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Selected Titles from an Electronic Compilation by James Ehrman
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.

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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.
Annual WWTSA Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the World War Two Studies Association convened at 8 a.m. on Friday, May 2nd, at the downtown Knoxville Hilton in Knoxville, Tennessee. Donald S. Detwiler, association chairman, reported on the status of the World War Two Studies Association's relations with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. His report is presented in full as Appendix A below. The report includes reference to the ICHSWW statement of proposal for a round table discussion at the XXth International Congress of Historical Sciences, to convene in Sydney, Australia in 2005, which is included below as Appendix B.

There was considerable discussion among those present of the situation and possible courses of action for the WWTSA to pursue in regards to the matter. The issue of the association's affiliations with other organizations was also discussed as part of the overall situation and the association's standing. Ultimately the consensus of opinion was that not much could or should be done at the present time, though avenues of communication will be kept open. The hope was expressed that future leadership of the ICHSWW will be more amenable to reaffirmation of the goals and procedures of the international committee, as expressed in their Web site and established by the preceding decades of operation.

Mark Parillo, WWTSA Secretary-Treasurer, next reported on the financial status of the association. He reported that rising printing and mailing costs had led to a switch in printing services in 2002 for the newsletter and that some of the association's reserve funds, on deposit in an account set up several years ago under the aegis of the Kansas State University Foundation, had been drawn upon to cover the higher costs. However, the switch to a new printing and mailing services, first used for the Fall 2002 issue of the newsletter, has reduced expenses to within the revenue from dues payments, and the association remains solvent. Accordingly, there should be no need to consider any dues payment increases in the foreseeable future.

Next, the secretary announced that the association will be sponsoring a scholarly panel at the next annual meeting of the American Historical Association, to be held in Washington, D.C., in January 2004. The panel, titled "Military History and the Field of History," has been approved by the AHA Program Committee and will accordingly be an officially sponsored AHA panel as well. The format will be a roundtable discussion following opening remarks by the panel members. The panel members are Dr. Lori Bogle of the Naval Academy, Dean Dale Clifford of the University of North Florida, Dr. Michael Ramsay of Kansas State University, Dr. John Guilmartin of The Ohio State University, and Dr. Patrice Olsen of Illinois State University.

The secretary also announced that the recently established Institute for the Military History and Twentieth Century Studies at Kansas State University will continue to provide some support for the World War Two Studies Association in the form of a technically trained graduate assistant whose responsibilities will include updating and managing the association's Web site.
Next the secretary proposed a motion to discuss changing the meeting venue for the annual business meeting to the site of the annual meeting of the Society for Military History, since it has met in conjunction with the SMH for the last two years. In the ensuing discussion, some members expressed reservations about the potential difficulties of meeting with the SMH, which often meets late in the spring semester of the academic year, and there was general reluctance to abandon the idea of meeting at the site of the annual American Historical Association meeting. The motion was tabled after the discussion. It was resolved, however, that next year’s business meeting would be held in conjunction with the SMH once again because, since the meeting will be in late May in Bethesda, Maryland, on this occasion it may well be more convenient for many WWTSA members to attend.

With no additional business raised from the floor, the meeting adjourned at 9:10 a.m. Details of next year’s meeting will be made available in the fall newsletter.

Appendix A

Report on the ICHSWW for the WWTSA Annual Meeting, Friday, 2 May 2003, in Knoxville, Tennessee

At the World War Two Studies Association’s annual business meeting on Saturday, 6 April 2002, in Madison, Wisconsin, I made a statement, noted in the Fall 2002 newsletter, “on recent developments with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.” I said that since the ICHSWW’s quinquennial meeting in Oslo in 2000, the president, the general secretary, and the treasurer had failed to include in the deliberations of the Executive Committee two of its statutory members, specifically, two vice presidents initially elected in 1990, the president of the Russian Association of World War II Historians, Prof. Oleg A. Rzheshevsky, and the chairman of the WWTSA. Our protests were brushed aside. As things stood in spring 2002, I reported, “the American, British, Russian, and Canadian committees . . . are withholding annual dues while still maintaining nominal affiliation with the international group.”

During the year since then, there has unfortunately been no change for the better. A matter of particular concern is the decision to organize a program on “Norms of legitimate warfare in history” for the quinquennial meeting of the ICHSWW to be held in Sydney, Australia, concurrently with the International Historical Congress in 2005. As spelled out in the attached announcement from the ICHSWW website (3rd revision, 5/02/02, copied on 15 April 2003), the three principal officers of the International Committee “propose to organise a round table in Sydney on this theme, for an exchange between historians of antiquity, the middle ages, the modern period (wars of religion), the revolutionary period and the nineteenth century (napoleonic wars, for example), world war I & II, colonial wars and historians of terrorism.” On 26 June 2002, Prof. Rzheshevsky wrote to the President of the ICHSWW, Prof. Gerhard Hirschfeld, Stuttgart, proposing an autumn 2002 “meeting of the officers of the ICHSWW, including the vice presidents, as statutory members of the Executive Committee, to discuss the concept for Sydney, which we think needs serious reconsideration, and to consider other matters as well. The exact time and place of the meeting can be agreed later. The Russian Association is ready to meet all participants in Moscow.” In his response of 3 July 2002, of which I was sent a copy from Stuttgart, Prof. Hirschfeld wrote that “regarding our proposal for Sydney 2005 'Norms of
legitimate warfare in history' we have received encouraging news from the International Historical Association that our proposal will be turned into one of the ‘Grandes Themes’ of the international congress.” As to the proposal for a meeting of the Executive Committee, including the two vice presidents as statutory members, he wrote: “At least for the time being, I feel that such a meeting at the moment would not carry enough substance and does lead us nowhere. And besides, should it not be the President who calls a meeting when he considers it necessary?”

From its establishment over a generation ago until the meeting in Oslo in 2000, the International Committee for the History of the Second World War served as a collaborative clearing-house providing, at its quinquennial conferences, a forum for national committees of historians of the war to present their findings, share information on archival resources, and discuss problems of research and interpretation on the global conflict that shaped the world of the second half of the twentieth century. With new perspectives and newly available archival resources, the need for well-focused collaboration is as great as it ever has been in the past. The chosen theme for the 2005 conference of the ICHSWW is, to be sure, intrinsically very interesting, but it does not focus on the ICHSWW’s mandate “to promote historical research on the period of the Second World War in all its aspects” (as spelled out on the International Committee’s website, http://www.ihtp.cnrs.fr/ich2gm/ich2gm.html). Nor will the proposed round table provide the traditional forum for historians of World War II from national member committees.

Considering the direction in which the ICHSWW is being led, without consultation of statutory members of its Executive Committee, there is no reason for the WWTSA to change its stance of maintaining nominal affiliation while withholding annual dues—which I understand are continuing to be withheld by the British, Canadian, and Russian committees as well.

Donald S. Detwiler
Chairman, WWTSA

Attachment as stated [Appendix B]

Appendix B

Dernière révision: 5/02/02

DECEMBER 2001
International Committee for the History of the Second World War
Preparation of the XXth International Congress of Historical Sciences (Sydney 2005)
proposal for a round table:
Norms of legitimate warfare in history

Throughout history, warfare has always been a highly codified exercise of violence. In pre-modern societies, war was part of elaborate rituals and the warrior belonged to a distinct category of society. As such, war was a very specific kind of interpersonal violence, between recognized entities - tribes, kingdoms, nations - and subject to a code of honor, regulating the opening and closing of hostilities, lawful and unlawful acts of violence and ways of killing, the treatment of the corpses of killed enemies and of prisoners, norms as to whom was recognized as an adversary and who was not. The latter implied that certain categories - children, the
elderly, women, slaves - were not part of the acts of war, even though they could be considered as spoils of war. Yet, it also implied that codes of honorable warfare only extended to enemies recognized as equals and not, or not in the same form, to «barbarians». The modern era, with the levée en masse, massified warfare, but at the same time, this transformation was accompanied by an international effort to codify legitimate forms of warfare, to protect civilian populations, to come to the aid of wounded soldiers, to monitor prisoners of war etc., with the International Red Cross and the various international conventions, such as the The Hague Convention of 1907 as its most visible outcome. The advent of total war in the twentieth century radically challenged these nineteenth century efforts to «civilize» warfare. Still, norms of honorable warfare remain crucial to understand the First and Second world wars. The use of combat gas or nuclear bombs triggered fundamental debates and each established new interdictions. The treatment of civilians - from aerial bombing to the execution of hostages in retaliation -; the mobilization of civilians outside the context of regular combat - «partisans» or «bandits» -; the treatment of prisoners of war - from the mass executions of Soviet POWs to the liberation on parole of Dutch officers -, show that «total war» did not remove all norms of legitimate violence and that the boundaries of honorable combat, applying to adversaries recognized as such and the boundless violence unleashed at the «barbarians» are still at the heart of modern warfare. Continued efforts after 1945 to reinforce the protection under international law of resistance forces coincided with the wars of decolonisation, where the occupier denied waging a war, claiming only to pursue police operations against criminals. In the second half of the twentieth century, terrorism is at the heart of shifting notions of what war is. On the one hand, there is no mutual recognition of both camps as legitimate adversaries. In the case of movements claiming statehood, their claim is ignored by the «occupying» nation: no nation, no declaration of war, no army and no war. In other cases, warfare is privatised, no longer the monopoly of the state. On the other hand, terrorists, for reasons independent of the technological evolution, but precisely pertaining to the transgression of notions of legitimate acts of collective violence, are increasingly capable of acts that cannot be qualified, by their nature, by their target and by their scale, as criminal acts, but only as acts of war. Where such acts are perpetrated by groups who do not claim statehood, nor even claim the authorship, the very notion of war is put into question. 

At the beginning of the third millennium, historians should question the notion of war, and what has made adversaries parties at war, rather than combating barbarians, or criminality. If history has anything to contribute to the understanding of today's world, it should reflect on the present meaning of a concept that has been a keyword of historical analysis for the past three millennia. We propose to organise a round table in Sydney on this theme, for an exchange between historians of antiquity, the middle ages, the modern period (wars of religion), the revolutionary period and the nineteenth century (napoleonic wars, for example), world war I & II, colonial wars and historians of terrorism.


4/15/2003

A New Study of the World Wars

In late 2002, Moscow's Nauka Publishers released the four-volume Mirovye voiny XX veka (World Wars of the Twentieth Century). The first and third volumes are historical outlines; the second and fourth contain documents and source materials.

1 This publication announcement has been provided with the compliments of Dr. O.A. Rzheshhevsky of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute.
This new edition was prepared under the auspices of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of World History, with the participation of the Associations of Historians of the First and of the Second World War. Under the general coordination of O. A. Rzheshevsky, the authors and editorial board members included widely renowned Russian military and diplomatic historians A. O. Chubarian, M. A. Gareev, A. A. Koshkin, Iu. V. Kudrina, V. L. Mal'kov, A. S. Orlov, Iu. A. Poliakov, L. V. Pozdeeva, V. P. Smirnov, S. V. Tiutiukin, V. P. Zimonin, and V. A. Zolotarev, as well as many others.

This new study was driven by the discovery and declassification of a flood of new documents from both Russian and non-Russian archives, requiring a deeper study of world armed conflicts. Its authors worked from the principle of fidelity to their source materials, basing their investigation on a close analysis of a wide variety of available documents and source materials in order to create an objective picture of this dramatic period in human history.

In addressing this task, the authors address the key problems of world armed conflicts in the twentieth-century and their lessons from a contemporary vantage point. They were driven in part by the unfortunate reliance of many students on non-professional and even tendentious sources.

Volume 1 (academic advisor V. L. Mal'kov, editor G. D. Shkundin) explores the genesis of the First World War, the pre-war diplomatic crisis, the major military operations, and international relations during the war. In addition, it examines socio-political and economic changes in the countries of the Entente and the Quadruple Alliance as well as issues of war and peace in public opinion and culture. A special chapter links the Russian Revolution of 1917 to the war. The volume concludes with the outcome of the war and its aftermath.

Volume 2 (academic advisor B. M. Tupolev, editor V. K. Shatsillo, compiler A. P. Zhilin) assembles documents, excerpts from the memoirs of state and military leaders, and statistical data, providing comprehensive coverage of the origins, cause, and outcomes of the First World War when combined with the historical essays in the first volume.

Many documents appear in Russian for the first time, including sources on the relations between the members of the Triple Alliance in 1915 and 1916 and their efforts to draw Bulgaria into the war.

The third and fourth volumes are devoted to the history of the Second World War.

Volume 3 (academic advisor L. V. Pozdeeva, editor E. N. Kul'kov) takes up the onset, course, and results of the world conflict from 1939 to 1945. The authors trace the formation of the Axis, its plans for redrawing the map of the world and transforming its economic and political order, the major phases of armed conflict, the diplomacy of the coalition against the Axis, and the impact of the war on economics and culture in those states caught up in it.

Volume 4 (editor M. Iu. Miagkov, compiler Iu. A. Nikiforov) presents a great number of previously unpublished sources from Russian and non-Russian archives. In addition to the U.S. National Archives and the British Public Record Office, the documents are drawn from the
Russian State Military Archive (holding material up to 1941) and the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (holding materials from 1941 on). These are complemented by memoir excerpts from both military leaders and rank-and-file soldiers. Especially noteworthy are the verbatim reports of the USSR's 4 June 1941 Chief Military Council and the 18 June 1941 orders of the Soviet People's Commissar for Defense, containing previously-unknown discussions of the danger of a German attack on the USSR.

Mirovye voiny XX veka contains 3200 pages in four volumes, illustrated with maps, reproductions, and photographs. Each volume is fully indexed and contains a selected bibliography and brief English summary.

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How did the United States become engaged in communications intelligence?

Communications intelligence (COMINT), as a tool of American strategic intelligence, actually had its beginnings during World War I (WWI). It was found that, in time of war, radio messages sent by an enemy or potential enemy using Morse code and later also using radio teletype (teleprinter) could be received (intercepted) by any entity in addition to the intended recipient. An enciphered message text could be analyzed and manipulated using proven cryptanalytic techniques, until at last the enciphered text could be re-converted into plain language (called plaintext). This plaintext quite frequently yielded valuable intelligence information about the current operations or future plans of an enemy. Later, the term was changed to signals intelligence (SIGINT), after it was discovered that radar signals could also be intercepted and exploited for intelligence purposes.

In about 1918, Herbert O. Yardley, who later became well known as the author of *The American Black Chamber*, was assigned as the officer in charge of the Cipher Bureau (MI-8). This organization, within the War Department, Military Intelligence Division, was formed as a cryptologic section of military intelligence in WWI. It began to perform analysis on Japanese diplomatic code and cipher messages (as well as those of other countries) in an effort to obtain intelligence, which was used to assist American diplomats in forming policy decisions. Because Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson disapproved of Yardley’s Black Chamber organization, all State Department funds for its operation were withdrawn, and the unit was disbanded, in October 1929.

In May 1929, the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) was formed by the U.A. Army Chief Signal Officer. William F. Friedman, the famous cryptanalyst, who could be called the “father of American cryptanalysis,” headed this agency. His organization worked, inter alia, on Japanese diplomatic and military codes, and it was under his tutelage that the Japanese “Purple” diplomatic cipher was broken and its messages read during WWII. In July 1943, the SIS, after undergoing several name changes, became the Signal Security Agency (SSA), and it was during the WWII life of this agency that most of the U.S. Army codebreaking was accomplished.

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1. With thanks to Dr. Larry McDonald, Senior Archivist, NARA, and Robert J. Hanyok, Senior Historian, NSA.

2. A native of Minnesota, Mr. Gardner was born 21 Sept 1929. He attended school in Minnesota and Illinois. He obtained his higher education at the University of Minnesota (BA, MA). After a tour of duty with the United States Army, in the Army Security Agency, he took up his career with the United States Government, National Security Agency. He retired in 1988. Since 1997, he has been a volunteer staff assistant with the National Archives at its facility in College Park, Maryland. He has worked extensively with records of the OSS and NSA.

The U.S. Navy operated a codebreaking unit as well. Called OP-20-G, it employed highly competent codebreakers, who solved the Japanese General Purpose Naval Code, referred to as JN-25, in addition to dozens of other Japanese Naval cryptosystems. Records of OP-20-G, the equivalent to the Army SIS, may be found in the National Archives (NA) Record Group 38, Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

How did the National Security Agency (NSA) originate?

As a result of the Pearl Harbor investigation, the U.S. Congress recommended that there be a complete integration of Army and Navy intelligence agencies. It was from this beginning that the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) was established, in 1949, under direction of the Department of Defense. As its duties grew and expanded, the need arose for an agency that would include not only the code- and cipher-related duties of the Defense Department, but the State and other Departments as well. It was out of this realization that, in 1952, President Harry S. Truman established, by presidential directive, the National Security Agency (NSA), within but not a part of the Department of Defense.

How did the U.S. National Archives (NA) obtain the NSA historical records?

Over the years from WWI through the end of WWII, NSA accumulated a large quantity of analytic material and other supporting documents. These documents, all of major historical value, were stored in a somewhat haphazard manner, under less than optimum conditions for preservation, in warehouses, guarded by U.S. military personnel. It was necessary to do something with this accumulation that would assure its protection and preservation for years to come.

The decision by NSA to declassify WWII records was primarily an internal decision, reached by NSA senior staff personnel. It was made in the 1970s, during the directorship of Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, that plans began to be made to release the documents. There were two compelling reasons that influenced this decision. The first reason was the existence of Federal Regulation, Title 32, National Defense, Sections 158.1 to 158.10. These paragraphs covered a 30-year mandatory declassification review. In 1975, the 30-year rule came into effect for all WWII records held by NSA. Thus the law required that NSA release 30-year old records or show cause why specific series of such records must continue to be withheld.

The second reason was the growing clamor in the public arena for release of the records. There was some pressure caused by the publication of F. W. Winterbotham’s The Ultra Secret. NSA had also received a number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for WWII materials. The actual decision to release was probably made in 1977. In the summer of that year, there was

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3 Ibid, p. 674.
4 Ibid.
a series of discussions between NSA and NA. These discussions concerned the offer of certain WWII records from the NSA predecessor organizations. The discussions took place over several months, but ran into difficulties over the offer from NSA, which had planned to release only copies of the original records. Furthermore, the copies were to be redacted (certain portions would be deleted or blacked out). Finally, there was no definitive word from NSA concerning just when the original documents might be declassified. It was not until about 1995 when the originals of many of the redacted series were finally released. These are contained in the Historic Cryptographic Collection (Entry 9032) described below.

How many are there, and what information is contained in them?

The following summaries, taken, for the most part, directly from NA accession dossiers and finding aids, will give the major records series transferred to the NA by NSA in an effort to inform the reader of the historical value of the material contained therein. The NA record group designator for the records of NSA and its predecessor agencies is Record Group 457. The number at the left is an "entry" number, assigned by NA, which identifies each category of records. The letters codes (SR, SRA, etc.) were assigned by NSA as the records were assembled and copied for transfer to NA.

Entry 9005
SR
Individual translations of intercepted Japanese Army messages, 1942-45
Contains over 136,800 translations in 168 boxes.
Description: The intercepted messages originated in both the Japanese home islands and occupied locations throughout the Asian and Pacific areas. The translations contain information on Japanese strategy, tactics, operational planning, organization, logistics, weapons and equipment, fortifications, air defense, intelligence operations, unit strength and location, troop movements, naval and merchant marine losses, casualties and the results of air-sea battles. Additionally, there are many personal names of Japanese military personnel. Note: The SR translations are NOT filed in date of order. Therefore, following a specific battle or military unit’s activities may prove difficult. Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

Entry 9004
SRA
Individual translations of intercepted Japanese Army attaché messages, 1943-45
Contains over 18,500 translations in 24 boxes.
Description: These intercepted messages originated primarily from Japanese Army Attaches in Berlin, Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, Helsinki, Budapest, Tangier, Buenos Aires, Hsinking (Manchukuo) and other locations. Some messages from Tokyo to the Attaches, including weekly intelligence summaries, are also in this series. The translations contain information on both Allied and Axis strategy, tactics, operational planning, organization, logistics, weapons and equipment, fortifications, air defense, unit strength and location, and troop movements. Also included is information on military operations, United States aircraft production, President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s planned trips and Japanese radio communications security. Information

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6 E-mail from Robert J. Hanyok, Senior Historian, NSA, 16 July 2002.
gleaned by the Attaches on important personalities of the day, military preparations of host
countries, political developments and advances in military and civil industries are also addressed.
Note: The SRA translations are NOT filed in date order. Warning: Some words or sentences may
be redacted. A major indexing project has been nearly completed on this series, allowing the
researcher complete and quick access to the historical value of the Attaché messages.
Author Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, U.S.N. (Ret.), with Captain Roger Pineau,

U.S.N.R. (Ret.), and John Costello referred to many SRA messages in "And I Was There": Pearl
Harbor and Midway – Breaking the Secrets. Additional use was made of information from the
SRH, SRDJ, SRN, SRNA, SRNM, and SRNS series.

Entry 9011

SRDG
Individual translations of intercepted German diplomatic missions, 1940-42
Contains over 30,300 translations in 40 boxes.
Description: German diplomatic messages, mainly originating in Berlin, but including messages
from German Foreign Office posts abroad, are included. Subject matter includes German
political, diplomatic and intelligence matters. Note: Messages are arranged chronologically by
date of translation (not by date of origin). Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

Entry 9011

SRDJ
Individual translations of intercepted Japanese diplomatic messages, 1939-45
Contains over 126,800 translations in 156 boxes.
Description: This file contains Japanese diplomatic messages, originating at the Tokyo Foreign
Office, but also consisting of messages to and from diplomatic posts abroad. Subject matter
pertains to Japanese and host country political developments, military developments and
preparations, diplomatic and intelligence matters. This series contains many of the so-called
“PURPLE” code messages. Note: Messages are arranged chronologically by date of translation
(not by date of origin). Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

SRDJ material was used by James Rusbridger and Eric Nave in their book Betrayal at Pearl
Harbor: How Churchill Lured Roosevelt into World War II. The authors also made extensive
use of SRH, SRMN, SRN and SRNA references.

Entry 9012

SRF
Individual translations of Japanese Air Force messages, 1943-44
Contains over 40,900 translations in 63 boxes
Description: The full or partial texts of intercepted and decoded Japanese Air Force radio
messages. Some pages are titled F Extracts – these consist of one-line extracts of messages
intercepted over a period of one or more months. The messages contain information on shipping
schedules (arrivals, departures), personnel matters (unit assignments, strength reports,


promotions, personnel movements, ship reports, etc.). The series is arranged by date of
interception. Note: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

Entry 9014

SRG
Individual translations of intercepted Italian diplomatic messages, 1940-42
Contains over 6,500 translations in 6 boxes.
Description: Italian diplomatic messages, mainly originating in Rome, but also including messages
from Italian Foreign Office posts abroad, are included. Subject matter includes Italian
political, diplomatic and intelligence matters. Note: Messages are arranged chronologically by
date of translation (not by date of origin). Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

SRH material was used by Boyd Mitchell Boyd in his book The Secret War: The
Clinton administration had a long-standing interest in the SRA messages.
promotions, awards and decorations, casualty reports). VIP trip itineraries, aircraft condition reports (losses, number of serviceable planes), and results of Allied bombing raids. Of particular interest are messages consisting of Japanese observation reports on the tactics of Allied aircraft that carried out bombing raids against Japanese targets. Note: Messages are not in full chronological order. Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

Entry 9017
SRGL
Translations of intercepted Berlin/Tokyo radio messages between German Navy liaison personnel, 1942-45
Contains over 2,960 translations in 4 boxes.
Description: Translations of U.S. Navy intercepted radio messages between Berlin and Tokyo, exchanged by German Naval liaison personnel and their counterparts. The messages cover all manner of subjects, such as blockade and U-boat operations, Allied and Axis political matters, logistics, personnel and other military matters relating to German-Japanese naval activities. Note: Messages are roughly in date order.

Entry 9019
SRGN
Individual translations of German U-boat radio messages, 1941-45
Contains over 49,600 translations in 67 boxes.
Description: U.S. and British translations of intercepted radio signals of German U-boats in the Atlantic. Messages relate to command and control of U-boat activities, showing the movements of the submarines as directed by German Central Command in Berlin. Included are selected intelligence items originated by the British and passed to the U.S. Navy, pertaining to German U-boat operations. The U.S. material covers 2 Feb 1941-9 Jul 1945, and the British material covers 10 Aug 1944-6 May 1945. Note: Items are not necessarily filed chronologically.

Entry 9002
SRH
Studies on Cryptology, 1917-77
Contains 415 studies in 68 boxes.
Description: These studies contain information on the development of cryptologic organization, equipment and methods. Some of the records relate to breaking of German and Japanese codes by the United States and its Allies during WWII, as well as the use of information obtained from intercepted messages. Other studies concern information on specific equipment and methods used for encoding and decoding. Warning: Some words or sentences may be redacted.

SRH reports have been used extensively in books. Edward J. Drea used SRH material in his book *MacArthur’s Ultra: Codebreaking and the War Against Japan, 1942-1945*. The author also used material from the SRMD, SRMN and SRS (“Magic” Far East Summaries). Additionally, Carl Boyd used SRH papers in his book *Hitler’s Japanese Confidant: General Oshima Hiroshi* and

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Magic Intelligence, 1941-1945. Boyd also used material from the SRDJ, SRMA and SRMN groupings.

Entry 9022
SRIA, SRIB, SRIC, SRID
Translations of messages of German intelligence/clandestine agents, 1942-45
Contains over 13,100 messages in 16 boxes.
Description: Translations of intercepted messages between Germany and clandestine agents or between agents in foreign countries during the period. The messages were originally intercepted by various units of the U.S. Army, Navy and Coast Guard. The SRIA series includes messages between Germany and agents in Turkey, Portugal and Spain. The SRIB series deals with agents in France, Portugal, Spain, northwest Africa and the Azores. The SRIC series covers agent transmissions in South America, the United States and Iceland. The SRID series covers agent messages from Canton and Shanghai, China. Warning: Some words or sentences may have been redacted. Note: Messages are not necessarily in date order.

Entry 9023
SRMA
United States Army records relating to cryptology, 1927-85
Contains 15 reports and studies in one box.
Description: Prepared primarily by the U.S. Army office of the Chief Signal Officer, these papers deal with subjects such as technical manuals for cryptographic devices, security of intelligence information, and analyses of enemy intelligence activities and minutes of staff meetings of intelligence officers. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted from the copied items. The originals are also included in the box.

Entry 9024
SRMD
Intelligence reports from U.S. Joint Services and other government agencies, 1941-45
Contains hundreds of items in 13 boxes.
Description: Copies of estimates and summaries of enemy merchant shipping, air power distribution, sea and harbor mining and troop strength during the period. These documents were prepared mainly by the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA). Also included are code tables, JICPOA administrative correspondence, translations of many intercepted messages between Mexican agents (1912-14), and a report on the Panay incident. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted in the copies. The original, unredacted documents are also included in the boxes.

Entry 9025
SRMF
United States Army Air Force and Air Force records relating to intelligence activities, 1943-45
Contains two reports in one box.
Description: Copies of memoranda concerning enemy reaction to U.S. bombing missions during the period, from Headquarters, XXI Bomber Command.

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Entry 9020  
**SRMN**  
United States Navy records relating to cryptology, 1918-50  
Contains 84 studies in 19 boxes.  
Description: Studies include memoranda, messages, bulletins, studies and reports containing information on enemy naval activities derived from cryptanalysis. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted.

Entry 9014  
**SRN**  
Individual translations of Japanese Naval messages, 1942-46  
Contains over 290,900 messages in 359 boxes.  
Description: Copies of translation reports of intercepted, decoded and translated Japanese Naval radio messages. These messages originated with the Japanese home islands, occupied locations throughout the Asian and Pacific areas, Japanese combined and area commands and commanders of Japanese Naval units. They contain information on Japanese strategy, tactics, operational planning, organization, logistics, weapons and equipment, fortifications, air defense, naval and merchant marine losses, strength and location of Japanese Naval units, casualties and the results of air-sea battles. They also contain information on the Allied forces and activities in the Pacific. Note: The messages are NOT necessarily filed in date order. Therefore, it may be difficult to follow the progress of a sea battle or of a specific naval unit’s activities. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted.

Entry 9013  
**SRNA**  
Individual translations of Japanese Naval Attache messages, 1942-46  
Contains over 5,300 messages in 7 boxes.  
Description: Copies of translation reports of intercepted, decoded and translated Japanese Naval Attache radio messages. These messages originated mainly with the Japanese Naval Attache in Berlin. They contain information on U.S. Army and Air Force personnel and aircraft in England, U.S. Lend-Lease shipments to the Soviet Union, performance of American aircraft, the use and effectiveness of airborne radar and the personnel and operations of the Attache’s office in Berlin. Among the messages from the Japanese Attaché in Berlin are long reports on his discussions with Vice Admiral Meisel, the German Chief of Naval Operations, covering subjects such as the activities of neutral and Allied nations, the second front and Anglo-American cooperation. Note: These messages are NOT necessarily in chronological order. Warning: Some words and sentences have been redacted.

Entry 9016  
**SRNM**  
Intelligence reports and bulletins pertaining to Japanese Naval communications, 1942  
Contains 1,292 reports in 7 boxes.  
Description: Records numbered 1-1141 consist of U.S. digests of intelligence reports on Japanese Naval activities drawn from intercepted Japanese radio messages and translated by crypto-linguists. Records numbered 1142-1292 consist of intelligence bulletins concerning Japanese activities and include information originated by the British Admiralty and from other sources.
Entry 9016
SRNS
Japanese Naval Radio Intelligence Summaries, 1942-46
Contains 1,518 reports in 24 boxes.
Description: Copies of summaries originated by the office of Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet Hq., Navy department, Washington, D.C., on a daily basis beginning 14 April 1942. Effective 22 September 1945, a weekly summary replaced the daily issue. The summaries highlight items of significant intelligence interest, relating to Japanese naval activities, gathered from intercepted Japanese naval radio signals. The material is usually arranged under the headings of general, Northern Japanese Empire Area, Southern Japanese Empire Area and Mandated Islands Area. In addition, reports of events relating to specific geographic areas or to Japanese fleet operations are sometimes included, such as Melanesia, Aleutian Task Force, Midway and Wake Island Offensives, Australian Theatre, etc. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted.

Entry 9018
SRR
Japanese Army Water Transport Messages, 1943-44
Contains over 44,300 translations in 55 boxes.
Description: Records consist of intercepted Japanese Army Water Transport activities. These activities are similar to those of the Water Division, U.S. Army Transportation Corps. The messages, some of which are paraphrases of the original Japanese texts, cover subjects such as the names of vessels, crew listings, ships entering ports, loadings, sailing times, ships under repair, supply requirements, en route position reports, changes in shipping instructions, general convoy information, personnel matters, cargo descriptions and information pertaining to shipping traffic activities. Note: Messages are not necessarily in chronological order.

Entry 9026
SRS
"Sunset" daily intelligence reports, ETO, 1942-45
Contains over 900 reports in 2 boxes.
Description: Copies of daily intelligence summaries provided by the British War Office and Air Ministry from intercepted German message traffic. Each summary has a geographical arrangement, containing one or more of these subject headings: France, Italy, Western Europe, Southeast Europe, Russia, Western Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, German Air Force, Balkans, Frontier Crossings, Routes to the South, Yugoslavia, and Western Front. Some summaries are labeled “ULTRA.” The reports generally concern German military activities, troop movements, long-range bombing, naval vessel movements, orders of battle, activities of certain military personalities and rumors being spread within the German military establishment. The summaries often contain British comments. Note: The reports are arranged chronologically.

Entry 9006
SRS
"Magic" Diplomatic Summaries, 1943-45
Contains 1,868 daily summaries in 19 boxes.
Description: Summaries of Japanese wartime diplomatic messages, intercepted by the United States and its allies. Prepared under the direction of the Special Branch, Military Intelligence
Division, G-2, they include many extended quotations taken from the original intercepted messages. The messages reported on in these summaries originated from the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo and from its diplomatic posts in cities throughout the world, including Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Bern, Helsinki, Ankara and Moscow. The summaries contain information on social, economic, political and military conditions in Japan, Germany, Italy, China, the Soviet Union and the Japanese occupied territories in the Pacific Ocean area. The information has been summarized to fulfill the requirements of a daily report format. Warning: Some words or sentences have been redacted. These summaries have been completely indexed by volunteer Staff Assistants at the National Archives, College Park, Maryland. The index is available at the College Park facility.

**Entry 9003**

German Navy reports of intercepted radio messages, 1943-45
Contains 115 reports in 3 boxes.
Description: These seized German records are weekly intelligence reports of enemy and neutral country communications which were intercepted, decoded and summarized by the 3rd Detachment of Naval Command B (later called the Chief of Naval Intelligence) of the German Navy. The records pertain primarily to enemy and neutral country order of battle information, e.g., Great Britain, France, Russia, United States and neutrals. Subjects covered include defensive measures, passive defense and water mine barrages. Maps are included showing naval unit positions, mine barrages, enemy sinkings, and occasionally naval battle campaign charts. The volumes are entitled “B. Berichte” or “X.B. Berichte” (radio reports). The latter designation apparently had a higher security classification and a more limited distribution. The X.B. volumes 11 and 13 contain Sonder (special) B. reports on TORCH operations in 1942, while volume 15 Sonder reports deal with order of battle data on the British Royal Navy. Note: These reports are arranged chronologically. There is also a microfiche copy of this series (375 negative microfiche).

**Entry 9001**

SRS
“Magic” Far East Summaries, 1942-45
Contains 823 summaries in 11 boxes.
Description: Consists of copies of summaries of wartime messages intercepted by the United States and its allies during the periods of 20 March-31 December 1942 and 10 February 1944-2 October 1945. The summaries were prepared under the direction of Special Branch of the Military Intelligence Division, G-2. They include many lengthy quotations taken directly from intercepted messages. They contain information on Japanese strategy, tactics, operational planning, organization, logistics, weapons and equipment, fortifications, air defense, intelligence operations, unit strength and locations, naval and merchant marine losses, casualties, industrial production and military and civilian morale. Some examples of reporting included are: information on the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, the 18 April 1942 “Doolittle raid” on Tokyo and other Japanese cities, the Soviet-Japanese neutrality agreement, the resignation of Foreign Minister Togo, Germany’s naval plans as revealed by Hitler to Japanese Ambassador Oshima in Germany, and the effects of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Among the final summaries for 1945 are summaries of messages regarding surrender terms and conditions. Note: These reports are arranged chronologically. Warning: There are many redactions of words or sentences.
Entry 9010
Records relating to Herbert O. Yardley, 1917-33
Contains over 200 documents in 100 boxes.
Description: War Department and related records pertaining to Herbert O. Yardley during the period 1917-33, including orders covering Lt. Yardley’s temporary duty in England, France and other European countries to serve as observer with British Intelligence, as liaison to the French High Commission and with the Peace Commission on matters relating to codes and ciphers. Also included are correspondence and memoranda relating to Yardley’s military promotions, awards and decorations during and after WWI, his work at the Riverbank Laboratory in 1919 and his resignation from the War Department. Also included are records concerning Yardley’s publication in 1933 of his book The American Black Chamber, which disclosed the War Department secret code breaking operations in New York during the 1920’s. Note: Materials are arranged chronologically.

Entry 9009
SRO
Japanese romanization of worldwide place names, 1945
Contains 2 volumes in one box.
Description: Arranged alphabetically by Japanese transliteration in Volume I and alphabetically by local place name in Volume II. Each volume contains Japanese transliterations for approximately 40,000 place names, together with their local spellings. The Japanese transliterations are romanized in the modified Hepburn system (Hepburn-shiki) of romanization. Names of places from all parts of the world except for China, Korea, Formosa, the Kurile Islands and the Ryukyu Islands are included. For each place name, the general area and the latitude and longitude are also given. Sources from which the transliterations of place names were taken were Japanese maps and charts, from captured documents and from the files of OP-20-G (Naval Communications Intelligence) and SSA (Signal Security Agency). Sources for local versions of the place names were taken from the best available maps and charts for each area. The Introduction to each volume lists abbreviations for physical features, area names and descriptive terms.

Entry 9029
Russian codes and ciphers, 1907-31
Contains 9 items in 2 boxes.
Description: This series consists of negative photostatic copies of Russian language cryptographic documents. English translations, notes and explanations by members of the U.S. cryptanalytic team have been included. The following codes and ciphers are included:
- Arbitrary Word Code #401, 1907
- Russian Cipher #404, 1910
- Russian Naval Ciphers #105, 1915
- Russian Code #413, 1915
- Russian general Consular Code #446, 1916
- Russian Consular Code #447, 1916
- Keys for Super Enciphering Table #448, 1916-18
- LAMBDA #448 (no date)
• Russian codes and ciphers, 1931

**Entry 9032**
The Historic Cryptographic Collection, 1916-50+
Contains over 5,000 folders in 1,479 boxes.
Description: This series, transferred to NARA in 1994, contains an enormous variety of WWI and WWII materials relating to intercept, cryptanalysis, intelligence reporting, order of battle information, original copies of codebooks and cipher devices from Japan, Germany and many other countries, reports and monographs on signals intelligence subjects, papers written by some of the more famous individuals in the world of cryptology, descriptions and schematic drawings of code making and code breaking machines and information on direction finding methods and equipment. Also included are original working papers such as lists, charts, graphs and other materials related directly to the process of code breaking. There are lists of Japanese Imperial Government offices and office holders for the wartime period, German and Japanese Company codes and myriad other items too numerous to mention. Also included are original copies of many of the redacted documents referred to earlier in this paper. Finally, this series includes many documents on the formation and operation of SSA and OP-20-G and their predecessor organizations. A comprehensive index to these records is available at the College Park facility.

The above list contains the major documents in the NSA collection, RG 457. In addition, NARA also holds some information on the following subjects:
- German assets and looted gold – 1 box
- Entry 9008 Records relating to controlled German agents – 1 box
- Cryptographic suggestions from the public – 27 boxes
- Public release copies of materials relating to VENONA – 4 boxes
- Entry 9021 Vichy French diplomatic messages, 1941-45 – 19 boxes

**How do I see these materials at the National Archives?**

All these materials are held at NARA in College Park, Maryland. If you wish to ask a specific question about the location or availability of a document, or if you wish to discuss with an archivist an idea for a paper or a book, you have but to contact:

National Archives and Records Administration
Modern Military records
Attn: Dr. Larry McDonald or other archivists
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
USA
Web Sites of Some International Archival Collections

Most archival collections have established some presence on the World Wide Web, but what is available on-line can vary greatly from one site to another. The following is a brief look at the Web sites of some foreign archival centers with holdings on World War Two. Contact information has been included where available. Except as noted, the sites are accessible only in their native language.

**Austria**

(1) [http://www.oesta.gv.at/bestand/kvarchiv/kv_kont.htm](http://www.oesta.gv.at/bestand/kvarchiv/kv_kont.htm)

Kriegsarchiv
A-1030 Wien, Nottendorfergasse 2

Tel.: (01) [0043 1] 795 40 - 452
Fax: (01) [0043 1] 795 40 - 109

Contains a listing of archivists for the following sections: 01: Personalevidenzen, 02: Liebgarden and Militärschulen, 03: Militärmachen und Kriegsverluste, 04: Militärgerichtsarchiv, 05: Alte Feldakte, 06: Neue Feldakte, 07: Zentralstellen, 08: Mittelbehörden und Territorialkommanden, 09: Kriegsmarine, 10: Luftfahrtarchiv, 11: Karten- und Plansammlung, and 12: Bildersammlung

(2) [http://www.bmlv.gv.at/hgm/adresse.html](http://www.bmlv.gv.at/hgm/adresse.html)

Heeresgeschichtliches Museum
Arsenal, A-1030 Wien

Tel: +43 1 79561
Fax: +43 1 5200 17707
e-mail: bmlv.hgm@magnet.at

Home page of the Heeresgeschichtliches Museum. Contains additional pages for publications, events and schedules, educational programs, and other links.

(3) [http://www.doew.at/](http://www.doew.at/)

DÖW: Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes

The DÖW was founded in 1963 by ex-resistance fighters and anti-Fascist historians. Its research themes and interests include resistance and persecution (1934-1945), exile, Nazi crimes (especially the Holocaust), and right-wing extremism after 1945. Its activities are described as securing and depositing source material for archival use and scientific evaluation; managing the archive and library, including provision of an advisory service for students, journalists, etc.
education and information facilities for youths, students and those involved in adult education; providing educational material for the classroom, organizing talks in schools with survivors of the Nazi terror (Zeitzeugen); and exhibitions and guided tours of the archive, library and museum.

**Belgium**

(1) [http://www.klm-mra.be/](http://www.klm-mra.be/)

Royal Army and Military History Museum

Contains map and photograph collections, a database of military aircraft lost over Belgium during World War Two, and a library and archives. There is an online bibliography. In English, French, and Dutch.

(2) [http://www.cegesoma.be/index.htm](http://www.cegesoma.be/index.htm)

Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (CEGES/SOMA)

The CEGES/SOMA was founded in 1969 as the Centre for Research and Studies on the History of the Second World War, attached to the State Archives and under the direction of the Ministry of Education. Its mission includes the collection, preservation and study archives and all original documents relating to the Second World War, its antecedents and its consequences. Some databases and collections are accessible on-line. In English, French, and Dutch.


Institut National des Invalides de Guerre, Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre

Rue Royale 139/141
1000 BRUXELLES

Tel.: 0032.2.227 63 00
Fax: 0032.2.227 63 31
E-mail: info@inig.be

Contains contact information. No primary sources on-line yet. Site available in English, French, Dutch, and German.

**Canada**

(1) [http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/](http://www.dnd.ca/dhh/)

National Defence Directorate of History and Heritage
Has several collections on-line, such as CMHQ Reports 1940-48 and The Canadian Battle series. Available in French and English.

**Czech Republic**


Vojenský Historický Ústav

Some documents online. English-language site under construction.

**Finland**

(1) [http://www.sota-arkisto.fi](http://www.sota-arkisto.fi)

Military Archives

E-mail: kare.salonvaara@sota-arkisto.fi

Contains database of Finnish killed, 1939-45, and catalogues of holdings. In Finnish, Swedish, and English.

**France**

(1) [http://www.defense.gouv.fr/histoire/index.html](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/histoire/index.html)

Centre d’études d’huiore de la Défense

Ministère de la Défense,
Secrétariat général pour l’administration,
Direction de la mémoire, du patrimoine et des archives

14 rue Saint-Dominique
00450 Armées

Tel.: 01 44 42 12 28

Contains some brief on-line histories.

**Germany**

(1) [http://www.bundesarchiv.de](http://www.bundesarchiv.de)

Bundesarchiv Online
Contains catalogues of collections, some online documents, publication details, and a board for sending research questions to the staff.

(2) Regional Archive Web Sites

(a) Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv  
http://www.gda.bayern.de/staarch.htm
(b) Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart  
http://www.lad-bw.de/hstas/
(c) Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde  
http://www.bundesarchiv.de
(d) Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz  
http://hinterpommern.de/Geneologie/Archiv/Berli-geh-staatsar/
(e) Generallandsarchiv  
http://www.lad-bw.de/glak/index.htm

Hungary

(1) http://kvtlinux.lib.uni-miskolc.hu/lib/archive/

A Miskolci Egyetem Levéltára

Contains introductory materials and many links to bibliographies, museums, archival collections, and other historical sites.

(2) http://www.militaria.hu/

Hadtörténeti Intézet és Múzeum  
Hungarian Institute and Museum of Military History

Tel.: (36 1) 356 9522, 356 9370, 356 9586  
Fax: (36 1) 356 1939, 356 9586  

H 1250 Budapest Pf. 7.  

E-mail: info@militaria.hu

Contains contact information and other limited information about archival and library collections, museum exhibits, and other institutional activities and functions. In Hungarian and English.
Italy

(1) http://www.storia-militare.it/

Società Italiana di Storia Militare

Tel.: 06-56304167
Fax: 1782267426
E-mail: info@storia-militare.it

Some limited bibliographic information.

The Netherlands

(1) http://www.riod.nl/engels/index.html

Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie

Herengracht 380
1016 CJ Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Tel.: +31 20 5233800
Fax: +31 20 5233888
E-mail: info@oorlogsdoc.knaw.nl

Contains descriptions of archival and photo collections as well as eight bibliographies on various topics related to World War Two, such as the resistance movement and Anne Frank. In Dutch, French, German, and English.

Russia

(1) http://www.iisg.nl/~abb/abb_c7.html

Operativnyi arkhiv Sluzhby vneshnei razvedki RF (Arkhiw SVR Rossii)

Operational Archive of the Foreign Intelligence Service
Press and Public Affairs Bureau
119034, Moscow, ul.Ostozhenka, 51/10

Tel.: 247-19-38, 245-33-68
Fax: (095) 247-05-29

The archives are not open for normal public research because of security classifications, but the Web site has directions for posting queries. In English.
Tsentr'al'nyi arkhiv Ministerstva oborony RF (TSAMO)
Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense
142100, Moskovskaia oblast', Podol'sk, ul. Kirova, 74

Tel.: 137-90-05, (0967) 54-00-03
Fax: (095) 137-96-20

Contains instructions for accessing the collections. In English.

Spain

(1) http://www.mcu.es/lab/archivos/

Archivos Estatales

Contains information on print and electronic publications and links to other Spanish archival centers, including various regional archives, Archivo Histórico Nacional, and Archivo General de la Guerra Civil Española.

Sweden

(1) http://www.ra.se/KRA

Krigsarkivet

115 88 Stockholm
Banérgatan 64

Tel.: 08 - 782 41 00
Fax: 08 - 782 69 76
E-mail: krigsarkivet@krigsarkivet.ra.se

Contains contact information, some online databases and maps, and descriptions of and order forms for publications. In Swedish only.

Switzerland

(1) http://www.vbs.admin.ch/internet/GS/MILBI/d/INDEX.HTM

Bibliothèque militaire fédérale et Service historique

Ausleihe
Bundeshaus
3003 Bern
A cumulative file of books, articles, newspapers, pamphlets and other items can be searched online. In Swiss, French, Italian, and English.

**United Kingdom**

(1) [http://www.chu.cam.ac.uk/archives/home.shtml](http://www.chu.cam.ac.uk/archives/home.shtml)

Churchill Archives Centre

Churchill College
Cambridge
CB3 0DS
United Kingdom

Tel.: +44 1223 336087
Fax: +44 1223 336135
E-mail: archives@chu.cam.ac.uk

Contains detailed catalogues and descriptions of the Centre’s nearly six hundred collections of personal papers.
Recently Published and Reprinted Books in English on World War II

Selected Titles from an Electronic Compilation

by

James Ehrman


Dunn, Walter S. *Heroes or Traitors: The German Replacement Army, the July Plot, and Adolf Hitler*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003


Jeffers, Joe M. My World War Air Combat: Learning the Facts of Life by Trial and Error. 


Jenkins, McKay. The Enemy and the Mountain: The Odyssey of the 10th Mountain Division in 


Johnson, Forrest Bryant. Hour of Redemption: America's Most Daring POW Rescue. New York, 

Johnston, Mark. That Magnificent 9th: An Illustrated History of the 9th Australian Division 

Jones, Jay. The 370th Fighter Group in World War II: In Action Over Europe with the P-38 and 


Katz, Robert. The Battle for Rome: The Germans, the Allies, the Partisans and the Pope, 

Kelly, Clara Olink. The Flamboya Tree: Memories of a Family's Wartime Courage. London: 

Kelly, Saul. The Hunt for Zerzura: The Lost Oasis and the Desert War. London: John Murray, 
2003.

Kelly, Terence. Nine Lives of a Fighter Pilot: A Hurricane Pilot in World War II. Shrewsbury: 

Kershaw, Alex. The Bedford Boys: One Small Town's Ultimate D-Day Sacrifice. London: 


Kimball, Warren F. Forged in War: Roosevelt, Churchill, and the Second World War. Chicago, 


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