
Western Association for German Studies

Newsletter

Volume VIII

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Spring 1983

WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN STUDIES

(Expiration dates of terms are indicated.)

All terms expire December 31.)

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German Studies Review and *Newsletter*

NEWSLETTER

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN STUDIES

NEWSLETTER

Volume VIII

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SECTION I

ASSOCIATION NEWS

President Koepke and Vice President Jarausch in Germany

Both WAGS President and Vice President are in the Federal Republic of Germany this semester. Wulf Koepke (German; Texas A & M) is researching at the *Literaturarchiv* in Marbach, while Konrad Jarausch (History; Missouri, Columbia) is lecturing and researching at the University of Göttingen.

Smelser Seeks New Institutional Members

Secretary-Treasurer Ronald Smelser (History; University of Utah) notes considerable success in our campaign to attract new institutional members. Institutional members are universities or colleges which contribute \$100 per year to the Association. Such annual dues-contributions assist the Association in its work and aid us in funding our conferences and in publishing the *Newsletter* and *German Studies Review*. Members are invited to ask their deans or department chairs to consider adding WAGS to those organizations already supported. Smelser will be pleased to provide appropriate forms, while sample copies of the *GSR* and past conference programs can be obtained from the *Review* editor.

Conference Group Special Mailing

Members of the Conference Group for German Politics are receiving a special complimentary mailing of the WAGS *Newsletter*, Conference Program for 1982, and *GSR* as part of a cooperative introduction to WAGS. The continuing WAGS membership growth has enabled us to expand services to members and to keep dues at a remarkably low figure.

Dues and Ballots

Dues notices were mailed to all members shortly after the first of the year. Members who have not already renewed are encouraged to send their tax-deductible \$12 check (\$13 U.S. for non-U.S. members) to Professor Ronald Smelser, Department of History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. It is not necessary to enclose a dues notice with your check. Prompt renewal keeps our costs low, and our dues low. Please act now.

Ballots for 1983 WAGS elections were mailed recently. Candidates' vitas were also provided.

1983 Conference Scheduled for Madison, Wisconsin

The Program Committee has received a record number of proposals for the 1983 Conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Participants will include scholars from the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and other countries. Special arrangements and features will be coordinated by the Program Committee and Valters Nollendorfs (German; Wisconsin, Madison), Local Arrangements Director.

German Studies Review: Report from the Editor

The February issue of *GSR* was mailed with a special Book Review insert. Members who already review for *GSR* and those who do not yet review for us are asked to pay special attention to the form and to send it back promptly. We are updating our reviewer files and are firming new specific categories for reviewers. All reviewers will be selected from our latest data base.

Members are invited to submit manuscripts to *GSR*. Manuscripts should be 25-30 typewritten pages, plus end notes, and may be in MLA or University of Chicago style, written in English or German. Kindly enclose return first-class postage. Our response time varies, with the average about 90-120 days. Accepted manuscripts are generally published within one year. As with the first issue of 1983, we have a policy of expanding the size of issues to prevent the building of a backlog.

SECTION II

OTHER CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Eighth Annual European Studies Conference

The Eighth Annual European Studies Conference will be held October 6-8, 1983, at Omaha, Nebraska. Contact Julia Curtis, Department of Dramatic Arts, or Karen Soukop, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182.

Marxism: One Hundred Years After

A two-day conference will be hosted by the University of Maryland Baltimore County to assess the historical significance of Karl Marx who died on March 14, 1883. The conference dates are April 15 and 16, 1983 and the conference is free and open to the public. It is being co-sponsored by the Department of History, the Policy Sciences Graduate Program, and the Maryland Institute for Policy Analysis and Research. For further information, contact Professor Norman Levine, Project Director, Department of History, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 5401 Wilkens Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21228.

Pacific Workshop on German Affairs

California State University, Long Beach, is sponsoring an invitational Workshop on German Affairs on Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, 1983. It will bring together scholars and people from other professions who have a strong interest in Germany and German-American relations. The general theme of the workshop, *Change and Continuity in German Society and Politics*, will be explored in speeches and five panels with roundtable discussions.

The keynote speaker will be Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, who teaches at the universities of Mainz and Chicago. As Director of the Institut für Demoskopie in Allensbach, she has closely observed and analyzed continuities and changes in West German political attitudes over more than three decades. Other participants include Kurt Sontheimer, Wolfram Hanrieder, and Ernst-Otto Czempiel. The workshop will combine formal sessions with ample opportunity for informal discussion, in the interest of exploring the panel themes and with the aim of developing a network of contact among the participants. The meeting should contribute to a stimulation of the German-American dialogue at a time that this is sorely needed. Following the planned Bundestag election by only a month, the workshop will also try to put this important event into perspective.

The workshop has been organized by Christian Soe and Wilm Peters.

International Interdisciplinary Symposium on German-American Immigration and Ethnicity

The University of Houston will host an International Interdisciplinary Symposium on German-American Immigration and Ethnicity, September 21-24, 1983. Scholars from Germany and the United States will lead discussions on the theme of the conference from the standpoints of history, sociology, literature, and the arts. For information write to Richard Spuler, Department of German, 547 AH, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004.

Austrian Regionalism and the Regions of Austria Symposium

The Sixth Annual Symposium of the Center for Austrian Studies, on *Austrian Regionalism and the Regions of Austria*, will be held May 20-21, 1983, on the University of Minnesota Campus, Minneapolis. Topics to be treated include economics, sociology, politics, geography, literature, and the arts. Those interested in attending, please write to Professor William E. Wright, Director, Center for Austrian Studies, 712 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, or call (612) 373-4670.

Conference on German Jews

Walter Schatzberg (German) announces that Clark University will host a conference on *The Jewish Response to German Culture: A Study in the German-Jewish Encounter from the Enlightenment to the End of the Second World War*, to be held on October 8-11, 1983. Keynote speaker will be George Mosse (History; Wisconsin, Madison), who will deliver an address entitled "Emancipation and Assimilation: Towards a Jewish Identity?"

Participants include scholars from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Israel, and the United States. Among the topics scheduled are: Herman Greive (Cologne), "German or Jewish Identity: Zionism and the Decline of Liberalism in Germany"; John Grenville (Birmingham), "German Jews and Gentiles in One City, 1933-1945: Hamburg"; Marion Kaplan (Columbia University), "Sisterhood Under Siege: Feminism and Anti-Semitism, 1904-1938"; Werner E. Mosse (University of East Anglia), "An Ambivalent Encounter: Wilhelm II and the 'Kaiserjuden'"; Monika Richarz (Berlin), "Patterns of Non-Integration: Village and Small Town Jews in Nineteenth Century Germany." Guests are welcome. Further information can be obtained from Professor Walter Schatzberg, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610

SECTION III

PROFESSIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS

History of European Ideas

A new journal, *History of European Ideas*, is now in its fourth year of publication. It is a multidisciplinary journal, with editors and contributors from various disciplines — historians, philosophers, political scientists, etc.

The first issue was devoted to the theme "The Rise and Development of the Idea of Europe." Next year's first issue will be devoted to "German Thought" with contributions by eminent German, Swiss, English and American scholars. The next issue will deal with "Malthus Our Contemporary" and the third with "The Idea of Europe and the American Mind."

Further information can be obtained from Professor Ezra Talmor, Chairman, Department of Philosophy, Haifa University, Mount Carmel, Haifa 31999, Israel.

Journal of Language for International Business

A new journal of language studies dealing with the teaching and study of foreign languages and English for international business will be published twice a year at the American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Arizona.

Language for International Business publishes materials concerning the study of Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish for international business.

The journal will accept articles about a variety of topics from the areas of international business, cross-cultural communications, and international studies in their relation to the study of foreign language.

The journal encourages submission of previously unpublished articles of general significance to teachers of modern foreign languages and English as a second language in international business programs.

Inquiries are to be directed to: Dr. Jorge H. Valdivieso, Editor, Department of Modern Languages, American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Arizona 85306.

SECTION IV

CULTURAL NEWS AND EVENTS

Tricentennial Conference of German-American History, Politics and Culture To Be Held at the University of Pennsylvania October 3-6, 1983

Description and Scope

German-American history is generally considered to have begun in 1683 with the founding of Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of this event a German-American Tricentennial Conference is being organized for the purpose of evaluating both the history of the German-Americans and the present state of German-American relations. The Conference will be held on October 3-6 at the University of Pennsylvania with a concurrent two-day program at the Winterthur Museum in Delaware. Since its founding by Benjamin Franklin in 1749, the University of Pennsylvania has been one of the leading research institutions in the United States and represents the ideal meeting place for such a conference both because of its history as well as its location. In addition, the University has the oldest tradition of German studies in America and is the first institution of higher learning to deal with the history of the German-Americans.

In view of the growing interest in the sometimes troubled state of German-American relations, the participants from both the United States and Germany consider the scheduling of the conference in 1983 to be most propitious. The symbolic date of October 6, 1983, the 300th anniversary of the landing of the "Concorde" which brought the first German settlers from Krefeld to Philadelphia, will focus international attention on the presentations and discussions of the conference. There has long been a need to bring together the discussion of German-American relations in the twentieth century and the study of the German heritage of America, two fields of endeavor which are often kept quite distant from one another. The conference would hope to make the contact between these two areas a most fruitful one in conjunction with the German-American Tricentennial. A look at the history of German-Americans will provide important insights for the further discussion of current German-American relations. Accordingly, research in the areas of

immigration, acculturation and ethnic history, which have recently been the focus of considerable attention, will constitute an important aspect of the first part of the conference. The focus will then shift entirely to the discussion of the political, cultural and economic relations between the two nations in the twentieth century.

From the beginning the conference has been organized from the point of view that only the highest possible level of current scholarly discussion and innovation can justify its expenditures and publicity. The participation of many leading scholars from various disciplines supports this approach. At present there are 15 speakers from Germany and 40 from the United States scheduled for presentations and all have already confirmed their participation. The conference will be organized around panels which will examine the most crucial aspects in a representative fashion. After the approximately thirty-minute talks, the panel will lead to a discussion.

The conference has as its main goal to elicit suggestions for a less fragmented approach to the study of the German-American past and present. Since this theme has recently become of greater importance in many German departments in America, a number of those attending the conference are expected to come from this area. The interest expressed thus far comes from all parts of the United States and has been particularly strong in the Midwest.

The funding for the Conference will be provided by German and American foundations.

The Program

The conference will contain a historical and a contemporary component of two days each which will shed different light on American-German history and relations and at the same time illuminate each other. The first day, Monday, October 3, 1983, will concentrate on the questions of ethnicity in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, beginning with a presentation of the Pennsylvania-Germans by Don Yoder of the University of Pennsylvania. The second day will introduce panels on immigration and acculturation in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. On the third day the focus will shift to American-German political and cultural relations in the twentieth century with the First World War as the decisive turning point, and the last day, October 6, 1983 will concentrate on contemporary relations.

The conference will be opened by the President of the University of Pennsylvania, Sheldon Hackney. The President of The Johns Hopkins University, Steven Muller, will follow with the keynote address.

First Day: Ethnicity

Ethnicity in the Eighteenth Century is the focus of two panels in the morning and afternoon. Participants are Don Yoder (Pennsylvania), Hermann Wellenreuther (Cologne), John Hostedler (Temple), Leo Schelbert (Chicago), Stephanie Wolf (Delaware), Richard Dunn (Pennsylvania), and Anthony Wallace (Pennsylvania).

The panel *Ethnic Identity and American Nationalism in the Nineteenth Century* features Kathleen Conzen (Chicago) and Willi Paul Adams (Berlin) who will present the results of their newest project. Frederick Luebke (Nebraska) will trace the topic to World War I.

The German Language in America is the topic of a concurrent panel with Jürgen Eichhoff (Wisconsin), Glenn Gilbert (Southern Illinois), and Joshua Fishman (Jeshiva University). In the afternoon the discussion will be opened to include representatives of local colleges and high schools.

In the evening, the society for German-American Studies will hold its 1983 meeting.

Second Day: Immigration and Acculturation

Under the chairmanship of William T. Parsons (Ursinus College), the panel *Immigration* will feature Marianne Wokeck (Temple), Günter Moltmann (Hamburg) and one of his collaborators on the "Hamburg Project" on nineteenth century immigration, and Hans Trefousse (Brooklyn College).

The panel *Acculturation*, Hartmut Keil (Munich) and John Jentz (Chicago) will present the findings of the "Chicago Project" on Chicago immigrant culture around 1900. Also participating are Walter Kamphoefner (California Institute of Technology) and Theodore Hershberg (Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Social History Project).

In the afternoon, the conference participants will join forces with those of the parallel conference in the Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Delaware, which is featuring panels on the material culture of the German-Americans. The Winterthur Museum, with its superb collection of Arts and Crafts of the Pennsylvania-Germans, is a most attractive place for such a parallel venture on October 3 and 4, 1983. It will be reached via charter bus. A banquet on the evening of October 4 will conclude this part of the conference.

Third Day: American-German Relations in the Twentieth Century

One panel on political relations will span the period 1914-1933 with presentations by Reinhard Doerries (Hamburg), Klaus Schwabe (Aachen), Ludwig Holtfrerich (Frankfurt), under the chairmanship of Thomas Childers (Pennsylvania). The following panel will deal with the period 1933-1950 with talks by Detlev Junker (Heidelberg), Gerhard Weinberg (North Carolina), and Charles Maier (Harvard) under the chairmanship of Henry Turner (Yale).

The panel *Cultural Relations and Modernization after 1918 and 1945* features Anton Kaes (Berkeley), Frank Trommler (Pennsylvania), and Jost Hermand (Wisconsin). It will be followed by a panel on Jewish-German immigration in the thirties. Speakers are: Herbert Strauss (City College, New York), Paul Breines (Boston College), and Martin Jay (Berkeley).

German-American Literature is the topic of talks by Maria Wagner (Rutgers), Alexander Ritter (Itzehoe, Germany), Patricia Herminhouse (Saint Louis), and Christopher Schweitzer (North Carolina). The chair is Hans Galinsky (Mainz).

Problematic Issues of German-American History will be discussed by LaVern Rippley (Saint Olaf), Henry Schmidt (Ohio State), Don Yoder (Pennsylvania), and Christine Totten (Clarion State).

Fourth Day: Contemporary American-German Relations

October 6 will be the highpoint of the celebration in 1983 with a visit of the President of the Federal Republic and a festive banquet. On this day, the conference will concentrate on current American-German relations. The panel on political relations is being planned together with Wolfram Hanrieder (Santa Barbara). Fritz Stern (Columbia) has already committed himself to assess the relations from the American side, Theo Sommer (Hamburg) will do the same for the German side. In addition, there will be other speakers.

Peter Demetz (Yale) and David Bathrick (Wisconsin) will assess literary and intellectual relations, Eric Rentschler (Irvine) will talk about German-American exchanges in matters of film. This topic is reflected in the film program "Focus America" by the Goethe Institute which will accompany the conference.

Research Needs in the fields of the conference will be discussed in a special panel by Hans-Jürgen Schroeder (Giessen), John Spalek (Albany), and Steven Benjamin (Radford).

In the afternoon, a panel-discussion in the Zellerbach Theatre of the University of Pennsylvania, will evaluate and sum up the conference. The chairman is Hans Gatzke (Yale).

The Tricentennial Conference will be open to the public. There will be panels on ethnicity in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; immigration; acculturation; German-American language and literature; material culture and visual arts; U.S.-German relations in the twentieth century; research needs; current political and cultural relations.

More information is available from Conference Chairman Frank Trommler, Department of German, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

SECTION V

GRANTS AND STIPENDS

Germanistic Society of America

Type: Fellowships.

Subjects: Primarily in the fields of German language, literature, philosophy, history, art history, economics, international law, and public affairs.

Number offered: Usually three or four Fellowships annually.

Value: U.S. \$6,000 per annum.

Tenable in Germany for one academic year (nine months).

Eligibility: Open to United States citizens who have a good academic record, capacity for independent study, and preferably a master's degree. Preference is given to prospective teachers of German.

Closing date: October 31.

Inquiries: Germanistic Society Fellowships, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

European Cultural Foundation

Type: Project Grants.

Subjects: Grants are awarded for projects aiming to promote cultural, scientific and educational activities of a multinational character and European inspiration. Projects should contribute to European unity. Preference is given to study in the following areas: ecology, education, social structures, manpower problems, culture, urbanization and European history and institutions. Projects should be of a multidisciplinary nature and must involve collaboration from at least three countries.

Value: Grants will only normally cover part of the sum necessary for the completion of the project and proof must be provided that the organizers can furnish the rest. Grants are generally given for one year. Projects of a longer duration are subject to a new application each year.

Inquiries: European Cultural Foundation, 5 Jan van Goyenkade, 1075 HN Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The German Marshall Fund Exchange Fellowship Program

The German Marshall Fund Exchange Fellowship Program is for European men and women between the ages of 25 and 35 who have shown leadership qualities and achievements in their professions, can speak English and wish to learn about United States society. The objectives of the program are: to promote a better understanding by Europeans of the social, economic and political structures of the United States, to provide an exchange of views and information between GMF Fellows and Americans in their fields, and to strengthen relations between the United States and Europe. The first group of Fellows came from West Germany in the Fall, 1982. The program has been expanded to include Denmark, France and the Netherlands and may be extended to include other European countries.

Through a concentrated U.S. program in which they meet their counterparts, Fellows exchange ideas and techniques and observe current developments in their fields. In addition, during informal meetings with Americans, they gain an understanding of American attitudes, traditions and institutions. Their programs also focus on the U.S. political process at the local, state and federal levels.

Fellowships are granted for a minimum of four weeks up to a maximum of six weeks. The program does not include spouses or children. Fellows with common professional backgrounds and interests travel in small groups and are asked to arrive in Washington on specific dates.

Fellows are nominated by a committee composed of distinguished leaders in each country participating in the program. Upon selection, Fellows are asked to describe their fields of interest and specific U.S. institutions and individuals they wish to visit. They work with the Fund's Program Office, Barbara Henrie, in Washington to develop an individual program and travel schedule. Fund support covers the Fellows' travel, hotels and meals.

The German Marshall Fund of the United States is a private foundation which funds transatlantic studies and exchanges. It was established in 1972 by a gift from the German government to commemorate American postwar assistance under the Marshall Plan.

German Marshall Fund Fellowships

Purpose: To support scholars whose work is designed to contribute to the better understanding and resolution of significant contemporary and emerging problems common to industrial societies, domestic and international, particularly their comparative, political, economic and social aspects. Such problems will involve the interests of the United States and both Western and Eastern Europe in all cases but may also be concerned with other societies.

Number offered: Fifteen Fellowships per annum.

Value: A total amount of U.S. \$400,000 was awarded in 1980-81. To maximize the Fund's resources, each applicant for financial assistance will be expected to apply

any available leave, sabbatical or other funding from his or her home institution, for the Fellow's support during the period of appointment, and then, when feasible, to explore other possible outside sources of funding. The Fund's policy is to attempt to meet — but not exceed — his or her current income.

Tenable for a period of time from an academic term to a calendar year or longer. There is no restriction on place of tenure.

Eligibility: Fellows may come from careers in any academic field or profession, but most will be established scholars with advanced degrees. There are no arbitrary age limits. Awards will be made only to applicants who will devote themselves full-time to the proposed projects during the appointment periods.

Closing date: November 30.

Inquiries: Peter R. Weitz, Program Coordinator, German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

Type: Scholarships for Study in West Germany.

Subjects: Unrestricted.

Value: DM 700, DM 870, or DM 1,300 per month, according to age, qualifications and experience. Also a book allowance of DM 100 per semester, a family allowance of DM 300 per month for married scholars whose spouses also reside in West Germany, a lump sum for a social insurance policy, a single allowance of DM 200 at the commencement of the scholarship, and supplementary health and accident insurance. Return travel expenses are paid for scholars from non-European countries, and a lump sum towards travel expenses for European scholars. Scholars from certain non-European countries (the exceptions are Australia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) also receive a single clothing allowance of DM 400.

Tenable at any university, technical college, music or art academy in West Germany, including West Berlin, for ten months (scholars from European countries) and twelve months (scholars from non-European countries). Extensions may be granted to scholars for further training opportunities in West Germany.

Eligibility: Open to nationals of all countries (excluding West Germany) who are senior undergraduates or graduate students at a university or college of university standing, are between 18 and 32 years of age, and have a working knowledge of German. (A language course is included in the scholarship for students from countries with no facilities for German language study.)

Note: Applications must be submitted on official DAAD forms, obtainable from diplomatic missions or from: Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst — DAAD, Kennedyallee 50, D-53 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany.

Type: Postgraduate scholarships for South Africans.

Purpose: To allow postgraduate students and young academics to study at a university in West Germany.

Subjects: All academic fields, except pharmacy, chemical engineering, music and fine arts.

Number offered: Approximately eleven scholarships annually.

Value: A monthly allowance of DM 850, or DM 1,200.

Tenable at any university in West Germany, including West Berlin. Scholarships are normally held for one year and may be renewed for an additional year.

Eligibility: Open to South African citizens who are no more than 32 years of age and have a minimum requirement of a bachelor's honors degree.

Note: Scholars having no adequate knowledge of German will take courses in West Germany.

Closing date: October 15.

Inquiries: German Academic Exchange Service, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, P.O. Box 2023, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa.

International Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen

An annual prize of DM 5,000, an illuminated document and a medallion is awarded annually in recognition of the most notable achievement in the service of encouraging international understanding and cooperation in the European sphere. The recipient may be of any nationality, religion or race. The prize is awarded, usually on Ascension Day, in Aachen.

Inquiries: International Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen, Postfach 1210, 5100 Aachen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Institute of Current World Affairs Crane Rogers Foundation

Fellowships: Two or three Fellowships are offered annually to individuals, usually in their twenties or early thirties, to enable them to gain experience overseas in international affairs. Fellowships are tenable for two to five years and provide a monthly stipend. It is hoped that Fellows' experience will enhance useful careers in academe, government, foundation administration, writing, corporate management, law, medicine, and other fields.

Overseas Journalism Fellowship Program: The Institute seeks to identify reporters, writers, and editors of great promise and give them two years of training in in-depth reportage of a particular area of the world.

Forest and Man Fellowships are offered to people with graduate degrees in forestry or forest-related specialties so that they may gain an understanding of forest-resource problems from the point of view of humans, including policy-makers, environmentalists, peasants, religious leaders, scientists, energy planners, and forest-product industrialists.

The institute takes into account the candidate's previous experience, training, interest, self-discipline, writing ability, powers of analysis, language facility and other attributes. Candidates are invited to write to the Executive Director, explaining briefly the personal background and professional experience that would

qualify them in the Institute's current areas of concern which are: South Korea and their future impact on East Asia and the world; contemporary issues and differences of the Eastern Mediterranean as seen from the point of view of a person with an education in the classics; and *East Germany - its future*.

Inquiries: Institute of Current World Affairs, 4 West Wheelock Street, Hanover, New Hampshire, 03755.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Type: Nato Research Fellowships.

Purpose: To promote study and research leading to publication on aspects of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Value: 130,000 Belgian francs, or the equivalent in the currency of any other member-state plus authorized travel expenses.

Tenable in one or more member-countries of NATO.

Eligibility: Open to citizens of any NATO member-state who are university graduates of established reputation. Candidates will be selected on the basis of their special aptitude and experience for carrying through a major project of research. In making this selection such factors as academic qualifications, professional experience and publications will be taken into account. NATO member-states — Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

Note: Fellows are required to submit to NATO before the expiration of their grant a final report in English or French on their studies. All studies are considered for publication, and manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate to NATO. Fellows are required to acknowledge the fact that their research was made possible through a NATO award. Further details may be obtained from the national authority in the relevant NATO member-country: *Canada* — Awards Committee, Royal Society of Canada, 344 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4; *United Kingdom* — Director, Higher Education Department British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN; *United States* — Council on International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Headquarters: Information Service, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, B-1110 Brussels, Belgium.

The Hoover Institution, Stanford University

Type: National Fellows Program.

Number offered: Approximately twelve Fellowships are awarded annually to allow particularly gifted younger scholars to spend one full year on unrestricted, creative research and writing at the Institution.

Purpose: The Fellowships afford scholars a unique opportunity to advance their professional careers by completing an original and significant research project in the form of a publishable manuscript.

Subjects: Subjects of research and writing may include one or more fields of study such as political science, economics, modern history, international relations, law and sociology. Research projects should deal with both current and historical issues in domestic and foreign affairs. Of particular interest are those proposals which consider important policy issues facing the United States today. It is expected that the Institution will have the first opportunity to publish all researched material.

Eligibility: Based primarily on nomination and recommendation of leading scholars throughout the United States, as well as on submission of a carefully prepared research proposal. Candidates should be no more than forty years of age, hold a Ph.D. or its equivalent, and have approximately three or four years experience beyond the doctorate. Fellowships commence in September of each year.

Closing date: End of January for the year for which the Fellowship is desired.

Inquiries: Executive Secretary, National Fellows Program, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

Austrian Institute (New York City)

Purpose: To enable American teachers and students to further their research projects or schooling in Austria.

Subject: German language and Austrian literature.

Value: Nine monthly installments each of 5,000 Austrian schillings for undergraduates; 5,500 schillings for doctoral candidates; and 6,500 schillings for professors. Grants also cover free tuition at universities, health and accident insurance, and a travel allowance of 2,500 schillings for trips within Austria.

Tenable for nine months at Austrian universities and other institutions.

Eligibility: Candidates should be American teachers or students of German who are between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

Note: Candidates should have an excellent command of the German language. Students must have completed at least two years of satisfactory study at a college or university. A resumé in German, copies of transcripts, at least two letters of recommendation, and a detailed description of any study project to be undertaken should be submitted prior to closing date to the address below.

Closing date: January 15.

Inquiries: Austrian Institute, 11 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022.

Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Laender

Type: Educational Exchange Service: Foreign Language Assistant Exchange Scheme.

Purpose: The Scheme is open to young teachers and university students of German from all countries, for service as foreign language assistants of Germany. Candidates should be under 30 years of age and possess a bachelor's degree from a United States university or have studied for two years at a European university. Assistants receive

a maintenance allowance for the academic year of DM 900 per month; possibility of renewal for one year. Candidates should apply to the Cultural Attaché at the embassy or consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in their own country. United Kingdom candidates apply to: The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE; Scottish candidates apply to: The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, 3 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, EH10 4HD.

Closing date: February 1.

Inquiries: Educational Exchange Service, Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs, Postfach 2240, Nassestraße 8, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

Institute of International Summer Courses in German Language and Literature

Type: Scholarships.

Courses: German language and literature; German in a special field.

Number offered: Approximately ten scholarships annually.

Value: Approximately 5,000 Austrian schillings.

Tenable in Salzburg for three or four weeks in the summer; not renewable.

Eligibility: Open to persons of any nationality over 16 years of age.

Note: Candidates must attach a curriculum vitae and references to their application forms. The Summer Courses are given in association with the University of Salzburg.

Not confirmed for 1983.

Inquiries: International Summer Courses in German Language and Literature, Franz-Josef-Straße 19, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

Institute for European History (Mainz)

Type: Research Scholarships.

Purpose: To assist young scholars preparing for an academic career.

Subjects: Modern European history, with special attention from the seventeenth century to the present; history of the Reformation, its causes and consequences.

Number offered: Ten scholarships, granted as and when a scholarship becomes vacant.

Value: DM 17,280 per annum, plus a limited travel allowance for visiting archives, etc.

Tenable normally for one year at the Institute; renewable.

Eligibility: Open to young scholars who have, essentially, completed graduate work, and wish to complete their dissertations at the Institute in order to prepare for an academic career.

Note: Applications should be accompanied by references from two university teachers. Residence in Mainz is obligatory (the Institute offers accommodation for DM 150), except when travelling for research purposes; the duration of the

scholarship will be decided by the head of the department concerned. Applications for study of modern European history should be addressed to: Professor K.O.v. Aretin, Department of World History; applications for the study of religious history should be addressed to: Professor Peter Manns, Department of the History of Western Religion. Applications are received at all times.

Inquiries: Institute for European History, Alte Universitätstraße 19, D-6500 Mainz, Federal Republic of Germany.

Type: Scholarships.

Purpose: To assist Ph.D. candidates in their research in German archives or to give them the opportunity to prepare their dissertation for publication.

Subjects: History of the Reformation; Modern European history.

Number offered: Ten scholarships annually.

Value: DM 13,680 to DM 17,280 per annum.

Tenable at the Institute for one year; renewable.

Eligibility: Open to students of the history of the Reformation or of Modern European history who have finished or are about to complete their Ph.D. theses. There are no nationality restrictions.

Inquiries: Institute for European History, Alte Universitätstraße 19, D-6500 Mainz, Federal Republic of Germany.

Interdisciplinary Seminar in German Studies at the University of California at Berkeley

Program: The Summer Seminar in German Studies provides unique opportunities for study in contemporary issues of German culture and society in a multidisciplinary context. Offered by the German Department as part of the Summer Session at Berkeley and co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), it has attracted in the past graduate students, doctoral candidates, and junior faculty from the social sciences and humanities who wanted to gain new insights into modern German culture and society from interdisciplinary perspectives.

This year's seminar will investigate the various ways in which the national and cultural identity of postwar Germany is presently perceived by German writers and film-makers as well as by historians and social scientists. It will deal with questions of German self-image and self-representation against the background of the recent German past. The intensive program (yielding six graduate credits) consists of the following:

1. a six-week multi-media course entitled "History, Memory and National Identity: Images of Postwar Germany in the New German Cinema" which will explore the various representations of recent German history and society by such German film-makers as Fassbinder, Schloendorff and Syberberg;
2. a series of six weekly four-hour intensive seminars on the topic of national identity taught by faculty from political science, sociology, history, literature, psychology, and education;

3. weekly two-hour lectures and discussions by guest speakers addressing specific issues pertinent to the general topic.

Eligibility: Graduate students, doctoral candidates and junior faculty specializing in any aspect of German area studies. Proficiency in German is expected. Applicants for DAAD scholarships must be U.S. citizens and currently enrolled or teaching at accredited U.S. universities or colleges.

Tuition: U.S. \$258.00 for six University of California graduate credits; U.S. \$23.00 for each additional unit; plus U.S. \$25.00 application fee (non-refundable).

Stipends: A number of DAAD stipends are available to qualified applicants in the amount of U.S. \$800 plus travel allowance.

Dates: June 20-July 29, 1983.

Note: Completed application forms must be returned to the University of California, Berkeley Department of German by April 30, 1983 in duplicate. Applicants for DAAD scholarships will be notified by the middle of May. Application forms for participation in the seminar and for DAAD scholarships are available after January 30, 1983 from: Department of German, Summer Session, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

NEH Offers Fellowships for 1984-85

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces the availability of three categories of fellowships for 1984-85: Fellowships for Independent Study and Research, Fellowships for College Teachers, and Constitutional Fellowships.

Fellowships for Independent Study and Research are for scholars, teachers, and others who can make significant contributions to thought and knowledge in the humanities and want time to enlarge their contributions and enhance their scholarly abilities. Both younger and senior scholars are encouraged to apply.

Fellowships for College Teachers are for teachers whose day-to-day responsibilities lie in the teaching of undergraduate students, particularly in two-year, four-year, and five-year colleges and in universities that do not have Ph.D. programs. The program is predicated upon an equal respect for study and research directed toward scholarly publication and study, and research directed toward course content and teaching. Proposals may therefore have either aim.

Funds permitting, 120-130 fellowships will be available for 1984-85 in each of these programs. In addition, a small number of Constitutional Fellowships will be offered through a special competition held in anticipation of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Constitution. Applications may come from any college or university teacher or any independent scholar, and proposals may address the history of the founding period, constitutional principles, comparative constitutional government, individual rights, the character of democracy, American Federalism, American political institutions, Constitutional interpretation, or any other topic that would be appropriate to the observation of the Constitutional Bicentenary.

All NEH fellowships are for periods of six to twelve months and stipends range up to \$25,000. The application deadline for 1984-85 is June 1, 1983, for all fellowships; awards will be announced by approximately December 1, 1983; and successful applicants may begin tenure of their Fellowships as early as January 1, 1984. Application guidelines and materials are available from the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

SECTION VI

ARCHIVAL NEWS AND REPORTS

Guidelines for Reproductions of Weimar Library Microfilms

With the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Leo Baeck Institute and the New York Public Library obtained microfilm copies of about 8,000 book titles and 600 periodicals of the Wiener Library (now at the University of Tel-Aviv). They are not included in the National Union Catalogue nor in the Union List of Serials (second edition), and therefore presumably not otherwise available in the United States. They cover essentially the history of National Socialism (including the Holocaust) and of other totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century. These microfilms are now at the Leo Baeck Institute so far as they refer to German and German-Jewish history up to 1945. Microfilms of literature relating to other totalitarian regimes are held by the New York Public Library.

These microfilms are available within the interlibrary loan arrangement of the Research Libraries Group. Positive copies of this microfilm material can be purchased through the Leo Baeck Institute and/or the New York Public Library. They will be reproduced by Archival Micrographics, Inc. (AM). Two microfilm index reels, one for books and one for periodicals are available for purchase from the New York Public Library — Photographic Service of the New York Public Library (index of books — \$27.50, index of periodicals — \$11.25). Forms for ordering such reproductions may be requested from the Leo Baeck Institute and/or the New York Public Library.

If a copyright question arises, the ordering party will be advised and will have to clarify the status by either proving lapse of the copyright through confirmation from the Library of Congress, or by presenting written consent of the copyright owner. Once the copyright question is settled satisfactorily, the order will be referred to Archival Micrographics, Inc., which will mail a cost estimate. Charges are:

35mm reels: \$20/reel plus shipping expense;

16mm reels: \$13/reel plus shipping expense.

The charges for material requiring only half a reel or less are reduced by 50%. A service charge of \$1.00 for each additional title is due if the order includes more than three titles per microfilm reel. Upon payment of cost estimated by Archival Micrographics, Inc., orders will be processed. The finished product will be shipped by Archival Micrographics, Inc., Midland Park, New Jersey 07432.

U.S. National Archives Microfilm Publications of War Criminal Trials

The unique problems that confronted the victorious Allies in the postwar world in 1945 included trials of war criminals on a massive scale. Recently liberated countries in Europe tried many thousand German war criminals as well as large numbers of their own countrymen who had collaborated with the enemy. The occupation powers tried additional thousands of individuals such as the major war criminals before the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg.

The United States participated in the trial of Nazi war criminals on three levels. In the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg (IMT), prosecutors and judges from the four occupying powers (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States) tried twenty-four of the major Nazi war criminals and a number of organizations from November 1945 to October 1946 on four major charges including war crimes and crimes against humanity. Jurisdiction for this trial was based on the recently devised Charter for the IMT. The defendants included the most notorious surviving Nazis such as Hermann Göring, Rudolf Heß and Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Subsequent to the IMT, twelve United States military tribunals with civilian judges, defense counsel and largely civilian prosecutors tried 185 of the remaining important Nazis from 1946 to 1949. Proceeding under the authority of Control Council Law No. 10 with General Telford Taylor as chief of counsel, U.S. prosecutors tried these defendants in groups arranged by type of crime or by organization. These included medical doctors tried for conducting illegal medical experiments on human beings, officials of the SS (*Schutzstaffel*), military officers, industrialists and diplomats. The U.S. National Archives has microfilmed many of the records of these thirteen trials, generally referred to as the Nürnberg trials, in over two dozen microfilm publications.*

From 1945 to 1948, while the Nürnberg trials were taking place, U.S. Army courts (military commissions or special or general military government courts), with military officers constituting prosecution and court membership, tried 1,672 individuals as war criminals in 489 proceedings. At first, military authorities tried these cases at the numbered army level. Thus trials took place at various locations including Ludwigsberg where U.S. Seventh Army tried several cases of war criminals and at Duren where U.S. First Army tried war criminals. Because of the large number of cases awaiting action, the U.S. Army in Europe consolidated its resources, and from October 1946 Dachau, the site of the former concentration camp, became the locale for all further U.S. Army trials of war criminals in Germany.

*See Appendix.

The U.S. National Archives microfilmed a selection of some of the more important case records of war crimes trials conducted by the U.S. Army in Europe to supplement the microfilm of the Nürnberg war crimes trials records filmed earlier.

The 489 cases tried by the U.S. Army in Europe were divided into four categories. The first of these consisted of main concentration camp cases including the trials of guards and personnel from Dachau, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Flossenbürg, Nordhausen and Mühldorf concentration camps with about 200 defendants. So far the U.S. National Archives has microfilmed as a comprehensive sample two thirds of the records of the main concentration camp cases, i.e., the records of the Dachau, Flossenbürg, Nordhausen, and Mühldorf cases.¹

In these cases four separate general military government courts tried 130 defendants from 1945 to 1947. SS enlisted ranks constituted the majority of the accused. Others included commissioned SS officers, medical doctors and other civilians, Kapos (inmate leaders) and dog handlers. They were charged with violating the laws and usages of war by subjecting inmates to cruelty, mistreatment, torture and starvation. Specifications of these general charges included unnecessary and punitive exposure to the elements, absence of preventive medicine and treatment of disease, rifling of mail and mass killings during evacuation marches.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and maintained that the prosecution exaggerated the severity of adverse conditions in the camps, that most of the alleged punishment of the inmates had to be authorized by the Reich Main Security Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*) of the SS in Berlin, and that the defendants acted pursuant to superior orders. Moreover, the defense claimed that food, medical supplies and housing were adequate.

The military government courts gave little credence to these defense assertions and acquitted only ten percent (thirteen) of the defendants. In one case, the Dachau case, in fact, none of the forty defendants was acquitted. Fifty-seven individuals were sentenced to death and forty-four of these were executed at Landsberg War Criminal Prison No. 1. All other defendants were given prison terms with the exception of a few against whom charges were dropped and who were tried in different proceedings. All of the prisoners serving terms at Landsberg were released between 1948 and 1957 because their sentence had expired or because they were given clemency or parole. Those who had been released early on parole received a remittance of the unserved portion of their sentences by June 1958.

1. The Dachau case is microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1174, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Martin Gottfried Weiss et al. November 15-December 13, 1945* on six rolls of thirty-five millimeter microfilm. The Flossenbürg case is M1210, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Friedrich Becker et al. June 12, 1946-January 22, 1947* on sixteen rolls. The Nordhausen case is M1079, *United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals United States of America v. Kurt Andrae et al. (and related cases)* tried between August 7 and December 30, 1947 on sixteen rolls of microfilm. The Mühldorf case is M1093, *United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals United States of America v. Franz Auer et al.* tried from April 1 through May 13, 1947 on thirteen rolls of microfilm.

The second category of war crimes trials consisted of about 250 cases in which military government courts tried about 800 guards and personnel mainly from the outcamps of the major concentration camps subsequent to the parent camp trial. The U.S. National Archives filmed five of these case records as a sample.² The Angerer case was tried subsequent to the Dachau parent case by a general military government court consisting of seven U.S. Army officers concerning the slaughter of Russian prisoners of war at Dachau. In the parent case of these subsequent proceedings, the courts had found, that because of the criminal purpose of the camps all personnel and staff shared criminal responsibility for the camp operation, and instructed courts trying subsequent cases to take judicial notice of these findings. Two of the three defendants in the Angerer case were sentenced to death and one to twenty-five years imprisonment. Landsberg prison staff executed the death sentences by hanging in November 1948 while the other defendant left the prison on parole in 1954.

In a proceeding subsequent to the Mühldorf case, a general military government court tried seven defendants charged with the mistreatment of civilian inmates. The court acquitted one of the defendants and sentenced the other six to prison terms. The prisoners left Landsberg Prison between 1949 and 1954.

The three remaining microfilmed cases in this category belong among the subsequent Mauthausen concentration camp cases. They consist of the Wiener Neudorf case in which eight defendants stood trial mainly for a death march to Mauthausen camp. One defendant was acquitted, two were sentenced to death and executed in October 1948, and five were given prison terms. In the Ebensee outcamp case a general military government court sentenced seven defendants to prison terms for inhuman treatment of inmates and acquitted two individuals. Lastly, in the Vienna Ditch case, the prosecution alleged that eight defendants killed a number of Allied prisoners of war. Six of the accused received prison terms, one was acquitted and one sentenced to death and executed. The individuals serving prison terms obtained paroles and releases between 1948 and 1954.

The third category encompasses over 200 cases with about 600 defendants tried for killing over 1,200 U.S. prisoners of war, largely airmen. Of these the U.S. National Archives microfilmed the Strop case and the Borkum Island cases.³ The basic or

2. These are M1204, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Ernst Angerer et al.* tried from November 26 through December 3, 1946 on one roll. M1173, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Michael Vogel et al.* July 8-15, 1947 on two rolls. M1100, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Ernst Dura et al.* June 9-23, 1947, on two rolls. M1191, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Hans Joachim Georg Geiger et al.* July 9-August 5, 1947, on two rolls. M1139, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Johann Haider et al.* September 3-12, 1947, on two rolls.

3. The two cases are M1095, *United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals United States of America v. Jürgen Stroop et al.* Tried between January 10 and March 21, 1947, on ten rolls of microfilm; and M1103, *Records*

parent case of these airmen or flier cases was the Stroop case, also known as the superior orders case, in which twenty-two individuals stood trial. The case resulted from eight separate incidents in which nine airmen were killed by the German police. The court acquitted one defendant, sentenced thirteen to death and the remaining eight to prison terms. Nine were executed, Jürgen Stroop by the Poles in 1952 after being extradited to Poland and put on trial for putting down the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Two died in prison of natural causes and the others received their releases or paroles in 1954.

In the Borkum Island cases a general military government court tried sixteen German military or civilian individuals in two separate proceedings for complicity in killing seven U.S. airmen on Borkum Island. The court found all except one defendant guilty and sentenced six to death of whom all but two, who had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, were executed. All other defendants received prison terms and saw freedom by June 1958.

The final category of cases contain several miscellaneous trials of which the U.S. National Archives microfilmed the Hadamar and Skorzeny cases.⁴ In the Hadamar case, a military commission tried seven individuals for killing by injection of lethal substances or by gassing (euphemistically described in Nazi parlance as euthanasia) 400 Russian and Polish nationals at the Hadamar Asylum in Hesse. Trial Judge Leon Jaworski obtained the convictions of all defendants with three death sentences and four lengthy prison terms. The Landsberg prison staff carried out the death sentences on March 14, 1946. The remaining four prisoners received their releases in early 1954.

In the Skorzeny case a general military government court acquitted ten members of the German armed forces of charges, including participation in combat wearing U.S. uniforms during the Ardennes Offensive in 1944. The defendants included Otto Skorzeny, the daring commando leader who liberated Benito Mussolini from his prison in Italy's Gran Sasso.

Although prosecution staff and law members of these courts sometimes lacked thorough familiarity with Army trial regulations, they included, on the other hand, excellent trial lawyers as for example Leon Jaworski, who later became the special prosecutor in the Watergate proceedings. Sentences on the whole tended to be stricter than those imposed by the U.S. tribunals at Nürnberg. Army regulations suspended normal rules of evidence and admitted hearsay evidence in court, provided it had probative value.

For each of these thirteen microfilm publications, the U.S. National Archives has published an accompanying pamphlet. The pamphlets contain an introduction and a table of content. In addition to the pamphlets, finding aids to the publications are filmed at the beginning of roll one of each of these.

of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Kurt Goebell et al. February 6-March 21, 1946 and United States of America v. August Hänsler June 26, 1947, on seven rolls of microfilm.

4. The two cases are M1078, *United States of America v. Alfons Klein et al. October 8-15, 1945*, on three rolls of microfilm; and M1106, *Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials United States of America v. Otto Skorzeny et al. Tried from August 18 through September 9, 1947*, on twenty-four microfiche (the first National Archives microfiche publication).

Microfilming war crimes trial records is an ongoing program in the U.S. National Archives and was instituted primarily in order to preserve rapidly deteriorating documentation of a significant post World War II activity of the United States. So far this effort has produced over 1,250 rolls of microfilm reproducing about one and one quarter million pages of records. The U.S. Army trials have been insufficiently explored; it is hoped that these U.S. National Archives microfilm publications will facilitate scholarly research with these records.⁵

APPENDIX

Microfilmed Publications of the Nürnberg Trials records in the U.S. National Archives. T publications have finding aids on microfilm. M publications are described in addition to finding aids on microfilm by an accompanying pamphlet.

A. Document Series

1. NI Series, 1933-1948, T-301, 164 rolls.
2. NG Series, 1933-1948, T-1139, 70 rolls.
3. NOKW Series, 1933-1947, T-1119, 47 rolls.
4. NM Series, 1874-1946, M-936, 1 roll.
5. NP Series, 1934-1946, M-942, 1 roll.
6. WA Series, 1940-1945, M-946, 1 roll.

B. Case records of the U.S. Military Tribunals at Nürnberg

1. Case 1, U.S. v. Karl Brandt, et al., M-887, 46 rolls.
2. Case 2, U.S. v. Erhard Milch, M-888, 13 rolls.
3. Case 3, U.S. v. Josef Altstoetter, et al., M-889, 53 rolls.
4. Case 4, U.S. v. Oswald Pohl, et al., M-890, 38 rolls.
5. Case 5, U.S. v. Friedrich Flick, et al., M-891, 42 rolls.
6. Case 6, U.S. v. Carl Krauch, et al., M-892, 113 rolls.
7. Case 7, U.S. v. Wilhelm List, et al., M-893, 48 rolls.
8. Case 8, U.S. v. Ulrich Greifelt, et al., M-894, 38 rolls.
9. Case 9, U.S. v. Otto Ohlendorf, et al., M-895, 38 rolls.
10. Case 10, U.S. v. Alfred Krupp, et al., M-896, 69 rolls.
11. Case 11, U.S. v. Ernst von Weizsäcker, et al., M-897, 173 rolls.
12. Case 12, U.S. v. Wilhelm von Leeb, et al., 69 rolls.

5. In progress is a five-roll publication of the Reviews and Recommendations of all 489 cases. These are summaries of the trials mandated by post trial procedures which include recommendations on clemency or changing sentences. It will serve as an excellent introduction to these trials.

C. Miscellaneous Publication

1. Diary of Hans Frank, T-992, 12 rolls.
2. Gürtner Diaries, M-978, 3 rolls.
3. IMT Prosecution Exhibits, T-988, 54 rolls.
4. Pre-Trial Interrogations for the U.S. Military Tribunals, M-1019, 91 rolls.
5. Jodl Diaries, T-989, 2 rolls.
6. Mauthausen Death Books, T-990, 2 rolls.
7. IMT Trials Briefs for the United States and Document Books, T-991, 1 roll.

JOHN MENDELSON

United States National Archives

SECTION VII

REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE

Dissertations on German Education Presented at North American Universities, 1970-1980

- Albisetti, James C. "Kaiser, Classicists, and Moderns: Secondary School Reform in Imperial Germany." Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1976 (DAI 38/1, July 1977, p. 423-A).
- Allen, Leilani E. "Migrants and Politics: Interest Articulation among Foreign Workers in the Federal Republic of Germany." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Connecticut, 1977 (DAI 39/2, August 1978, p. 1090-A).
- Beatus, Morris. "Academic Proletariat: The Problem of Overcrowding in the Learned Professions and Universities during the Weimar Republic, 1918-1933." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1975 (DAI 36/3, September 1975, p. 1712-A).
- Blackburn, Gilmer W. "Education as Ideology: The Uses of History in Promoting National Socialist Aims." Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1976 (DAI 37/3, September 1976, p. 1301-A).
- Bodenman, Paul S. "Academic Reforms in Selected Universities of the Federal Republic of Germany." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1973 (DAI 34/11, May 1974, p. 6859-A).
- Carmon, Ayre Zvi. "The University of Heidelberg and National Socialism, 1930-1935." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1974 (DAI 35/3, September 1974, p. 1589-A).
- Caruso, John Jr. "Adolf Hitler's Concept of Education and Its Implementation in the Third Reich." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Connecticut, 1974 (DAI 35/4, October 1974, p. 2023-A).
- Craig, John E. "A Mission for German Education: The University of Strasbourg and Alsatian Society, 1870-1918." Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1973 (DAI 33/12, June 1973, p. 6835-A).
- Dougherty, Richard W. "Eros, Youth Culture and Geist: The Ideology of Gustav Wyneken and Its Influence upon the German Youth Movement." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1978 (DAI 39/1, July 1978, p. 418-A).

- Gaver, Karen K. "German Influences on French Educational Theory and Practice during the July Monarchy and the Second Republic." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California-Los Angeles, 1974 (DAI 35/10, April 1975, p. 6634-A).
- Grothe, S.M.I.C., Sister Justina Mary. "Cistercians and Higher Education in the Late Middle Ages with a Special Reference to Heidelberg," Ph.D. dissertation, The Catholic University of America, 1976 (DAI 37/4, October 1976, p. 2350-A).
- Hanshaw, Terrel R. "The German Volksschullehren and the Weimar Republic: A Study of the *Deutscher Lehrverein*." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1975 (DAI 36/12, June 1976, p. 8233-A).
- Hendel, Kurt K. "Johannes Bugenhagen's Educational Contributions." Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1974 (DAI 35/11, May 1975, p. 7223-A).
- Kelley, Reece C. "National Socialism and German University Teachers: The NSDAP's Efforts to Create a National Socialist Professoriate and Scholarship." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1973 (DAI 33/12, June 1973, p. 6690-A).
- Kitzler, Werner E. "The Development of Marxist Comparative Education in the German Democratic Republic: A Historic Analysis from 1945 to 1978." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1978 (DAI 39/3, September 1978, p. 1411-A).
- Kressman, John H. "Development of Comprehensive Secondary Schools (*Gesamtschulen*) in the Federal Republic of Germany." Ph.D. dissertation, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1976 (DAI 37/4, October 1976, p. 2025-A).
- Kyle, Joseph D. "St. Emmeram (Regensburg) as a Center of Culture in the Late Tenth Century." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1976 (DAI 37/8, February 1977, p. 5274-A).
- La Vopa, Anthony J. "From Schoolmasters to Schoolteachers: The Making of a Modern Professional Corporation in Prussia, 1763-1850." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1976 (DAI 37/1, July 1976, p. 519-A).
- Lickeig, Franz B. "The German Carmelites at the Medieval Universities." Ph.D. dissertation, The Catholic University of America, 1977 (DAI, 38/5, November 1977, p. 2968-A).
- Marks, Richard B. "The Medieval Manuscript Library of the Charterhouse of St. Barbara in Cologne." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1973 (DAI 34/10, April 1974, p. 6554-A).
- Maw, Robin J.C. "Humanism and Legal Education during the Reception of Roman Law in Germany: A Case Study." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1974 (DAI 37/6, December 1976, p. 3836-A).
- Mueller, Hans E. "Bureaucracy and Education: Civil Service Reforms in Prussia and England as Strategies of Monopolization." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California-Los Angeles, 1974 (DAI 35/10, April 1975, p. 6824-A).
- Olesko, Kathryn M. "The Emergence of Theoretical Physics in Germany: Franz Neumann and the Königsberg School of Physics, 1830-1890." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1980 (DAI 41/04, October 1980, p. 1740-A).
- Olson, James M. "The Prussian Volksschule, 1890-1914: A Study of the Social Implications of the Extension of Elementary Education." Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1971 (DAI 32/7, January 1971, p. 3929-A).

- Pauwels, Jacques R.M. "Women and University Studies in the Third Reich, 1933-1945." Ph.D. dissertation, York University (Canada), 1976 (DAI 37/12, June 1977, p. 7912-A).
- Poteet, David C. "The Nazi Youth Movement, 1920-1927." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Georgia, 1972 (DAI 33/7, January 1973, p. 3554-A).
- Reill, Peter H. "The Rise of Historical Consciousness during the Enlightenment at the University of Göttingen: 1735-1780." Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1969 (DAI 30/7, January 1970, p. 2927-A).
- Rempel, Gerhard. "The Misguided Generation: Hitler Youth and SS, 1933-1945." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1971 (DAI 32/4, October 1971, p. 2040-A).
- Rudnick, Helene M.W. "The German Professor: From Charismatic *Ordinarius* to Bureaucrat." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1978 (DAI 39/4, October 1978, p. 2094-A0).
- Rutherford, James C. "Interaction of the Social Forces Dominant in the Establishment of Friedrichs Universität, 1743." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1970 (DAI 31/3, September 1970, p. 1047-A).
- Schneider, Joanne F. "An Historical Examination of Women's Education in Bavaria: *Madchenschulen* and Contemporary Attitudes about Them, 1799-1848." Ph.D. dissertation, Brown University, 1977 (DAI 38/8, February 1978, p. 4997-A).
- Schroeder, Richard E. "The Hitler Youth as a Paramilitary Organization." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1975 (DAI 36/4, October 1975, p. 2379-A).
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The Western Association for German Studies announces the continuation of its prize series for outstanding scholarship in German studies. For 1983-4 the prize categories are interdisciplinary studies and research in German literature. The Executive Committee has appointed three selection committees to select a book (\$500 prize), and article (\$500 prize), and a student paper (\$200 prize).

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