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(formerly American Committee on the History of the Second World War)

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CONTENTS

WWTSA

General Information 2

The Newsletter 2

Annual Membership Dues 2

Enclosures with the Newsletter 3

Annual Business Meeting 3

Notes on the ICHSWW Executive Board Meeting,
September 9, 1992, by Donald S. Detwiler 3

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

WWTSA Session at AHA: Soviet-German War 6

Other AHA Sessions Relating to World War II 6

WWTSA Conference at the National Archives,
May 27-28, 1993, by Donald S. Detwiler 6

Call for Papers, 18th Congress of the
International Committee of Historical
Sciences, by Jean H. Quataert 10

Other Conferences 12

RECENT PROGRAMS

U.S. Army in World War II: The Mediterranean
and European Theaters, 1943-1945 13

Siena Conference on World War II in 1942 16

National Security Agency Symposia 17

ICMH Congress in Italy, 1992 18

OTHER NEWS

Marine Corps Publications, by Benis M. Frank
Department of Defense WWII Commemoration
Committee 18

Department of Defense WWII Commemorative
Community Program 19

The Militargeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Military
History Research Office) of the German Armed
Forces: A Short Introduction, by Roland G.
Foerster 21

RESEARCH MATERIALS

An Insider's View, Number 5: World War II Holdings
of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
Archives, by Brewster Chamberlin 26

Select Bibliography of Books and Articles in English
Relating to the World War II Era 32

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44, rue de l'Amiral Mouchez
75014 Paris, France

WORLD WAR II STUDIES ASSOCIATION

(formerly the American Committee on the History of the Second World War)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Established in 1967 "to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects," the World War Two Studies Association, whose original name was 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, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. The WWTSA meets annually with the American Historical Association. The 1992 annual meeting will be held in the last week of December in Washington.

THE NEWSLETTER

The WWTSA issues a semiannual newsletter, which is assigned International Standard Serial Number [ISSN] 0885-5668 by the Library of Congress. Back issues of the Newsletter are available from Robin Higham, the WWTSA archivist, through Sunflower University Press, 1531 Yuma (or Box 1009), Manhattan, KS 66502-4228.

Please send data and suggestions for the Newsletter to:

Anne S. Wells
Editor, WWTSA Newsletter
Department of History and Politics
Virginia Military Institute
Lexington, VA 24450

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

Membership is open to all who are interested in the era of the Second World War. Annual membership dues of \$15.00 are payable at the beginning of each calendar year. Students with U.S. addresses may, if their circumstances require it, pay annual dues of \$5.00 for up to six years. There is no surcharge for members abroad, but it is requested that dues be remitted directly to the secretary of the WWTSA (not through an agency or a subscription service) in U.S. dollars. 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.

Please send dues to: D. Clayton James
Secretary, WWTSA
Department of History and Politics
Virginia Military Institute
Lexington, VA 24450

ENCLOSURES WITH THE NEWSLETTER

There are two important items enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter: (1) the annual membership renewal form, which is to be returned in January 1993 with your dues; (2) the ballot for eight directors to serve three-year terms on the Board of Directors, your selection being made from sixteen persons nominated this fall by the Board. On the membership form are blanks to check if you tentatively plan to attend the WWTSA Conference in Washington, D.C., in May 1993 (described later in the Newsletter), and if you wish to receive an individual letter of invitation to the conference.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, DECEMBER 28, 1992

The annual business meeting of the World War Two Studies Association will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. This year's meeting will take place at 5:00 P.M. on December 28, 1992, in the Forum Room of the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. All members are encouraged to attend.

NOTES ON THE ICHSWW EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1992

by Donald S. Detwiler

On Wednesday morning, September 9, 1992, the bureau (executive board) of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War met at the State Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam. The meeting had been called by the secretary general of the ICHSWW, Henry Rousso of the Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris (IHTP[CNRS]), in consultation with the président (i.e., chairman) and treasurer of the International Committee, A. Harry Paape, retired director of the State Institute in Amsterdam, as well as the ICHSWW's British vice-chairman, David N. Dilks, elected in 1990 while Professor of International History at the University of Leeds, now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hull, and others. As acting chairman, Dilks' predecessor on the board, Sir F. William Deakin, who wrote The Brutal Friendship (1962), the classic on the Axis dictators' relations, and assisted Churchill with his multi-volume historical memoirs on World War II, convened the meeting Wednesday morning. The other board members present, in addition to Dilks, Paape, and Rousso, were three vice-chairmen elected in 1990--Dusan Biber from Yugoslavia, Donald S. Detwiler from the U.S.A., and Oleg A. Rzheshevsky from Russia--as well as Jürgen Rohwer, representing united Germany, and Peter Romijn of the Netherlands, a member of the staff of the State Institute in Amsterdam, who had served for some time as acting ICHSWW treasurer. (The vice-chairman from Poland, Czeslaw Madajczyk, and the board members from Hungary and Norway were unable to attend. The suggestion, made in 1990 in Madrid, that the Canadian Committee be invited to send a

representative to serve on the board was approved [and subsequently agreed to by Norman Hillmer in Ottawa].)

It was his sad task, Deakin said in opening the meeting, to accept the letter of resignation that Paape tendered due to failing health. Deakin expressed the International Committee's profound gratitude to him for all he had done, adding, "You haven't resigned; you've retired." Paape accepted Deakin's cordial invitation to remain with the committee as honorary president. Deakin then presided over the election of Dilks as chairman (président) of the International Committee and Romijn as treasurer and thereupon relinquished the chair to his countryman. Dilks reiterated Deakin's thanks to Paape for his work for the International Committee, not only as chairman but treasurer, noting that, fiscally, the ICHSWW was by no means badly placed, and that he wanted the record to show that this was one of the many aspects of Paape's service that merited explicit acknowledgment. (In this connection, Romijn submitted a report on the ICHSWW treasury, providing a systematic overview of the five years prior to July 31, 1990, and a detailed accounting from then until August 31, 1992, which was accepted by the executive board.)

Regarding his own position, Dilks noted that his nomination for the chairmanship had come to him as a complete surprise; he had, after all, been elected to the ICHSWW executive board only in 1990. Now head of a university, he had little time for the reading (let alone the writing) of history. However, since the question of his selection had evidently been taken up (without his prior knowledge) with the vice-chairmen of the ICHSWW and the heads of a number of national committees and since there apparently had been no substantial objections, he was prepared--if it were indeed the wish of all concerned--to assume the responsibility and accept the honor of serving as président of the International Committee, with the support of Rousso as executive secretary and Romijn as treasurer, until Montreal in 1995, when elections fall due for the next term. The brief discussion that ensued left no doubt that there was indeed a consensus at the meeting and, moreover, that Dilks' tenure as chairman and Romijn's as treasurer were not to be regarded as on an acting basis; and both accepted election to the end of the term concluding with the meeting to be held in Montreal in 1995. Turning to Paape, Dilks said that he trusted he would accept the position of honorary président. Paape said that he would, and Dilks thanked him.

Among other matters on the agenda (these notes are not complete minutes of the meeting), planning for the 1995 meeting in Montreal was the most urgent business before the bureau. The ICHSWW is to conduct a one-day conference in conjunction with the 18th Congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences being held from August 27 through September 3, 1995. The International Committee of Historical Sciences (usually abbreviated CISH, utilizing the initials of its name in French) is supported by fifty-one national associations (in the U.S.A., the American Historical Association) and forty-two bodies such as the ICHSWW and the International Federation for Research on the History of Women. The CISH operates under a governing bureau in Paris headed by François Bédarida, former vice-chairman of the ICHSWW and a colleague of Henry Rousso at the IHTP (CNRS). The theme of the ICHSWW's conference in 1995 (within the program of the CISH Congress) is to be "War and Peace in 1945." The agenda and procedures of the

ICHSWW's 1995 program in Montreal (the exact date of which has not yet been determined) were adopted on the basis of a thoughtful proposal by Rouso, reflecting the IHTP (CNRS)'s practical experience, over a period of years, in managing complex conferences in a manner apt to provide, on the one hand, reasonably broad participation, yet, on the other, at least a minimum of intellectual coherence.

Departing from the previous practice of compressing a dozen or more papers into a one-day program (a formal opportunity for presentations of records, to be sure, but under circumstances virtually precluding discussion), the ICHSWW will organize two sessions for the Montreal conference in 1995: "The Events of War, 1944-45" (in the morning) and "Memory and Legacy of World War II" (in the afternoon).

The national committees affiliated with the ICHSWW, it was decided, will be invited to submit proposals for papers at either or both sessions to Rouso, at the ICHSWW Secretariat General in Paris, for consideration by the executive board functioning as a program committee. As many as six (and possibly eight or more) can be approved for each session. The two sets of papers, with up to twenty pages of text and five pages of backnotes, are to be submitted to Rouso in typescript form suitable for facsimile publication not later than the end of November 1994, so that they can be published in a volume for circulation by March 1995. (Papers not received by the deadline cannot be in the book or on the program.) At the conference in Montreal, each of the two sessions will be opened by a presentation representing a summary report and selective synthesis of the papers published for the session, focusing particularly on major points for consideration during the discussion. This opening presentation will be followed by a series of ten-minute responses by the authors of the papers, reiterating points made in their respective papers (or possibly reading abstracts of them) and perhaps--within the allocated ten minutes--commenting on the opening presentation or on other, related papers. The third and final segment of each session, for which a full hour should be available, will be for general discussion.

The structure of the program should provide scope for proposals for papers dealing with military aspects of the war during its concluding phase, as well as related political and diplomatic developments, for the morning session, and for proposals addressing broader social, economic, and cultural issues (such as the heritage of the Vichy régime and of the Resistance in France and of National Socialism and the Holocaust in Germany), in the afternoon session.

Before the meeting was adjourned, it was tentatively agreed (and subsequently confirmed) that the ICHSWW executive board would next meet at the Imperial War Museum in London on July 3, 1993.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

WWTSA SESSION AT AHA: SOVIET-GERMAN WAR

The title of the WWTSA's session at this year's meeting of the American Historical Association is "The Soviet-German War: New Sources, Changing Interpretations." Susan B. Linz of Michigan State University will chair the session. The papers will include "Records of the Former GDR," by Juergen Foerster of the German Military History Research Office; "The Availability of Primary Sources and the Soviet Army in World War II," by David Glantz of the U.S. Army General Staff and Command College; and "Access to Soviet Diplomatic and Political Archives and Soviet Policy and Strategy," by Gabriel Gorodetsky of Tel Aviv University. Timothy P. Mulligan of the National Archives and Records Administration will provide comment, with consideration of NARA records.

The session will be held on Tuesday, December 29, 1992, from 9:30-11:30 a.m., in the Calvert Room of the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The AHA will meet from December 27-30, 1992, at the Sheraton Washington and the Omni Shoreham hotels. For further information about the AHA meeting, contact AHA, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, DC 20003; (202) 544-2422.

OTHER AHA SESSIONS ON WORLD WAR II

There will be seven sessions on World War II, besides that of the WWTSA, at the AHA annual meeting in 1992: "Operation Torch: New Perspectives After Fifty Years"; "Racial Politics and Foreign Labor on the German Homefront, 1939-1945"; "Suffering and Ideology in Wartime"; "Contact and Conflict in the American Empire: The U.S. Army in the West, China, and the Pacific"; "Winning the War On the Home Front: From Policy to Implementation"; "Holocaust Survivors in Israel and the United States: A Comparative Analysis"; and "The Educational Outreach Program of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum."

WWTSA CONFERENCE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, MAY 27-28, 1993

by Donald S. Detwiler

The tentative program for the invitational conference at the National Archives on May 27-28, 1993, as arranged by the program committee (the conference director, Robert Wolfe of the National Archives, his two colleagues at the National Archives, George C. Chalou and William H. Cunliffe, and the two officers of the WWTSA), is printed below. There may be a few changes in the final program, but the structure of the conference, the proceedings of which are to be recorded for publication, is now well established. The committee acknowledges the cooperation of those who have agreed to serve as platform

participants and of those whose constructive suggestions were invaluable in shaping the program. The program committee also appreciates being able to announce that the chairman of the International Committee, the English historian David Dilks, plans to participate in the final session.

As announced earlier, the conference is being organized and conducted by the WWTSA and hosted by the National Archives. By virtue of their affiliation, members of the association are invited to the conference and will enjoy priority for the limited seating available. Those anticipating that they will participate in the conference are asked to so indicate by marking the membership renewal form for 1993 accordingly. Tentative participants may also request, on the form, individual letters of invitation to the conference, explicitly stating that the WWTSA unfortunately is unable to defray any portion of the expenses incurred in attending the invitational conference (for which, at least, no registration fee is being levied). No obligation is incurred by indicating anticipated attendance or requesting an individual letter of invitation. Members' responses to the question regarding their tentative plans will be helpful in planning the conference, and letters are offered to members who may find them useful in requesting travel support or documenting travel expenses.

Because the conference is being held the Thursday and Friday before Memorial Day weekend in 1993, members beyond commuting distance who plan to attend may wish to make reservations well in advance. The Hotel Harrington, 11th & E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, half a block north of Pennsylvania Avenue and three from the Archives, currently advertises in the Sunday New York Times a special rate, to those citing its Sunday NYT ad, of \$59.50 (plus tax) per couple, per night, with a minimum stay of any two nights (not just weekends), including free continental breakfast and free parking in the garage next door. A call in October 1992 to the hotel at (800) 424-8532 (the local number is (202) 628-8140) to make reservations for the nights of the conference elicited the information that, earlier plans notwithstanding, the \$59.50 rate, advertised through the end of this year, is being increased in 1993, probably to \$65.50--the tentative rate at which reservations for the time of the conference are being accepted.

AMERICA AT WAR, 1941-1945

Tentative Program of the First of Two WWTSA Conferences at the National Archives
Based in Part on Recently Opened NARA Records. Conference Director: Robert Wolfe.

MAY 27-28, 1993

FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE "END OF THE BEGINNING," 1941-1943

Thursday, May 27, Morning

Greetings

Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States

Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University, Chairman of the World War Two
Studies Association

Introduction

Robert Wolfe, Conference Director, National Archives and Records Administration
(NARA)

Session I: From Disaster to Turnabout in Asia and the Pacific

Chairman: Ronald H. Spector, George Washington University

"Day of Infamy": A Failure of Intelligence of a Pretext Gone Awry"

Robert J. C. Butow, University of Washington

"American Intervention in East Asia"

Carl Boyd, Old Dominion University

[Break]

"Fallback and Turnabout in the Pacific"

Stanley L. Falk, Alexandria, Virginia

Comment by the Chairman and discussion

Thursday, May 27, Afternoon

Session II: Welding the Wartime Alliance

Chairman, Warren F. Kimball, Rutgers University, Newark

"An 'English-Speaking Union' for War"

Theodore A. Wilson, University of Kansas

"Mobilizing the Americas Against the Axis"

Gerald K. Haines, NARA

"From the Atlantic Charter to Teheran"

Mark A. Stoler, University of Vermont

[Break]

Session III: National Archives Resources for the History of the Second World War

Chairman: Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States

Panel: Wilbert B. Mahoney, NARA, "Military Records"

David Langbart, NARA, "Diplomatic Records"

William H. Cunliffe, NARA, "Non-Textual Records"

Questions and discussion

Thursday, May 27, Evening

Session IV: Press, Radio, and Cinema: Reporting and Promoting War (presentations illustrated with press, radio, and film selections)

Chairman: Charles W. Sydnor, Jr., Central Virginia Public Broadcasting

"Henry Luce, Time Inc., as Cheerleader and Scold"

Robert E. Herzstein, University of South Carolina

"Voice of America, 1941-1945: Truth in Propaganda?"

Holly Cowan Shulman, University of Maryland, College Park

"Why We Fight: Newsreels and Other Documentaries"

William T. Murphy, NARA

Comment by the Chairman and discussion

Friday, May 28, Morning

Session V: Arsenal of Democracy

Chairman: Paul A. Koistinen, California State University, Northridge

"American Capitalism's Finest Hour? Wages versus Prices"

Mark H. Leff and Bernard Donovan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

"Women in Wartime: WAACS, WAVES, and Rosie the Riveter"

D'Ann Campbell, Austin Peay State University

Comment by the Chairman and discussion

[Break]

Session VI: Civil Rights and Asylum Under Wartime Security

Chairman: Richard Polenberg, Cornell University

"Cotton Fields to Segregated Armed Forces: Blacks in World War II"

Alan L. Gropman, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

"Nisei, Issei, and Other 'Enemy Aliens'"

Mikiso Hane, Knox College

"Immigration Quotas or Anti-Semitism? The Failure to Provide a Safe Haven for European Jewry"

Richard D. Breitmann, American University

Comment by the Chairman and discussion

Friday, May 28, Afternoon

Session VII: Stepping Stones to Europe

Chairman: Forrest C. Pogue, Arlington, Virginia

"Engagement in the Atlantic: From Non-Belligerence to Belligerence"

Robert W. Love, Jr., U.S. Naval Academy

"The 'Soft Underbelly' of Europe"

Carlo W. D'Este, New Seabury, Massachusetts

Comment by the Chairman and discussion

[Break]

Session VIII: Midway in War and Conferences: Review and Preview

Panel discussion, moderated by Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, with David N. Dilks, University of Hull, and others, concluding with comments and questions from the audience.

Adjournment of Conference

**CALL FOR PAPERS
EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES, MONTREAL, CANADA
AUGUST 27-SEPTEMBER 3, 1995**

by Jean H. Quataert, Chair
AHA Committee on International Historical Activities

The International Committee of Historical Sciences (CISH) is holding its 18th Congress in Montreal, Canada, from August 27 to September 3, 1995. The committee is an international organization headed by a governing bureau located in Paris and today consists of 51 national committees, which represent the institutions of historical research in each country; 23 international affiliated organizations sponsoring scholarly research and publication in specific areas, for example, the International Association for Economic History and the International Committee on the History of the Second World War; and 19 so-called internal commissions which represent areas of special interest as, for example, the Council of Peace Research in History and the International Federation for Research on the History of Women. Its congress meets once every five years and offers a unique opportunity to share scholarly research, writing, and reflection with historians around the world. The extraordinary events of the last five years have transformed the context for this upcoming international gathering. It is the first in many years freed from the constraints of the Cold War, which narrowed the choice of topics and shaped the organization and size of national delegations. And it takes place at a time of considerable flux in the historical profession worldwide, as historians come to grips with new domestic as well as international relations.

The themes for the Montreal Congress capture this new context. They were assembled through wide consultation and recently discussed, debated, and voted on at the General Assembly of affiliated members in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The program is divided into three parts (titles may be modified), consisting of three grand themes or plenary sessions which will run all day (six hours); sixteen specialized sessions which run a half-day (three hours); and a yet undetermined number of round tables, more informal workshops on specific themes, methods, and/or theories in history (three hours). In proposing paper topics for one of the sessions, participants are encouraged to pay attention to the gender component of the theme under question. Organizers also will be looking for cross-cultural comparisons and will be placing the topic in the broadest chronological framework possible.

I. GRAND THEMES/PLENARY SESSIONS:

1. Peoples, Nations, and State Forms
Explores multiculturalism and its political implications (the multinational states in history) as well as first peoples (native Americans, eskimos, Australian aboriginal peoples, etc.) and their political arrangements.
2. Women, Men, and Historical Change: Test Cases in the Impact of Gender History
Explores how the relationship between women and men fits into the big historic transformations in economic, political, and religious life, for example, and what impact this new inquiry has on how historians think and write about historical change. Test cases are

on (a) gender and major political crises; (b) gender analysis and economic transformations; and (c) gender and the emergence of new religious movements.

3. Peoples in Diaspora

Jews, Chinese, Irish, Asian Indians, Armenians, etc. The historical forms and changing significance of diasporas.

II. SPECIALIZED THEMES:

1. Power and Liberty: The Organization, Control, and Finance of Historical Research and Publications--a Cross-Cultural Approach

Studies drawn from court history to the contemporary organizations of the historical profession to forms of public history as well as colonialism and its impact on historical writing; issues include patronage, access, and censorship.

2. Religion between Liberty, Proselytism, and Intolerance

Themes range from ancient religious history to medieval religious life to contemporary fundamentalism.

3. Development or Underdevelopment

Examines essentially relations among so-called third world countries but also underdevelopment in the industrial world.

4. War and Culture

Primarily an examination of war and peace in the 20th century.

5. Peoples and Societies of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of the Great North

6. Modes of Transport of Preindustrial Societies

7. Old Age and Aging

8. Childhood in History

9. Fictionality, Narrativity, Objectivity

Explores the rhetorical issues of writing history and the implications for truth (objectivity) in history.

10. The Fall of Empires in Comparative Perspective

11. Rethinking Scientific Revolutions

Compares scientific revolutions with other revolutions in history; examines how a revolution works; and incorporates science studies' understanding of the enormous play of culture in what is seen as "true" in science.

12. Environmental History: A Return to Macro-History

Integration and holism.

13. Oral History

14. Decline as a Historical Concept

15. The Bank and Its Role in Commercial and Industrial Capitalism from the 13th Century to the 20th Century

Explores not only formal banking institutions and structures but lending practices, agrarian credit, and indebtedness, etc.

16. Systems of Justice and Forms of Punishment

Including police and prisons.

III. ROUND TABLES:

Round tables also can be proposed. They must be organized more fully, including title, brief synopsis of the issues under consideration, and a preliminary list of participants (including short CVs; see below).

Prospective participants should clearly indicate the session they are planning to join and include a) a preliminary title of their paper; b) a two-paragraph synopsis of its main themes; and c) a short CV (one to two pages). This material should be sent in duplicate to:

Professor Jean Quataert
 Chair, Committee on International Activities
 Department of History, P.O. Box 6000
 Binghamton University
 Binghamton, New York 13902-6000

The deadline for submission is February 22, 1993. Your proposal will be reviewed by members of the AHA Committee on International Activities and, if selected, will be submitted to the Bureau in Paris. If your paper is accepted, you then will be contacted by the international organizer of the particular session that you have applied for, giving you additional information.

For further information, contact Professor Jean Quataert at the address above or call (607) 777-2241 or fax (607) 777-2896.

OTHER CONFERENCES

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| December 3-4, 1992 | "The Year 1942: The Turning Point," Caen, France. Sponsored by Le Mémorial, Caen. |
| Spring 1993 | "Technology, Strategy, Operations, and Tactics in a World at War, 1914-1945," Conference of the Midwest Consortium on Military History. Contact John F. Guilmartin, Jr., Department of History, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. |
| March 18-20, 1993 | "Pacific War, 1943," Symposium of the Admiral Nimitz Foundation. Contact Admiral Nimitz Foundation, P.O. Box 777, Fredericksburg, Texas 78624. |
| April 15-18, 1993 | Organization of American Historians annual meeting, Anaheim, California |
| May 21-24, 1993 | "Allies and Alliances." Annual meeting of the Society for Military History, Kingston, Ontario. Contact W. A. B. Douglas, Director of History, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0K2; (613) 998-7044. |
| June 3-4, 1993 | "World War II: 1943--A 50-Year Perspective." Call for papers by Dec. 1, 1992. Contact Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of |

- History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462.
- July 17-24, 1993 19th International Colloquium on Military History, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact United States Commission on Military History, P.O. Box 4816, Annapolis, MD 21403.
- November 4-7, 1993 Annual meeting of the Social Science History Association, Baltimore, Maryland. Call for papers and panels by February 15, 1993. Contact Eileen L. McDonagh, Department of Political Science, Meserve Hall 303, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 495-8140; or Philip J. Ethington, Department of History, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-2551.
- January 6-9, 1994 American Historical Association annual meeting, San Francisco, California
- August 27-September 3, 1995 18th Congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Montreal, Canada

RECENT PROGRAMS

U.S. ARMY IN WORLD WAR II: THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN THEATERS, 1943-1945

In conjunction with the annual Conference of Army Historians, the U.S. Army Center of Military History sponsored a conference on "The U.S. Army in World War II: The Mediterranean and European Theaters, 1943-1945" on June 9-11, 1992, in Arlington, Virginia. On the first afternoon there were six sessions, some running simultaneously. Donald Bittner chaired and commented on the "Sicily" session, which included papers by Kenneth Hamburger on "Terrain Problems in the Sicilian Campaign" and James Dunn on "Army Engineers in Sicily." The session on "The Brazilian Expeditionary Force in the Mediterranean Theater", chaired by John Cash, consisted of presentations by Frank McCann, Thomas Skidmore, and Sergio Bergamaschi. "Military Aviation in the Mediterranean Theater" was the subject of the next session, which was chaired by Herman Wolk. Its three speakers were Max Schoenfeld on "The Experience of the 480th Anti-Submarine Group, U.S. Army Air Forces, in Support of the Invasion of Italy"; Edgar Raines on "Air Observation Posts in the Italian Campaign"; and Thomas Julian on "Operation Frantic and U.S. Army Air Forces-Soviet Cooperation." The session "Allied Operations in Italy" consisted of three papers: Joseph Bonfiglio, "Experiences as an Officer of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in the Mediterranean Theater"; Scott McMichael, "Plans and Operations of The Devil's Brigade"; and John Bennett, "Medical Support in the British 8th Army During the Italian Campaign." John Sloan Brown was the chair and

Horace M. Brown provided comment. Claudio Segre chaired the session on "The Italian Army." It included presentations by Tom Christianson on "Italian Contributions to the Allied War Effort"; Giancarlo Gay on "The Italian Army From Sicily to the Breakout of the Gothic Line"; and Brian R. Sullivan on "The Italian Republican Fascist Armed Forces, 1943-1945." The session "The Allied Armies in Italy" was chaired by Carlo D'Este and consisted of papers by Dominick Graham on "Allied Operational Choices" and Raymond Callahan on "Winston Churchill and His Influence on Mediterranean Strategy."

On June 10 the first session was entitled "Normandy Preparations and Landings." Chaired by Robert Joy, it consisted of three papers: Billy Arthur, "Training the U.S. Army Invasion Force"; Joseph Balkowski, "The 116th Infantry: The Assault Force of the 29th Division"; and Donald Hall, "Medical Support of the Normandy Landings." "The German Army in Normandy" was the next session. The speakers were Detlef Vogel, "The Wehrmacht on the Western Front: Morale and Fighting Power on the Eve of the Invasion, 1944," and Richard DiNardo, "The Nature of the German Army and the Defense of Normandy." Joe Strange was the chair and commentator. On the topic of "Intelligence Activities in the ETO," George Constantinides served as chair for the session of three papers: Mary Anne Schofield, "Women in the OSS"; Shelby Stanton, "The Intelligence Activities of Selected U.S. and German Units in North Africa and Eastern Europe"; and Keir Sterling, "The Role of Geographers in the OSS." "Normandy to the German Border" was the title of the next session. Papers were presented by Michael Doubler, "Armor and Infantry in the Bocage"; James A. Huston, "Third Army Logistics"; and Luc De Vos, "The U.S. Army in Belgium." Jeffrey Clarke chaired the session on "The Invasion of Southern France." The speakers included Paul Gaujac, "The Battle of Provence"; William Quinn, "General Alexander Patch"; and Arthur L. Funk, "The Seventh Army and the French Resistance During Operation Dragoon." "Scientists and the Art of War" was the subject of the next session. Chaired by Brooks Kleber, it consisted of three papers: Jeffery Smart, "New Technologies: Chemical Warfare Service Developments During World War II"; Terry Copp, "Operational Research and the German Army's Real Secret Weapons: The Mortar and the Nebelwerfer"; and Eugene Visco, "Participants Remember the Beginnings of Operational Research--An Oral History Project."

At the luncheon the speaker was Carlo D'Este on the topic "The U.S. Army in the Mediterranean." The afternoon began with a session entitled "Armor in the ETO." Chaired by Hal Pattison, it included papers on "Beyond the Moselle, 13-26 September 1944," by James H. Leach; "The Army's Black Tank Battalions," by Dale Wilson; and "Tank Destroyers in the ETO," by Chris Gabel. The session on "The Siegfried Line" was chaired by Stephen Bowman. The speakers were Joseph Whitehorne, "The Battle of Schmidt and the Hurtgen Forest"; Benjamin Schoenmaker, "U.S. Army Operations in the Netherlands: Market Garden and After, 1944-1945"; and Norman L. Smith, "Experiences with the 102d Infantry Division at the Siegfried Line, October 1944-February 1945." "Women and the U.S. Army in World War II" was the title of the next session, which was chaired by Margaret Bailey. It was composed of four papers: Frances Martin, "Women Workers in Army Chemical Plants"; Rosemary McCarthy, "Army Nurses in the Mediterranean and European Theaters"; Martha S. Putney, "Black WAC's in Field Assignments"; and Charity Adams Earley, "6888th Postal Battalion in the European Theater." The final session of the day was a panel on "The Army Historical Branch During World War II: The European Theater," chaired by William Stacy. The discussants were Forrest C. Pogue, John G. Westover, Ken Hechler, and Hugh Cole.

The first morning session on June 11 was entitled "Allied Air Forces in the ETO." Papers were given by Alan Gropman, "Black Air Force Units in the European Theater"; Daniel Mortensen, "Tactical Aviation Doctrine for Normandy: Field Experience Counters the Washington Agenda"; and Stephen Harris, "A Comparison of U.S. Army Air Forces and Royal Air Force Strategic Bombing." Richard Hallion served as chair. The next session, "Logistics in the ETO," was chaired by Thomas Sweeney and included papers by Sweeney, "Logistics in the European Theater: A Re-Evaluation of the War of Accountants"; Steve Anders, "Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn: Chief Quartermaster, European Theater of Operations"; and John Ohl, "General Brehon B. Somervell and Logistics in the ETO." "Battle of the Bulge, Part I" was the title of the session chaired by James M. Johnson. The papers were given by Roland G. Foerster, "The Ardennes Offensive, 1944-1945: Political and Operational Thinking on the German Side"; Barry Fowle, "The 51st Engineer Battalion in the Ardennes"; and Dorothy Davis, "The Field Hospital, 1944-1946." The following session, "Historical Collections Relating to the World War II Mediterranean and European Theaters," was chaired by Larry I. Bland. The speakers were Martin Andresen, "World War II Holdings Related to the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operation [in the U.S. Army Military History Institute]"; Alan Aimone, "World War II Collections at West Point"; and Richard Boylan, "World War II Collections at the National Archives." "Writing the Green Books" was the subject of a panel discussion by Forrest Pogue, Richard Leighton, Hugh Cole, Martin Blumenson, and Robert Coakley. It was chaired by James L. Collins. The session "Battle of the Bulge, Part II" was chaired by Ralph Mitchell and consisted of three papers: "Leadership in the Ardennes," by Jerry Morelock; "Fifth Panzer Army's Drive to the Meuse," by Robert F. Phillips; and "Field Artillery Observation Battalions During the Battle of the Bulge," by Albert E. Theberge. The luncheon speaker was Russell F. Weigley on the topic "The U.S. Army in Europe in 1944: Implications for 1992 and the Future."

The final afternoon of the conference opened with a session entitled "Allied Leadership in the ETO." Papers were presented by Charles Kirkpatrick, "An Analysis of V Corps Leadership During the War in Europe"; Pierre Bayle, "The French Commanders of the Army of Liberation"; and Patrick Murray, "Eisenhower vs. Montgomery: Postwar Memoirs as Primary Sources." Martin Blumenson was the commentator. The session "The Final Battles" was chaired by H. O. Malone and included papers by John Greenwood, "To Hurdle the Last Barrier: Army Engineers and the Rhine River, 1944-1945"; William Knowlton, "Link-up with the Soviets"; and Wolfgang Etschmann, "The Fight for the Fern Pass and the Liberation of Tyrol." Roger Spiller chaired the session on "The U.S. Soldier in the European Theater of Operations." The speakers were F. D. G. Williams on "S.L.A. Marshall"; Francis Steckel on "Morale Problems of the U.S. Soldier in Combat"; and Jehu Hunter on "The 92d Infantry Division." The closing session was entitled "Participants Remember the ETO," with Charles Roland serving as chair and commentator. Papers were given by William B. Rosson, "Experiences in VI Corps Headquarters and Planning for the Landing in Southern France"; James Huston, "Experiences in an Infantry Battalion at St. Lo, Lorraine, and the Ardennes"; and Brooks Kleber, "Experiences as a Prisoner of War at Hammelburg."

SIENA CONFERENCE ON WORLD WAR II IN 1942

On June 4-5, 1992, Siena College, in Loudonville, New York, held its seventh annual multidisciplinary conference on World War II. This year's conference was entitled "World War II: 1942--A 50-Year Perspective" and consisted of nineteen sessions, some running concurrently.

The opening session was "Japanese Prisoners of War I" and included two papers: "The Bridge Over the River Kwai: A Little Matter of Reconstruction" by William H. Abbott and "The Japanese Occupation of North Borneo (Sabah), 1942-1945: Remembering the Death March" by James F. Ongkili. Manfred Jonas served as chair and commentator for the session "France and America: Darlan and DeGaulle." The speakers were D. K. R. Crosswell, "Eisenhower and the Darlan Affair," and David Woolner, "DeGaulle's Seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon: A Tempest in a Teapot or a Grave Miscalculation?" The session "Propaganda, I: To See Ourselves as Others See Us" was chaired by Ray Stokes, who also provided commentary. The papers were given by Craig M. Cameron, "Clash of Cultures: Conquering the Superman Myth on Guadalcanal"; Argyrios K. Pisiotis, "Dehumanizing the Foe: Hitlerite Villains in Soviet Popular Culture, 1941-1945"; and James J. Ward, "War of Images, War of Deeds: The Nazi 'Soviet Paradise' Propaganda Exhibition, the Communist Arson Attempt, and the Gestapo's Retaliation--May/June 1942." "Japanese Prisoners of War II--Civilian Prisoners and Neutrals in the Philippine Islands" was the title of the next session. It included two papers: "Deliverance at Los Banos" by Anthony Arthur and "Tacloban 1942: A Child's Diary" by Joan F. Gilliland. Albert J. Dorley chaired and served as commentator for the session on "Technology and Opportunity--Naval War in the Pacific." Papers were presented by Carl Boyd, "1942: The Year of Missed Opportunities for the Japanese Submarine Force," and Malcolm Muir, Jr., "1942: The Year of Vindication for the New U.S. Battleships in the War Against Japan." The session "Anglo-American Relations" consisted of presentations by Robert Herzstein, "Henry Luce and the Anglo-American Alliance: Controversies Over War Aims," and Robert Vitalis, "World War II and the Origins of Anglo-American Competition in Egypt." Joanna Zangrando was commentator for the session on "Manning the Arsenal of Democracy: Women Defense Workers in World War II." The presentations included a video, "Good Work, Sister! Women Shipyard Workers in World War II: An Oral History," by Amy Kesselman, and a paper by Christine Kleinegger, "The Janes Who Made the Planes: Grumman in World War II." The session on "Technology, the Mediterranean and the North African Theatre, 1942" consisted of two papers: "Bombers for Britain: Martin Aircraft and the Crisis of 1940-1942" by John R. Breihan and "Forcing a Decision: The Struggle for the Mediterranean, 1942" by Barbara B. Tomblin. The chair and commentator was John Vallely. The last afternoon session of the day was "The Naval War at Home," which included the following speakers: Joseph F. Meaney, Jr., "The Port of New York and the Battle of the Atlantic"; and Adam B. Siegel, "The Wartime Diversion of U.S. Navy Forces in Response to Public Demands for Augmented Coastal Defense." The banquet address was given by Dale Wilson on the topic "Ebony and Iron--In Embryo: The Birth of the Black Armored Units 1942."

The program on June 5 began with a session entitled "Hollywood and War." The speakers were Paul Abrahams, "The Maltese Falcon and Themes of Isolation and Involvement in World War II Warner Brothers Films, 1941-1942," and Arthur Broes,

"Politics and Art in Ernst Lubitsch's To Be or Not To Be (1942)." Naton Leslie chaired and provided commentary for the session on "Auden and Eliot," with papers on "Positive Negativity: Politics and W. H. Auden's Another Time," by Laura Cowan, and "The Dark Dove with Flickering Tongue: T. S. Eliot's Meditations on War in Four Quartets," by Stephen Sicari. Dennis Anderson served as commentator for the session on "War and the Redirection of Art." Papers were presented by Robert L. Gambone, "Regionalism Redirected: The Crisis in American Art, 1940-1942," and Molly Ungar, "Where the State Should Fear to Tread: British, Canadian and American Official War Art Programs in WWII." The session entitled "Off We Go . . . to the Halls of Montezuma: Heroes and Stereotypes" included two papers: "Wake Island and Flying Tigers: Robert Taylor and John Wayne Attack Japan," by Robert Fyne, and "The Flying Fortress Wins the War: Air Force," by Robert E. Snyder. The final morning session was "Christian Pacifists Respond to World War II." Papers were given by Peter W. Farrugia, "A Pacifist's War: The Second World War Records of Marc Sangnier and Henri Roser"; Ruth Oleson, "The Christian and the War"; and Kevin M. Shanley, "Reinhold Niebuhr's Evolution from Christian Pacifist to Christian Realist."

The final afternoon of the program contained four sessions. The first of these was "Propaganda II--USSR and the Utility of History and Literature." Richard Bidlack provided commentary for the papers by Yuri Druzhnikov on "The Ideological Myth of Alexander Pushkin in 1941-1945" and Gundrun Goes on "Ivan the Terrible and the 'Righteous War', Stalin's Manipulation of the Arts in the 1940s." The second session was entitled "Interesting But Unrelated, I" and consisted of three papers: "Southern Rhodesia's Contribution to Allied War Effort 1939-1945," by Martin R. Rupiah; "Msgr. Roncalli at War: Standard Reactions and Unusual Reflection of a Vatican Diplomat," by Alberto Melloni; and "Henry Wallace, Cordell Hull and the Board of Economic Warfare's Foreign Policy Initiatives, 1942," by Donald G. Stevens. In the session on "Collaboration," the speakers were Lajos Keresztes, "The Nyilaskeresztes Party as the Collecting Organ of Collaboration," and John T. Malakasses, "The Greek Officer Corps and Its Collaboration with the Axis in 1941." The final session, "Interesting But Unrelated, II--The Friendlier Face of War," consisted of two papers: "From the Heart of America: The USO," by Nancy D. Baird; and "American Medical Aid and Chinese Politics During World War II," by Tan Zhang. Also included in the program was a multi-media presentation on the internment of Japanese-Americans during the war.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY SYMPOSIA

In commemoration of World War II, the Center for Cryptologic History is sponsoring a series of National Security Agency history symposia. The 1991 symposium, held on November 13-15, 1991, at the National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was entitled "Foundations of Modern Cryptology." Among the speakers was David Kahn on the topic "Did Roosevelt Know?" "In the Nation's Service" was the theme of the symposium on October 28-30, 1992. It focused on the year 1942. For further information, contact the Center for Cryptologic History (ATTN: D9), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-6000.

ICMH CONGRESS IN ITALY, 1992

The 18th Congress of the International Commission of Military History was held in Torino, Italy, from August 30 to September 5, 1992. Among the papers relating to World War II were "The U.S. Navy in World War I and World War II," by Paolo Coletta; and "The U.S. Army and Amphibious Warfare in World War II," by John T. Greenwood.

OTHER NEWS

MARINE CORPS PUBLICATIONS

by Benis M. Frank

For its contribution to the Marine Corps' commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II, the History and Museums Division is preparing a series of thirty-two monographs to be published in the period December 1991 to November 1995. It is anticipated that the battle monographs will appear on the 50th anniversary of the event. Each one is concerned either with a major landing in the Pacific, i.e., Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, etc., or with some aspect of the Corps during the 1941-1945 period, such as Marines in the OSS, black Marines, women Marines, Marine pilots in the Solomons, Marines on aircraft carriers, and the like. These issue-oriented monographs will appear at various times during the commemorative period. All of the monographs, popular histories in a sense, but based on sound sources, will contain considerable new material obtained since publication of the official five-volume History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II. In addition, the monographs will contain pertinent information obtained from the Marine Corps oral history, personal papers, and combat art collections, as well as photographs and personal reminiscences from former and retired Marines. The first three titles of the series, Opening Moves: Marines Gear Up for War, by former Chief Historian of the Marine Corps Henry I. Shaw, Jr.; Infamous Day: Marines at Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941, by Robert J. Cressman and J. Michael Wenger; and First Offensive: The Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal, by Shaw, have already appeared. They may be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WWII COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

[Ed. note: The following information was provided by the Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee.]

PURPOSE: The Department of Defense is commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II between 1991 and 1995. The Secretary of the Army, as the Department of Defense's executive agent, established a joint committee to direct the DoD commemoration and to plan, integrate, and coordinate programs, ceremonies, and commemorative materials. The purpose of the committee is two-fold: to honor the veterans, their families, and those on the homefront; and to develop programs and materials that provide a greater understanding of the lessons and history of World War II.

The committee has seven specified missions. They are: (1) honor the veterans of World War II and their families; (2) recognize the contributions and sacrifices made on the homefront; (3) provide the DoD family and American public with a clearer understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II and the military's contribution to the nation; (4) acquaint and reacquaint Americans with World War II as the central event of the 20th century; (5) develop and support programs and materials that involve the American people in World War II commemorative activities; (6) highlight advances in technology, science, and medicine due to military research; and (7) as DoD executive agent, task the military departments and commanders-in-chief to plan and conduct World War II 50th anniversary commemorative activities.

In addition, the committee has four implied missions. These are: (1) recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by our World War II Allies; (2) recognize the sensitivity of dealing with former adversaries and make this commemoration a healing process to the extent possible; (3) promote DoD 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration formal mechanism through which all executive departments, agencies, and private sector organizations conduct World War II commemorative activities; and (4) establish advisory committee and working groups to advise and assist in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II.

HISTORY: Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney directed the establishment of a senior DoD working group on June 8, 1990, to determine DoD's role in commemorating U.S. participation in World War II and assess issues requiring policy recommendations. The Department of the Army, under the guidance of Secretary of the Army M. P. W. Stone, was designated executive agent on December 17, 1990, and became responsible for organizing and conducting the DoD commemorative programs.

RESOURCE MATERIALS: The Commemoration Committee has several resource materials available for distribution to all Department of Defense agencies and Commemorative Communities [see following article].

Resource materials include commemorative posters and postcards, bookmarks, historical documents, audiocassettes, factsheets, quarterly newsletters, World War II campaign brochures and theater maps, certificates of appreciation, and other assorted commemorative memorabilia. The Commemoration Committee will be developing resource materials throughout the commemorative period.

Materials can be requested by sending a memorandum or letter to the Commemoration Committee at HQDA, SACC; Room 3E524, Pentagon; Washington, DC 20310-0107. Requests must state how the products will be used.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WWII COMMEMORATIVE COMMUNITY PROGRAM**

[Ed. note: The following information was provided by the Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee.]

The purposes of the World War II commemorations are to honor the World War II veterans and their families, to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made on the homefront, to provide Americans with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II, and to acquaint Americans with World War II as the central event of the 20th century.

Military and civilian communities which agree to develop programs that honor veterans and educate the public about the role of the military and the civilian contributions during World War II can become Commemorative Communities. This is, in essence, a grassroots community relations program.

To become a Commemorative Community, communities must file an application which outlines their commemoration plans (to conduct three or more activities a year) and provide activity reports following the event or program. The Department of Defense (DoD) World War II Commemoration Committee will provide communities with sample educational information to assist in designing and implementing their programs.

Communities are asked to apply at their local military installation's public affairs office or through the National Guard or reserve organization in their area. When there are no military units nearby, they may apply directly to the DoD World War II Commemoration Committee.

Some possible activities include: publish service, unit, ship, or activity history brochures; dedicate or rededicate an armory, reserve center, or other facility to honor a World War II veteran; participate in local parades with color guard or marching unit in WWII uniforms; install a 50-year time capsule of WWII artifacts; develop WWII themes for graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races, runs, and organization days; and organize volunteer groups--military and civilian--to visit veterans homes, hospitals, and assist schools with World War II commemorative programs.

Commemorative Communities have several entitlements. They receive a certificate of designation from DoD and are authorized to use the 50th Anniversary logo for approved purposes and to obtain and display the DoD Commemoration Flag.

For more information on the World War II Commemorative Community Program, call Col. Charles Kramer at (703) 692-2120 or fax your request for information to (703) 692-2162.

The *Militär*geschichtliches Forschungsamt
(Military History Research Office)
of the German Armed Forces
A Short Introduction

Roland G. Foerster

Leafing through an old international issue of *Newsweek* recently, I came upon an article discussing Germany's "coming to terms with the ghosts of the past." That is, "it [Germany] bears almost no resemblance to the abject and vengeful republic that allowed Hitler to come to power in 1933. His 'thousand-year Reich' lasted only twelve. Yet for that relatively brief aberration in its history, present day Germans are still being held to account." (1) While one can debate the question of whether the period of National Socialism was only a "relatively brief aberration," the ghosts of the past indeed still influence the approach toward military history in Germany. It is only by keeping this fact in mind that one can fully understand the methodology, subject matter, and objectives of the *Militär*geschichtliches Forschungsamt (MGFA).

The MGFA was established in 1957, shortly after the buildup of German forces (the *Bundeswehr*) in 1955 as part of Western security arrangements in the face of the Cold War. The MGFA has been a subdivision of the German Ministry of Defense ever since, i.e., a "Central Military Agency" under the Forces Deputy Chief of Staff. It is led by a brigadier general *Amtschef*, currently Brig. Gen. Günter Roth, Ph.D.

Tasks and Structure

Research Department One of the MGFA's official tasks is the "research and publication of military history, particularly of modern German military history, seen as part of history in general and conducted in accordance with the methods of academic historiography. Special emphasis is placed on the history of (1) the role of the armed forces within politics and society; (2) the command, control, and employment of land, naval, and air forces; and (3) military law, administration, economy, and technology." (2) This task is carried out by the Research Department (*Forschungsabteilung*) under the direction of the chief historian, Wilhelm Deist, Ph.D.

Department of Historical Education In 1978 a new department was added to the MGFA under the

somewhat cryptic title *Abteilung Ausbildung, Information, Fachstudien* (Department of Education, Information, Special Studies), now more appropriately named the Department of Historical Education. In essence, this department is responsible for the MGFA's second official task—the improvement of historical education within the armed forces. It represents, so to speak, the didactical branch of the MGFA, with a wide spectrum of educational activities. The director of historical education and deputy chief of military history is Col. Roland G. Foerster, Ph.D.

Military Museums Military historians have always regarded the exhibition of historical objects as an important educational means of disseminating knowledge. In 1969, therefore, the *Wehr*geschichtliches Museum at the castle of Rastatt (Baden) became responsible to the MGFA. Since then, this museum has been a well-known and popular spot for many visitors, as well as a site for historical research, storing and displaying objects from German military history since the seventeenth century. Its director, a lieutenant colonel, coordinates all museological activities involving museums, exhibits, and collections of the German armed forces. At the present time the south wing of the Rastatt castle is being restored to provide more space for displays.

In 1987 another museum, the Air Force Museum near Hamburg, was added to those run by the MGFA. A semiprivate collection since 1956, this museum is tasked with the display of military aerial flight in Germany from its beginnings to the present, with a special interest in air force ordnance and uniforms.

With the incorporation of the People's Army of the former German Democratic Republic in the *Bundeswehr* in 1990, the MGFA became responsible for a third military museum, the *Militär*historisches Museum (previously *Armeemuseum*) in Dresden (Saxony). While in the midst of a complete revision of its didactical conception, this museum will exhibit German military history from its beginnings (Holy Roman Empire) to present times, with special attention to the military

history of Saxony and German postwar history.

At the present time, the "Commissioner for Museums" at the MGFA—the chief of military history himself—and the Department of Defense in Bonn are working very hard to develop a concept for the future conduct and maintenance of the military museums. Given the current very severe steps to curb public expenses, there is, quite frankly, a wide gap between personnel capabilities and material requirements of the three museums on the one hand and the availability of funds on the other. For the present, there is no solution in sight.

Methods and Approaches

In terms of approaches and methodology, military history has come a long way in the German armed forces. The Prussian and German General Staff, as it existed from 1809 until the end of World War II, and represented by such military educators, thinkers, and leaders as August von Gneisenau, Karl von Clausewitz, Helmuth von Moltke, and Alfred von Schlieffen, regarded military history as one of the most important and formative means of training the military mind. (4) Using a strictly utilitarian approach, however, their view of military history avoided political, economic, and social implications and the interdependencies of military actions, and therefore to a great extent lacked critical and analytical scope. (5) If such methods may have had their merits at the time, in the long run they repeatedly led to deplorably detrimental results: Schlieffen's obsession with an outdated concept of war (Cannae and the battle of annihilation) in World War I, Franz Halder's conviction that the *Wehrmacht* could repeat its operational masterpiece of 1940 (the "Sickle Cut") in France with another *Blitzkrieg* against the Soviet Union, and the ideological abuse of military history during the National Socialist regime, to name but three examples.

When the MGFA was established 1 January 1957, therefore, it was clear from the very beginning that not only was the *Bundeswehr* to represent an entirely new type of German armed forces—existing solely to secure the peace, integrated into a democratic society, and part of a multinational alliance. Clearly military history as well had to play a part in this new concept. It had to be researched, published, and taught along the lines and standards of the scholarly approach of academic history. From now on, its major objective had to be the unabridged and unveiled examination of Germany's political and military past, thereby to understand better the challenges of the present. This

objective does not exclude dealing with the history of strategies and operations, so long as critical methods are applied. Military history, therefore, as understood by the MGFA, has always meant the comprehensive analysis of the role of the military as an integral part of the overall political, economic, and social process within a national and international framework of reference. (6)

Subjects and Research Projects

The subjects and topics researched by the MGFA focus on the recent past of German history, i.e., primarily the twentieth century. The causes, prerequisites, and implications of World War II were given the highest degree of attention, to examine from a German point of view German society and the *Wehrmacht* under the National Socialist regime. Another major field of interest and research was the outcome of the Second World War in Europe, particularly the integration of Germany's western zones of occupation into the Western world, the foundation of the Federal Republic, and the establishment of a military contribution for the defense of the West—in short, a history of Germany's surprisingly quick rearmament and her inclusion into the Atlantic Alliance. Finally, the MGFA has started looking into the very complicated and diversified historical problem of the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western defense system, not from a German point of view this time, but from the perspective of the alliance itself.

To cover these three major research projects, the Research Department of the MGFA has set up several teams of historians, responsible to three project directors. The first project is a ten-volume series entitled *Das Deutsche Reich und der Zweite Weltkrieg*. This work was considered a particularly urgent priority from the beginnings of the MGFA. After a vast amount of the documents previously held by the occupation forces had been returned to German custody, and after extensive preparatory work, it became possible to start research on a wide scale. The first volume was published in 1979. It analyzes the political, economic, social, and ideological preconditions and causes of the Second World War in Germany. To date six volumes have appeared (albeit only the first part of volume 5, a double volume) and have met with broad approval. The MGFA is very proud that, following wide international interest, the complete work is being published by Oxford University Press in English, the first volume having appeared early this year and volume 2 soon to follow.

Since 1974 in response to mounting interest in postwar history, another group of scholars has researched and written a four-volume project entitled *Anfänge westdeutscher Sicherheitspolitik 1945-1956 (Beginnings of West German Security Policy, 1945-1956)*. This work, like the previous one, is based on extensive research efforts, both at home and abroad. Its major research interest is directed toward the question why, from virtually 1945 on, and within the scope of international power constellations, the three Western zones of occupation formed a federal German state, later to become an integral part of the Western community and the Western defense system. Substantial armed forces were thus reestablished in Germany only ten years after the catastrophe of World War II and the Potsdam Conference. The first volume, covering the period 1945-1950, was published in 1982. (7) Volume 2 became available to the public in 1990. (8) Volumes 3 and 4 are in the final stages of preparation.

The third major project, a history of NATO, has completed its planning phase. It requires a tremendous amount of research at various international archives, including the National Archives in Washington and Ottawa, respectively, as well as access to NATO documents at Brussels, the Public Record Office in London, and, as far as accessible, the Archive Nationale in Paris.

In addition, there are always a number of monographs being prepared, which cannot be listed because of space limitations. Two periodicals published by the MGFA should be mentioned, however. First is the semi-annual *Militärgeschichtliche Mitteilungen (MGM)*, with its yearly bibliographical supplement, *War and Society Newsletter*, which surveys more than 700 periodicals and collective works. It is directed rather at the academic military history community and enjoys popularity and a sound reputation among scholarly and military circles as well as with the public. Since 1986 the MGFA has also published another historical journal, now called *Militärgeschichte. Neue Folge (NF)*. (9) Distributed as a supplement to the well-known periodical *Europäische Sicherheit*, this quarterly reaches a more general public. (10) It is generally limited to sixteen pages per issue.

Historical Education

The MGFA also has a mission in the field of military history education. Led by the director of historical education, Department of Historical Education (*Abteilung Historische Bildung* or *AHB*), the department commissioned with this task does not itself teach. Rather, the *AHB* is instrumental in developing

general concepts in the military education field for the entire armed forces and is responsible for the training and professional education of the instructors of military history in the *Bundeswehr*. The *AHB* also publishes text books, teaching aids, and instructional material. To broaden historical consciousness within all members of the military community on a wide scale, the *AHB* conducts national and international symposiums on military history. It develops exhibitions on special problems of German military history, usually on questions that are subject to public controversy. In addition, the *AHB* prepares, conducts, and accompanies staff rides for German and Allied units. The target groups and teaching objectives are manifold, but may be grouped roughly around three major foci:

- "Teaching the teachers", i.e., during the weekly instruction hours that are mandated by law for enlisted men, particularly for the young conscripts within the framework of *Innere Führung* (Principles of Leadership and Civic Education), to enable military leaders of all ranks to establish historical interrelations between current political events and their historical background;

- Enabling officers and noncommissioned officers to understand their role as soldiers in a democratic society and to recognize the purpose and meaning of military service in present times by a realistic, comprehensive view of history—to educate "confident and competent leaders," as the U.S. Army Chief of Military History, Brig. Gen. Harold Nelson, once put it; and

- Training the military mind and judgment of present and future military commanders by presenting them with selected personalities, developments, and actions in the course of military history, so as to base their decisions on established historical knowledge.

All this requires broad academic and military cooperation and mutual information exchange, both on a national and international level, as well as close contact with the education and training facilities of friendly forces in Europe and North America.

Space limitations preclude describing all the activities of the Department of Historical Education or listing all of the publications, but a few bear mention:

- A three-volume series for all army units at brigade level and higher, called *Kriegsgeschichtliche Beispiele* (Case Studies in the History of War). By comparing examples taken from the battlefields of World War II, the case studies of operational and, in a few cases, tactical leadership are intended to revive and develop operational thinking from a historical perspective. The first volume deals with operational defense, the second and third with attack and delay, respectively. Each

contains an account of the course of events, slides of maps, photos of ordnance, and portraits of the military leaders involved and, most important of all, a generous collection of documents and source material. Thus the reader can indulge in conducting his own research and interpretation of a particular event—to learn by research. Also, commanding officers may direct one or several junior officers on their staffs to prepare series of historical instructions for tactical or operational training within their command;

-A general textbook on German military history under preparation for the period between the sixteenth century and the present time, called *Grundzüge der deutschen Militärgeschichte* (Outlines of German Military History). It will help the instructors of military history to guide their students, mostly officer cadets, through the periods of military history in an organized and systematic way. It will serve students as text and reference book in their preparation for oral and written examinations. Like the three-volume set, this book will also contain rich source material and a documentary supplement for “learning by research”;

-The last example is a project called *Studies in Strategic and Operational Thinking*. It will be a series of roughly ten to twelve slender volumes, each containing an in-depth analysis of the creation, conceptualization, and implementation of one operational idea during World War II. Starting with a general overview of the development and interrelation of military theory and action in Germany from the early nineteenth century to the beginning of World War II, the series will carry on with operations of the *Wehrmacht* while it was still in control of the operational initiative (1939-41), when it struggled for this control (1941-43), and finally, after control was irretrievably lost (1943-45). Volume 1, the general overview, regrettably was delayed by a number of adverse circumstances and remains unfinished. Manuscripts of three additional volumes are completed and waiting to be printed.

Military History and Tradition

Although it is true that “tradition and history are unseparably [*sic*] related with each other” in Germany, the problem has become much less a question of history than one of ethics and politics. (11) With Germany’s involvement with National Socialism in mind and the latter’s close interrelation with the armed forces—the *Wehrmacht*—it is extremely difficult, even today, to answer the question, for instance, if philosophically tradition is divisible into a “good” and a “bad” part, particularly with respect to historical per-

sonalities. Which values could be chosen to serve as an orientation for “acceptable” traditions, particularly with respect to guidelines for democratic forces? The MGFA has honestly tried to approach the problem from a strictly historical point of view. But tradition has many powerful facets, including emotions, not to mention social and political affiliation and utility. During the years the *Bundeswehr* has existed, thereby forming its own tradition, official attempts to solve the problem have agreed that all traditions honored in the *Bundeswehr* had to correspond with the values and the fundamental democratic order of the Basic Law (the German constitution). (12) This is how it should be, but it does pose the question to what degree military traditions that have developed over the centuries, i.e., partly under undemocratic conditions, can stand up to such demands—Gerhard Scharnhorst, von Clausewitz, and von Moltke, for instance, were no democrats! And the question becomes critical in the case of military leaders who were brilliant military minds during World War II, but who had supported Adolf Hitler unconditionally and who were possibly involved in war crimes.

The question of military tradition in the *Bundeswehr*, and in the Federal Republic, has thus not been solved satisfactorily—the spectrum of opinions and ethical convictions is too wide, particularly with respect to the *Wehrmacht*. (13) All in all, there is a very clear and very difficult obligation for the historian neither to glorify in a general way nor to condemn generally as “unworthy for tradition,” but to differentiate carefully in each individual case. (14)

New Tasks

The memorable “fall of the wall” on 9 November 1989 marked an opportunity for entirely new perspectives and substantial new tasks in the relation between military history and the military profession in Germany. For the Federal Republic and within NATO, the necessity of the *Bundeswehr* will have to be reexplained, emphasizing the historical, more classical function of any military force—as the guardian of sovereignty and political self-determination within the framework of the constitution. This will be a most important mission for military history as an essential educational instrument, particularly in fostering the acceptance of the armed forces within society as well as the self-esteem of professional military men.

The second new reality is that military history will have to play a much more important role in the education of all German soldiers. Military history powerfully shapes military educators, instructors, and lead-

ers who are well grounded in a sophisticated, humanistic way, able to think analytically and in context, true to the ideals of the constitution, but who are also willing to risk their lives in its defense—their outstanding military training a matter of course.

Finally, there is another great task for military history in Germany, as an inalienable component of political education. Within the new eastern federal states there is a vast, unfilled demand for developing a democratic consciousness, for overcoming the lack of knowledge about ways and means of democratic decision making in general, and for explaining how to direct the armed forces in a democratic manner. There must be no patronizing complacency on the part of the "old" army, however. Forces in the *Bundeswehr* that were lucky enough to have had a head start of almost forty years of freedom have every reason to pass along this experience firmly, but with tact, consideration, and understanding. Military history can render important assistance with this task.

Conclusion

I would conclude by saying that the MGFA considers itself a research center, subject to the methods and approaches of academic historiography. Its mission is to promote historical knowledge and education for the German armed forces. It provides ways and means for the political-historical orientation of all soldiers, young and old, for the education and shaping of military leaders, and for the revival and continuous development of operational thinking. Since all the results of the MGFA's research efforts are unclassified and published in Germany (as well as often abroad), they are conducive to the understanding of Germany's past in general. Thus they form an important contribution to the political and military culture of our society.

Col. Roland G. Foerster, Ph.D., has served with the German armed forces since 1956. Formerly the German defense attache in Ottawa, Canada, Colonel Foerster currently serves as director of the Department of Historical Education, MGFA.

Notes

1. *Newsweek*, 26 Feb 90, p. 19.
2. According to StAN MGFA (1980).
3. Directive, StvGenInspBw, BMVg-Fü S I 3, 17 Aug 78.
4. A section of war history was suggested by General von Grolmann in 1816 as part of the Great General Staff, established in 1824. Detlaf Bald et al., eds., *Tradition und Reform in militärischen Bildungswesen* (Baden-Baden, 1985), pp. 20-32.
5. Ronald H. Spector, "Military History and the Academic World," in *A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History* (Washington: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1982 reprint), pp. 435-36.
6. "Zielsetzung und Methode der Militärgeschichtsschreibung," in *Militärgeschichte. Probleme, Thesen, Wege*, Beiträge zur Militär- und Kriegsgeschichte, vol. 25, ed. (Stuttgart: MGFA, 1982).
7. *Von der Kapitulation bis zum Plevan-Plan* (Munich, 1982).
8. *Die EVG-Phase*, (Munich, 1990).
9. *NF* since 1 Jan 91; previously *Militärgeschichtliche*

Beihefte zur Europäischen Wehrkunde.

10. Previously, *Europäische Wehrkunde.*

11. Günter Roth, Einführung, *Tradition in deutschen Streitkräften bis 1945*. Entwicklung deutscher militärischer Tradition, vol. 1, ed. (Hereford/Bonn: MGFA, 1986), pp. 11-18.

12. There were three directives: BMVg-Fü B I 4, 1 Jul 65, "Bundeswehr und Tradition," *-Traditionserlass*, 7 Jul 65. Canceled 20 Sep 82; BMVg GenInspBw-Fü S I 3, 20 Sep 82, "Richtlinien zum Traditionsverständnis und zur Traditionspflege in der Bundeswehr" *Weissbuch 1985* (Bonn, 1985), pp. 313-16.

13. Heinrich Walle, "Tradition-Floskel oder Form? Neue Wege zu alten Werten," in *Von der Friedenssicherung zur Friedensgestaltung. Streitkräfte im Wandel*, ed. (Freiburg: MGFA, 1991) has analysed the latest development in this field from a number of different angles.

14. Manfred Messerschmidt, "Das Verhältnis von Wehrmacht und NS-Staat und die Frage der Traditionsbildung," in *Das Parlament*. Beilage: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte, no. 17 (1981), pp. 11 ff. Messerschmidt is the former chief historian, MGFA.

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RESEARCH MATERIALS

[The article below marks the fifth in a series entitled "An Insider's View," which consists of essays by professional archivists, historians, and administrators at the foremost research repositories and centers of military studies in the United States.]

AN INSIDER'S VIEW, Number 5

WORLD WAR II HOLDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM ARCHIVES

by Brewster Chamberlin

The United States Congress in 1980 unanimously created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, its members to be appointed by the President. The Congress charged the new agency with overseeing the design, construction, and operation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), which was built with private sector funds. The Museum commemorates the victims of the Holocaust with, among other things, a research component devoted to the study of the Holocaust itself and its historical context, but also the ideas and climates of opinion which contribute to the formation of events which can best be described as exemplifying man's inhumanity to man. Working toward the accomplishment of these and other Congressionally mandated tasks, the Council and its advisors have guided the work of architects, museum professionals, exhibition designers, construction firms, and scholars toward the successful completion of the development phase of the project. The Museum will open to the public on April 23, 1993.

At the same time, parts of the Museum's Research Institute will also open to the community of researchers and scholars. These components include the Library; the textual records, photographs, moving images, sound recordings (including oral history videotapes and audiotapes, camp and ghetto music, and the like), and archival elements; and a database registry with information about individual and family Holocaust victims, both those who survived and those who did not. The Research Institute will eventually also contain publications and public event programs, and sponsor research into a wide variety of disciplines as they can be used to achieve greater insight into and knowledge of the period from the origins of the Third Reich to the war crimes and atrocity investigations and trials that continue even today.

The Research Institute's collecting departments, mentioned above, with few exceptions will not reproduce relevant materials available in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Library of Congress, or the other archival and library institutions within easy reach of the Washington area. Indeed, the World War II and Holocaust-related holdings of the three major Washington repositories (USHMM Archives, NARA, and the Library of Congress) and the collections in the nearby Military History

Institute in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, constitute vitally important major resources for the study of many aspects of the war, its origins and aftermath.

The facilities of the Research Institute will be on the 5th floor of the Museum, which is located at 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place (formerly 15th Street NW between Independence Avenue and the Tidal Basin), Washington, DC; the hours of operation will be 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. The research room and its facilities will be accessible to all bona fide researchers. Let me repeat here that the Museum and the Research Institute will not be open until the end of April 1993, since misunderstanding on this point in the scholarly community could result in needless telephone calls, letters of inquiry, and wasted time for both scholars and Museum staff.

The Library will contain not only the basic texts and monographs of the war in general and the Holocaust specifically, but also rare and out-of-print publications from the period including yizkorbuker (memorial books devoted to individual places such as villages and hamlets destroyed by the Nazis and their collaborators), survivor memoirs, reference works (including catalogs and inventories to relevant archival institutions around the world), published document series, and the like. The Library, which expects to have 25,000 books and periodicals by opening, will not circulate volumes except through the interlibrary loan program. The reference staff will guide the user through the various on-line databases available in the research room.

The Photo Archive contains ca. 40,000 images from various institutions and private collections, to many of which it holds reproduction rights. Approximately 1,800 oral history interviews are in the Oral History Department's collection, and there will be a smaller amount of Holocaust-related moving-image footage and hundreds of maps available to researchers.

This article will outline the textual records holdings in some detail, because many of these are unique to the Museum or the only copies outside Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. This geographic emphasis deserves a few words of explanation. Several years ago, the Museum leadership and its academic advisors decided to concentrate on a program to reproduce, mainly on microfilm, Holocaust-related records in institutions to which many scholars--American scholars in general--found it difficult, if not impossible, to gain access. We narrowed our list of such institutions down to those with large collections of captured German records mainly on the theory that the bureaucratic communist-dominated archival systems then in place would be more likely to allow us access to German records than those created by their own national agencies. We also did this because we believe that the records of the Germans, that is the perpetrators, tell an undeniable story in graphic detail that is not available elsewhere. Finally, we considered that these records had never been seen, much less used, by western scholars.

I think we have, on the whole, been successful in achieving our aims, and I hasten to add that we have by no means finished the task, which we plan to pursue into the future as the political situation in these areas and our funding requirements allow. This procedure has resulted in, among other things, the fact that the most predominant language in the

collections is German, followed by English and Polish with smaller amounts of material in other European languages as well as Yiddish and Hebrew.

This does not mean we have neglected other potential sources of material. We have thus far collected approximately one million pages of paper records from individuals, families, and institutions, which in fact just about equals the number of frames of German and other documents we have on microfilm. Intellectual control and access to these records is created and maintained through an archival cataloging software program, which will be available to researchers in an easily accessible search format in the research room. In some cases, the catalog records will hold information on the file unit or folder level, in others on the collection or sub-collection levels.

Survivor testimonies form an important part of any archives related to the Holocaust. The USHMM Archives holds hundreds of these ranging in size from one to 300 pages in length. The bulk of these are from survivors who found refuge in the United States, but those in other countries have also donated their stories to the Museum.

Collections of personal papers make up a large part of the totality of the USHMM Archives holdings. For instance, Joseph Tenenbaum, M.D., came to the United States in 1919 as part of a small delegation whose purpose was to raise funds for impoverished Polish Jews in Galicia and elsewhere. Informed by his friends that his return to Poland could be dangerous to his health, Tenenbaum remained in New York, where he launched a successful career as a urologist in addition to remaining active in Polish and Jewish affairs, which culminated in his leadership role in the American Jewish anti-Nazi boycott of 1933-1941. Somehow he also found time to write countless articles and several books, the best known being Race and Reich. After Dr. Tenenbaum's death, his widow donated his voluminous personal papers to the Museum.

Dr. Hadassah Rosensaft, a member of the Council from its inception, chairwoman of the Council's Archives and Library Committee, and a survivor of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen, remained in the latter camp with her husband, Josef, for five years after liberation to organize the Jewish survivors in the British occupation zone to assist them in finding new homes in Europe, the United States, and Israel. The Rosensaft Collection contains valuable material on her family and the organizational and welfare work carried out in the displaced persons camps in the immediate aftermath of the war.

Julius Kühl worked during the war in Switzerland for several organizations established to rescue Jews from the Nazis' "final solution to the Jewish question." A substantial collection of his papers from that work are in the Archives. The flight of scholars, scientists, writers, and artists escaping from the Nazis to North America is a story still not fully told or understood. The late Cynthia McCabe, then a scholar at the Smithsonian Institution, helped organize an important symposium in Washington entitled "The Muses Flee Hitler." In connection with that symposium, she researched the Emergency Rescue Committee, an organization set up to rescue intellectuals at risk in Europe. The Committee sent Varian Fry to open an office in Marseilles, where he and his colleagues arranged to get several hundred threatened people out of Europe before the collaborationist French government revoked his residence permit and expelled him. Ms.

McCabe died before she completed her work, but the results of her research are now in the Cynthia McCabe Collection in the USHMM Archives.

Another facet of the Holocaust and the war itself that has not as yet received sufficient research and analysis is the music of the camps and ghettos. The inmates of these horrible places wrote or improvised thousands of songs and other types of music. After his liberation from Sachsenhausen, where he was interned as a political prisoner, Alexandr Kulisiewicz spent the rest of his life gathering, preserving, annotating, and performing the music of the camps and ghettos. The USHMM Archives holds the Kulisiewicz collection of textual records and audiotape recordings. Professor Randolph Braham, author of numerous works on the Holocaust and the war in Hungary and Romania, has donated his working files to the Museum Archives, where they will be available to researchers after April 1993.

The Nazis and their collaborators persecuted a number of non-Jewish groups for ethnic, religious, and political reasons, and members of these groups were caught up in the killing mechanisms. The European Romany (Gypsies) is the group the Nazis most severely persecuted after the Jews, and it is only in recent years that scholars have begun to investigate this aspect of the Nazi policies of genocide. In support of this investigation, the USHMM Archives began some time ago to gather materials related to the fate of the Romany and presently holds a considerable amount of records from other archival institutions in Europe and the former USSR as well as from private individuals and organizations. Some of this material is scattered throughout the microfilmed records from archives in Russia, Belarus, and Poland, but will be accessible through the computerized archival catalog system.

Members of religious groups suffered at the hands of the Nazis for various reasons. One of the largest of these groups is the Jehovah's Witnesses, who refused to give the oath of fealty to Adolf Hitler. Many of the Witnesses also refused to serve in the German military. The government banned the group from organizing and propagating the faith, and the Witnesses went underground insofar as the Gestapo did not intern them in the concentration camps or the Nazi justice system did not behead them for treason. The USHMM Archives holds an expanding collection of personal and family papers of European Witnesses in addition to several oral history interviews with Witnesses who survived the camps and other forms of persecution.

One of the more poignant and saddening aspects of the Holocaust history is the story of the refugees who could not find a haven and those Jews who could not get out of Europe on time. The USHMM Archives is fortunate to have received a number of collections of correspondence and other papers relating to several families and individuals, which allow this part of the history to be told in a personal way. Much of this material is in German, but a substantial amount is in English. It must also be mentioned that a number of these collections deal with stories that did have happy endings, that is, wherein the refugees found a haven, mainly in the United States.

Families of the murdered, as well as many of those who survived and emigrated from Europe after the war, were able to file claims for restitution for losses of property and

physical or psychological health, which West Germany resolved through a system of restitution and reparation courts and the U.S. government paid out of confiscated Nazi property in the United States. In the latter instance, the USHMM Archives holds the files of ca. 2,000 cases of claims for reparations based on events that occurred in the Netherlands. In the former instance, the Archives holds approximately 150 linear feet of case files from the United Restitution Organization's Los Angeles and Toronto offices. The interest for historians here is the fact that in order to substantiate the claim, the claimant had to narrate his or her experiences in the roundups, the ghettos, the deportations, the camps, and so on. It should be borne in mind, however, that use of these and other similar records is restricted to comply with regulations dealing with protection of individuals' rights to privacy.

Archives staff have sought to supplement the war crimes and atrocity investigations and trials material available in the National Archives rather than duplicate them, though some of the latter is inevitable when the papers of individuals who served on the prosecution staffs of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg or the various U.S.-administered war crimes trials are accessioned. The USHMM Archives holds the personal papers of several such U.S. prosecution staff members and lawyers. Of particular interest are the diaries and letters that these people sent to their families, which relate the events in which they participated.

The Archives holds 26 generally small collections of records dealing with the topics "Rescue, Refugees, and Displaced Persons," most of which come from the individuals and families involved, but also from institutions which assisted newly arrived DPs and refugees in the United States to adjust to their new environments.

The results of the decision to concentrate on reproducing archival materials in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union can be readily seen in an overview of the collections from those areas. All of this material is on 35- or 16-millimeter microfilm, and the quality of the images is generally determined by the condition of the document being filmed.

To support the prosecution of war criminals and collaborators, the Main Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Against the Polish Nation (formerly the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland) has since 1945 collected a massive amount of fragmented and alienated German documentation dealing with the period of Nazi occupation, 1939-1945. The records of the war crimes trials themselves are also held by the Main Commission. We have been able to acquire from this agency microfilm of the files of the Lodz Gestapo office (and, curiously enough, the Düsseldorf Gestapo office), the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, the Reichs Interior Ministry, files of various concentration camps (ca. 23,000 pages), the Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit, various regional and city gendarmerie files, the files of the office concerned with postwar situation of the Polish Jews, the Posen SIPO and SD office, and the Waffen-SS units stationed in Krakow. From other Polish archival institutions we hold microfilm of certain records of the underground units in Poland working for the Polish government-in-exile in London as well as files of the administration of the Auschwitz killing center.

The military units under the direct command of the Office of the Reichsführer-SS (Heinrich Himmler), rather than under the authority of the German military, played a major role in the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews, partisans, Red Army officers, and others. The war diaries and unit activity reports of these groups ended up in a castle near Prague after the war and are now deposited in the Military Historical Institute in that city. We have the most important of these on microfilm.

Approximately 26,000 pages of German, and some local, records from Latvia offer knowledge about the fate of the Jews, Gypsies, and others in that occupied country, as well as about the functioning of the occupation authorities and offices. Indeed, the microfilmed German records we have acquired from the Ukraine (Einsatzstab Rosenberg, Reichskommissariat für den Ukraine), Russian (records of the Extraordinary State Commission to Investigate Nazi-Fascist Crimes Committed on the Territory of the USSR), and Belarus (Reichsbahndirektion, Minsk city and oblast occupation governmental departments) archives also tell a great deal about how the occupation functioned on various levels, in addition to documenting the Holocaust per se.

The destruction of the Hungarian Jews did not begin in earnest until 1944, resisted by the now well-known efforts of Raoul Wallenberg and his colleagues, financed by private Jewish interests in the U.S. through the War Refugee Board's representatives in Sweden. Approximately 180,000 frames of microfilmed documents in the USHMM Archives tell how the Hungarian authorities isolated, identified, rounded up, and deported hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews. These records are from the regional and county levels of government. For those from the center of government in Budapest we are continuing to negotiate.

We are also currently working to acquire microfilmed documents from Romanian institutions to add to the ca. 300,000 pages of records of the military and other central government agencies we already hold.

Space limitations preclude a more detailed narrative of the Museum's archival holdings. It is, I think, clear that the Archives holds collections of major importance to Holocaust studies and the study of the war itself as it happened in Eastern Europe. Our acquisition program will eventually shift from Eastern Europe to the western countries, including Germany itself, so that in the future we will be able to serve the needs of a wide spectrum of scholars' interests, which can be served nowhere else. Indeed, we believe our present collections and the other facilities of the Research Institute already contain materials of such breadth that all researchers studying the subject will find resources of interest to them.

Readers of the Newsletter are again advised that the Museum will not be open until the end of April 1993.

[Ed. note: Brewster Chamberlin is the Director of Archives for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.]

**SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES
IN ENGLISH RELATING TO THE WORLD WAR II ERA**

The following select bibliography is the fourth in a series including works published since January 1, 1990. As did the previous installments, future bibliographies will continue to use 1990 as the earliest date for inclusion. This bibliography was compiled with the assistance of Erlene James.

Readers are invited to suggest items for possible inclusion in future bibliographies. Full bibliographical data is needed. Reprinted items are generally not included in the bibliographies.

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