

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the Second World War. Annual dues, payable in January for the calendar year, are \$10.00 for regular members, as well as for institutions receiving the semiannual newsletter, and \$2.00 for students. Those wishing to join or to renew their membership are invited to fill out the lower part of the Information and Membership Form (attached to this newsletter as an unnumbered page) and to return it, with the appropriate remittance, to the secretary. The information provided on the form will be included, unless otherwise requested, in the Membership Directory.

NOTE ON THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Newsletter 19, issued this past spring, included a thirty-five page directory of the membership of the ACHSWW. A revised version will be prepared for the Spring 1979 newsletter. It will not include, as originally planned, a listing of the officers of the International Committee and the chairmen of the affiliated national committees, for they are listed on pp. 23-26 of the attached News Bulletin of the International Committee.

The directory in the ACHSWW's next newsletter will reflect changes of address and correction of errors kindly brought to our attention. Recent moves that have not yet been reported, as well as other changes in or additions to individual entries, may be indicated on the attached Information and Membership Form.

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

The three-year terms of eight of the directors and of the committee's two officers end on 31 December 1978. Following the established practice of the committee, the directors, acting as a nominating committee, have selected a slate of incumbents and new candidates. These nominations are recorded on the ballot attached to this newsletter (as an unnumbered page following the International Committee News Bulletin). Members are requested to send their completed ballots to the secretary at their earliest convenience, either enclosing them when they renew their membership or sending them separately. Because of possible delays in postal service during November (when this newsletter with the ballot is being mailed) and December, ballots will not be tallied until January.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS BULLETIN

The September 1978 issue of the News Bulletin of the International Committee is appended to this newsletter following the bibliography, which ends on page 28. We hope to provide ACHSWW members regularly with copies of this bulletin, with its valuable coverage of international activities and scholarship on the area of the Second World War.

THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW is being held this year, as in the past, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. In 1978 the joint meeting is being held in San Francisco.

BUSINESS MEETING

The ACHSWW Business Meeting is scheduled to take place from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, 28 December 1978, in the Walnut Room of the San Francisco Hilton. The tentative agenda includes plans for a joint session proposal for the 1979 annual meeting, being held in New York, and for the program of the 1980 Conference of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War, being held in conjunction with the Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest. (Information on the International Committee's plans for this conference will be found in the International Committee's Bulletin, which is appended to this newsletter.) Another item on the agenda will be the question of research resources on the World War II era, the topic on which the ACHSWW initially had proposed a joint session, but for which a substitution had to be made, as explained below. No formal presentation on research resources is planned, but rather a general discussion of what the committee may be able to do in order to facilitate the study of the World War II era. (The committee secretary--should any member wish to contact him before the meeting regarding the agenda or for other reasons--is planning to arrive at the San Francisco Hilton on the evening of the 27th.)

1978 JOINT SESSION

At the 1977 business meeting of the ACHSWW, it was resolved, as reported in Newsletter 19, that the committee propose a joint session with the AHA on the topic of *Research Resources for the Era of the Second World War*, a panel discussion including leading authorities (among them three members of the committee's board) on different aspects of the challenge of developing control of the vast and growing body of source materials on the World War II period.

When it was learned that the AHA Program Committee, relatively early in its deliberations, had ruled out our proposal, it was arranged

to co-sponsor another proposed session that had, in a sense, grown out of our May 1977 conference on the postwar occupation of Germany and Japan, but that had not been initially adopted by the program committee. The AHA-ACHSWW joint session for the 1978 meeting, as finally approved, will be held from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, 28 Dec., in the Borgia Room of the St. Francis Hotel.

*Session 55. FROM PUNISHMENT TO REORIENTATION--ASPECTS OF REFORM:
THE REVERSE COURSE IN UNITED STATES OCCUPATION POLICY FOR GERMANY*

*Joint Session with the American Committee on the History
of the Second World War*

Chair: Willard A. Fletcher, University of Delaware

From Prosecution to Clemency for War Criminals
John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

From Information Control to Media Freedom
Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service

German Public Views on Changing U. S. Occupation Policy
Richard L. Merritt, University of Illinois

Comment: Earl F. Ziemke, University of Georgia

Synopsis: As in postwar Japan, where the term "Reverse Course" originated, there was a dramatic reversal of occupation policy in the American zone of Germany, illustrated in this session with papers explaining U. S. administration of justice to war criminals, control of the media, the policy changes that took place in both these areas, and the response of German public opinion to the Reverse Course in occupied Germany.

SESSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Committee members free on the morning of the 28th may be interested in attending *Session 25*, the joint session of the AHA and the Committee on History in the Classroom (of which the ACHSWW secretary is co-chairman), *Teaching the Holocaust: Comparative Approaches to a Sensitive Subject* (9:30-11:30 a.m., 28 Dec., Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel). Organized and chaired by Donald S. Detwiler, the session will have papers by Siegfried Bachmann, Brunswick, Gerald R. Kleinfeld, Arizona State, and Erich Goldhagen, Harvard. The commentator will be Howard Morley Sachar of George Washington University.

Synopsis: Ultimately incomprehensible, the Holocaust confronts the teacher of history with a daunting challenge. Three perspectives on it will be considered in this session: its treatment in the context of courses dealing with German history being taught in America; the various approaches taken to it in postwar Western Europe; and the attempt in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to obscure it, reducing it to an inconspicuous episode of World War II.

The conference hosts (or, in some cases, the participants themselves) kindly provided, for duplication as needed, copies of the full-length papers on which the presentations were based. Among the papers now on file with the committee archivist is the keynote address by the Bulgarian historian Kiril Vassilev on the antifascist resistance in Axis-pact countries, and his fellow countryman Dimitar Sirkov's paper on anti-fascist resistance in Bulgaria (both in English translation), papers by Soviet Colonel A. A. Bobanov on the partisan struggle in the USSR and by his colleague Colonel Michael I. Semiryaga on the impact of the victories of the Soviet Army on the anti-fascist resistance (both in Russian); by Klaus Drobisch and Dieter Lange of the German Democratic Republic on the German resistance, and by Gyula Juhász of Hungary on the intellectual resistance in his country (all three papers in German); by Mihai Fătu, Bucharest, on the resistance in Romania (in French); and the paper of the British representative, Elisabeth Barker, *British Relations with Anti-Fascist Groups in Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary*. (For the full titles, page count, and cost of these papers, as well as others from the conference that may be made available, please write directly to the ACHSWW Archivist at the address shown on the first page of this newsletter.)

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN HELSINKI ON WORLD WAR II IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

An International Symposium of Military and Political Historians took place in Helsinki, Finland, between June 2 and 6, 1978. The Symposium was organized by the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, the Finnish Commission of Military History and the Institute of Military Science of the Finnish Armed Forces, in cooperation with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War.

This was the second of two symposia focussed on World War II in the Nordic countries. The first was held two years ago in Oslo; it covered the years 1939 and 1940. This year's symposium was organized around two topics: "The Great Powers and the Nordic Countries in 1941-1945" and "The Organization of the Military High Command During the Second World War."

Eighty-five participants from nineteen countries took part in the symposium. Discussion was lively and often spirited, especially during the presentation of the papers on the first of the topics named above.

The weather was perfect from beginning to end. The setting and service at the Swedish-Finnish Cultural Center at Hanasaari were first-rate; the staffing and simultaneous translations of the proceedings excellent; and the hospitality of our Finnish hosts ever-present and without bounds. Of outside activities the most striking was our presence at the 60th Anniversary Parade of the Finnish Armed Forces at Hameenlinna.

Grateful thanks are due especially to Professor Olli Vehviläinen, Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the History of the Second World War, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Antti Juutilainen of the Finnish Institute of Military Science, Helsinki.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

The series of reports in this newsletter on research institutions is continued in this issue with coverage of three specialized centers. The report on the Leo Baeck Institute in New York was kindly provided by the institute's chief archivist, Dr. Sybil Milton. The reports on the Institute for European History in Mainz and the Library for Contemporary History in Stuttgart were written by the newsletter editor, who worked at both centers while in Germany this past summer on a grant from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

THE LEO BAECK INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK AND ITS HOLDINGS ON THE ERA OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

After 1945, a wealth of documentary material about World War II, Nazi Germany, and the Holocaust was deposited in a large number of autonomous public and private foreign and American archives. One of these specialized research and study centers was the Leo Baeck Institute in New York. (Located at 129 East 73rd Street, N. Y., N. Y. 10021, it is open Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and during the academic year until 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday evenings.)

The institute was founded in 1955 by the Council of Jews from Germany "for the purpose of collecting material and sponsoring research about the life and history of the Jewish community in Germany and other German-speaking countries, from the Emancipation to the Nazi persecution." The archives and library of the institute are one of the largest documentary collections in this field, containing over 2000 linear feet of archives, a specialized library of 50,000 volumes, over 600 periodicals and newspapers, 500 memoirs, and an art collection. A sampling of major literary estates includes the following names: Leo Baeck, Heinrich Braun, Lily Braun, Julie Braun-Vogelstein, Martin Buber, Paul Ehrlich, Albert Einstein, Efraim Frisch, Sigmund Freud, Emil J. Gumbel, Kurt Grossmann, Fritz Haber, Erich von Kahler, Kurt Kersten, Eduard Lasker, Fritz Mauthner, the Rudolf Mosse family, Franz Rosenzweig, Hans Schaeffer, Leopold Schwarzschild, Richard Willstaedter, and Leopold Zunz. There are also substantial collections about German-Jewish communities in Berlin and Hamburg (the Jacob Jacobson Collection), Silesia (the Pinkus and Fraenkel Collection), Baden and the Palatinate (Berthold Rosenthal Collection), and Alsace and Lorraine. Furthermore, numerous photographs and other audio-visual material complement the paper records of the LBI Archives. The materials are mostly in German, although French, Swedish, Czech, Italian, Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, and English are occasionally found in the collections.

A selection of several especially interesting collections about the period of World War II and the Holocaust is listed below. This list is not comprehensive and comprises about forty percent of the relevant holdings on this subject.

1. *Julie Braun-Vogelstein Collection* (1883-1971), with ca. 15 linear ft. of material in German and English, includes correspondence with Friedrich Adler, Arnold Brecht, Henri de Man (69 letters, 1926-1933), Adam von Trott zu Solz (1932-1942), and other members of the von Trott family (1935-1969). The collection also includes several manuscripts by and about Adam von Trott. (Cf. *LBI Library and Archive News*, No. 4, May 1976, pp. 6-7). [N.B. Dates following a collection named for a person refer to the years of that person's birth and death.]

2. *Karl D. Darmstaedter Collection* (AR 3737, V) contains 90 letters from 1935 to 1946 about Mannheim Jews deported to Gurs and Récébédou camps in Vichy France. (In German and English.)

3. *Concentration Camps France, 1939-1944* (AR 3987) is a collection containing 907 pages of reports from the American Friends Service Committee and the Comité de Coordination pour l'Assistance dans les Camps (also known as the Nîmes Committee). The collection includes the minutes of Nîmes Committee meetings from 10 Dec. 1940 to 9 Sept. 1942; addenda to these minutes consisting of reports by the Health and Emigration Commissions about conditions in Gurs, Vernet, St. Cyprien, Masseur and other internment camps in Vichy France. There are reports about camps in the Occupied Zone of France and Belgium during 1941; about Labor Camps in France, Belgium, and Spain, 1941 to 1944; and the work of various religious relief and charitable organizations in occupied and unoccupied France. (In French, German, and English.)

4. *Richard A. Ehrlich Collection* (1888-?) contains material about his life in Theresienstadt [AR 11/VI-VIII], including fragments of a diary kept in Theresienstadt, 1943-45, 191 pages. Section IX of the Collection contains documents from the Displaced Persons Center in Deggendorf, Bavaria, and includes the *Deggendorf Center Revue*, 1. Jahr, Mitte November 1945, Special Edition No. 1 - 1. Jahr, No. 11, 15 April 1946. (In German.)

5. *Bernhard Kolb Collection* (1882-1971; secretary of the Jewish community of Nuremberg, 1928-1943), ca. 1 ft. of material in German, containing correspondence, manuscripts, newspaper clippings and photos from Theresienstadt (1941-1945), including a list of deportees to Theresienstadt, the daily orders of the Ältestenrat, and documents about Jewish self-administration. Photos and drawings made by Kolb's son, Herbert Kolb, depict physical conditions in Theresienstadt. The collection also contains original letters to the editor from the files of *Der Stürmer* (1933-1943), the weekly newspaper published by Julius Streicher. There are also letters to the editor from the Eastern Front (1939-1944), including Propaganda Ministry photographs of the Lublin Ghetto. *Stürmer* files are also located in German Captured Documents held by YIVO Archives, N. Y. and the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Some of the correspondence is published in papers by Henry Friedlander and Sybil Milton delivered at the Second Western Conference on the Holocaust, San José, California, 1978. Many of the files are reproduced by Fred Hahn in *Lieber Stürmer. Leserbriefe an das NS-Kampfblatt 1924 bis 1945. Eine Dokumentation aus dem Leo Baeck Institut, New York. Stuttgart, Seewald Verlag, 1978.*

6. General files on *Concentration Camps* in Europe and many *Memoirs* contain further material about: Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen, Birkenau, Buchenwald, Dachau, Drancy, Gurs, Jawischowitz, Lichtenberg, Lodz, Mauthausen, Noé, Oranienburg, Récébédou, Rivesaltes, Sachsenhausen, Sosnowiec, Stutthof, Swodan, Theresienstadt, Vernet, and Westerbork.

7. General archival files on *National Socialism, 1933 to 1945*, including the photo album of Franz Xavier Schwarz, Treasurer of the NSDAP, made by Heinrich Hoffman (63 photographs). (Here it should be noted, however, that the Hoffmann Collection, 1919-1944, with over 36,000 negatives and 150 albums, is located in the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives, Washington, D. C.).

8. *Kurt Kersten Collection* (1891-1962) includes 798 letters from prominent literary and political personalities who fled Hitler's Europe, including Babette Gross and Margarete Buber-Neumann (99 letters and postcards); Ludwig Marcuse (52 letters); Theodor Heuss (23 letters); Kurt Hiller (23 letters); letters and material from the widows of Rudolf Breitscheid and Rudolf Hilferding, 1947-1958, etc. (In German.)

9. *Kurt Richard Grossman Collection* (1897-1972), 41 ft. of correspondence, manuscripts, and office files, 1938-1966, in German and other languages, including material about human rights, prosecution of Nazi criminals during the Nuremberg Trials, refugee and immigration problems, restitution cases, and the German-Israeli agreement of 1954. Correspondents include Victor Basch, Sol Bloom, Emanuel Celler, Albert Einstein, Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, Manfred George, Nachum Goldmann, Thomas Mann, Ernst Toller, Veit Valentin, and Stephen Wise. (Other sections of the Kurt Grossman estate are held by the Hoover Institution at Stanford and Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.)

10. *Emil Julius Gumbel Collection* (1891-1966), ca. 25 ft. in German, French, and English. Gumbel was a leading pacifist and polemicist against nationalism, fascism, and Nazism as well as a Professor of Statistics. The collection contains his political articles and lectures, 1914-1960, including material on the Berthold Jacob Case, and the Reichstag arson trial at the German Supreme Court, Leipzig, 1933. Extremely fragile paper necessitates photocopying restrictions. (The Special Collections of the University of Chicago Library hold the E. J. Gumbel correspondence for this period.)

11. *James G. McDonald Collection* (1886-1964), ca. 3 ft., in English, German, and French. The papers cover the period from December 1933 to December 1935, when McDonald served as first High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany at the League of Nations. The correspondence consists of outgoing mail office files, and contains the transcripts of various High Commission subcommittees dealing with finances, passports, travel regulations, and the problems of professionals trying to leave Germany. Correspondents include: Norman Bentwich, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the Bishop of Chichester etc. (The major part of McDonald's literary estate is with the Lehman Papers, Columbia University, School of International Affairs.)

12. *Luis Stern Collection* contains 155 letters written by German Jews interned in camps in France and Spain between 1940 and 1944. Stern was born in Mannheim and moved to Spain. His correspondence aimed at helping his former compatriots emigrate from Gurs and other camps, in arranging clandestine crossings from France into Spain, and transit to Portugal. The correspondence of this businessman reveals a one-man private relief agency.

13. *Gertrude van Tijn Collection* (1881-?) contains the papers of a German-Jewish social worker who set up agricultural and manual training farms for refugees from Nazi Germany. The collection contains materials about this Werkdorp Wieringen from 1934 to 1940. There are also manuscript memoirs by van Tijn which contain reports on Holland during the years of occupation, on Camp Vucht, Westerbork, Bergen-Belsen, and the movement of some inmates from Bergen-Belsen to Palestine in 1944. Extensive photographic record of her life and activities. (In German, Dutch, and English.)

14. Documents and periodicals of the *Kulturbund deutscher Juden*, 1933-1941, in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Kassel, are available in the archive and library.

15. *Marthe Mosse Collection* (1884-?) contains documents from Theresienstadt, and on her activities in Berlin during the Nazi period.

16. The *A. Loebel Collection* contains documents from a Jewish resident of Heidelberg who lived underground with forged papers during the years 1938-1945.

17. There is an extensive photograph collection about the pogrom of November 9, 1938 (*Kristallnacht*).

18. The Art Collection of the Institute contains the works of Kurt Schwesig, Felix Nussbaum and others from 1940-1941 in Gurs; the works of Bertalan Göndör from Carpathian Ruthenian labor camps in unoccupied and occupied Hungary, 1944; and Fritz Fabian drawings from Theresienstadt. These works are described in the Exhibit Catalog for the Philadelphia Museum of American Jewish History special display "Art from Concentration Camps," October-November 1978 (cf. Sybil Milton, "Concentration Camp Art and Artists," *Shoah*, Vol. I, No. 2, New York, October 1978).

The Leo Baeck Institute Library also contains contemporaneous Nazi, Jewish, and emigrant memoirs, diaries, and periodicals which supplement the above-listed archival holdings. Most post-war monographic literature relevant to research about the National Socialist state and the persecution of the Jews is also available. The proximity of the Leo Baeck Institute to the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research [the holdings of which were described in the previous issue of the *ACHSWW Newsletter*] gives the researcher access to both Western and Eastern European collections dealing with the period of the Second World War.

The publication of a detailed catalogue of the Leo Baeck Institute is in preparation. Meanwhile, in addition to the finding aids available at the Institute, detailed information on its holdings also is available from a number of sources:

Leo Baeck Institute, *Inventory List of Archival Collections*, Brochures I & II (New York: LBI, 1971 & 1976)

_____, *LBI News*, No. 1ff., 1960ff. (currently published semi-annually)

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- U. S., Library of Congress. *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (Library of Congress, Vol. 1ff., Washington 1959ff.)

THE INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Institute for European History is an independent center for historical scholarship housed in the handsomely restored seat of the old university, the early 17th-century *Domus Universitatis*, facing the great Cathedral of St. Martin in Mainz. It is funded by government, industry, and foundations. Established after World War II, it has a Department for the Religious History of the West (*Abteilung für Abendländische Religionsgeschichte*) under Prof. Peter Meinhold and a Universal [i.e., Secular] History Department (*Abteilung Universalgeschichte*) directed by Prof. Karl Otmar Freiherr von Aretin.

Equipped with its own well-staffed library with good holdings in modern and contemporary history (which can be readily augmented through interlibrary loan), the institute offers research facilities to visiting scholars and resident fellows. Its fellowships provide a monthly stipend of DM 920 or DM 1200 to qualified graduate students of any nation. Fellowships normally are granted for one year, but may be extended. Manuscripts produced at the institute may be issued in its publication series, as was the case with the Göttingen dissertation of this newsletter's editor, *Hitler, Franco und Gibraltar*, published in 1962 as volume 27 in the monograph series; Andreas Hillgruber's *Hitler, König Carol und Marschall Antonescu*, vol. 5, 2nd ed., 1965; Hans-Adolf Jacobsen's *Fall Gelb* on the planning for the campaign against France, vol. 16, 1957; and, more recently, Hans-Jürgen Schröder's *Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten 1933-1939. Wirtschaft und Politik in der Entwicklung des deutsch-amerikanischen Gegensatzes*, vol. 59, 1970 (all published by the Franz Steiner Verlag in Wiesbaden).

When I returned to the institute this past summer as a visiting scholar on a German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) grant, in order to edit an OKW War Diary supplement, I met fellowship holders from Berkeley to Bucharest, including, for example, a British doctoral student of Prof. F. H. Hinsley, Cambridge, who is working on a dissertation on an aspect of Scandinavian history during World War II. The atmosphere at the institute was as congenial and as stimulating as I remember it having been when I held a fellowship there almost two decades earlier. Now, as then, many of the fellowship holders live in the very

reasonably priced quarters in the *Domus Universitatis*, often preparing and sharing meals in the common kitchen and dining room.

As the titles of its ninety monographs, eighty-nine *Vorträge*, and four *Beihefte* indicate, the Institute of European History is not primarily committed to contemporary history. As noted on pp. 17 & 18 of the attached News Bulletin of the International Committee, however, Professor von Aretin has been active in the attempt to establish a West German Committee on the History of the Second World War. Moreover, members of his staff, particularly his senior associate, Dr. Hans-Jürgen Schröder, are very much interested in the twentieth century.

Members of the American Committee interested in learning more about the institute, working there themselves, or nominating fully qualified students for fellowships, should write to Professor Karl Otmar Freiherr von Aretin at the Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Alte Universitätsstrasse 19, D-6500 Mainz, West Germany. Information on the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) study-visit program that facilitated my work at the institute this past summer is available from the New York Office of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), 1 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003. The DAAD also offers academic-year-long grants for graduate students working at institutions such as the Mainz institute, where, as a matter of fact, a number of DAAD-funded fellows have worked in past years.

THE LIBRARY FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Founded by the Swabian industrialist Richard Franck during World War I as the *Weltkriegsbücherei* (World War Library) and reestablished and renamed after the Second World War, the *Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte* (BfZ or Library for Contemporary History) is now housed in Stuttgart, as an autonomous unit, in the Württemberg State Library (which also serves Stuttgart University). Directed by Prof. Jürgen Rohwer, Stuttgart, who is also *Präsident* (chairman) of the West German *Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung*, an important military research group, the BfZ specializes in the collection of materials on war, revolution, and international conflict in the twentieth century, including "unconventional literature," i. e., propaganda pamphlets, underground newspapers, and the like.

The library has not only brought together one of the most valuable specialized collections of its kind in the world, but has regularly issued, since 1921 (except 1945-52), an annual bibliography of books and articles, reflecting its catalogued acquisitions, normally some eight thousand items annually. As illustrated by the entries in the bibliography below, the annual issues of the *BfZ Jahresbibliographie* also include detailed reports on special areas of research. More extensive treatment, where this has been called for, has been published in a separate series, the *Schriften der Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte*, including, most recently, Josef Schröder's invaluable 1264-page bibliography on Italy in the Second World War, which is listed, with other World War II-related volumes in the series, in the bibliographical section of the newsletter.

The address of the BfZ, which is open weekdays and Saturday mornings, generally during the same hours as the Württembergische Landesbibliothek in which it is housed, is Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 8, 7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Many of the following titles have been listed on the basis of Library of Congress MARC (machine-readable cataloguing) data printouts made available to the newsletter editor, who has compiled the bibliography, by Miss Janet Ziegler of the University Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. Her cooperation and that of the UCLA Library is sincerely appreciated.

I. GENERAL

A. REFERENCE; DOCUMENTATION; BIBLIOGRAPHY; JOURNALS

1. Annual Bibliographies of the Library for Contemporary History, Stuttgart. (Both titles are issued by Bernard & Graefe Verlag, Hubertusstr. 5, Postfach 380180, 8000 Munich, West Germany.)
 - a. Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte - Weltkriegsbücherei--Stuttgart. *Jahresbibliographie 1975*. Jahrgang 47. Munich: Bernard & Graefe Verlag, 1976. xii & 753 pp. DM 120.00. Part I carries acquisitions of the BfZ, Part II four reports on research and literature, including A. Diefenbach's on the capitulation of the German Wehrmacht and J. Schröder's on the historical section of the General Staff of the Italian Army.
 - b. Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte - Weltkriegsbücherei--Stuttgart. *Jahresbibliographie 1976*. Jahrgang 48. Munich: Bernard & Graefe, 1977. xii & 605 pp. DM 90.00. Part I, acquisitions; Part II, three reports: G. Buck on military archives in Germany; P. Klein on the coverage of the *Bundeswehr* in the German Democratic Republic, and of the National People's Army (of the GDR) in the Federal Republic of Germany; and R. Münnich on the development and utilization of armored forces.
2. Special Studies of the Library for Contemporary History, Stuttgart. [N.B. Several of the following titles are more monographic than bibliographic in character; as a series, however, this *BfZ Schriftenreihe* is a basic and continuing reference tool that can best be appreciated when reported as a whole. The earlier volumes were published by Bernard & Graefe before it moved from Frankfurt, but inquiries may be sent to the Munich address in item I.A.1; titles without prices may be unavailable.]
 - a. Hillgruber, Andreas. *Südost-Europa im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Literaturbericht und Bibliographie*. Schriften der BfZ, Heft 1. Frankfurt am Main: Bernard & Graefe, 1962. 150 pp.

- b. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. *Zur Konzeption einer Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges 1939-1945. Disposition mit kritisch ausgewähltem Schrifttum.* Bearbeitet unter Mitwirkung von Joachim Röseler. Schriften der BfZ, Heft 2. Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1964. 176 pp.
- c. Rohwer, Jürgen. *Die Versenkung der jüdischen Flüchtlings-transporter Struma und Mefkure im Schwarzen Meer (Februar 1942, August 1944). Historische Untersuchung.* Schriften der BfZ, Heft 4. Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1965. 153 pp. and one map. (Cf. item III.C.5 below.)
- d. Köhler, Karl. *Bibliographie zur Luftkriegsgeschichte.* Bearbeitet im Militärgeschichtlichen Forschungsamt. Schriften der BfZ, Heft 5. Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1966. 284 pp. Part III, pp. 63-188 deals with the period from 1919 to 1945, pp. 143-186 specifically with World War II.
- e. Schumann, Hans-Gerd. *Die politischen Parteien in Deutschland nach 1945. Ein bibliographisch-systematischer Versuch.* Schriften der BfZ, Heft 6. Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1967. xxii & 223 pp.
- f. Gunzenhäuser, Max. *Geschichte des geheimen Nachrichtendienstes (Spionage, Sabotage und Abwehr). Literaturbericht und Bibliographie.* Schriften der BfZ, Heft 7. Frankfurt: Bernard & Graefe, 1968, viii & 434 pp. Bibliographical treatment of the history of espionage in World War II, in the narrow sense, is on pp. 290-360, but elsewhere the war is touched on in other contexts. The book has a detailed table of contents outlining its complex but logical structure, as well as three indices.
- g. Schröder, Josef. *Italien im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Eine Bibliographie. L'Italia nella seconda guerra mondiale. Una bibliografia.* Foreword by Renzo De Felice. Schriften der BfZ, Heft 14. Munich: Bernard & Graefe, 1978. Dm 140.00. 137 pp. front matter and 1127 pp. bibliography plus appendices, indices, etc. The introductory matter is carried in both Italian and German, as are the headings in the bibliography.
- h. Büchel, Regine. *Der deutsche Widerstand im Spiegel von Fachliteratur und Publizistik seit 1945. Bericht und Bibliographie.* Schriften der BfZ, Heft 15. Munich: Bernard & Graefe, 1975. viii & 215 pp. DM 52.00. The introductory essay (Literaturbericht) is on pp. 1-68, the bibliography on pp. 71-215.

3. *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, January 1937 - August 1939*. Assembled by the Staff of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y. 10 volumes. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1979. \$450.00 if ordered after 1 March 1979, but \$350.00 if ordered before that date. Participants in the 1977 annual business meeting of the ACHSWW in Dallas will remember the concern aroused by the announcement of the director of the FDR Library, Dr. William Emerson, that it would not be feasible for the sequel to the three-volume Harvard University Press set of papers on FDR and foreign affairs to be issued in book form (rather than microfilm) because of the prohibitive cost of printing the substantially larger volume of material necessary for adequate coverage as war approached. By facsimile duplication of the original documents as selected for publication, the cost of setting type has been circumvented by Garland Publishing, Inc., 545 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, already familiar to many ACHSWW members as publisher of our colleague David MacIsaac's ten-volume edition of the *U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey* (described in the bibliography of Newsletter 16, item III.D.7, on pp. 22-24). Though expensive, this valuable collection of almost 2000 documents in ten volumes averaging over 550 pages each (on acid-free paper with library bindings) is by no means prohibitive, particularly if ordered at the pre-publication discount.

4. Benz, Wolfgang; Broszat, Martin; Chamberlain, Brewster S.; and others. *Beiträge aus dem Institut für Zeitgeschichte. Zum 25jährigen Bestehen der Zeitschrift. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 25. Jahrgang, 4. Heft (Oktober 1977)*, ed. by Hans Rothfels, Theodor Eschenburg, and Helmut Krausnick. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1977. Pp. 423-932 plus 65-96 (*Bibliographical Supplement*). DM 32.00 (special price for special issue). The 540-page 25th-anniversary issue of the leading West German journal for contemporary history includes a number of significant contributions by present or former staff members of the Institute for Contemporary History (*Institut für Zeitgeschichte*) in Munich, including a 66-page report by Lothar Gruchmann on a major Stockholm research project on Sweden in the Second World War, and articles by Wolfgang Jacobmeyer on the Polish resistance and Martin Broszat on Hitler and the origins of the "Endlösung"---the latter in part a response to David Irving's *Hitler's War*.

5. *German Studies Review*, vol. I (1978). Edited by Gerald R. Kleinfeld. Tempe, Arizona: Western Association of German Studies, 1978. A new journal published in February, May, and October, the *GSR*, with an editorial board including John S. Conway, Edward L. Homze, Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, and Joachim Remak, is the organ of the Western Association of German Studies. (Its address is P. O. Box 36752, Tempe, Arizona 85282; the annual dues, including the journal subscription, are \$10.00.) The first volume of the *GSR* includes an article by Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, *Vom Kalten Krieg zur Entspannungspolitik in Europa, 1945-1978*, a review article by Bradley F. Smith, *Two Alibies*

for the Inhumanities (on A. R. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* and David Irving, *Hitler's War*), and reviews of Judith Gansberg's book on German POWs in America, Alan Beyerchen's *Scientists under Hitler*, and Heinrich Böll's *Einmischung erwünscht (Schriften zur Zeit)*.

B. GENERAL HISTORIES

1. Cazan, Gheorghe; Zaharia, Gheorghe; and others. *Der grosse Weltbrand des 20. Jahrhunderts. Der Zweite Weltkrieg*. Translated into German from the second revised and expanded Romanian edition. Bucharest: Politischer Verlag, 1975. 749 pp., including supplementary tables of contents in four other languages; a detailed chronology; indices of persons, places, and organizations; and a bibliography of documentary sources and published works. Many photographs and 33 maps are included in this history of the war in Asia and Africa as well as Europe.
2. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. *Der Weg zur Teilung der Welt. Politik und Strategie von 1939 bis 1945*. Koblenz/Bonn: Verlag Wehr & Wissen (1978). 672 pp., including a wealth of maps, graphs, and charts, a hundred-page chronology, a glossary of abbreviations, and an index. DM 48.00. This title might have been listed above as a documentation volume, but the 280 documents (some in excerpt, but many complete) are so tightly integrated with extensive commentary that the work as a whole is an integrated mosaic of the global war.

II. ORIGINS AND OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

- A. Baumont, Maurice. *The Origins of the Second World War*. Translated by Simone De Couvreur Ferguson. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978. 335 pp. \$22.00. D741 .B2813
- B. Melosi, Martin V. *The Shadow of Pearl Harbor: Political Controversy over the Surprise Attack, 1941-1946*. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1977. 183 pp. \$10.00. D742.U5 M44

III. THE WAR

A. POLITICS, DIPLOMACY, AND GRAND STRATEGY

1. Dougherty, James J. *The Politics of Wartime Aid: American Economic Assistance to France and French Northwest Africa, 1940-1946*. Contributions in American History, No. 71. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978. x & 264 pp. \$17.50. D753.2.F8 D68. Based on a wide range of sources, including the records of the Foreign Economic Administration at the National Archives' Washington Records Center at Suitland, Maryland, the Stettinius papers at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and the Morgenthau papers at the FDR Library at Hyde Park, New York, as well as interviews with Lloyd Cutler and Robert Murphy, Dougherty's monograph concisely relates the complex relationship of the administration of the third largest

U. S. World War II aid program to the conduct of American policy in French North Africa and France. The volume includes several appendices, a bibliography, and an index.

2. Hillgruber, Andreas. *Der Zenit des Zweiten Weltkrieges: Juli 1941*. Institut für Europäische Geschichte Mainz, Vorträge, Nr. 65. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1977. 44 pp. DM 5.80. In a paper presented at the Institute of European History in Mainz, the Cologne historian explains that the month of July 1941 was decisive in the course of World War II. The Soviet Union, reeling under the impact of the Wehrmacht's onslaught, was considered by many, in London and Washington no less than Berlin, to be on the point of collapse. The United States occupied Iceland. Hitler offered the Japanese an offensive alliance. The Japanese cabinet was reconstituted and Japan moved into Indo-China. Roosevelt decreed the freezing of all Japanese credits in the United States and named MacArthur U. S. Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. This course of events is familiar, but the mastery with which Hillgruber demonstrates their interaction on a global scale enables the reader to appreciate the extent to which the switches were set in July 1941, "the zenith of World War II."
3. Hillgruber, Andreas. *Deutsche Grossmacht- und Weltpolitik im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 1977. 389 pp. DM 58.00. A collection of twenty previously published pieces, several of which, like the above-listed title (which is not included in this volume), directly relate to the study of World War II, including considerations of Hitler's conception of England and America; Japan and the German attack on the Soviet Union; the "Final Solution" and the German Empire in the East as the centerpiece of the racial-ideological program of National Socialism; Hitler's Mediterranean strategy; German plans for the capture of Leningrad in 1942; Rundstedt; the problem of the "Second Front"; and the outcome of the Second World War. [As noted in the attached International Committee News Bulletin on pp. 17-18, Prof. Hillgruber was named chairman of the West German group engaged in establishing a Committee on the History of the Second World War in the Federal Republic.]
4. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. *Von der Strategie der Gewalt zur Politik der Friedenssicherung. Beiträge zur deutschen Geschichte im 20. Jahrhundert*. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 1977. 372 pp. DM 58.00. Like Hillgruber's above-listed volume issued by the same publisher, this is a collection of previously printed articles and essays, including several contributions to the history of the era of the Second World War, among them pieces on war as seen in National Socialist ideology and practice; the Second World War as a research problem; the structure of National Socialist foreign policy, 1933-1945; the Commissar Order and mass executions of Soviet POWs; the Battle of Stalingrad; and the German catastrophe, 1945.

5. Knapp, Manfred, and three others. *Die USA und Deutschland 1918-1975. Deutsch-amerikanische Beziehungen zwischen Rivalität und Partnerschaft*. Munich: Verlag C. H. Beck, 1978. 254 pp. DM 17.80. Of particular interest here is the third part of this volume, *Das Dritte Reich und die USA* by Hans-Jürgen Schröder of the Institute for European History, Mainz, whose major study on German-American relations during the thirties is cited in connection with a discussion of that institute elsewhere in this newsletter.
6. Louis, William Roger. *Imperialism at Bay: The United States and the Decolonization of the British Empire, 1941-1945*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. D753 .L67
7. Lukas, Richard C. *The Strange Allies: The United States and Poland, 1941-1945*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1977. 230 pp. \$12.50. D753 .L85
8. Pommerin, Reiner. *Das Dritte Reich and Lateinamerika. Die deutsche Politik gegenüber Süd- und Mittelamerika 1939-1942*. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 1977. 377 pp. D751 .P65
9. Spears, Edward Lewis, Sir, bart. *Fulfilment of a Mission: Syria and Lebanon, 1941-1944*. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1977. D750 .S63
10. Stoler, Mark A. *The Politics of the Second Front: American Military Planning and Diplomacy in Coalition Warfare, 1941-1943*. Contributions in Military History, No. 12. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977. xiii & 244 pp., including bibliography and index. D748 .S76

B. LAND WARFARE (INCLUDING AMPHIBIOUS & AIRBORNE OPERATIONS)

1. Allen, Louis. *Singapore, 1941-1942*. London: Davis-Poynter, 1977. 343 pp., including maps, bibliography, and index. D767.5 .A57
2. Lewin, Ronald. *The Life and Death of the Africa Korps*. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., 1977. 207 pp., including plates, bibliography, and index. D757.55.G4 L48
3. Mitrovski, Boro; Glišić, Venceslav; and Ristovski, Tomo. *The Bulgarian Army in Yugoslavia, 1941-1945*. Translated by Kordija Kveder. Belgrad: Medunarodna Politika, 1971. 303 pp. This volume consists of three concise monographs by Dr. Glišić (the Yugoslav Committee's representative at the Sofia conference described elsewhere in this newsletter) and Colonels Mitrovski and Ristovski: 1. *The Bulgarian Occupation Army (April 1941 - September 9, 1944)*; 2. *Cooperation Between the People's Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia and the Anti-Fascist Resistance Movement of Bulgaria*; and 3. *Participation of Units of Bulgaria Under the Fatherland Front Government in the Fighting in Yugoslavia Towards the End of the War*.