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

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General Information

Established in 1967 "to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects," the World War Two Studies Association, whose original name was the American Committee on the History of the Second World War, is a private organization supported by the dues and donations of its members. It is affiliated with the American Historical Association, with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, and with corresponding national committees in other countries, including 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 the Institute for Military History and 20th Century Studies, 221 Eisenhower Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506-1002.

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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 in 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.
News & Notes

Elections

The ballot for the Association Directors serving the 2007-09 term are not included in this newsletter. The ballots will be sent early in 2007 by separate mailing.

2007 Membership

The renewal form for 2007 membership in the association is included with this newsletter. Please return your completed form with your annual dues in January. Please be certain to update all pertinent sections of the form, as one of the 2007 newsletters will carry the updated membership directory.

Report on 2006 Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the World War Two Studies Association convened at 8 a.m. on Friday, May 19, 2006, on the campus of Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas. Mark Parillo, newly elected chair and past secretary-treasurer, served as the chair of the meeting.

As outgoing secretary, Parillo noted the change in leadership of the association, including the vacancy of the secretarial position. He announced his willingness to continue with the functions of the secretary and treasurer until someone agrees to stand for the position. He also reported as treasurer that the association remains solvent, with the steadily growing reserve fund from members’ donations now topping $1200. The final official report was on the newsletter. Parillo announced that because of the delay in getting out the spring issue, there was a likelihood there would be a single, expanded issue for the year, to be issued in the fall. He also noted that past issues of the newsletter will continue to be put on the WW TSA website (located at www.ksu.edu/history/institute/wwtsa) but that the printed version will continue to be issued.

With the official reports concluded, Parillo proposed that a resolution of gratitude be extended to outgoing chairman Professor Donald S. Detwiler, Emeritus, for his three decades of selfless service to the World War Two Studies Association and the International Committee for the History of the Second World War. The speaker noted the high standards of Professor Detwiler’s scholarly contributions and his dedicated leadership of the association through a number of contentious issues over the years. There was unanimous support for the resolution.

The chair then announced that the long range planning group of Conrad Crane (chair), Allan R. Millett, Anne Wells, Calvin Christman, and Reina Pennington had been unable to complete their discussions due to the cancellation in the aftermath of Katrina of their scheduled October meeting in New Orleans. He noted that the group’s work would continue through correspondence and in a meeting in New Orleans now
rescheduled in conjunction with the World War II history conference sponsored by the National World War Two Museum in November.

The floor was then opened to discussion of the association’s possible options concerning various issues the group is now facing, and a productive exchange of ideas and suggestions ensued. The discussion ranged over several areas of concern, but the three items receiving the most attention were the disappointing growth of membership among the substantial numbers of young scholars currently in the field of World War Two studies, the estrangement of the American association from the international committee, and the general health and mission of the association. While no formal proposals were put forward or voted on, the concerns and suggestions were noted for transmission to the study group as it continues its work.

After a commitment to build upon the work of the study group in the future, the meeting adjourned at 8:55 a.m.

Addendum to the Business Meeting Report

The study group met as scheduled at the National World War Two Museum in New Orleans on Thursday, November 16, 2006. The group reached fundamental agreement on a slate of suggestions and recommendations to present to the association’s board of directors for their consideration. At press time, the group’s report is being finalized and will be circulated soon among board members.

2007 Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the association for 2007 will be held in conjunction with the Society for Military History conference, which will convene in Frederick, Maryland, on 18-21 April. Arrangements are still being made for the exact time and location. Notice of the particulars will be sent to all association members in time to make plans for attendance.
The National Coalition for History presents reports on federal government news of interest to historians. The NCH encourages the distribution of its news reports among scholars. For more information on the NCH, visit its website at http://www.h-net.org/~nch/. Excerpts of note for World War II historians from recent NCH reports follow below. Here is the NCH’s own description and invitation for use:

The National Coalition for History (NCH) is a nonprofit educational organization that provides leadership in history related advocacy; it serves as the profession’s national voice in the promotion of history and archives, and acts as a clearinghouse of news and information of interest to history related professionals. Membership in the history coalition is open to organizations that share our concern for history and archives. For information on how your history/archive organization can become a member, visit our website at http://www.h-net.org/~nch/ and click on the “Join the Coalition” web link.

NCH WASHINGTON UPDATE (Vol. 12, #46; 29 November 2006) by R. Bruce Craig (editor) with Emily Weisner (contributor)

BILLS PASSED: JAPANESE CONFINEMENT SITES PRESERVATION ACT
On 16 November 2006, the Senate amended and then passed a House bill that would provide for the preservation of historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were interned during World War II (H.R. 1492).

Representative William Thomas (R-CA) first introduced the bill in the House in April 2005. A companion measure was introduced in the Senate a few months later by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI). Certain sections of the bills as introduced were stricken by the Senate and a few paragraphs were added to it before the bill, as amended, passed.

According to the legislation, the term “historic confinement sites” refers to ten locations where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. They include Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, and Tule Lake. Other locations could be included at a later date if they are found to be historically significant. Upon approval by the House the measure empowers the Secretary of the Interior to allocate grants up to $38 million to state, local, and tribal governments or other organizations in order to preserve these sites.

The legislation now goes back to the House, where if approved prior to adjournment, the measure will become law.
MARINES AND MARTIN LUTHER KING HONORED WITH MUSEUMS AND MEMORIALS

Over the Memorial Day weekend, President George Bush attended the dedication ceremony of the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Quantico, Virginia. A few days later the President joined former President Bill Clinton and attended the groundbreaking ceremony for the Martin Luther King Jr. National Memorial on the Mall in Washington D.C.

The Marine Museum event coincided with the 231st birthday of the Corps. The 118,000-square foot museum is adjacent to the Quantico marine base on lands donated by Prince William County. The museum is the centerpiece of a 135-acre Marine Corps Heritage Center, which, when completed, will include a parade deck, memorial walking trails, a chapel, an IMAX theater, and a hotel complex.

The museum building, a gleaming slanted pinnacle that juts our over the trees along Interstate 95 is shaped to suggest the famous photograph of five marines and one Navy corpsman raising the flag at Iwo Jima in 1945. Inside a steel and glass atrium various aircraft are displayed. Throughout the rest of the building visitors can learn about the history of the Marine Corps from its founding to the present. When the museum is fully built out it will encompass 181,000 square feet. Admission is free.

On 13 November President Bush and former President Bill Clinton joined thousands on the National Mall in Washington D.C. to dedicate the spot where a memorial to honor Martin Luther King Jr. will be built. The site is along the edge of the Tidal Basin, midway between the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials where King delivered his famous “I Have A Dream” speech in August 1963. The memorial will be the first on the Mall honoring an African American.

At the dedication, Bush and Clinton were joined by talk show host Oprah Winfrey, Senator Barack Obama (D-ILL), poet Maya Angelou, and three of King’s grandchildren. Though fundraising for the $100 million project is still ongoing (about 2/3rd of the needed money has been raised) the four-acre memorial is scheduled to open in 2008.

CONTROVERSIAL JAPAN FRUS VOLUME RELEASED

After over ten years of sometimes heated negotiation between the State Department and various governmental intelligence agencies, the Department of State History Office (HO) has released a new title in the FRUS series: “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968, Vol XXIX, PART 2, JAPAN,” the penultimate volume to be published in the Johnson administration sub-series. What makes this volume unique is that it has been nearly ready for publication for over seven years, but owing to a handful
of controversial documents relating to covert operations in Japan that for years intelligence screeners would not permit the HO to include in the volume, PART 2 JAPAN is only now seeing the light of day...but minus the intelligence agency covert operations documentation.

One of the first things a reader of this volume will notice as different is the inclusion of not only the usual “Preface” but also a “Note on U.S. Covert Actions” and an “Editor’s Note” posted at the beginning of the volume. Collectively, the preface and these notices serve, in essence, as disclaimers for the HO.

In order to comply with the Congressionally mandated FRUS statute the compilers of the series are charged to include in each volume, “comprehensive documentation on major foreign policy decisions and actions.” But apparently, in the case of the second Japan volume, because of the intelligence community’s concerns, this was not possible. Sources inside the HO characterize its preparation as “the volume from hell” in that it has been extremely difficult and in some cases impossible to get some documents cleared for publication, and, in the end, the HO simply gave up trying.

The editors had identified 18 documents in full and nine others with excisions of a paragraph or less that the HO considered “key documents [or containing important information] regarding major covert actions and intelligence activities,” however, intelligence security screeners would not permit them to be published. After years of negotiation the HO was confronted with the option of continuing to hold the publication of the volume in perpetual abeyance or go ahead and publish without the inclusion of the documents, but instead include an explanatory note. Hence, with the blessing of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, the decision was made to release the volume with a statement laying out the broad contents of the excised documents and establish their contextual importance with other released documents.

So what was of such concern to intelligence officials? It seems that this volume acknowledges the existence of four covert programs targeting a friendly nation – Japan, including a small covert program begun in the late 1950s and continuing into the 1960s in which American intelligence operatives supported key pro-American Japanese politicians in an effort to split off the moderate wing of the leftist opposition. The documentation shows that the Johnson administration concluded that this program was neither appropriate nor worth the risk of exposure. As a result, in 1964, the program was phased out, but nevertheless, broader covert programs of propaganda and social action to encourage the Japanese to reject the influence of the left continued at moderate levels until 1968. It is this program, in particular, though well documented in various ambassadorial journals and memoirs, that primarily concerned intelligence agency screeners.

In an effort to satisfactorily meet the mandates of the FRUS legislation the editors have included a contextual explanation of the excised documents and their importance within the context of the era. Though readers of this particular FRUS volume are being
denied access to the raw documentation by intelligence agencies and there is not the level of detail that one would characteristically expect to see in a volume in the FRUS series, the HO asserts it is not permitting history to be entirely rewritten because of deletions. Nevertheless, one source inside State views the volume as being “minimally acceptable” in terms of meeting FRUS legislative directives.

One does wonder, however, whether the JAPAN volume is merely an anomaly, or is this practice expected to be employed more frequently in future FRUS releases in order to sidestep CIA and other intelligence agency objections. For example, a FRUS volume on the CONGO has longtime been in the making and is still pending publication; according to inside sources, some of the documentation in it also has been difficult to clear with intelligence screeners. Sources inside the State Department HO concede that during the Bush administration “it is getting harder to get stuff released.” But according to FRUS General Editor, Edward C. Keefer, the JAPAN volume “is unique and [does not] reflect a trend.”

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NCH WASHINGTON UPDATE (Vol. 12, #26; 8 JUNE 2006) by Bruce Craig (editor)

CIA DECLASSIFIES NAZI FILES

In accordance with the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998, on 6 June 2006 the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) released some 27,000 files relating to Nazi war criminals and those involved with them. When added to some other 60,000 pages of CIA documents that have been released since 1999, this release of documents provides additional corroboration of what historians have long believed - that the CIA recruited war criminals and protected and supported them during the Cold War era when fighting communism became the thrust of American intelligence efforts.

According to historian Timothy Naftali of the University of Virginia (and Nixon Presidential Library Director designee), “Hiring of these tainted individuals brought little other than operational problems and moral confusion to our government’s intelligence community.” The documents show that many of the former Nazi CIA recruits peddled mostly hearsay and gossip in the hope of advancing personal agendas while at the same time avoiding retribution for their past crimes.

Release of the documents was stalled by the CIA last year when the Agency balked at declassifying the more detailed materials (the more revealing documents) relating to the Agency’s operational activities, but caved in after Congress intervened.

A similar declassification effort relating to Japanese war criminals is expected by the end of summer.

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NCH WASHINGTON UPDATE (Vol. 12, #21; 4 May 2006) by Bruce Craig (editor)

GERMANY AGREES TO OPEN HOLOCAUST FILES

Last week, Germany took a major step forward toward opening Nazi era records.
relating to up to 17.5 million Jews, slave laborers, concentration camp prisoners, and other victims of the Holocaust. Germany pledged to work with the United States and other nations to ensure access to some 30 to 50 million documents that are stored in an archives in the German town of Bad Arolsen.

Until now, Germany has refused to open the records, citing privacy concerns. Much of the credit in this recent development falls to the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C. which for nearly two decades has been seeking to pry open the records.

As the situation currently stands, some 11 nations jointly oversee the records which for some 60 years have been used nearly exclusively by the International Committee of the Red Cross to help trace missing or dead persons. Reportedly, the Red Cross still gets about 150,000 requests a year. Except for fulfilling those requests, the records have been off limits to historians and the public. Plans now call for eventual digitization of records.

Decisions on how best to proceed to open the records will be made during a meeting scheduled for 17 May in Luxembourg. At that time the 1955 treaty regarding the records is expected to be amended.
U.S. National Archives and Record Administration
Accessions & Openings

July 1, 2005-September 30, 2006

Compiled from official National Archives and Record Administration listings

Part I. WASHINGTON, DC, Area

A. Documents

Records of the Bureau of Ships (Record Group 19)
6 cubic feet
Contract and preliminary design plans of ships and ship machinery, 1918–65.
Materials open. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel (Record Group 24)
130 cubic feet
Casualty Case Cards, 1918–77; Miscellaneous Casualty Records, 1941–71; and others. Materials open. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of the Internal Revenue Service (Record Group 58)
111 cubic feet
Program/Policy Records 1917–95; and others. Materials unprocessed. Contact the Archives II Civilian Records Staff, 301-837-3480.

Records of the Internal Revenue Service (Record Group 58)
111 cubic feet
Program/Policy Records 1917–95; and others. Materials unprocessed. Contact the Archives II Civilian Records Staff, 301-837-3480.

Records of the Internal Revenue Service (Record Group 58)
111 cubic feet
Program/Policy Records 1917–95; and others. Materials unprocessed. Contact the Archives II Civilian Records Staff, 301-837-3480.

General Records of the Department of State (Record Group 59)
117 cubic feet
General Commodities Files 1950–81; and others. Materials security classified. Contact the Archives II Civilian Records Staff, 301-837-3480.

Records of Federal Bureau of Investigation (Record Group 65)
726 cubic feet
Personnel Files of FBI officials—J. Edgar Hoover, Clyde Tolson, Louis B.
Nichols, and Clarence Kelley; Official and Confidential Files of J. Edgar Hoover; FBI Field Office records relating to Tokyo Rose. Materials unprocessed and some security classified.


Records of the Judge Advocate General (Navy) (Record Group 125)
207 cubic feet
Courts of Inquiry, May 18, 1932, to June 1953; and others. Materials open.
Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs (Record Group 165)
1 cubic foot

Records of the Central Intelligence Agency (Record Group 263)
42 cubic feet

Records of Naval Operating Forces (Record Group 313)
694 cubic feet
Aircraft Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; Administrative Files, 1950–54; Aircraft Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; General Administrative Files, 1950–51; Aircraft Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; Administrative Files, 1948–50; Task Force 24, Secret General Administrative Correspondence, 1942–47; Third Amphibious Force (Amphibious Force, South Pacific), Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret General Administrative Files, 1942–45; Service Force, Seventh Fleet, Secret General Administrative and Personnel Files, 1943–45; Battleship Division One, General Administrative Files, 1944–46; Battleship Cruiser Force, Pacific Fleet; Unclassified and Restricted General Administrative Files, 1946; Submarine Squadron Ten, Ship and Correspondence Files, 1932–45; Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet, Organizational, Operational,
Instructional, and Communication Records, 1941–46; Submarines, Southwest Pacific, Restricted, Confidential, and Secret General Administrative Files, 1942–46; Destroyers, Pacific Fleet; Confidential General Administrative Files, 1945; Destroyers, Pacific Fleet; Restricted and Confidential General Administrative Files, 1947; Pacific Fleet, General and Serial Files, 1941–42; Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; Unclassified Correspondence and Message Files, 1953; Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; General Administrative Files, 1944; Pacific Fleet, Japanese Repatriation Records, 1945–46; Operational Training Command, Pacific, Subordinate Command San Pedro and Small Craft Training Center, Terminal Island; Administrative and Communications Files, 1943–44; Destroyers, Pacific Fleet, Correspondence and Reports, 1944–45; Histories, Reports and Administrative Materials, Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons Seventh Fleet; Confidential and Secret Diaries and Communications, Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons Pacific; First Carrier Task Force, Pacific, Administrative, Historical, and Operational Records, 1944–45; Northwest Sea Frontier War Diaries; Chronological Serial Files, Panama Naval Coastal Frontier, Submarine Squadron 3; and others. Materials open.

Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of the Army Staff (Record Group 319)
49 cubic feet
Foreign Personnel and Organizational Files (1947–79; Intelligence/Counterintelligence Sources (1953–74); POW/MIA/Detainee Intelligence (1947–74). Materials unprocessed and some security classified. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Security Classified Intelligence and Investigative Dossiers—Impersonal File, 1939–80; Security Classified Intelligence and Investigative Dossiers—Personal File, 1939–76. Materials open. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Record Group 330)
247 cubic feet
Administrative Files, 1942–74; and others. Materials open. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942– (Record Group 338)
909 cubic feet
Forty-fifth Infantry Division, Award Files, 1953; Second Armored Division, Award Files, 1945–48; Fourth Armored
Division, Award Files, 1944-45; 17th Airborne Division, Award Files, 1945; Second Infantry Division, Award Files, 1944; Fourth Infantry Division, Awards Files, 1944-45; First Armored Division, Awards Files, 1945-46; 40th Infantry Division, Award Files, 1952; Mediterranean Theater of Operations, Award Files, 1944-45; First Cavalry Division, Award Files, 1945-48; 25th Infantry Division, Award Files, 1950; Finance Section, General Correspondence, 1946-50; Artillery Section, Correspondence, 1944; Chemical Section, Chemical Warfarer Bulletins, 1945; Comptroller Section, Administrative Files, 1945-65; Engineer Section, Correspondence, 1944-45; Engineer Section, General Correspondence, 1946-50; Artillery Section, Correspondence, 1944; Chemical Section, Chemical Warfarer Bulletins, 1945; Comptroller Section, Administrative Files, 1945-65; Engineer Section, Correspondence, 1944-45; Engineer Section, General Correspondence, 1946-50; Engineer Section, Records Relating to the Siegfried Line, 1944-45; Engineer Section, Technical Bulletins, 1943-45; Engineer Section, Reports, 1943-45; Engineer Section, Intelligence Memorandums and Supporting Documents, 1944-45; Engineer Section, Planning Files, 1944-45; Adjutant General, General Correspondence, 1940-57; Inspector General Section, Investigation Files, 1948-53; Medical Section, General Correspondence, 1943-50; Ordnance Section, Rental and Occupancy of Foreign Property Reports, 1944-45; Public Information Agency, General Correspondence, 1940-47; Quartermaster Section, General Correspondence, 1944-60; Signal Section, Subject Correspondence, 1943-44; Signal Section, General Correspondence, 1947-63; Surgeon's Office, General Correspondence, 1947-63; Transportation Section, General Correspondence, 1948-50; Maneuver Headquarters, Reports of Maneuvers and Command Post Exercises, 1936-43; 4th HQ, General Correspondence, 1943-46; 12th HQ, Incoming Correspondence, 1945-46; Engineer Section, "Engineer Intelligence Notes," 1944-45; G-3 Field Orders and Letters of Instruction, 1945; G-1 Statistical Personnel Reports; G-2, General Correspondence, 1948-59; G-2 Records Relating to Aliens, 1941-45; G-2, Records Relating to War Crimes, 1945-48; G-2, Estimates and Studies, 1943; G-2, Air Mission Reports, 1945; G-2, Records Relating to Operation Paperclip, 1948-53; G-2, Military Attaché Reports, 1944-48; G-2 Intelligence Summaries; G-3, General Correspondence, 1948-63; Adjutant General, Plans, 1943-47; Adjutant General, Publications Record Set, 1946-63; G-3, reports and Messages, 1944-45; G-3, Reports of Operations, 1943-44; G-3 Operational Orders, 1944; G-3, Daily Journals, 1945; G-3, periodic Reports, 1945; G-3 Reports of Observation,

Operational Files, 1954–58; Project Files, 1948–51; Subject Files, 1952–57; Management Improvement Project Files, 1954–63; Correspondence Files, 1949–50; Publications Record Set, 1946–65; History Files, 1945–1964; Publication Record Set, 1943–44; Administrative Files, 1950–59; Publication Record Set, 1944; General Correspondence, 1942–44; Commercial Traffic Activity Files, [no date provided]; Organizational Files, 1946–50; Publications Files, 1948–50; Correspondence Files, 1951–57; Publication Record Set, 1942–46; Publication Record Set, 1948–57; Medical Department Historical Files, 1951–53; General Correspondence, 1940–64; Weekly Intelligence Reports, 1946–47; Unit History Files, 1949–53; Ammunition Reports, 1943–44; Publication Record Set, 1942–44; Publication Record Set, 1943–44; Publication Record Set, 1942–43; Personnel Correspondence, 1941–46; Publication Record Set, 1943; Publication Record Set, 1942–43; Staff Memorandums, 1942–43; General Correspondence, 1942–44; Publication Record Set, 1945–46; Publication Record Set, 1946; Publication Record Set, 1943; Publication Record Set, 1944; Special Services Planning Files, 1946–58; Publication Record Set, 1943–46; Correspondence Files, 1942–43; General Correspondence, 1941–45; Correspondence Files, 1946–48; General Correspondence Files, 1941–44; Budget Estimates, 1949–51; Planning Files, 1951–56; Administrative Files, 1947–50; Operations Files, 1948–56; Training Administration Files, 1951; General Correspondence Files, 1943–46; Communications Security Files, 1942–45; Training Instruction Files, 1950–59; Correspondence Files, 1951–57; and others. Materials open. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force (Air Staff) (Record Group 341)

8 cubic feet

JCS Documents, Briefing Packages, Briefing Sheets, Indices, 1944–77; and others. Materials security classified. Contact the Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.
Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations (Record Group 342)
80 cubic feet
Copies of records delivered to NARA under the Nazi and Imperial Japanese War Crimes Act. Materials unprocessed.


Records of the Maritime Administration (Record Group 357)
88 cubic feet

General Records of the Department of Energy (Record Group 434)
81 cubic feet

Records of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (Record Group 457)
16 cubic feet
Six "MAGIC" Diplomatic Summaries Numbers 1360–1365; Nazi War Crimes records. Materials open. Contact Archives II Military Records Staff, 301-837-3510.

Records of U.S. Forces in the China-Burma-India Theaters of Operations (Record Group 493)
21 cubic feet

Records of U.S. Army Defense Commands (World War II) (Record Group 499)
2 cubic feet

Records of General Headquarters, Far East Command, Supreme Commander Allied Powers, and United Nations Command (Record Group 554)
622 cubic feet
Records of U.S. Army Forces in the Caribbean (Record Group 548)

B. Electronic Records

Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Record Group 330)

2,195,470 logical data records


Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS), 30 December 2004 (1,508,484 logical data records).

Materials partially restricted. Contact the Reference Staff, Center for Electronic
Records, at 301-837-0470, or e-mail cer@nara.gov.

Records of the National Institutes of Health (Record Group 443)

12,238 logical data records

Epidemiologic Studies of Occupational Groups: Ceramic Workers Study, 1939–85 (12,238 logical data records).

Materials open. Contact the Reference Staff, Center for Electronic Records at 301-837-0479, or e-mail cer@nara.gov.

Donated Historical Materials from the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor (Historical Materials Group ADBC)

28,833 logical data records

World War II Prisoners of the Japanese (28,833 logical data records). Contact the Reference Staff, Center for Electronic Records, at 301-837-0470, or e-mail cer@nara.gov.

C. Special Media

Records of the Bureau of Ships (Record Group 19)

999 cubic feet

This series, "Booklet of General Plans" 1943–65, consists of ship engineering drawings that show profile and deck plans of a variety of U.S. Navy commissioned ships. This accession included Classified drawings that were separated and secured. Materials open and processed. Accession NN3-019-05-001.

Records of the U.S. Coast Guard (Record Group 26)

1 cubic foot

The accession, "Armed Forces 'Newsmap' 1942-1945," consists of 200 posters from World War Two. Newsmaps were a weekly issuance of the U.S. Army, which was published to relay news about the progress of World War Two in the Pacific and the European Theaters to members of the military. The publications featured photographs and maps and were designed for posting on bulletin boards or other display areas. Materials processed and open. Accession NN3-026-04-006.

Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics (Record Group 72)

865 cubic feet

"Engineering Drawings for Naval Aircraft, 1942–1962," consist of engineering drawings for the construction and development of U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps aircraft. This is the fifth reporting of partial processing of this accession. An additional 865 cubic feet of drawings are now processed and open; 4,446 cubic
15 cubic feet
"Aerial Photographic Film, 1942-1954," consists of aerial photography from the Walla Walla District Office. The photography includes coverage of the Snake, Salmon, and Columbia Rivers. Materials processed and open. Accession ONC-77-89-014.

Records of the Armed Forces Retirement Home (Record Group 231)
7.2 cubic feet

Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency (Record Group 373)
2,025 cubic feet
This accretion to a series of aerial photographic film, 1940-70, consists of 45 accessions including vertical and oblique sequential photographic negatives in roll format. Both urban and rural areas of the United States are represented with emphasis on coastal and navigable inland harbors and waterways, military installations, and airfields throughout the country. The coverage for areas of the world outside the United States is concentrated on areas of World War II and immediate post war U.S. military activities and facilities. Materials open and processed. Accessions: NN3-373-05-201 through NN3-373-05-247.

Records of the Defense Mapping Agency / Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (Record Groups 456 / 77)
71 cubic feet
This series, Topographic Map Dossiers (German), 1931–55, consists of dossiers
related to individual map sheets covering most of Germany and some adjoining areas in Poland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Italy. Dossier contents are primarily in the German language and include triangulation charts, topographic sketches, and maps created by the German Reich Bureau for Regional Planning (Reichsstelle für Raumordnung) for use by the German Army. Also included are revisions to and resurveys of triangulation points and in a few cases related photographs and correspondence. In addition there are French-language triangulation charts of Alsace-Lorraine, Italian-language triangulation charts of Italy, sketches of Italian triangulation markers, and Italian and English explanations of geodesy. Materials processed and open. Accession NN3-456-93-001e.

Part II. REGIONAL ARCHIVES

All records are open for research unless noted otherwise.

Anchorage—NARA's Pacific Alaska Region
Contact archival operations, 907-271-2441.

Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Record Group 22)

1 cubic foot
Logbook and Field Notes from the Izembek and Aleutian Refuges, 1949–2000.

Records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95)

12 cubic feet
Special Use Permits, 1954–74 [1941, 1943–78, 1980]; Historical Photograph Files, 1908–94; and others.

Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Record Group 370)

13 cubic feet

Atlanta—NARA's Southeast Region
Contact archival operations, 404-968-2100.

Records of the Public Buildings Service (RG 121)

73 cubic feet
Progress photographs of public buildings in the Southeast, 1903–74.

Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority (Record Group 142)

9 cubic feet
Historic Photograph Collection, 1933–
80, from the River Systems Operations and Environment Division, Knoxville, TN. Ca. 20,000 items.

Boston—NARA’s Northeast Region
Contact archival operations, 781-663-0121 or 866-406-2379.

Records of District Courts of the United States (Record Group 21)
2 cubic feet

Denver—NARA’s Rocky Mountain Region
Contact archival operations, 303-407-5740.

Records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95)
9 cubic feet
Bridger-Teton National Forest, Jackson, WY. Special use permit files, 1946–94; Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, CO: Research papers, publications, and reports, 1952–80; and others.

Records of the Bureau of Reclamation (Record Group 115)
85 cubic feet

Records of the Department of Energy (Record Group 434)
2 cubic feet

Laguna Niguel—NARA’s Pacific Region
Contact archival operations, 949-360-2641

Records of District Courts of the United States (Record Group 21)
Federal courts in California: Southern District of California, Central Division (Los Angeles). Civil Dockets, 1974; Rough Minutes, 1979 (6 cubic feet); United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of California, Central
Division (Los Angeles); Bankruptcy Dockets, 1972–74 (82 cubic feet); and United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of California, Southern Division (San Diego), Bankruptcy Dockets, 1978 (5 cubic feet).


Records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95)

Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (Record Group 181)
2 cubic feet
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, CA. Photographs, 1938–84

New York City—NARA's Northeast Region
Contact archival operations, 212-401-1620 or 866-840-1752.

Records of District Courts of the United States (Record Group 21)
655 cubic feet

Records of the U.S. Coast Guard (Record Group 26)
168 cubic feet
New York Sector. Civil engineering records, equipment and systems
drawings, original as-built drawings, 1930–98.

**Seattle—NARA's Pacific Alaska Region**

Contact archival operations, 206-526-6501.

**Records of the Bureau of Public Roads (Record Group 30)**

*70 cubic feet*

Primary project documentation, 1919–68.

**Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (Record Group 77)**

*5 cubic feet*

Seattle District. Civil Works Project Photographs and Negatives—Howard Hanson Dam, ca. 1940–61; and others.

**Records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95)**

*99 cubic feet*


**Records of the Bonneville Power Administration (Record Group 305)**

*26 cubic feet*

Portland Headquarter Office: Power Transactions, 1939–79; and others.

**Part III. PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES**

**A. Accessions**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Library**


**Gerald R. Ford Library**

World map allegedly used by Dorothy Ford to chart the travels of Gerald and Tom Ford during World War II.
Herbert Hoover Library

Prentiss Gray scrapbook detailing European relief.

John F. Kennedy Library

Personal Papers of Allan Webb, PT boat veteran; oral history program interview with William C. Battle, PT boat veteran; accretion to the Personal Papers of John Kenneth Galbraith; and accretion to the Personal Papers of Kay Halle.

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

The oral history transcripts of Miguel Aleman (President of Mexico, 1946–52), 23 pages; Victor Jaeggli, National Youth Administration member and state director of the Works Progress Administration, 25 pages; B.F. "Tom" Donald, Jim Wells County Democratic Party Secretary during the 1948 Democratic senatorial campaign, 4 pages; Roland Boyd, Sam Rayburn's campaign manager for Collin County and campaign worker for LBJ in the 1940s and through the 1960s, 44 pages; and Pat Adelman, manager of KTBC television station, 1944–46, 30 pages. Available for research.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Historical materials from Donald C. Carmichael, three original Roosevelt documents and two editions of FDR's book Government—Not Politics (Covici Friede, 1932), one of which was inscribed to his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. Historical materials from Samuel and Frederick Neusner, a 1932 letter from Franklin Roosevelt to their father, Jacob Neusner. Papers of Malcolm Ross, Sr., Chairman of the Fair Employment Committee during the Roosevelt administration. Papers of John Wesley Hanes, totaling approximately 70 linear feet; this significant addition to the library's holdings was a transfer donation from the University of Wyoming's American Heritage Center. Photograph of FDR in his wheelchair while on board Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal in April 1935 (only the third photograph of FDR in his wheelchair in the library's collection). Accretion of 14 linear feet to the papers of Henry Field, on operation of secret "M" Project for President Roosevelt. Accretion of 5 linear feet to the papers of Henry Morgenthau, Sr. Two stenograph notebooks containing shorthand notes of the Casablanca Conference, January 14–24, 1943, taken by Frank Terry, assistant to President Roosevelt's naval aide. Papers and memorabilia of Henry Charles Spruks, State Department protocol officer during the Roosevelt administration. Correspondence between Curtis B. Dall and the Roosevelt family and a carbon copy of the 1957 agreement between the children of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.
Covici, Roosevelt, and Dore Schary for the production of *Sunrise at Campobello*.

**Harry S. Truman Library**

The papers of Thomas E. Murray, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (about three linear feet, ca. 1950–60). The papers of Monte Poen, author and historian (about three linear feet, ca. 1978–97). The papers of Eric Fowler, document collector (less than one linear foot, ca. 1890–1900). The records of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs (about four linear feet, ca. 1957–2000). The Papers of Emmet O'Neal, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, consisting of writings by Filipinos recalling their experiences during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines (2 linear feet, ca. 1947–50). The papers of Marino Floresca, steward, U.S. Navy, consisting of menus and drafts of menus for meals served to President Truman and his party during their vacation trips to Key West, Florida, and on board the U.S.S. Williamsburg, with related items (less than one linear foot, ca. 1949–50). The papers of James M. Pendergast, Democratic Party leader and friend of Harry S. Truman, ca. 1934–87 (less than one linear foot). The papers of Harry Truman Browne, a Democratic Party figure and admirer of Harry S. Truman (less than 1 linear foot, ca. 1952–65).

The papers of Raphael W. Green, an official with the U.S. Reparations Mission in the Far East after World War II (less than 1 linear foot, ca. 1946–81).

**B. Openings**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Library**


**John F. Kennedy Library**

Scrapbooks belonging to John F. Kennedy from the period 1940–52 and containing news clippings and articles, 6.5 cubic feet; Personal papers of William Flick. Letters, clippings, and photographs related to a 1950s West Point cheating scandal, 0.25 cubic feet.

**Harry S. Truman Library**

In the world of scholarship, the Worldwide Web in the last decade has developed from an intriguing novelty to an invaluable and often essential tool for research and teaching. While the Internet is not about to replace the reference library, archival collection, or classroom instructor, it can enhance the effectiveness of such traditional resources.

The great anomaly of the Worldwide Web is that its advantages for the researcher and teacher (flexibility of presentation, low cost, ease of use, accessibility) are also the reasons for disadvantages that undercut its very usefulness. Building websites is now relatively simple enough for virtually anyone with a will to create one. The Worldwide Web is flooded with sites on every conceivable topic. The sites vary in usefulness, quality, and reliability. A Holocaust denier can construct a website as easily as a serious scholar. So can gamers, re-enactors, modelers, and other hobbyists and buffs. Important contributions may be made by the untrained amateur, but sifting the wheat from the chaff—and the authentic from the intentionally or unintentionally altered—is sometimes difficult but always time-consuming.

“Surfmg the 'net” can be recreational, but for the serious scholar and teacher it is more often a frustrating and cumbersome chore. The problems boil down to two: finding what is relevant to one’s project among the dizzying multitude of websites out there and assessing the reliability and value of what one may find. The standard search engines, such as the ubiquitous Google, help the web user with the first task, but there are few aids or shortcuts for tackling the second.

One response from scholars can be to ignore the Worldwide Web and continue with tried and true methods, which after all have worked for generations. This may be an attractive option for the many among us who are technophobes or who were not trained as researchers and educators in the Internet age. In the twenty-first century, however, this puts the scholar and teacher at a disadvantage. The Web can substantially stretch our research time and funding. And its misuse by our students, who are venturing into cyberspace all the time regardless of how we may view it, is a threat to the effectiveness of our teaching. It becomes harder for historians to ignore the Web with each passing day.

An annotated guide to websites can be of notable use in overcoming the disadvantages of the Web. Such resources already exist, though many suffer from limitations in the scope, quality, or comprehensiveness of their website assessments. The Institute for Military History & 20th Century Studies at Kansas State University is launching an online annotated guide to World War II websites that is intended to be a reliable and easy-to-use reference for
scholars. The URL for the guide is http://www.k-state.edu/history/institute/wwiisiteguide.html. The site is not yet open for use but will soon be available. It will be continuously expanded and updated. Some sample site assessments follow.

Note: The terms used in the “categories” field have specific connotations, as described below. More than one term may be used.

antiquarian: contains much technical data on equipment, weapons, uniforms, or other minutiae
avocational: intended for gamers, re-enactors, modelers, etc.
bibliographic: contains bibliographic listings, bibliographic essays, annotated bibliographies, book reviews, historiographic essays, or other such material
educational: has resources for students and/or teachers
experimental: intended to invite interaction from the site visitor, such as a site with a message board
political: contains materials selected to support a political position or theory
recreational: intended for the pure enjoyment of vicariously experiencing historical events (e.g.: might include stories, photographs, and video clips selected for interest rather than scholarly value; might also include actual games or other interactive features)
reference: contains very basic information and/or links to other sites
scholarly: intended for researchers who are pursuing scholarly projects

* * * * *

Website Title: “The Avalon Project at Yale Law School: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy”

URL: http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm

Subject: General World War II.

Category:
Scholarly
Educational
Bibliographic

Author: Yale Law School

Table of Contents: [See text below.]

Description: “The Avalon Project at Yale Law School: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy” is a repository of digital transcripts of documents that date back over 2000 years. The scores of available primary sources relating to World War II, listed in their entirety via the “Document Collections” page and then under “World War II: Documents 1940-1945,” cover agreements, conferences, declarations, surrender documents, treaties, and include the “British War Bluebook” and the “French Yellow Book.” Unlike other
sites presenting similar material, “The Avalon Project” does not include links to external sources, galleries of images, or secondary resources beyond a bibliography. Simply, the website is a list of historic, economic, political, and government documents and how to find them. Between this website and “Documents of World War II” below, a browser should be able to locate the lion’s share of what is accessible in online, digital, primary source documents of the Second World War.

Links: None

Last Updated: 21 December, 2006

Technical Aspects: Nothing of note to report.

Presentation Quality: As the content of this website is not limited to World War II, first time visitors looking for documents on the war years may find the multiple number of search categories confusing. The five major categories cover the 18th through 21st centuries and documents prior to these periods, within which sources are listed alphabetically by document name. Beyond this, searches can be conducted by author, subject, title, and “Document Collections” as well as through a standard search engine. The home page URL is listed here as a starting point because the “World War II: Documents” page lacks some of the searchable categories created for ease of finding a particular document. Visiting the “Helpdesk & Frequently Asked Questions” page, especially the section on “Navigating the Avalon Project,” is recommended for new browsers to the site. Despite these minor caveats, “The Avalon Project” is unadorned; designed to allow for quick, direct access to documents, which are free and downloadable.

Reliability of Content: A full bibliography for the sources of the documents presented is provided on the “Bibliography of Sources” page.

Audience: Scholars, teachers and students.

Rating: * * * *

Website Title: “Documents of World War II”

URL: http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/ww2.htm

Subject: General World War II.

Category: Scholarly
          Educational
          Reference
Author: Vincent Ferraro, Professor of International Politics at Mount Holyoke College.

Table of Contents: Documents categorized yearly from 1938 to 1946 in addition to a final section on “General Documents and References.”

Description: “Documents of World War II” is a list of links to political documents from the war as well as some links to websites with general information such as “World War II Timeline” and the “Adolf Hitler Historical Archive.” Each link provides direct access to the document, most of which are transcriptions and not facsimiles of the original. As a reference guide to the political aspects of the war, the majority of the documents are speeches, telegrams, letters, and memoranda from the various principals involved, with a few of the speeches provided as audio files. Transcriptions of conferences, general orders, and even excerpts from the “U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey” appear. This website is part of the “Documents” section of links from Vincent Ferraro’s home page at Mount Holyoke College.

Links: Literally, hundreds of direct links to documents are provided by this website, only a very few of which do not function.

Last Updated: Unknown.

Technical Aspects: Nothing of note to report.

Presentation Quality: A utilitarian but extensive list of links. Finding a particular document may prove difficult due to the volume of links provided. They are, however, listed chronologically.

Reliability of Content: Reliability varies depending on the link. A great many of the links provided are to university primary document projects, such as “The Avalon Project at Yale Law School,” or similar scholarly archival data bases.

Audience: Researchers, students and educators.

Rating: * * * *

Website Title: “HyperWar: A Hypertext History of the Second World War”

URL: http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/

Subject: General World War II.

Category:
Author: Patrick Clancey of the HyperWar Foundation

Table of Contents:

"What's New at HyperWar"

"General Accounts"

20. World War II: The Defensive Phase
22. World War II: The War Against Germany and Italy
23. World War II: The War Against Japan

"Political Papers, Policy Statements, Treaties, etc."

"Pacific Theater of Operations"
"East Wind, Rain" (War Comes to China and the Pacific, 1900-1941)
"Rising Sun" (Japanese Conquests (Philippines, Wake, Guam, Malaya, East Indies, etc., 12/41-5/42))
The Tide Turns (Doolittle Raid, Coral Sea, Midway, 4/42-7/42)
"...I've Served My Time in Hell" (The Struggle for Guadalcanal, 8/42-1/43)
The Bismarks (New Georgia, Bougainville, etc.)
New Guinea (MacArthur's war in the jungle)
"Their Only Armor..." (The Seizure of Tarawa and the Gilberts, 11/43)
Seizure of the Marshalls (Kwajalein, Roi-Namur, 1944)
Seizure of the Marianas (Guam, Saipan, Tinian, 1944)
"Prelude to the Philippines" (Seizure of the Admiralties, Carolines, & Palau (Peleliu), 1944)
"I Have Returned" (Liberation of the Philippines)
"Uncommon Valor" (The Battle for Iwo Jima, 2-3/45)
"The Final Battle" (The Seizure of Okinawa, 4-5/45)
"The Fat Lady Sings" (Victory in the Pacific (Air War, Surrender, Occupation))

"European Theater of Operations"
"Round One" (Poland, Scandinavia, Low Countries, France, Battle of Britain, 1939-1941)
Battle of the Atlantic (The war against the U-boats, Iceland)
"Bolero" (The U.S. Build-up in the U.K.)
The Eastern Front (Balkans, Greece, Russia)
North Africa (The desert war, Torch)
The Mediterranean (Sicily, Italy)
Southern France
The Mediterranean Air War
Overlord (Normandy invasion, 1944)
Northern France (From break-out to the Rhine, 1944)
The Ardennes (Battle of the Bulge)
The Last Campaign (Germany, Central Europe)
The Air War over Europe
Surrender & Occupation (After the war, Nuremberg trials)

“China-Burma-India Theater of Operations”
“The American Theater of Operations”
“By Country and Service”
“Bibliography”
“Appendices and Other Useful Source Material”
Glossary of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Codewords, & other terms
Statistical Review, World War II
“Other Useful Sources”

Description: The “HyperWar” website is a mix of primary and secondary sources on World War II. Secondary sources rely primarily on official U.S. government histories, and historical monographs from bodies of work such as the Leavenworth Papers, the U.S. Army Center of Military History publications, and from experts in the field such as David Glantz. While the section on “Political Papers, Policy Statements, Treaties, etc.” contains the bulk of the primary sources, a few others can be found interspersed in the sections on the various theaters of operation. As its title suggests, the main page for primary sources is a collection of diplomatic and political documents that are transcribed from the originals and organized by geographic region and date, from the “Neutrality Act” of 1935 to Japanese surrender documents and the Nuremberg war crimes trial. Though the author’s personal interest is the war in the Pacific, “HyperWar” is a useful introduction to general primary and secondary sources on the entire war.

Links: Links to other World War II websites can be found in the section on “Other Useful Sources.” Generally, only a few links to external sites do not work. While disappointing, these errors do not detract from the overall usefulness of the site.

Last Updated: 28 July 2006

Technical Aspects: Nothing of note to report.

Presentation Quality: Though not as extensive in its source material as similarly ambitious projects, “HyperWar” is very well organized and cross-referenced, allowing a browser to search by country and branch of service. While the website’s content is presently limited to the Allied nations, other nations should be added in the future, as this site is a work in progress. Though furnishing no search engine, there is an annotated list of pending projects and a feedback link for comments and contributions.

Reliability of Content: Apart from the bibliography page, each of the major theater of operations sections includes links to additional external resources and bibliographical
notes. Primary sources and their links rely heavily on the work done by "The Vietnam Project at Yale Law School."

**Audience:** Designed as an academic resource for the general public – the primary documents are far from comprehensive, with not much new for the scholar – "Hyper-War" is a good, accessible introduction to source material for non-scholars, especially high school and college students, and veterans or their families.

**Rating:** ****

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**Website Title:** “Dad’s War: Finding and Telling Your Father’s World War II Story.”

**URL:** http://members.aol.com/dadswar/index.htm

**Subject:** General World War II.

**Category:**
- Scholarly
- Recreational
- Educational
- Reference
- Bibliographic
- Experiential

**Author:** Wesley Johnston

**Table of Contents:**
- My Web Pages
  - First Steps to Finding Your Dad’s Story
  - My Own Pages
- Links to Other People’s Web Pages
  - World War II Personal Stories
    - Telling Someone’s World War II Story
      - People Telling Their Dad’s Story on Web Pages
      - People Telling Their Dad’s Story in Books
      - World War II Veterans Telling Their Own Story
      - Collections of Veteran’s and Home Front Stories
  - World War II Military and Related Resources
  - Special Groups
  - World War II History Sites
  - Sites to Post World War II Queries
  - Sites to Find Dad’s Wartime Buddies
  - Web Search Engines
Description: Johnston has created in “Dad’s War” a how-to guide to popular and oral history of World War II. Through a hefty list of links, this website provides a vehicle by which the general public can research the history of a friend or family member involved in World War II. The interactive nut of Johnston’s effort is “First Steps to Finding Your Dad’s Story,” a step-by-step worksheet, complete with links, designed to lead the amateur or novice through the process of her or his own research. Secondary source material is generally limited to bibliographic lists and links. The majority of links to primary sources connect not only to the personal accounts of veterans, but also to institutional databases maintained by the National Archives, the Veteran’s Alumni Association, the U.S. Army Center for Military History, and the like. With some exceptions, the coverage of the website is limited to the Allies, a function of the needs of its intended audience. In response to questions from his readers on “How do I find my Dad’s Story?” and the primary documentation lost in the 1973 National Personnel Records Center fire, Johnston’s “Dad’s War” is a useful and accessible exercise in what can be done to aid the public in online historical research and to help broaden the popular understanding of the war and those who fought it.

Links: “Dad’s War” maintains extensive links—such is the purpose of the site—many of which are similar private efforts while others are bibliographic or institutional productions. Of note, and in spite of the title, is the section of links on “Special Groups.” Here a browser can find World War II resources on women, African Americans, Japanese Americans, POWs, children, and even Quakers. As the site appears to receive much care from its author, the reliability of the links is high.

Last Updated: 7 August 2006

Technical Aspects: Nothing of note to report.

Presentation Quality: The website is design-poor, which hurts navigability. However, both breadth of accessible sources of information and an active hierarchical overview that can be accessed via a link at the bottom of the main page compensate for this flaw. Each section is further broken down by the war’s geographic regions, the land or air forces involved, nationality, and medium (e.g. books or webpages). For those unacquainted with the internet, Johnston offers an annotated and ranked list of search engines.

Reliability of Content: Varies depending on the link.

Audience: General public and students, oral history researchers.

Rating: * * * *
Website Title: “American Memory: War, Military”

URL: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/browse/ListSome.php?category=War,Military

Subject: General America in World War II.

Category:
- Scholarly
- Avocational
- Recreational
- Educational
- Reference
- Bibliographic
- Experiential

Author: The Library of Congress

Table of Contents:


  The Hannah Arendt Papers at the Library of Congress

Depression Era to World War II: FSA/OWI Photographs, 1935-1945
  America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA and OWI, ca. 1935-1945.

Manuscript Division: Selected Highlights
  Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscripts Division’s First 100 Years.

Pearl Harbor and Public Reactions: Audio Interviews, 1941-1942.
  After the Day of Infamy: “Man-on-the-Street” Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor.

  World War II Military Situation Maps.

Description: “American Memory: War, Military” is a “Browse Collections by Topic” page from The Library of Congress’s “American Memory” homepage (accessible from the URL above), which was created as part of the National Digital Library Program to provide free, online access to digital records chronicling the American experience. The contents listed are links to the available primary sources specifically related to World War II. A broad audience can access this retrievable, well organized, though limited, data from an otherwise outstanding online source.

Links: The linked primary sources are just as the topic titles indicate, but a few notes are in order. Ansel Adams’s photographs are displayed in a categorized gallery of highlights.
from the library’s collection. While over 25,000 items from the papers of Hannah Arendt have been digitized by the Library of Congress, including transcripts of Adolf Eichmann’s trial proceedings, not all of them are available online. The collection of photographs from the Great Depression to World War II comprises roughly 160,000 black-and-white and 1600 color images. Though there are relatively few primary documents available via the “Manuscript Division” link, they are easily located and are downloadable facsimiles of the originals. On hand digitally and as transcripts are audio files of the public’s reaction to Pearl Harbor, a project instigated by Alan Lomax, when working with the Archive of American Folk Song. Finally, the military situation maps are extensive for the period covered, organized by date, and viewable to a high degree of detail.

Last Updated: Unknown.

Technical Aspects: Audio files are offered in Wav and MP3 formats. The maps can be viewed in various window sizes and degrees of zoom. Photographs are presented as thumbnails and as larger, high-resolution images. All of the site’s source material is readily downloadable.

Presentation Quality: One of the positive features of this website is a high level of navigability due to its graphic presentation, notes on how to use the resources provided, and finding aids. Each of the subjects from the “Browse Collections by Topic” page links to an overview page containing a summary of the collection, often with guides on “Understanding the Collection” and “Working with the Collection” for the larger digital archives. From there, the collections can be browsed and searched by place, subject, title, keyword, date, or other such categories. Should a browser encounter a problem or have a question, there is an “Ask a Librarian” link on the “American Memory” homepage.

Reliability of Content: All the online sources are well referenced and documented, as may be expected from the archives of an institution such as the Library of Congress.

Audience: General public, researchers, students and teachers. The “Collection Connection” and “The Learning Page” (see links on the homepage or on the left hand column of linked pages) are special classroom resources for teachers.

Rating: * * * *
Website Title: “Voices of World War II: Experiences from the Front and at Home”

URL: http://www.umkc.edu/lib/spec-col/ww2/index.htm

Subject: General America in World War II.

Category:
Recreational
Educational
Reference
Bibliographic
Experiential

Author: University of Missouri – Kansas City, with the Truman Presidential Museum and Library.

Table of Contents:
1939-1941: Rumors of War – The War before Pearl Harbor
Pearl Harbor: Day of Infamy – Dec 7th, 1941
Europe & D-Day: D-Day and the War in Europe
Home Front: How America Heard the War
Pacific Theater: War in the Pacific
Post War World: Looking Ahead: The Post-War World
This Project: Project Information and Sources for Further Study, including Links to Resources and Programs at the Truman Presidential Museum and Library

Description: “Voices of World War II” is a collection of primary source, audio files relating to the American experience in World War II, both at home and abroad. Based on digitized sound materials from the Marr Sound Archives in the Miller Nichols Library at the University of Missouri – Kansas City, the files offer browsers a sample of what an American citizen or soldier might have heard on the radio during the war years. Each of the subjects listed above are subdivided into six categories based on the genre of audio file presented. “The War’s Voices” covers speeches and interviews by the likes of Winston Churchill, Edward R. Murrow, Franklin Roosevelt, and Walter Winchell. Radio advertisements, entertainment, and war propaganda can be found under “Winning the Home Front.” Popular music, USO shows, and Armed Forces Radio programs are stored in “G.I. Jive” and “Boogie Woogie Bugle Boys,” with facsimiles of the original sheet music along with the audio files of the recorded versions included. “We Interrupt this Program” is all about news reports, while “Now Hear This” tells the story of contemporary broadcasting and recording technology. The files are many and frequently accompanied by video compilations of captioned photographs taken during the war. For what it sets out to accomplish and the subject it aims to cover, as well as being augmented by links to more general information, this website is an excellent resource.

Links: The site’s “This Project/Further Study” page supplies several external links, grouped under the same topic headings as the rest of the site. In addition to the resources
available at the Truman Presidential Museum and Library, these entries link to other reputable websites that afford a broader view of World War II.

**Last Updated:** 3 February, 2005

**Technical Aspects:** Enabling JavaScript and the Flash 6 player are required for the multimedia version. A text-based version is also available.

**Presentation Quality:** “Voices of World War II” is direct, visually appealing, engaging, fun, and easily navigable. The organizational structure of the website is standardized throughout. Each audio file is accompanied by a summary description of its content and context. To aid in searching for specific material, a “Topic Index” is provided at the bottom of the main graphic on each page.

**Reliability of Content:** The source material for “Voices of World War II” is well documented. The basis of its content derives from 100 glass and metal acetate transcription discs from the Arthur B. Church-KMBC Radio Collection (see “About this Project” via the “This Project” or “Further Study” links).

**Audience:** General public, researchers, teachers and students.

**Rating:** * * * * *
Recent Articles in English on World War II
Selected Titles from an Electronic Compilation
By Jonathan Berhow


Bernstein, Mark. “‘Orchestrated Hell’.” Air & Space Smithsonian 21(1) (2006): 64.


DeRosa, Christopher S. *Political Indoctrination in the U.S. Army from World War II to the Vietnam War*. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 2006.


Smith, Peter C. *Fist from the Sky: Japan’s Dive-bomber Ace of World War II*. Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole, 2006.


