NEWSLETTER

ISSN 0885-5668

No. 57  Spring 1997

Contents

World War Two Studies Association
General Information  2
The Newsletter  2
Annual Membership Dues  2
Annual Business Meeting  3

Archival Releases
Accessions and Openings  8
Declassifications  12

Russian Information Bulletin
Association of Second World War Historians Report  15
International Conference Report  18
Bibliographical Listing  24

Electronic Resources: Some Useful Web Sites
U.S. Army Military History Institute  30
Naval Historical Center  30
Pearl Harbor Attack Hearings  31
Air University  32
U.S. Army Center of Military History  34
Diplomatic Documents, 1938-1939  35
Air Force Historical Research Agency  36
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 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.

Please send information for the Newsletter to:

Mark Parillo
Department of History
Kansas State University
Eisenhower Hall
Manhattan, KS 66506-1002
Tel.: (785) 532-0374
Fax: (785) 532-7004
E-mail: parillo@ksu.edu

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 WWTRA (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.
Report on the Annual Business Meeting

by

Donald S. Detwiler

The annual business meeting of the World War Two Studies Association was convened at 5:00 P.M., Friday, 3 January 1997, in Room 507 of the New York Hilton and Towers by the chairman, Donald S. Detwiler of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, who opened the meeting with

\textit{a tribute to the late Forrest C. Pogue},

the second chairman and a senior director of the association. Forrest Pogue died on 6 October 1996, following a stroke, in western Kentucky, where he had been born eighty-four years earlier and where, during the years before World War II, he had taught history at Murray State University. An Army historian in the European Theater during the war, he subsequently, in the Office of the Chief of Military History, wrote the volume in the official history of the U.S. Army in World War II that focused on General Eisenhower's headquarters and decisions in 1944-45, \textit{The Supreme Command} (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954). Two years after returning to Murray State in the mid-fifties to teach history, he was called to Lexington, Virginia, to direct the Marshall Research Foundation, where he began his biography of George C. Marshall, the fourth and final volume of which he wrote after becoming director, in 1974, of the Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research at the Smithsonian Institution.\footnote{The review essay on this work in the Fall 1988 issue of the \textit{American Committee on the History of the Second World War Newsletter} (No. 40, pp. 13-17) was reprinted in the \textit{Journal of Military History} (Vol. 53 [1989], pp. 307-312).}

In 1970, three years after the establishment of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War, as our association was known until five years ago, Forrest Pogue was elected as its second chairman.\footnote{Formed in 1967 as the U.S. affiliate of the Comité internationale de la deuxième guerre mondial (headed by the distinguished chairman of the French committee and editor of the \textit{Revue d'histoire de la 2ème guerre mondial}, Henri Michel), the American Committee's founding chairman was Prof. H. Stuart Hughes, then at Harvard. (In 1975, he moved to the University of California, San Diego.)} During his three-year term, he set the stage for the development of the newly formed committee into a viable, open-membership association capable of serving as a broad-based forum and clearing house for the academic community, government historians, and the interested public as well. On becoming a permanent director at the end of his chairmanship, he continued to play a vital role in planning and in presenting programs, arranging, for example, for us to hold, in 1978, in cooperation with the Eisenhower Institute and the National Archives,
at the Smithsonian's Museum of Science and Technology (now the Museum of American History), a two-day conference on the postwar occupation of Germany and Japan.³

Forrest Pogue, whose history of *The Supreme Command* and biography of George C. Marshall represent an enduring legacy, will long be remembered not only as the founding director and guiding spirit of the Marshall Research Foundation and Library, but also as an officer and director of this association, one of several vehicles through which he encouraged and facilitated the work of those who shared his interest in the era of the Second World War.

**The treasurer's report**

was presented by the WWTSA secretary and newsletter editor, Mark P. Parillo of Kansas State University. He noted that expenses for 1996 would have substantially exceeded revenue had Dean Peter Nicholls of the College of Arts and Sciences at Kansas State University not provided a subvention equivalent to the annual dues of forty-three members; that, in addition to this subsidy, the Department of History at KSU had provided some secretarial support and absorbed incidental operating costs of the association; and that a dedicated fund (Account No. F40752) has been established for "Friends of the WWTSA" so that donations (tax deductible to the extent provided by law) may be made to the Kansas State University Foundation in order to help defray otherwise unreimbursed expenses.

**The program report**

began with the announcement of the session (originally suggested by Donald R. Whitnah of the University of Northern Iowa, who had organized and chaired the academic session at the January 1996 meeting in Atlanta) organized by Jonathan G. Utley and scheduled for Saturday, 4 January, 9:30-11:30 A.M., in the Rendezvous Trianon Room of the New York Hilton and Towers:

*Where Do We Go from Here? The History of the Pacific War after Fifty Years*

Chair: Jonathan G. Utley, University of Illinois at Chicago
Panelists: Waldo Heinrichs, San Diego State University
Ronald H. Spector, George Washington University
Yang Daqing, Harvard University

The chairman then invited Mark Parillo, as program coordinator, to present his tentative plans for a proposed joint session with the American Historical Association at the annual meeting scheduled to be held in Seattle on 8-11 January 1998, noting that the proposal, if approved at this

business meeting, would also be submitted on behalf of another affiliated society of the AHA, the Committee on History in the Classroom (at the business meeting of which, earlier that day, its submission as a joint session proposal had been welcomed).

Parillo said the session would be a report on utilizing the Internet in teaching a course on the history of World War II. He is introducing this course this spring semester at Kansas State University. There will be an electronic course bulletin board for questions and discussion in which all the students are to participate, as well as a web site with assignments and instructional materials (what would be "handouts" in a conventionally conducted course), but also bibliographical and other reference material and documentation in the various forms available over the Internet. At the session, Parillo said, he planned to report on the course, as conducted this spring, giving demonstrations—as part of his presentation—as of the various ways in which the electronic bulletin board and the web site were utilized. He hoped that it would be possible to have at least two commentators on his paper, one of them (if arrangements can be made) being one of the two graduate students working with him on the KSU On-Line History Project, who will have participated in the course and will be able to discuss it from the perspective of a student taking the course. Asked whether the web site for this course, with its references and documentation, could be made permanently accessible, perhaps through Kansas State University's web site (with, possibly, a cross-reference from the WWTSA web site [http://history-net2.msu.edu/~war/wwtsa]), Parillo indicated that this might indeed be practical, but it would be premature to consider it until later. The immediate question was whether it would be worthwhile to propose a presentation, including a demonstration, on the use of the Internet in his course on World War II. It was unanimously agreed that he should, on behalf of the WWTSA, prepare his proposal for a joint session and submit it to the AHA Program Committee for the 1998 annual meeting. One of Parillo's colleagues on the editorial board of H-War, the Military History Network, D'Ann Campbell of Austin Peay State University in Clarksville, Tennessee, welcomed the suggestion of a proposed joint session, but cautioned that it would be well to have the kind of backup plan that she now invariably prepares. One could never tell when there might be an equipment failure, or even the kind of problem that arose last year at the AHA meeting when it turned out that a demonstration had been scheduled for a room without the requisite data line. The main thing, of course, would be what Parillo said. But he would be in a position to illustrate his presentation, if it turned out that he could not give a live electronic demonstration on the Internet, if he had taken pictures and had transparencies made of what he might in any case eventually want to include as illustrations of the paper as a manuscript for publication. Parillo agreed and thanked her for the suggestion.

Detwiler pointed out that if the session were not approved by the AHA Program Committee as a joint session for the annual meeting, it would nonetheless be conducted as an affiliated-society function, for which scheduling and space arrangements would be worked out, in coordination with the Local Arrangements Committee, by the AHA convention director, Sharon Tune, who, as AHA Program editor, includes affiliated-society session announcements in the front part of the program booklet, lists their titles in italics on the grid outlining the daily schedule of the
convention, and carries the names of their participants in italics in the index of program participants.

With regard to longer-term planning, the chairman noted that the WWTSA's annual meeting in 1999 is scheduled to be held at the Sheraton Park and Shoreham hotels in Washington, D.C., on 7-10 January, followed, in 2000, by a 6-9 January meeting in Chicago. Later that year, the quinquennial meeting of the International Committee on the History of the Second World War, together with the International Congress of Historical Sciences (CISH), is to be in Oslo, Norway. Detwiler invited members to consider planning proposals for presentation for the annual meetings in 1999 and 2000, bearing in mind that the WWTSA is no more limited to a single session at the annual meetings held in conjunction with the AHA than, for example, the American Catholic Historical Association, which has nine sessions listed on its schedule in the program of the current meeting, the American Society of Church History, which lists nineteen this year, or the Conference on Latin American History that has twenty-three, in addition to its joint session with the AHA. WWTSA members interested in preparing a proposal for the Washington meeting in 1999 (or the Chicago meeting a year later) are invited to contact the association chairman or secretary.

The newsletter editor's report

was presented by Parillo, who stated that the spring issue would include a complete, updated membership directory, based on information provided with membership renewals for 1997. He also noted that the select listings of recent book titles and of journal and periodical articles, based on compilations by John Ehrman and Susannah U. Brice, graduate assistants engaged in the KSU History on the Internet project mentioned above, will be continued, and the listings in each issue will be posted on the WWTSA web site (http://h-net2.msu.edu/~war/wwtsa) as soon as feasible after their publication in the newsletter. He noted that although the table of contents on the cover of the newsletter carries the book and article compilations under "Bibliographical Listings," they are offered to the readers not as historiographically evaluated, critically selected, scholarly bibliographies, but as a series of preliminary compilations of materials that may be useful in compiling bibliographies on the war.4

The formal agenda having been completed, the chairman asked whether anyone had any

other business, comments, questions, or announcements.

Mr. Rob Gagnon, who recently joined the WWTSA, introduced himself as a member of the Western Front Association, formed in Britain in 1980 to further interest in World War I. With reference to several matters taken up in the course of the meeting, he noted common challenges faced by the WWTSA and the U.S. Branch of the WFA. The ensuing discussion suggested a congruence of interests between the two groups in areas of mutual concern.5

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned shortly after 6:00 P.M.

5. The U.S. Branch of the WFA, with some 360 members, "dedicated to the study of World War One in all its aspects," holds one national seminar and hosts several seminars each year in its three regions: New England and New York; the East Coast; and the Midwest-Great Lakes region. Information on the WFA is available from Ambassador Len Shurtleff, 6915 N.W. 49th Street, Gainesville, FL 32653-1152, at 352.379.3200 (tel.), 352.379.9408 (fax), or lshurtlef@aol.com.
Archival Releases

Accessions and Openings

1. NARA Documents

Veterans Administration (RG 15, 1,725 cubic feet). Copies of directives issued by the Veterans Administration and its predecessor agencies, 1917-64; Records Relating to the National Cemetery System, 1947-74; and others. Materials open. Contact Archives I Textual Reference Branch (202) 501-5385.

U.S. Customs Service (RG 36, 76 cubic feet). Records of entrances and clearances and vessel documentation for various ports in Michigan, 1886-1941; selected files from the central files of the U.S. Customs Service, 1939-60, relating to audits; neutrality violations and investigative case files, 1947-79; and a record set of circular letters issued by the Customs Information Exchange, 1925-59. Materials open. Contact Archives I Textual Reference Branch (202) 501-5385.


Panama Canal (RG 185, 4.5 cubic feet). 1936 Treaty Negotiations (2.4 cubic feet); and 1955 Treaty Negotiations (2 cubic feet). Materials open. Contact Archives II Textual Reference Branch (301) 713-7250.


Central Intelligence Agency (RG 263, 5 cubic feet). Records Relating to the CIA History Staff's History Source Collection, 1946-78. Materials open. Materials open. Contact Archives II Textual Reference Branch (301) 713-7250.


Materials open. Contact Archives II Textual Reference Branch (301) 713-7250.

Nontextual Records Division
Still Picture Branch

Office of the Chief of Engineers (RG 77, approximately 17,645 items). Photographic Prints of Atomic Bomb Preparations at Tinian Island, 1945 (Series BT) and Photographic Prints of Beaches in the United States, 1930-70 (Series SB); Photographic Albums of Flood Control Projects on the Mississippi River, 1933-53 (Series HPX). Materials open. Contact Still Picture Branch Reference Services at College Park, MD (301) 713-6625 ext. 234.

Department of Labor (RG 174, 1,318 items). Photographic Prints of Occupations, Labor Activities, and Personalities, 1940-70 (Series G). Contact Still Picture Branch Reference Services at College Park, MD (301) 713-6625 ext. 234.

Army Staff (RG 319, 6,520 items). Negatives of Motion Picture Stills Showing Scenes in Eastern Europe and Asia, 1939-41 (Series MS); and others. Materials open. Contact Still Picture Branch Reference Services at College Park, MD (301) 713-6625 ext. 234.


Cartographic and Architectural Branch


2. Office of Regional Records Services

National Archives and Records Administration--Northeast Region (Boston)
380 Trapelo Road
Waltham, MA 02154-6399
(617) 647-8104

United States Coast Guard (RG 26, 11 cubic feet). Vessel documentation files for the ports of Boston, MA, and Rockland, ME, 1937-76, showing the vessel's name, rig, tonnage, assignment and display official number, document number, and type of document as well as the date issued and renewed annual recapitulation of vessels documented shows the number of vessels and their tonnage. Materials open.

Office of Chief of Ordnance (RG 156, 7 cubic feet). Records of the Watertown (MA) Arsenal, 1853-1962. Included are history files, photographs, correspondence, and publications of the Public Affairs Office; records of tests and analyses of the Watertown Arsenal Laboratories, 1885-1932; and site maps and architectural drawings from the Plant Facilities Office, 1891-1959. Materials open.


National Archives and Records Administration--Rocky Mountain Region
U.S. Army Commands (RG 338, 21 cubic feet). The records from the U.S. Army Garrison, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Aurora, Colorado consists of blueprints and historical data, 1917-73. The blueprints and inventories of construction and modifications pertain to buildings, floors, and rooms at the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center. The historical data include the following: records of conditions of the various facilities as well as equipment contained in the buildings primarily for the period 1938-41; fire insurance forms, 1939, 1941-44; a diary of the period 1938-42; numerous photographs of staffs, buildings, and aerial shots of the center. The largest amount of records consists of reports of construction at the medical center by the Great Lakes Construction Company, 1938-44. Materials open.

National Archives and Records Administration--Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)
24000 Avila Road
Laguna Niguel, CA 91677
(714) 643-4241

United States Coast Guard (RG 26, 82 cubic feet). Merchant Marine applications for licenses of officers files, 1900-37; and others. Some material may be restricted.

Office of the Chief of Engineers (RG 77, 143 cubic feet). Civil works projects files, 1937-76; and others. Materials open.

National Archives and Records

Administration--Pacific Region (San Francisco)
1000 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066
(415) 876-9009

Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (RG 181, 71 cubic feet). Command histories and security files of the Commandant's Office, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, 1903-70; historical photographs of the Naval Air Station at Alameda, California, 1938-41; historical files of the Naval Weapons Station at Concord, California, 1942-62; construction drawings of Hamilton Army Airfield, 1932-74; general correspondence of Mare Island Shipyard, 1945-65; and others. Some materials may be restricted.

Naval Operating Forces (RG 313, 7 cubic feet). Selected command histories of various aviation operating commands, Pacific Theater, 1943-53. Some materials may be restricted.


3. Presidential Library System

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
511 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538
(914) 229-8114

The Library received additional papers of Herbert Claiborne Pell for the period 1905-63. Mr. Pell served in the U.S.
Congress, 1919-21, was chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, 1921-26, was minister to Portugal and Hungary, 1937-42, and a member of the United Nations War Crimes Commission (7 feet); the papers of Dr. Howard Bruenn, 1944-46, President Roosevelt's cardiologist (225 pages); and others.

**Harry S. Truman Library**
500 U.S. Highway 24
Independence, MO 64059-1798
(816) 833-1400

An accretion to the papers of Milton Katz, U.S. special representative in Europe for Economic Cooperation Administration. 4 linear feet, 1935-89. Consists of printed material, reports, memoranda and correspondence relating to the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedures, the Bureau of Demobilization of the Civilian Production Administration, the Marshall Plan, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the Truman Library. Materials closed pending processing.

An accretion to the papers of Reathel Odum, personal secretary to Mrs. Harry S. Truman. About 1,000 pages, ca. 1936-84. Consists of printed material, newspaper clippings, press releases, handwritten notes, and social correspondence with President Truman, Mrs. Truman, and Margaret Truman. Materials closed pending processing.

An accretion of to the papers of George M. Elsey, 1946-95. 2.4 linear feet. The accretion consists of correspondence, notes, and printed material relating to Elsey's service as a naval officer on duty in the White House Map Room, as Assistant to the Special Counsel of the President, and as Assistant to the Director of the Mutual Security Agency. Material closed pending processing.

The Charles F. Brannan papers, 1933-91, bulk dates 1944-53 (28.8 linear feet) are now open for research. The collection primarily documents Brannan's career in the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1935-53, including his service as Secretary of Agriculture during the Truman administration.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Library**
200 S.E. 4th
Abilene, KS 67410
(785) 263-4751

The additional papers of Edwin N. Clark, 1941-71 (less than one cubic foot). This accretion to the papers of Edwin N. Clark, an Army officer and friend of Dwight Eisenhower, consists of Clark's personal correspondence with Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1947-61; correspondence and reports regarding Army Air Corps observers in China, 1941; orders, awards, and certificates relating to Clark's military career, 1943-53; and miscellaneous social correspondence, memorabilia, and photographs. Materials closed pending review.

Papers of Edward E. "Swede" Hazlett, 1941-65 (less than one cubic foot). The papers of Edward E. "Swede" Hazlett consist of original letters he and his wife received from Dwight D. Eisenhower and Eisenhower's staff. Many of Eisenhower's letters give lengthy accounts of his thoughts on events of the day. Materials open.
Declassifications

United States Coast Guard (RG 26, 11.7 cubic feet). U.S. Courier General Files, 1936-63; Radar Aids to Navigation Files, 1922-48; Public and Program Correspondence, 1936-62; and others.

International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions (RG 43, 37.3 cubic feet). South Pacific Commission, 1943-63; and others.

Department of the Treasury (RG 56, 520.1 cubic feet). Files of the Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries, 1932-65; records of International Affairs, Subject File, 1941-67; Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, 1936-72; and Office of International Affairs, Legal Affairs, Subject Files, 1926-70.

Department of State (RG 59, 433.9 cubic feet). Bureau of International Organizational Affairs, Records Relating to E.O. 10422 on U.N. Personnel Affairs, 1946-75; Division of War Trade Intelligence, Microfilmed Intelligence Files, 1941-46; Special Projects Division, Microfilmed Civilian Internee Files, 1941-45; Records of the Office of International Trade and Resources and the Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, 1949-63; Records Relating to the Philippine Training Program, 1946-52; Bureau of Public Affairs Files; Office of United Nations Affairs, Precedent Files, 1926-40; Office of International and Economic and Social Affairs, Subject Files, 1945-62; Japanese Peace Treaty Files, 1946-60; records concerning the Compilation of the World War II Volumes of FRUS, 1953-72; Reports of the National Munitions Board, 1948-58; ARA/MEX Files of the International Boundary Water Commission U.S. and Mexico (IBWC) General Subject Files, 1938-61; ARA/MEX Files relating to the Chamizal Dispute, 1933-65; OM/RP Foreign Service Regulations, 1939-56; Executive Orders, Presidential Proclamations, and Department Regulations, 1902-60; UNA Site Information relating to the location of the United Nations Headquarters, 1945-47; Bureau of European Affairs, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Records Relating to Lend-Lease and Lend-Lease Settlement Negotiations with the USSR, 1941-52; Records Relating to German Assets, 1942-59; Chief of Protocol, Ceremonies, 1927-65; UNA/IC International Conference Files, 1943-59; Reports on licenses issued for arms, ammunitions, and implements of war, including aircraft, 1937-53; and others.

Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (RG 84, 110.5 cubic feet). United States Mission to the United Nations, Letters, 1946-63; Research and Development Division, Ammunition Branch; Bomb and Pyrotechnics Section, Research and Development Files, 1946-54; Austria: Vienna Embassy, Inter-Allied Command Files, U.S. Element (Refiles) 1945-55; Files of the U.S. Delegations to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA), Brussels, II Correspondence Reports, 1945-51; Files of the U.S. Delegations to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA), Brussels, III Plants and Other Industrial Capitol Equipment and Misc. Subject Material Files; VI German External Assets 1945-55; IARA Records of James W. Angell, Brussels, X Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946-56; Brussels, IARA Classified Subject File, 1946-61; France,
Paris Embassy, Classified General
UNESCO Records (1946-49); Israel, Tel Aviv, Unclassified Minutes of the Eichmann Trial, 1961; U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Background Asian Files on Communist China; Background Asian Files on the USSR; Files of the U.S. Delegations to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA), Brussels, Shipping, 1945-51; German External Assets, 1945-55; Captured Enemy Supplies, 1945-52; Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946-54; Miscellaneous Reparation and Restitution Questions, 1943-51; and others.

Food and Drug Administration (RG 88, 17 cubic feet). Classified General Subject Files, 1945.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer (RG 111, 1774.5 cubic feet). Classified Central Decimal Files, 1940-48.

Office of Alien Property (RG 131, 961 cubic feet). Philippine Office Subject File, 1946-56; Philippine Office Transfer Files, 1946-55; PHILIPPINE Litigation File, 1961; Motion Picture Case File, 1942-68; Audits and Miscellaneous Documents, 1947-57; Motion Picture Subject File, 1942-59; Congressional Investigations, 1952-53; San Francisco Field Office, Japanese Bank Records, 1943-55; Yokohama Specie Bank, 1940-48; Foreign Funds Control Correspondence, 1942-61.

Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (RG 181, 81.3 cubic feet). Correspondence of the Commandant, 1957; Commandant, Fifth Naval District (Norfolk), Correspondence of the Commandant, 1939-57; Administrative Files of the Commandant, 1948-49; Potomac River


Office of the Chief of Finance (Army) (RG 203, 3.2 cubic feet). Chief of Finance (Army), Organization and Planning Files; Surplus to China ILP Files.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RG 234, less than one cubic foot). Rubber Development Corporation, General Correspondence, 1942-44.

Federal Aviation Administration (RG 237, 67 cubic feet). Civil Aviation Administration, Classified Records of the Program Planning Staff Relating to Internal Civil Aviation, 1944-51; and others.

National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized (RG 242, less than one cubic foot). Other German Records, Miscellaneous Microfilm.


U.S. Occupation Headquarters, World War II (RG 260, 170.5 cubic feet). USCAR, Administrations Section; Correspondence of the Reversion Coordinating Group, 1969-72.

U.S. Tax Court (RG 308, 14 feet). Docket Information Cards of All cases Docketed with the U.S. Tax Courts, 1924-86; and Agency History Subject Files, 1924-74; and others. Materials open. Contact Archives I Textual Reference Branch (202) 501-5395.

Army Staff (RG 319, 1056.9 cubic feet). Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Branch
Estimates, 1940-42; Program Evaluation, Inspection & Survey Files (Overseas), 1944-54; Chief of Foreign Financial Affairs, General Correspondence, 1942-64; Army Intelligence Command, JICPOA File of Incoming Classified Messages from New Delhi, SWPA. WDGBI, Kunming, New Caledonia, & Chungking relating to Order of Battle & other Information Concerning Japanese Military Forces, 1943-45; Geographical Index to the Numerical Series of Intelligence Documents ("ID File"), 1944-51; Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Captured Document Branch, Records Concerning Captured German Documents, 1945-48; Records Relating to the Exploitation of German and Austrian Scientists and Technicians, 1945-46; and others.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330, 372.9 cubic feet). Office of Electronic Programs; Joint Electronics Committee, Reports and Correspondence, 1946-53; Office of Guided Missiles Programs, Missiles Committee Records, 1945-46; Intelligence Branch, Historical Data, 1942-52; Intelligence Branch, Document Files, 1946-53; and others.

Office of the Secretary of the Army (RG 335, 772.4 cubic feet). Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Forces); Correspondence Relating to Japanese Treaty Negotiations, 1951-52; and others.

United States Army Commands, 1942- (RG 338, 151.3 cubic feet). Ryukyus Command (RYCOM), 1946; and others.

Headquarters U.S. Air Force (RG 341, 29 cubic feet). Intelligence Card Index.

Joint Commands (RG 349, 18.5 cubic feet). Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department) (RG 353), British War Trade Lists, 1941-44; British M.E.W. "G" List, 1941-44; Records of the Policy Committee on Arms and Armaments (PCA), 1947-49; and others.


National Telecommunication and Information Administration (RG 417, 30.8 cubic feet). Records of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, Minutes of Committees, Executive Orders and Supplements, 1928-49, Correspondence and Reports, 1922-49.

U.S. High Commissioner For Germany (RG 466, 918.8 cubic feet). Miscellaneous Files maintained by Col. H. A. Gerhardt, IOHC, HICOG, 1948-51; General Hay's Files, 1949-51; Microfilm pertaining to HICOG, OMGUS, and POLAD, 1945-52; Records re: the execution of war criminals, June 8, 1951; Records concerning the review of Allied and German legislation, 1946-51; Decartelization Division Records re: Motion Picture Industry, 1945-55; Records Relating to IG Farbenindustrie AG and Subsidiaries ("Kaufmann Files"), 1946-53; and others.

International Trade Administration (RG 489, 304.3 cubic feet). Industry Advisory Committee Papers, 1944-69; and others.
"In the Association of the Second World War Historians," by A. N. Pochtarnov

In 1996, the Association initiated its activities with a session held on April 23. The Deputy Director of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs Historical-Documentary Department, Dr. P. I. Pronichev, took the floor and delivered a lecture entitled "New Diplomatic Documents of 1940-41."

The speaker noted that the Department was continuing to publish a series of documentary collections relating to the late 1930s and early 1940s. It was a period in the history of this country marked by the prewar struggle and outbreak of World War II as well as the Great Patriotic War, when the stance, role, and place of the USSR in events were of particular importance. Nevertheless, it still remains inaccessible for study. Hence, there are various discussions, incorrect opinions, and false rumors about the episodes of that epoch circulating among the scholarly community.

In 1992 there was issued the 22nd volume (in two books) of a fundamental series, "Documents of Foreign Policy." It covers the events of 1939. This edition was greatly appreciated by Russian scholars, judging by the number of reviews in the journals. A great part of the critical remarks have already been taken into consideration by the compilers in the Historical-Documentary Department in the process of preparing the next volumes of the series.

This year the publishing house "International Relations" ("Mezhdunarodnye Otnoshenia") published the first book of the 23rd volume of the "Documents of Foreign Policy" series, covering the period of 1940. The second book is to contain documents relating to 1941. It will be issued by the end of 1996.

The first book includes 472 documents, such as the Soviet ambassadors' correspondence with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (PCFA) of the USSR, minutes of the Soviet diplomatic body representatives' talks with diplomats from abroad, TASS statements, treaties, and agreements between this country and other states, etc.

Practically one third of the documents spotlight Soviet-German relations and in this way resolve almost all the questions of the diplomatic prehistory of the Second World War.

The most interesting block of documents covers Molotov's trip to Berlin in November 1940: the directions for it of November 11, the memorandum of the People's Commissar of
November 25, F. Schulenburg's response to the latter of January 23, 1941, and so on.

The documents demonstrate that the main goal of Soviet diplomacy was to investigate the true intentions of German foreign policy with regard to the USSR's position.

A thorough study of these and some other prewar documents proves that in fact Soviet-German political cooperation had come to an end. Moreover, not only had all correlation between the foreign policies of both countries stopped, but they had suffered reciprocal reproaches and claims, as had happened in the case of Bulgaria.

At the same time, economic cooperation between the USSR and Germany, including mutual trade, continued to develop. To be more precise, on April 25, 1941, the German side proposed to the Soviet government through the embassy in Moscow to open a new terminal for the formal acceptance of Soviet grain at the frontier near the railway station of Ungheny. And, on June 21, 1941, which was the last day of peace, the PCFA of the USSR responded positively to the proposal.

At the outbreak of hostilities, the total share of Germany in commodity trade with the Soviet Union came to 40%, while that of the U.S. was 20%.

A separate block of documents is dedicated to the attempts to inform the Soviet government of the coming attack by the Germans. According to our calculations, there were more than 35 warnings after the end of 1940. They went through different channels, through Romania, Turkey, Japan, as well as partially through Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

From our point of view, it is in this light that one possibly has to interpret materials already issued in the "Diplomatic Courier of Ministry of Foreign Affairs" concerning the well-known Moscow meetings of V. G. Dekanosov with German ambassador F. Schulenburg on May 5, 9, and 12, 1941. In fact, speaking in diplomatic language, the German ambassador warned the Soviet leadership of the war preparations at the western frontiers of the USSR.

In Dr. Pronichev's opinion, the documents selected for publication also demonstrate political gambling by the Soviets and Germans on the project of a quadruple alliance among Germany, Italy, Japan, and the USSR. One is able to learn this from Molotov's directions on the Soviet troops' intrusion in Bulgaria, on the intensification of Soviet influence in Turkey, and so on.

The published papers also cover some other spheres of diplomatic negotiations in 1939-41, namely, Soviet-Japanese talks on the Neutrality Pact, Soviet aid to China, etc.

In general, however, it is necessary to assert that the present edition of documents does not fully illustrate all the historical events of the period. The process of selecting materials is complicated by its very nature, and historical action should be seen in the indissoluble
connection with the prewar context as well as through the explored sources. They should be evaluated in scholarly circles and by the public at large.

A lively discussion followed Dr. Pronichev's remarks, when the floor was taken by Professors A. S. Orlov, V. P. Smirnov, G. A. Kumaniev, M. A. Gareev, V. A. Anfilov, V. P. Zimonin, V. Ya. Sipols, and A. A. Koshkin and by Drs. V. A. Pron'ko and A. N. Pochtjrov.

The results of the session were summed up by the Chair of the Association, Professor O. A. Rzheshhevsky, who informed those present of the agenda for the scholarly efforts of the body for 1996, especially the preparations for the International Conference "The Origins of the World Wars in the XXth Century: A Comparative Analysis." He also told the audience about two trips made by members of the Association: to France by Professor V. P. Smirnov (Moscow State University) and to the Netherlands by Junior Research Fellow E. V. Lotochnikova (Institute of World History).

The Council of the Association adopted a resolution concerning its annual awards for the best scholarly paper on the history of World War II. Professor L. V. Pozdeeva was elected as Chair of the Competition Commission.

On October 15-16, 1996, the Institute of World History of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) hosted an international conference dedicated to the origins of the world wars in the twentieth century. This representative scholarly forum sponsored by the History Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences and its institutes as well as by the Institute of Military History of the Russian Federation Defense Ministry and the All-Russian Associations of the First and Second World Wars was attended by scholars from seventeen countries (Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Belgium, Canada, China, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, and the United States of America). The Institute of World History took over all the arrangements for the seminar. There were historians, experts in political science, diplomats, military men, archivists, and representatives of the scholarly community at large who discussed some key topics on the agenda. The conference was spotlighted in the mass media.

In his inaugural address to the participants and the guests, the Director of the Institute of World History and RAS correspondent-member Professor A. O. Chubaryan summarized the outlines of the project "The World Wars of the XXth Century," drawing the attention of the audience to the extensive activities on the part of the aforementioned Associations of World Wars Historians in promoting and organizing regular international colloquia on debatable problems of the present century's greatest conflicts. Professor Chubaryan also expressed a hope that the conference would be distinguished by the search for new methodological approaches to the study of the world wars' geneses, in particular through comparative and typological analysis both of explored documents and of those so far unknown to scholars.

The significance and main practical importance of the seminar was asserted in the salutary address of the Head of the Department of Information Security of Russia's National Security Council, Mr. V. E. Nachinovsky, who argued the necessity of establishing a closer relationship between scholars doing fundamental, theoretical research in the field of foreign affairs and those individuals involved in its daily routine: politicians, diplomats, military men, acting to consolidate national security as a whole.

On behalf of the International Committee of the History of the Second World War, the participants of the conference were welcomed by the president of this authoritative body, Professor D. Dilks (Great Britain). He expressed gratitude to the organizers of the forum for the opportunity to exchange opinions on the whole spectrum of problems relating to global disputes.

At the first day's plenary session, there were six Russian and seven foreign scholars who delivered lectures on the general subject "Origins of the Conflicts: Objective and Subjective Factors."
In his lecture "War and Policy," Professor A. O. Chubaryan dwelled on a number of theoretical problems regarding the correlation between these phenomena of the twentieth century on the one hand and the overall moral realm on the other. Touching upon the political and strategic goals of the global conflicts' participants, he sounded a likely key theme in his exploration of the topic: whether the large number of casualties and great losses suffered by the nations large and small during the wars of the twentieth century could be justified by the implementation of their plans. In this connection, Professor Chubaryan suggested, the statesmen of the coming age face the task of creating essential democratic shock-absorbers for violent conflicts in order to eliminate even the threat of war as an instrument of world politics, rendering it an international aberration.

The other plenary speakers presented papers on more concrete items of the prewar and war years.

The problems of Russian national interests were covered by RAS academician S. L. Tihvinsky in the lecture "The War on the Pacific Ocean, 1941-1945." Professor L. N. Nezhinsky (RAS Institute of Russian History) presented "The Problem of Russian and Soviet National and State Interests in the Context of the World Wars," and Professor M. P. Kostyuk, correspondent-member of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Institute of History of Byelorussia, spoke on "The Territorial Aspects of the World Wars' Origins in the Twentieth Century." These speakers focused attention on the idea of a careful, balanced approach to national security and the use of force for its consolidation, something which is particularly needed by present-day politicians.

A comparative exploration of two diplomatic missions to Russia by American ambassadors D. Francis and A. Harriman was presented in a lecture by the prominent American scholar Professor L. Gardner (Rutgers University). This was followed by an informative report from Professor V. L. Mal'kov (RAS Institute of World History), who evaluated the causes of the world wars as viewed by presidents W. Wilson and F. D. Roosevelt.

The different aspects of area studies in the light of the most disastrous calamities in the history of mankind were sounded by foreign scholars: Professor J.-J. Becker (University of Paris X--Nanterre, France) in the lecture "France and the Origins of the World Wars"; Professors N. Hillmer and L. Black (University of Carleton, Canada) in the co-authored paper "Allies and Adversaries--Canada and Russia in the Two World Wars"; Dr. R. Bendick in the lecture "The German Mentality and the Origins of the Two World Wars"; and Dr. K.-R. B"hme in the report "Recent Swedish Research Concerning the History of the Second World War."

Great interest was aroused in the audience by the comments based on some new archival sources, that of Professor V. P. Smirnov (Moscow State University), "The Comintern on the Origins of the Second World War," and of Colonel-General Yu. A. Gor'kov (Russian General Staff), "On the Character of the Soviet Army's Operative Plans on the Eve of the Great Patriotic War."
In the free discussion at the plenary session, the floor was taken by the director of the RAS Institute of Balkan Studies, Professor V. K. Volkov; a member of the All-Russian Association of World War I Historians, Dr. A. G. Kavtaradze; and the head of the department of the Russian State Archive for Military History, Dr. S. G. Nelipovich. The speakers touched upon some problems of archival research in Russia and of a comparative study of methodology in the light of a more profound exploration of the world wars' origins, in particular through stipulating subjective (i.e., mental) factors.

The next day, the scholars discussed the lectures presented in four seminars.

The first one, "Great Powers, Colonies, and Other Countries," included discussions of various topics from the prewar and wartime eras.

Thus, two scholars from the RAS Institute of Russian History, Professor A. V. Ignatjev ("Russia and the Origins of World War One") and Dr. A. I. Stepanov ("The Causes of the Local European Globalization Conflicts, 1914-1918"), spoke about the place and role of Russia/USSR in the geopolitical configuration of powers before the world wars. A new, nontraditional view of the so-called "Ukrainian question" in connection with the dramatic collisions of the present century was given in Professor M. V. Koval's (Institute of History, the Ukraine) lecture, "World War Two in the Historical Destiny of the Soviet Peoples." A comparative approach to the history of Russian-French partnership in the pre-war periods was demonstrated by Dr. I. A. Chelyshev (RAS Institute of Russian History) in the paper "Revisiting the Problem of the Russo-French Alliance before the First and Second World Wars." The origins of the Soviet-Finnish armed dispute were explored by Dr. V. N. Baryshnikov (University of St. Petersburg). The question of war criminals' punishment was spotlighted in the report of Professor N. S. Lebedeva (RAS Institute of World History).

The researchers from abroad focused on disputed items about their countries' military preparations and entry into the world wars. Dr. J.-F. Crombois (Historical Research and World War II Studies Center, Belgium) dwelt on the stance of Belgium in the crises that accelerated international tension at the outbreak of the world wars. Professors D. Avery (University of Western Ontario, Canada) and I. Steinish (York University, Canada) drew some parallels between nuclear strategic plans of the United States and the British as well as the German leadership's calculations to gain victory with the help of a decisive technological breakthrough. Professor I. Cizmic (Institute of Social Studies, Croatia) summed up the special features of U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia in the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 periods.

The search for a new methodology of studying the international relations of the so-called "small" countries and neutral states may be traced in the lectures presented by the scholars in the session entitled "Allies, Adversaries, and Neutrals." Professor S. P. Pozharskaya (RAS Institute of World History) reviewed the problem of consolidating Spanish neutrality in the light of the global conflicts. The lecture delivered by Dr. E. Yu. Sergueev (RAS Institute of World History) on the subject of "The U.S. and the Security of Russia on the Eve of the First and Second World
Wars," being a comparative analysis of American input into Russian/Soviet foreign policy, provoked a lively debate among those present at the session. The main trends of the evolution of British public opinion in 1939 were considered by Professor L. V. Pozdeeva (RAS Institute of World History). "Denmark's Security Policy on the Eve of the First and Second World Wars" was the subject of the very informative paper presented at this session by Dr. Yu. V. Kudrina (RAS Institute of World History). New archival papers relating to German aggressive plots against Belgium were reviewed in the lecture delivered by Dr. A. S. Namazova (RAS Institute of World History). Drs. P. A. Iskenderov (RAS Institute of Balkan Studies), E. N. Kuł'kov (RAS Institute of World History), and A. V. Revyakin (RAS Institute of World History) shared with their colleagues some of their opinions on the genesis of World War I and World War II. The lectures of Dr. G. Aselius (War College, Sweden) and Captain M. de Haas (Royal Military Academy, the Netherlands) raised a number of questions regarding the diplomatic moves taken by Stockholm and Amsterdam on the brink of and during the wars in Europe.

A brief exchange of views among scholars made it possible to conclude that, in spite of all efforts on the part of the "small" and neutral countries to pursue a somewhat intermediate "third" line in the policy without any deviations toward one or another of the alliances, the evolution of international relations itself combined with an unprecedented pressure on the minor states from the great powers furthered their militarization as well as their move toward one side or the other.

At the end of the session, the floor was taken by a former diplomat, Professor V. I. Yerofeev, who recounted tales of his work with the staff of the Soviet embassy in Sweden during World War II.

A thorough analysis of international relations within the framework of the Versailles-Washington system was undertaken in the papers in the session with the generic title "The Interwar Period."

The problem of the USSR's security in the 1920s and 1930s was raised by Professor V. Ya. Sipols (RAS Institute of World History). The discussion of the topic was continued by two scholars from the Russian Federation Defense Ministry Institute of Military History in their presentations, "Was World War II Inevitable?" by Professor A. S. Orlov, and "The Moral Potential of the Wehrmacht before Germany's Attack Against the USSR," by Dr. N. I. Andreev. The recently explored archival materials of the Soviet military intelligence service containing scenarios of a future war was the basis of Dr. V. V. Pozniakov's (RAS Institute of World History) lecture "Enemy at the Gates." A fresh look at the Treaty of Rappalo was given by Dr. B. I. Grekov (RAS Institute of Balkan Studies). International aspects of the civil war in Spain were covered in the report read at the session by Dr. V. V. Malai (University of Belgorod, Russia). An evaluation of the "Byelorussian factor" in the context of prewar developments was presented to the audience by Dr. A. M. Litvin (Byelorussian Academy of Sciences Institute of History). The role of China before and during World War II was analyzed in the paper of Professor Z. D. Katkova (RAS Institute of Oriental Studies). Dr. S. V. Listikov chose American views toward World War I as the subject of his presentation.
Interest and some disagreement was aroused in the audience by papers given by foreign colleagues: Professor R. C. Raack (University of California, U.S.), "Stalin's Drive to the West and the Origins of World War II"; Drs. I. Guerrini and M. Pluviano (University of Genoa, Italy), "Liberal and Fascist Italy: Two Different Approaches to the Mobilization of the Masses for the Wars"; and Professor M. Klemencic, "The Response of East-Central European Immigrants in the United States to the Events in Their Homelands in World War I and World War II."

Those scholars who took the floor at the session "World Wars and Historical Cognition" debated several topics of importance, including diplomatic, socio-psychological, cultural interpretations of the outbreak of the global clashes.

Taking as his main source a rather unique minute of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs found in the archives and concerning a suspicious British diplomatic maneuver in August 1914, Professor O. A. Rzheshevsky (RAS Institute of World History) and Dr. V. A. Yemets (RAS Institute of Russian History) presented a comprehensive account of the diplomatic struggle on the eve of the world wars. The principal stages of settling the so-called "Eastern question" were considered by Professor V. I. Sheremet (RAS Institute of Balkan Studies). Fellow academics from Russia and abroad appreciated the information supplied by Dr. V. V. Boitsov (Russian Federation General Staff) on the alternatives to the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Dr. A. V. Golubev (RAS Institute of Russian History) spoke on the transformation of the Allies' perception of Russian society from 1914 to 1945. The evolution of American mass culture, in particular the motion picture industry, was analyzed in the paper of Professor J. W. Chambers (Rutgers University, U.S.). Dr. A. Donde (BBC Service, Great Britain) discussed the socio-political basis of militarism in the twentieth century. Professor T. Fiddick (University of Evansville, U.S.) spotlighted the role of the officer corps in starting the two world wars.

The discussion underscored the need for a thorough investigation of the intellectual aspects of these wars in view of the great intensity of their violence.

Many of the speakers at the final plenary session, "Geopolitical Constants and National Security," presented lectures that were conceptually novel and that provoked discussion. However, the focus of attention remained upon various aspects of an assessment of Russia's geopolitical significance.

The noted American Professor W. Kimball (Rutgers University, U.S.) presented a comparative analysis of the epoch-making conferences at Versailles in 1919 and Yalta in 1945. Professor V. N. Vinogradov (RAS Institute of Balkan Studies) summed up the most important developments of the twentieth century in an entire region: southeastern Europe, still a potential flashpoint in international relations. The international ramifications of the "Ukrainian question" were discussed by Professor R. G. Simonenko (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of History). Russian losses and gains in the wars of the century were touched upon in the lecture of RAS academician P. V. Volobuev (RAS Institute of Russian History). An informative review of diplomatic archival sources was presented by the Director of the Historical-Documentary
The role of Great Britain in the formulation of Russian strategy at the outbreak of World War I was discussed in a paper by Professor B. Emerson (Belgium). Detailed statistical data of military losses in World War I and World War II were given by Colonel-General G. F. Krivosheev (Russian Federation General Staff). A number of profound problems worthy of much reflection were discussed by RAS correspondent-member Yu. A. Polyakov (RAS Institute of Russian History) in the lecture "The Victory Syndrome."

The plenary session ended with brief comments by Professors A. O. Chubaryan, P. V. Volobuev, and O. A. Rzheshnevsky and Dr. M. Mackintosh (British Committee on the History of the Second World War). They espoused the productivity of regular international seminars aimed at a free exchange of opinions and lively discussion of the most critical questions of world history. They also emphasized the great necessity for opening archival and manuscript depositories in Russia for further historical research.

In his concluding remarks, the chair of the Conference Organizing Committee, Professor O. A. Rzheshnevsky expressed sincere gratitude toward all those who contributed to arrangements made for the forum. He invited colleagues to take part in the next conference, which will focus on the origins of local wars and conflicts.

Opinion was unanimous that the seminar had been successful in bringing fresh conceptualizations and new approaches to the critical questions of the history of the world wars.
Bibliographic Listing

The Allies in the War, 1941-1945. (Moscow: Nauka, 1995).


Antonov-Ovseenko, A. The Theater of Joseph Stalin. (Moscow: Gregory Page, 1995).

Atonement: The Third Reich. Downfall into the Abyss. (Moscow: Republic, 1994).


But, V. The Grass of 1943. (Moscow: Vagrius, 1995).


D'yachkov, L. G. For the Motherland! (Tambov: 1995).


Gareev, M. A. If It is War Tomorrow. (Moscow: Vladar, 1995).


Gorodetsky, G. The Myth of "Ledokol". (Moscow: 1995).


Lagodsky, S. Vasily Sokolovsky: Commander, Strategist, Diplomat. (Moscow: Krasnaya Zvezda, 1995).


Pirusyan, A. S. *This Country's Life is My Fate*. (Moscow: Nauka, 1995).


Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. (Moscow: 1995).


The Uncertain Pages of War. (Moscow: "RMF," 1995).


Electronic Resources: Some Useful Web Sites

With the proliferation of World Wide Web sites and the explosion in the numbers of people now on-line, searching the Web for sites of genuine scholarly value has become increasingly challenging and time-consuming. The following list of sites with their tables of contents contain some of the more well conceived and executed sites likely to be of particular interest to association members. Most also contain links to related sites, which are not listed here.

U.S. Army Military History Institute

[abridged]

Searchable Catalogs
• American Civil War Biographical Bibliographies
• American Civil War Unit Bibliographies
• Archives Database
• Normandy Photos Database
• Photo Collections Database
• Reference Bibliographies
• U.S. Army Unit Bibliographies

Carlisle Barracks Total Library System - "CATS"

MHI Programs
• Perspectives in Military History
• MHI Document Sampler

Other Sites

Naval Historical Center
http://www.history.navy.mil/

Overview
• Introduction to the Naval Historical Center
• Frequently Asked Questions
• History of the U.S. Navy
• Navy Traditions, Trivia, and Customs
• Naval History Bibliography Series
• Publications
• Fellowships, Grants
• Internships
• Events at the Naval Historical Center
• Visiting the Naval Historical Center
• OPNAV Inst 5750.12F (Command History)
• Naval History–related Web sites
• USS Constitution
• Naval Historical Foundation

Branches
• Contemporary History
• Curator
• Photographic Section
• Early History
• Naval Aviation History
• Naval Aviation News
• Navy Art Gallery
• Navy Department Library
• The Navy Museum
• Operational Archives
• Ships' History
• Underwater Archeology

What's New

"Old Ironsides" to Sail Again

Pearl Harbor Attack Hearings
http://omni.cc.purdue.edu/~pha/invest.html

By Larry Jewell

The Knox Investigation, 9-14 Dec 41

The Roberts Commission, 18 Dec 41-23 Jan 42

The Hart Investigation, 12 Feb-15 Jun 44
Air University
http://www.au.af.mil/

By Nancy Kelso

[abridged]

General Information
• Air University Commander's Welcome
• Introduction to the Air University WWW System
• USAF Fact Sheet
• Catalogs
  • Air University Catalog 1997
  • AFIT Catalog
  • AU Press Publications
  • Air University Education Digest
• Key Air University Educational Staff, Commandants, Commanders, and Directors
• Air University 50th Anniversary
• Air Force 50th Anniversary Activities at Maxwell AFB

USAF Chief of Staff - Directed Future Studies
• 2025 Final Report
• SPACECAST 2000

Research
• Research Coordinator Office (AU/RCO)
• Research Starting Points
• Ongoing and Completed Research Database
• Faculty/Staff Expertise Database

Libraries
• AU Library
• AFIT Library

Schools and Other Air University Resources
• Air and Space Basic Course
• Air Command and Staff College
  • School of Advanced Airpower Studies
• Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA)
• Air Force Institute of Technology
• Air Force Officer Accession and Training Schools (AFOATS)
  • Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC)
  • Officer Training School (OTS)
• Air War College (AWC)
• Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
• The College of Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education (CADRE)
  • Air Chronicles
• College for Enlisted Professional Military Education (CEPME)
  • Educational Programs Cadre
    • Enlisted Heritage Research Institute
    • Senior NCO Academy CD-ROM (Course 00005)
  • Senior NCO Academy
• Community College of the Air Force (CCAF)
• Headquarters Air University
  • Individual Mobilization Augmentees
• Ira C. Eaker College for Professional Development (CPD)
• Office of Academic Support (OAS)
  • Academic Instructor School
  • Air University Press
  • Extension Course Institute (ECI)
• Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
• Senior Executive Leadership Course (SELC)
• Squadron Officer School (SOS)

Maxwell Air Force Base/Gunter Annex Resources

Air Force and Defense Department Resources

Montgomery, Alabama
By John Sherwood

New on the CMH Homepage
- South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu
- Learning Lessons in the American Expeditionary Forces
- Utah Beach to Cherbourg

Books and Documents
Finding Aids
Frequently Asked Questions
Lineages and Honors
Medal of Honor
CMH Publications
Army Museum
Other Websites
Inquiries
Nurse Corps History
Army Homepage
About CMH
Chief of Military History
Diplomatic Documents, 1938-1939
(Also known as The French Yellow Book)
http://omni.cc.purdue.edu/~pha/fyb/fyb-preface.html

By Professor Gordon R. Mork

PREFACE Germany's Word of Honour (July 11, 1936-September 26, 1938)

PART ONE The Munich Agreement and Its Application (September 29-October 4, 1938)

PART TWO The Franco-German Declaration of December 6th, 1938 (October 19-December 22, 1938)

PART THREE The End of Czechoslovakia (January 5-March 19, 1939)

PART FOUR The German-Polish Crisis (March 27-May 9, 1939)

PART FIVE The Danzig Question (May 15-August 19, 1939)
  • I The Militarization of the Free City (May 15-June 30)
  • II German Agitation Continued (July 1-July 30)
  • III The Polish Resistance and the German Press Campaign (August 1-19)

PART SIX The International Crisis (August 20-September 3, 1939)
  • I The German Will to Aggression (August 20-22)
  • II Mr. Chamberlain's Message and Herr Hitler's Reply (August 23-26)
  • III M. Daladier's Letter and Herr Hitler's Reply (August 26-27)
  • IV Herr Hitler Agrees to Hold Direct Conversations with Poland (August 28-30)
  • V Italy's Suggestion for a Conference and German Maneuvering to Bring About the Rupture of Negotiations (August 31)
  • VI The Outbreak of Hostilities (September 1)
  • VII The Franco-British *demarche* in Berlin and the Entry into War (September 1-3)

APPENDICES
Air Force Historical Research Agency

By Dr. Robert Johnson, II

Government Computer System

Introduction to the Agency and Its Holdings

Access to the Collection

Hours of Operation and Rules of the Reading Room

Bibliographies On-Line

If You Are Seeking Information About Military Personnel

Contacting the Agency

A Guide to Air Force Heraldry