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Contents

<b>I. Preface</b>	5
<b>II. The Founding of the Friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.</b>	
<b>III. Archive Reports</b>	
A. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Center (Abilene, Kansas)	7
B. The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library (West Branch, Iowa)	10
C. Archives in the New German <i>Länder</i>	13
<b>IV. Institute News</b>	
A. Spring 1992 Lecture Series	22
B. Second Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture	23
C. German Cultural Festival	23
D. Sixth Annual Lecture	23
E. Occasional Papers Nos. 2–4	24
F. Scholarship Recipients for 1992	24
G. Scholarship Information	25
H. Library Report	26
I. Professor Erich Angermann Honored	26
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>	
A. Conference Group for European History Award	28



## I. Preface

It is good news to report that two colleagues of the Institute have recently been named to professorships at German universities. Norbert Finzsch has been appointed to the Chair of Modern History, with special emphasis on American History, at the University of Hamburg, where he will succeed Günther Moltmann; and Stig Förster has just assumed the newly created position of *Professur für Außereuropäische Geschichte* at the University of Augsburg. Since the Institute's founding, three other research fellows have accepted posts at German and American universities: Hermann-Josef Rupieper is currently at Marburg and Jürgen Heideking at Tübingen, while Kenneth Ledford has moved on to Case Western Reserve in Cleveland. This indicates that the Institute has been successful in promoting the careers of younger colleagues. We are grateful for their help in the first crucial years of the Institute's existence. We should not deplore the discontinuity caused by their leaving but instead appreciate the opportunities that the Institute has created for them.

Saying good-bye in this case also brings with it the anticipation of welcoming new staff members. On May 1, Daniel Mattern of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will join our editing staff. As the successor of Kenneth Ledford, he will be responsible for the English-language monograph series. Ulrike Skorsetz of the University of Jena will join the Institute on May 15 as a research fellow. She will be the first scholar from the *neue Bundesländer* to become a member of the Institute. We look forward to working with both of them and hope to profit from their expertise.

Aside from general Institute news, this issue of the Bulletin continues our series of reports on the experiences of scholars working in various archives, which we initiated in Bulletin No. 6.

Hartmut Lehmann  
Washington, D.C.  
April 1992

## **II. The Founding of the Friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.**

The Friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., a non-profit organization designed to support the work of the Institute, was founded in October 1991. One of the main purposes of the Friends is to serve as a channel for contact and cooperation between the GHI and North American scholarly organizations.

There are at present four organizational members of the Friends, each with two delegates on the Executive Committee. The first chair of the Friends is Vernon Lidtke, who will serve until October 1994. The organizational members are the American Historical Association, the Conference Group for Central European History, the German Studies Association, and the Society for German-American Studies. Representatives of these organizations played leading roles in the establishment of the Friends in the summer and fall of 1991. At some time in the near future, the Friends will also welcome individuals who wish to contribute their support to join as associates; the procedures for enrollment of individual associates are currently being worked out and will be announced at a later date.

In its first year of existence, possible activities of the Friends are in the planning stage, and members of the Executive Committee and the chair hope to announce more details later in the year. If you wish to contact the Friends, please write to the Chair, Professor Vernon Lidtke, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, 3400 North Charles, Baltimore, MD 21218.

*Vernon Lidtke*

### **III. Archive Reports**

#### **A. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Center (Abilene, Kansas)**

In the middle of Kansas, about 150 miles west of Kansas City, lies Abilene, a town of 6,000 people, where Dwight D. Eisenhower spent most of his youth. Approaching the end of his presidency, Eisenhower returned to Abilene to break ground for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center, which collects and exhibits documentary evidence on Eisenhower, his army career, and his record as thirty-fourth President of the United States. The Eisenhower Center is hard to miss in Abilene, since it is a large complex consisting of the Visitors Center, the museum, the library, the Eisenhower House, and a place of meditation. The museum displays 25,000 items related to Eisenhower. A film based on the museum exhibition is shown in the Visitors Center. However, most important for studying the history of Eisenhower's military career and his presidency is the library, the part of the Eisenhower Center where most scholars will be headed.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library is one of ten presidential libraries, one for each president since Herbert Hoover, that hold various documents on the presidents' public and private lives. The extensive collection of the Eisenhower Library, the support of its archivists, and the magnificent working conditions make this presidential library probably the best starting point for research on the Eisenhower administration.

It is highly advisable to contact the library in advance with information on your research topic, your date of arrival, and the amount of time you are planning to spend in the library. This means, first of all, that one of the archivists will be prepared for you, having already searched for material related to your topic so you can get started more quickly and with ease. You will work with that same archivist during your research in Abilene. Another advantage of announcing your arrival is that you will obtain some information on the library, its contents, technical procedures such as photocopying, and scholarships and travel grants available through the Eisenhower Institute. (Application deadlines for the grants are at the end of February and the end of September. Contact the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute, 918 16th Street, NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC, 20006, tel. 202-223-6710.) You will also be sent a list of places to eat and places to stay in Abilene, the latter of

which start at only \$40 a week for a room in the old and very simple (but unfortunately also a little depressing) Foster Hotel. Nevertheless, even in more up-scale places, a stay in Abilene is relatively inexpensive. For those who like to begin the day with a good breakfast, the Round-Up Cafe, which is close to the library, is recommended.

The library is open for researchers from Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., and on Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. by advance arrangement. The use of word processors and, unfortunately, noisy typewriters is generally permitted; tape recorders and private copying machines require permission of the research room staff. The holdings of the library cover manuscripts, microfilms, oral history interviews, and an audio-visual collection. The copying facilities in the reading room are very good, but documents must be checked by the research room staff before copying. In addition, the library provides microfilm, black and white photographic, and sound recording reproductions of its holdings upon request.

The majority of scholars will probably spend most of their time reading manuscripts in the Eisenhower Library, so I will focus on the manuscript collection in this report. The ordering of manuscripts in the Eisenhower Library is a very convenient process, especially compared to the procedure in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. After the necessary documents have been located with the finding aids and the help of the archivist, they have to be ordered and pulled. The documents are stored and provided for you in boxes. The researcher is allowed to order a maximum of eighteen boxes at any one time, which are placed on one cart. The boxes must be ordered at the research room staff desk and are pulled within five to ten minutes. No documents may be requested on Saturdays, but a second cart can be put on hold for the weekend so that you will have enough material to work with.

The manuscript collection of the library contains collections of personal papers ranging from Sherman Adams, Eisenhower's chief of staff, to Howard Young, an art dealer and personal friend of the president. In addition, the manuscript division covers numerous collections of U.S. Army papers, of the White House office, and of presidential committees and commissions, as well as several collections of federal records. The complete manuscript holdings add up to approximately 11,000 linear feet or 22,000,000 pages. Consequently, the most important instruments for locating the right documents among this material are the finding aids. The finding aids are valuable guides, available for most of the collections, which explain the box-by-box and



folder-by-folder organization of the material. Though the finding aids are generally well-structured and easy to handle, some of them will prove more helpful with further explanations by the archivists, for instance the White House Central Files of Eisenhower's presidential records (WHCF). The White House Central Files comprise about 2,200,000 available pages subdivided into five different categories and are the most extensive collection of the library, containing information on all major foreign and domestic issues during the Eisenhower administration. Another very rich file of the library is the Ann Whitman File, a collection of material from the president's office, which was maintained by his secretary, Ann Whitman. Eisenhower based his presidential memoirs, *The White House Years*, on the analysis of these documents. The Whitman File is subdivided into eighteen different series containing documents of different provenance. Of further interest, at least for those scholars dealing with Eisenhower's foreign policy, are the John Foster Dulles papers. Though a part of John Foster Dulles' documents are collected in the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University, the Eisenhower Library holds most of the official material, such as the White House Memoranda Series. In addition, the Mudd Library in Princeton and the Eisenhower Library in Abilene have an agreement on the exchange of most of Dulles' documents, and Abilene also provides a finding aid to the Dulles papers in Princeton.

Another major holding of the Eisenhower Library is a collection of more than three hundred oral history interviews. The majority of these interviews with people related to Eisenhower and his administration were recorded in the 1960s and 1970s by the Eisenhower Library in cooperation with the Columbia University Oral History Project. The oral histories provide especially valuable background information on the various interviewees as well as on their attitudes and relationships to Dwight D. Eisenhower and his administration. Except for some of the interviews held under special regulations, the oral histories can be taken out overnight or can even be ordered through interlibrary loan.

In addition to the manuscript holdings and the oral history interviews, the Eisenhower Library possesses an extensive audio-visual collection. This collection consists of approximately 210,000 still photographs, 585,000 feet of motion picture film, and 2,298 hours of audio recordings. Among the motion picture holdings is a film version of General Eisenhower's book on the American involvement in Europe in World War II, *Crusade in Europe*. If you want to work with the

audio-visual collection, a special archivist will help you find your way through the vast amount of material.

Finally, I have to emphasize that the amount and variety of the material—from manuscripts to motion picture films—will make a stay in Abilene a success for almost every researcher on Eisenhower. What makes studying in the library so convenient is the support of the archivists and the library staff. Finally, after days of studying manuscripts and nights of reading transcripts of oral history, there is still Skidder's Bar with live music on Saturday nights.

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## **B. The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library (West Branch, Iowa)**

"Santayana rightly said: 'Those who do not remember the past are condemned to relive it.' These institutions are repositories of such experience—hot off the griddle."

Herbert Hoover  
Dedication of Hoover Library  
August 10, 1962

The institutionalization of presidential libraries took an important forward step with the opening in 1962 of this fourth depository and research archive of its kind. The Hoover Library houses the most extensive holdings of manuscripts and archival materials for scholars dealing with the period from the end of World War I to the New Deal. While the papers of Herbert Hoover form the most important collection of the library, they figure as only one in its array of approximately 125 archival compilations. Situated close to Iowa City in the small-town

community of West Branch, where Hoover was born and raised, the library is located within the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

Hoover lived a long and eventful life (1874–1964), as reflected in the nearly seven million pages of manuscript and printed materials on hand at West Branch. The Herbert Hoover papers include his general correspondence from 1895 to 1921 and information from his professional pursuits as an engineer. The bulk of Hoover's papers held at the Presidential Library are relevant to his post-World War I career as secretary of commerce, president of the United States, chairman of the two Hoover commissions, and elder statesman. Besides the corpus of official and private manuscripts, Hoover's records at the Presidential Library encompass various records of federal agencies, such as the President's Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain (1918–1937) and the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in Haiti (1901–1930), which have been transferred from the National Archives. Since Hoover himself was a collector of documentary material, he also relocated a major portion of the Department of Commerce files for the years of his secretaryship (1921–1929) to West Branch. This section of the Hoover papers is indispensable for research on the economic history of the United States for that period. None of the subgroups comprising the Hoover papers have been microfilmed, and the materials are therefore not available elsewhere.

Most of the documents germane to Hoover's activities during World War I are located at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution, and Peace in Stanford, California. This is the repository for archival resources and library holdings on Hoover's historical interests and especially for collections that concern World War I and its aftermath. Its holdings also contain Hoover's papers on the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the U.S. Food Administration, and the postwar American Relief Administration. Transcripts of some of the documents concerning World War I are also available in West Branch.

Researchers interested in German historical materials for the interwar years and the post-World War II period will find a wealth of documents in the Hoover papers and in other collections kept at the Presidential Library. These include the papers of William R. Castle, Jr. (chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, Department of State, 1921–1927; assistant secretary of state, 1927–1930; undersecretary of state, 1931–1933), Truman Smith (military attaché, Berlin, 1935–1939; German specialist, Military Intelligence Division, personal

adviser to General George C. Marshall), and Hugh R. Wilson (assistant secretary of state, 1937; ambassador to Germany, 1938-1939). The German materials within the presidential papers range from American Relief Administration Bulletins (1919) to records dealing with issues of foreign commerce, reparations, war debts, and disarmament, the bulk of which refer to the years 1921-1933. Related collections, such as the Bourke B. Hickenlooper papers, shed light on German history and German-American relations after World War II.

Other manuscript compilations relevant to Herbert Hoover include those of James H. Douglas (assistant secretary of the treasury, 1932-1933), Clark R. Mollenhoff (Washington reporter, 1950-1976; special counsel to the president, 1969-1970), [James] Westbrook Pegler (writer and journalist), Lewis L. Strauss (chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, 1953-1958), Charles C. Tansill (historian), Francis White (chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, 1923-1927; assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, 1927-1933), Roy A. Young (governor, 1927-1930; president, Federal Reserve Board, 1930-1943), and many other friends, aides, assistants, and contemporaries of Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover (1876-1944). Her papers, also kept in West Branch, provide a wealth of information on her life and her activities in sports propagation and preventive health care.

The manuscript materials unique to the Presidential Library are supplemented by photocopy and microfilm collections of the holdings of other repositories. There are 336 interviews in the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program and related materials, as well as more than 39,500 still photographs and approximately 153,000 feet of 16mm motion picture films. Copious sound recordings accompany the written and visual records.

Scholars who want to use these source materials should write to the library to apply for access and to obtain the guide, *Historical Materials in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library*, compiled by Mildred Mather, Dale C. Mayer, and Dwight M. Miller (Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, National Archives and Records Administration, West Branch, Iowa, 1990). A few collections are restricted or closed pending processing, and information regarding their possible use should be obtained before visiting West Branch. Detailed finding aids are available for most records. A plenitude of information and practical assistance is provided by the archivists to an extent that I have rarely found elsewhere on my research trips. The library's staff can also furnish in advance information on lodging and transportation.

To encourage scholarship on the life and career of Herbert Hoover and national public policy during the Hoover period (1921-1933), the Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc. (P.O. Box 696, West Branch, Iowa 52358) awards fellowships and grants to graduate and post-doctoral researchers.

*Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt*

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### **C. Archives in the New German *Länder*\***

East German archives are presently undergoing a period of profound change. Some have been or are in the process of being absorbed by federal or other major archives in order to reunite and consolidate collections that, as a result of World War II, were arbitrarily or coincidentally separated. Access to the Stasi files is now governed by a federal law, but other questions of highest concern still need to be settled, such as where the records of the *Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands* (SED), the former state party, will remain and under whose custody. The same is true for the archives of mass organizations like the unions of the *Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund* or the *Freie*

\*These observations are based on the Institute's correspondence with German archives and the following materials: Joachim Gauck, *Die Stasi-Akten: Das unheimliche Erbe der DDR*, bearbeitet von Margarete Steinhausen und Hubertus Knabe (Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1991); Friedrich Beck, "Archive und archivalische Quellenlage in den neuen Bundesländern zur zeitgeschichtlichen Forschung," in *Der Archivar* 44 (1991):411-28; Friedrich P. Kahlenberg, "Das Bundesarchiv nach dem 3. Oktober 1990," in *ibid.*, 525-36; Mitchell G. Ash and Ulrich Geyer, "The Current Situation in the Archives of the New German States," in *Arbeitskreis Nachkriegsgeschichte-Newsletter* 3 (Winter 1991):2-5; John Connelly, "Working in the East German Archives," in *ibid.*, 6-7; "Gesetz über die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz, StUG) vom 20. Dezember 1991," in *Bundesgesetzblatt*, Teil I, Nr. 67 (December 28, 1991); and recent articles in various German newspapers and magazines.

*Deutsche Jugend*. Since the number of counties (*Kreise*) in East Germany will be reduced, some county archives are likely to be closed, and the survival of a large number of archives of formerly state-owned businesses or collective combines that the *Treuhandanstalt* is now dissolving, decentralizing, or privatizing is likewise in question.

While some East German archivists may have welcomed the end of the restrictive user policy that was prescribed for decades by the *Staatliche Archivverwaltung* of the East German Ministry of the Interior, the new openness and easier accessibility of the archives confronts them with new problems. During the last one-and-a-half years, the growing number of researchers revealed the limitations of archival facilities, particularly of their reading rooms and technical equipment, and the mounting number of inquiries regarding legal and property questions, especially rehabilitation and expropriation matters, greatly increased the workload of the archives' personnel. An additional task will be the compilation of new or updated inventories and finding aids.

The former *Zentrales Staatsarchiv, Dienststelle Potsdam*, has been integrated into the *Bundesarchiv* and now forms its Sections III and V (*Deutsches Reich, 1867/71-1945*, and *Deutsche Demokratische Republik, 1945/49-1990*, respectively). Thus, the records of most of East Germany's central governmental agencies have become part of the holdings of the *Bundesarchiv*. Exceptions are the records of the East German Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which have been acquired by the *Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes*, and those of the *Nationale Volksarmee*, which for the time being are under the custody of the *Bundeswehr*. All of these source materials will remain in Berlin. Although they are not presently available for research, they will eventually be accessible in accordance with the federal law governing the archives and the 30-year rule. The *Bundesarchiv* has also absorbed the *Staatliches Filmarchiv der DDR* and now possesses 125,000 documentary and feature films. The *Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz* will soon receive the holdings of the *Zentrales Staatsarchiv, Dienststelle 2*, in Merseburg. They will then once again be deposited in the Prussian *Geheimes Staatsarchiv*, where they were kept until 1945.

The Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Agency (Stasi) of the former GDR (*Bundesbeauftragter für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*) has custody of its files. They are stored in the central archives of the former *Ministerium für Staatssicherheit* in

Berlin and in regional archives in the former district capitals of Rostock, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Erfurt, Halle, Leipzig, Cottbus, Dresden, Suhl, Gera, and Chemnitz. Access to these files is governed by a special law, the so-called *Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz*, which the *Bundestag* passed on December 20, 1991. According to this law, the Stasi records will be available for research-with the exception of documents of inter- or supranational organizations and foreign countries that the Stasi had in its possession, if the Federal Republic is bound by international treaty to protect their confidentiality. Also excepted will be secret West German documents, East German court and attorneys' records, files on agents of West German or Allied intelligence services, and documents on methods and techniques of intelligence gathering, counter intelligence, and terrorism, but only if the Federal Minister of the Interior decides in each case that the disclosure of a document would be detrimental to Germany's national security. Administrative and policy records of the Stasi not containing personal information (i.e. *Sachvorgänge*) will be open to researchers, as will be copies of personal records from which names have been deleted (*Personenvorgänge*). Personal records of former Stasi officials or beneficiaries and of personalities of contemporary historical interest (*Personen der Zeitgeschichte*) will also be accessible. The 30-year rule will not apply to the Stasi files, but documents will only be available for research after they have been screened. This of course will take some time, since the Stasi archives contain more than 540 million feet of material.

The Stasi files will be crucial for any scholar dealing with the history of the GDR, although if viewed isolated from the SED party records, these files will not even allow for an adequate analysis of the history and functioning of the *Ministerium für Staatssicherheit* itself. The task of this ministry was to safeguard the absolute political power of the SED, and it was set up accordingly by resolutions of the party's Politburo and directives of its Central Committee. But all these basic documents are in the SED archive, which is still administered by the SED's successor organization, the *Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus* (PDS). The Central Party Archive (*Zentrales Partei-Archiv*, ZPA) is located in the *Institut für die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung* in Berlin, the former *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus*. Since the largest amount of SED party records can hardly be separated from state records, and since decisive documents are more likely to be found in the SED Central Committee files than in the records of GDR ministries,

a partial change in the ownership of the SED archive in favor of the *Bundesarchiv* or the East German *Landesarchive* is quite probable and may take place in the near future. Personal papers, however, including the important papers of Walter Ulbricht, Otto Grotewohl, and Wilhelm Pieck, which were donated to the SED archive, are unlikely to be removed from the ZPA's collections. The current access situation is rather complicated: sometimes the 30-year rule is applied, sometimes there is no time limit, sometimes no access is allowed at all, and sometimes finding aids are withheld. How a change in ownership will affect the accessibility of the records is as yet uncertain.

The East German state archives, following long-suppressed federative principles, readopted their traditional name *Landeshauptarchiv* in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, and Saxony-Anhalt; in Dresden and in Weimar, they reclaimed their old designations *Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv* and *Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv*. Each *Land* also maintains a number of *Staats- or Landesarchive*. For the four-and-a-half decades from 1945 to 1990, their holdings consist of two large record groups: the records of the *Länder* governments on the one hand, and the files of the fifteen district (*Bezirk*) administrations (including East Berlin), which were established after the *Länder* were abolished in 1952, on the other.

The records of the *Länder* include the papers of the *Länder* assemblies that were elected in 1946. Minutes of their sessions and committee meetings reflect the intense conflicts over land reform and collectivization, expropriations, and de-Nazification in the early postwar period. Particularly telling are the files of the ministers president. From 1948/49 onward, they show the ever-increasing tendency to strengthen the Communist central power to the disadvantage of the *Länder* governments. They also provide insight into the deep changes brought about by the KPD/SED and the Soviet Military Administration (SMAD), which transformed the East German anti-fascist-democratic society into a socialist one. Of special interest in this context are the orders of the SMAD, which are otherwise only available in the archives of the former Soviet Union, where they once were or still are classified as top secret.

Other collections include the correspondence between the *Länder* governments and the German central administrations, the predecessors of the GDR ministries; the files of the so-called *Auswärtige Abteilungen*, which were in charge of the official relations between the East



German *Länder* and the three Western zones; and the very important records of the *Länder* ministries of the interior, which, as levers of power, were controlled by Communist functionaries who made the decisions about personnel and were responsible for the fundamental changes in the East German economic, legal, and educational system. Interestingly enough, there are no records in these files on the unconstitutional abolition of the East German *Länder* and the establishment of the districts, which was planned and carried out by the ministries of the interior. Records from the plebiscite in Saxony in 1946, which are also in this collection, reveal how the Soviet-German stock companies were founded, which, under the pressure of the occupying power, transferred economically crucial heavy industry plants from German to Soviet-dominated ownership, but no material could be found on the enormous East German reparation payments to the Soviet Union. There is hope, however, that some *Länder* provenances may be recovered from the files of the Central Office for Reparations (*Zentrales Amt für Reparationen*) and the East German ministries.

The archival materials of the district administrations (1952-1990) form the second highly significant record group in the East German *Landes-* and *Staatsarchive* for the history of the GDR. The administrations of the districts and the counties were subordinate agencies of the centralized state. It was their obligation to carry out the directives of the Council of Ministers and the party leadership. For this reason, their records present themselves in far greater uniformity than the records of the *Länder*, and their informational value is secondary compared to the holdings of the SED party archive. These administrations were characterized by a large number of specialized divisions; for instance, internal affairs, economics, agriculture and forestry, commerce, transport, finance, culture, education, and public health. The chiefs of these divisions formed a council, and the minutes of the council meetings are the most important records of the districts and counties. Although the councils had to deal with a broad spectrum of issues, their concern with economic matters grew steadily with the increasing pre-eminence of the planned economy. The minutes of their meetings also contain indirect information on key political decisions, while the corresponding primary documents were kept in the secret files of the central authorities and destroyed periodically. They reflect, in many ways, the uprisings in the GDR on June 17, 1953, and in Hungary in 1956, as well as the measures that were taken on August 13, 1961, to seal off East from West Berlin, culminating in the construction of the

Berlin Wall. Finding aids, usually in the form of card indices, make this record group accessible. It is available for research, but rules for the protection of personal data and the 30-year rule apply.

One more component of the holdings of the *Landes-* and *Staatsarchive* should be mentioned: the records of the socialized industries and state-owned businesses. These will be of utmost importance to the scholar of the GDR's economic and social history. While several thousand business archives were established in 1950, only a limited number have survived. These include the records of the Carl-Zeiss-Jena company; shipyards on the coast of the Baltic Sea; heavy machinery businesses; mining companies and chemical combines of the potassium industry in Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony, and Thuringia; the metallurgical and petrochemical combines on the Oder; the lignite and energy combines in Lusatia; and the textile industry in Saxony. They are complemented by archival materials of state-owned farms and forest enterprises. It is important to note that the records of banks and other financial institutions are missing.

Since the *Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Academy of Sciences) and the *Akademie der Künste der DDR* (Academy of Arts of the GDR) are currently being dissolved, the future status of their archives is uncertain. They may either be divided between existing institutions, like the manuscript divisions of the two branches of the Prussian State Library and the Academy of Arts, or they may be turned over to a future Academy of Sciences in Berlin. There are no indications that the status of university archives will be changed, but they are more accessible now than they were before 1989.

Over the past one-and-a-half years, the German Historical Institute has continued its efforts to acquire inventories and finding aids of East German archives. For its general reference section, the library was able to obtain copies of Friedrich Kahlenberg's *Deutsche Archive in West and Ost: Zur Entwicklung des staatlichen Archivwesens seit 1945* (Düsseldorf, 1972); *Lexikon Archivwesen der DDR* (Berlin, 1979); *Taschenbuch Archivwesen der DDR* (Berlin, 1970); and a special inventory on *Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913-1933: Regesten der Einstein-Dokumente in Archiven der DDR* (Berlin, 1979). Among the inventories of state archives (the titles of the publications refer to the archives' former names) are *Übersicht über die Bestände des Deutschen Zentralarchivs Potsdam*; *Spezialinventar des Staatsarchivs Potsdam zur Geschichte der bürgerlichen Parteien and Verbände in Deutschland bis 1945*; and inventories of the *Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv* in

Potsdam (from its beginnings until 1945), the *Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv* and its subordinate *Landesarchive*, and the *Landesarchiv* in Rudolstadt. An inventory of the *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* may be consulted at the Institute, as well as the *Handbuch 1982-1986* of the Academy of Arts and finding aids for a number of its literary holdings, among them the papers of Arnold Zweig, Leo Weismantel, and Willi Bredel. Also available is an inventory of the papers of Friedrich von Schiller in the *Goethe- and Schiller-Archiv* in Weimar.

The Institute has also purchased inventories of the city archives of Bitterfeld, Erfurt, Haldensleben, Lauenburg/Elbe, and Weimar; if unpublished, they were kindly photocopied by the archives. The city archive of Leipzig, one of the largest municipal archives in Germany, deserves special credit. It provided the Institute with a complete set of photocopies of its typewritten finding aids, which amount to more than 2,000 pages. They include an inventory of Johann Sebastian Bach's papers at the archive; a list of sources on the history of the book trade and censorship in Leipzig from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century; finding aids to sources on the impact of the French Revolution in Leipzig, 1789-1805; the city's occupation by French troops in 1806; events of the war in 1813; the state of unrest in Leipzig in 1830/31 and 1845 as well as the revolutionary events in 1848/49; finding aids to records of the city's bureau of criminal investigation, 1810-1852, its trade and industry court, 1863-1927, and its merchants' court, 1904-1927; and, finally, finding aids to the records of the assembly and council of the city of Leipzig and its districts (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung and Rat der Stadt Leipzig*, 1945-1970, and *Stadtbezirksversammlungen and Rat der Stadtbezirke*, 1957-1970).

The Institute is preparing a second, enlarged edition of its *Guide to Inventories and Finding Aids of German Archives* and, as much as possible, will pay special attention to the published as well as unpublished material of East German archives that was not available at the time when the guide's first edition was compiled.

*Axel Frohn*

**Addresses:**

Bundesarchiv  
Potsdamer Str. 1  
W-5400 Koblenz

Bundesarchiv/Militärarchiv  
Wiesentalstr. 10 W-7800  
Freiburg i.Br. 61

Bundesarchiv/Abteilungen Potsdam  
Berliner Str. 98-101  
O-1500 Potsdam

Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts  
Adenauerallee 99-103  
W-5300 Bonn

Geheimes Staatsarchiv  
Preußischer Kulturbesitz  
Archivstr. 12-14  
W-1000 Berlin 33

Geheimes Staatsarchiv  
Preußischer Kulturbesitz  
Abteilung Merseburg  
König-Heinrich-Str. 37  
O-4200 Merseburg

Bundesbeauftragter  
für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes  
der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik  
Glinkastr. 35  
O-1086 Berlin

Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv  
Archivstr. 14  
O-8060 Dresden

Landeshauptarchiv Magdeburg  
Hegelstr. 25  
O-3010 Magdeburg

Landeshauptarchiv Potsdam  
Sanssouci-Orangerie  
O-1500 Potsdam

Landeshauptarchiv Schwerin  
Graf-Schalck-Allee 2  
O-2700 Schwerin

Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv  
Marshallstr. 2  
O-5300 Weimar

Landesarchiv Berlin  
Straße des 17. Juni 122  
W-1000 Berlin 12

Institut für die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung  
Zentrales Parteiarchiv  
Wilhelm-Pieck-Straße  
O-1040 Berlin

## **IV Institute News**

### **A. Spring 1992 Lecture Series**

February 6: Gerald Feldman, University of California, Berkeley: "The Great Disorder: Hyperinflation, Culture, and Society in Germany, 1922–1923."

March 26: Bruce Levine, University of Cincinnati: "German-Americans and the Many Meanings of Freedom, 1840–1870."

March 30: Wolfgang J. Helbich, University of Bochum, and Walter Kamphoefner, Texas A&M: "Immigrant History by Those Who Made It: German-American Letters, 1830–1930."

May 6: Stephen A. Schuker, University of Virginia: "John Maynard Keynes, Carl Melchior, and the Sexual Politics of Reparations."

May 13: Susanne Riveles, Amnesty International, USA: "The Double Legacy of German and South-African Colonialism in Namibia."

May 21: Kathryn Olesko, Georgetown University: "The Culture of Precision in Nineteenth-Century Germany."

June 6: Pieter Spierenburg, Erasmus University, Rotterdam: "Four Hundred Years of Imprisonment. What Should Historians Make of It?"

## **B. Second Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture**

The second Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture will be delivered on May 4, 1992, by Professor Clayton M. Clemens of The College of William and Mary. Professor Clemens' topic is "CDU Deutschlandpolitik and Reunification, 1985-1989."

Recipients of the Alois Mertes stipend are outstanding younger scholars (up to age 45) with a special interest in the themes to which Alois Mertes devoted his political work: the German question in the context of German-American relations; the dialogue between American Jews and Germans; Central and South America as themes of European-North American dialogue; European integration and the Atlantic Alliance; and the ethics of war prevention, with special consideration of the views of the churches in both the United States and Germany.

Applications and nominations for the 1993 Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture should be addressed to the Director of the German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W, Washington, D.C. 20009, and received by **October 15, 1992.**

## **C. German Cultural Festival**

As part of "A Tribute to Germany," the Institute, with the financial support of the Goethe-Institut Washington, D.C., has organized a symposium on "Culture and Politics in Germany in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries." It is scheduled to take place on May 8, 1992, at the Institute. Peter Jelavich (University of Texas-Austin) and Fritz Ringer (University of Pittsburgh) will present papers, and Claudia Koonz (Duke University) and Frank Trommler (University of Pennsylvania) will serve as commentators.

## **D. Sixth Annual Lecture**

Klaus Bade of the University of Osnabrück will deliver the Institute's sixth Annual Lecture on October 22, 1992, entitled "German Immigration into the United States and Immigration Issues in United Germany: Learning from History?" The commentators for this event will be announced at a later date.

## **E. Occasional Papers Nos. 2–4**

The Institute is pleased to announce the publication of three issues in its Occasional Papers series: No. 2, *Holocaust and "Shilumim". The Policy of "Wiedergutmachung" in the Early 1950s*, with essays by Constantin Goschler, Yeshayahu A. Jelinek, Lily Gardner Feldman, and Saul Kagan. Edited by Axel Frohn with the assistance of Anne Hope, 1991; No. 3, *The World Jewish Congress and the End of the German Democratic Republic*, by Michael Wolffsohn (First Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture), 1991; and No. 4, *The Return to the Western Tradition. German Historiography since 1945*, by Wolfgang J. Mommsen, 1991. Copies of these papers are available upon request.

## **F. Scholarship Recipients for 1992**

The following scholars have received stipends from the Institute to carry out research on their dissertation topics during 1992:

**Heike Bungert**, "The Western Allies and the *Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland*, 1941-1949." Doctoral Adviser: Prof. Dr. Jürgen Heideking, Universität Tübingen.

**Jens Fügener**, "American Policy toward Japan, 1931-35/36. Basis, Goals, Outcomes." Doctoral Adviser: Prof. Dr. Peter Schäfer, Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena.

**Gerhard Kümmel**, "Foreign Economic Relations between the Third Reich and the United States. Transnational Relations in a Phase of Regionalism and Nationalism in the International System." Doctoral Adviser: Prof. Dr. Wilfried von Bredow, Philipps-Universität Marburg.

**Claudia Langen**, "German-American Financial Relations before World War I vis-à-vis the Impact of the Monetary Crisis of 1907." Doctoral Adviser: Prof. Dr. Thomas Nipperdey, Universität München.

**Maria Mitchell**, "Political Catholicism and Societal Transformation in Twentieth-Century Germany: The *Deutsche Zentrumspartei* and the *Christlich-Demokratische Union*." Doctoral Adviser: Professor Dietrich Orlow, Boston University.



**Cay Rademacher**, "The Image of America in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the Image of Germany in *The New York Times* from 1918 to 1933." Doctoral Adviser: Prof. Dr. Erich Angermann, Universität zu Köln.

**Thomas Reimer**, "The Bayer AG, Leverkusen, and the American Market, 1860-1918." Doctoral Adviser: Professor Frederick Marquardt, Syracuse University.

**Henry Wend**, "The Economic Cooperation Administration in Germany: A Case Study in American Foreign Aid Implementation." Doctoral Adviser: Professor Thomas J. McCormick, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

**Christiane Winkel**, "Reparations and German Unity: Clay, Sokolowski, and the Compromise Proposal of 1946." Doctoral Adviser: PD Dr. Manfred Görtemaker, Freie Universität, Berlin.

## **G. Scholarship Information**

The German Historical Institute offers scholarships to doctoral students working on topics related to the Institute's general scope of interest. Applications for scholarships to be taken up any time during 1993 should be sent to the Director no later than **May 31, 1992**, together with the following supporting information:

- curriculum vitae;
- detailed plan of study, including research proposal, time frame needed to carry it out, and locations in the United States to be visited;
- two letters of recommendation, one of which should be from the applicant's doctoral advisor.

Americans applying for these scholarships should be working on topics of German history for which they need to evaluate source material located in the United States.

Scholarships are granted for a period of between three months and one year, with an average length of six months.

## H. Library Report

Lately the library has been able to purchase out-of-print works such as *Die große Politik der Europäischen Kabinette 1871-1914*, edited by Johannes Lepsius, Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and Friedrich Thimme; *Der Weltkrieg 1914-1918*, edited by the Reichsarchiv; *Bismarck. Die gesammelten Werke*. Friedrichsruher Ausgabe; and *Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik* (Reprint).

## I. Professor Erich Angermann Honored

On February 11, 1992, a few weeks before his sixty-fifth birthday, Professor Erich Angermann was honored in a special academic ceremony upon his retirement as Director of the Anglo-American Department of the Historical Seminar and Professor of Anglo-American History at the University of Cologne. At the event, Professor Angermann, the former Chair of the German Historical Institute's Academic Advisory Board, delivered a lecture on "Was heißt und zu welchem Ende studiert man anglo-amerikanische Geschichte?", in which he summed up his views and experiences as a teacher and scholar in the field of Anglo-American history. The lecture will be published in the *Historische Zeitschrift*. Professor Hermann Wellenreuther of the University of Göttingen paid tribute to Erich Angermann's scholarly principles and achievements in a speech entitled "This is a Free Country." He presented to Professor Angermann *Liberalitas*, a *Festschrift* written in his honor by colleagues and friends and edited by Norbert Finzsch and Wellenreuther in cooperation with Manfred F. Boemeke and Marie-Luise Frings. Special words of greetings were imparted by Eberhard Weis on behalf of the *Historische Kommission bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* and Hartmut Lehmann on behalf of the German Historical Institute. The following is a translation of Professor Lehmann's remarks:

"Today I bring you very cordial greetings from the German Historical Institute in Washington; greetings that are combined with my own and our sincere gratitude for your help and support over the years.

"There was no German historian, in my opinion, better qualified than Erich Angermann to lay a solid foundation for the work of the Institute in Washington. On the one side, Professor Angermann is

recognized as an authority in the field of German history and is able to comprehend what interests American historians about German history. On the other side, he is well-known through his works on American history as well and has led numerous young German historians into the field of American history. Finally and above all, German history and American history have never been *Oceans Apart* in Erich Angermann's view, but rather just the opposite. He knows the importance of looking at history comparatively and has produced many pivotal studies in this area.

"The establishment of the Institute in Washington was prepared through a series of conferences conceived and directed by Erich Angermann. With the founding of the Institute, he assumed the extremely important task of Chairman of the Academic Advisory Board. Thus, Erich Angermann has dedicated much more than a decade of his life to the task of furthering the relationship between German and American historians by creating better institutional provisions. For this extraordinary commitment we are especially thankful. We hope, if I may add, that even as an emeritus, Erich Angermann will continue to guide the development of the Institute in Washington with his counsel.

"Please allow me, dear Ursula, also to thank you at this time. We know how much you have done in the past decades for the improvement of the cultural and academic relations between Germany and the United States. The fact that a German Historical Institute in Washington exists is also due in part to you. May you also feel proud of your accomplishment and accept our gratitude.

"We have gathered here today all the *Assistenten* and *Assistentinnen* of Erich Angermann, past and present, with one exception: Silke Lehmann. She has asked me to express her gratitude for all she has learned from you, both professionally and personally. She is sorry that she is unable to be here today on this occasion. Together we both wish Ursula and Erich Angermann, after their many years in Cologne, '*alles Gute*' for the time that lies ahead in Munich.

"On behalf of the German Historical Institute, please allow me to present to you musical greetings from the New World. We hope that both of you will enjoy them."

## **V. Miscellaneous**

### **A. Conference Group for Central European History Award**

The Conference Group for Central European History awards a biennial prize of \$500 for the best book in Central European History. Central European History is understood to include all German-speaking countries as well as areas previously included within the Habsburg Monarchy. This year the competition is open to books written in English *by permanent residents of North America* that were published in 1990 and 1991.

Nominations should be submitted to the chair of the prize committee, Professor James Melton. The deadline for nominations is **September 15, 1992**, by which time copies of the prize entries should be sent to *each* member of the CGCEH prize committee. This year's members are:

Professor Rebecca Boehling, Department of History, University of Maryland-Baltimore County Campus, 5401 Wilkens Ave., Baltimore, MD 21228-5398;

Professor Eric Kohler, Department of History, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; and

Professor James Melton (Chair), Department of History, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

The award will be announced at the annual meeting of the AHA in Washington, D.C., in December 1992.