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AN INTRODUCTION TO OUR NEW COLLECTIONS

| PHILIP VIRTA, ACQUISITIONS EDITOR, GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

Archives Unbound is a multidisciplinary resource providing topically focused digital collections from archives and institutional repositories around the world. The collections featured in *Archives Unbound* are meant not only to help us understand history but also to help us trace how past actions reflect on and influence current events. The eighteen new releases in *Archives Unbound* take us on a journey through history with content from politicians to soldiers, missionaries to medical professionals, and ethnic groups to religious organizations, mainly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The *Archives Unbound* program provides multiple perspectives on global history. Through our institutional partners and archival collections, we preserve, protect, and provide access to government documents, personal papers, organizational records, and heritage collections. In a year that has seen conflicts threatening lives, freedom, and cultural heritage, Gale is proud to do its own small part in preserving the past for the benefit of future generations. This year, we are releasing two archives from Ukraine, where the very institutions tasked with safeguarding the historical record are under threat of destruction. Notably, two newly digitized archives from Ukraine underscore the urgent need to protect historical records, offering insights into the traditions, cultural values, society, and religious beliefs of ethnic groups, particularly Jewish communities, amidst the upheavals of the twentieth century.

Military history is represented by several collections. A highlight is *Black Soldiers in the U.S. Armed Forces: Basic Documents, 1639–1973*, which documents the long history of African Americans serving in the United States military. These soldiers faced a variety of challenges as they had to not only combat enemies of the country but also fight against segregation, unequal treatment and opportunities, and prejudice. Ranging from colonial times to the Vietnam

War, this collection provides a new perspective on the struggle for minority rights within a major American institution.

In politics, we can explore U.S. and French relations between 1811 and 1930, examine the development of the Socialist Party in America, follow the notable political and diplomatic career of Adlai E. Stevenson, and learn about Gerald R. Ford’s efforts to promote human and civil rights. Ford’s presidency lasted only two and a half years; however, his legacy includes ending the U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam, mediating a ceasefire between Israel and Egypt, signing the Helsinki Accords with the Soviet Union, and signing an arms limitation agreement with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The University of Oregon provides several newly digitized collections of missionary histories spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in China, South and West Asia, and the Philippines. Many of the collections feature correspondence and diaries, allowing researchers to experience history on a more personal level. These documents are important as records of societies and cultures that were experiencing rapid change, some of it unwanted, as the world began to open up and major powers were exerting their might and influence, for better or worse, on a global stage.

Finally, a captivating collection on Native American history focuses on Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Yavapai Native American who played a pivotal role in advocating for Native American rights in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

These new releases, chosen for their historical significance and contemporary relevance, invite users to embark on an enriching voyage through history with *Archives Unbound*, where the past serves as a guiding beacon illuminating the present and shaping the future.



Phil Virta is an acquisitions editor at Gale.

He publishes digital primary source archives, including the *Archives Unbound* program, the award-winning *Archives of Sexuality and Gender and Power to the People* archives, and more. He enjoys visiting far-flung places and long walks through dusty archival collections.

AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES



Two unidentified African American soldiers in uniforms and campaign hats standing in front of American flag, between 1917-1918. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

BLACK SOLDIERS IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES: BASIC DOCUMENTS, 1639-1973

Source: Morris J. MacGregor and Bernard C. Nalty

Period: 1639-1973

Content: ~5,000 pages

Product Number: 16801734

Release Month: September

Black Soldiers in the U.S. Armed Forces is a documentary history of African American participation in the military from colonial times to the Vietnam War. Originally published as a thirteen-volume set, this important collection is out of print in hard copy but is now available in this digital edition.

Using military, government, and private records, *Black Soldiers in the U.S. Armed Forces* traces the development of official military policy toward Black personnel and the social and political forces influencing this policy. The documents here illustrate the roles of African Americans and the treatment they received. The contents are arranged chronologically; the first six volumes take the reader to the end of World War II, while volumes 7-13 deal with postwar developments.

Three major themes emerged during this period of almost 350 years. First, when in need of manpower, the U.S. armed

forces welcomed the enlistment of African American men. Second, influential individuals, usually arguing in terms of increased military efficiency, prodded the armed forces toward acceptance of Black and white men as equals. Third, after gathering strength and self-awareness, Black men succeeded in exerting strong if sometimes indirect pressure upon personnel policies within the armed forces.

The story of Black soldiers in the armed forces is not an account of steady progress from exclusion to limited, segregated service, and finally to equal treatment and opportunity with white soldiers. At times, the accomplishments of decades vanished within a few years. For example, when the Jim Crow era began around 1890, the Navy reversed a policy of racially integrated crews that had begun in the War of 1812. For the Army, the fruits of Jim Crow included the Brownsville Affray of 1906, the Houston Riot, and the restricted use of Black soldiers in World War I combat. After the armistice, Black soldiers found few opportunities in the small peacetime defense establishment. The need for manpower during World War II and reliance on Selective Service brought many African Americans into the services, but the return of peace signaled a revival of limited and segregated duty. Not until the early 1950s did pressure from a presidential committee and the need for combat troops in Korea force the Army and Marine Corps to accept racial integration.

These volumes also help explain how a major American institution responded to a fundamental issue in American society: the struggle for minority rights. Although the armed forces shared many of the prejudices and much of the shortsightedness that bedeviled the country—as well as impulses toward decency and fairness—they have never mirrored American society as closely as some leaders have claimed. These documents reveal how the armed forces, as disciplined organizations, and unlike civilian society, were able to control the behavior if not the attitudes of their members.

AMERICAN STUDIES



President Harry S. Truman at his desk in the Oval Office signing H.R. 5632, the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, August 10, 1949. No photo is available of the signing of the original 1947 Act because Truman signed it while aboard the presidential aircraft. Truman Library, Accession Number 73-3205.

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE FILES, 1944-1949

Source: NARA

Period: 1944-1949

Content: ~32,000 pages

Product Number: 16801746

Release Month: December

The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) was the first U.S. agency to coordinate the policy-making efforts of the State Department and the Pentagon. Formed in December 1944, SWNCC was to integrate diplomatic and military concerns and plans for a national security policy following World War II. When the Department of the Air Force

was created in 1947, SWNCC was renamed the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC). It then served as an advisory board to the National Security Council until June 1949, when it was absorbed into that organization.

In its five-year existence, SWNCC/SANACC produced 402 case studies covering the full range of postwar policy problems. This set reproduces the full texts of all declassified SWNCC and SANACC case papers and related interagency and inter-Allied correspondence. There are over 400 detailed case studies “involving most major postwar problems and issues,” including the occupation of Japan, the division of Germany, and the fate of Eastern Europe.

SWNCC was founded to synchronize the views of the State, War, and Navy Departments in matters in which they all had a common interest and to establish policies for their departments on politico-military questions delegated to them. The materials include copies of the originals in typescript with period handwritten additions and corrections. The Committee was formed to “provide the executive branch with analyses and recommendations on the political and military concerns arising at the end of World War II”; these committees “produced the groundwork on which much United States postwar foreign policy was based.”

The National Security Council did not exist until 1947, with the passage of the National Security Act. During World War II, there was a greater need than before for cooperation between the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the secretaries of the armed forces of the United States. During the war, interagency coordination existed primarily through informal meetings, often mediated by President Roosevelt.

The “Committee of Three” was formed when the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy began holding weekly meetings. However, this committee had no specific mandate and no authorized powers. When Edward Stettinius Jr. became Secretary of State on December 1, 1944, he made a proposal to War Department Secretary Henry Stimson and Navy Secretary James Forrestal that they create a joint secretariat for the planning of postwar occupations and the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. The new secretariat, the SWNCC, was directed by a close advisor to President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

Among the first things addressed by SWNCC were anticipated issues that were likely to arise in executing the occupation of Europe and Japan. To help

AMERICAN STUDIES CONTINUED

with the particulars of governing former enemy states, the SWNNC brought in government and private sector specialists to address forthcoming occupation issues. One key issue the Committee addressed was the treatment of Japanese Emperor Shōwa, better known in the West by the English version of his personal name, Hirohito. The SWNNC brought in historian Hugh Borton to study the Emperor Hirohito question. Borton's suggestion for the retention of Hirohito was largely accepted by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, Douglas MacArthur.

The Committee drafted directives for the control of Germany and Austria and coordinated the views of its member agencies into policy recommendations for presentation by the United States to the world community.

The collection includes:

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETINGS DOCUMENTS

433 pages of minutes of meetings held by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC, "swink") from 1944 to 1947.

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SWNCC) AND STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SANACC) DECIMAL POLICY FILES, 1944-1947, SUBJECT FILES, 1944-1949

13,752 pages of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) and State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC) records dating from 1944 to 1949. Highlights among the 190 section subject headings include:

- American Prisoners of War
- Atom Bombs
- Biological Warfare
- Death Sentence for Prisoners of War
- German Prisoners of War
- German War Crimes
- History of SANACC and Subcommittees
- Industrial Mobilization
- International Red Cross
- Italian Prisoners of War
- Japanese Constitution
- Japanese Directives
- Japanese War Claims
- Legal Aspects of Unconditional Surrender
- Military Government for Germany
- Military Prisoners for Labor
- Mistreatment of POWs
- Proclamations Terminating War
- Rearmament of French Air Force Subcommittee
- Refugees
- Reinterment of Human Remains
- Russian Prisoners of War
- Surrender Terms for Germany
- Surrender Terms for Japan
- SWNCC Procedures
- Weapons



Combined Chiefs of Staff in Quebec – August 23, 1943. Seated around the table from left foreground: Vice Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Sir Dudley Pound, Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Charles Portal, Sir John Dill, Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Brigadier Harold Redman, Comdr. R.D. Coleridge, Brig. Gen. John R. Deane, General Henry Arnold, General George Marshall, Admiral William D. Leahy, Admiral Ernest King, and Capt. F.B. Royal.

WARTIME CONFERENCES OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, 1941-1945

Source: U.S. Army Center of Military History

Period: 1941-1945

Content: ~3,000 pages

Product Number: 16801748

Release Month: September

Published here are proceedings of the eight major conferences of the Combined Chiefs of Staff during the Second World War. At these sessions, topics ranged from strategy for particular campaigns to debate over postwar occupation. The CCS records are critical for research on the formation of Allied strategy and the dynamics of the wartime alliance.

The ten volumes of conference proceedings of the Combined Chiefs of Staff cover the first Combined Chiefs of Staff meeting (ARCADIA Conference) on December 24, 1941,

through to the U.S.-Soviet Union Chiefs of Staff Military meeting (TERMINAL Conference) on July 26, 1945. Each conference was composed of a series of meetings attended by high-ranking military officials, most generally of the U.S. and Great Britain, which formed the Combined Chiefs of Staff. However, on occasion, military officers of the U.S.S.R. were also present. In addition to the Combined Chiefs of Staff meetings, most of the conferences included Plenary Meetings which were attended by the president of the U.S. and the prime minister of the United Kingdom. There were also several Tripartite Meetings when these heads of state were joined by Marshal Stalin of the Soviet Union. The conference volumes are divided into two sections, the minutes of the meetings and the approved documents created at the meetings.

The membership of the conferences varied somewhat, but most often the same military officers were involved throughout. The most prominent participants include:

British Officers—Admirals Sir Dudley Pound and Sir Charles Little, Field Marshal Sir John Dill, General Sir Alan F. Brooke, Lieutenant General Sir Colville Wemyss, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Air Marshal A.T. Harris, Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham.

U.S. Officers—Admirals H.R. Stark, W.D. Leahy, and E.J. King; Rear Admirals W.R. Sexton, F.J. Horne, J.H. Towers, and R.K. Turner; Vice Admiral R. Willson; Generals George C. Marshall and B.B. Somervell; Lieutenant Generals H.H. Arnold; Brigadier Generals D.D. Eisenhower and L.T. Gerow.

U.S.S.R. Officers—Army General Antonov, Marshal of Aviation Khudyakov, Admiral of the Fleet Kuznetsov.

In content, the minutes and documents are almost exclusively concerned with military matters. The intent of the conferences was centered upon the creation of a unified command for combined operation with the goal of achieving the earliest possible conclusion to the war. Topics of discussion included theaters of war, proposed operations, various strategic plans, troops, movement of forces, munitions, equipment, defense, relief, officers, and situation reports.

ASIAN STUDIES

PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: MISSIONARIES ASSOCIATED WITH CHINA AND INDIA, 1818–1972

Source: University of Oregon

Period: 1818–1972

Content: ~35,100 pages

Product Number: 16801739

Release Month: December

- Rockey and Cady family missionary papers
- Sheldon and Fife family papers
- Frederick and Myra Scovel papers
- Clarence Burton Day papers
- Murray Scott Frame and Alice Seymore Brown Frame papers

This collection consists of the papers of American missionary families who spent years in China and India. The Rockey and Cady families were American Methodist missionaries to India and China, respectively. The marriage of Clement Rockey (1889–1975) to Helen Cady links the two families. Clement was born in India to Noble Lee Rockey, another Methodist missionary. He served as a missionary in India before being elected to the Episcopacy of the North India Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914. Helen was the daughter of Henry Olin Cady (1856–1916) and Hattie Yates, American Methodist missionaries to China. *The Rockey and Cady Family missionary papers, 1887–1970* consists of a small section of manuscripts and correspondence of the Rockey family and a larger collection of published materials about India and China.

Sidney Sheldon was an engineer who taught at Nanyang University in Shanghai, China, from 1910 to 1927. His wife, Eunice Fife Sheldon, was the daughter of Elmer E. and Mary Theaker Fife, Presbyterian missionaries to India beginning in 1889. Elmer Fife founded what was later to be known as Gordon Christian College in Rawal Pindi in 1893. He also served as principal of several Christian schools in Dhera Dun, Mussoorie, and Ludhiana. Sidney and Eunice were married in 1916. *The Sheldon and Fife family papers, 1818–1936* contains genealogical materials, correspondence, diaries, India mission materials, sermons, and Nanyang University (Shanghai, China) documents.

Dr. Frederick Gilman Scovel (born 1902) and his wife Myra Scovel (August 11, 1905–August 26, 1994) were medical missionaries for the United Presbyterian Church who spent almost thirty years in Tsining, Huai Yuan, and Canton in China, and Ludhiana, India. *The Frederick and Myra Scovel papers, 1930–1972* consists of correspondence, diaries, manuscripts, and other miscellaneous items that represent the Scovels' missionary work and their time spent overseas.

Clarence Burton Day (1889–1987) was a Presbyterian missionary teacher at Hangchow College, China (1915–1943), and then at Forman Christian College, Lahore, India (now Pakistan) (1947–1951). He spent seven months in 1943 in a Japanese concentration camp in China before being repatriated on the Gripsholm. *The Clarence Burton Day papers, 1914–1971* includes correspondence and two manuscripts. The collection also includes diaries covering 1914–1965, as well as photographs of his time at Forman Christian College. Miscellaneous



materials include passport photographs of the family, a travel permit, a liner ticket, immunization forms, menus from M.S. Gripsholm, and a notebook, "Meditations of T. F. Day, 1935."

Murray Scott Frame (d. 1918) was a Congregational missionary and teacher in Lahore, India, and Beijing, China, where he witnessed the 1911 Republican Revolution. His brother, John Davidson Frame (b. 1880), was a medical missionary for the Presbyterian Church in Persia. *The Murray Scott Frame and Alice Seymore Brown Frame papers, 1901–1916* consists of correspondence from the brothers to the family, including Murray's wife (Alice Seymour Brown Frame) and their sister (Margaret).

PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: MISSIONARIES ASSOCIATED WITH SOUTH AND WEST ASIA, 1914–1975

Source: University of Oregon

Period: 1914–1975

Content: ~13,500 pages

Product Number: 16801740

Release Month: December

- Dr. James Martin and Miriam Benade papers
- Joseph Leroy Dodds correspondence
- J. Christy Wilson papers
- Rolla Hoffman papers

This is a combined collection of the papers of four American missionary families and individuals who spent years in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran between 1914 and 1975. James Martin and Miriam Benade were Presbyterian missionaries to Lahore, India (now part of Pakistan), from 1912 to the mid-1960s. James taught physics at Forman Christian College, and Miriam was a teacher and headmistress at missionary schools. *The Dr. James Martin and Miriam Benade papers, 1923–1975* contains correspondence, notes, manuscript articles, and published material, and also includes the papers of Mrs. Benade's parents, Albert C. and Ella McGaw, who were also missionaries in India for almost forty years, beginning in the early 1890s.

Joseph Leroy Dodds was a Presbyterian missionary and teacher at North Indian United Theological College, Saharanpur, India. *The Joseph Leroy Dodds correspondence, 1914–1957* consists of both correspondence and notes.

J. Christy Wilson was a Presbyterian chaplain to the international community in Afghanistan, and the *J. Christy Wilson papers, 1952–1971* contains letters, sermons, lectures given at Princeton Theological Seminary, and publications.

Rolla Edwards Hoffman (1887–1974) was a Presbyterian medical missionary in Iran, in Tehran and Meshed (Mashhad), from 1916–1947. *The Rolla Hoffman papers, 1915–1957* includes 381 letters from Dr. Hoffman. The majority are to his family in Ohio and discuss medical, social, and family news. Among his major correspondents are Dr. Joseph Cochran, Dr. Hartman A. Lichtwardt, and Dr. Edward Blair, all medical missionaries in Iran. Other items in the collection include station letters from Meshed; personal reports from medical missionaries; itinerating reports; medical reports from the hospitals at Meshed and Resht; the manuscript of Dr. Hoffman's autobiography, *Pioneering in Meshed, the Holy City of Iran: Saga of a Medical Missionary*; articles on Iran; and tear sheets of articles by Dr. Hoffman and others about Iran.

ASIAN STUDIES CONTINUED



Portrait of Dr. Ernest Everett Tuck.

PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: MISSIONARIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PHILIPPINES, 1942–1965

Source: University of Oregon
Period: 1942–1965
Content: ~5,400 pages
Product Number: 16801741
Release Month: December

- Ernest Everett Tuck papers
- William W. and Josephine McAnlis papers

This is a collection featuring the papers of two American missionary families to the Philippines. Dr. Ernest Everett Tuck (1888–1966) was a Methodist missionary to the Philippine Islands. He was interned in Manila by the Japanese during World War II (1942–1945). *The Ernest Everett Tuck papers, 1933–1957* includes correspondence, sermons, records of Philippine missions, biographical materials, and ledgers.

Dr. William W. McAnlis (d. 1965) and his wife, Josephine, were Presbyterian medical missionaries in the Philippines from 1925 to 1964. *The William W. and Josephine McAnlis papers, 1942–1965* consists largely of diaries kept by Josephine McAnlis, 1944–1945; correspondence, 1942–1965; writings, including an autobiographical work; and photographs, including images of McAnlis, his family, and people of Tacloban Academy, 1950.



World War II Royal Australian Air Force Map of the Manila Area. Pi3.124, CC BY-SA 4.0.

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY



Former Nazi Party ideologist Alfred Rosenberg in the witness box at the International Military Tribunal war crimes trial at Nuremberg. Emilio DiPalma is the military policeman standing guard next to him. April 15, 1946, Nuremberg, Germany. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park.

CULTURAL POLICIES AND PLUNDER OF THE THIRD REICH IN OCCUPIED EUROPE: FILES OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, KIEV, UKRAINE, 1941–1944

Source: Central State Archive of the Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine, Kiev
Period: 1941–1944
Content: ~45,000 pages
Product Number: 16801735
Release Month: September

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) was a Nazi organization that operated during World War II in the occupied territories of Western and Eastern Europe. The ERR had broad powers in the ideological struggle against the enemies of National Socialism and the confiscation of materials belonging to ideological adversaries of Nazism. Adolf Hitler bestowed these powers upon the Nazi Party ideologist Alfred Rosenberg—the Führer’s personal representative for spiritual and ideological training, as well as the education of the members of the NSDAP (Nazi Party).

During World War II, the ERR led Nazi efforts to study, catalog, and capture cultural materials, in both public and private possession, from the occupied countries of Europe.

Among the ERR’s objectives was an effort to understand the ideological and philosophical underpinnings of “opponents of National Socialism.”

Housed at the Central State Archive of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine in Kiev are the ERR’s daily and weekly reports from 1940 until early 1943. The documents are assembled into record group 3676 (Reichsleiter Rosenberg’s Staff for Occupied Eastern Territories) and record group 3674 (Reichsleiter Rosenberg’s Staff for Occupied Western Territories and the Netherlands). They include reports detailing inspections of private apartments, primarily those of Jewish citizens, and the “requisitioning” of libraries, archives, and private collections from such private residences. Judaica and Hebraica materials confiscated from public and private libraries alike were forwarded to the “Institute for Research of Jewish Question,” a Nazi research center that had been envisioned as a museum that would chronicle Jewish life prior to its postwar extinction.

A considerable part of the ERR archives comprises highly informative summaries and analyses prepared by the different “work groups” within the organization. Propaganda of Nazi racial ideology and agitation among the local population in the occupied territories was one of the ERR’s major functions. The ERR groups collected examples of Soviet propaganda and scientific works on anthropology, physiology, and racial theory to be used for Nazi propagandistic purposes. Files also include materials relating to other occupied European countries: Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, among others.

The activity of the ERR was highly varied. This diversity is fully represented in the Kievan collection of ERR documents. The ERR archive offers a great potential for scholarly and general cultural research—not only for studying the transfer of cultural treasures out of museums, libraries, and archival collections (governmental and private) but also for researching other topics, such as

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY CONTINUED

the history of the Occupation of Europe during World War II; the ideology and culture of Nazi Germany; the fortunes of many specific individuals in the warring parties; and the activity of scholarly and cultural institutions, publishing houses, and religious and political organizations in Europe.

The archive brings together official documents concerning the ERR's daily activity; analytical and scholarly materials; volumes of newspapers and scholarly articles; photographs; and the huge correspondence of the ERR with various departments and organizations of the Third Reich, and with separate individuals.

The archive contains documents of the Staff Directorate (Stabsführung) of the ERR and its sections and other sub-units, which worked in close contact with other Nazi Party departments and German governmental institutions. It also offers numerous documents of the ERR's Main Work Groups (MWG), which operated directly in occupied territory: MWG Ukraine, MWG Ostland, and MWG Centre as well as the MWG for Belgium and Northern France. Work groups were assigned to carry out the registration, confiscation, and removal of cultural treasures. A significant number of documents reveal the activity of special staffs, commands, and services of the ERR. Their assignments included the thorough study of the occupied territories as described above, the preparation of analytical materials, and the execution of the instructions of the ERR Staff Directorate.

The documents of the Kiev archive cast light on various topics, including the organization of various research projects and the preparation of informational-analytical and survey studies, reports, memoranda, and other materials on all questions that interested the ERR. These questions concerned history, politics, propaganda, administration, economics, and public figures who were National Socialism's ideological foes. An important place was assigned to the study of the national psychology of various peoples; their traditions, religious beliefs, and cultural values; and using that information to construct new ideological (anti-Jewish, anti-Communist, or anti-Masonic) postulates. At the same time, the ERR gathered information on the natural resources and the demographic, economic, social, and cultural peculiarities of the occupied territories, especially the Eastern regions and the Balkans. Not only Nazi scholars but also local scholars and intellectuals took part in this work; their names are indicated in the documents of the archive.

Research projects form a significant part of the material in the ERR archive and are of historical and scholarly interest for understanding not only the methods of Nazi ideology and propaganda but also many other aspects of the activity of the ERR.

A certain group of documents reveals the inner workings of the ERR itself, both its Staff Directorate and its departments. There are orders and decrees of the Directorate, methodological materials, correspondence, plans and reports, instructions to work groups, minutes of meetings, etc. There are also documents seeking to ensure compliance with legal norms, official instructions and rules of conduct for workers, information on staffing and changes therein, efforts to foster a favorable psychological climate within the workforce, the provision of needed material resources, etc. The personal files of ERR workers, both permanent and temporary (hired as needed), are very rich in content for biographical research.

The archive contains information on well-known figures and German scholars in various fields of knowledge. Among these are such noted archivists as Georg Winter, Wolfgang Mommsen, and Martin Granzin; bibliologists and librarians Johannes Pohl and Josef Benzing; musicologist Herbert Gerigk; and many others.



"Salle des Martyrs," Museum of the Jeu de Paume, Paris, c.1940. Archives du ministère des Affaires étrangères (Quai d'Orsay, Paris, France).



Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.



Cartoon shows Uncle Sam shaking hands with former French Premier Georges Clemenceau as he disembarks from a ship. Probably published in The Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), 1922.

FIRST U.S. ARMY REPORT OF OPERATIONS, 20 OCTOBER 1943–8 MAY 1945

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History

Period: 1943–1945

Content: ~2,000 pages

Product Number: 16801736

Release Month: December

Prepared by Headquarters, First U.S. Army, 1945, under Gen. Omar Bradley and his successor, Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, this series of reports is a complete history of the planning, implementation, and lessons of the assault against Germany that began with the Normandy invasion and ended when the Russian and American armies met on May 7, 1945.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE: CORRESPONDENCE DEALING WITH ECONOMIC RELATIONS, 1811–1930

Source: NARA

Period: 1811–1930

Content: ~7,000 pages

Product Number: 16801747

Release Month: December

This collection was compiled from the archives of the U.S. State Department, the French Foreign Office, and the American Embassy in Paris. In 1931, as part of an effort to discover why economic relations between France and the United States were not better, all the records in the American Embassy in Paris dealing with economic issues were copied and analyzed. Upon completion of the study, the documents were bound into a collation of eighteen volumes. The collection consists primarily of the communications that passed between the U.S. Department of State and the American Embassy in Paris. Among the topics dealt with are French and American customs regulations, tariffs, navigation, fisheries, shipping of American cotton, seamen, and commercial treaties. The collection was edited at the embassy in 1931 but not distributed. Indexed and chronologically arranged, the correspondence covers every important trade development and controversy from 1811 through 1930.

HOLOCAUST STUDIES



53 Jewish orphans at Lwów [Lviv, Lvov, Lemberg], Ukraine. Bain News Service, c. early 1920s.

UKRAINIAN ARCHIVES: ROAD TO PALESTINE: ZIONIST MOVEMENTS IN LVIV: ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS

Product Number: 16801744 | ~75,000 Pages

UKRAINIAN ARCHIVES: ROAD TO PALESTINE: ZIONIST MOVEMENTS IN LVIV: WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Product Number: 16801743 | ~27,000 Pages

UKRAINIAN ARCHIVES: ROAD TO PALESTINE: ZIONIST MOVEMENTS IN LVIV: GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Product Number: 16801742 | ~2,000 Pages

Source: State Historical Archive of Lviv

Period: 1890–1939

Content: ~104,000 pages

Release Month: September

Ukrainian Archives: Road to Palestine reflects the essential dynamism of Jewish political and social life in interwar Poland from its development following the re-establishment of Polish independence in 1918 through the Holocaust. The collection focuses on one of the most politicized Jewish communities of interwar Poland: Eastern Galician Jewry and its capital in Lviv, which was then the third-largest city in Poland. One should note the variety of designations given to the city of Lviv throughout history: "Lemberg" under Austrian rule (1772–1918), "Lwów" in the Polish Republic (1918–1939), "Lvov" in the Soviet Union (1945–1991), and finally "Lviv" in independent Ukraine. For clarity, the city will be most often referred to by its contemporary name, Lviv.

The former Austrian Galicia became a Polish territory after the war: West Galicia became part of the restored "Second Republic" of Poland in 1918, while East Galicia was reclaimed and recaptured by the Poles after the Polish-Soviet war and internationally recognized as Polish in 1923. East Galicia was made up of three provinces (Województwo), "Lwów," "Tarnopol," and "Stanisławów," each with several districts (powiaty).

The main strength of this collection is the importance of the regional factors affecting the development of Zionism in Poland in the interwar years.

Ukrainian Archives is comprised of materials in Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Polish, and occasional English-language documents from multiple smaller collections. Most fonds deal with the Lviv province and city where Jewish citizens numbered nearly 100,000 and represented almost a third of the population. Jewish individuals were surrounded by a Polish majority and a significant Ukrainian minority in the city, while the province itself was made up mostly of Ukrainians. The fonds describe the Lviv branches of Jewish emigration institutions that helped Jews on their road to Palestine. They provide detailed legal, financial, and personal information about organizations working towards *aliyah*, that is, emigration to Israel. Among them are the Jewish Emigrant Aid Society, the Association of Palestine Rebuilding *Keren Hayesod*, and the Regional Zionist Organization of Lviv. Similarly, the collection supplies information on youth, pioneer, and scout associations concerned with the education, upbringing, and professional training of young people for emigration to Palestine. Societies



Labor's Committee for Stevenson & Sparkman campaign. Democratic party poster 1952 for Adlai Stevenson. No copyright.

such as *Hakhaluts* (the Pioneer), *Hano'ar Hatsioni* (Zionist Youth), *Hano'ar Ha'ivri* (Hebrew Youth), and *Hakhaluts Khaklai Tsioni* (Zionist Pioneer in Agriculture) were all active in accelerating the politicization and secularization of the Jewish generation born after the first World War.

These records are crucial to an understanding of the shape of the Jewish community, the role of Jews in Poland, the growing popularity of Zionism among Western Ukraine's Jewish citizens, and the building of the Jewish state in Palestine. Jewish education in Galicia, Jewish cultural life, professional education, and sport activities are also included. This collection gives an invaluable regional perspective on the development of Zionism and Jewish political life during the 1920s and 1930s and enlarges our view of the Jewish experience in Poland.

The emphasis on the regional aspect of the development of Zionism in Poland may be used by scholars, whether historians, sociologists, or political scientists, interested in comparative research with the addition of new elements to a comparative history of the development of Zionism according to its local and regional roots in Poland.

LAW, POLITICS, AND RADICAL STUDIES

ADLAI E. STEVENSON PAPERS: CORRESPONDENCE, 1919–1965

Product Number: 16801731 | ~96,000 pages

ADLAI E. STEVENSON PAPERS: CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS, PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS OF 1952, 1956, AND 1960 AND AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, 1961–1965

Product Number: 16801732 | ~35,000 pages

ADLAI E. STEVENSON PAPERS: UNITED NATIONS, 1945–1965 AND SELECTED SUBJECT FILES, 1931–1965

Product Number: 16801733 | ~47,000 pages

Source: Princeton University

Period: 1919–1965

Content: ~178,000 pages

Release Month: June

The *Adlai E. Stevenson Papers* contains correspondence, speeches, writings, campaign materials, United Nations materials, subject files, personal files, scrapbooks, travel materials, photographs, and audiovisual materials. The correspondence is a particularly rich resource for documenting all aspects of Stevenson's life and career. Stevenson's two presidential campaigns and service to the United Nations in both the 1940s and early 1960s are also well documented in the appropriate series. The subject files illuminate Stevenson's career and civic activities prior to his election as governor of Illinois and also show his commitment to Chicago's benevolent institutions. The papers do not include materials from his governorship of Illinois, which may be found at the Illinois State Historical Society.

LAW, POLITICS, AND RADICAL STUDIES CONTINUED

The notes, memos, and correspondence in the *Adlai E. Stevenson Papers* bring to life the events in which he played a role. They include the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the admission of China to the UN, and Soviet arrears in the payment of UN dues. The documents in this collection go back to the 1930s, then forward to World War II, Korea, the founding of the UN and its early days, and the presidential campaigns, as well as Stevenson's service at the UN. As titular leader of the Democratic Party, the Guv (as he was informally known) organized an Advisory Council that developed issues and policies for the Democratic Party often at odds with the congressional leadership. The Advisory Council included familiar lawyer statesmen, such as Thomas Finletter and George Ball, and economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Seymour Harris. The Guv headed a team that during John F. Kennedy's campaign for president quietly put together a report on foreign policy issues and options for the president-elect. In correspondence, reports, and notes, such moments and endeavors come alive.

Not everything in Stevenson's life was political or official, however. From his early days at the Council on Foreign Relations and the Hull House Association in Chicago, he was active in companies, charities, and various civic organizations. His life was one of perpetual motion, with little time for reading books and none wasted on spectator sports and entertainment—not after the 1930s, when he had been known to ride the hounds. He was a director of the *Pantagraph* until he went to New York in 1961. In New York, he became a director of the Field Foundation, the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, and the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (owned by his friend, William Benton, a former senator and State Department official). His travel as an author for *Look* magazine or a lawyer for corporate clients, usually with one or more sons and a gaggle of friends in tow, emerges in more notes, articles, and correspondence.

The *Adlai E. Stevenson Papers* reflects this life and those of his admirers and friends. Among them are prominent women who befriended and supported an essentially lonely single man. They include the redoubtable Agnes Meyer, her daughter Katherine (Kay) Graham, and her daughter Elizabeth (Lally) Weymouth—three generations. Mrs. Marshall (Ruth) Field was among his closest and most devoted friends, as were her daughters. Other close friends included Marietta Tree and her daughter, Frances Fitzgerald, renowned in her own right, as well as Jane Warner Dick from Stevenson's earliest days in Illinois politics and, like Marietta, on the U.S. delegation staff at the UN. All of these friends and colleagues come to life in this correspondence.

The correspondence is evocative. It cannot reveal all the underlying dynamics of these relationships. Barbara Ward, the British economist and writer, became an unofficial advisor and the closest thing Stevenson ever had to a ghostwriter. A guest at the family home in Libertyville, Illinois, known as the "farm," she unfailingly arrived with a bottle of Dom Perignon for his infrequent visits to the place he loved best. In New York, he overcompensated for that essentially lonely life with a social, "representational" life that went beyond the call of duty, possibly shortening his life but adding to his reservoir of friends, colleagues, and acquaintances, including many diplomats and world leaders.

The heart of the collection is the correspondence. Although it is sometimes perfunctory and formal on matters of official business, much of it is intimate and eloquent, a caring reflection of the times, issues, personalities, family responsibilities, and Stevenson's devotion to people and their causes. His affection and support of family, especially his three sons, is self-evident. He was, and appears, in this correspondence the most unaffected and generous of humans, never too busy or distracted for friends. The universality of his "constituency" is extraordinary, a hint of what the American statesman can be in an expectant world. His correspondence is not weighted with industrialists and financiers but draws from the worlds of the arts (including admiring movie stars), journalism, law, theology, labor, social work, diplomacy and government, education, economics, philosophy, and philanthropy. From around the world, this collection brings wise, good, and talented people to life, most allied by one means or another in common purpose with the Guv. Anyone seeking the obscene or even the unkind word will be disappointed. The comments from the Guv and his correspondents are bereft of self-interest or gratification, reflecting a different man—and time.



Congressman Gerald Ford, January 1963.
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs
Division.

FORD ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Source: Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

Period: 1950s–1970s

Content: ~14,000 pages

Product Number: 16801737

Release Month: December

President Ford's efforts to end racial discrimination are well known. Throughout his years in Congress, Ford was active in formulating and voting for every major piece of legislation aimed at ending discrimination based on race, from the civil rights bills of the 1950s to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, on to extensions of these and other acts through the 1970s.

Notables such as Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman; John Calhoun, Special Assistant to the President; Arthur Fletcher, Deputy Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs; and Constance Newman, Assistant Secretary for Consumer Affairs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, led the list of African Americans appointed to positions of leadership and responsibility in President Ford's administration.

The White House Central Files was a filing and retrieval system shared by President Ford and his staff. It included many of their communications with each other, federal agencies, members of Congress, and individuals and institutions across the spectrum of American public and private life.

The collection consists of material pertaining to human and civil rights, the promotion and denial of such rights, and discrimination or discriminatory practices, as well as matters relating to segregation, ideologies, and voting rights, including communications from the public expressing views or complaints about such matters.

In the two and a half years of his presidency, Gerald R. Ford ended the U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam, helped mediate a cease-fire agreement between Israel and Egypt, signed the Helsinki human rights convention with the Soviet Union, and traveled to Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East to sign an arms limitation agreement with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.



President Gerald Ford and Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev signing a Joint Communiqué on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms following their bilateral talks in the conference hall of the Okeansky Sanatorium, Vladivostok, USSR, 1974. National Archives and Records Administration, public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

LAW, POLITICS, AND RADICAL STUDIES CONTINUED



Darlington Hoopes, attorney and Socialist Party candidate for president in 1952 and 1956.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES: PERSONAL PAPERS OF DARLINGTON HOOPES, 1917–1968

Source: Pennsylvania State University

Period: 1917–1968

Content: ~25,000 pages

Product Number: 16801745

Release Month: June

Born in Vale, Maryland, Darlington Hoopes (1896–1989) was an American politician and lawyer who became affiliated with the Socialist Party in 1914. He served as state secretary of the Pennsylvania Socialist Party from 1923 to 1927 and was a socialist member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1930 to 1936. In 1944, Hoopes was the Socialist Party's vice presidential candidate, sharing the ticket with presidential candidate Norman Thomas. He was also the Socialist Party's presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956. Hoopes served as chairman of the Socialist Party of America for over twenty years, from 1946 to 1968.

The collection consists primarily of Hoopes' copies of records from the Socialist Party of the United States (1917–1968), the Pennsylvania Socialist Party (1921–1952), and the Reading, Pennsylvania Socialist Party (1915–1960). These records

include minutes and other materials from national conventions and the National Executive Committee and from smaller administrative units, such as the Berks County Relief Board and the Reading Consumers' Co-op. Also present are speeches by Hoopes and others and Hoopes' legislative files from his tenure as a socialist representative to the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

The Darlington Hoopes papers consist of materials that document Hoopes' activism, his political career, and his work as an official for the Socialist Party (U.S.) (1917–1977), the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania (1920–1952), and the Local Berks County Socialist Party of Pennsylvania (1910–1975). Political materials include legislative bills introduced by Hoopes as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, campaign records for his vice presidential (1944) and presidential campaigns (1952, 1956), correspondence and minutes of the National Executive Committee and the Young People's Socialist League, socialist newsletters, and press clippings. Some potential areas of interest include correspondence and administrative records concerning civil rights, equality before the law, fair housing rights, and discrimination in housing for Reading, Pennsylvania, as well as correspondence and photographs from a German prisoner of war held in the Soviet Union during World War II.

NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES



Carlos Montezuma, 1896. Photo Lot 73 06702900, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

PAPERS OF CARLOS MONTEZUMA, M.D.

Source: Various Archives (more than 40 repositories around the United States)

Period: 1871–1952

Content: ~18,000 pages

Product Number: 16801738

Release Month: June

Carlos Montezuma (c. 1867–1923) was a Yavapai-Apache Native American, political activist, writer, physician, gastrointestinal specialist, medical school instructor, and founding member of the Society of American Indians. Montezuma was a leading Native American rights advocate who urged assimilation, citizenship, and the abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. His birth name, Wassaja, means "Signaling" or "Beckoning". As a child, Wassaja was kidnapped by Pima raiders along with other children to be sold or bartered.

The *Papers of Carlos Montezuma* offer researchers an important collection of Native American history sources from the 1890s through the 1920s, most of the material created by Native Americans themselves. Included are correspondence, speeches, essays, medical notes, financial material, and a virtually complete run of Dr. Montezuma's newsletter,

Wassaja. Also included are letters and publications of Carlos Montezuma's attorney, Joseph W. Latimer, and the correspondence of his wife, Maria Keller Montezuma Moore.

Dr. Montezuma was one of a small group of educated Native American leaders who, in 1910, formed the Society of American Indians. After an uncertain beginning, Montezuma led the organization to adopt his views by 1915. The following year, Dr. Montezuma began publication of his feisty monthly newsletter, *Wassaja*, sustaining it to November 1922, two months before his death. His actions to block invasions of Fort McDowell Yavapai land and water rights are classic, rich with lessons transcending time and place. Dr. Montezuma's wide net of contacts among urban and reservation Native Americans, Bureau of Indian Affairs staff and field employees, congressional leaders, and "friends of the Indian" throughout the nation have generated a body of source materials providing unique access to the ideas, personalities, and methods of the early twentieth-century Native American rights movement.

The materials contained in the *Papers of Carlos Montezuma* were obtained from over forty repositories throughout the United States, as well as from more than sixty newspapers and periodicals. Every reasonable effort was made to recover Dr. Montezuma's statements from the press and periodical literature, as well as to search for lost correspondence enclosures. The focus of this collection is on what Carlos Montezuma wrote or said and on manuscript or typed items received by Dr. Montezuma.

Maria Montezuma and Joseph W. Latimer were among the most important people in Dr. Montezuma's life. Little is known about either of these persons, other than information derived from mini collections attached to the *Papers of Carlos Montezuma*.

NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES CONTINUED

Carlos Montezuma and Maria Keller were married on September 19, 1913, with Montezuma's Urbana boyhood mentor, Reverend Doctor William H. Stedman, officiating. Perhaps Montezuma met her in the course of his medical and lay preaching activities at the "Bohemian Mission" operated in the near West Side by Chicago's First Baptist Church. The marriage license on file in the Cook County, Illinois, clerk's office shows Maria's age to have been 25, placing her birth in 1888. Apparently, she had migrated to Chicago from Romania. Maria's mother was thought to have been a German agent during World War I, perhaps helping to focus military and civil intelligence attention on the Montezuma household.

Maria Montezuma sometimes traveled to the reservation communities where her husband was active. Carlos Montezuma addressed Maria as "Dutchie" and "Dovie." She addressed him as "Wassaja," and his letters to Maria are the only ones surviving where he signed his Yavapai boyhood name.

Carlos Montezuma acquired for Maria a number of building lots in Harvey, Illinois, between 1919 and 1922. Not long after his death in 1923, she remarried. Her second husband, a boarder in the Montezuma household, was a Pima named William T. Moore. At about this time, she moved from Chicago to Blue Island, Illinois, where she resided at 2219 Prairie Street until her death in 1956.

Joseph W. Latimer was born and raised in Galesburg, Illinois. Possibly he and Carlos Montezuma became acquainted during Montezuma's brief sojourn in Galesburg prior to his student days in Urbana. Chicago directories place Latimer as an attorney in that city from 1891 until 1915, when, no longer listed as a lawyer, he was shown as secretary of the Climax Container Corporation. By 1918, Latimer departed Chicago, practicing law in Cleveland, San Francisco, and New York. It is impossible to determine why Latimer quit his Chicago law practice. Latimer's use of such phrases as "nightmare in Chicago" to describe his final days in that city suggests that he must have encountered some unpleasantness there.

Montezuma and Latimer first worked together in 1911, amassing evidence and orchestrating testimony for the House of Representatives Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. At one point, the committee chair yielded to Latimer, allowing him to interrogate Indian Bureau witnesses. In 1912, Latimer manifested ambitions to become Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Taft Administration, and in 1913, he tried unsuccessfully to win the Republican nomination for an Illinois State Senate seat. His political desires frustrated, Latimer devoted considerable attention to Native American issues, particularly the citizenship question.

Following Montezuma's death in 1923, Latimer picked up where the Yavapai was forced to halt. During the next decade, Latimer published an Indian rights newsletter patterned after *Wassaja* and authored several pamphlets castigating the Indian Bureau in language Montezuma would have relished. The time and place of Joseph Latimer's death are uncertain.

A partial listing of the contents includes:

- Correspondence (1887–1926)
- Essays and speeches (1882–1922)
- The newspaper *Wassaja* (1916–1922)
- Society of American Indians materials (1911–1923)
- Medical papers (1886–1922)
- U.S. Department of Justice's file on Montezuma (1917–1919)



by Wassaja (Dr. Montezuma's Indian

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ES TO ABOLISH THE INDIAN BUREAU

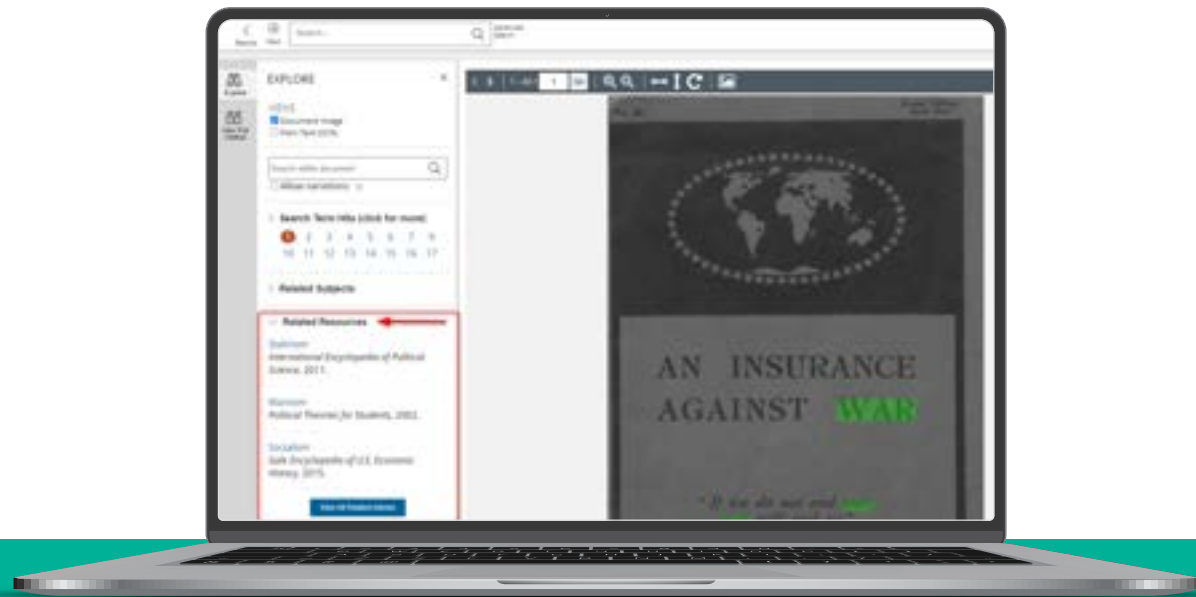
the Indians what substitute have we for the Indian Bureau? Such nonsensical questions are asked, as though they are saying something in reality they are expressing their knowledge on Indian matters and civil government. Information that comes to the United States are to help their citizenship here, by that act they are substituted their country for this country. Why is the Indian Bureau abolished the Indian war? We have been under the un-American system of the Indian Bureau, will come out from the shadows of Siberia into the TRUE FREEDOM of the United States. The same persons will say "Indians are not prepared for such a radical change." History and cases of individual Indians will bear us out that such movement is inevitable. The world is going through a radical change and shall we say it is not possible? We believe the world will read in the great upheaval. Better understandings will take place between nations. Our peace will reach farther and wider in the world. Our ties will be stronger with other countries. Indians have not been much to this country because of the position they have been held on reservations. We may cite Indians on reservations who may seem to be incapable of freedom. What is the reason? There is no reason. Those Indians have not been given a chance. It is easy to say, they are not free when we had all the ch



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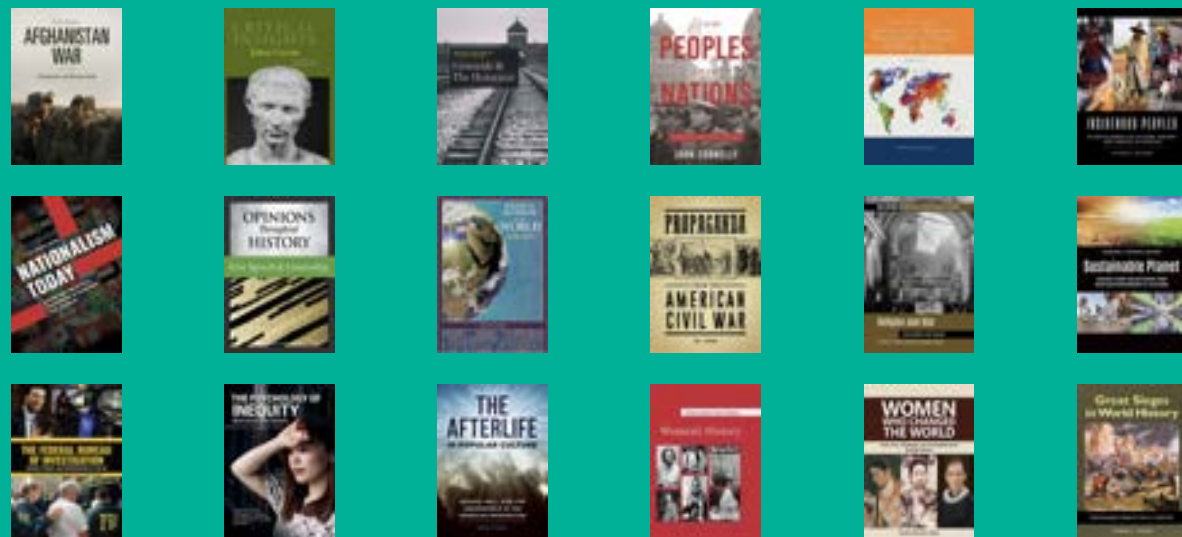
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