

## GERMAN LANGUAGE GUIDE

### 1. KONRAD ADENAUER

- A. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File), International Series, Boxes 14-16

Consists of some 30 file folders. Includes social and official correspondence between Eisenhower and Adenauer, background documentation surrounding Adenauer's visit to the United States in 1960, and memos discussing issues of joint U.S.-FRG concern. Some of Adenauer's letters are in German with State Department translations provided. The student can report to the class on German "diplomatic language" found in Adenauer's letters and not normally learned in the classroom and can also describe important issues facing the United States and Federal Republic of Germany during this period.

- B. Papers of John Foster Dulles, General Correspondence and Memoranda Series

Box 1, File Folder: "Memos of Conversations General A Through D (1)." Contains memoranda of Secretary Dulles' conversations with Adenauer on various European matters.

Box 2, File Folder: "Strictly Confidential - A-B (1)." This file includes letters exchanged between Adenauer and Dulles, including letters in German plus translations. These cover relations with the Soviet Union, Germany, and other matters and reflect the close relationship between Secretary Dulles and Chancellor Adenauer.

- C. Papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Box 13, File Folders: "Adenauer Funeral (1)-(3)." These three folders include material on the state funeral for German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, which Ms. Dulles attended. The folders contain some material in German, various schedules and itineraries of President Lyndon Johnson who attended, and newspaper clippings of the event. The student can report on religious terminology found in the funeral program and not normally studied in the classroom.
- D. Papers of Lauris Norstad, Box 126, File Folders: "Adenauer Tributes 1963 (1)-(4)." Folder 1 contains an issue of *Der Spiegel* devoted to tributes to Konrad Adenauer. This magazine should test advanced students' language skills. These file folders contain other correspondence with some in German.
- E. Adenauer *Briefs 1951-1953*, by Siedler Verlag. This volume contains Adenauer letters in German and should be a challenge to advanced students.

Suggested Reading:

Konrad Adenauer, Konrad Adenauer, Memoirs 1945-53, Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1965

Richard Hiscocks, The Adenauer Era, Philadelphia/New York: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1966

## 2. U.S. POLICY TOWARD FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- A. Records of White House Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, NSC Series, Policy Papers Subseries, Box 23, File Folder: "NSC 5727 U.S. Policy Toward Germany."

NSC 5727 is a 61 page document issued by the National Security Council on December 13, 1957. This paper covers such issues in U.S.-German relations as German reunification, the Federal Republic's relations with Western Europe, and other political, military and economic aspects of U.S.-FRG relations.

- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File), NSC Series, Box 9, File Folder: "354th Meeting of NSC, February 6, 1958."

The summary of discussion at the 354<sup>th</sup> NSC meeting includes a discussion of NSC 5727 with comments by the President and other members of the National Security Council on U.S. Policy toward Germany. This document reflects the formulation of U.S. Governmental policy at the highest level.

- C. Records of the White House Office of the Staff Secretary, International Series, Box 6, File Folders: "Germany - Volumes I, II, and III" (10 folders).

These folders contain memoranda of conversations between the President and Ludwig Erhard, and with Secretary Dulles as well as correspondence, messages and memoranda on U.S. forces in Germany, military equipment, Konrad Adenauer, Berlin, and other issues and personalities.

- D. Papers of John Foster Dulles, Subject Series, Box 8, File Folders: "Germany 1953 1954 (1)(2)."

These folders contain correspondence and memoranda of Secretary Dulles' conversations with Konrad Adenauer, James Conant, and others regarding the European Defense Community, and European affairs during these first two years of the Eisenhower Administration.

- E. United States Department of State, Foreign Relations of Germany and Austria.

The Foreign Relations series constitutes the official published documentary record of United States foreign policy. The volumes on Germany and Austria cover the major

issues involving these countries during the specified time period including German unification, establishment of contractual relations, the Berlin Conference of 1954, exchanges of notes with the USSR, status of the Saar, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and relations with Austria. These volumes can be used to supplement several of the student projects and can be profitably used by students wishing to delve more deeply into the history of the period.

Suggested reading:

Eleanor Lansing Dulles, One Germany or Two, Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1970.

Oral History 70, Eleanor Lansing Dulles (Columbia University Oral History, 1962-67). Consists of 23 interviews covering most aspects of Ms. Dulles' career, much of which was associated with Germany and Austria. Interviews #13-16 may be especially pertinent for U.S.-German relations in the 1950s with considerable discussion of Berlin.

### **3. U.S. OPTIONS TO COUNTER AN ATTACK AGAINST WEST BERLIN**

- A. Records of White House Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, NSC Series, Policy Papers Subseries, Box 8, File Folder; "NSC 173 United States Policy and Courses of Action to Counter Possible Soviet or Satellite Action Against Berlin," dated December 1, 1953.

This National Security Council policy paper, though heavily sanitized in places, provides the student with insight into the various contingency options available to the U.S. in the event of blockade or attack against West Berlin.

- B. Records of the White House Office of the Staff Secretary, International Series, Box 6, File Folders: "Berlin Vol. I and III" (6 folders).

While much of the documentation in these folders pertain to diplomatic aspects of the Berlin Crises (see Project #4), the folders contain considerable information on military concerns such as status of Berlin stockpile, a State Department paper on legal aspects of contingency planning, and President Eisenhower's meetings with congressional leaders to brief them on military and diplomatic options available to the United States.

- C. Papers of Lauris Norstad, Box 86, File Folders:  
    "Berlin--Live Oak 1958-60" (1)-(4)  
    "Berlin--Live Oak 1961 thru 30 Aug" (1)-(4)  
    "Berlin--Live Oak 1961 1 Sep - Dec (1)-(5)  
    "Berlin--Live Oak 1962" (1)-(3)  
    "Watson Berlin" (1)-(4)

## Box 113 (Berlin Wall 1961)

Many documents in these folders are still security classified, but a sufficient number have been declassified in full or in part to enable students to sense the urgency of the Berlin Crisis and to study military activity during the crisis years. Much of the documentation pertains to the Kennedy Administration period and includes some information on the Berlin Wall.

- D. White House Office, National Security Council Staff: Papers, Executive Secretary's Subject File Series, Box 7, File Folder: "Berlin (3)."

This folder contains a Special National Intelligence Estimate dated March 17, 1959 on Berlin. This report gives the United States intelligence community's view of the situation in Berlin and its assessment of Soviet intentions. (7 pages in length).

Suggested Reading:

Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Berlin: The Wall Is Not Forever, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1967.

## 4. BERLIN IN GREAT POWER DIPLOMACY

- A. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File), International Series, Box 11, File Folders: "Paris Summit Meeting May 1960 (1)-(4)," and Boxes 39-40, "Paris Meetings May 1960."

These folders contain correspondence, memoranda, messages, memoranda of conversations, statements, and press releases which document the ill-fated Paris Summit meeting. Students can examine this material for references to Berlin as a major issue at the conference and can compare and contrast United States positions with those taken by the Soviet Union and by the United Kingdom and France. This provides a glimpse at diplomacy conducted by the heads of the great powers.

- B. Records of the White House Office of the Staff Secretary, International Trips and Meetings Series, Box 11, File Folders:  
"May 1960 Summit (1)-(5)"  
"U.S.-USSR Business and Background - Summit (1)-(3)"

These folders contain briefing papers, memoranda, agendas, itineraries, memoranda of conversations, messages, and statements reflecting positions taken by the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union at the Paris Summit, with numerous references to Berlin and to Germany.

Suggested Reading:

Michael R. Beschloss, Mayday: Eisenhower, Khrushchev and the U-2 Affair, New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1986. This is a thoroughly researched and highly readable account of the Paris Summit meeting in the context of the U-2 Incident. It contains a good discussion of Khrushchev's ultimatum on Berlin.

## 5. GERMANY AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

- A. Records of the White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary, International Trips and Meetings Series, Boxes 3-5

These boxes contain 46 file folders on NATO 1954-60 and NATO Heads of Government meeting in Paris in 1957. This is a key file of documentation on the Eisenhower Administration's NATO policies. It contains a wide variety of documentation including correspondence, memoranda, memoranda of conversations, biographical sketches, messages, statements, and other materials pertaining to force levels, NATO Atomic Force, MRBM plans, and other aspects of this alliance. Students might examine this material to determine the importance of Germany in NATO discussions and planning.

- B. Papers of Lauris Norstad, File Folders:

Box 48, "Germany 1956-1960 (1)-(9)"

Box 49, "Germany 1961-1962 (1)-(6)"

Box 88, "Germany - Problems (1)-(4)"

Box 57, "Acheson thru Anders (1)-(5)" [Adenauer]

Box 80, "Straus, Franz Josef (1)-(4)"

The Norstad Papers contain messages, correspondence, and other materials including memoranda of General Norstad's conversations with Konrad Adenauer, thus reflecting Gen. Norstad's relationship with the Chancellor and with other German officials as well. Documentation covers force levels, missiles, military planning, the Berlin Crisis and German relations with other NATO countries. The Franz Josef Strauss folders contain several of Strauss' letters in German along with English translations so that students can test their German on documents of a military nature.

Suggested Reading:

Lawrence S. Kaplan, NATO and the United States, Boston: Wayne Publishers, 1988

James L. Richardson, Germany and the Atlantic Alliance, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University, 1966

## 6. GERMANY AND THE COLD WAR 1953-54

- A. Records of C.D. Jackson: Box 3, File Folder: "Germany." This file contains a variety

of types of documentation including Department of State telegrams, White House memos and letters, a profusely illustrated booklet written in French, and CIA reports. The CIA reports on East Germany and uprisings in East Berlin may be of particular interest. This folder will be especially useful for a project focusing on East Germany and uprisings in 1953.

- B. Records of C.D. Jackson, Box 2, File Folder: "Berlin Conference." This folder includes minutes of Operations Coordinating Board Working Group meetings and memoranda outlining ways for the United States Government to exploit for propaganda purposes the Berlin Four Power Conference of January-February 1954.
- C. Papers of C.D. Jackson, Box 33, File Folder: "Berlin-Basics & Working Papers." This file exudes the pervasive rhetoric of the cold war in Germany. Included in this material are samples of C.D. Jackson's spicy letters commenting on personalities and issues at the conference. Also found here are papers on psychological aspects of the Berlin Conference, and on the possibility of mass demonstrations against the German People's Republic. A transcript of one of the sessions records verbatim comments by the participants. Also of possible interest is a paper on expellees and refugees in German Federal Republic and a "Charter of the German Expellees" written in German, English, French, and Spanish. Additional material of interest can be found in other file folders on the Berlin Conference in Boxes 27-28 of the Jackson Papers.
- D. Papers of John Foster Dulles, Subject Series, Box 8, File Folders: "Germany 1953-1954 (1)(2)." Found here are memoranda of conversations and correspondence between Secretary Dulles and Chancellor Adenauer, an address in English by Chancellor Adenauer, the text of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, and other materials.

Suggested Reading:

James D. Marcbio, Rhetoric and Reality: The Eisenhower Administration and Unrest in Eastern Europe, 1953-1959, Ph.D. Dissertation, The American University, Washington, DC, 1990. This dissertation based largely on extensive research at the Eisenhower Library covers the East German uprisings in 1953 and psychological warfare and the rhetoric of the Administration's liberation policy.

## 7. "RUSTHOLES N THE IRON CURTAIN"; RADIO BROADCASTING AND THE COLD WAR

This project's focus is on Radio Free Europe which broadcast from Munich and on Radio in the American Sector, Berlin. Students can examine reports on the operations of Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio In the American Sector (RIAS), broadcast transcripts, themes, correspondence, and other materials. These materials deal with Oder-Niesse line, Germans in Czechoslovakia, and other issues involving Germany and its Eastern European neighbors.

- A. Papers of C.D. Jackson, Boxes 43-45, fifteen file folders pertaining to the Free Europe Committee from 1951 to 1964. Students should examine as many of these folders as possible to get the full flavor of the material. They may want to look at the folder "Free Europe Committee 1961 (1)" for a survey of U.S. public opinion on the Berlin Crisis of 1961 and the folders "Free Europe Committee thru 1956 (1)(2)."

Box 65, File Folders: "NCFE (National Committee For a Free Europe)" (4 folders); See especially "NCFE-RFE-German Problem."

Box 74, File Folder: "Radio Free Europe." Contains minutes of RFE committee meetings during 1950 when RFE was being organized, plus policy directives and related correspondence.

Box 69, File Folder: "Princeton Meeting, May 10-11, 1952." This is an interesting report on a meeting apparently sponsored by C.D. Jackson to discuss the theory and practice of psychological warfare aimed at Eastern Europe, including East Germany.

- B. Records of C.D. Jackson, Box 5, File Folder: "N." This contains a report with attached maps of broadcast zones, on Radio in the American Sector, Berlin (RIAS). Covers policy, effectiveness of broadcasts, frequencies, and costs of operation.

Box 5, File Folder: "RFE (Radio Free Europe)." Contains more memoranda, correspondence and reports including some intelligence reports.

- C. U.S. President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad (Sprague Committee). This collection consists of the records of a committee appointed by President Eisenhower to review the Administration's record in waging psychological warfare.

Box 1, File Folders: "Radio and Television" (16 folders). These contain reports, messages and memoranda on RFE and RIAS, and on Radio Liberty whose broadcasts were directed at the peoples of the Soviet Union. Most of this material is dated 1959-1960.

Box 20, File Folder: "PCIAA #3." Contains a 4-page report on Voice of America, RFE, Radio Liberty and RIAS dated April 22, 1960, which summarizes conclusions and recommendations, plus a 4 page summary report on RIAS.

Suggested Reading:

Robert T. Holt, Radio Free Europe, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1958

Allan A. Michie, Voices Through the Iron Curtain: the Radio Free Europe Story, New York: Dodd, Mead & Company 1963

William E. Daugherty in collaboration with Morris Janowitz, A Psychological Warfare Casebook, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, published for Operations Office, 1958. This is a massive compendium of articles on psychological warfare with much of the emphasis on World War II. Several of these pertain to RFE and RIAS, however. See, for example, Taylor, "RIAS: the Story of An American Psywar Outpost", pp. 145-150.

## **8. ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT GERMAN DESK: ELEANOR LANSING DULLES, 1949-1959**

Ms. Dulles was a member of a family involved to the hilt in conduct of U.S. foreign policy with one of her brothers a Secretary of State and another, Director of Central Intelligence. Ms. Dulles had a long and distinguished career herself, with much of it concerning Austria and Germany. During World War II she participated in post-war economic planning and following the war she went to Europe as a State Department official involved in the reconstruction of Austria's economy. From 1949 until 1959 she served on the German Desk in the State Department. During those years she made many trips to Berlin and helped plan the construction of the Berlin Congress Hall and the Berlin Medical Center. Even after she left the State Department in 1962, Eleanor Dulles remained interested in German affairs. She represented the United States at Konrad Adenauer's funeral in 1967 and as a history professor at Duke University and Georgetown University, wrote books on Germany and Berlin.

Students undertaking this project can examine materials in Eleanor Lansing Dulles' personal papers along with a lengthy series of oral history interviews and printed sources to study her role in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policies toward Austria and Germany.

- A. Papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Box 12, File Folders: "Germany and Berlin 1950-53."
  - "Germany and Berlin 1954-56"
  - "Germany and Berlin 1957-59"
  - "Briefing Book on Germany (1)-(4)"
  - "Congress Hall Scrapbook Sept. 1957 (1)(2)"

These folders contain memoranda and reports written by Ms. Dulles concerning conditions in Berlin and Germany plus reports, briefing papers, and printed data on German affairs. The Congress Hall Scrapbook folders contain English translations of articles from German newspapers commenting on the Congress Hall.

- B. Oral History Interview with Eleanor Lansing Dulles, (OH-70). Consists of 23 interview transcripts covering most of Eleanor Dulles' life. Interview #5 covers Nazism and German personalities plus German reparations prior to World War II. Interviews #8-13 cover Austrian recovery and treaty negotiations and interviews #14N-17 discuss Berlin and Germany in the 1950s.

Suggested Reading:

Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Chances of a Lifetime: A Memoir, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1980. Eleanor Dulles gives her own account of her career.

Lynne Dunn Jurkovic, The Life and Public Career of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1982. His dissertation was based in part on research at the Eisenhower Library.

## 9. POST-WAR AUSTRIA, 1945-1949

This project focuses on Austrian recovery following World War II, The principal primary source of information in the Library's holdings is the collection of Eleanor Lansing Dulles Papers. Additional information may be found in General Eisenhower's Pre-Presidential Papers and in the microfilm copies of the Papers of Mark Clark.

- A. Papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Box 12, File folders: "Post-War Austria" 1946-1949, (9 file folders); "Gazette of the Allied Commission for Austria September 1947, 1948" (3 folders). The Post-War Austria folders contain State Department memoranda, reports and other working papers, some of which were prepared by Ms. Dulles. These emphasize economics, finances and general Austrian needs for recovery. Although the word "economics" sounds ominous to many students, this file is more than a cut and dried collection of facts and statistics.

Students can gain insights into the problems faced by a small country recovering from the war, and can test their classroom skills on copies of Bundesgesetzblatt Fur Die Republik Osterreich and Mitteilungen Des Direktoriums Der Oesterreich schen Nationalbank. The Gazettes of the Allied Commission for Austria contain texts in German, English, French, and Russian.

- B. Papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Box 14, File Folders: "Letters From Austria," (6 folders covering period April 1945 to December 1946). These personal letters written by Eleanor Dulles to her family contain her personal observations on everyday life in Austria during hard times.
- C. See also the oral history interview and the printed sources cited in Project #8.

## 10. THE AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY, 1955

On May 15, 1955, the Foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union and the Foreign Minister of Austria signed the State Treaty. The treaty was ratified by the signatory powers and entered into force on July 27, 1955. As a result the USSR withdrew forces from the Eastern section of Austria and the nation was

officially recognized as a neutral state.

- A. White House Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, Records, 1952-61, NSC Series, Policy Papers Subseries, Box 7, File Folder: "NSC 164/1 Policy Toward Austria."

NSC 164/1 "U.S. Objectives and Policies with Respect to Austria" summarizes the political and diplomatic background of the Treaty as well as U.S. policy toward a treaty with Austria. This folder also contains Progress Reports and memoranda concerning the implementation of NSC 164/1.

Box 17, File Folder: "NSC 5603 Policy Toward Austria." This folder contains NSC 5603 plus Progress Reports covering U.S. Policy toward Austria during the years 1956-58 following ratification of the Austrian State Treaty.

- B. Papers of C.D. Jackson, Box 27, File Folder: "Berlin-Austrian Negotiations." Contains position papers outlining U.S. tactical considerations in discussing Austria during the Berlin Foreign ministers meeting in January-February, 1954.
- C. United States Department of State, Foreign Relations of the United States, 1955-1957, Vol. V, Austrian State Treaty; Summit and Foreign Ministers Meetings, 1955, Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1988. This volume contains official documents reflecting policy leading to approval of the Treaty.

Suggested Reading:

William B. Bader, Austria Between East and West, 1945-1955, Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1966

## 11. THE U.S. ARMY ON DUTY IN GERMANY

The presence of United States troops stationed in Europe as part of Americans NATO commitment is an important and ongoing aspect of U.S.-German relations. Students choosing this project can look at materials illustrating everyday military life overseas, as well as documentation concerning occasional controversies such as the Overseas Weekly incident. Perhaps this material will help students to understand why American forces are in Germany.

- A. Papers of Lauris Norstad, Box 61, File Folders: "Clarke, Bruce C. (1)-(4)." General Bruce Clarke served as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Europe from October, 1960 until April 30, 1962. Folder 1 contains Gen. Clarke's report on his command. This report covers most major activities under his command during this period, and includes information on dependents.
- B. Papers of Lauris Norstad, Box 91, File Folder: "U.S. Support of NATO 1961 1 July -

31 Dec (2).” This folder contains a U.S. Foreign Service despatch (14 pages), reporting on foreign relations aspects of the United States European Command.

- C. Papers of Lauris Norstad, Box 55, File Folders: “Overseas Weekly (1)(2).” This file concerns a controversy involving censorship of an American magazine Overseas Weekly, published in Germany and read by members of the United States armed forces. General Edwin Walker, commander of the U.S. 24th Infantry Division alleged that Overseas Weekly had a subversive influence on U.S. troops and he tried to suppress distribution of the publication on military posts.

## 12. GERMANY UNDER ALLIED OCCUPATION, 1945-1952

This period was characterized by disagreements between the United States, Great Britain and France on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other over the treatment of defeated Germany. Consequently cold war tension increased, leading to the Berlin blockade by the Russians in 1948 and Allied airlift efforts which overcame the Blockade. In the meantime, in the German zones occupied by the United States, Great Britain and France, efforts were undertaken to restore democratic institutions to Germany, to assist in economic recovery and at the same time to rid the country of Nazism. The Library holds a large quantity of manuscript material as well as printed documentary sources which provide abundant information on this period. Students undertaking this project can divide it into several aspects such as for example, declassification, military government, German public opinion concerning the occupation, food shortages, displaced persons, and many other topics.

- A. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Pre-Presidential Papers, Boxes 150-151, File Folders: “Military Government of Germany: Monthly Report of the Military Governor-U.S. Zone (1)-(4)” and “Military Government: Weekly Information Bulletin (1)-(3).” The monthly reports cover the period August to October 1945 and cover declassification, economic recovery, displaced persons, demilitarization, religion, monuments, industry, public health and many other subjects. The weekly information bulletins cover essentially the same period and subjects.
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Pre-Presidential Papers, Box 178, File Folders: “Weekly Intelligence Summaries, Hq. USFET (1)-(5).” These intelligence reports summarize conditions in Germany and in Europe from July 10 to November 8, 1945. These appear to be especially useful for studying German attitudes toward occupation, denazification, and displaced persons during this time.
- C. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Pre-Presidential Papers, Box 75, File Folder: “McCloy, John J. (1).” This folder contains surveys produced in 1952 by the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany assessing German public opinion of Allied forces in Germany and German evaluations of NATO. These summarize German complaints and compliments directed at Allied soldiers.
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Pre-Presidential Papers, Box 155, File Folder: “Post-

Hostilities Handbook Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Western Europe Following VE Day.” This is a broad and detailed directive covering implementation of military occupation of Germany.

- E. Papers of C.D. Jackson, Box 14, File Folder: “Manual for the Control of German Information Services.” This lengthy manual suggests the importance placed by the Allies on the role of the media in restoring democracy to Germany.

Suggested Reading:

Earl F. Ziemke, The U.S. Army in the occupation of Germany, 1944-1946, Washington, DC: Center of Military History, 1975.

Lucius D. Clay, Decision in Germany, Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc. 1950. This is a memoir by the Military Governor of Germany, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, from 1945-1949.

Jean Edward Smith, Ed., The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay: Germany, 1945-1949, Two Volumes, Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1974. These volumes contain the texts of messages by Gen. Clay plus editing by Jean Smith, and could supplement the above items or be a separate project.

Alfred D. Chandler Jr. and Louis Galambos, eds., The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower: Occupation, 1945: VI, Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978. This volume of the published papers of Gen. Eisenhower contains his views and actions taken concerning Germany during the summer and fall of 1945.

### 13. **ILLUSTRIRTER BEOBACHTER**

The Library contains bound volumes of this Nazi magazine, “Illustrated Observer,” for the years 1926-27, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1941, 1942, and 1944. This is a project for advanced students wishing to test their language skills. These volumes are illustrated and contain news articles (from Nazi point of view), advertisements, poems, sketches of personalities, and even crossword puzzles. Students may want to supplement this project with other materials.

Suggested Reading:

Department of State, Documents on German Foreign Policy, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957. The Library holds 18 volumes of this official compilation of translated German official documents reflecting the conduct of German foreign policy. The volumes in the Library’s holdings cover the period from 1930-1940 and contain material on the formative years of the Third Reich, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the outbreak of World War II.

#### **14. INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS OF HIGH RANKING GERMAN OFFICIALS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS**

Students interested in Germany during World War II can examine files of interrogations of German Generals Alfred Jodl, Wilhelm Keitel, Walter Warlimont, Josef (Sepp) Dietrich, Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, and Reichsmarschall Goering, commenting on Allied military strategy. The project also includes an interview with Adolf Hitler's sister, Frau Paula Wolff, reports on Werewolf activities, an account of the attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler, the death ride of Field Marshall Erwin Rommel, and other intelligence materials.

- A. Walter Bedell Smith's Collection of World War II Documents, Box 41, File Folders: "Interviews with High Ranking German Officers (1945) (1)-(7)." These interviews provide German commanders' views on the invasion of Normandy in 1944, the Ardennes Campaign in 1944-45, and German military strategy during the War.
- B. United States Army Unit Records, 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division Series, Box 13, File Folders: "101<sup>st</sup> Abn. Div. CIC Detachment, Summary CI Reports April-June 1945"  
"101<sup>st</sup> Abn. Div. CIC Detachment Misc. Reports Dec. 1944 July, 1945"  
"101<sup>st</sup> Abn. Div. CIC Det. Memorandum to the officer in Charge July 1-25, 1945"

These contain reports by the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (Screaming Eagles) Counterintelligence Corp on the last days of Hitler, Hitler's sister, the attempted assassination of Hitler, Werewolf activities, the Hitler Youth School, and other personalities and events.

- C. C. D. Jackson Papers, Box 9, File Folder: "PWD Rear." This folder contains reports and other materials prepared by the Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (PWD/SHAEF) aimed at exploiting for propaganda purposes the attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler. Includes directives and statements concerning this attempted coup and contains text of message in German intended to be dropped by air on German troops immediately following the attempt. The assassination of Hitler material in this and the file folders in the U.S. Army unit records can be used as part of project #14 or undertaken as a separate project.

#### **15. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST NAZI GERMANY**

This project is intended for students interested in World War II and especially those interested in propaganda. The file folders listed below contain samples of propaganda leaflets in various languages including German, translations, newspapers in German, and reports on the theory and practice of using leaflets in warfare. Students can examine the various types of leaflets to determine their respective targets (combat soldiers, civilians, etc.) and in the process, test the German they have learned in the classroom. Supplementing

the manuscript material are a couple of books on leaflet operations and other aspects of psychological warfare.

- A. Walter Bedell Smith's Collection of World War II Documents, Box No. 35, File Folder: "Current Combat Leaflets."
- B. C.D. Jackson Papers, Boxes 7-8, fourteen file folders on Leaflet Warfare. These contain a wide variety of leaflets, German newspapers, reports, and themes.

Suggested Reading:

Daniel Lerner, Psychological Warfare Against Nazi Germany, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England: The M.I.T. Press, 1971, (Previously printed in 1949). This is a basic source of information on "Psywar" policies, personalities, equipment, techniques, targets, and operations.

James M. Erdmann, Leaflet Operations in the Second World War, James Morris Erdmann, 1969, (Reproduced by Denver Instant Printing). This provides a detailed account of leaflet operations.

## 16. THE GRAND ALLIANCE DURING WORLD WAR II

Students interested in studying high level military and political strategy aimed at defeating Germany during the War can examine the three boxes of Combined Chiefs of Staff Conference Proceedings. These cover conferences from 1941-45 including Arcadia, Casablanca, Trident, Quadrant, Sextant (Tehran), Octagon, Argonaut (Yalta), and Terminal (Potsdam). These provide a formal record of the waging of coalition warfare by the Combined American and British Chiefs of Staff and cover zones of occupation and post-war plans for Germany as well as military operations. These volumes include maps which may be useful.

- A. Combined Chiefs of Staff Conference Proceedings, (three boxes)
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File), DDE Diary Series, Box 49, File Folder: "Staff Notes April 1960 (2)." Included in this folder is a 9-page memorandum of an interview with the President by a prominent diplomatic historian, Herbert Feis, dated April 6, 1960. Eisenhower outlined Allied strategy toward Germany, including Berlin and commented on major personalities of the War.

Suggested Reading:

Herbert Feis, Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin: The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought, Princeton, 1957

David Eisenhower, Eisenhower at War, New York: Random House, 1986

**17. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (SHAEF)  
SELECTED RECORDS, 1943-45**

This project consists of U.S. military reports on various German organizations during World War II.

- A. Box 28, Identity Documents in Germany
- B. Box 28, The German Police
- C. Box 27, German Intelligence Services
- D. **Box 27, German Labor Service**
- E. Box 27, German Concentration Camps
- F. Box 30, The Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth)

**18. FOOD SHORTAGES IN GERMANY**

Germany and Europe in general were in terrible condition at the end of World War II. Students working on this project can examine reports listed below to gain and understanding of the hardships faced by Europeans during this time. They may also want to draw upon materials from previously listed projects such as the Occupation of Germany project.

- A. Walter Bedell Smith's Collection of World War II Documents: Box 37, File Folders: "Food For the German Civil Population," "Displaced Persons Operations," and "Food Situation Western Germany"  
  
Box 36, File Folder: "Report to the President of the United States by Samuel Rosenman on Civilian Supplies for Liberated Areas..."
- B. Papers of Dennis A. FitzGerald, Box 1, File Folder: "Occupied Area (Germany) Mission June 1947." Contains report issued by Dennis FitzGerald concerning food shortages in post-war Germany in 1947. At this time, FitzGerald served on President Truman's Economic Mission to Germany and Austria.

**19. OPERATION CROSSBOW: ALLIED OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN V-1  
AND V-2 LAUNCHING FACILITIES**

- A. Walter Bedell Smith's Collection of World War II Documents, Box 50, File Folders:

“Investigation of the Heavy Crossbow Installations in Northern France (1)(2).”  
Folder consists of report on German rocket installations seized by Allied armies.

- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Collection of 20th Century Military Records, 1918-1950, USAF Historical Studies Series, Box 18, File Folder: “Study 70 Tactical Operations of the Eighth Air Force 6 June 1944-8 May, 1945.” See Chapter IV Crossbow, pp. 164-177.

Suggested Reading:

R.V. Jones, The Wizard War, New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc, 1978. Chapters 44-46 cover V-1 & V-2 rockets.

Walter Dornberger, V-2, Translated by James Cleugh and Geoffrey Halliday, New York: The Viking Press, 1958. Major Gen. Walter Dornberger was Commanding Officer of the Peenemunde Rocket Research Institute.

**20. PUBLISHED ARTICLES COVERING RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY**

Christoph Bertram, “The German Question,” Foreign Affairs, Spring 1990, pp. 45-62

Ronald D. Asmus, “A United Germany,” Foreign Affairs, Spring, 1990, pp. 63-76

Karl Kaiser, “Germany’s Unification,” Foreign Affairs: America and the World 1990-91, pp. 179-205

**21. OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS) INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA DURING WORLD WAR II**

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was the World War II equivalent of and predecessor to the United States Government’s Central Intelligence Agency. While the OSS engaged in many daring cloak and dagger operations during World War II, much of its work consisted of collecting, analyzing, interpreting intelligence information and preparing reports on a wide variety of topics. The OSS recruited many historians, economists and other specialists from Harvard University and other academic institutions. These specialists produced numerous security classified reports for distribution on a limited and need-to-know basis to appropriate U.S. civilian and military officials.

The National Archives in Washington, DC holds a vast quantity of these reports prepared by the OSS Research and Analysis Branch. During the summer of 1993, the Eisenhower Library received a large body of duplicate copies of these OSS reports and other materials, with much of this documentation pertaining to Germany and Austria. The file location of this material is given below along with selected titles of OSS reports. This

material can be used by students to gain insights into various aspects of NAZI Germany as perceived by United States intelligence during World War II.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Collection of 20th Century Military Records, Series VII, European Advisory Committee Material. This series consists of 18 boxes of reports which are too numerous to list comprehensively here, but the following select list can be a starting point.

Box 1 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Austrian Intelligence

Box 6 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 788 Survey of Greater Germany

Box 6 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 1549, The Social Democratic Party of Germany

Box 6 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 1604, The German Food Estate

Box 7 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 1934.1, The Clandestine Nazi Movement in Post-War Germany

Box 7 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 2073, Russian Aims in Germany and the Problem of 3-Power Cooperation

Box 7 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 2189, Identification of Anti-Nazis in Germany

Box 8 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Study 3110, Leadership Principle and Criminal Responsibility

Box 8 -- OSS, R&A Branch, Hq. Detachment, ETOUSA, RAL 139 The Free Germany Movement and its Political Future

Box 9 Interviews of Captured German Leaders

Suggested reading:

George C. Chalou, Ed., The Secrets War: The Office of Strategic Services in World War II, Washington, D.C.: The National Archives and Records Administration, 1992.

Bradley F. Smith, The Shadow Warriors: O.S.S. and the Origins of the C.I.A., New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1983.

## **22. ADOLF HITLER**

This project includes photographic and textual materials in German and in English relating to Adolf Hitler. Students specifically interested in Hitler may want to check other

projects in this guide in addition to this one. Project 14, “Interviews and Interrogations of High Ranking German Officials and Other Individuals” for example, contains text of an interview with Hitler’s sister and data on an attempt on Hitler’s life.

- A. World War II Participants and Contemporaries Papers, File Folder: “Dieter, John P.” John Dieter served in the U.S. Third Army during World War II. Included in his papers is a captured limited special edition book on Hitler published in 1936. Found here are excellent quality black and white photographs of Hitler at public functions and in more personal settings, plus fourteen chapters of text written in German. Contributors to this publication include Joseph Goebbels, Albert Speer, Von Baldur von Schirach and others.
  
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Collection of Exhibit Documents. File Folder: “Hilter’s Will.” This includes copies in English and in German of Adolf Hitler’s certificate of marriage to Eva Braun, his private will and his political testament plus a memorandum briefly summarizing developments surrounding the discovery and authentication of these documents. These materials were created during the closing hours of Hitler’s regime when the dictator, his wife and his entourage committed suicide.