

Materials for Jewish History at the University of Melbourne Library

A paper for the Australian Association for Jewish Studies Annual Conference 1994

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This paper is dedicated to the memory of Dr John Foster, who did so much for Jewish Studies at the University of Melbourne

Introduction

Jewish Studies at Melbourne University has a long history. Its original home was the Department of Semitic Studies, which has changed its name several times over the years becoming successively the Department of Middle Eastern Studies and the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Studies to, in 1994, the Department of Classics and Archaeology.

The disappearance of the Near East, or specific reference to Jewish studies from the Department's name, belies a vigorous teaching and research programme and signals the essentially interdepartmental character of much of the work being undertaken.

The rubric for the Jewish Studies Programme in the current handbook is as follows:

Jewish Studies offers an opportunity to study the development of Jewish civilisation from its origins to the present. Courses are designed to explore the Jewish experience from a range of disciplines - history, literature, archaeology, philosophy, ethnography and social theory, together with study options in classical and modern Hebrew language.

The Jewish Studies program is jointly offered by [the Department of Classics and Archaeology] and the History Department. A full three-year sequence is available that does not involve language work, though Hebrew (both classical and modern elements) is available at all year levels.

The language options available cover Hebrew, Syriac-Aramaic and Akkadian. The literature options cover various aspects of modern Jewish literature including, as part of the Honours year, *The Literature of Destruction: Jewish Responses to Catastrophe*.

The historical components of the program cover ancient Palestine and ancient Egypt as well as Bronze Age Syria and Palestine, Christians and Jews in medieval Europe and modern Jewish history from the 18th century to the Holocaust and Jews in the English-speaking world. A strong research program in medieval art also studies the illustration of the Jewish Bible.

Within the Department of History, there are many other courses with a strong Jewish content, most notably those which examine the experience of migrants from Eastern Europe to the United States of America and Australia.

The Library has always acquired material to support these programs and changes in the emphasis of acquisition have reflected changes in scholarly interest at the University. In this paper, I shall focus on two groups of material, in an attempt to show both the breadth of our collections and their special strengths.

The areas I propose to describe in some detail are materials relating to migration to the United States of America and the Holocaust. In both areas

there are two problems for both undergraduate and graduate research in this country. One is a language difficulty. Many students, including advanced ones, do not have any real facility in the languages of Western Europe and many have considerable difficulty in dealing with primary source material in Polish, German, Yiddish, etc.

The second problem of accessibility is that of Australia's geographical location. Not only are we a long way from each other (and students really cannot easily travel between capital cities for material for 4th year essays any more easily than PhD candidates on restricted grants can) but we are also a very long way from the major archives in Israel, Europe and the United States.

For our undergraduates, therefore, we have striven to provide a good collection of primary source material in English, while for post-graduate research we have spread our net to take in material in many languages. Much of this has been in microform, although, of course, CD ROMs are becoming more common in this as in all other areas.

Despite the advent of newer technologies, microform has been and remains the great transforming agent in historical studies in this country. It is the medium which has allowed undergraduate students hitherto unparalleled access to primary source material and permitted advanced researchers to do much of their work

without travelling long distances and pinpoint accurately the material which they need to see in its original form.

However, the very bulk of the microform files which have become available means that they are expensive and cannot be bought by any but a few institutions. Luckily, since microform is replaceable, it can be borrowed. The collection of the University of Melbourne Library, therefore, is a resource of importance to the nation, not just the local community of scholars.

Undergraduate Sources

It is also worth mentioning that there are a number of printed sources which, although relatively expensive, are, I think, good value for undergraduate users because they reproduce, in a handy format and often with illuminating introductory comment, material which is widely scattered in the original periodical literature. Many of these are produced by Garland Publishing and we may cite as among the most significant for Jewish studies in general:

America and the Holocaust, a 13-volume set reproducing the documentation for David S Wyman's *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*, which reproduces a lot of scattered archival material in a handy format for early undergraduate use. Four volumes contain papers relating to the War Refugee Board, others cover different repositories.

American Immigration and Ethnicity, edited by George E. Pozzetta, this is a 20 volume set covering a wide range of immigration issues, including volumes on ethnic communities, unions and immigrants, immigrant radicals and immigrant family patterns.

American Zionism: a documentary history, edited by Aaron S and Adrian L Klieman, this 15 volume compilation includes much material not previously published, and covers the period from the 19th century to 1968.

Archives of the Holocaust, edited by Henry Friedlander and Sybil Milton, is described as an international collection of selected documents. Its 22 volumes include material from the Central Zionist Archives, 1933-1945, in Jerusalem, the Israel State Archives, the Hecht Archive at the University of Haifa, the Berlin Document Center, the Dokumentationssarchiv des oesterreichischen Widerstandes and several other European and American repositories.

European Immigrants and American Society is a 28-volume set under the general editorship of Edward Kantowicz and Timothy Walch which makes available several previously unpublished doctoral dissertations. Among its volumes are a study of the politics of Chicago Jewry between 1850 and 1940, a study of the evolution of Brookline, Massachusetts and one on the New Deal and anti-Semitism in America.

Judaism in Cold War America, 1945-1990 is a 10-volume set of scholarly articles edited by Jacob Neusner, treating of the experience of and challenges confronting the third generation of Jewish Americans.

There are several other such compilations. I have cited only the most recently acquired and most immediately relevant to the particular aspects of Jewish history addressed in this paper.

Migrants to America and their Children

We hold several distinct bodies of material relating to Jewish migration to America, among them firsthand accounts of migrants themselves, documents of government and community organisations on policies affecting these migrants and other documents of various kinds which describe their lives as they settle, often with great difficulty and at some expense of their sense of national and community identity, into the American Way.

Some of the earliest firsthand accounts are found in Voices from Ellis

Island: an oral history of American immigration, a project which reproduces over 200 oral history interviews by the National Park Service and the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation of people who passed through or worked at Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924.

All the major ethnic and national groups who sent migrants to America are represented, and the interviews with those from Russia, Poland and western European countries will be of special interest. As well as detailing the various forms of hardship and oppression which impelled them to leave their homelands, the interviewees describe the lives they led in small villages or, less commonly, large cities such as Moscow. The process of adaptation to life in America is also described, telling how the new arrivals came to terms with the difficulties which confronted them, often so much greater than they expected. Schooling, living conditions, social life and work in America are all covered.

Another microform project, which covers the period from the late 19th century to the 1960s comprises selected materials from the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota. American immigrant autobiographies reproduces more than 50 unpublished autobiographical accounts of migrants from the major ethnic groups of Eastern and Southern Europe.

An interesting collection of published material is contained in the large project entitled *The Immigrant in America*. Reproducing books and pamphlets, this collection is based mainly on the resources of the New York Public Library, but also includes some titles from the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Institute in Philadelphia and the Immigration History Research Institute at the University of Minnesota.

The collection is divided into seven units, covering specified ethnic or national groups. Including the period from 1789 to 1929, the two major waves of immigration of the 1880s and 1920s are covered. The Jews are specifically covered in Unit 7, but researchers should not overlook titles in Unit 4, including the Poles and other Eastern European

groups and Unit 5, which includes the Germans. The range of material is extensive, from statistical analyses of communities to autobiography and biography of notable citizens.

One of the first things migrants had to do, of course, was find employment, and from the first Jewish migrants were important in the endeavour to ensure reasonable working conditions for this readily-exploited group and their fellows. The father of the trade union movement in the United States was Samuel Gompers, the child of a Dutch father and Jewish mother who migrated with their 13 year-old son to New York in 1863. Despite having been apprenticed at the age of 10 to a shoemaker, Gompers followed his father into cigar-making and in 1864 set up as a journeyman and joined the Cigarmakers' Union.

The cigar factories of the time offered one feature that those of us allergic to muzak might welcome. It was the custom for one worker to read aloud to his fellows, his output of cigars being augmented by his work mates to make up for time thus lost. In this way, Gompers heard a great deal of political, economic and social theory, which provided the philosophical basis for his labour union activities.

His influence was enormous and long-lasting. He was active in the movement from 1864 and every year from 1881 until his death in 1924, he was, with the exception of the single year of 1885, elected President of the American Federation of Labor.

The two collections which the University of Melbourne Library holds on Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor add up to 149 reels of microfilm, consisting of over 350,000 pages of union documentation. The first collection, The American Federation of Labor Records, consists largely of correspondence and includes communications from Williams Jennings Bryan, Clarence Darrow, Herbert Hoover, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. The second, smaller collection, The American Federation of Labor and the Unions, includes correspondence, minutes and reports

extracted from the files of 15 national and international unions, including the Teamsters, Ladies' Garment Workers, Mine Workers and Carpenters as well as many others. Also included are the AFL executive council records.

The trade, perhaps above all others, with which Jewish migrants were associated, was garment manufacture, and here we have an especially rich resource.

Morris Hillquit (1869-1933), the socialist politician and lawyer, was the son of Russian migrants and in his early years, was active in organising the exploited and almost illiterate Jewish garment workers, learning Yiddish himself in order to convince them of the need for a union. Having been instrumental in setting up the United Hebrew Trades, he was active in the organisation of the Shirtmakers' Union, the Knee-Pants Makers and the cloak-making industry, for whom, with Louis Brandeis, he was part of the committee which negotiated a basic agreement between employers and employees, known as the "protocol for peace".

Hillquit's career took a more exclusively political turn in later life, as he sought public office in several spheres, and he was also notable in his legal defence of various trades union figures. The Library has ordered Hillquit's papers, on 10 reels of microfilm, covering his union activities, his legal career and his opposition to American participation in the First World War. The material filmed includes his articles, speeches and manifestoes.

Supplementing and in a sense continuing this resource are the Records of the *Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America*. This collection, on 60 reels of microfilm, is divided into three sections: *The Papers of Sidney and Bessie Hillman, Correspondence 1911-1970*, *Papers of Sidney Hillman, New Deal and Wartime Agencies* and *ACWA Scrapbooks and Press Releases, 1910-1961*.

Sidney Hillman (1887-1946) came from a long line of rabbis in Lithuania, however, he forsook his own rabbinical training at an early age to join the Bund,

the outlawed Jewish trade union movement of pre-Revolutionary Russia, organising the typesetters of Kovno. Leaving Russia for England, he settled eventually in the United States, first in Chicago and finally in New York.

Associated throughout his life with the rag trade unions, he set up the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a union regarded (because of the policy against dual unions) as illegitimate by the American Federation of Labor. The relationship of the two union leaders, Gompers and Hillman, can thus be studied in some detail through these papers. In fact, irreconcilable differences between the AFL and its Committee for Industrial Organization did not emerge until 1935, when Hillman, as Vice-President, directed the CIO drive into the textile industry.

Bessie Hillman (nee Abramowitz) had been an early co-worker at Hart, Schaffner and Marx and although she resigned her position as business agent of Local 152 on her marriage, she remained active in the affairs of the ACW and her husband's career.

The papers of another strong-minded Jewish migrant from Russia held in the Library are those of Emma Goldman. This collection contains over 40,000 documents, including letters, essays, speeches, photographs and newspaper clippings as well as government documents including surveillance files, court records and transcripts. "Red Emma" (1869-1940), migrated with her half-sister at the age of 16, supporting herself by working in various sweatshops while attending meetings of socialist and anarchist groups. Her talent for public speaking guaranteed her an audience and that in turn won her several spells in prison for inciting riot and disorder. Despite the protests of civil libertarians, police interference in her speaking engagements occurred whatever the topic, which ranged from anarchism to Ibsen's drama.

Deprived of her US citizenship in 1920, she was deported to Russia and was readmitted to America only on a 90-day visa in 1934. After living in Latvia, Estonia, Britain, France and Spain, she

died in Canada during a speaking tour in defence of Republican Spain.

The final group of American archival material which I shall consider concerns two groups which, although by no means exclusively Jewish, nonetheless include many Jews.

The first is the entertainment industry. The archive we have on 14 reels of microfilm comes from the confidential files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is entitled *Communist Activity in the Entertainment Industry: FBI surveillance files on Hollywood, 1942-1958*. Filmed from the personal collection of Professor Daniel Leab of Seton Hall University, who obtained them through the operations of the Freedom of Information Act, the files include several historical surveys, taking coverage back to the 1930s.

Much of the collection consists of informers' reports. The most frequent targets for surveillance were people the FBI judged influential and politically unsound, among them Charles Chaplin, Bud Schulberg, Irwin Shaw, Lillian Hellman and many others.

As well as reports on individuals, the files contain reports of meetings of many organisations, including the League of American Writers, the New Theater League, the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee and Motion Picture Workers Industrial Union, etc., as well as such active anti-Communist organisations as the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals.

The second group of records comes once again from the perhaps unexpected source of the US Military Intelligence Reports, illustrating neatly the use of military services against disaffected elements of the civilian population which began during the First World War and continued almost uninterrupted until well after the Second.

This extensive group of records, on 34 reels of microfilm, is entitled *Surveillance of Radicals in the United States, 1917-1941*. The records are taken from the files of the Army's G-2 "negative" branch, held at the National Archives. Newly-arrived migrants were

especially liable to scrutiny, as were members and activities of the IWW, the American Communist Party, and a plethora of anarchist, socialist, social democratic and libertarian groups and individuals. It is no surprise, therefore, to find Emma Goldman, the American Jewish Congress and the American Federation of Labor subjected to the attention of the investigators.

Finally, I am happy to be able to say that we are gradually acquiring microfilm of the great New York paper the *Jewish Daily Forward*. This is an extremely expensive undertaking, so we are ordering the microfilm in ten year bites. So far, we have ordered from 1897 to 1916, which amounts to 84 reels of microfilm. We plan to buy up to 1936, so there are only another 122 reels to go!

This is but a tiny selection of the material we have available on Jewish migrants to America and their children. It is intended only to give you an idea of the kind of resources we can offer Australian scholars, resources which, ten years ago, would have been accessible only to those with the time and money to travel to far flung repositories and the expertise and clout to get access to them once they got there.

The Holocaust

The second part of my paper will describe an equally tiny selection of the material we are able to offer on the Holocaust. The University of Melbourne has a collection unparalleled in Australia in this area and it is difficult to make a selection which will give some idea of the range and depth of the resource without simply reciting a list of titles.

Because the amount of material held is so vast, I shall concentrate first on material which describes the resistance to Hitler, both in Germany and in the occupied countries. I shall then describe very briefly some of the Nazi records and publications we hold. There is, of course, enormous undergraduate and research interest in the Holocaust and it is one for which the difficulties of language and

physical access I mentioned at the outset are particularly clear.

We have sought to provide English-speaking students with a firsthand view of Europe from 1930 to 1945 by acquiring archives from English-speaking sources. Most notable among these are documents from the British government, especially the Foreign Office and the United States government.

The US military intelligence reports: *Germany, 1919-41 and 1941-1944* may not, at first sight seem the most likely source of information, but they cover far more than strictly military information. Topics covered include internal politics, socioeconomic conditions, and foreign relations as well as such obvious matters of military scrutiny as munitions manufacture, troop movements, propaganda and social unrest etc. The papers often include reports of interviews with major political and military figures as well as recommendations on American action and attitudes. For the period covered they provide extensive and exhaustive analyses of events in Germany. The records of 1919 to 1941, on 28 reels of microfilm, are selected from the holdings in the National Archives. Those covering 1941 to 1944 are even more extensive, with 42 reels covering Geography, Population and Social Conditions, Economy and Finance and a further 37 reels covering National Defense, Army, Navy, and Military Aviation are based on the holdings of the Federal Records Center at Suitland, Maryland.

Providing another American view from a different angle are the *Confidential U.S. State Department Central files covering Germany: internal affairs, 1930-1941*. These are the files of the diplomats, supplementing those of the military personnel described above. A third American view is to be found in the *OSS/State Department Intelligence and Research Reports*, of which Part 4 covers *Germany and its Occupied territories during World War II*. This collection, on 22 microfilm reels, contains reports on such topics as the underground movement in Germany (a 1943 report), Concentration camps in Germany (1944) and the Nazi Master

Plan: the criminal conspiracy against the Jews (1945).

For the view from the British, we can turn to the printed volumes of *British Documents on Foreign Affairs: reports and papers from the Foreign Office confidential print. Europe, 1919-1939*. These documents are typically wide-ranging, detailed and based on a wide variety of local sources, including formal and informal interviews, newspapers, pamphlets, speeches and government documents.

For an equally accessible view of the occupied countries we can turn to the massive 183 reels of *Conditions and politics in Occupied Western Europe, 1940-1945*. Taken from the series PRO Class FO 371, this collection is organised by year and then by country.

Less accessible, perhaps, to many students, but extremely valuable for the view they provide of the resistance in occupied Europe, are two collections of clandestine publications. The Library holds *The Belgian Underground Press in World War II*. Filmed from the holdings of the Centre de Recherches at d'Etudes Historiques de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale in Brussels, these fragile and ephemeral publications are reproduced on over 550 fiche. Most of the 600 newspapers, bulletins and journals are in French, although addressed to both the French and Flemish speaking communities.

We also hold a Dutch collection: *The Dutch Underground Press, 1940-1945*. This is a much larger collection, consisting of almost 2,000 fiche reproducing about 1,300 titles. This collection, based on that of the State Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam. The first Dutch underground paper appeared the day after the capitulation of the Dutch army on 14 May 1940. The best known *Vrij Nederland* ran from 31 August 1940, the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina and by January 1941, before the February round-up of the Jewish population, it is estimated that 62 clandestine papers were in production, with an estimated circulation of 57,000.

Immediately after the war, the

surviving Jews in the refugee camps of Germany, Sweden, Italy and Austria began producing newspapers, encouraged by the occupation authorities and with funding from American Jews. *The Jewish Displaced Persons' Periodicals from the collection of the Yivo Institute* makes many of these available on 33 reels of microfilm. Most of these papers are in Yiddish, with a few in English, German and other languages.

The final collection of resistance documents which I shall describe may seem somewhat tangential, but given the continued and growing interest in the position of the Christian church and the Holocaust, I believe it is worth mentioning in this context. The collection is *Der Kirchenkampf*, which reproduces in full the Gutteridge-Micklem Collections in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The collection includes typescript, books, pamphlets, news sheets, letters and periodicals from Germany and outside it, detailing the church struggle under the Nazis. It is concerned not only with the resistance to the creation of a unified Reichskirche, but to the reaction within the church communities to the Nazi regime.

The final records I shall consider are those of the Nazi Party and its various organisations, and here, the real difficulty is of choice.

Turning first to records of the Party, we have two main collections. *Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP* consists of a reconstruction of the files of the National Socialist Party Chancellery. Both Hess and Bormann consolidated tremendous powers within their offices and controlled not only Party affairs but virtually all internal affairs of the Reich. The archive which has been reconstructed by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich was built up through a painstaking process of contacting recipients of correspondence. German and overseas archives were also trawled for correspondence, records of meetings, memoranda, etc., and the resulting 300,000 pages of documentation have been reproduced on almost 500 microfiche. Calendars accompany the microform.

The second collection is one assembled by the Hoover Institution, the *NSDAP Hauptarchiv, 1919-1945*. The emphasis here is on the years between 1919 and 1933, and includes Julius Streicher and Heinrich Himmler as well as of Adolf Hitler himself.

Turning once again to the Americans, this year saw the publication of *President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files, 1933-1945. Part 5: the John Franklin Carter files on German Nazi Party Members*. Over 20 reels of microfilm contain the information collected and collated by Carter in his capacity as Roosevelt's personal intelligence adviser. Carter, a Yale graduate previously employed as a reporter for the *New York Times*, built up contacts with diplomats, journalists, travelling businessmen, scholars and refugees, to assemble his detailed dossiers on thousands of Nazi leaders, including data on their aliases, education and employment and military records, talents, hobbies and activities.

Information was also being sought by another arm of the US government during the war years, and we also have the *U.S. Office of Strategic Services, Foreign Nationalities Branch files, 1942-1945*. These documents reflect the determination of the US government to tap the resources of European ethnic communities living in the States. 28 community organisations (not all, of course, Jewish) are represented in this collection. There are also files on the parties and societies to which their members belonged, including, as we might expect, labour organisations, political parties, etc.

Scholars can get some idea of the calibre of the people who worked for the Office of Strategic Services from the last collection I shall mention *The Emil J. Gumbel Collection: political papers of an anti-Nazi scholar in Weimar and exile, 1914-1966*. Emil Julius Gumbel (1891-1966) was a statistician and life-time pacifist, who fled Hitler's Germany to find final refuge in the United States. The collection, on eight reels of microfilm, includes his early works as well as the research reports he prepared on the Nazis for the OSS.

One of the problems of presenting a survey such as this, is that with a collection as rich as that of the University of Melbourne library, one runs the risk of turning the whole performance into a sort of Gilbert-and-Sullivan-modern-Major-General patter-song, consisting of a Very Long List with unexpected rhymes. What I have tried to describe is the unexpected, rather than the routine acquisitions, so in conclusion, I should, perhaps mention at least some of those.

The University Library has built on a rich 19th century resource by a conscious effort to keep up with the routine publishing output in Jewish history from all countries. That said, it must be admitted that our holdings in the languages of Eastern Europe are less extensive than in those of the West. We have considerable strengths in Yiddish books and in Memorial books in Polish, but the overall collection is stronger in German, French and English.

It is a resource, overall, which I believe to be the strongest in the country. It is not yet all we may hope it to become, however, and suggestions for additional acquisitions are always very welcome. ♦

Jewish History Collections in the University of Melbourne Library

Although it is only in the last four years that Modern Jewish History has been established in its own right at the University of Melbourne, it has been researched and taught for much longer and the Library's collections bear witness to a long standing commitment to the field.

This select list has been assembled as a companion to a paper to be delivered at the Conference of the Australian Jewish Studies Association and makes no attempt to cover the whole range of the Library's resources.

It should be noted especially that the extensive collection of individual newspapers and periodicals has been omitted (such as those of the Nazis) as have materials relating to the ancient

Near East and the Library's exceptional collection of rare facsimiles, such as the Barcelona Haggadah, the Pessach Haggadah, Rothschild miscellany and Kennicott Bible.

There has also been no attempt to list the thousands of books acquired over the last 150 years. The Library has special strengths for Modern Jewish history in titles in German and French as well as in English, and in recent years, the holdings in Yiddish and Polish have been steadily improved.

This list, like the paper it accompanies, is dedicated to the memory of Dr John Foster who, for almost 20 years, encouraged and enabled the development of the exceptional resource it describes.

A select list of collections held in the Baillieu Library, The University of Melbourne, compiled by **Juliet Flesch**

- Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP: Rekonstruktion eines verlorengegangenen Bestandes.* Munich, K.G. Saur, 1983-85. 491 fiche
- America and the Holocaust.* Edited and introduced by David S. Wyman. New York, Garland, 1989. 13 volumes
- American Federation of Labor records: the Samuel Gompers era.* Sanford, NC, Microfilming Corporation of America, 1981. 144 reels
- American Federation of Labor and the unions: the Samuel Gompers era, 1890-1927.* Sanford, NC, Microfilming Corporation of America, 1982. 6 reels
- American Immigrant Autobiographies.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 7 reels
- American Immigration and Ethnicity.* New York, Garland, 1991. 20 volumes
- American Zionism.* Edited and introduced by Aaron S. Kleiman and Adrian L. Kleiman. New York, Garland, 1990. 15 volumes
- Arab-Israeli Relations: a collection of recent essays.* Edited by Ian S. Lustick. New York, Garland, 1994. 10 volumes
- Archives of the Destruction.* Reading, Research Publications, 198-. Photographs from Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority. 254 fiche
- Archives of the Holocaust: an international collection of selected documents.* General editors Henry Friedlander and Sybil Milton. New York, Garland, 1992. 23 volumes
- Belgian Underground Press in World War II.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 560 fiche
- Berliner Adressbuch: Adressbuch fuer Berlin und seine Vororte 1919-1932.* Munich, K.G. Saur, 1984. 981 fiche

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- British Colonial Office Palestine Correspondence, 1927-1930.* Wilmington, DE, Scholarly Resources, 1978. 55 reels
- British Documents on Foreign Affairs: reports and papers from the Foreign Office confidential print. Europe, 1919-1939.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 1980-92. 95 volumes
- Buber, Martin. *Correspondence: Martin Buber.* Zug, IDC, 1984. 651 fiche
- Conditions and Politics in Occupied Western Europe, 1940-1945.* Complete files selected from PRO Class FO 371. Reading, Research Publications, 198-. 183 reels
- Confidential British Foreign Office Political Correspondence, Palestine and Transjordan, 1940-1946.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 199-. 48 reels
- Confidential US State Department Central Files. Germany: internal affairs, 1930-1941.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 59 reels
- Confidential US Diplomatic Post Records. Jerusalem, 1925-1938.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 19—
- Confidential British Foreign Office Political Correspondence, Palestine, 1947-1948.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 199-. 50 reels
- Deutsches Biographisches Archiv.* A cumulation of the most important German-language biographical reference works through the end of the 19th century. Munich, K.G. Saur, 1982-90. about 2000 fiche
- Dutch Underground Press, 1940-1945.* Leiden, IDC, 199-. 1831 fiche
- Emil J. Gumbel Collection: political papers of an anti-Nazi scholar in Weimar and exile, 1914-1966.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 199-. 8 reels
- Emma Goldman Papers.* Cambridge, Chadwyck-Healey, 198-. 61 reels
- European Immigrants and American Society.* General editors Edward R. Kantowicz, Timothy Walch. New York, Garland, 1990. 28 volumes
- Ezel Movement Archive, 1936-1948.* Leiden, IDC, 1980. 190 fiche
- Federal Bureau of Investigation Confidential Files: Communist activity in the entertainment industry, FBI surveillance files on Hollywood, 1942-1958.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 14 reels
- Germany's Business Leaders, 1400-1917.* Frederick, Md, CIS Academic, 1988. 426 fiche
- Hebrew University Contemporary Jewry Oral History Collection.* Sanford, NC, Microfilming Corporation of America, 197-. Issued in parts: Jewish communities; World War II: the Holocaust, resistance and rescue; World Jewry and the State of Israel during the Yom Kippur War; The antecedents to the State of Israel.
- Holocaust.* Edited by John Mendelsohn and Donald S. Detweiler. New York, Garland, 1982. 18 volumes
- Immigrant in America.* Reading, Research Publications, 1983-88. 264 reels
- Jewish Displaced Persons Periodicals from the Collections of the Yivo Institute.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 33 reels
- Jewish People from Holocaust to nationhood: Archives of the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, 1933-1960.* Reading, Research Publications, 1989. 74 reels
- Judaism in Cold War America.* Edited with introductions by Jacob Neusner. New York, Garland, 1993. 10 volumes
- Kirchenkampf: the Gutteridge-Micklem Collection at the Bodleian Library.* Munich, K.G. Saur, 1988. 515 fiche
- Lageberichte (1920- 1929) und Meldungen (1930-1933).* Situation reports and Dispatches of the State Commissioner for Safeguarding Public Order and the News Gathering Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. Munich, K.G. Saur, 1979. 399 fiche
- Morris Hillquit Papers.* Cambridge, Chadwyck-Healey, 1969. 10 reels
- NSDAP Hauptarchiv, 1919-1945.* Stanford, CA, Hoover Institution, 1971. 155 reels
- Nazi Holocaust: historical articles on the destruction of European Jews.* Edited by Michael Marrus. Westport, Conn., Meckler, 1989. 9 volumes in 15
- Nuremberg Trials, 1945-46.* [np] Microcard Editions, 19—. 24 volumes of microcards. Trials Hermann Goering and 23 others.
- Origins of Judaism: religion, history and literature in late antiquity.* Edited and introduced by Jacob Neusner with William Scott Green. New York, Garland, 1990. 13 volumes
- OSS/State Department Intelligence and Research Reports. Part IV. Germany and its occupied territories during World War II.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 22 reels
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files, 1933-1945. Part 5: the John Franklin Carter files on German Nazi Party members.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 1994. 21 reels
- Records of the American Council for Nationalities Service, 1921-1971.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 25 reels
- Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes trials: United States of America v. Ernst von Weizsaecker et.al.* Washington, National Archives, 19—
- Records of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 61 reels
- Rise of Israel: a documentary record from the nineteenth century to 1948.* General editor Howard M. Sachar. New York, Garland, 1987. 39 volumes
- Sozialstrategien der Deutschen Arbeitsfront.* Munich, K.G. Saur, 1986-87. 6 volumes and 470 fiche. Includes the Yearbooks of the Institute for Labour Science of the German Labour Front in hard copy and Periodicals, memoranda, expert opinions and publications of the Institute in microfiche.
- Tagebuecher von Joseph Goebbels.* Munich, K.G. Saur, 1987- To be complete in 15 volumes
- Trial of Adolf Eichmann: record of proceedings in the District Court of Jerusalem.* Jerusalem, Trust for the Publication of the Proceedings of the Eichmann Trial [etc], 1992-
- US Office of Strategic Services Foreign Nationalities Branch files, 1942-1945.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-.
- US Military Intelligence Reports. Germany, 1919-1941.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 28 reels
- US Military Intelligence Reports. Germany, 1941-1944.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 89 reels
- US Military Intelligence Reports. Surveillance of radicals in the United States, 1917-1941.* Bethesda, Md, University Publications of America, 198-. 34 reels
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