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General Information

Established in 1967 "to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects, the 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 the Arab Historians Association, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, and the Vatican.

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, WWTSA Archivist, through Sunflower University Press, 1531 Yuma (or Box 1009), Manhattan, KS 66502-4228.

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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 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.
by Donald S. Detwiler

The annual business meeting of the WWTSA, scheduled for 5:45 p.m. on 9 April 1994 in the Congressional Room of the Hyatt Regency Bethesda, Maryland, was convened by D. S. Detwiler of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, the association chairman, with some sixteen members in attendance, including, among current directors, D'Ann Campbell, James L. Collins, Jr., Harold C. Deutsch, Stanley Falk, Dennis Showalter, and Robert Wolfe. Noting that the association was for the first time meeting concurrently with the Society for Military History, Detwiler acknowledged with appreciation the gracious cooperation of the 1994 program chairman of the SMH, Dr. Timothy K. Nenninger, Chief of the Military Reference Branch of the National Archives, in making arrangements.

The association secretary, Robert Wolfe of the National Archives, presented the treasury report for 1993, prepared by his predecessor, D. Clayton James of Virginia Military Institute, together with an update for the first quarter of 1994 and a report on the transfer of the secretariat from Lexington, Virginia, to Suite 612, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, where the Battle of Normandy Foundation, on a year-to-year basis, without commitment or obligation, donates office space and part-time staff support, and where the WWTSA has a dedicated telephone line (202 728-0690) with an answering machine. The report was accepted with acknowledgment of the support of the Battle of Normandy Foundation and the service of Professor James and of his associate, Ms. Anne Wells, who edited the WWTSA newsletter for the past three years.

The chairman announced that Mark Parillo of the Department of History of Kansas State University, with the support of his department and university, is assuming the editorship of the WWTSA newsletter with the next issue, which is to be prepared in Manhattan, Kansas, but duplicated and mailed from the secretariat. Mentioning that information for and correspondence with the newsletter editor should be sent directly to Professor Parillo at the Department of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506-1002, the chairman introduced him. Parillo said that he plans to continue the newsletter in much the same manner as it has been issued in the past. The forthcoming issue, which has been held until later this spring in order to include this account of the business meeting (reaching him only ten days after it took place), will include coverage on recent work being done in Europe, including Russia.

The chairman of the WWTSA program for the forthcoming annual meeting, Benis M. Frank, Chief Historian, U.S. Marine Corps History and Museum Division, reported on our proposal for a joint session with the AHA on Amphibious Warfare in World War II at the meeting scheduled to be held 5-8 January 1995 (at the Chicago Hilton and the Palmer House, with AHA convention rates at both hotels of $69.00 for a single room, $79.00 for a double). Ben Frank will chair the session, which will open with Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons of the Marine Corps Historical Center giving an account of the 2d Marine Division's head-on assault at Tarawa.
Professor Phyllis A. Zimmerman of the History Department of Ball State University will give a paper on another kind of amphibious assault, the Makin raid, shortly after the Guadalcanal landings, conducted by Marines in rubber boats launched from a submarine, under the command of Colonel Evans F. Carlson. Turning to Army operations in Europe, Martin Blumenson, who has already written extensively on Anzio, will present an up-to-date evaluation of the controversies regarding that landing, with respect both to the personalities involved and the way in which the operation was conducted. Professor Allan R. Millett of the Mershon Center and the History Department of The Ohio State University will comment on the three papers and conclude the session with an overview of amphibious operations in World War II, comparing the approaches of the Army and the Marine Corps and the relative success of their operations, particularly in the Pacific.

Ben Frank reported that on 25 March 1994, Robert L. Harris, Jr., of Cornell University, the AHA Program Committee Chair, wrote that "the Program Committee was not able to accept your proposal. There was a number of excellent proposals that made the Program Committee's deliberations very difficult as it sought to develop a representative program without too much duplication of theme, place, and time. We could accept only a fraction of the very fine proposals submitted for our consideration." Considering that the point of departure of the 1995 meeting was to be World War II and that the proposed WWTSA session had been suggested because it would assure the AHA a uniquely qualified panel on a vital aspect of the war, Frank telephoned the AHA Program Committee Chair in Ithaca, New York, to enquire why the panel had been rejected. Professor Harris said that there were many other better panels. Frank asked whether there were another panel on amphibious warfare. Harris responded that there was not. When Frank conveyed the concern of the WWTSA that this would be the third year in a row in which our proposal for a joint session had been rejected by the AHA Program Committee, Harris responded that our having three panels rejected in three years should tell us something about the quality of our panels.

Detwiler thanked Frank for his report and, above all, for having organized the program, noting that it could be worked into the spring 1995 conference in Washington on America at War, 1943-1945, it were not given in Chicago, but that the panel should be given there. Referring to the question of quality raised by the chairman of the AHA Program Committee, Detwiler observed that, in his opinion, the rejection of WWTSA proposals by AHA Program Committees during the past three years reflects not on the quality of the projected panels, but rather on the mandate, priorities, and procedures of the AHA Program Committees and, indirectly, on the policies and priorities of the Council of the AHA to which the committees report. He reminded WWTSA members that the first of our session proposals to be rejected had been planned for the December 1992 meeting in Washington; Dr. Timothy Mulligan of the National Archives had organized a panel on The Soviet-German War: New Sources, Changing Interpretations.

Although it was rejected as a joint session, it was held as an
affiliated-society session in one of
the convention hotels during the
meeting; it was listed in the front
part of the program booklet as a
function of the WWTSA during the
meeting; and it was listed, together
with other affiliated-society ses-
sions, in the outline program grid in
the front part of the booklet; and
the names of its participants were
listed in the program booklet index,
together with the names of the parti-
cipants in the numbered sessions
bearing the *imprimatur* of the AHA
Program Committee. The standing-room-
only session on the German-Soviet war
included papers by Dr. Jürgen Förster
of the German Military History Re-
search Office in Freiburg on German
records formerly held in the GDR, the
USSR, and Czechoslovakia, by Colonel
David Glantz of the U.S. Army General
Staff and Command College on the
availability of primary sources on
the Soviet Army in World War II, and
by Tim Mulligan on U.S.-Soviet rela-
tions during the war in the light of
a number of important but under-util-
ized sources in the National Arch-
ives.

The AHA Program Committee's sec-
ond refusal of a joint session pro-
posal was issued for the subsequent
annual meeting, scheduled not at the
end of December 1993, but a week
later, early in January in San Fran-
cisco, when Ben Frank initially pro-
posed the session on amphibious war-
fare. The session might, of course,
have been conducted in January 1994,
like the one on the German-Soviet war
had been in December 1992, solely as
a WWTSA function. Other consider-
tions aside, however, the high cost
of travel to California to hold it
did not seem justified, in view of
the relatively small number of WWTSA
members likely to attend the Pacific-
coast meeting. Initially, we were
considering holding the panel, like
the present business meeting, togeth-
er with the spring 1994 meeting, in
Bethesda on the outskirts of Washin-
gton, of the Society for Military His-
tory. Before we made arrangements to
do so, however, it was announced that
the theme of the 1995 AHA meeting in
Chicago would be World War II. Under
the circumstances, it seemed appro-
priate to submit the amphibious war-
fare panel proposal to the AHA Pro-
gram Committee, providing the Ameri-
can Historical Association the kind
of program support incumbent upon us
as a specialized affiliated society
able to draw on the most complete
available findings and conclusions in
a highly technical area of study in
which a significant amount of impor-
tant work has been done over the
years.

Considerable discussion of the
matter led to a consensus, at the
business meeting late Saturday after-
noon, 9 April 1994, that the WWTSA
should definitely hold its next
annual meeting in Chicago in January
1995 with the AHA, with the under-
standing that the planned program
belongs on the AHA program as a joint
session. In view of the concern ack-
nowledged in the AHA Program Com-
mittee Chairman's letter to Ben Frank
of 25 March 1994, "to develop a
representative program without too
much duplication of theme, place, and
time," it seemed reasonable to work
on the assumption that serious recon-
sideration of the WWTSA proposal
should lead to its being accepted as
a joint program. Not only is there no
other program on amphibious warfare
in a meeting that was to focus on the
Second World War, but a more repre-
sentative body to sponsor such a
program at a meeting focussing on the
war could hardly be found than the WWTS.

If our panel should not be accepted as a joint session, it will nonetheless be presented at the Chicago meeting, as the 1992 session on the Soviet-German war was, as a function of an affiliated society. It would not be surprising, however, if quite a few members of the WWTS were to attend not only our panel and business meeting, but also the formal business meeting of the AHA as well, in order to register their concern that the AHA is evidently relinquishing the role that it was chartered by Congress to fulfill, to serve as the general, representative association of the members of the historical profession in the United States.

Robert Wolfe, as director and proceedings editor of the two conferences on America at War, 1941-1945 (the tentative programs of which were announced in the spring 1992 newsletter on pp. 7-10), reported that most of the May 1993 papers to be published in the proceedings of the first conference have been received and that plans for the conference to be scheduled in spring 1995 are well advanced. Detwiler mentioned that when the manuscript of the proceedings is forwarded to SIU Press (which ten years ago published the proceedings of our conference on Americans as Proconsuls, which was also edited by Bob Wolfe), it will go into production with the active encouragement of the new director of the press, John R. Stetter. Several months ago, Rick Stetter moved to Southern Illinois University Press from Texas A & M Press, where he developed a strong list in political and military history and public affairs--areas in which he would now welcome manuscripts for consideration by Southern Illinois University Press. The WWTS Washington conferences on America at War, 1941-1945 therefore fit particularly well into the agenda of the press under its new director.

Regarding plans for the day-long symposium of the International Committee on the History of the Second World War to be held currently with the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Montreal, 27 August-3 September 1995, Detwiler reported that the day of the symposium had yet to be set. The final program of the symposium had not been determined, he said, but it definitely was to include three papers by WWTS members: by Carl Boyd of Old Dominion University on the MAGIC perspective on Japanese relations with Germany and Russia during the last year of the war, by Mark Parillo of Kansas State University on American interdiction of the Japanese transportation system and Japanese improvisation during the last year of the war, and by Robert Wolfe of the National Archives on flaws in the Nuremberg precedent inhibiting U.S. conviction of perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The meeting was adjourned at about 6:45 p.m.

News and Notes

AHA Elections

The AHA Nominating Committee has selected Gerhard L. Weinberg, a member of the WWTS Board of Directors, as a nominee for President-Elect in the Association’s elections to be held later in 1994. Professor Weinberg’s scholarly credentials are
impeccable and scarcely need mention here (for starters, his *Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany* has been the standard in the field for fifteen years and is likely to remain so for some time to come, and his originality and productivity have not diminished). But no doubt the committee was as much impressed with Dr. Weinberg's professionalism and dedicated service to the academic community. Thus, few would question the appropriateness of the committee's choice. In light of recent events (see the WWTSA 1994 business meeting report, above), Professor Weinberg's presence among the AHA hierarchy can only serve to help the group refocus itself in fulfilling its designated responsibilities. It is hoped WWTSA members will give due consideration to Gerhard Weinberg's candidacy when it comes time to cast their ballots in the AHA elections.

New York State Archives and Records Administration Releases Records

*From a New York State Archives and Records Administration news release, April 8, 1994*

As the 50th anniversary of D-Day approaches, the State Archives and Records Administration is releasing a finding aid to its holdings on the records of the New York State home front during World War II. They Also Served: New Yorkers on the Home Front. A Guide to Records of the New York State War Council is now available. This important group of records, which document the mobilization of the thirteen million people of New York State behind one single effort, is fully accessible for the first time.

Long before Pearl Harbor, New York began mobilizing for the impending war. To deal with war emergencies and to coordinate the many state and federal programs established to protect citizens at home and win the war overseas, the New York State Defense Council was created. The Council was initially comprised of a small group of business, government, and civic leaders. As the Defense Council, it worked to stimulate military production in the state and prepare New Yorkers for the eventuality of war. As the War Council (the name changed when war was declared), its emphasis shifted to concerns of food shortages, housing for defense industry workers, and New York's civil defense.

As early as 1942, the Council began planning for the transition to peacetime, developing a program for veterans that was unsurpassed in the country. By war's end, the Council was a statewide organization that administered programs concerned with child care, discrimination, civil defense, salvage collection, social welfare, farm labor, and education. The records of the War Council are valuable to anyone interested in these topics as well as issues such as volunteerism, community mobilization, intergovernmental cooperation, women's history, local history, and social history of the home front.

The records consist of over 140 series, totalling over 300 cubic feet. Some records have been, or are scheduled to be, microfilmed. Microfilm copies are available on interlibrary loan and for purchase. Microfilming is supported, in part, by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This finding aid provides general histories for War Council agencies and summary descriptions.
of each series. Full series descriptions are included in the microfilm copies of the records and are available at the New York State Archives and online through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the New York State Library's automated catalog, which is now accessible through Internet.

The records of the New York State War Council are available to researchers at the State Archives research facility weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Further information about the content or use of these or other State Archives holdings is available from:

The Research and Services Unit
New York State Archives and
Records Administration
Cultural Education Center
Room 11D40
Albany, NY 12230
Tel.: (518) 474-8955
For further information, contact Judy Hohmann (518) 473-8037).

Electronic Lists and Military History

H-Net is the parent organization for approximately three dozen scholarly "lists," or electronic discussion groups. Academics from all over the U.S. and around the world subscribe to lists in their particular fields of interest. The lists are moderated by scholars and typically carry communications about current research, methodology, and historiography in the list's subject area. All subscribers receive the list's messages in their computer mailboxes, and all may respond to the comments of others or initiate new lines of discussion. Most lists carry bibliographical notes, announcements of position vacancies, book reviews, and other such information, but most often the queries, comments, and scholarly give-and-take of the subscribers form the heart of the list's message traffic.

Current lists of special interest to WWTSA members include H-Albion (British and Irish history), H-Diplo (diplomatic history and foreign affairs), H-German (German history), H-Italy (Italian history and culture), H-Russia (Russian history), and HOLOCAUS (Holocaust studies). Currently planned for this summer is another list of particular relevance, H-War (military history). Professor Don Hickey, chair of the Department of History at Wayne State College (Wayne, NE 68787) will moderate the H-War list (phone: 402 375-7292; e-mail: dhickey@wscgate.wsc.edu).

To subscribe to a list, send the following short message to LISTSERV@UICVM.UIC.EDU:

SUBSCRIBE listname First Name Surname, school name
example: SUBSCRIBE H-German Joe Dokes, Central State U.
(Note: Take care not to address the subscription message to the list itself—address it to the LISTSERV.)

The editors will send you a short questionnaire, and once you have completed and returned it, they will sign you up for the list. Messages will start reaching your computer mailbox automatically thereafter.

Lists currently active:

H-Albion British and Irish history
H-AmStdy American Studies
H-AntiS Antisemitism
H-Asia Asian history
H-CivWar U.S. Civil War
H-Diplo diplomatic history and foreign affairs
H-Ethnic ethnic and immigration
Activities of the International Committee

During the XVIIth Congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (CISH), convened August 1990 in Madrid, the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, as an affiliated body of CISH, held its five-yearly General Assembly. At this occasion, a new Executive Committee was elected:

**PRESIDENT:**
Harry PAAPE (The Netherlands)

**VICE-PRESIDENTS:**
Dusan BIBER (Yugoslavia)
Donald S. DETWILER (United States)
David DILKS (United Kingdom)
Czeslaw MADAJCZYK (Poland)
Oleg A. RZHESHEVSKY (USSR)

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:**
Henry ROUSSO (France)

**TREASURER:**
Harry PAAPE (The Netherlands)

**MEMBERS:**
Ole Kristian GRIMNES (Norway)
Jürgen ROHWER (interim)
(Germany)

Vacant Seat for Hungary

In Madrid it was decided to move the seat of the International Committee to Paris, to the office of the Secretary-General. The Presidency and
Meeting of the Bureau
9 September 1992, Amsterdam

Absent with Notice: C. Madajczyk, O. Grimnes

At the opening of the session, the Chair was taken by Sir William Deakin, whose longstanding efforts for the International Committee are generally appreciated. Although not a formal member of the Executive Committee, Sir William said he was delighted to preside over the session, in compliance with the explicit wish of the President, Professor Paape. Professor Paape, who had been the International Committee’s President and Treasurer since the 1990 Madrid Conference, had sent a letter of resignation, dated 1 September 1992, to all members of the Executive Committee. In this letter, the President stated his intention to resign his positions of President and Treasurer, owing to problems of ill health.

It was unanimously decided by members of the Executive Committee to honor Professor Paape’s longstanding achievements in the International Committee by appointing him Honorary President. Sir William Deakin recalled the excellent state of the Committee’s financial affairs. This situation will prove to be an asset for the future, thanks to Professor Paape’s careful administration.

After a brief discussion on the present situation, the members of the Executive Committee approved of a suggestion, put forward by Professor François Bédarida, Secretary-General of CISH, as follows: To enable the
Executive Committee to operate in the best possible circumstances, Professor David Dilks, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hull, United Kingdom and Vice-President of the International Committee, was appointed President. His term of office will be until the 1995 Montreal Conference.

Concerning the vacant Treasury, Professor Paape suggested that he should be replaced by Peter Romijn, researcher and Deputy Director of the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation. Thus it will be possible to continue the management of financial affairs in Amsterdam, where the Committee’s Bank account is established. This proposal was accepted by the Executive Committee. Henceforth, affairs of the Executive Committee will be conducted in liaison between Hull (the Presidency), Paris (the General-Secretary) and Amsterdam (the Treasury).

From this decision on, the meeting was presided over by the new President, Professor Dilks. Discussion now turned to the subject of membership of the Executive Committee. Professor Rohwer reported on the dealings of the German Committee for the Second World War as connected to German reunification. Professor Gerhard Hirschfield, Director of the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte in Stuttgart was appointed President of a merged German Committee. Professor Hirschfield from now on will represent Germany in the Executive Committee.

A Hungarian representative in the International Committee had not been nominated up to now. Professor Rohwer proposed to contact the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Professor Kosary.

Professor Detwiler, Chairman of the American Association, suggested it would be of paramount interest in preparing the 1995 Montreal conference to invite a Canadian representative to take part in the Executive Committee’s operation. Consequently, it was decided to contact Professor Norman Hillmer of Ottawa, President of the Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War.

[As a result of this decision, Professors Hirschfield, Kosary and Hillmer were appointed members of the Executive Committee. Also appointed member of the Executive Committee was a former Secretary-General of the International Committee, Professor Georgio Rochat, from L’Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia in Milan.]

Several members of the Executive Committee observed that it would be very desirable to ask a representative of one of the National Committees in the Far East, e.g. from China or Japan, to be a member of the Executive Committee. This part of the world has, until now, not been represented in the Executive Committee, although the war in the East Asia is a very important theme in the history of the Second World War. It was decided that this problem should be tackled with the highest priority.

Professor Biber, Vice-President of the International Committee, drew the attention of the Executive Committee to his delicate position, being chosen as a representative of the former Yugoslavia. Presently, he is representing Slovenia. It was unanimously decided by the Executive Committee that Professor Biber will stay on as Vice-President, representing Slovenia. Considering the extremely difficult situation Professor Biber
is facing, the Executive Committee will be of every possible assistance in fulfilling his task.

From October 1992 on, the Executive Committee was composed thus:

**Honorary President:**
Harry PAAPE (The Netherlands)

**President:**
David DILKS (United Kingdom)

**Vice-Presidents:**
Dusan BIBER (Slovenia)
Donald S. DETWILER (United States)
Czeslaw MADAJCZYK (Poland)
Oleg A. RZHESHEVSKY (Russia)

**Secretary-General:**
Henry ROUSSO (France)

**Treasurer:**
Peter ROMIJN (The Netherlands)

**Members:**
Gerhard HIRSCHFIELD (Germany)
Ole Kristian GRIMNES (Norway)
Norman HILLMER (Canada)
Domokos KOSARY (Hungary)
Giorgio ROCHAT (Italy)

In the course of this meeting, the financial situation of the International Committee was discussed. On 31 August, 1992, the situation seemed perfectly sound, with the Committee’s bank account amounting to about $38,000. It was decided to declare a moratorium for membership fees that had not been paid for the years before 1992. This was done especially with regard to the countries which are in economic difficulties. A call for fees concerning 1992 will go out after the meeting. The Executive Committee finally decided to restrict severely its expenditures to the very necessary costs of the execution of its most important tasks.

During the meeting, it was also decided that the *Bulletin* will reappear on an annual basis. The first one will be produced in Paris under the responsibility of the Secretary-General with the help of the Presidency and the Treasury.

Finally, the Executive Committee discussed the 1995 conference at Montreal, which from now on will be at the top of the agenda for the activities of the International Committee. General lines were fixed the concerning organizational and scholarly set-up of the conference.
spent to cover the costs of administration, publication of the Bulletin, and preparation of the Montreal conference, it might still be possible to reserve a small part of the budget to solve or ease such difficulties.

The Secretary-General, Henry Rousso, reported on recent efforts to restructure the Executive Committee. Letters stating the wish to do so had been sent to about fifty national committees, institutes and scholars around the world, and to members of the International Committee as well as to new contacts, established since 1991. Twenty-three countries had replied positively. Having done so, such countries are considered to be full members of the International Committee, even though they may not have yet paid their membership fees for 1993. Replies have been received from: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, Rumania, the Union of Arab Historians (Baghdad), the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Vatican.

Henry Rousso observed that, except for Japan, the main belligerents of World War II are represented in the International Committee. The same goes for almost all the states of central and western Europe. From the Pacific area three countries are represented, plus one from the Middle East. On the other hand, it might be expected that about a dozen new members will apply for membership. Word has come that the People's Republic of China desires to join the International Committee without further delay. Consequently, the odds are very high that, from the 1995 conference on, the International Committee will have re-established its influence and will be able to count on the active participation of about 30 members.

Next on the agenda was the preparation of the Montreal Conference. The President, David Dilks, proposed to have no Executive Committee meeting before Montreal, unless unforeseen circumstances arose. In his opinion, another midterm meeting of the Executive Committee would be too expensive. Besides, in Montreal two formal sessions of the Executive Committee will have to take place during the half-day that is reserved for the meeting of the General Assembly of the International Committee. The first one must take place before the General Assembly that will elect a new Executive Committee; the second one will be a meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee. Professor Dilks remarked that, in accordance with the International Committee's rules, only those members that have paid their membership fees from 1993 onward will be allowed to deliberate and to vote in the General Assembly.

Concerning the scholarly program of the Conference, the Executive Committee accepted the procedure as proposed by the Secretary-General in his "Notes of Orientation Concerning the Montreal Conference." The subject will be: The Year 1945: The Consequences and the Aftermath of the War. Proposals for papers, to a maximum of 20, were to be sent to the Secretary-General before November 1, 1993.

[The real deadline was actually December 1, 1993].

A working committee, consisting of D. Diiks, D. Detwiler, P. Romijn, and H. Rousso were to judge those proposals and fix the program of the conference. During the meeting, Professor Detwiler on behalf of the
American World War Two Studies Association (formerly the American Committee on the History of the Second World War) announced two proposals for papers. If it proved impossible to find participants from the People's Republic of China, Professor Detwiler was prepared to seek Chinese scholars that were working in the United States.

Discussions subsequently dwelt upon financial aspects of the conference and on the International Committee's limited possibilities in this field. It was decided to pay the CISH registration fees (fixed amount of Can $200) for all Executive Committee members, as well as for all scholars whose papers are accepted for the International Committee's conference. Besides, it may be decided to give extra support in certain cases judged to be exceptional. Thus, the total sum to be paid by the International Committee will be about the equivalent of 30 registration fees, or about US $5,000.

At the end of the meeting, before the President was obliged to leave, the Committee discussed the possibility of enlarging the theme of the Montreal conference. Some members proposed to add topics that are connected to the history of World War Two, especially the Cold War and decolonization. A large majority of members, however, believed the present outlines for the theme of the conference provided to participants all liberty necessary to touch in their papers upon the named subjects. Therefore, it was decided to maintain the framework as it was defined in the previous meeting. The general subject is related to the events (military, political, economical) of 1944-45, to the direct effects of the war since 1945, and to their progressive assimilation.

Preparation of the Montreal Conference (1995)

General Theme and Working Hypothesis

The 50th anniversary of the end of World War II offers a major opportunity to define the general theme for the International Committee's five-yearly conference. As usual, the Committee considered various aspects of this general theme. It was the Committee's objective to reflect on historiographical trends and developments on different national stages, and on an international level, especially related to new fields of research, important instances of scholarly progress and new possibilities as a result of newly opened archives. This definition of the general theme would allow a wide range of subjects: military, socio-economic, political and cultural history, and all other specialisations that are of interest to researchers in the field of World War II studies.

All in all, it seems to be impossible to continue the study of the history of the Second World War without taking into account its topicality. World War II still is profoundly influencing today's political life, still being a potential object of controversy in society. This goes for the debate about the facts on certain matters and, above all, for discussions about interpretations of things that have occurred. This war still has a momentous impact on most societies that have been involved in the conflict, whatever their position has been. Recent events in Eastern Europe, for instance the tumbling of
the Berlin Wall, have had vital, sometimes tragic consequences for Eastern European countries. Besides, those milestones have evoked once more the eternal question whether the political and strategic stakes of this war from now on ought to be considered part of the past or, on the other hand, still are influencing the genesis of people's and nations.

As the distance in time was growing, in recent years many countries have known phenomena that belong to the process of dealing with the past, as it is called in German Vergangenheitsbewältigung. Those incidents have brought back into public controversy certain facts that had been forgotten or hidden. As a result, aspects of the war that up until recently had been underestimated were completely uncovered. In most cases, such events are not products of scholarly debate but belong to public controversy on the war itself, on Nazism, on genocide, on German, Italian, or Japanese occupations. New questions are raised concerning the moral, political and social consequences of those phenomena. Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, even in some respects the United States and Japan, in recent years have known abrupt returns to the past: scandals, delayed legal proceedings as regards crimes against humanity, controversy on remembrance, historiographical controversy, ascending "revisionism" and "negationism" and the like. The International Committee is not in a position to leave such phenomena out of consideration, even though its main task is a scholarly one.

Taking into account all such considerations, the general subject for the conference is defined as:

The year 1945: the consequences and the Aftermath of the Second World War from 1945 up to now

The subject ought to be understood in its broadest sense. Thus, it includes a wide range of themes for research:

- Military, strategic and international affairs, concerning the 1944-1945 period, especially in the light of newly opened archives;
- problems of political transitions (especially in the former Axis-states and the countries that were occupied by them), the emergence of new political formation and the developments of new ways in political culture;
- problems concerning the liquidation of remnants of national socialism, fascism, militarism and collaboration: purges and denazification, political justice, reintegration of adherents of the old order and collaborators into postwar societies;
- the study of open or latent civil wars originating from the finishing of the Second World War;
- the social, economic, cultural and psychological heritage of the War;
- the collective memory of the conflict up to now and the collective dealing with this historical experience that, without any doubt, has had a deep influence on national history of all countries involved.

It is not intended that all papers should adhere strictly to the aforementioned themes. Rather, the list of topics is meant to enable participants to the Montreal Conference to reflect on possible elaborations of the general theme.

The Executive Committee decided to divide the conference, which will
last one day, into two parts, of which the general themes are as follows:

• Morning session: The year 1945, the end of the war, transition from war to peace, and direct consequences of the war.

This session will be devoted to contributions on events and developments in the political and military sphere, on the history of international relations, generally to short-term developments from 1944-1945 until the immediate post-war years.

• Afternoon session: The memory, heritage and the consequences of the Second World War since 1945.

Subject of this session is the study, from a comparative perspective, of various ways in which the countries involved in the war have been coping with its effects (e.g. purges and reintegration of collaborators, definition of victims and compensation of those, delayed legal procedures against criminals of war). Consequently, this session relates to long-term developments and is part of the domain of social and cultural history.

Arrangements for the Conference of CISH and of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War

The Congress of the International Committee for Historical Sciences (CISH) will take place from Sunday 27 August to Sunday 3 September 1995 in the Montreal Palais des Congrès. All further information on CISH will be given by the President of the organizing committee of the 18th Conference of CISH, Professor Jean-Claude Robert [address: President of the Organizing Committee of the 18th Conference of CISH, Department of History, University of Quebec at Montreal, PO BOX 8888, Succursale A, MONTREAL PQ H3C 3P8, Canada; tel.: (514) 987 84 33; fax: (514) 987 78 13] or by the Secretary-General of the CISH Professor François Bédarida [address: Secretary-General of CISH, Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent (CNRS), 44 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez 75014 PARIS, France; tel.: (33) (1) 45 80 90 46; fax nr. (33) (1) 45 65 43 50]. Information about air-travel, lodging and the like will be furnished by CISH, from which in due time forms of registration will be sent to all affiliated organisations, including our International Committee. All costs involved, however, must be covered by participants themselves or by the affiliated organizations to which they belong.

As explained above, the conference of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War will take one full day. It will be divided into a morning and afternoon session, both of them devoted to different themes within the same general subject. Each session will take about three hours and will be introduced by a synthesis on the relevant theme, presenting the essential conclusions of the body of papers of the relevant session. The synthesis will not exceed 40 minutes in time. After this presentation, all authors of papers will have the opportunity to speak briefly; papers will not be read in full to the conference. Finally, 90 minutes will be available for plenary debate.

The total number of papers will not exceed 20; these will be arranged from a thematic point of view. If a
situation occurs in which more than one paper is proposed by a national committee, it is not intended to adhere a priori to the principle of "one committee, one paper." Every proposal will be scrupulously judged by the Executive Committee on its contents and its scholarly merits. All papers should be written in English, or in French. A summary of one page in English is required. Costs of translations of papers are to be covered by the authors, except for special cases, to be judged by the Executive Committee. Texts will not exceed a length of 30 pages (4,000 words, if possible on diskette, IBM or MAC-systems). Authors of papers may be members of national committees or scholars proposed by these committees. They may include promising young scholars, who will have an opportunity to present their research to an international audience.

A mandatory deadline to submit papers will be 15 November 1994. This is because the International Committee for the History of the Second World War has decided to publish a volume of papers before the conference. This will be sent before August 1995 to all participants. Proposals for papers were to be submitted by December 1, 1993 at the very latest, after which date proposals would be accepted by the General Secretary only in exceptional circumstances.

The ICHSWW Members

For two years, the bureau exerted itself to reconstitute the network of the International Committee. You will find below the list of institutions that are members of the ICHSWW, with the addresses and names of the scholars who are the contacts of the International Committee. Any information that might improve or complete this list is of course welcome.

ARAB HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION
Arab Historians Association
PO Box 4085
Baghdad
Irak
Contact: Prof. Mustapha AL-NAJJAR

AUSTRALIA
University College
The University of New South Wales
Australian Defence Force Academy
Campbell, ACT, 2600
Tel.: (61) 62 68 88 67
Fax: (61) 62 68 88 79
Contact: Dr. Jeffrey GREY

AUSTRIA
Dokumentationarchiv des Österreichischen Widerstandes
Altes Rathaus, Wipplerstrasse 8
1010 Wien 1
Tel.: (43) (0222) 534 36 779
Fax: (43) (0222) 534 36 99771
Contact: Dr. Wolfgang NEUGEBAUER, General Secretary

BELGIUM
Centre de Recherches et d'Études Historiques de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale,
Résidence Palace, Boite 2
155, Rue de la Loi
1040 Bruxelles
Tel.: (32) 2 287 48 11
Contact: Dr. José GOTOVITCH, Director

CANADA
Comité Canadien d'Histoire de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale/Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War
CZECH REPUBLIC
Czech Committee for the History of the Second World War
Resistance Memorial
PRAGA 3
Tel.: (42) 2 6279353
Contact: Pr. Frantisek JANACEK, President

FINLAND
Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War
Tampere University, Institute of History
Hammareninkatu 8-10
PO Box 607 SF-33101 TAMPERE
Tel.: (358) 31 15 65 39
Fax: (358) 31 13 44 73
Contact: Pr. Olli VEHVILÄINEN, President

FRANCE
Institut d'Histoire du Temps
Présent
(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)
44 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez
75014 PARIS
Tel: (33) 1 45 80 90 46
Fax: (33) 1 45 65 43 50
Contact and General Secretary: Henry ROUSSO, charge de recherche

GERMANY
Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte
Urbanstrasse 19
Postfach 105441 D 7000-STUTTGART 10
Tel.: (49) 711 23 46 41
Fax: (49) 711 26 21 936
Contact and member of ICHSWW Bureau: Pr. Gerhard HIRSCHFIELD, Director

HUNGARY
National Committee for the History of the Second World War
Institute of History
H-1250 BUDAPEST Pf-9
Tel.: (36) 1 155 61 67
Fax: (36) 1 175 61 67
Contact: Dr. Peter SIPOS, President
Member of the ICHSWW Bureau: Pr. Domokos KOSARY
President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Roosevelt Ter a
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Fax: (36) 1 132 89 43

ITALY
Instituto Nationale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia
Piazza Duomo 14
20122 MILANO
Tel.: (39) 2 86 46 32 33
Contact: Guido QUAZZA, President
International Branch of INSMLI:
Università di Torino
Via Sant'Ottavio, 20 10124 TORINO
Tel.: (39) 11 83 27 62 - 11 87 34 00
Fax: (39) 11 87 49 11
Contacts: Mrs. Francesca FERRATINI TOSI and Pr. Giorgio Rochat, member of the ICHSWW Bureau

LUXEMBOURG
Section Historique de l'Institut Grand-ducal de Luxembourg
18, Rue Schrøbilgen
L-256 LUXEMBOURG
Contact: Pr. Paul DOSTERT
The current activities of the Australian National Committee by Jeffrey Grey

As elsewhere, the fiftieth anniversaries of major events of the Second World War have been marked in Australia by public observances and exhibitions, the focus in Australia being particularly now on the events of the war against Japan.

The Australian National Committee continues to be run from the Department of History at the University College (Australian Defence Force Academy) and acts as a clearing house and point of reference for historians interested in the Second World War in Australia, and for overseas historians wanting further information about the events of the war in this part of the world or as they affected Australia.

Publication within Australia on the Second World War in all its aspects continues to be healthy, and listed here are a few of the significant titles that have appeared in the last few years.


Margaret Bevege, Behind Barbed Wire: Internment in Australia during World War II (St. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1993).


A guide to selected works in the field published before 1990 may be found in John Robertson and Jeffrey Grey, "Australian and New Zealand writing on the Second World War," in Jürgen Rohwer (ed.), Neue Forschungen zum Zweiten Weltkrieg: Literaturberichte und Bibliographien (Koblenz: Bernard & Graefe Verlag, 1990).

Austria

Dokumentationsarchiv des Österreichischen Widerstandes (DÖW) - Austrian Resistance Documentary Archive.

General

The Archives for the Documentation of Austrian Resistance (DÖW) was founded in 1963 by former participants in the Austrian Resistance and by victims of the Nazi regime in Austria. Dr. Herbert Steiner, one of the founding members, was Secretary-General and Director of Research during the first twenty years of existence of the Archives. In 1983, the Austrian Ministry of Science and the town of Vienna supported the founding of the Archives as a public body. Currently, the Director of Research is Dr. Wolfgang Neugebauer, who took over from Dr. Steiner in 1983. Dr. Neugebauer is acting as the Austrian representative in the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.

Research

DÖW has collected a wide variety of documents, books and pictures on the Austrian experience of resistance, oppression and exile, 1934-1945. Topics of research have been related to major historical themes, such as Resistance and the repression, Austrians in exile, oral history, right-wing radicalism in the post-war period. A major project of research is the compilation of a table of names of Austrian victims of the Holocaust. In 1992, the project on oral history was concluded by the publication of two volumes on the fate of the Austrian Jews. Other projects were continued by volumes on Austrians in British, Latin American and Soviet exile. Besides, the seventh Annual Book of the Archives was published, carrying as a leading topic the discrimination of minorities during and after the Nazi period. The Archives cooperated in the issue of a brochure on "revisionist" history in connection with Nazi crimes against humanity. In preparation are a handbook on right-wing extremism and a source book on the National Socialist "People's Court" in Vienna.

Documentation

In 1992, the Archives obtained new collections of documentation from private persons and institutions. In addition, the Library acquired relevant works and now contains 26,000 titles, which include an interesting collection of 2,500 books on the theme of Jewish contemporary history. The collection of photographs contains 28,000 pictures. In connection with the ongoing oral history project, 2,600 tapes were made, consisting of interviews with 800 persons. The collection of newspaper clippings is being systematically enlarged from the Austrian and international press, especially related to the themes of resistance, oppression, exile, crimes of war and right-wing extremism. Currently, the special collection on the
latter theme proves to be of special interest to researchers.

The position of DOW versus right-wing extremism

The way in which DOW-collections are used in the public debate on right-wing extremist tendencies in Austria has resulted in political attacks from these extremists against the Archives. DOW is taking an active stand against anti-Semitic and racist activities. In this respect, the Austrian government has proved most supportive.

Other projects

DOW organizes educational projects, like touring exhibitions, brochures, seminars and lectures on oppression, National Socialism, anti-Semitism, and racism for high school and university students, and sponsors conferences on World War Two and related subjects.

Belgium

The latest activities of the WWII Center of Research and Historical Studies by José Gotovitch

In October 1990, the WWII Center of Research and Historical Studies organized an international meeting for the 20th anniversary of its establishment. The theme was "Belgium, 1940: A Society in Crisis, a Country at War." About forty papers covered every subject, and a final discussion brought an internationally comparative focus on the matter. The Acts of that meeting, which lasted a week, are now published. A retrospective about "World War II in University Teaching and Research" had occurred a few weeks earlier, and last, but not least, the same year--a "De Gaulle year"--we examined the reports on "De Gaulle, Belgium, and Free France," from occupied Belgium to the Congo and the London exile. Those three events were published by the Center itself. Moreover, an editing of the Center's audio files dealing with Belgium from 1936 to summer 1940 was done in association with Flemish Community Radio, resulting in a set that includes an illustrated information brochure.

Another successful achievement of the Center was the edition of microfilm on the underground press collection of the Center, completed by CIS Academic Editions, with A Guide to the Belgium Underground Press, describing each of the 674 available titles.

The Center also began to enter its entire collections into a computer system. Presently, the catalog of its printed papers can be checked by researchers.

Regular publications (Inventaires, Cahiers, and Bulletins) are still being published, but the Bulletins will be published twice per year in a new version named "30-50," which can be obtained free of charge upon request.

Two days of very interesting work attended by very involved teachers was devoted to the Flemish extreme right and to the French-speaking Belgian extreme right, after a work about "NN" was completed. The first day's results were recently published (History of the 20th Century: The Extreme Right in Flanders, 1920-1990, Kritak-NSCWO II, 1992, 160 pp.). The 50th anniversary of the creation of the Mandatory Labor Service in Germany was the occasion for a symposium in October 1992, which will be published soon. It was the occasion for
the first step in the study of the war recollections of the people deported under the M.L.S. A research program was accepted by the Collective Fundamental Research Fund. It is going to make possible the beginning of an analysis of political prisoner files by computer.

A Belgian and Hungarian colloquium took place in April 1993. Its subject was "Two Small Countries in the Cold War." Concerning the 1944-45 anniversary period, two events are already planned. In 1994, the social pact endorsed by employers' and workers' unions—the famous "Belgium Compromise" that set up the social concert system of the postwar period—will be studied in association with the Dutch Language University of Brussels. A very important colloquium to measure the conflict's impact on society from the liberation to the postwar era will take place in 1995. Study groups are already working on this broad task.

Fifty years after the end of the conflict, the fall of socialist countries opens new files to researchers. Missions sent to Potsdam and Moscow made possible the discovery of German files dealing with the occupation of Belgium. Discussion on the prospects of having them microfilmed are still in progress.

France

The Contemporary History Institute (IHTP): a history and introduction by Henry Rousso

The French component of the International Committee on the History of the Second World War is the IHTP, which is supported by the principal French public research agency, the National Center of Scientific Research. The IHTP, founded by Prof. François Bédarida in 1978, which is today directed by Prof. Robert Frank, is the successor of the World War II History Committee founded in 1951 and was directed for a long time by the historian Henry Michel, one of the ICHSWW founders.

Since its creation, the IHTP has been retrieving, developing, and completing the work of the World War II History Committee, while also widening the axes of its research, of which World War Two is only one aspect. It currently covers the period from the 1930s to the 1990s.

Concerning the history of World War Two, its research focused on studies of the Vichy regime, on the social and cultural history of occupied France, and also on studies of war recollections since 1945. Right now, new studies on World War Two are dealing with rights, judicial matters, and repression between 1930 and 1950. They are also dealing with the history of la Résistance, a field which was renewed in an absolutely scientific comparative perspective.

The IHTP has a library and archival center where books can be found, mainly on the period 1930-45. About a thousand periodicals are also there, mostly occupation and resistance newspapers. There are also a few files.

Three or four times per year the IHTP publishes its Journal of the IHTP. It also publishes the Bulletin of the IHTP three times per year.

Its most recent publications include:

François Bédarida and Jean-Pierre Azéma, with Denis Peschanski and Henry Rousso (eds.), The Vichy Regime and the French (Paris:
"Notes from Prison by Bertrande d'As-tier de la Vigerie (15 March-4 April 1941)," produced and presented by Laurent Douzou, *Journal of the IHTP*, No. 25 (October 1993). [reflections of a Resistance fighter incarcerated with common criminals]


**Hungary**

The Hungarian Committee for the History of the Second World War was reconstituted on 24 March 1993. Prof. Gyula Juhász, the Chairman of the Committee most regretfully passed away in April 1993. Prof. Peter Sipos was elected as new Chairman in June 1993.

The Committee and its members had been taking part as organizers and participants at conferences, roundtables, and other events devoted to the role of Hungarian troops in the battles on the Eastern front in 1942-1943 and especially to the tragic fate of the Hungarian Second Army in the Great Don Bend in January 1943.

A comprehensive chronicle of the Second World War will be published in 1994. We have been preparing an Encyclopaedia of the Second World War to be published.
Italy

The Istituto per La Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia: a presentation by Giorgio Rochat

The Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia (INSML), Milan, was established in 1949 on the initiative of antifascist and partisan circles, with the purpose of collecting documentary sources and promoting historical research on the Italian resistance and the fascist regime, from the years of Mussolini’s dictatorship to the liberation war 1943-45. Its scientific scope has been gradually widening to a full coverage of contemporary Italian history, while the early antifascist militants have been increasingly joined by younger scholars who shared their ideals.

The Institute’s structure is fairly loose: a kind of scientific “network” that counts at present 59 historical research centers, organized mainly on a regional or local scale, each of them autonomous and democratic in statute, with their own research and publishing projects, supported by individual archives and libraries of sometimes extraordinary importance and by a rich cultural intercourse with the community in general, especially at the educational level. A dynamic contribution to their activity is being provided by partisan and deportees’ associations, university professors, local historians, and numerous young researchers. The National Institute, whose general council is formed by representatives of all associated Institutes, coordinates the scientific activity of the network, representing it at the governmental level and in the field of national and international historiography. In particular, the National Institute and its first President, the late senator Ferruccio Parri, played an important role in the creation of the Comité international d’Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, which was presided over by Parri himself until 1970.

It is all but impossible to summarize in a few lines the wide and complex activity brought on by the National Institute and its associated bodies through several hundreds of books, two dozens of periodicals, innumerable historical conferences, and seminars of various size and character. A detailed record of this scientific commitment is now provided by a recent volume edited by Gaetano Grassi, Resistenza e Storia d’Italia: Quarant’anni di Vita dell’Istituto Nazionale e degli Istituti Associati, 1949-1989, which will be sent to the National Committees on simple request. The National Institute also edited a Guida agli Archivi della Resistenza, an inventorial survey of the archival resources held by the whole network as of 1983.

The board of directors of the Istituto Nazionale is constituted as follows: Guido Quazza, President; Giorgio Vaccarino and Mario G. Rossi, Vice-Presidents; Sergio Passera, General Secretary; Counsellors: Ersilia Alessandrone Gambardella Perona; Angelo Bendotti; Francesco Berti Arnaoldi Veli; Guido D’Agostino; Angelo Del Boca; Nicola Gallerano; Laurana Lajolo; Francesco Malgeri; Gian Giacomo Gratu; Claudio Pavone; Giorgio Rochat. Managing director is Francesca Ferratini Tosi; scientific director and joint director are Massimo Legnani and Gaetano Grassi.
Among its current activities, this institute has organized in Bologna, from 24 to 26 November 1993, an international conference: "Il Regime Fascista Italiano: Bilancio e Prospective di Studio" ("The Italian Fascist Regime: General Survey and Prospects for Research). Three subjects were dealt with: the international frame (with a roundtable), the fascist system, society.

Netherlands

The Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie /State Institute for War Documentation, Amsterdam: a presentation by Peter Romijn

RIOD, founded on May 5, 1945, the very day of the liberation of the Netherlands, is the national center for documentation of the Second World War in the Netherlands. The Institute holds a vast collection of archives (about 1500 meters of files) and additional documentation, related to the history of the Netherlands—including the former Netherlands East Indies, presently Indonesia—during the Second World War. The military angle of the war, however, is mainly covered by the military history sections of the Netherlands Armed Forces. A library, containing about 50,000 titles on all aspects and theaters of the Second World War, is available for researchers.

The Institute, being a branch of the Ministry of Education, is fully state supported. Three main tasks are to be fulfilled: keeping of the archives and other collections, documentation of the war to the public, and research into the history of the Second World War. Tenured staff amounts to 24 persons; the present director is (since 1990) Dr. C. M. Schulten. Since the 1950s, RIOD has been located in a main building on the Amsterdam Herengracht, as well as in an annex building. Both of these, as a matter of fact, are not suitable to keep archives and to accommodate more than a few studying visitors. The Director and Board since 1992 have made strenuous efforts to find new accommodation and funding to improve the situation. Presently, prospects for a solution seem to be most favorable.

New archive collections are being acquired regularly. Very important in this respect was the opening up of the archives in the former Soviet Union. Invited by the Chairman of the Russian Commission on Archives, General D. A. Volkogonow, RIOD was able to research into the collections of the former "Special Archive of the Soviet Union." These contained a variety of documents on the Netherlands and the Second World War, mainly from German sources. As a result, about 15,000 documents were xeroxed and as such made a part of RIOD collections. In 1992, a project was started to computerize the catalogs of the library and the inventories of the archives. External experts were consulted to develop integrated planning for the realization of this major project.

The research department of RIOD consists of five tenured researchers. Before Professor Louis de Jong's 14-volume history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands during the Second World War was finished in 1991, a program for further historical research was developed. This refined the tasks of the research department during the next ten years. At the same time, the Ministry of Education decided to associate RIOD's research with the
Royal Netherlands Academy of Science. A committee of the Academy was asked to evaluate the research department’s accomplishments in the 1985-1990 period. This committee, presided over by professor Dr. H. Daalder (Leyden University) and consisting of distinguished historians from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, concluded that, generally speaking, RIOD’s research department has performed well. It was stated that this research deserved to be continued, because of its national and international importance in respect to the history of the Second World War, as well as to contemporary history in general.

In recent years, monographs were published on the punishment of collaborators as a problem in post-war Dutch society; on the Resistance newspaper *Het Parool*, as well as a critical edition of Anne Frank’s diary. Currently, major projects of research are monographs on history and memory in connection with World War Two, on German-Dutch economic and political relations before and during the war, on local government as an instrument of occupational policy, on the Japanese policy in occupied Indonesia. A critical edition of the correspondence of a leading Dutch Nazi, M. M. Rost Van Tonningen, was finished and published in September 1993.

RIOD’s picture department organized a widely acclaimed travelling exhibition on photography in the Netherlands during the occupation, accompanied by the publication of a book on the same subject. Other exhibitions were also supported by the staff of the Institute, in the Netherlands (e.g. on the strike movement of April 1943) as well as in other countries (Museum Haus an der Wannsee, Berlin; and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.).

A large number of researchers, university and secondary-school students, journalists and members of the general public have consulted RIOD’s collections and the expertise of the Institute’s staff. Another important task that RIOD performs is the verification of requests of those citizens who may be entitled to receive compensation as victims of war and persecution.

**New Zealand**

*Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs* by Ian McGibbon

In New Zealand, the attention of official historians in recent years has been focused on New Zealand’s involvement in post-Second World War campaigns. The various fiftieth anniversaries of Second World War battles have received media prominence, but this has not been reflected in any upsurge of interest among historians generally in the Second World War. Historiographical emphasis in New Zealand at present is focused very strongly on social aspects, particularly women and race relations, and few professional historians are working on military or international relations topics. There is, however, a continuing flow of reminiscences from participants in the Second World War, with a number of escapee prisoner accounts appearing recently.

A major conference on the Second World War is planned in Wellington in May 1995. This will cover all aspects of the conflict, with a particular focus on New Zealand’s part in it.
Poland

New publications (1989-93) by the members of the Commission:


Czesław Madajczyk, *Katyn Drama* (Warsaw: 1989). [also published in German and Russian]


Forthcoming publications of source books (with the participation of members of the Commission):

* multi-volume source book on the Katyn massacre (prepared with the co-operation of the National Committee of Russian historians)

* two volumes of sources on *Poland in the International Policy, 1939-1947*

* five volumes of sources on *Polish Armed Forces in the West, 1939-1945*

The Commission also plans to publish *The Year 1945 in Poland: The Consequences and the Legacy of the Second World War*, containing the following articles and essays:

Krystyna Kersten, "The Roots of the Postwar Division of Europe in the Polish Perspective."

Tomasz Szarota, "The Second World War Martyrdom and Combat as the Elements of Polish Consciousness."
Czeslaw Luczak, "Wartime Prerequisites for the Postwar Transformations in Poland."

Andrezej Paczkowski, "Internal and External Prerequisites for the Transformation of the Political System in Poland."

Ludomir Zyblikiewicz, "Yalta and Potsdam: Review of the World Historiography."

Eugeniusz Duraczynski, "Soviet Pattern and National Traits: Poland, 1944-1947."

Marek K. Kaminski, "Polish and Czechoslovak Variants of Stalin's Policy, 1943-1948."

Ryszard Torzecki, "The Influence of the Second World War on the Relations between Poles and Ukrainians."

Krystyna Kersten, "Postwar Displacement of Population in East Central Europe on the Grounds of Nationality."

Krzysztof Dunin-Wasowicz, "Remembering the Concentration Camps."

Recent conferences:

Conference in Oswiecim (Auschwitz) organized by Waclaw Dlugoborski

Conference organized by the Commission and Institutes of History, Polish Academy of Sciences; "Demographic and Historical Problems of the Second World War" (December 1993)

Main researches:

Researches on the relationship between Poland and her neighbors (Eugeniusz Duraczynski: Poland and Soviet policy, 1921-1945; Jan Zamojski, Ryszard Torzecki: Poles in the USSR and their vicissitudes)

Stanisława Lewandowska, Rafal Habielski: research on the Polish press during the Second World War

Rev. Zygmunt Zielinski: research on the history of churches in the Third Reich

Russia

Forthcoming International Conference in Moscow (September 6-7 in Moscow)

The National Committee of Russian Historians, the Institute of World History, the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the Russian Association of Second World War Historians, with the support of the ICHSWW, will hold an international scientific conference on: "The Second World War and Its Place in the History of the 20th Century," September 6-7, 1994, in Moscow.
This conference will make it possible for historians of many countries to meet, to exchange perspectives and opinions about their studies on the war, to honor the memory of the war victims, and to promote knowledge of history for the new generation and for reconciliation of the world community in general.

The registration fee is $200 for historians and $300 for accompanying persons. A one-day journey to St. Petersburg will be possible at the additional cost of $300 per person.

Accommodations in a hotel, transport from and to the airport, and a cultural program will be covered by the fee.

Participants’ arrival is expected in Moscow on September 5 and departure on September 9.

A New Newsletter

The Russian Association of Second World War Historians, affiliated to the National Committee of Russian Historians, has published the first issue of its Information Bulletin (No. 1, 1993). This newsletter is available in an English version. The price of the first issue is $5, and it can be bought from the Russian Association of Second World War Historians. The next issue will be available by sending $10 to the Treasury of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, Dr. Peter Romijn (RIOD, Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Herengracht 474, 1017 CA Amsterdam).

The first issue gives a lot of information about the situation of the Russian historians, the new institutions, especially those working on the Second World War, and a bibliography of books published in the Russian federation, in the CIS countries as well as abroad.

Attention has to be paid to a very detailed article presenting the various archives and documents centers in Moscow which have the most important material related to the period: the Russian Center for the Conservation and Study of Documents on Contemporary History, the State Archive of the Russian federation, the Russian State Economy Archive, the Department’s Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of State Security, etc.

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[Editor’s Note: Excerpts from the first Russian newsletter appear in this number of the WWTSA Newsletter, beginning on p. 31.]

United Kingdom

The activities of the British Committee for the History of the
Second World War (1986-1993) by Jonathan Chadwick

The British Committee has held its first bilateral meetings with the German Committee (Leeds, 1986, and Hamburg, 1989), with the Italians (Imperial War Museum, London, 1990), and with the Norwegians (St. Antony’s College, Oxford, 1991). The Committee was represented by Sir William Deakin at the Italian Conference, "Italy at War, 1940-1943" (Brescia, 1989), by Malcolm Mackintosh at an international
conference "The Opening of the Second World War" (American University at Paris, 1989), by Alexandra Ward and Major-General John Strawson at a conference on "The Battle of the River Sangro, 1943-1944" (Atessa, 1990), and by Professor David Dilks at the International Committee’s conference, "The Road to War" (ICHS, Madrid, 1990). Also in 1991, Professor Dilks organized an international conference on "Operation Barbarossa," held at the University of Leeds. The Committee is currently planning, subject to the availability of funding, an international conference to be held in London in Spring 1995 on "The End of the War in Europe, 1945."

Since the BNC’s first colloquium in 1971, it has been a feature of them that, in addition to the distinguished scholars, contributions have been made by participants in or witnesses of the events under discussion (such as diplomats, officials, soldiers, and politicians).

Editorial work with publication in mind is in hand by Professor Dilks and Professor Müller (the two British-German conferences on German Resistance to the Nazi regime and the British response to it), Professor Dilks and Professor Erickson (Operation Barbarossa), and Dr. Patrick Salmon and Dr. Mats Berdal (Anglo-Norwegian relations). Professor Gooch has agreed in principle to edit the papers of the Anglo-Italian colloquium.

Information Bulletin of the Russian Association of Second World War Historians

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Research in Russia

Prepared by Prof. V. Zimonin, Prof. I. Amosov, Prof. L. Pozdeeva, Dr. E. Kul’kov, Prof. G. Kumanev, Prof. V. Mar’ina, Dr. L. Gibianskiy, and Prof. V. Smirnov.

Nearly thirty topics were worked out for the past two years in the Institute of Military History, Ministry of Defense. For the same period, nearly 300 informations or references were prepared for the Supreme Soviet, Russian Federation (RF) Government, Ministry of Defense and the General Staff; hundreds of letters by war veterans and their family members were answered.

itary History," "Collective Works by Young Scholars," NN3-5, etc.


A number of research conferences were held, among them those devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Great Patriotic War, forty-fifth anniversary of the victory over Japan, fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, and a number of "roundtables" on the problems of the history of the Second World War.

The large program of publication of military encyclopedias began. It includes the development of the 8-volume Russian Military Encyclopedia, Military Encyclopedia Dictionary (yearbook), Military Encyclopedic Dictionaries (reference books on the branches of RF military forces and their arms of services and also devoted to the separate branches of knowledge, of special importance among them is The Naval Historical Encyclopedia, editor-in-chief Professor V. A. Zolotarev).

The preparation of the 4-volume The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945: Historical Essays is being carried on in cooperation with the Institute of Universal History (IUH, RAS) and the Institute of Russian History (IRH, RAS). The work on Essays as well as on the 50-volume series of documentary collections entitled The Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 is intended to create a base for the multi-volume set on the History of the Great Patriotic War. The beginning of all-around analysis of statistical information, aimed at creation of a databank of military statistics for the period of the Second and the Great Patriotic War seems promising. In 1991-1992, the international contacts of the Institute were marked by considerable growth. Cooperation with military and history institutes of Western countries improved, and contacts with researchers in China, Japan, Israel, and the Republic of Korea were established.

Seven official delegations of military historians (from Norway, Canada, Germany, Italy, China, and the Republic of Korea) were received in the Institute.

The Institute's scholars visited Spain, France, and Germany. Proposals on the preparation of joint works—collections of articles and documents, reciprocal publications of articles, rendering assistance for work in archives mainly on the problems of the Second World War—were discussed.

Cooperation under the auspices of international organizations—the International Commission of Military History (ICMH) and the International Bibliographical Committee (IBC)—went on. The representatives of the Institute participated in the work of the XVII International Congress on Military History in Zurich and XVIII Congress in Turin, and also at the meeting of the Bureau of ICMH and the Bibliographical Committee.

The researchers delivered the reports at the international confer-
ences and symposia held in Canada—on the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War (A. S. Orlov), in Japan—on the Nom-onhan Incident (V. P. Zimonin, V. N. Vartanov) and on the topic "New Views on the Patriotic War—Fifty Years After" (V. N. Bogdanov), in Romania—"The Army during the Formation of the National States" (A. P. Visaulin), on Romania’s entrance into the Second World War (A. G. Horkov and A. V. Shishov), in the US—"How Did We Perceive Each Other in the War Years?" (A. S. Orlov), and "The Treatment of Prisoners of War during the War Years" (V. M. Gobarev), in Poland—on the military operations of the Krajo-wa Army (A.G. Horkov), in Germany in February 1993—in the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Stalingrad (A. N. Bazhenov, A. M. Sokolov).


Considerable amounts of work were done to supply research information to a touring group of forty-five military historians from the U.S. The group also included historians from Great Britain, Sweden, and Taiwan. Institute researchers prepared and conducted historical sightseeing tours in Moscow, at Borodino, and in Sevastopol. A joint colloquium on the broad range of military history was held; problems of the history of the Second World War occupied a prominent place, among other subjects.

The international conference "The Second World War Victory: Victory for Peace" and presentation of the international peacemaking event "The Peace Parade of 1993" were held at the Institute in September 1993. Representatives of NATO leadership, diplomats, and foreign researchers from the Institute (I. A. Amosov, A. N. Bezhenov, V. M. Gobarev, V. P. Zimonin, A. S. Orlov, V. B. Seoev) were among the speakers in Yalta at the conference held there in April 1992 and devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Yalta Conference among the Allied leaders. Also, I. A. Amosov, V. P. Zimonin, G. M. Ivanitskiy, A. N. Pochtarlov, and V. G. Redianskiy delivered papers at the conference "Allied Naval Escorts in the North, 1941-1945."

Assistance was rendered to scholars from Germany, Romania, Mongolia, Poland, Bulgaria, and other countries, working on the problems of the Second World War. Agreements were reached on the joint works Soviet-Polish Relations during the Second World War, Soviet-Hungarian Relations: Military Aspects, and a joint documentary collections project.

Over the last two years, more than seventy delegations and individual researchers have been received at the Institute. Return visits by Institute researchers are planned to Italy, China, and Belgium. Invitations to deliver lectures were received from Italy and Sweden. However, because of money shortages, it is difficult to organize such visits this year.

The Institute of Universal History, RAS, is one of the leading research centers in the country; the history of wars and international conflict, including the history of the Second World War, is an important part of the Institute’s scholarly activities. Along with other research
establishments, the Institute participated in the preparation of the 12-volume History of the Second World War, 1939-1945 (Moscow: 1973-82), the international work The Second World War: A Short History (Moscow: 1985), The Soviet Military Encyclopedia, Vols. 1-8 (Moscow: 1979-85), and other collective works.

Institute historians published a number of individual monographs predominantly dealing with the socio-political history of the countries of western Europe and the history of international relations during the Second World War period.

In recent years, researchers at the Institute have prepared some new works: 1939: The Lessons of History (Moscow: 1990); Resistance Movements in Western Europe, vols. 1-2 (Moscow, 1990-91); Europe Between War and Peace (Moscow: 1992); The Prewar Crisis of 1939 in Documents (Moscow: 1992); and Yalta, 1945: The Problems of War and Peace (Moscow: 1992, in cooperation with IMH, MD). The monographs of academician G. N. Sevostianov The European Crisis and the U.S. Position, 1938-1939 (Moscow: 1990) and Prof. D. Nadzhafov U.S. Neutrality, 1935-1941 (Moscow: 1990) were also published.

The following articles, chapters in collective works, and conference presentations should be mentioned: "National Policies on the Eve of the Second World War and the Prewar Crisis in Europe" (Z. S. Belousova, D. G. Nadzhafov, G. N. Sevostianov, N. D. Smirnova, S. P. Pozharskaia, et al.); "The Anti-Hitler Coalition," (L. V. Pozdeeva, M. L. Korobchkin); "The Fascist-Militarist Coalition" (B. R. Lophukov, E. N. Kul'kov); "Soviet-German Relations" (O. V. Vishlev, E. N. Kul'kov); "The Katyn Massacre Tragedy" (N. S. Lebedeva), etc.

Work on collective and individual monographs is underway: The Allies in the War of 1941-1945, joint effort of British, Russian, and American historians (with W. Kimball, D. Reynolds, and A. O. Chubarian as editors). A joint effort by Russian and Finnish scholars, The Winter War of 1939-1940: A Political History (editors: O. Vehviläinen and O. A. Rzheshovsky) is also underway. The monographs include: Soviet-German Relations, 1939-1941 (O. V. Vishlov); Germany and Its Allies during the Second World War (E. N. Kul'kov); The War in Russia, 1941-1945, and Its Reflections in Great Britain (L. V. Pozdeeva); U.S. Public Opinion and American-Soviet Relations, 1939-1945 (V. V. Pozniakov); and The Katyn Massacre Crime (N. S. Lebedeva).

Preparation of an 8-volume edition of The Comintern and Its Documents, based on declassified sources, is also underway. The volume The Comintern and the Second World War, Part I (1939-1941) from this series (edited by M. M. Narinsky and N. S. Lebedeva) is ready for publication. Work on the second volume of this series (concerning the 1942-1945 period) has begun, as has work on the 4-volume documentary set The Katyn Tragedy (N. S. Lebedeva) and on The Balkans during the Second World War (N. D. Smirnova).

In 1991-92, international contacts between the researchers with the historical institutions and scholars from foreign countries were developing. The Institute rendered assistance to foreign researchers for their work in Russian archives and libraries. The topics relevant for research of the period 1939-45 and the possibility of broadening the joint efforts were discussed during the meetings with historians of the
U.S., Great Britain, Germany, and Finland.

In 1991-92, the researchers of the Institute delivered reports at international conferences and symposia: in Great Britain and Canada at the conference devoted to the 50th anniversary of Barbarossa (O. A. Rzheshhevsky); in the U.S. on the topic "The Politics and Strategy of the Anti-Hitler Coalition in 1944" (G. N. Sevestianov; M. M. Narinsky, E. N. Kul'kov); in Germany on the topic "Interwar Alliances in the Balkan-Danube Region" (N. D. Smirnova); in Belgium on the topic "The Second World War" (N. S. Lebedeva); in Finland on the history of neutrality (A. O. Tchurbarian, N. D. Smirnova); in Poland at the conference within the framework of "Conscience Week" (N. S. Lebedeva); at Yalta (in the Crimea) on "1945: From War to Peace" (G. N. Sevestianov, O. A. Rzheshhevsky, L. V. Pozdeeva, V. L. Mal'kov, E. N. Kul'kov, N. S. Lebedeva, V. V. Pozniakov); in Moscow at the First Symposium of USSR-Japan historians (L. V. Pozdeeva); and also in Moscow on the topic "The USSR's Foreign Policy: A Retrospective" (Z. S. Belousova, D. G. Nadzhafov). The Institute organized a "roundtable" on the topic "The Controversial Problems of the Second World War," where O. V. Vishlev, N. I. Egorova, E. N. Kul'kov, N. S. Lebedeva, V. L. Mal'kov, L. V. Pozdeeva, R. F. Ivanov, and A. O. Tchurabian presented reports.

Questions relating to the history of the Second World War were considered at the international conference devoted to "Cold War" problems (Moscow, 1993). One session of the international conference "The Jews and Their Life in Russia and the Soviet Union" (1993) dealt with the period of the Second World War.

The Institute put forward the initiative to hold, in September 1993 in Moscow, an international conference entitled "The Second World War and Its Place in the History of the Twentieth Century." This proposal was supported by the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. Institute researchers are actively participating in the preparation of an All-Russian Memorial Book to pay tribute to all who lost their lives during the Great Patriotic War.

The Center of Military History of Russia, Institute of Russian History could not because of money shortages publish in 1992 such works as The Soviet Rear during the Closing Period of the Great Patriotic War (1944-1945), The Pages of the Great Patriotic War, The Partisans in the Battle of Moscow, and some other works already prepared by the researchers. At the same time, the IRH,RAS, in cooperation with the IMH,MD, edited the two final books of the 4-volume work The Red Banner Baltic Navy in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet People, 1941-1945. In the third book (The Red Banner Baltic Navy in the Battle for the Baltic States and Leningrad), different aspects of naval operations in this region were analyzed. The fourth book (The Baltic Sailors in Sea and Land Battles, 1941-1945) is devoted to the final operations of the ships of the Baltic fleet during the defense of Leningrad and the liberation of the Baltic states.

Among the authors of articles and materials for several collective works are the researchers of the Center. These include Dr. V. H. Zemskov, "The Kulak Exile' on the Eve of and during the Great Patriotic War," Sociological Studies, 1992, No. 2, "Special Settlers," Sociological

The preparation of the following monographs is underway: by Professor B. I. Zverev, The Military-Industrial Base of the USSR in 1938-1941; by Dr. V. A. Perezhogin, The Lessons of Partisan Struggles, 1941-1942; by Professor G. A. Kumanev, War and Evacuation, 1941-1942; by Professor N. K. Petrova, The International Activities of the Anti-Fascist Committees during the Great Patriotic War; by Dr. E. I. Grakina, The Contribution of Russian Federation Scientists to the Victory over Fascism; by Dr. V. H. Zemskov, The Repatriation of Soviet Citizens, 1944-1952; etc.

The Center's researchers participated in the preparation of collective works, including: the 4-volume The Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 (in cooperation with the IMH,MD and IUH,RAS); Assistance to Russia, 1941-1945 (Lend-Lease: Its Role and Place in the War); and Marshal Zhukov: Documents and Materials on the Military Leader's Activities, 3 volumes (in cooperation with the IMH,MD).


The researchers took part in a number of all-Russian symposia, conferences, and "roundtables" devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad in the IMH,MD in November 1992 (the presenters were Professors G. A. Kumanev and B. I. Zverev); the "roundtable" "Controversial Problems of the Second World War" in IUH,RAS, November 1992 (Professors G. A. Kumanev and N. K. Petrova); and the conference at Russian Humanitarian University in November 1992 (Dr. V. N. Zemskov).

Consultations were rendered to foreign scholars by the Center: Dr. E. Backon (Great Britain) consulted
Dr. M. S. Zinich on the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1940-1945, researchers A. Todd (U.S.) and Ulziygeorge (Mongolia) consulted Professor N. K. Petrova. A number of foreign scholars—M. Dichock (Canada), M. Kravery (Italy), C. Chisler (Germany), A. Getty (U.S.), E. Rittersporn (France—consulted Dr. V. N. Zemskov on the statistics of Stalin's Gulag system and the fate of its prisoners. Professor G. A. Kumanev had discussions with Dr. M. Charlton, Dr. L. Sampton, and Dr. G. Barber (Great Britain), as well as Professor S. Minor, Professor W. Armstrong, and Dr. T. Parry (U.S.). He is also the research adviser for American probationer K. Van Dike (Cambridge, US).

In the Institute of Slavic Studies, RAS, the researchers concentrated their work on the history of the resistance movement in central and southeastern Europe. The following aspects of this problem were discussed at a "roundtable": resistance movement periodization, the movement's influence on the international situation, events at the battle fronts, Comintern policy, and the character and forms of the resistance movement. Materials from the session were published in Modern History, 1990, No. 6.

The collective work The Resistance Movement in the Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, 1939-1945 (editor in chief, Professor V. V. Mar'ina) has been prepared for publication. It centers on the role and place of different social and political forces in the resistance movements and the evolution of their programs. An attempt was made to show the contradictory and evolutionary positions of both the forces that fought against Nazism and those that opposed the progressive front. The study is based mainly on new archival materials, including those from Russian archives.

In 1989–91, research on the topic "The Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe in the System of International Relations on the Eve and in the Beginning of the Second World War" was undertaken at the Institute. As a result, several books and articles were published. They include the anthologies The Political Crisis of 1939 and the Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, editor-in-chief I. I. Pop (Moscow, 1989); International Relations and the Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe in the Beginning of the Second World War, September 1939-August 1940, editor-in-chief L. Ya. Gibianskiy (Moscow, 1990); and International Relations and the Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe during the Fascist Aggression in the Balkans and Preparations for the Attack on the U.S.S.R., September 1940-June 1941, editors L. Ya. Gibianskiy and S. Z. Slutch (Moscow, 1992).

Professors and lecturers of the History faculty, Moscow State University, have made traditional contributions to the study of the war. Professor V. P. Smirnov (Chair of Modern History) has written "On the Character of the Second World War," Modern History, 1989, No. 3; "The 'White Spots' in the History of the Second World War," The Social Sciences, 1989, No. 3; the chapters on the history of the Second World War for the higher school textbook The Modern History of the Countries of Europe and America, Volume I (Moscow: 1989); "Charles De Gaulle," The French Yearbook 1986 (Moscow: 1990); "General Charles De Gaulle during the Second World War Years: The Formation of the Gaullist Ideology," Modern

Associate Professor Dr. N. N. Naumov (Chair of Russian History) has contributed the chapters on the Great Patriotic War in The Textbook on Russian History (Moscow: 1989); "Soviet Economic Losses in 1941," a paper given at the international colloquium "1941" in Cannes, 1991; and "The Soviet Historiography on the Battle of the Atlantic," a paper delivered at the international colloquium in Liverpool, 1993.

Associate Professor Dr. Yu. A. Schetinov (Chair of Russian History) has written the chapters on the Great Patriotic War for the textbook Russian History (Moscow: 1993).

In 1992, on the initiative of the St. Petersburg branch of the IRH,RAS and the voluntary society "Citizens of the Leningrad Blockade," the Association of the Historians of the Leningrad Blockade (AHLBB) was organized. Many leading scholars of St. Petersburg, studying the problem of the Second World War and the defense of Leningrad, joined it.

The new historical association is quite active. It held two international conferences devoted to the Battle of Leningrad in 1941-44 and to the fiftieth anniversary of the lifting of the siege. Historians from Germany, Finland, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Moldavia took part in the discussions. The papers of Dr. A. Klare (Germany) and of Professor O. Manninen and Dr. U. Mulluniemi (Finland), who stated their positions on the Battle of Leningrad, were of much interest.

Among the St. Petersburg historians, the papers of Professors F. B. Komal, V. M. Kovalchuk, V. M. Ezhov, G. L. Sobolev, B. P. Belozerov, A. R. Dzenisevitch, A. V. Kutuzov, and N. I. Baryshnikov (vice-president of the association) were very informative. Basically they dealt with the unknown dates and facts that can help us understand more profoundly the events under consideration.

The association made its first steps in its publication activities. The preparation of the book Leningrad in Battle: Month by Month is underway. Transcripts of the conferences held will be published. The publication of an Association yearbook The Leningrad Epic is also planned.

Bibliography

The Russian Federation and the CIS Countries


4. The Great Patriotic War: Toward the 50th Anniversary: The Chronicles of the Events, the Documents, Third Edition (Moscow:


21. V. N. Okorokov, 100 Days of Victory: Marshal of Moscow (A Docu-


Materials of the Russian Archives on the Second World War

by N. S. Lebedeva

Significant amounts of materials of the history of wars are deposited both in state historical archives (archives subordinated to the State Archive Service, which is attached to the government of the Russian Federation) and in acting departments' archives.

The State Archive Service (The Russian Archives)

103132 MOSCOW, Iliynka St., Bldg. 12

Head of Service:
Professor Pihoja Rudolf Germanovich
Chief Archivist of Russia
Tel.: 206-37-70
Fax: (095) 200-42-05
Deputies:
Tunev Vladimir Alexandrovitch (206-23-23)
Kozlov Vladimir Petrovitch (206-23-26)

One can find materials on the war in the following archives and document centers:

The Center for the Conservation of Modern Documentation (CCMD) (formerly the Central Committee CPSU Archive)
103132 MOSCOW, Iliynka St., Bldg. 12
Acting Director:
Procopenko Anatoliy Stepanovitch
Tel.: 206-23-21
Secretariat: 206-21-28

The Center collects materials of the Secretariat and the departments of the Central Committee CPSU, basically after 1953, but including some problems from the preceding period.

The Russian Center for the Conservation and Study of Documents on Contemporary History (RCCSDCH) (formerly the Central Party Archives)
103821 MOSCOW, Pushkinskaja St., Bldg. 15
Director:
Dr. Anderson Kirill Mikhailovitch
Tel.: 229-97-26
Deputy director:
Naumov Oleg Vladimirovitch
Tel.: 200-51-42

The Center possesses materials of the Central Committee CPSU (Secretariat, departments, personal funds) of the Communist Parties in the other countries, of the leaders of international communist and labor movements, Comintern, Profintern, the State Defense Council, etc., before 1953. Some important documents--those of Politburo and a number of other organizations--are concentrated in the President's Archives RF and are liable to transfer to RCCSDCH (the documents before 1953) and CCMD (after 1953).
The State Archives of the Russian Federation (a union of the former Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Central State Archives of the RF)

119817 GSP, MOSCOW, G-435, Bolshaja Pirogovskaja St., Bldg. 17

Director:
Mironenko Sergey Grigorievitch
Tel.: 222-12-87

The archives possess the material of the Council of People's Commisars, the Council of Ministers, the Central People's Commissariats and Ministries, public and other organizations, certain parts of the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs, and the People's Committee of State Security.

The Russian State Economy Archives (RSEA) (formerly the Central State Archives of the National Economy)

119817 MOSCOW, Bolshaja Pirogovskaja St., Bldg. 17

Director:
Turina Elena Alexandrovna
Tel.: 246-48-56
245-26-64

The Archives possess the materials of the People's Commissariats responsible for the economy, including the documents on Lend-Lease.

The Russian State Military Archives (formerly the Central State Soviet Army Archives)

117212 MOSCOW, Admiral Markarov St., Bldg. 29

Director:
Zaporozhchenko Victory Fedorovich
Tel.: 159-88-39

Deputy Director:
Dvoinykh Ludmila Vasilievna
Tel.: 159-98-61

The Archives possess the materials of the People's Commissariat of Defense, the General Staff, the military districts, the military judicial office, Soviet Army units (including escort and internal troops before 22 June 1941), escort troops before 1945 and sometimes up to 1950, the western Ukrainian and the western Byelorussian campaigns of 1939, the Finland campaign of 1939-40, plans for bringing troops to the Baltic states, and also USSR foreign policy plans sent to the Commisar of Defense in the prewar years.

The Center for the Conservation of Historical and Documentary Collections (formerly the Special Archives)

125212 MOSCOW, Vyborgskaja St., Bldg. 3

Director:
Bondarev Victor Nikolaevitch
Tel.: 159-73-83

The Archives contain captured files from Germany, including those confiscated by Germany from France, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, etc. There are collections on repatriation, files of regional departments on prisoners of war, etc.

The Departments' Archives

The State Archive Service is in charge of the regional archives network, which also possesses important materials on Russian history during the war period.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs RF (MFA RF)

The Board of History and Documents, MFA RA

112200 MOSCOW, Smolenskaja-Sennaja Square, Bldg. 32/34
Tel.: 244-32-19
Head of the Board:
Dr. Lebedev Igor Vladimirovitch
Tel.: 244-29-38
MFA RF is in charge of the Russian Foreign Policy Archives (formerly the USSR Foreign Policy Archives), possessing materials from after 1918 and the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire Archives.

The Ministry of Defense RF
The Historical, Archival, Military, and Memorial Center of the General Staff, RF Armed Forces
103160 Moscow, Znamenko St., Bldg. 19
Head:
Colonel Venkov Igor Nikolaevitch
Tel.: 296-53-48
The Center is in charge of the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense in Podolsk, the Central Archives of the Navy in St. Petersburg, and a number of other collections.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) RF
The Center for the Rehabilitation of the Victims of Political Repression and Archive Information for the Main Information Center, MIA
101000 MOSCOW, Mjasnitskaja St., Bldg. 3
Head:
Nikishin Konstantin Sergeevitch
Tel.: 222-41-24
The Center is in charge of the MIA Central Archives, which possess the files of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs MIA and its boards as well as regional and other active archives.

The Ministry of State Security (MSS) RF
The Central Archives of MSS
101000 MOSCOW, Lubjanskaya Square, Bldg. 3
Head:
Krahushkin Anatoliy Afanasievitch
Tel.: 244-31-49
The Archives contain the significant part of the materials of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and People's Commissariat of State Security for the period of the Second World War.