L. Ceva, A. Curami, M. Ferrari Aggradi, P. Saraceno

23 April, 09.00 hours: *Society*
M.N. Gallerano, Italians during the War
M.F. Traniello, The Catholic World
M.E. Forcella, Fascist Propaganda
Papers from Messrs. G.P. Santomassimo, P. Sorcinelli, L. Rizzi, T.W. Mason

23 April, 15.00 hours: *Lombard Society*
M.F. Della Peruta, Lombard Society and the War
M.G. Grassi, Milan, Capital of the Resistance
Papers to be organized by the Lombard Institutes for the History of the Resistance.

24 April, 09.00 hours: *Italy and the Resistance*
M.C. Pavone, Three Governments, Two occupations
M.G. Quazza, Armed Resistance
Mme. E. Aga Rossi, Anglo-American Policy towards Italy.
P. Guillen

24 April, 15.00 hours: *Memoirs of the War and the Resistance*
Round Table chaired by M.G. Quazza
M.G. Arista rico, Cinema
Mme. V. Lombardi, Schools
M.G. Manacorda, Literature
M. P. Ortoleva, Television
M. P. Levi, Memoirs of Deportation
M. M. Isnenghi, Official Memoirs
M. N. Revelli, Private Memoirs
Conclusions, by M. L. Valiani

Giorgio ROCHAT
ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AUSTRIA

Activities in progress and planned by the Documentation Centre of the Austrian Resistance (the DOW).

In addition to its main task - the collection of new material and the reception of visitors to the Centre - the DOW is continuing with its scientific research.

The first volume of the series planned in connection with the project Austrians in Exile 1940-1945 has been completed. The work on Austrian emigration to France was published in Vienna on 10 September 1984. The problems and, in particular, the activities of exiled Austrians are dealt with in the form of documents - similar to the series on Resistance and Persecution in the Austrian Länder 1934-1945. A volume on emigration to Great Britain and the USA is presently in preparation. The DOW has opened up new paths by organizing a travelling exhibition on The Struggle for Austrian Liberation. The exhibition is free; posters of the exhibition are available in the form of a document folder which may be obtained from the DOW or from bookshops. These documents describe the rise of Fascism, increasing authoritarianism after 1934 and the resistance from 1939-1945. They also deal with post-1945 developments and the rise of Neo-Nazism.

In the series Resistance and Persecution in the Austrian Länder 1934-1945 three volumes are in preparation on Lower Austria and scheduled for publication in 1985. Similarly, the project on oral history is well under way. About 200 statements - from former resistance fighters, emigrants and victims of persecution - have been collected up to now. Extracts from these will appear in a publication entitled Resistance Fighters Speak to appear in April 1985.

A considerable amount of activity has been planned by several bodies for 1985 - the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Austria. The Ministry
of Education and Art, in particular, has made plans for special activities.

Herbert STEINER

FRANCE

Fondation pour les Etudes de Défense Nationale (National Defence Research Foundation)
Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains (Historical Institute for Contemporary Conflicts)

The Commission for the History of the 2nd World War, chaired by General Jean Delmas, Head of the History Division of the Army, has been undertaking three related investigations during last year:
- the Maquis in France
- the distribution of the Wehrmacht in occupied France
- the army of the armistice

A symposium on the Maquis, under the sponsorship of the M. Jean Laurain, Secretary of State to the Minister of Defence with responsibility for Ex-Servicemen, took place at the Ecole Militaire in Paris on 22-23 November 1984. This symposium enabled the broad outline of the investigation, which should not be confined to a series of accounts of fighting by members of the Maquis but a scientific study of guerilla warfare in France during the 2nd World War, to be established and should enable new contacts to be made.

25 researchers, mainly former Departmental correspondents of the Historical Committee of the 2nd World War, have already given their support. Contacts have recently been made with other researchers so that the investigation may be given a broader geographical basis.
It is hoped subsequently to extend the investigation to resistance fighters in the whole of Europe for the purposes of a general survey of the place of the guerilla in contemporary history.

All correspondence concerning the investigations should be addressed to:
Institut d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains
Hôtel National des Invalides - Escalier M, 3ème étage,
75007 Paris

Jean DELMAS

Air 84, International Symposium

The Historical Institute for Contemporary Conflicts, together with the History Division of the Air Force, organized an international symposium held in Paris from 4-7 September 1984 and attended by participants from 15 countries, on the theme: Adapting the Air Force to Contemporary Conflicts and the Path of the Air Force towards Independence during the 2nd World War.

Under the sponsorship of the Minister of Defence, this symposium enabled an investigation of the origins of the different ways of using the Air Force, the development of new theories and the steps made by the Air Force in obtaining its independence from the Army and Navy.

Discussions at this symposium confirmed that the notion of using the third dimension of warfare could be traced back to the French Revolution. The 1914-18 war showed the military potential of aircraft whose use, initially restricted to reconnaissance flying, soon extended to fighting and bombing.

During the period between the wars, the importance of the role of the Air Force was often called into question by the Army and Navy which con-
sidered the new branch of the forces simply as an auxiliary of what they termed the major forces. This led to discussions which resulted, in some cases, in actual opposition having a detrimental effect on the development of the Air Force.

This symposium was structured around several themes: policies of use, independence of the Air Force, repercussions of the new forces on the existing military set-up, use of air forces. Papers on national examples from Italy, Germany, Canada, Norway, Great Britain, USA and France led to keen discussion and a fascinating exchange of views.

The papers and discussions showed that at the beginning of the dispute on the place of the Air Force, the problem had not been dealt with correctly; all the forces should be the responsibility of a single chief with the task of directing strategic objectives, whilst leaving each branch of the forces to choose the most suitable means for achieving the best results. However the arguments put forward had to take into account geographical conditions and political developments which introduced grey areas into the arguments which had been developed.

The importance of history was stressed by the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force in their speeches, both of whom noted the importance of this symposium which brought together, for the first time in France, university academics and military men from a number of countries, thereby enabling past events to be accurately reconstructed to the fullest extent, discussion of their causes and effects, more thorough knowledge of decisions made or errors committed, making it possible to pinpoint the thought behind the action, whilst providing an excellent subject for research.

*Claude CARLIER*
Revue d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale et des Conflits Contemporains
(Historical Review of the 2nd World War and Contemporary Conflicts) (1)

Since the abolition of the Comité d'Histoire de la 2e Guerre Mondiale
(Historical Committee of the 2nd World War), it should be borne in mind
that the Revue is the responsibility of the Institut d'Histoire des Conflits
Contemporains (Historical Institute for Contemporary Conflicts) set up within
the National Defence Research Foundation of the Ministry of Defence.

Recent issues:
July 1984: Le Nord et le Pas-de-Calais (the North and the Pas-de-Calais
(in the series on French regional history which already includes special
issues on: "Lorraine", "The Languedoc", "The Region of Toulouse", "The
Alps", "Provence", "Brittany");

E. Dejonghe, Foreword; M.M. Sueur, "Political Collaboration"; H. Claude,
"The Bishop, the Marshal and Collaboration"; M. Rousseau "Two British Net-
works in the Northern Region"; H. Claude "Bibliography".

October 1984: La Grèce pendant la guerre (Greece during the War) (with
the assistance of the Greek Historical Committee for the 2nd World War):

C. Tsatsos, Preface; A. Destopoulos, "The Greco-Italian and Greco-
German War"; M. Simpsas, "The Activities of Greek Forces outside of Greece";
J. Loulis, "Greek Governments in France and Abroad during the Occupation";
J. Loulis, "The Resistance in Occupied Greece".

Program for 1985:
January 1985: Mme Poznanski, "On the Jewish Resistance in France";
Bougeard, "Labour Force Depletion in Brittany: Its Strategic Interest";
Avakian, "Power and Islam in Turkey, 1919-1960"; Bibliography (by the
Library of Contemporary International Documents).
April 1985: *Sur le régime fasciste* (The Fascist Regime) (with the Istituto nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia - National Historical Institute for the Liberation Movement in Italy);

- G. Quazza, "Fascism, a Test of Conscience for Italians";
- G.P. Santomassimo, "The Lower Classes and the Organization of a Consensus";
- M. Legnani, "Power and Economic Choices";
- M. Palla, "Fascist Imperialism".

July 1985: *L'Indochine pendant la guerre* (Indochina during the war)

- C. Hesse d'Alzon, "The development of the Strategy of the French Command in Indochina from 1940-1945";
- P. Lamonet, "The National Revolution in the Indochina of Admiral Decoux";
- J. Valette, "The US Government and Indochina, 1940-45".

*Documentation*: J. Martin, "The Economy of Indochina during the War, 1940-45"; J. Valette, "Initial Bibliography on Indochina from 1940-45".

October 1985: *Sur la Roumanie pendant la guerre* (Roumania during the War).

**Special issues scheduled:**

- *Aux origines d'Israël* (The Origins of Israel) (with the Israeli Historical Committee for the 2nd World War).

- *La Méditerranée occidentale* (The Western Mediterranean) (North African Preparations for War; Economic Relations between Germany and Spain; The Accession of Spain to the United Nations; Education in Italy during Fascism etc.).

- *L'Allemagne pendant la guerre* (Germany during the War) (with the GFR Committee for the 2nd World War).
Articles awaiting publication (examples): Transfer of the Polish Government to France in September 1939; the Vatican and Martyred Poland; Vichy Repression in French West Africa, the Example of Senegal; the Loan-Bond and the Soviet War Effort; the Todt Organization in the Wehrmacht; War in the Caribbean; The International Position of Vietnam in 1945; René Mayer, President of the High Authority and the CECA; Polish Troops in Syria in 1940; Pétain and the Maginot Line; The Vatican and Communist Expansion, Italian Propaganda during the 2nd World War; The Vatican, Pétain and de Gaulle; France and the Stigma of the Axis etc. (2)

Henri MICHEL  Guy PEDRONCINI

(1) Presses Universitaires de France, 12 rue Jean-de-Beauvais, 75005 Paris
Annual Subscription, France: 200 F, Abroad: 265 F. Four issues of 128 to 144 pages per year.

(2) Books, proposals for articles and reviews should be sent to:
Institute d'Histoire des Conflits Contemporains
Fondation pour les Etudes de Défense Nationale
Hôtel Nationale des Invalides, Escalier M. 3ème étage
75007 Paris

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

An international symposium on the Genocide of European Jews during the 2nd World War: Decision and Implementation took place in Stuttgart from 3 to 5 May 1984. This symposium, organized by the Historical Institut of the University of Stuttgart and the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte in cooperation with the GFR Committee, was held in the Municipal Council Chamber of the Stuttgart Town Hall.
At the same time, the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte organized an important exhibition on the same subject.

The theme of the symposium, which is currently very controversial, dealt with the question of decision in the "final solution" of the Jewish problem 1941-44, which made it necessary not only to discuss Hitler's order or orders, but also the complex problem of the origins, preparations, organization and implementation of the genocide. The objective was to bring together representatives of two different viewpoints, i.e. "intentionalists" and "structuralists", so as to compare the results of their research and enable thorough discussion.

The following participated as reporters and speakers:
Eberhard Jäckel (Stuttgart), Saul Friedländer (Tel Aviv), Eberhard Kolb (Cologne), Karl Schleunes (Greensboro, N. Carolina), Gerald Fleming (London), Helmut Krausnick (Stuttgart), Raul Hilberg (Burlington, Vermont), Hans Mommsen (Bochum), Wolfgang Scheffler (Berlin), Seev Goshen (Haifa), Gitta Sereny (London), Christopher Browning (Tacoma, Washington), Yehuda Bauer (Jerusalem), Czesław Madajczyk (Warsaw), Martin Broszat (Munich), Jürgen Rohwer (Stuttgart), Walter Laqueur (Tel Aviv), Jehuda Wallach (Tel Aviv), O.D. Kulka (Jerusalem).

The large audience of 350 people included, moreover, some 60 researchers dealing to a greater or lesser degree with the problem of the history of the Jews under the Third Reich and during the 2nd World War. Nine of these were from the USA, eight from Israel, three from Great Britain, two from Poland and Bulgaria and one from each of the following countries: GDR Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg, Italy and France. In addition to the eight main reports followed by detailed discussions, three sessions lasting several hours in each case were devoted to free discussions such that problems could be dealt with very pragmatically and such that mutual understanding and even a closing of the gap between the different points of view
could be achieved. In the opinion of those taking part, this symposium was a success. It is planned to publish the results of the symposium—papers as well as contributions during discussions—as a bound volume to be issued at the beginning of 1985 by the Deutschen-Verlagsanstalt of Stuttgart.

Jürgen ROHWER

THE NETHERLANDS

October 1984 saw the publication of volume 11a of Dr. L. de Jong's work Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog (The Kingdom of the Netherlands during the Second World War), entitled "Nederlands-Indië I" (The Dutch East Indies I). Most of the chapters of this volume deal with the Dutch East Indies during the period May 1940 to December 1941, during which there was still communication with the Dutch Government in exile in London (which had been cut off from the Netherlands), and with the Japanese invasion from December 1941 to March 1942. By way of an introduction to these chapters, the author describes the development of colonial government in the 17th Century, colonial society, colonial administration, and the rise of the Indonesian Nationalist Movement and, as regards Japan, the passage from a feudal society to a modern, imperialist State.

Gerroid VAN DER STROOM
NORWAY

During the months of August and September 1984 several little known or unknown archives in connection with Vidkun Quisling and his party turned up. These documents which stirred up renewed discussion with regard to the German occupation, have been or will be transferred to the National Archives of Norway and the Royal University Library of Oslo.

The Occupation and its consequences are frequently discussed in Norway. In 1984 Aschehoug Publishing Company started to publish: Norge i krig ("Norway at War"). The editor of the first volume is Magne Skodvin and the author Ole Kristian Grimnes.

It has been maintained that the Norwegian Government in April 1940 was hostile to any form of cooperation with the German occupants as well as the Nazi Party led by Vidkun Quisling.

Professor James A. Bayer and professor Nils Ørvik at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, have, on their part, emphasized how outward Norway always have been through its history and, in particular, its dependency on England.

Even if the Norwegian Foreign Office in 1940 was unable to prevent the invasion, it succeeded in maneuvering in such a way that the country came to be on the allied side during the conflict.

Gunnar Christie WASBERG

PORTUGAL

The Secretary-General of the International Committee, Mr. Jean Vanwelkenhuyzen, visited the Portuguese Academy of History, the Portuguese representative on the International Committee, during a private trip to Portugal.

Mr. Vanwelkenhuyzen was invited to the plenary session on 9 November,
and was welcomed by the President of the Academy, Mr. Joaquim Verissimo Serrão, who was delighted by his presence and expressed a hope for improved future cooperation both by himself and the Academy.

The President of the Academy then called upon Mr. Vanwelkenhuyzen to give a general outline of the objectives, organization and activities of the International Committee.

The Secretary General gave an enlightening talk on this subject which was of great interest to the Members of the Academy and the audience present, and which made a contribution to more effective future involvement of the Portuguese Academy in the activities of the International Committee.

SOUTH KOREA

The Korean Committee for the History of the Second World War held its first official meeting on October 31, 1984, with professor Chong Hak Lee as its elected president. The participants discussed current findings and exchanged views about future research direction. To facilitate further studies on the subject, the Committee decided to work upon an annual publication during the next year.

The meeting was complimented by Dr. Joo Hong Nam's presentation of a paper on US-Korea joint military strategy.

Chong Hak LEE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE for the HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

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

Article 3. The Executive Committee of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War consists of: one President, a number of Vice-Presidents, one Secretary General, one Treasurer, to be appointed for a five-year period by the plenary Assembly. The Executive Committee examines the applications for membership submitted by organizations or groups, as above. Individual researchers can be admitted to membership of the Committee. Their application has to be approved by the Executive Committee. They have consultative voice.

Article 4. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War meets at least once every five years on the occasion of the International Congress of Historical Sciences. The Executive Committee is summoned by the President. In between these meetings, the International Committee for the History of the Second World War delegates its powers to an Executive Commission, consisting of members chosen from the Executive Committee and of 8 to 15 additional members. The latter will be elected by the plenary Assembly for a period of two and a half years. The Assembly decides during the same session on the renewal for the following period of two and a half years.

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

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

Article 7. The International Committee for the History of the Second World War has its seat at the address of the Secretary General: 4, Place de Louvain, Bte. 20 - 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
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