LIBRARIES
IN THE
POLITICAL SCENE
CONTRIBUTIONS IN LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Series Editor: Paul Wasserman

1. Urban Analysis for Branch Library System Planning
   Robert E. Coughlin, Françoise Taieb, and Benjamin H. Stevens

   School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland

   Hans (Hanan) Wellisch and Thomas D. Wilson, Editors

4. Quantitative Methods in Librarianship: Standards, Research, Management
   Irene Braden Hoadley and Alice S. Clark, Editors

5. Public Relations for Libraries: Essays in Communications Techniques
   Allan Angoff, Editor

6. Human Memory and Knowledge: A Systems Approach
   Glynn Harmon
LIBRARIES IN THE POLITICAL SCENE

Marta L. Dosa

Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science
Number 7

Greenwood Press
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT • LONDON, ENGLAND
To the memory of Joseph Dosa, whose interest in the thoughts of Georg Leyh served as a source of inspiration
Contents

Acknowledgments ix

Introduction xi

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols xv

1 Socio-Cultural Roots of a Catalyst: The Pre-1933 Years 3

2 The Era of National Socialism: 1933 to 1945 30

3 Time of Increasing Darkness: 1933 to 1945 70

4 Reconstruction in the Face of New Problems: 1945 and After 111

5 Final Conflicts: National Library Issues 156

In Memoriam 197

Appendix: Writings of Georg Leyh, 1957-1967 203

Selected References 205

Index 215
I want to express my appreciation to Paul Wasserman of the University of Maryland for his understanding and expert editorial guidance. I am greatly indebted to Russell E. Bidlack, Wallace J. Bonk, and Anthony T. Kruzas of the University of Michigan for the invaluable inspiration, suggestions, and help they gave me in more ways than I can describe. Grateful acknowledgment is given to Uta Leyh of Worpswede, and Frowine Leyh of Lübeck, who have granted me permission to use their collection of family papers and who gave freely of their time to relate many aspects concerning the professional life of their father. The generous hospitality of Uta Leyh rendered my research in Tübingen especially pleasant and profitable. My sincere thanks go to Antje Bultmann Lemke of Syracuse University, Felix Reichmann of Cornell University, and Géza Charles Paikert of LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York, for their critical reading of my manuscript and for their valuable comments.

I wish to express my gratitude to the staff of the Manuscript Division of the Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property at the Staatsbibliothek in West Berlin, especially to former director Hermann Knaus without whose expertise and help my research in the Leyh Archives would have been impossible. Thanks are also due to Horst Kunze, director of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin, for providing valuable information on several occasions and to Walther Gebhardt, director of the Tübingen University Library, Hans Widmann, University of Mainz, formerly of Tübingen, and Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky, for their advice and assistance. The help of numerous individuals on the staffs of the Syracuse University Library, especially the George Arents Research Library, and the Library of the University
of Michigan has been deeply appreciated. I wish to acknowledge with special thanks the assistance of Judith M. Prevratil, Barbara J. Rogers, and Robert M. Ross. The understanding, patience, and skill of Betty W. Rothschild were invaluable in the preparation of the manuscript.
Introduction

Georg Leyh’s dream was to remain a detached and serene scholar in spite of the turmoil of his age. Instead, he became a political activist. Similarly, the separation of scholarship from politics was once a focal principle of the humanistic strain of German librarianship. Instead, the critical decades encompassing the National Socialist era, World War II, and the political and ideological division of the country after 1945, swept the libraries into the forefront of political life. This book is an attempt to document some of the developments which affected the political role of German librarianship, as seen through the involvements, activities, and correspondence of one of its leaders, Georg Leyh. It is neither a comprehensive biography nor an analysis of the recent history of German libraries; rather, it traces the interconnections of an individual’s behavior, inner conflicts, and actions and the political and psychological climate in which he lived and worked.

Georg Leyh (1877–1968) attained distinction in German and international librarianship as author, editor, historian, administrator, and leader in professional activities. During the first half of the twentieth century his works and opinions helped shape theoretical thinking and organizational patterns in the profession. His life spanned five phases of German history: the Bismarck era, the reign of Emperor William II, the Weimar Republic, the years of National Socialism, and the division following World War II. Acute political crisis, however, did not enter German librarianship and Leyh’s professional and personal life until the mid-1930s.

For most of his life Georg Leyh identified himself with the German research library. His correspondence and his activities mirror the fluctuating trends and influences which affected the availability, dissemination, and use of information in twentieth-
century Germany. Leyh had a vision of free scholarship in a culturally united and tradition-based Germany and refused to compromise this vision. This book, then, is a record of strength and weakness and the humanity of a man in the dual bind of professional and individual commitments. It is also the record of an age in which deportations, censorship, suspicion, and fear, followed by political division, zonal fragmentation, and ideological alienation sundered the German library profession.

This study undertakes to document the process and the thinking that led Leyh to his controversial professional-political activities and his widely criticized writings in his later years. Every effort has been made to present the documentary material and to analyze Leyh’s reactions to political and psychological pressures without favoring any particular position. Neither a justification nor a critique of Leyh’s actions is intended.

This study is based mainly on an analysis of Leyh’s extensive correspondence and, to a lesser extent, on printed materials and personal interviews with Leyh and persons who knew him. The most important documentary resources were found in the Leyh Archives in the Manuscript Division, State Library of the Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property (Handschriftenabteilung, Staatsbibliothek, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz) in West Berlin. The Leyh collection represents “the largest and most important library science collection in Germany, with a richness in material on library organization and history that is unequaled.” In addition to original manuscripts, photographs, and other documentary material, it encompasses several thousand letters written by more than 250 librarians from all over the world, accompanied by copies of Leyh’s answers to these letters. The collection documents not only the professional life of Leyh, but also an historical epoch of German librarianship.

A smaller, but not less important, part of Leyh’s unpublished correspondence and private papers was located, in 1968, in the Leyh home in Tübingen, but has been moved since that time to Lübeck where it forms the family archive in the possession of Dr. Frowine Leyh and Miss Uta Leyh. Useful documentary sources were also located at the German State Library (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek) in East Berlin.
Notes

1. This is not the place to give a comprehensive review of Leyh's works and other accomplishments. His books, papers, theoretical reflections, and influences have already been systematically inventoried in Marta Leszlei Dosa, "Scholarship, Libraries, Politics in the Life and Work of Georg Leyh," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, School of Library Science, 1971. 3 vols.


3. The collection has not yet been inventoried and cataloged; therefore, the extent of the Leyh correspondence included therein may only be estimated.
Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

BRD       Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Federal Republic of Germany)
DAF       Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Labor Front)
DDR       Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
HdB       Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft
IFLA      International Federation of Library Associations
NSDAP     Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei
          (National Socialistic German Workers’ party)
SMAD      Sowjetische Militäramdministration in Deutschland
          (Soviet Military Administration in Germany)
VDB       Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (Association of German Librarians)
ZfB       Zentralblatt für Bibliothekwesen
ZfBB      Zeitschrift für Bibliothekwesen und Bibliographie

Location Symbols Referring to Manuscript Collections

The citation without a location symbol of an unpublished letter or
document in the chapter notes always refers to the Leyh Archives in
the Manuscript Division of the State Library of the Foundation for
Prussian Cultural Property in West Berlin. References to other manu-
script collections are indicated by the following symbols:

DtB       Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig
DtS       Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Manuscript Division, East Berlin
L         Leyh Family Archives, Lübeck
1

Socio-Cultural Roots of a Catalyst:

The Pre-1933 Years

In 1877, the year Georg Leyh was born, the German national state was only six years old. The memory of the Franco-Prussian wars was receding, and Prussia was prospering economically and culturally. This was a transitional age in many respects. Bismarck steered the new Reich from the summit of his triumphant achievements. Feudal aristocracy flourished in spite of social advances. Public life was dominated by the pedantic spirit of the bourgeoisie, a class that was growing increasingly nervous about the socialist unrest in the background. The concentration of political power in Berlin began. In educational and cultural affairs, however, the states (Länder) preserved their autonomy.

The Gründer Jahre of the 1870s and 1880s were marked by intensive industrial production and Germany’s struggle for an international market. National publishing flourished, and the German book became well known all over the world. The educational system experienced remarkable advances. Countrywide consolidation of educational policies and high intellectual standards characterized the period. All these trends demanded a high degree of organization at all levels. The reforms in the library field had, to some extent, already changed the face of research libraries. The time of the early reformers was over. The situation called for sustained efficiency, consolidation, the preservation of accomplishments, and increased cooperation. It was in this somber and undramatic era that Georg Leyh was born on June 6, 1877, in the small Bavarian town of Ansbach.

Bavaria (Bayern), with its strong rural and Catholic tradition and baroque taste, entered the North Germany Confederacy in 1870, becoming a part of the German empire. But in character and attitudes, Bavaria remained closer to the Latin temperament than
Traditionally, the majority of professional librarians in Germany were humanistic in orientation and interests, believing in the separation of power and intellect, politics and scholarship. National Socialism, however, involved all phases of national and individual life in the course of its rise and decline, including the cultural, educational, and information-handling activities. The library as a cultural institution became an instrument of politics. Professional standards clashed with norms created by the totalitarian state and the party. The confrontation of the individual librarian with political and moral decisions in his everyday life grew into an agonizing problem, symbolic of an epoch in which practically all values were subverted. The problem of understanding the actions of the individual in a totalitarian state was expressed by Karl Barth: "On one side the German actions, the system, the machinery we know—on the other the German individual whom we actually don’t know any more, who might be what his actions show him to be and who might be completely different."

The Psychological Background

Born in the chaos of a lost war and the fall of the imperial regime, the Weimar Republic proved to be an interlude. Filled with economic and social crises, unrest, and false hopes, it became the breeding ground of militant political elements of either leftist or rightist persuasion. The dissatisfaction, lingering for more than a decade in the German psyche, turned either against the Republic as the source of all problems or against outside powers—whether capitalist or communist—or retreated into a futile passivity that
3

Time of Increasing Darkness:

1933 to 1945

In the early years of the National Socialist experience, the service given by libraries, strained by the drastic institutional changes that took place in society, scholarship, education, communications, and the book trade, had arrived at a crucial juncture. But more than that, the very principles on which the profession had operated were shattered. While the strain at the institutional level undermined the functioning of libraries, the destruction of the value system affected each individual involved.

Leyh chose to remain in Germany under the shadow of the totalitarian regime. As a scholar and a leader in the library profession, he was not only dedicated to the concept of independent scholarship and to professional ethics, but he acted as spokesman for them. He was raised in the tradition of idealistic nationalism that revered Frederick the Great and Bismarck, a tradition that, according to many cultural historians, had led to Hitler. He considered himself a citizen of the world, however, and wished to live according to the free and humanistic spirit of Jacob Burckhardt. How did he deal with the realities of an age that was perverting German nationalism and had rejected Burckhardt? “Moral earthquake” and “barbarism” were his words for that age. But daily administration of the university library, editing of the leading professional journal and of the Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft, and participation in professional meetings had to be carried on. Karl Jaspers said after World War II: “Each of us Germans, even if in different ways, has reason for self-examination based on moral insight. The highest court to be recognized is one’s own conscience.” Leyh’s correspondence and the record of his professional activities in these critical years mirror not only his self-analysis but also the psychological environment in which a day-by-
Reconstruction in the Face of New Problems:

1945 and After

In 1945, spring came slowly to Germany. On the morning of May 2, light snow blanketed the fields and slopes in some of the Southern states. This was the day when the Russian Army captured Berlin, and the British Second Army, having occupied Bremen, seized Hamburg and Lübeck in the North. In Tübingen and other Southern towns, however, people knew little about the military developments, except by hearsay and rumors. All means of transportation and all communications were at a standstill. In many areas, lack of electricity disabled the radios and telephone service was out of order.

By April 21, four weeks after crossing the Rhine, the Allies had conquered a large part of Western Germany. Tübingen was occupied on April 19, and Stuttgart on April 22 by the French. On May 7, Germany unconditionally surrendered, and at 12:01 A.M. on May 9, all guns were silenced.

After several days, electricity and telephone connections were restored, local stores opened, and life began to crawl out from under the ruins. The people of Germany found a changed world around them. The span of activities typical of a normal society narrowed down to the individual's immediate surroundings. Trains, commercial traffic, and most other means of transportation were crippled. The roads and highways of the country were covered by people—ex-soldiers, refugees, foreign workers released from forced labor—enormous masses of people hiking, bicycling, trying to find their families or friends, to reach their homes, or in search of a new home, a place, any place to live, to survive. They found that crossing from one military occupation zone into another constituted a major problem. An identification card became the symbol of a new life and of a place to belong. Severe shortages existed in
Final Conflicts:

National Library Issues

"In each phase [of their history which led them] toward political unification the Germans felt the absence of a national library." In these words Georg Leyh once echoed a historical source, in fact an entire tradition. The reasons why a single national library, acknowledged as such officially, professionally, and publicly by the whole of Germany, could never evolve may be understood only from a political perspective. Three sets of institutional and cultural correlations made the development impossible: the relationship of a central German governmental authority to the German states; the relationship of German governments, whether central or state, to the book trade; and the relationship of the book trade to German research libraries.

The development of the leading national institutions, their services, and cooperative national bibliographic systems will be examined briefly to create a framework for the understanding of their role and interfaces during the period under study. Georg Leyh, whose strong opinions on the German national library problem were reflected throughout his professional life and climaxed in his controversial last works, was a product as well as a symbol of political and cultural turmoil. Toward the end of his life, consumed by an unfathomable obsession to uncover direct documentation revealing the influence of these institutions on German librarianship as well as on his own professional career, Leyh could no longer separate the fate of the Prussian State Library from the defeats and frustrations of his own past. When he finally mastered his historical material, he became the victim of his own vision. What follows is a record—without any attempt at judgment—of these final conflicts.
In Memoriam

In January 1968 I spent several days in the spacious study of the Leyh home in Tübingen, listening to Georg Leyh’s reminiscences. Although his figure seemed small and frail against the enormous desk, his features were energetic and his gestures intense. He showed little evidence of his ninety years. His jagged, still powerful profile was sharply outlined against the window. The winter evenings came early, spreading shadows on the half empty book shelves. Only the favorite volumes of Leyh’s private library were left behind in his study as he had sold his collection to the Syracuse University Library in 1965. He spoke about how he selected these cherished items, slowly and thoughtfully, some for their scholarly and others for their personal value. His twilight years brought a dimension of contemplation into his feverishly active life. He kept reflecting on the past; he was sifting and sorting until he arrived at what seemed to him absolutely essential and basic in thought, memory, and reading material.

During these conversations Leyh enunciated with great care and clarity those intellectual affinities that had been the most significant in his life: his empathy with the era of the Enlightenment and the Göttingen University Library; his dedication to the works of Goethe, Jacob Burckhardt, and Wilhelm Dilthey; his friendship with scholars who left an indelible mark on librarianship—William Warner Bishop, Swend Dahl, Fritz Milkau, Wilhelm Munthe. With a sheet of paper placed in front of him, he was making notes as he talked. Suddenly, as if he wanted to bring himself back from the world of memories, he jotted down the word “Praxis” and underlined it heavily. I remembered his statement by which he had characterized his works: “My viewpoints and convictions have originated in the practice [of librarianship] and their publication
Appendix

Writings of Georg Leyh

1957–1967


The bibliography given on the following pages in chronological order lists Georg Leyh's works from 1957 to 1967.


"Bibliothek und Bibliothekar" [Broadcast address]. November 21, 1958. (Typewritten copy in the Leyh Family Archives, Lübeck.)


Selected References

Personal Interviews and Letters

I had the privilege of holding a series of interviews and informal conversations with Georg Leyh in his home in Tübingen from January 17 to January 22, 1968. Letters written to me by Leyh on July 16, 1967, August 1, 1967, November 21, 1967, December 30, 1967, and April 3, 1968, contained important data. Leyh’s daughter, Uta Leyh, furnished me with valuable information during the periods January 17 to January 22, and August 10 to September 2, 1968. Leyh’s other daughter, Frowine Leyh, kindly supplied pertinent information by letter dated August 11, 1970. Other persons who gave information by personal interview or by letter are included in the following list.

Bellman, Renate. Law Librarian, University of Tübingen. August 21, 1968.
Cremer, Martin. Director, Institut für Dokumentationswesen, Frankfurt am Main, June 28, 1968.
Manuscript Collections

The Leyh Papers in the Manuscript Division of the State Library, under the auspices of the Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property (*Handschriftenabteilung der Staatsbibliothek, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz*), West Berlin and the Leyh Family Archives in Lübeck, formerly in Tübingen, provided the principal resources for this study. Other manuscript sources, used to a lesser extent, are also indicated in the list which follows.

Deutsche Bücherei, Manuscript Division (Handschriftenabteilung), Leipzig. The collection includes unpublished correspondence between Georg Leyh and Heinrich Uhlendahl, General Director of the Deutsche Bücherei from 1924 to 1954.

Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Manuscript Division (Handschriftenabteilung), East Berlin. These files contain correspondence between Georg Leyh and Karl Christ, former head of the Manuscript Division and co-author of the *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*.

Leyh Archives, Manuscript Division of the State Library, Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property (*Handschriftenabteilung der Staatsbibliothek, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz*), West Berlin. This extensive collection includes unpublished manuscripts, letters addressed to Georg Leyh, and typewritten copies of letters written by Leyh, photographs, newspaper clippings, and other documentary materials pertinent to the professional life of Leyh and to German librarianship generally.

Leyh Family Archives, Lübeck. Frowine and Uta Leyh, Lübeck, own substantial files of personal and professional correspondence between Georg Leyh and his friends and colleagues. These files were located in the Leyh family home in Tübingen until 1969 when they were moved to Lübeck where Dr. Frowine Leyh resides.

Syracuse University, George Arents Research Library, Syracuse,
New York. This is a small collection of manuscripts, letters, newspaper clippings, photostats, typed and handwritten transcripts, mainly reflecting Georg Leyh’s interest in the work of Jacob Burckhardt.

**Serials**

The following files of serial publications have been especially useful in providing basic information for this book. Some of them include papers, articles, book reviews and short notices published by Georg Leyh; others have contributed information about the intellectual environment in which he lived and worked. Specific references to these serials are included in the chapter notes.


Westdeutsche Bibliothek, Marburg/Lahn. Jahresbericht, 1946–
1962. Marburg/Lahn, 1950–1962. (The first volume, covering 1946/1949, was entitled Aufbau und Entwicklung.)


Monographs and Other Sources of Reference

The items listed below represent a selection of the most useful monographic and encyclopedic sources consulted in the course of this study. Specific references to pertinent parts of these works are to be found in the chapter notes. Basic bibliographies whose use was obvious have been omitted. References to journal articles included in the chapter notes will not be repeated.


Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel. 100 Jahre Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler, 1825–1925. Festnummer des Börsenblattes für den deutschen Buchhandel. Frankfurt am Main: Ravenstein, 1925.


German Reality, Documentation on the Division of Germany and the Relations Between the Two German States. Dresden: Verlag Zeit im Bild, 1968.


Tiemann, Hermann, ed. *Probleme des Wiederaufbaus im wissen-
References Directly Related to Georg Leyh and His Work


Bellmann, Renate. _Das bibliothekarische Werk Georg Leyhs._ Berlin: Humboldt Universität, Institut für Bibliothekswissenschaft und Wissenschaftliche Information, 1951. (Mimeographed copy) (DtS)


Abb, Gustav, 92
Ackerknecht, Erwin, 57
Acquisition policy
Tübingen, post-World War II, 19-20
university libraries under National Socialism, 40
Althoff, Friedrich, 13
Anti-Semitism, 36
in book publishing, 49-50
“Hanauer case,” 54-55
student riots, 33
Archival Commission of the German Army, 85
Association of German Librarians, 77, 79, 90, 92, 94, 97, 175, 176, 177, 186
attacks Leyh, 178-179
and conflict over Zentralblatt, 148-149
Leyh addresses, 77-78
Leyh resigns from, 180
reestablishment postwar, 134-136
Yearbook of German Libraries, 91
Association of German Universities, 39
Auskunftsbüro der deutschen Bibliotheken. See Information Bureau of German Libraries
Austrian Trade Union Library, 87
blacklist, 45, 46
suppression, 51
Barth, Karl, 30, 48, 121
“A Friend’s Word from the Outside,” 120
Basel University Library, 44
Bavarian State Library, 51, 74, 81, 86, 133, 134, 135
burning of, 99
purge, 59-60
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. See Bavarian State Library
Becker, Heinrich
on book trade in Soviet Zone, 127
on publishing and zonal divisions, 128
and Zentralblatt case, 142, 145, 146
Becker, Josef, 80
and Leyh’s damage claim on Prussian State Library post, 181, 182
Beer-Hall Putsch, 31
Beirat für Bibliotheksangelegenheiten. See Council for Library Affairs
Berlin City Library, 54
Berliner Titeldrucke, 160, 161, 168
Berlin State Library. See Prussian State Library
Bernhardi, Karl Christian Sigismund, 157
Bibliography
  control under National Socialism, 42
  Deutsche Bücherei (Leipzig), 160
  Bibliotheksausschuss. See Library Commission
Bick, Josef, 60
Bishop, William Warner, 84, 121, 122, 197
Bismarck, Otto von, 70
  "Black lists," 57
    authors and books, 45, 46
    Bolshevism, 33, 46
Bolz, Eugen, 71, 103n2
Book(s)
  blacklist, 45, 46
  burnings, 45
  censorship, 44-45, 46
  production (1927-1944), 50.
  See also Book trade
Book reviewing
  and censorship, 52-53
  regulation of, 36
Book trade
  censorship under National Socialism, 48-51
  division into sectors, 125-131
  fragmentation postwar, 125-131
  interzonal cooperation, 129-130
  See also Deutsche Bücherei;
    Exchange Union of German Bookdealers
Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel, 127, 172
  Western edition launched, 129
Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler (Leipzig). See Exchange Union of German Bookdealers
Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhändels (Frankfurt am Main). See Exchange Union of the German Book Trade
Bourgeoisie, guilt and reconciliation in postwar Germany, 118-123
Brecht, Arnold, 11
Breslau University Library, 16, 76
Brown, Charles Harvey, 78
Brüning, Heinrich, 63n8
Bultmann, Rudolph, 121
Bundesrepublik Deutschland (BRD). See Federal Republic of Germany
Bundesministerium für Wissenschaftliche Forschung. See Federal Ministry for Scientific Research
Bund Reichsdeutscher Buchhändler, 49. See also Book trade
Burckhardt, Felix, 43
Burckhardt, Jacob, 5, 12, 41, 70, 82, 88, 197, 198-199
  influence on Leyh, 6-7
Busse, Gisela von, 136, 148-149
Butenandt, Adolf, 179
Cataloging code, Prussian, 161
Cataloging systems, 160-161
Censorship
  book reviews, 52-53
  National Socialist, 44-56
  press, 49, 51
  in public libraries, 38
  surveillance levels, 46
Christ, Karl, 99-100
Civil servants in postwar Germany, 118-120
Civil Service Law (1933), 35, 37, 40, 59
Commission for the Protection of the Public Libraries of France, 85
Communication, centralization of, 42
Cornelius, Hans, 5
Council for Library Affairs, 13, 75, 163
Council of Education, British Zone, 134

Dahl, Svend, 82, 83, 114, 122, 197
History of the Book, 55-56
Dawes Plan, 20
Dehio, Georg, 5
Dehio, Ludwig, 31
de Lagarde, Paul, 158
Deposit law, pressure for and against, 158-159
Deutsch, Karl W., 119
Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF). See German Labor Front
Deutsche Bibliographie, 173, 175
Deutsche Bibliothek (Frankfurt am Main), 130
establishment of, 172-173.
See also Book trade
Deutsche Bücherei (Leipzig), 24, 25, 48, 49, 59, 99, 130, 141, 199, 200
attack on, 179-188
bibliographic service, 25, 47
bibliography, 160
East-West rift, 171-173
expansion of collection policy, 160
founding, 159
Goebbels' support for, 58
government influence injected into, 24
Leyh's opposition to rise of, 165-166
Leyh's support for, 174-176
under National Socialism, 161-162
reopening, 127
rivalry with Prussian State Library, 162
separated from Börsenverein, 162.

See also Book trade; Exchange Union of German Bookdealers
Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR). See German Democratic Republic
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. See German Research Association
Deutsche Nationalbibliographie, 25, 47, 160, 172
Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. See German State Library
Deutscher Gesamtkatalog. See German Union Catalog
Deutscher Forschungsrat. See German Research Council
Deutscher Leihverkehr. See Inter-library loan system
Deutsches Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut. See German Institute for Foreign Research
Die Bücherei, 57. See also "Black lists"; "White lists"
Diesch, Carl, 101
Diletantism, positive, 9
Dilthey, Wilhelm, 5, 11, 12, 197, 199, 200
Documentalists and library profession, 88
Dziatzko, Karl, 158

Editors, law regulating, 35, 42
Education
in nineteenth-century Germany, 9-10
National Socialist changes in, 38-39
and research, postwar, 124-125
See also Library education
Ehlermann, Erich, 159
Emergency Association, 125
Emergency Society of German Science, 20, 21, 90, 125, 136
withdrawal of library support, 34
Enabling Act (1933), 35
Enlightenment, Leyh's view of, 6, 12, 197
Eppelsheimer, Hanns Wilhelm, 133, 139, 140, 141, 144, 148, 149, 172, 175
and establishment of Deutsche Bibliothek, 172-173
Ermächtigungsgesetz.
See Enabling Act
Esdaile, Arundell, 166
Eulenburg, Kurt, on persecution and flight, 50
Exchange Union of German Booksellers 24, 35, 66n51, 128, 160
American Zone branch, 129
and censorship, 48-50
Deutsche Bücherei separated from, 162
founds Deutsche Bücherei, 159
name changed to Exchange Union of the German Book Trade, 130
reestablishment, 127.
See also Book trade
Exchange Union of the German Book Trade, 130
Experts' Committee for Research Libraries, 134

Federal Indemnification Act, 181
Federal Ministry for Scientific Research, 124
Federal Republic of Germany, 113, 117, 124, 130, 135, 173, 176, 181
Fischer, Fritz, 31
France, library collections in occupied, 84-86
Frankfurter, Salomon, 79
Freud, Sigmund, 11
Führerprinzip, 32, 39
Funke, Erich, 96
Gebhardt, Walther, 200
German Democratic Republic, 118, 175, 176, 177, 178
German Historical Association, 32
German Institute for Foreign Research, 93
German Labor Front, 87, 88
German Library Association, 79
German national library service concept developed, 157-161
German Research Association, 125, 136, 146, 148
German Research Council, 136
German State Library, 168, 176.
See also Prussian State Library
German Union Catalog, 168
formation under National Socialism, 163-165
Germany
attempt to save libraries, 93-95
cultural climate in 1933, 32-34
educational philosophy in nineteenth century, 9-11
holocaust, 96-103
Leyh on division of, 116
occupation, 112-118
philosophy in nineteenth century, 7-9
population migration, post-World War II, 116
surrender, 111
Gesamtverzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften. See Union List of Foreign Periodicals
Gestapo, 60, 83
Goebbels, Josef, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 93, 102, 162, 182, 183
Göttingen University Library, 10, 131, 197
Leyh returns to, 14
survey, 76
system, 15
Governors' Law (1933), 71
Gratzl, Emil, 51, 74, 97, 102, 122
on burning of Bavarian State Library, 99
on postwar conditions, 114
Great Cross of Merit, 179
Gross, Walter, 41
Guilt in post-World War II Germany, 118-123

Hadler, Paul, 199
Hahn, Heinrich Wilhelm, 157
Hamburg conference of British Zone librarians, 133-134
Hanauer, Julius, 54-55
Handbook of the German Reich, 93
Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft (Leyh), 53, 70, 73, 74, 81, 88, 97, 100, 101, 166, 180, 198
Hanover convention of librarians (May 1948), 132-133
Harnack, Adolf von, 159, 160
Harrassowitz, Hans, 74, 97, 128
and conflict over Zentralblatt, 138-148 passim
destruction of publishing business, 99
move to West Germany, 147
reopening of business, 127
Harrassowitz, Otto. See Harrassowitz, Hans
Hartig, Otto, 59, 60
Hartmann, Albert, 96
Heeresarchivkommission. See Archival Commission of the German Army
Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, 5, 8
Heisenberg, Werner, 11
Hessische Bibliothek, 170
Hiersemann, Karl W., 55
Hippe, Max, 34
Historians, view of National Socialism’s rise, 31-32
Historische Zeitschrift, 32

History of the Book (Dahl), 55-56
Hitler, Adolf, 36, 39, 41, 45, 85, 102
plebiscite (1933), 71
reasons for rise to power, 31-34
Württemberg resistance to, 71
 Hoecker, Rudolf, 142, 145, 146, 167, 174
and Zentralblatt case, 142, 145, 146
Hofmann, Gustav, 133, 134-135, 140
Honigmann, Ernst, 49
Husung, Max, 59

Information Bureau of German Libraries, 24, 165, 168
Institut für Judenforschung. See Institute for Research on Jewry
Institute for Research on Jewry (Frankfurt am Main), 87
Interlibrary loan system, 90
International Congress of Historical Sciences, 32
International Congress for Librarianship and Bibliography, 121
International Court Against War Criminals (Nurnberg), 84
International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), 23, 25, 71, 74, 121
International Institute for Bibliography (Brussels), 54
Italy, library reforms, 14

Jacobs, Emil, 61, 73, 79
Jaspers, Karl, 31, 70, 120, 121
Jews. See Anti-Semitism
Jung, Carl, 11
Justi, Karl, 5, 7

Kaegi, Werner, 198
Kant, Immanuel, 7, 8
Kayser, Christian Gottlob, 160
Klaiber, Ludwig, 84, 114
and confiscation of French
library collections, 84-86
Klostermann, Vittorio, 148
Kommission zum Schutze der
Öffentlichen Bibliotheken
Frankreichs. See Commission for
the Protection of the Public
Libraries of France
Königsberg State and University
Library, 101
Köster, Kurt, 144
Krüss, Hugo Andres, 75, 79, 80,
95, 183
death, 100-101
efforts to reform Prussian
State Library, 162-163
hires prisoners of war for
library work, 98
Kulturpolitik, change of meaning,
34
Kunze, Horst, 176, 178

East Germany, 177-179, 200
on bibliographical control, 42
birth, 3
and book censorship, 47-48
breakdown, 80-81
and censorship, 53-55
and centralization under
National Socialism, 161, 163-
164, 165-166
childhood at Ansbach, 4
and conflict over Zentralblatt,
137-149
damage claim on Prussian
State Library post, 181-184
death, 200-201
death of daughter, 114
death of wife, 198
on destruction of unity of
German librarianship, 138
as director of Tübingen Uni-
versity Library, 17-21
disillusionment with profes-
sion, 88-93
on division of Germany, 116
early influences on, 5-9
early library experience, 12-16
early years, 3-4
efforts to go on with Hand-
buch, 101
escape into work, 71-73
on first postwar contact,
American and French Zone
librarians, 132-133
and formation of German
Union Catalog, 163-165
intellectual influences on, 4-11
isolation by division of coun-
try, 112-113
on library efforts to receive
foreign newspapers, 43
on library survey, 76-77
opposition to rise of Deutsche
Bücherei, 165-166
post-World War I administra-
tive problems, 18-19

Lachmann, Robert, 59
Länder. See States
Legislation of the Third Reich,
34-37
Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von, 9
Leipprand, Ernst, 87, 88
Leipziger Titeldrucke, 160, 161
Leyh, Robert, 87, 88
Leyh, Georg
address to Association of Ger-
man Librarians, 77-78
article for Handbook of the
German Reich suppressed, 93
attack on Deutsche Bücherei,
180-188
awarded Great Cross of Merit,
179
awarded National Prize from
press attack on, 78-79
professional leadership and political clashes, 73-81
rejection as Prussian State Library director, 79-80
on research under National Socialism, 40-41
resignation from Association of German Librarians, 180
retirement, 115
Scandinavian tour, 82
on separatism, 139
struggle for unity in librarianship, 174-179
survey of research libraries, 131-132
writings, 203-204
World War II experiences, 81-88
Librarians
bibliographic service of "Deutsche Bücherei, 47
and centralization, 58-59
first postwar contact, American and French zones, 132-133
first postwar convention, 134
first postwar meeting, British Zone, 133-135
and "Hanauer case," 54-55
Leyh's categories of, 91-92
persecution, 59-60
position on confiscation of French library collections, 84-85
Librarianship
crisis in, 90
Leyh's disillusionment with profession, 88-93
National Socialist regulations affecting, 34-36
regeneration and schism, 131-137
struggle for unity in, 174-179
training, turn of the century, 12
transition (1923-1933), 21-25
trust administration emphasis, 169-170
Libraries
access to foreign publications, 51-52
attacks by students, 44-46
attempts to save, 93-96
books that had to be disposed of, 46-47
centralization under National Socialism, 161-166
confiscation of collections, 84-87
control of mass-educational functions, 38
colaberation, 136-137
curtailed use, 51
educational reforms, nineteenth century, 10, 11
evacuation of collections, 95-96
factory, 87
foreign literature purchase, 52
Hamburg conference solutions for postwar problems, 134
interlibrary lending system, 24
lending, 56
modern, beginnings of, 6
predicament under National Socialism, 56-61
subject specialization, 136
survey, 75-76
withdrawal of Emergency Society support, 34.
See also Research Libraries
Library Commission, 20-21
Library education
systematization of requirements, 21-22
turn of the century, 12-13
Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph, 15
Lipps, Theodor, 5
Literature, "moral purification" of, 45-46
Monumenta Germaniae Historica, 157
Moscow Three Power Conference, 116
Mosse, George L., 31
Munthe, Wilhelm, 72, 80, 82, 83, 89, 114, 122, 197
Murr, Wilhelm, 103n4, 106n33
Music publishers, censorship, 49

National Council for Librarianship, 58
National Libraries (Esdaile), 166
National Library and political division, 166-173
proposals, nineteenth century, 158
service concept developed, 157-161
National Prize (East Germany), 177-179, 200
National Socialism, 30-61, 180 passim
censorship forms and levels, 44-56
exodus of intellectual elite under, 39-40
institutional and cultural relationships, 34-44
library’s predicament under, 56-61
psychological background, 30-34
National Socialist German Workers’ (Nazi) party, 31, 34, 41, 61, 61n3, 72, 79, 82, 86, 89, 92, 106n33
Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP). See National Socialist German Workers’ (Nazi) party
Nelson, Axel, 83
Neo-Kantian epistemology, 8
Neue Züricher Zeitung, 43

Literaturpolitik, belletristic literature in, 45

Malclèse, Louise Noëlle, 159
Mann, Golo, 31
Mann, Heinrich, 45
Mann, Thomas, 177
Marburg University Library, 170
Marx, Karl, 7, 8
Marxism, 32, 46
Masson, André, 84, 86
Masur, Gerhard, 11
Meinecke, Friedrich, 31
Meiners, Annemarie, 126
Mergenthaler, Christian, 103n4
Middendorf, Heinrich, 135
Middle class, postwar guilt and conciliation, 118-122
Milam, Carl H., 121, 122
Milkauf, Fritz, 16, 22, 53, 72, 73-75, 197
Ministry of Education. See Reich Ministry of Science, Education, and Popular Culture
Ministry of the Interior, 125
Ministry of People’s Enlightenment and Propaganda. See Reich Ministry of People’s Enlightenment and Propaganda
Ministry for Science, Art, and Public Education (Württemberg), 22
Ministry of Science, Education, and Popular Culture. See Reich Ministry of Science, Education, and Popular Culture
Mitteilungen für den Buchhandel in der französischen Zone, 129
Modern Language Association of America, 96
Mohl, Robert, 17
Mommsen, Theodor, 158
Newspapers. See Press
Nietzsche, Friedrich Wilhelm, 8-9, 11, 31
Nörrenberg, Konstantin, 53-54
Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft. See Emergency Society of German Science
Öffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek. See Public Research Library
Otlet, Paul, 54

Pafford, John H. P., 24
Paunel, Eugen, 158
Permanent Conference of the Ministers of Culture of the States, 125
Philosophy, in nineteenth-century Germany, 7-9
Pietschmann, Richard, 12-13
Planck, Max, 11
Potsdam Three Power Conference, 116, 117
Predeek, Albert, 114
Preisendanz, Karl, 84, 85, 114
Press
attack on Leyh, 78-79
censorship, 49, 51
control under National Socialism, 42-43
Preussische Instruktionen, 161
Preussischer Beirat für Bibliotheksangelegenheiten. See Prussian Advisory Council for Librarianship
Preussischer Gesamtkatalog. See Prussian Union Catalog
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, 161. See also Prussian State Library
Prisoners of war
books for, 88
hired for library work, 98
Prussian Academy of Poets, 43
Prussian Advisory Council for Librarianship, 58
Prussian Historical Institute (Rome), 12
Prussian Ministry of Education, 75, 162
Prussian Office of Accounts, 75-76
Prussian State Library, 13-24, 59, 99, 114
becomes German State Library, 168
becomes Public Research Library, 167
closing, 100
conflicting reports on fate of collections, 168-170
dispersal of collections, 100
efforts to reform, 162-163
hires prisoners of war for library work, 98
incendiary bombing, 95
Leyh’s damage claim on post at, 181-184
Leyh’s rejection as director, 79-80
under National Socialism, 161-162
postwar resumption of operations, 166-168
rivalry with Deutsche Bücherei, 162
survey of, 75-76. See also Prussian Union Catalog
Prussian State Office for Popular Librarianship (Berlin), 56
Prussian Union Catalog, 25, 160, 161, 190n24
changed to German Union Catalog, 163-164
Public Research Library (Berlin), 141, 142, 173, 174
becomes German State Library, 168
centralization of collections, 169-170
new name of Prussian State Library, 167

Publishing
Leipzig, destruction of, 99
regionalism, postwar, 129-130.
See also Book trade

Ranke, Leopold von, 6
Reich Broadcasting Company, 42
Reich Chamber of Culture, 36
book censorship, 46
Börsenverein incorporated into, 49
control of broadcasting and film, 42
control of professions, 37
established, 35
lists of censored books, 47
Reich Chamber of Literature, 46, 47, 49, 52
Reich Chamber of the Press, 49, 52
Reich Court of Accounts, 75, 76
Reich Exchange Office, 96
Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany, 41
Reich Ministry of Aerial Defense, 94
Reich Ministry of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda, 42, 46, 48, 49, 89, 97, 162
Division for Literature, 37
Division for Popular Cultural Work, 37
education role, 39
established, 35
Reich Ministry of Science, Education, and Popular Culture, 36, 37-38, 39, 53, 57, 58, 71, 75, 78
education role, 39
established, 36
and formation of German
Union Catalog, 164-165
Office of Popular Public Librarianship, 38
Reich Music Chamber, 49
Reich Office of Popular Public Librarianship, 38, 53-54, 57
Reich Press Law (1874), 158
Reichsbeirat für Bibliotheksangelegenheiten. See National Council for Librarianship
Reichsbibliothek, 157
Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands. See Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany
Reichskulturkammer. See Reich Chamber of Culture
Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda. See Reich Ministry of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda
Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung. See Reich Ministry of Science, Education, and Popular Culture
Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft. See Reich Broadcasting Company
Reichsschrifttumskammer. See Reich Chamber of Literature
Reichsstelle für Volksstümliches Buchereiwesen. See Reich Office of Popular Public Librarianship
Reichstauschstelle. See Reich Exchange Office
Reich Union of German Journal Publishers, 102
Research
changes under National Socialism, 40-41
and education, postwar, 124-125
Research Council, 125
Research libraries
centralization, 58
INDEX 225

and Civil Service Law, 59-60
 crisis in, 90
 model of, 14-15
 Leyh survey, postwar, 131-132.
 See also Libraries

Riehl, Alois, 8
 Ritter, Gerhard, 31
 Rosenberg, Alfred, 38, 85, 106n33
 Rothfels, Hans, 31
 Royal Library of Prussia. See
 Prussian State Library

Rust, Bernhard, 56-57, 80
 and Leyh's damage claim on
 Prussian State Library post, 181, 183

Rust, Werner
 and Leyh's damage claim on
 Prussian State Library post, 182-184

Sauerbruch, Ferdinand, on scientific research, 41
 Schauer, Kurt, 172
 Schleiermacher, Friedrich, 10
 Schmidt, Werner, 168
 Schmidt, Wieland, 141, 142
 Schmidt-Ott, Friedrich, 90
 Schopenhauer, Arthur, 8, 9
 Schwarber, Karl, 44
 Schwenke, Paul, 13
 Smend, D. Friedrich, 96
 Society of German Natural
 Scientists and Physicians, 41
 Soviet Military Administration,
 168, 169
 and book trade, 127
 Spengler, Oswald, 31
 Spranger, Eduard, 12, 126
 Staatliche Büchereistelle, 38
 Ständige Konferenz der Kultus-
 minister der Länder. See
 Permanent Conference of the
 Ministers of Culture of the
 States
 States, 3, 10, 38-39

Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz.
 See West German Foundation
 for Prussian Cultural Property
 Stummvoll, Josef, 186-187

Textbook shortage, postwar, 123
 Tiemann, Hermann, 133-134, 135,
 140, 146, 148, 149
 Toynbee, Arnold, 33
 Treitschke, Heinrich von, 158
 Trust administration, 169-170
 Tübingen University Library, 22,
 47-48
 acquisition of periodicals under
 National Socialism, 43-44
 acquisitions post-World War I,
 19-20
 books for war prisoners, 88
 Leyh's directorship, 17-21
 occupation by French, 103
 withdrawal of books from
 circulation, 47-48

Uhland, Ludwig, 102
 Uhlendahl, Heinrich, 59, 127,
 141, 142, 166
 arrest and release, 59
 Leyh's attack on, 180, 182,
 185, 186, 187

Union Catalog of Foreign
 Periodicals, 168
 Union List of Foreign Literature,
 168
 Universal Decimal Classification,
 54
 Universities
 faculty response to National
 Socialism, 39-40
 National Socialist reform, 39-
 41
 quota system, 39
 reopening, postwar, 123-124
 research function changes, 40-
 41
University libraries, acquisitions under National Socialism, 40

*Verband Deutschen Hochschulen*. See Association of German Universities

*Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (VDB)*. See Association of German Librarians

Versailles Treaty, 33

Virchow, Rudolf, 158

Vorstius, Joris, and *Zentralblatt* case, 141-143

Wäples, Douglas, 173

Weber, Max, 11, 36

*Wehrmacht Bulletin (1919-1933)*, 93

Weimar Republic, 30, 115

academic world during, 23-24

library centralization provisions, 58

news screening, 42

*Westdeutsche Bibliothek* (Marburg am Lahn). See West German Library

West German Library, 170, 172

West German Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property, 170, 171, 185

“White lists,” 57

Widmann, Hans, 50

Windelband, Wilhelm, 5

Witte, Wilhelm, 168

World War I, 16, 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 36 passim

effect on institutional life, 17

World War II, 45

holocaust, 96-103

Leyh’s experiences, 81-88

postwar problem of guilt, 118-123

Württemberg, 21-23, 59, 112-113

*Yearbook of German Libraries*, 91

Zeigner, Erich, 127

*Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie* (Frankfurt am Main), 149

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* (Leipzig), 13, 14, 16, 42, 53-54, 55, 68n80, 73, 92, 94, 133, 175, 186, 198, 199

conflict over, 137-149

publication stopped, 102

*Zentralkatalog der Auslandsliteratur*. See Union Catalog of Foreign Literature

Zimmermann, E., 186