

Forschungsberichte

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DISSERTATIONEN ZUR DEUTSCHEN ZEITGESCHICHTE AN
AMERIKANISCHEN UNIVERSITÄTEN, 1933–1953

Im Jahre 1929, zehn Jahre nach der Begründung der Komintern, sieben Jahre nach dem faschistischen Marsch auf Rom und nur vier Jahre, bevor in Deutschland das Dritte Reich proklamiert wurde, berichtete ein amerikanischer Historiker über die Lage der wissenschaftlichen Forschung auf dem Gebiet der neueren europäischen Geschichte an amerikanischen Universitäten. Er gab dabei zu, daß „bis vor kurzem der europäischen Geschichte verhältnismäßig wenig Interesse geschenkt worden sei trotz der europäischen Herkunft der großen Mehrheit der Amerikaner“¹. Das Spezialgebiet der meisten Professoren der Geschichte, die an den Universitäten und Colleges lehrten, war die Geschichte der Vereinigten Staaten. „Die Wissenschaftler, die in moderner europäischer Geschichte ausgebildet sind, haben ihre Schulung in den meisten Fällen auf einer der drei großen östlichen Universitäten erhalten“². Diejenigen, welche wissenschaftliche Forschung in den europäischen Archiven unternahmen, sind meistens entweder nach England oder nach Frankreich gegangen. „Sehr wenige haben anderswo in Europa wissenschaftlich gearbeitet“³. Forschung in deutscher und slawischer Geschichte wurde nur auf den großen Universitäten unternommen, aber die Zahl der Forscher auf diesen Gebieten war sehr gering.

Fast ein Vierteljahrhundert ist seit Professor Highbys Überblick vergangen. In den dreißiger Jahren war die wissenschaftliche Forschung in den Vereinigten Staaten trotz der Wirtschaftskrise im Aufstieg. Viele deutsche Gelehrte flohen vor der intellektuellen Tyrannei der Nazis nach Amerika, und die amerikanische Wissenschaft zog Nutzen davon. Der zweite Weltkrieg stellte den amerikanischen Forschern eine reiche Sammlung von dokumentarischen Quellen zur Verfügung. Der Krieg und der folgende kalte Krieg erhöhten weiterhin das Interesse der amerikanischen Wissenschaft an Europa. Hinzu kam, daß Staatsstipendien für Kriegsveteranen vielen Studenten die Gelegenheit gaben, einen höheren akademischen Grad zu erwerben. Die Anzahl der Doktoranden an amerikanischen Universitäten hat sich zwischen 1940 und 1950 mehr als verdoppelt⁴.

Alle diese Faktoren zusammengenommen tragen dazu bei, die stärkere Beschäftigung mit der deutschen Geschichte an den amerikanischen Universitäten zu erklären. Die nachfolgende Bibliographie⁵ zeigt zu ihrem Teil, welches Ausmaß sie erreicht hat und wird zur Orientierung über das Geleistete und das Geplante⁶ nützlich sein.

¹ Chester P. Higy, „The Present Status of Modern European History in the United States“, *Journal of Modern History*, I (March, 1929), 3.

² Higy, loc. cit., p. 6.

³ Ibid., p. 7.

⁴ Sie betrug: 1920: 532; 1930: 2078; 1940: 5020; 1950: 6322. (Mary Irwin (Red.), *American Universities and Colleges*, 6. Auflage (Washington, 1952), pp. 59–60.)

⁵ Diese Bibliographie stützt sich größten Teils auf die folgenden periodischen Publikationen: *Association of Research Libraries, Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities* (New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1934 ff). Von dieser periodischen Publikation sind bis zum Jahr 1951 achtzehn Nummern erschienen. Auch die Anordnung nach Departments folgt

I. DISSERTATIONEN, 1933–1952
 ÜBER DEUTSCHE ZEITGESCHICHTE

History

Kosok, Paul. Modern Germany, a Study in Conflicting Loyalties. Columbia, 1934.

Steinmeyer, Reuben G. Certain Aspects of German Public Opinion Relative to American Neutrality, 1914–1917. American, 1935.

Crary, Catherine S. The Free City of Danzig: its Economic and Political Development Since the Peace Treaty. Radcliffe, 1935.

Burke, Eldon R. Polish Policy of the Central Powers During the World War. Chicago, 1937.

Bruntz, George G. Allied Propaganda and the Collapse of the German Empire in 1918. Stanford, 1937.

Hartshorne, Edward Y. The German Universities and National Socialism. Chicago, 1938.

Kaplan, Louis. Stresemann: the Failure of a Liberal. Ohio State, 1939.

Rothwell, Charles E. Rosa Luxemburg and the German Social Democratic Party. Stanford, 1939.

Reber, James Quinter. War and Diplomacy in the German Reich, 1870–1938. Chicago, 1940.

Read, James M. Atrocity Propaganda, 1914 to 1919. Chicago, 1941.

Luckau, Alma M. The German Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference: a Documentary Study of the Treaty of Versailles. Columbia, 1941.

Forster, Kent. Peace Moves During the World War: the Search for a Negotiated Peace, 1914–1918. Pennsylvania, 1941.

Vanpetten, Donald Robinson. The European Technical Adviser and Post-War Austria, 1919–1923. Stanford, 1941.

Meyer, Henry C. Mitteleuropa: Concept and Reality, 1914–1917. Yale, 1941.

Tims, Richard W. Germanizing Prussian Poland: the H-K-T Society and the Struggle for the Eastern Marches in the German Empire, 1894–1919. Columbia, 1942.

Viereck, Peter Robert. Metapolitics from the Romantics to Hitler. Harvard, 1942.

Kestenberg, Louis. The Governing Ideology of Frederick II of Prussia and Hitler. Colorado, 1945.

diesem Orientierungsmittel, so daß sich rein historische Arbeiten auch unter anderen Klassifizierungen finden.

Die folgenden Universitäten veröffentlichen regelmäßig „Extracts“ der Dissertationen, die von ihnen akzeptiert wurden: Clark, Colorado, Columbia, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Fordham, Iowa, Iowa State, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon State, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, St. Johns, St. Louis, Stanford, Washington State, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin. Association of Research Libraries, Doctoral Dissertations 1950–1951, p. XIII. – Dissertationen, die in der letzten Zeit von den Universitäten angenommen wurden, sind in Form eines Mikrofilms vorhanden, der meistens durch die Mikrofilm-Zentrale, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, hergestellt wurde. Diese Organisation veröffentlicht regelmäßig eine Liste der von ihr aufgenommenen Dissertationen. Der photographische Leihdienst der Universitätsbibliotheken in den Vereinigten Staaten ermöglicht es fremden Gelehrten, aus der hier vorliegenden Forschung Nutzen zu ziehen.

* Von den ungefähr 1600 Dissertationen „in progress“, welche die American Historical Association im Jahre 1952 registrierte, befassen sich 74 mit Themen der deutschen Geschichte und mehr als 50 davon mit der deutschen Geschichte seit 1917. Siehe: American Historical Association, List of Doctoral Dissertations in History Now in Progress at Universities in the United States, October, 1952 (Washington, 1952). (Eine ähnliche Liste wird alle zwei oder drei Jahre veröffentlicht und ist von dem Executive Secretary, American Historical Association, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. zu beschaffen.) Siehe auch: American Economic Review, XLII (September, 1952), 752–777; American Political Science Review, XLVI (September, 1952), 819–847; American Journal of Sociology, LVIII (July, 1952), 70–92 (1952–1953 sind in Soziologie keine Dissertationen über deutsche Zeitgeschichte vorhanden). Diese Journale veröffentlichen jährliche Listen der Dissertationen in ihrem Gebiete.

- Causey, Beverley Douglas, jr.* German Policy Towards China, 1918–1941. Harvard, 1943.
- Cullen, Emma Lucille.* Chamberlain and Hitler: Failure of Appeasement. St. John's, 1943.
- Micaud, Charles A.* The French Right and Nazi Germany, 1933–1939: a Study of Public Opinion. Columbia, 1944.
- Hirsch, Helmut.* The Saar Territory. Chicago, 1946.
- Bourret, Mary-Louise.* The German-Polish Frontier of 1919 and Self-Determination. Stanford, 1946.
- Maehl, William H.* The German Socialists and the Foreign Policy of the Reich, 1917–22. Chicago, 1947.
- Gatzke, Hans W.* Drang nach Westen: a Study of Germany's Western War Aims During the First World War. Harvard, 1947.
- Phelps, Reginald H.* The Crisis of the German Republic, 1930–32: its Background and Course. Harvard, 1947.
- Doll, Eugene E.* American History as Interpreted by German Historians. Pennsylvania, 1947.
- Westermeyer, Harry E.* The Religious Policies of the Third Reich, 1933–1937. Stanford, 1947.
- Jelavich, Barbara B.* The German Alliance System, 1939–1941. California (Berkeley), 1948.
- McCreery, Henry F.* German Opinion of the United States During the 1916 Submarine Crisis. Stanford, 1948.
- Quinn, Pearle E.* The National Socialist Attack on the Foreign Policies of the German Republic, 1919–1933. Stanford, 1948.
- Rich, Norman R.* Nazi Expansion: its Creed and Realpolitik. California (Berkeley), 1949.
- Klemperer, Klemens W. von.* The Conservative Revolution in Germany. 1913 Through the Early Years of the Republic. Harvard, 1949.
- Waite, Robert G. L.* The German Free Corps Movement. Harvard, 1949.
- Emme, Eugene M.* German Air Power, 1919 to 1939. Iowa, 1949.
- Berlau, Abraham J.* The German Social Democratic Party, 1914–1921. Columbia, 1950.
- Spalding, William L., jr.* Social Imperialism: the Impact of Nationalism on German Socialist Thinking During the First World War, 1914–1918. Cornell, 1950.
- Dunne, Edward J.* The German Center in Empire and Republic: a Study in the Crisis of Democracy. Georgetown, 1950.
- Griffith, William E.* The Denazification Program in the United States Zone of Germany. Harvard, 1950.
- Koehl, Robert L.* RKFDV: German Resettlement and Population Policy in Poland, 1939 to 1945. Harvard, 1950.
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- Wolfson, Philip J.* Friedrich Meinecke: a Study in German Historiography. Chicago, 1951.
- Tanham, George K.* The Belgian Underground Movement, 1940–1944. Stanford, 1951.
- Wysong, Richard L.* The German Newspapers and the Russian Revolutions of 1917. Stanford, 1951.
- Schwada, John W.* Policy of the Western Allies Toward Postwar Germany: Development and Evolution, 1941–1949. Texas, 1951.

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- Wueller, Paul H.* The Integration of the German Tax System. Columbia, 1934.
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- Smulowitz, Harry.* Economic Decadence and Political Regeneration: the Case of Ruhr Coal and the German Economy. California (Berkeley), 1935.
- Watson, Donald S.* Public Control of the Electric Power Industry in Germany. California (Berkeley), 1936.
- Kessler, William C.* German Cartel Regulation: Article 8 of the Cartel Decree of 1925. Harvard, 1936.
- Helmreich, Theodore C.* The Unemployment Program of the German Government, 1930 to 1934. Illinois, 1936.

- Niebyl, Karl H.* The Change in Function of German Trade Unionism During the Epoch of Imperialism. Wisconsin, 1956.
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- Poole, Kenyon E.* German Recovery Policies, 1932–1937. Harvard, 1958.
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- Northrop, Mildred B.* Control Policies of the Reichsbank, 1924–1933. Columbia, 1939.
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- Janssen, Hans.* Government Price Policies in the Third Reich. Pennsylvania State College, 1942.
- Lurie, Samuel.* Private Investment in a Controlled Economy: Germany, 1933–1939. Columbia, 1946.
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- Price, Coy H.* Prospects for German Industry under the Reparations Plan. Virginia, 1947.
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- Cowan, Laing G.* France and the Saar, 1680 to 1948. Columbia, 1950.
- Raup, Philip M.* Land Reform in Post-War Germany: the Soviet Zone Experiment. Wisconsin, 1950.
- Mulcahy, Richard E.* The Economic Theory of Heinrich Pesch. California (Berkeley), 1951.
- Wayne, Bernard W.* The Neo-Historismus of Werner Sombart. Chicago, 1951.
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- Kuhn, Manford Hinshaw.* The Contribution of Sigmund Freud to Social Science: a Critical Analysis. Wisconsin, 1941.
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Theater of Operations from D-Day to VE-Day by PWD/SHAEP. New York, 1948.

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- Kautsky, John H.* The Political Thought of Karl Kautsky. Harvard, 1951.
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- Yakoubian, Arsen L.* Western Allied Occupation Policies and Development of German Democracy, 1945–1951. New York, 1951.
- Wiegand, G. Carl.* Fiscal Developments in Postwar Germany and Their Economic, Political and Monetary Background. North-western, 1951.
- Bousearen, Anthony T.* The European Christian Democratic Parties. California (Berkeley), 1951.
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- Gross, Franz B.* Freedom of the Press Under Military Government in Western Germany, 1945–49. Harvard, 1952.
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II. DISSERTATIONEN „IN PROGRESS“, 1952–1953, ÜBER DEUTSCHE ZEITGESCHICHTE

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- Aandahl, Frederick, jr.* The Free-Conservative Party in Germany, 1866–1918. Princeton.
- Adams, Harold W.* The Impact and Significance of Heinrich von Treitschke. Clark.
- Angress, Werner T.* The German Government and the Left-Wing Uprisings, March, 1921 to October, 1923. California (Berkeley).
- Ascher, Abraham.* German Theories of Social Imperialism. Columbia.
- Barth, Werner H.* German Foreign Policy and the Anschluss (1938). Texas.
- Belote, James H.* The German Navy in the Foreign Policy of Adolf Hitler, 1933–39. California (Berkeley).
- Bennett, Edward W.* The Relations of Western Powers to Germany, 1931–33. Harvard.
- Bengtson, John R.* Nazi War Aims. Iowa.
- Burdick, Charles B.* German War Plans in the West, 1936–1940. Stanford.
- Cave, Clifford R.* The German Elections of 1928. Columbia.
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- Dewitt, Kurt.* The Relationship Between Military and Civilian Power in a Totalitarian Dictatorship. The Wehrmacht and the Nazi Party. George Washington.
- Donaldson, Robert C.* British Policy Toward Germany, 1932–33. Michigan.
- Donohoe, James I.* Resistance to National Socialism in Bavaria, 1933–45. Harvard.
- Edwards, Marvin L.* Political, Social, and Economic Ideas of Gustav Stresemann. Columbia.
- Etue, George E., jr.* Germany and the Sino-Japanese Conflict, 1937–38. California (Berkeley).

- Fisher, Ernest F.* Road to Rapallo (A Study of Walther Rathenau and German Foreign Policy, 1919–22). Wisconsin.
- Franzius, Enno.* German Foreign Policy, 1923–26: Stressemann and Press Opinion. Columbia.
- Frye, Bruce B.* Matthias Erzberger and the German Center Party, 1914–21. Stanford.
- Gordon, Harold J.* The Reichswehr and the German Republic, 1919–27. Yale.
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- Hamel, George.* Development of Neo-Nazism in Post-War Germany. New York.
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- Kent, George O.* The National Unification in German Historical Writing. Columbia.
- Keller, Bayrad.* German Occupation of the Low Countries During World War II. Maryland.
- Kugler, Ruben F.* Nazi Germany's Influence over the Axis Powers, 1935–41. Southern California.
- Lessen, Kurt W.* German Protestant Churches and the National Socialist Regime. Harvard.
- Machensen, Heinz.* Attitudes of British and German Writers to Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, from His Death to the Present. New York.
- Marrotte, Paul A.* Germany in the League of Nations Council: The Defense of German Minority Groups in Poland, Memel and Yugoslavia. North Carolina.
- Meyer, Karl W.* The History of the Communist Party (of Germany) in the Period from 1918 to 1929. Wisconsin.
- Mishark, John W., jr.* Ebert and German Social Democracy, 1914–19. Michigan.
- Mowen, Howard A.* Franco-German Relations: The Rhineland, 1919–25. Western Reserve.
- Mutschler, Herbert F.* German Remilitarization, 1935–36. Western Reserve.
- Orr, William J.* Anschluss: Austro-German Relations, 1936–38. Michigan.
- Orton, Richard E.* Austria and the Anschluss of 1938. Wisconsin.
- Portnoy, Samuel A.* The Peace Question in German Politics, 1917–19. Wisconsin.
- Remak, Joachim.* Austro-German Relations, July, 1936–March, 1938. Stanford.
- Rook, Orville W.* Biographical Study of Friedrich Ebert. Wisconsin.
- Rothschild, Walter S.* The Rise of National Socialism among Rural Classes, 1928–33. Harvard.
- Schilling, Frederick K.* British Attitude and Policy Toward Germany, 1945–50. Indiana.
- Schwerin, Kurt.* The Revolution of 1848 in Germany: a Historiographical Study. Columbia.
- Stern, Fritz R.* After Nietzsche: a Study in Cultural Despair and Nationalist Hope in Modern Germany. Columbia.
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- Strauss, Felix F.* A Cultural History of Salzburg. Columbia.
- Waldman, Eric.* The Spartacist Uprising. The Second Phase of the German Revolution, 1918–1919. George Washington.
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- Weinberg, Gerhard L.* German Relations with Russia, 1939–41. Chicago.
- Wolfe, Robert.* The Brüning Government. Columbia.
- Zeender, John K.* Nationalistic and International Ideas in the Legislative Policy of the German Center Party. Yale.
- Ziemke, Earl.* German Ambassadors and the German Foreign Office in the 20th Century. Wisconsin.

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- Beal, Edwin F.* Origins and Background of Codetermination (Mitbestimmung) in Western Germany, 1945–1951. Cornell.
- Dutka, Anna B.* The Role of Germany in the Continental European Pattern of Trade, 1927 to 1957. Columbia.

- Emmer, Robert E.* Monetary and Fiscal Policy in Western Germany Since the End of World War II. Chicago.
- Filliou, Robert F.* The Schuman Plan: an Analysis of the Integration of the European Coal and Steel Industries. California (Los Angeles).
- Myles, Jack C.* The German Historical School and American Institutionalism: a Study in Methodology. Princeton.
- Peterson, Edward N.* Economic Policies of Hjalmar Schacht. Wisconsin.
- Schaeffer, Justin K.* German Labor Under National Socialism, 1933–1939. Columbia.
- Schiffman, Edward.* The Administration of Agriculture Under Military Government in Germany. Harvard.
- Schuchman, Abraham.* Economic Co-Determination in Western Germany. Pennsylvania.
- Wittgenstein, Herbert C.* Schuman Plan. Stanford.
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- Braunthal, Gerard.* Political Influence of German Trade Unions in the Weimar Period. Columbia.
- Butz, Otto W.* Political Science and Society in Germany, 1918–1933. Princeton.
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- Eichhorn, Irma E.* German Foreign Policy After Munich. Michigan.
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- Giere, Eggert W.* The American Policy Toward the Negotiation and Conclusion of a Peace Contract with Germany Following World War II. Washington (Seattle).
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- Hilberg, Raul.* The Destruction of the European Jews. Columbia.
- Holtermann, Ursula.* Democracy Resurrected: a Study of German Political Parties, 1945 to 1950. Chicago.
- Koessler, Maximilian.* The Dachau Trials: a Study of the War Crime Trials. Columbia.
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