SUGGESTED READINGS

I have framed the following bibliography with strictly limited ends in view. It is intended for the general educated reader who has become interested in some phase of German history and wants to know more in detail. It will be useful both for the undergraduate student and for the instructor of an undergraduate course who may not be a specialist in the field. A graduate student building a field in German history for his doctoral examination will find this list of use, partly because many of the works mentioned in it contain more extensive and detailed bibliographies.

With the foregoing in mind I have ruthlessly eliminated all works not available in the English language. I have also ruled out monographs on highly technical subjects. I have contented myself with giving only the date of publication because the books can be found easily in standard reference works or in libraries of any size. I have entirely neglected the immense field of periodical material. I have tried to place each book in the general area which it most concerns, but many books refuse to be categorized. Thus, a student should look in paragraphs adjacent to the one of his main interest. This is particularly true in biographical and memoir material if the subject has lived through several periods. I have made the list fuller as it becomes more modern, both because that is the general plan of this series and also since there is much more available in English on Germany in the last century than for the earlier periods. I should like to remind the reader that he can often derive a more satisfactory picture of a moment in history from a good contemporary or historical novel than from scholarly works. I have not included any fiction in this bibliography, but have mentioned a number of novels at appropriate spots in the text.

Within these limitations I hope that I have brought together a substantial number of the best titles in English on German history.

GENERAL TEXTS

Probably the best general history of Germany is Veit Valentin, The German People (1946), although my students have sometimes complained that it is too allusive. An older work reaching only to 1871 but still useful, though over-Prussian, is Ernest F. Henderson, A Short History of Germany (1902). Kurt F. Reinhardt, Germany 2000 Years (1950) is an invaluable compilation of dates and facts with heavy emphasis on cultural history. Several modern works, each sound and brief, are S. H. Steinberg, A Short History of Germany (1944); G. Shuster and A. Bergstraesser, Germany: A Short History (1944); H. Pinnow, History of Germany (trans., 1933); J. S. Davies, From Charlemagne to Hitler (1948); and Johannes Haller, The Epochs of German History (1930). Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein,
The Germans in History (1945) is subjective, Catholic, and Ghibelline, but stimulating. G. P. Gooch, one of the greatest British scholars, treats of scattered topics in Studies in German History (1948). One of the most exciting and highly interpretive treatments of German culture is Edmond Vermeil, Germany's Three Reichs (1944). A new and very comprehensive collection is Louis L. Snyder, ed., Documents of German History (1958).

THE MIDDLE AGES

There is not a great deal devoted specifically to medieval Germany. An old classic is James Bryce, The Holy Roman Empire (1904). Two works which give frequently opposing interpretations are James W. Thompson, Feudal Germany (1928) and G. Barraclough, Medieval Germany: The Origins of Modern Germany (1946). A biography which has become a classic and has been recently reissued is Ernst H. Kantorowitz, Frederick the Second (trans., 1957). A. L. Poole, Henry the Lion (1912) is an older biography of a significant person.

THE REFORMATION AND THE WARS OF RELIGION

An enormous amount has of course been written about the religious revolt of the sixteenth century, most of it theological, apologetic, and tendentious, thus not suitable for this list. Undoubtedly the most important recent book is Hajo Holborn, A History of Modern Germany: The Reformation (1959), in which one of the outstanding contemporary scholars carries the story to 1648. Two multivolume old classics, the first pro-Protestant and the second pro-Catholic, are L. von Ranke, History of the Reformation in Germany (trans., 1845) and J. Janssen, History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages (trans., 1896). Convenient one-volume summaries, both rather pro-Protestant, are T. M. Lindsay, History of the Reformation (1906) and Preserved Smith, Age of the Reformation (1920). Intersting source material consisting of letters to a great banking house is found in V. Klarwill, ed., The Fugger News Letters (1924–26). Emperor Charles V has had several biographers; two of the best are E. Armstrong (1902) and Karl Brandi (1939). The best work on the Thirty Years War, and a very interesting book indeed, is C. V. Wedgwood, The Thirty Years War (1938). The mysterious Wallenstein has found a competent and stimulating biographer in Francis Watson, Wallenstein—Soldier Under Saturn (1938).

FROM WESTPHALIA TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Two standard works are C. T. Atkinson, History of Germany, 1715–1815 (1908) and W. H. Bruford, Germany in the Eighteenth Century (1935). The best short account of early Prussia is Sidney B. Fay, The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia to 1786 (1937). Biographies of early Hohenzollerns include Ferdinando Schевill, The Great Elector (1947) and the delightful R. R. Ergang, The Potsdam Führer (1941), which concerns Frederick William I. There are a number of biographies of Frederick the Great, including Thomas Carlyle's lengthy and
rhapsodic effort. The two most recent are by Pierre Gaxotte (trans., 1941), and G. P. Gooch (1947). Sir Richard Lodge, Great Britain and Prussia in the Eighteenth Century (1923) deals with a specialized phase of diplomacy. A really good biography of Maria Theresa is lacking. J. F. Bright, Maria Theresa (1897) and his Joseph II (1897) are almost exclusively diplomatic. More recent and inclusive biographies are Saul K. Padover, The Revolutionary Emperor: Joseph the Second (1934) and Walter C. Langsam, Francis the Good: The Education of an Emperor, 1768–1792 (1951). A specialized work which fills some of the gaps in Austrian history is Ernst Wangermann, From Joseph II to the Jacobin Trials (1959).

TEXTS ON MODERN GERMAN HISTORY

A number of scholars have chosen to write general works on Germany beginning at various points between 1500 and 1815. We are promised shortly a second volume of Hajo Holborn, A History of Modern Germany, which will deal with the period from 1648 to the present. Without question it will be excellent. At present the best work is Koppel Pinson, Modern Germany (1954), a highly intelligent and thoughtful book containing many excellent quotations. Sir Adolphus William Ward, Germany, 1815–1890 (1916–18) can still be recommended. Ralph Flennley, Modern German History (1953) is a very competent work starting with the Reformation and devoting much space to cultural history. A. J. P. Taylor, The Course of German History (1945) begins in 1815 and is extremely well-written and interesting, but frequently tendentious and irritating. The most recent of these books is E. J. Passant, A Short History of Germany, 1815–1945 (1959). G. P. Gooch, Germany (1925) stresses the early twentieth century. It is important to refer the reader to pertinent chapters in two major co-operative works, one American and one British: William L. Langer, ed., The Rise of Modern Europe, volumes of which have appeared intermittently since 1934, and The New Cambridge Modern History, which started to appear in 1957. A very valuable recent work which constitutes almost an intellectual history of Germany since the eighteenth century is Hans Kohn, The Mind of Germany (1960).

GERMANY DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NAPOLEONIC ERA

The two basic works for this period remain G. P. Gooch, Germany and the French Revolution (1920) and H. A. L. Fisher, Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship: Germany (1903). One of the most important works written at the time was Mme. de Staël, Germany (trans., 1883). Another major contemporary source is J. G. Fichte, Addresses to the German Nation (trans., 1922). R. Aris, History of Political Thought in Germany from 1789 to 1815 (1936) is standard. The reform period in Prussia has been treated by Guy S. Ford, Stein and the Era of Reform in Prussia (1922), and by Eugene N. Anderson, Nationalism and the Cultural Crisis in Prussia, 1806–1815 (1939).
A commanding old classic in three volumes is J. R. Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein* (1878).

**THE METTERNICH ERA**

The bibliography for this important period is not as full as one would wish. A classic by one of the greatest German historians is Heinrich Treitschke, *History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century* (trans., 1915), which ends in 1847 and, though accurate, is very biased in favor of Prussia. Metternich's incomplete *Memoirs* (trans., 1881–82) cast some light on that statesman. His English biographies leave a good deal to be desired; probably the two best are by Algernon Cecil (1933) and Helene Du Coudray (1935). E. L. Woodward has a stimulating essay on Metternich in *Three Studies in European Conservatism* (1930). Golo Mann, *Secretary of Europe* (1946) is a biography of Metternich's right-hand man, Gentz. Peter Viereck, *Conservatism Revisited* (1949) is an attempt at a favorable reappraisal of the period. Two works on the rise of nationalism continuing on into later periods are A. G. Pundt, *Arndt and the Nationalist Awakening in Germany* (1935) and Louis Snyder, *German Nationalism: The Tragedy of a People* (1952). W. O. Henderson, *The Zollverein* (1939) is a useful monograph on an important subject.

**THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848**

As in the case of the preceding period, one hopes that more and better material will appear in English. Probably the best available work at the moment is Veit Valentin, *1848: Chapters of German History* (trans., 1940), which is by the greatest recent historian of the movement but is only a partial translation of a much longer and fuller account. Three other recent works which deserve attention are L. B. Namier, *1848: The Revolution of the Intellectuals* (1944); Arnold Whitridge, *Men in Crisis: The Revolutions of 1848* (1949); and Priscilla Robertson, *Revolutions of 1848* (1952). T. S. Hamerow, *Restoration, Revolution, Reaction* (1958) is an important work which breaks new ground in its consideration of the economic and social aspects of the years before 1848 and of the revolutions themselves. Josephine Goldmark, *Pilgrims of '48* (1930) is mainly concerned with the refugees who came to the United States. A. Schwarzenberg, *Prince Felix zu Schwarzenberg* (1946) is a readable and favorable biography.

**THE PERIOD OF UNIFICATION**

The classic German work is H. Sybel, *The Founding of the German Empire* (trans., 1890 ff.), based on Prussian sources and pro-Prussian. The Austrian historian, Heinrich Friedjung, wrote an Austrian reply of which *The Struggle for Supremacy in Germany, 1859–1866* (trans., 1935) is a partial translation. Two important American monographs on the earlier diplomacy of the unification are Lawrence D. Steevel, *The Schleswig-Holstein Question* (1932) and Chester W. Clark,
Franz Joseph and Bismarck: The Diplomacy of Austria before the War of 1866 (1934). W. E. Mosse, The European Powers and the German Question (1958) deals with the attitudes of the non-German great powers. On the origins of the war of 1870 the two most useful works, respectively pro-French and pro-Prussian, are R. H. Lord, Origins of the War of 1870 (1924) and H. Oncken, Napoleon III and the Rhine (abridged trans., 1928). Biographies of Bismarck carry over into the next period. The best is Erich Eyck, Bismarck and the German Empire (trans., 1950), a sadly abridged rendering of a very important work. Others are J. W. Headlam, Bismarck and the Foundation of the German Empire (1899); C. G. Robertson, Bismarck (1919); and Frederick Darmstaedter, Bismarck and the Creation of the Second Reich (1949). Bismarck’s memoirs, of which the first two volumes were translated as Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman (1899) and the third as The Kaiser vs. Bismarck (1921), make fascinating if not always dependable reading. P. Weigler, William the First (trans., 1929) is the only available biography.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—POLITICAL

For the internal history of the empire to 1914, William H. Dawson, The German Empire, 1867–1914 (1919 ff.) is still not surpassed. Robert H. Fife, The German Empire Between Two Wars (1916) may also be consulted. The best description of the constitutional structure of the empire is in A. Lawrence Lowell, Governments and Politics in Continental Europe (1896). A stimulating work on political theory in the period is Rupert Emerson, State and Sovereignty in Modern Germany (1918). For a highly perceptive analysis of the weaknesses of the empire from a socialist point of view, see Arthur Rosenberg, The Birth of the German Republic (trans., 1931). A good deal has been written about William II, much of it overemotional. Probably the best biography is J. von Kürenberg, The Kaiser, a Life of William II (trans., 1955). Emil Ludwig, Wilhelm Hohenzollern, the Last of the Kaisers (1927) depends heavily on debatable psychiatry. Christian Gauss, The German Emperor as Shown in His Public Utterances (1915) is a very illuminating collection of the emperor’s speeches. Johannes Haller, Philipp Eulenburg, the Kaiser’s Friend (trans., 1930) is useful for the early part of William II’s reign. J. Alden Nichols, Germany After Bismarck (1958) is a competent account of the chancellorship of Caprivi. The development of the Social Democratic party is charmingly described from the international point of view in James Joll, The Second International (1955). A detailed and perceptive work which accomplishes more than its title suggests is Carl E. Schorske, German Social Democracy, 1905–1917 (1955). A. Joseph Berlau, The German Social Democratic Party, 1914–1921 (1949) is useful for the later period. Of the several biographies of Ferdinand Lassalle, a good one is by David Footman (1947). A number of studies have been made of the German army. They cover different periods, most of them extending into the Weimar and Nazi periods. The two best are J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, Nemesis of Power (1953) and Gordon Craig, The Politics of the Prussian Army (1956).

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—ECONOMIC

Three basic works on economic developments during the empire, and in two cases also covering the succeeding period, are J. H. Clapham, *Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815–1914* (1923); W. F. Bruck, *Social and Economic History of Germany, 1888–1938* (1938); and Gustav Stolper, *German Economy, 1870–1940* (1940). A stimulating work by one of the most distinguished American economists is Thorstein Veblen, *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution* (1915).

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—INTELLECTUAL

The following is a very incomplete list; it has particular reference to the lines of thinking that eventually led into National Socialism. A good introductory work is Rohan D'O. Butler, *The Roots of National Socialism, 1783–1933* (1942). Peter Viereck's *Metapolitics, from the Romantics to Hitler* (1941) is a very readable if occasionally too glib account of some of the proto-Nazis. William M. McGovern, *From Luther to Hitler: The History of Fascist-Nazi Political Philosophy* (1941) is dogmatic but scholarly. Paul W. Massing, *Rehearsal for Destruction* (1949) is devoted to anti-Semitism before the Nazi period. G. P. Goebbels, *History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century* (1920) is a classic, while the small book which Goebbels and others compiled under the title of *The German Mind and Outlook* (1945) has some very perceptive essays on this period and the Weimar Republic. Ralph H. Bowen, *German Theories of the Corporative State* (1947) explores untouched ground. The best biography of Richard Wagner is the multivolume *Life of Richard Wagner* by Ernest Newman (1933 ff.), and one of the best works on his music is the same author's *The Wagner Operas* (1949). There is an extensive literature on Nietzsche. His sister, Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche, wrote a standard life of her brother, *The Life of Nietzsche* (trans., 1912–15), which is usually considered an effort to whitewash the philosopher's reputation. C. Crane Brinton, *Nietzsche* (1941) and Frederick Copleston, S.J., *Friedrich Nietzsche* (1942) are useful introductory works. Three basic contemporary works are Houston Stewart Chamberlain, *Founda-
tions of the Nineteenth Century (trans., 1912); Friedrich Naumann, Central Europe (trans., 1917); and General Friedrich von Bernhardi, Germany and the Next War (trans., 1914).

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—DIPLOMATIC

An enormous amount has been written on the diplomatic causes of World War I. The question of war guilt and the opening of large parts of the archives of the various nations gave scholars an almost unprecedented opportunity. The standard work is Sidney B. Fay, The Origins of the World War (1928). Other general treatments with varying interpretations are Bernadotte E. Schmitt, The Coming of the War, 1914 (1930); Harry E. Barnes, The Genesis of the World War (1929); and the recently translated work of the Italian scholar, L. Albertini, Origins of the War of 1914 (1952 ff.). For the period from 1871 to 1902 the basic works are the extraordinarily complete volumes by William L. Langer, European Alliances and Alignments, 1871–1890 (1931) and The Diplomacy of Imperialism, 1890–1902 (1935). Other standard works are Raymond J. Sontag, European Diplomatic History, 1871–1932 (1933); Erich Brandenburg, From Bismarck to the World War: A History of German Foreign Policy, 1870–1914 (1927); J. W. Fuller, Bismarckian Diplomacy at Its Zenith (1922); Karl F. Nowak, Germany's Road to Ruin (1932); Otto Hammann, The World Policy of Germany (1927); and G. P. Gooch, Recent Revelations of European Diplomacy (1940). Two important specialized works are Raymond J. Sontag, Germany and England, Background of Conflict, 1848–1918 (1938) and E. Malcolm Carroll, Germany and the Great Powers, 1866–1914: A Study in Public Opinion and Foreign Policy (1938).

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—MEMOIRS

A large number of important figures of this period have left their memoirs. Some of them are of course undependable, but all cast interesting light. Among the more significant are the recollections of Bismarck, William II, Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Bülow, Bebel, Wulff, Bethmann-Hollweg, and Holstein. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, ed., Letters of the Empress Frederick (1928) gives a good deal of basic background information and much insight into the life of that unhappy lady.

WORLD WAR I

There are three extremely good books on domestic Germany during World War I, each of them broader in scope than their titles suggest. They are Hans W. Gatzke, Germany's Drive to the West (1950); Arthur Rosenberg, The Birth of the German Republic (trans., 1931); and Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, The War and German Society (1938). A convenient military history is C. R. M. Cruttwell, History of the Great War (1934). Harry Rudin, Armistice, 1918 (1944) is an exhaustive monograph. Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, Europe and the German Question (1940) is an indictment of Germany as the
cause of its own doom. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett has written the best biography of Hindenburg, with the charming title of *The Wooden Titan* (1936). His *Brest-Litovsk, The Forgotten Peace* (1938) is also useful. A number of the leading German participants in the war wrote their memoirs. Among them are Crown Prince Wilhelm, Generals Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Falkenhayn, Admiral Tirpitz, and Prince Max of Baden.

**THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC—POLITICAL**


**THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC—INTELLECTUAL**

There is a grievous need for more work on this important subject; no good general work exists. Something of the flavor of the period can be obtained from Franz Schoenberger, *Confessions of a European Intellectual* (1946), and from Moritz Bonn, *Wandering Scholar* (1948). S. D. Stirk, *The Prussian Spirit: A Survey of German Literature and Politics, 1914–1940* (1941) has some interesting insights. C. H. von Kessler, *Walter Rathenau* (trans., 1934) is devoted more to politics than to thought and is written by a close friend of Rathenau. An excellent study of some little-known figures, centering about the *Tatkreis*, is Klemens von Klemperer, *Germany's New Conservatism: Its History and Dilemma in the Twentieth Century* (1957). Several basic available, nonliterary sources are Oswald Spengler, *The Decline
of the West (trans., 1934); his The Hour of Decision (trans., 1934); and Moeller van den Bruck, Germany's Third Empire (trans., 1934).

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC—DIPLOMATIC

A major source for this and the Nazi period, made up from captured German documents, is U.S. Department of State, Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918–1945 (1948 ff.). Two good general accounts are Edward H. Carr, The Twenty Years’ Crisis, 1919–1939 (1939) and Paul Birdsell, Versailles Twenty Years After (1941). Controversy has surrounded the figure of Gustav Stresemann. Two examples of the earlier adulatory approach are Rudolf Olden, Stresemann (1929) and A. Vallentin, Stresemann (trans., 1931). The newer attitude is best represented by Hans W. Gatzke, Stresemann and the Rearmament of Germany (1954), and Henry L. Bretton, Stresemann and the Revision of Versailles (1953). On the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union two good accounts are E. H. Carr, German-Soviet Relations between the Two World Wars, 1919–1939 (1951) and Gustav Hilger and Alfred G. Meyer, The Incompatible Allies—A Memoir-History of German Soviet Relations 1918–1941 (1953).

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC—MEMOIRS

This period is not so rich in memoirs as its predecessor or its successor. Available are those of Philipp Scheidemann and Lord D’Abernon, British ambassador to Germany. Eric Sutton, ed., Gustav Stresemann, His Diaries, Letters, and Papers (1935–40) is a selection from Stresemann’s papers. Albert Grzesinski, Inside Germany (1939) is interesting from the socialist point of view.

NAZI GERMANY—GENERAL

There is a tremendous literature on Hitler and the Nazis, much of it occasioned by the passions of wartime. Examples of the bulk of the available documentation are the forty-two volumes of The Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (1947–49) and U.S. Government Printing Office, Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression (1944–48), also a multivolume compilation. A recent, lengthy, and substantial work is William L. Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich (1960). The best biography of Hitler and an excellent achievement is Alan Bullock, Hitler, A Study in Tyranny (1952). Konrad Heiden, Der Führer (1944) is good but ends in 1934; his History of National Socialism (1935), though still important, suffers from its date of publication. Probably the best general work on the whole Nazi creation is Franz Neumann, Behemoth: The Structure and Practice of National Socialism (1942 and 1944). S. H. Roberts, The House That Hitler Built (1937) is a good readable early account. Several standard works, most of them prewar, are Calvin Hoover, Germany Enters the Third Reich (1933); Robert A. Brady, The Spirit and Structure of Ger-
man Fascism (1937); Oswald Dutch, Hitler's Twelve Apostles (1940); and Henri Lichtenberger, The Third Reich (trans., 1937). On economic matters, see C. S. Guillebaud, The Economic Recovery of Germany from 1933 to March, 1938 (1939), and Douglas Miller, You Can't Do Business With Hitler (1941). On governmental organization, see F. Morstein Marx, Government in the Third Reich (1937), and J. K. Pollock, The Government of Greater Germany (1938). A good geographical study is Arnold Brecht, Federalism and Regionalism in Germany (1945). A brilliant analysis of the intellectual implications of Nazism is Aurel Kolnai, The War against the West (1938). The United States was well-served by her foreign correspondents at this time, many of whom wrote about what they had witnessed. Some of the best of these books are Wallace R. Deuel, People Under Hitler (1942); L. P. Lochner, What About Germany? (1942); William L. Shirer, Berlin Diary (1941); Edgar A. Mowrer, Germany Puts the Clock Back (1933); Ferdinand Oechsner, This Is the Enemy (1942); and Otto Tolischus, They Wanted War (1940).

A unique witness is Hermann Rauschning, who at one time saw a good deal of Hitler. After his break with Nazism he wrote The Revolution of Nihilism (1939), The Voice of Destruction (1940), and The Conservative Revolution (1941). H. E. Fried, The Guilt of the German Army (1942) and Telford Taylor, Sword and Swastika (1952) deal with the army in the Nazi period. The struggle with the Catholics is described in Robert D'Harcourt, The German Catholics (trans., 1939); Nathaniel Micklem, National Socialism and the Roman Catholic Church (1939); and a volume of translated documents entitled, The Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich (1942). On the treatment of education, see Edward K. Hartshorne, The German Universities and National Socialism (1937), and Frederic Lilge, The Abuse of Learning (1948). On the S.S. concentration camps, etc., see the tragic volume, The Theory and Practice of Hell, by E. Kogon (1950), and Gerald Reitlinger, The S.S., Alibi of a Nation, 1922–1945 (1957). A few of the many works on diplomatic history are J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, Munich, Prologue to Tragedy (1948); Elizabeth Wiskemann, The Rome-Berlin Axis (1949); and three books by Sir Lewis Namier: Diplomatic Prelude (1948), Europe in Defeat (1950), and In the Nazi Era (1952). For life in Germany during the war, see G. Pihl, Germany, the Last Phase (trans., 1944), and Max Seydewitz, Civil Life in Wartime Germany (1945). The story of the conspiracy against Hitler has been told in a number of works, four of the best of which are Allen Dulles, Germany's Underground (1947); Fabian von Schlabrendorff, They Almost Killed Hitler (1947); Gerhard Ritter, German Resistance (trans., 1959); and Hans Rothfels, The German Opposition to Hitler (1948). Felix Gilbert, Hitler Directs His War (1950), shows us Hitler, the war lord. One of the most absorbing books to come out of the war is H. R. Trevor-Roper, The Last Days of Hitler (1947), which tells the dour story of the shelter in Berlin. An elaborate symposium of uneven merit, dealing with very varied aspects of the Nazi phenomenon, is Maurice Baumont, et al., eds., The Third Reich (1955).
Suggested Readings

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Friedrich Meinecke, *The German Catastrophe* (trans., 1950) is one of the most mature estimates of the whole tragedy by a great historian.

NAZI GERMANY—MEMOIRS

The Nazi period has produced a spate of memoirs; no doubt more are to come. Naturally, the most significant are the writings and utterances of Hitler himself: *Mein Kampf*; a collection of his speeches entitled *My New Order*; and *Hitler's Secret Conversations*, a collection of table talk during the war in Russia. Other leading Germans who have left their recollections in one form or another include Goering, Goebbels, Papen, Schacht, Rosenberg, Meissner, Raeder, Doenitz, Kesselring, Manstein, Guderian, Halder, Hossbach, Schwerin von Krosigk, Schellenberg, Gisevius, von Hassell, Weizäcker, Dirksen, Niemöller, Otto Strasser, and Thyssen. Among non-Germans the memoirs of Ambassador Dodd, Sir Nevile Henderson, and Kurt Schuschnigg are interesting. Attention is directed to the memoirs of leaders of the United Nations such as Winston Churchill, Dwight Eisenhower, Charles De Gaulle, and many others.

THE OCCUPATION PERIOD


SINCE 1949–1961

This period is so recent that most of the information about it is still contained in periodical literature only. However, a few works may be cited. Probably the best is John Golay, *The Founding of the Federal Republic of Germany* (1958). Paul Waymar, *Adenauer: His Authorized Biography* (1957) and Edgar Alexander, *Adenauer and the New Germany* (1957) are the most considerable works about that statesman. Boas International Publishing Co., *Germany, 1945–1954* (1955?) tells a good deal with good illustrations and statistics about the "economic miracle." Press and Information Office of the German Federal Government, *Germany Reports* (1953) has a great deal of useful material, including chronologies and statistics.