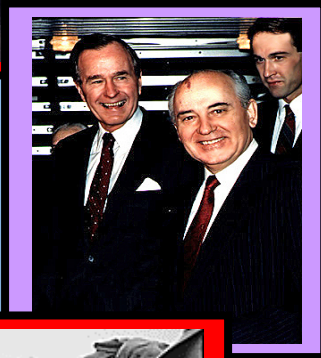
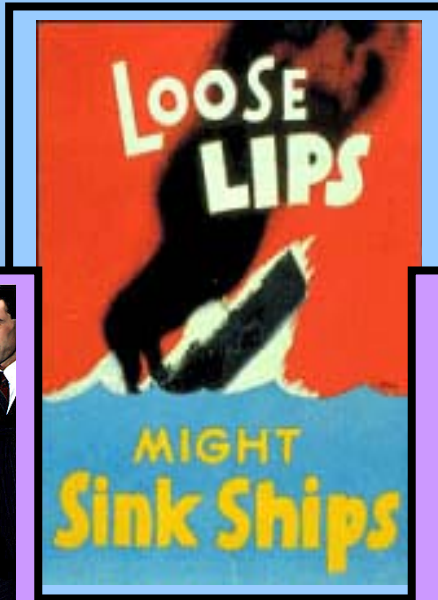


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"There's an illusion being created that all the world's knowledge is on the Web, but we haven't begun to glimpse what is out there in local archives and libraries. Material that is not digitized risks being neglected as it would not have been in the past, virtually lost to the great majority of potential users."

Edward L. Ayers
Historian and Dean of the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
University of Virginia

Political Studies Collections

FALL 2011

Administrative Histories of U.S. Civilian Agencies: Korean War

During the Korean War, a Federal Defense History Program was established, generating a series of reports from the civilian control agencies. Administrative Histories of U.S. Civilian Agencies: Korean War is a collection based on histories of those agencies involved in administering the mobilization of war resources and managing the economy during this difficult time.

1020. **12 reels.**

Administrative Histories of U.S. Civilian Agencies: World War II

Administrative Histories of U.S. Civilian Agencies: World War II provides a significant record of the nation's experience with comprehensive mobilization of energies and resources for war. These histories tell the story of the civilian agencies and detail their complex decisions and actions vital to the war effort.

1030. **56 reels.**

Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors

This is the first comprehensive publication of the papers of the Work Projects Administration (WPA). It illustrates the remarkable breadth of issues tackled in the arts, professional activities and public administration. The Final State Reports are indispensable to an understanding of the way in which the New Deal moved into areas previously considered to be outside the role of the Federal Government.

H-615.000. Part 1: Final Reports of the State Program. **6 reels.**

H-616.000. Part 2: Final State Reports for the Federal Music Program, the Federal Art Program, the Federal Crafts Program, the Museum and Visual Aids Program, the Federal Theater Program and the Federal Writers Program. **7 reels.**

Complete Collection: 13 reels.

British Foreign Office: United States Correspondence

These files contain the dispatches, instructions, reports, memoranda and other communications

that flowed between the Foreign Office and the United States embassy and consulates. The documents give a detailed view of British diplomacy at work and offer much information, gathered by a highly trained diplomatic corps, on internal political, economic and social affairs in the United States. This microfilm edition, published through exclusive arrangement with the British Public Record Office, faithfully reproduces the organization and content of the Foreign Office Files.

S0830-37. United States Correspondence, 1930-1937. **129 reels.**

S0838-45. United States Correspondence, 1938-1945. **197 reels.**

S0846-48. United States Correspondence, 1946-1948. **56 reels.**

The Bush Administration and the AIDS Crisis

Since it was first mentioned in medical literature in 1981, AIDS has spread into nearly every nation on earth and has caused more widespread panic, fear, and concern than any other medical catastrophe in the twentieth century. This collection provides essential materials for understanding the response of the Bush Administration to the growing AIDS epidemic—the first time that large amounts of government funding and attention were given to the issue.

This microfilm collection contains correspondence from constituents concerning personal struggles with AIDS; AIDS and immigration; AIDS spending, research, and support groups; AIDS related events; hemophilia and AIDS; reports and surveys on AIDS; and the development and implementation of the Bush Administration AIDS policy. In addition, there are Congressional and constituent correspondence and memoranda focusing on the mandate and personnel of the Presidential Commission on AIDS, the international AIDS situation, reforming the INS policy on immigration of people with AIDS, local and state AIDS policies, AIDS testing, funding AIDS research, International AIDS Conferences, and reports on the spread of AIDS and AIDS prevention. Of special note is file on the National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome which contains a great deal of

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information on Earvin Johnson and Mary Fisher, two appointees to the commission.

245351.

24 reels.

The Collected Records of the Woman's Peace Party, 1914–1920

The Woman's Peace Party (WPP) was founded in 1915 at a national conference called by Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt. Some 3,000 members of various local women's peace organizations gathered in Washington, D.C., and established the WPP on a platform calling for a conference of neutral nations, limitation of armaments, opposition to militarism in the United States, democratic control of foreign policy and extension of the vote to women. In 1919 the WPP became the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

D3052.

23 reels.

The Compact of Permanent Union: Records of the U.S. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico, 1973–1975

The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico was established by charter on September 20, 1973, and membership was announced jointly by President Richard Nixon and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Governor Hernandez Colon on September 27, 1973. The Ad Hoc Group was responsible for determining extent of the applicability of federal laws and regulations to Puerto Rico, in light of its commonwealth status. It was co-chaired by former U.S. Senator Marlow M. Cook and former Puerto Rico Governor Luis Muñoz Marín. This Ad Hoc Group was actually the second such group resulting from a 1967 plebiscite on Puerto Rican status. The First Ad Hoc Advisory Group met in 1970 and 1971 to consider the feasibility of granting U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico the presidential vote.

The Ad Hoc Group terminated upon submission of a bilingual final report on October 1, 1975 entitled, *Compact of Permanent Union between Puerto Rico and the United States: Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico*. If approved by

Congress, the Compact would have revised and made permanent the open-ended relationship established by legislation in 1950 between the United States and Puerto Rico. Following a review of the proposed Compact by his Cabinet, President Ford announced on December 31, 1976 that he was rejecting the Ad Hoc Group's recommendations. Instead, he argued that statehood was a more appropriate step for Puerto Rico and recommended that the 95th Congress enact legislation toward that end. No action was taken on the Compact.

This collection contains the records accumulated by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico. It documents the development and operation of the Group and development of the Compact of Permanent Union. It also contains citizen, Ad Hoc Group member, and federal agency views on Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States.

255201.

7 reels.

The Correspondence and Speeches Series of the Personal Papers of John Foster Dulles (1888–1959)

This collection documenting the life and work of one of the 20th-century's most influential diplomats provides a view of pivotal international events that cannot be found anywhere else. John Foster Dulles' contributions as a negotiator, policymaker and economic adviser are illuminated in this important collection. The Princeton holdings that relate to Dulles's efforts as secretary of state under President Eisenhower shed invaluable light on the official files of the U.S. Department of State.

D3300.

67 reels.

Dean Gooderham Acheson Papers

The Dean Gooderham Acheson Papers are a rich source of information on the policies, thoughts and accomplishments of the secretary of state who guided American foreign policy from 1948–1953. The papers, which span the period 1898–1978, are especially full for the period after Acheson left public office in 1953 until his death in 1971.

S3555.

55 reels.

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Declassified Documents Reference System

This collection provides first-hand accounts of the critical policies and events of the Cold War era, including Cabinet meeting minutes, National Security Council policy statements, CIA intelligence studies, presidential conferences, State Department political analyses and Joint Chiefs' papers, forming a reliable record of U.S. relations with, and perceptions of, the world, unparalleled in any unclassified source.

1240. An ongoing collection.

Retrospective Collection: 1,020 fiche.

The Diaries of Henry Lewis Stimson, 1909–1945

The Henry Lewis Stimson diaries, spanning the years 1909–1945, cover a long public career and offer scholars an invaluable historical source. Stimson began keeping the diaries in 1909 when he was 42. Characteristically, he made a conscious decision at that time to keep a full record of his public life, and the diary was maintained until to his last day in public office on Sept. 21, 1945.

D3427.

9 reels.

Election of 1948

“Topics in American History” presents collections of documents specially selected and arranged to introduce undergraduates to the use of primary sources for research.

S1911.P1.

19 fiche.

FBI American Legion Contact Program

A conservative outlook, plus widely dispersed members, made the American Legion useful to the FBI in its investigations of Communist infiltration. This file documents the FBI's relationship with the legion from the 1940s through the 1960s.

S1751.

1 reel.

FBI File on Alger Hiss/Whittaker Chambers

This file depicts the machinations of the many characters involved in a typical McCarthy-era communist witch-hunt. In this file, trails of evidence are followed through correspondence between supposed communist party members and sympathizers, and interviews with associates of the accused. The Alger Hiss/Whittaker Chambers file provides valuable insight into the Red Scare, the McCarthy Era and the domestic side of the Cold War.

S3537.

33 reels.

FBI File on America First Committee

The America First Committee, an anti-interventionist group formed in the early 1940s, advocated isolation from the war in Europe. This file, which covers the group's activity from 1937 to 1941, contains newspaper accounts, America First literature, speeches, letters, reports and press releases. The group was investigated for possible communist infiltration.

S3433.

3 reels.

FBI File on Charles Lindbergh

Charles Lindbergh thrilled the American public when he became the first man to fly an airplane solo over the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. However, Lindbergh's life was also marked by tragedy and controversy. In 1932, the infant child of Lindbergh and his wife, Anne, was kidnapped and murdered. Covering the 1930s and 40s, this FBI file focuses mainly on Lindbergh's activities as a Nazi sympathizer. This collection will appeal to anyone interested in American social history as well as to those studying the decades leading up to World War II.

S3515.

1 reel.

FBI File on Eleanor Roosevelt

As an outspoken woman and humanitarian, Roosevelt was a prime target for an investigation by J. Edgar Hoover. Her work with youth movements and the civil rights of minorities made many Americans of the time uneasy, and Hoover, of course, felt obligated to investigate her alleged

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radical, subversive and un-American activities. This file includes the usual correspondence, memos and newspaper clippings. The letters between Hoover and Eleanor provide fascinating insight into their relationship. Also included are many letters from “ordinary” citizens protesting Roosevelt’s activities and syndicated column, “My Day,” pleading with Hoover that “she must be stopped.”

S3355. **3 reels.**

FBI File on Harry Dexter White

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry Dexter White was one of the highest-ranking New Deal officials accused of espionage by Communist-underground-couriers-turned-government informants Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers. This FBI file contains reports, correspondence, news clippings and four pages of White’s documents that were found in a hollow pumpkin on a Maryland farm in 1948.

S3530. **5 reels.**

FBI File on Huey Long

The political career of “Kingfish” Huey Long was marked by corruption, obsession with and abuse of power, and Populist rhetoric calling for redistribution of wealth. His maverick politics, while an outrage to his political opponents, nevertheless gained him enough popularity to catapult him to both the Louisiana governor’s post as well as a U.S. Senate seat. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Long was in control of virtually every aspect of the Louisiana political system, probably wielding more power than any other governor in American history. This file on Huey Long details the FBI’s investigation of Long during the 1920s and 30s.

S3516. **2 reels.**

FBI File on Joseph Kennedy

Joseph Kennedy, the patriarch of America’s most famous family, achieved success in both the political and business arenas. As a businessman, Kennedy was involved in banking, shipbuilding, motion picture distribution and real estate. His political activities included a stint as ambassador to Great Britain in the harrowing years leading up to

World War II. This FBI file deals with aspects of Kennedy’s life mainly in the 1940s and 50s. It includes FBI background checks as well as information concerning his close friendship with J. Edgar Hoover. This collection also contains snippets of information on Kennedy’s sons: John, Robert, and Ted — most notably of death threats made against Ted in 1968.

S3533. **1 reel.**

FBI File on Joseph McCarthy

This file documents Joseph McCarthy’s “witch hunt,” from the beginning of his allegations that 205 members of the State Department were active members of the Communist Party to the Senate’s condemnation of McCarthy in 1954. Documents herein detail the FBI’s observations of and involvement in McCarthy’s accusations.

S3353. **4 reels.**

FBI File on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

The Rosenbergs’ trial took place during a time of great anxiety generated by the Cold War, McCarthyism and the Red Scare. The case was controversial because many people believed it had been impossible for them to receive a fair trial in the midst of the strong anti-Communist political atmosphere. This collection consists of subsections of the greater case file on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The file deals specifically with the investigations of Julius and Ethel, with the bulk devoted to Julius. It establishes the Rosenbergs’ relationships with the other key characters in the case: David and Ruth Greenglass, Morton Sobell and Harry Gold.

S3538. **27 reels.**

FBI File on Nelson Rockefeller

This file on Nelson Rockefeller contains papers relating to the background checks conducted by the FBI in advance of his appointment to various positions in the federal government. An excellent example of what comprises a full-blown FBI background check; this lightly excised collection is a valuable resource for those studying political science and American history.

S3528. **4 reels.**

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FBI File on Owen Lattimore

An American sinologist and college professor, Owen Lattimore traveled extensively and did research throughout China, Manchuria, Mongolia and Chinese Turkistan. From 1938–1950, he served as director of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins. In 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy accused him of being a Soviet espionage agent. In 1952, he was indicted on seven counts of perjury on the charge that he lied when he told a Senate internal security subcommittee earlier in 1952 that he had not promoted Communism and Communist interests. In 1955, the Justice Department dropped all charges against him. Most of the material in this file relates to Lattimore's leftist sympathies and catalogs how he became a victim of McCarthyism.

S3531.

4 reels.

FBI File on Robert F. Kennedy

The materials in this file document not only many of Robert Kennedy's activities but also Hoover's enmity toward him. In addition to coverage of Kennedy's public appearances and speeches, the file includes allegations of an affair between him and Marilyn Monroe and details of his trip to Alabama to meet with Governor George C. Wallace. The second half of the file documents the infamous public feud over wiretapping, in which Hoover released to the press memorandums suggesting that Kennedy had authorized wiretaps as early as 1961. The strength of Hoover's dislike for the young Kennedy is borne out by the unusually large number of marginal notes written by Hoover on bureau memorandums in the file.

S3242.

1 reel.

FBI File on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)

From 1938 through 1975, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) and the FBI developed a working relationship that both increased the power of the committee and gave the bureau another means of investigating suspected Communists. This file, which contains hundreds of reports centered on HUAC's major investigations, is divided into three parts. The first section, 1938–1945, covers clashes between

HUAC chairman Martin Dies and the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. The second section, 1946–1969, records the process by which the FBI and HUAC chose their targets. The last section follows HUAC, renamed the Internal Security Committee, in its attempt to protect the FBI from other congressional investigative committees.

S1765.

9 reels.

FBI Filing and Records Procedures

From the 1920s into the 1980s, the FBI maintained a complex system of records designed to prevent outside discovery of operations and investigative techniques. The documents reproduced here act as a guide to these filing procedures.

S1755.

1 reel.

FBI Manuals of Instruction, Investigative Procedures, and Guidelines, 1927–1978

S1759.

2 reels.

Fighting for the Vote: The Suffragette Fellowship

PREVIOUS TITLE: *Women's Social and Political Emancipation*

This collection compiles the papers of 12 leading suffragists and two of the movement's key organizations — the Women's Social and Political Union and Mrs. Charlotte Despard's Women's Freedom League. The collection also includes scarce materials from many unknown members of the movement, adding to its value for primary research. From the first hunger strikes to the treatment of women in prisons during the critical periods of suffrage politics, this collection brings new life to the movement through diaries, manuscripts, pamphlets, autobiographies, photographs and more.

H-607.000.

14 reels.

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Files of Walter W. Heller during His Term as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), 1961–1964

While Heller chaired the CEA, he also served on government committees, including the Cabinet Committee on Economic Growth; directly advised Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; supervised the preparation of an annual economic message; and testified before Congress. These files cover both the work of the CEA and the private activities of Heller.

D3273. **49 reels.**

The Fiorello H. La Guardia Papers, 1917–1945

The Fiorello H. La Guardia Papers, 1917–1945 primarily covers his service as a congressman and as mayor of New York City.

D3340. **52 reels.**

The Ford Administration and Human Rights

Part 1: White House Central Files

President Ford's efforts to end racial discrimination are well-known. Throughout his years in Congress, then-Congressman Ford was active in formulating, and voted for every major piece of legislation aimed at ending discrimination based on race, from the Civil Rights Bills of the 1950's; to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and extensions and strengthening of these and other Acts through the 1970's. In August, 1974, President Ford signed legislation amending the Voting Rights Act of 1965, extending the temporary provisions of the Act for seven years and expanding coverage of the Act to language-minority citizens.

The White House Central Files (WHCF) 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.

Part 1 consists of material pertaining to human and civil rights, the promotion and denial of such rights, discrimination or discriminatory practices and matters relating to segregation, ideologies and voting rights, including communications from the public expressing views or complaints about such matters.

246427. **14 reels.**

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Internment of Japanese Americans

On February 19, 1942, following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor and Japanese Army successes in the Pacific, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive order 9066. In the name of security, Executive Order 9066 allowed for the summary removal of Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese descent from their West Coast homes and their incarceration under guard in camps. Amid the numerous histories and memoirs devoted to this shameful event, FDR's contributions have been seen as negligible. Now, using Roosevelt's own writings, his advisors' letters and diaries, and internal government documents, this collection reveals the president's role in making and implementing the internment and examines not only what the president did but why. This collection provides the background for a reassessment of how a great humanitarian leader and his advisors, who were fighting a war to preserve democracy, could have implemented such a profoundly unjust and undemocratic policy toward their own people.

246425. **6 reels.**

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Race Relations, 1933–1945

This series contains a collection of essential materials for the study of the early development of the Civil Rights Movement—concerned with the issues of Lynching; Segregation; Race riots; and Employment discrimination.

FDR assumed the presidency of a nation in which white supremacy was a significant cultural and political force. Many states denied or severely restricted voting rights to African Americans and used their political power to further diminish their status and to deny them the benefits and

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opportunities of society. One consequence of this was to make African Americans potential victims of lynching, a kind of "people's justice," in which mobs of whites seized and murdered, often in gruesome fashion, African Americans suspected of crimes against whites. But civil rights were a stepchild of the New Deal. Bent on economic recovery and reform and having to work through powerful Southern congressmen, whose seniority placed them at the head of key congressional committees, the president hesitated to place civil rights on his agenda.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's record on civil rights has been the subject of much controversy. FDR's Official File, at the FDR Library in Hyde Park, NY, provides insight into his political style and presents an instructive example of how he balanced moral preference with political realities.

242024. **18 reels.**

Franklin D. Roosevelt's – "The Great Communicator": The Master Speech Files

Franklin Delano Roosevelt began his first presidential term riding a tidal wave of public support. In the 1932 election, he crushed our incumbent Herbert Hoover and carried the Democrats to a solid majority in Congress. Following his inauguration, legislators gave Roosevelt unprecedented authority to remake the American presidency.

The simultaneous rise in popularity of radio and FDR's political fortune is an interesting historical twist of fate. Radio brought news alive, but left people free to create images in their imaginations. FDR's distinctive voice and jollity flowed into people's homes. His disability was invisible. Radio helped make this possible. Through this means of mass communication, FDR could convey his ideas effectively, sitting in his estate in Hyde Park, New York or in the White House. Because FDR was such a masterful communicator, he was able to use his speeches, press conferences, and radio broadcasts, to shape American history. Evidence of FDR's successful use of the spoken word is widespread. The power of his "Day of Infamy" speech led the nation to unite behind the President's call to war, and his fireside chats gained

him support from the people for innovative and controversial social programs. The other was his relationship with the public. As with any successful politician, FDR's power came from the people. Radio provided him with a direct link to his voting public and the next generation of voters. His use of radio helped him win people's hearts. Historians still debate FDR's true significance in history--saint or manipulator, or somewhere in between. However, Franklin Roosevelt was the Great Communicator, and his impact on America resonates even today.

247152. Series 1: FDR's Political Ascension. 9 reels.

248503. Series 2: "You have nothing to fear but fear itself": FDR and the New Deal. 25 reels.

248504. Series 3: "The Four Freedoms" and FDR in World War II. 14 reels.

Complete Collection. 48 reels.

George H.W. Bush and Foreign Affairs 1989-1993

It was in the area of foreign affairs that George Bush was most comfortable and most effective. His career up to the time of his election as president had allowed him to cultivate relationships with heads of state the world over. As commander-in-chief, Bush orchestrated military operations in Panama, Somalia, and most notably in the Persian Gulf. Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm found Bush successfully marshaling an international coalition against Iraq. Elsewhere, it was on Bush's watch that the Soviet Union collapsed along with its satellite countries. In the aftermath, the Bush administration struggled to define what he had proclaimed to be a New World Order.

Part 1: The Moscow Summit and the Dissolution of the USSR

When George H. W. Bush became President in 1989, the United States had already begun to see a thawing of relations with the Soviet Union. President Bush spoke of softening relations in his inaugural address, claiming that "a new breeze is blowing," and adding that "great nations of the world are moving toward democracy through the door to freedom." This collection provides an in-depth analysis of the events leading up to the

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dissolution of the USSR and its implications for U.S.-Soviet relations.

This collection consists of two FOIA files from the Bush Library. The first file contains material related to the Moscow Summit and the August 19-22, 1991 Coup against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. During the summit, President Bush met with President Gorbachev in Moscow and later visited Kiev. These materials include the planning documents and briefing books related to the Summit. The Coup attempt against Gorbachev began on the morning of the August 19 while he was on vacation, and ended upon his return to Moscow on August 22. This part of the collection contains cables sent to the White House Situation Room concerning day-by-day developments, and conversations between President Bush and other foreign leaders.

The second file contains material related to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. On December 21, 1991, following years of reform and upheaval behind the Iron Curtain, eleven Soviet republics joined together to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Four days later, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as president of the Soviet Union, and on 26 December 1991, the Soviet Union formally ceased to exist. This part of the collection highlights the Bush administration's response to the breakup of the Soviet Union and the formation of the CIS. Documents specifically address issues concerning economic and humanitarian support, diplomatic recognition of the republics, aiding the transition to democratic governments and market economies, and defense issues, particularly the fate and control over the former Soviet Union's vast nuclear arsenal. These documents include suggestions from the public, consultations with Congress, and discussions among federal agencies to formulate American policy concerning the unfolding events in the Soviet Union. Communications between Bush administration officials and corresponding officials in the disintegrating USSR are also included.

245347.

19 reels.

Part 2: Bosnia and the Situation in the Former Yugoslavia

This collection consists of materials related to the former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia, and

presidential decision-making. This collection provides researchers with the opportunity to develop a comprehensive picture of the many issues and the impacts of U.S. policy on the newly-created republics. Issues addressed include diplomatic recognition, humanitarian relief, military intervention, and international negotiations. Documentation consists of cables, NSC materials, press releases, press summaries, news items, and letters from Congress. The press releases originated with such organizations as the White House Press Office, the UN, and AmeriCares (a charitable organization). Many of the press summaries were faxed to the White House by the Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Information. Letters from members of Congress generally urge action of one kind or another in the Balkans and often include supporting material such as newspaper articles or reports. Most responses to Congress are form letters created by the Administration.

245348.

18 reels.

Part 3: Fall of the Berlin Wall and the Reunification of Germany

When East Germany opened its borders and Germans tore down the Berlin Wall separating East and West Berlin in early November 1989, it marked a symbolic end to Communist rule in Eastern Europe. In the minds of many, the Cold War was over. Bush offered a muted response at a press conference on November 9. In retrospect, many people recognized that by refusing to gloat or declare victory over the Soviet Union, Bush probably helped avoid a backlash by hardliners in Eastern Europe. This collection provides an in-depth analysis of the events leading up to the fall of the Berlin Wall and its implications for U.S.-German relations. This collection contains correspondence and telephone conversations between President Bush and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl concerning the fall of the Berlin wall and the reunification of Germany. Most of the material consists of Memoranda of Telephone Conversations between the President and Chancellor Kohl which took place between March 1989 and July 1990.

245349.

5 reels.

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Part 4: The Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid, Spain

This collection contains materials related to the planning and organization of the October 1991 Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid, Spain. This collection primarily contains correspondence, memoranda, cables, diplomatic dispatches, reports, studies, maps, and printed material which document all aspects of staging the conference as well as the conference itself. These materials provide detailed information about the role of the United States in convening the peace conference, the interactions of Middle Eastern nations, and the role of European nations in the peace process. In addition, these materials reveal the highly complex nature of the negotiations leading up to and during the peace conference and highlight the positions of the various parties involved. The correspondence in particular documents the exchanges among heads of state throughout the negotiations, whereas memoranda, cables, and dispatches reveal the world of the professional negotiators and diplomats involved in the process. Also, these materials provide insight into the attitudes and opinions of interest groups as they promoted particular ideas and proposals regarding the Middle East. All these materials shed light on the constantly evolving Middle East peace process.

245350.

5 reels.

Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: National Security Adviser's Files

Section 1: Presidential Country Files for East Asia and the Pacific

The microfilm publication concern U.S. relations with countries of eastern Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and address regional issues as well as issues specific to individual countries. The collection includes materials prepared for and by the National Security Adviser and National Security Council staff. Memoranda, reports, briefing papers, schedule proposals, and telegrams make up the bulk of the collection.

Many significant foreign policy events are covered: the wars and their aftermath in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; seizure of the Mayaguez and subsequent investigations into the administration's

handling of the incident; and the normalization process with the People's Republic of China. Other major topics are U.S. military bases and the presence of American troops, especially in Thailand, Philippines, Diego Garcia, Republic of China (Taiwan) and Korea. General topics covered throughout the collection include trade, arms transfers, mutual defense agreements, and meetings between American and foreign leaders.

244359.

12 reels.

Section 2: Presidential Correspondence and Conversations with Foreign Leaders

This microfilm publication consists of two subseries of the National Security Advisers Files: Presidential Correspondence with Foreign Leaders, 1974-1977, and Memoranda of Conversations, 1973-1977.

The Presidential Correspondence with Foreign Leaders, 1974-1977 consists of a mix of routine and substantive letters and telegrams exchanged between President Ford and leaders of sixty-four countries. Substantive exchanges address such topics as Angola, the British financial crisis, economic summit meetings, Middle East peace process, OPEC, Cyprus, South Vietnam, NATO, and Soviet influence in Africa and Asia. Supporting materials, including memoranda, notes, and letter drafts, round out the collection. The collection consists primarily of letters, many of them originals, sent by foreign leaders to President Ford and copies of letters and messages sent by President Ford to foreign leaders. Many folders contain supporting materials used in drafting President Ford's letters and telegrams.

The Memoranda of Conversations, 1973-1977 consists of transcript-like records, and the notes from which they were prepared, of President Nixon's and President Ford's conversations with heads of state and foreign officials, senior intelligence and national security officials, American ambassadors, Cabinet members, members of Congress, and other distinguished foreign and American visitors. The memoranda of conversations (memcons) cover a wide variety of foreign affairs and national security topics, including the Middle East peace process, East-West relations, NATO and Europe, normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China,

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Angola, foreign aid, arms control, energy, foreign economic affairs, investigations of the intelligence community, and more.

247879.

12 reels.

Section 3: Saigon Embassy Files from Ambassador Graham Martin

Graham Martin's communications with Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft deal primarily with implementation of the ceasefire, violations of the ceasefire, the question of aid to South Vietnam and congressional relations centered around that issue, contacts with South Vietnamese officials, and the deterioration of the "peace" and the eventual evacuation of South Vietnam by the Americans. Many of the cables relate to diplomatic relations with other countries regarding the situation in Vietnam, including the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, France, and the members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam. The cables range from topics as specific as arrangements for the evacuation of certain individuals to philosophical discourses by Martin on the history of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and his role in it.

The majority are "backchannel" cables between the U.S. ambassadors in Saigon (Henry Cabot Lodge, Ellsworth Bunker, and Graham Martin, successively) and the President's national security advisers (McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger, and Brent Scowcroft, successively) regarding the situation in South Vietnam and/or the peace negotiations. The largest segment of the collection consists of communications between Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger during the period of the Paris peace talks and include: (1) Kissinger relaying to Bunker details of his secret talks with the North Vietnamese in Paris, and later the formal Paris peace negotiations, including drafts of proposed agreements and negotiations over signing procedures; (2) Bunker's prepared talking points for meetings with President Thieu of South Vietnam to relay that information, and his reporting to Kissinger of Thieu's reaction to the information; (3) "think pieces" by both Bunker and Kissinger on the situation in Vietnam and the strategy for handling President Thieu; and (4) post-ceasefire diplomatic maneuvering, implementation of the agreements, and handling of allegations of

ceasefire violations. The ambassador also transmitted drafts of major Nixon speeches regarding the peace negotiations to Thieu and relayed Thieu's reaction.

247880.

7 reels.

Section 4: Presidential Country Files for Africa

These Presidential Country Files relate to U.S. relations with existing and emerging countries in Africa and address regional concerns as well as issues specific to individual countries. Materials in the first five folders are filed under "Africa," and the remainder of the collection is arranged by name of country. Memoranda, briefing papers and comparable materials created by the National Security Adviser, National Security Council staff and State Department officials, and telegrams exchanged between the State Department and U.S. embassies are contained in these files.

The prevalent topics in this collection are the move to independence and establishment of new government in many countries, especially Angola, and the effort to bring about majority rule in Southern Africa. Just about every country had an interest or involvement in the events taking place in Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia. Materials relating to these countries are filed throughout the collection. Materials in the folders for Zaire and Zambia are particularly relevant for research on these two main topics. In addition to the relationship between the U.S. and individual countries, the materials also show U.S. interaction with the former colonial powers and the role of the Organization of African Unity.

Other significant issues are the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict, the dispute between Algeria and Morocco over Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara), and the Soviet presence in Somalia.

In general, the individual country folders also contain materials relating to military and economic development aid to Africa, appointment of ambassadors to and from various countries, and meetings between U.S. and African officials.

250028.

5 reels.

Section 5: Presidential and Staff Country Files for Latin America, 1974-1977

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The Presidential Country Files for Latin America contain substantive materials on United States policy and relations in Latin America on a bilateral and multilateral level. Materials on the Caribbean are minimal, both in terms of substance and quantity. The bulk of the collection is arranged by country name, with separate sequences for NSC documents and State Department telegrams, but materials are also filed under the general headings of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Latin America.

Memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, biographies, and briefing books on US bilateral relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries, in particular Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela. Illustrative topics include the Panama Canal treaty negotiations, United States military assistance to Chile, human rights in Chile, Venezuelan oil, the war on drugs in Colombia, Mexican President Lopez Portillo's visit to the United States, questionable corporate payments in Honduras, Peruvian seizures of US fishing boats, and Cuban civil aviation overflights of the United States.

Latin American Affairs Staff Files are in two series, a Country File and a General Subject File. In both of these series, the most substantive materials relate to U.S. relations with Panama, Mexico, Cuba, and Chile.

254221.

14 reels.

Grassroots Feminist Organizations

The second wave of feminism, or the women's liberation movement, as it was known in its time, transformed every aspect of life in the United States. It is rightfully understood as one of the most important social movements of the American twentieth century.

As the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the second wave rolls around, Women's Studies scholars are looking back to the origin of their discipline with new eyes. As Barbara Love explains in her introduction to *Feminists Who Changed America* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2006), research is now necessarily reaching beyond an exploration of groups like the National

Organization for Women to explore the contributions of the radical, and socialist feminists, the local and grassroots organizers, who "made it happen." Finding the key players in a movement in which hierarchy was disdained, and collectivity and anonymity were prized, however, is a research challenge. As a result, according to Love, there have been few community-level studies.

The *Grassroots Feminist Organizations* series is designed to help fill that gap. Collections of primary source materials from a number of local organizing centers that were central during the second wave will soon be available for both in-depth community studies and comparative research.

Series 1: Boston Area Second Wave Organizations, 1968-1998

Boston was a center of the women's liberation movement and most of the city's activists were either radical feminists who identified patriarchy as the source as the female oppression or socialist feminists who thought that women were pushed back at the onset of class society. Eight of the most active of the Second Wave grassroots organizations are available in this collection—Boston Female Liberation, 1968-1974; The Boston Area Feminist Coalition; Boston Women's Opinion, Records, 1973-1976; Women's Educational Center; Women's School (Cambridge, MA) Records; Abortion Action Coalition 1970-1982; Women Against Violence Against Women Records, 1972-1985; Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups, Records, 1979-1981.

242537.

60 reels.

Series 2: San Francisco Women's Centers, 1966 and 1972-1998

Taken as a whole, the papers of these organizations document the beginnings of the women's liberation movement in the Boston area, the maturation of the second wave feminism in theory and practice and the transformation of organizations under the political pressures of the late 1980s and 1990s. This collection provides a comprehensive look at the second wave of the feminist movement in San Francisco. The SFWC was a product of the radical feminist and lesbian/feminist movements of the early 1970's.

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One of the noteworthy collaborations of its early years was a 1976 conference on Violence against Women that featured Andrea Dworkin and led to the first "Take Back the Night" march. By 1979, the San Francisco Women's Building was consolidated as the first large women-owned and operated building of its kind in the country with the mission to "facilitate and participate in the collective strength of women working together for change to a non-oppressive society. . ." At the time of its dedication, it housed the San Francisco Women's Switchboard, the Third World Women's Alliance, Options for Women over Forty, San Francisco Women against Rape, and many other organizations. It survived arson and a pipe bomb blast in its first year of operation. The papers are organized into series that include: Foremothers, Administration, Controversies, Current Events, and Sponsored Projects. In addition to printed material including minutes, budgets, flyers, and so on, there are a great many handwritten notes, letters, and ephemera.

242539.

36 reels.

J. Edgar Hoover and Radicalism in Hollywood

J. Edgar Hoover's familiarity with the movie industry as well as his long-standing, almost indiscriminate, distrust of anyone holding Leftist political views led him in August 1942 to request the Los Angeles office of the bureau to report on "Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry."

This publication includes reporting from informers, including president of the Screen Actors' Guild Ronald Reagan; files naming hundreds of influential writers, actors, directors, producers, union leaders, and studio executives; FBI "reviews" of main stream films it believed communist writers, directors, and actors successfully inserted communist propaganda into. In addition, the FBI investigations chronicle the working of major studios such as Paramount, RKO, and Warner Brothers, and the power struggles between the studios and studio management and labor unions. Files also document FBI support of anti-Communist organizations.

244355.

14 reels.

Jimmy Carter and Foreign Affairs, 1977-1981

Part 1: White House Central Files

Section 1: Foreign Affairs Subject Series

Jimmy Carter aspired to make Government "competent and compassionate," responsive to the American people and their expectations. His achievements were notable, but in an era of rising energy costs, mounting inflation, and continuing international tensions, it was impossible for his administration to meet these high expectations.

This new collection provides unique, and never published, documents on the major international issues during the Carter administration, including: Camp David Accords; NATO and the Rapid Deployment Force; Human Rights; relations with the People's Republic of China; Panama Canal Treaty; Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II); covert intervention in Afghanistan following the Soviet invasion; and the Iran Hostage Crisis.

Documents include presidential correspondence and memoranda with his cabinet, Executive branch departments and agencies, prominent public figures, and foreign heads of state; cables and telegrams, between American foreign missions and the State Department; briefing books for international conferences; and texts of treaties and international law.

244360.

46 reels.

The John Foster Dulles Oral History Collection

The John Foster Dulles Oral History Collection, containing more than 250 interviews with individuals who knew Dulles and took part in the major transactions of his day, gives researchers a detailed, accurate view of the man himself and unparalleled insight into the government's ultimate actions.

D3301.

13 reels.

The John Patterson Green Papers, 1869-1910

John Patterson Green was the first black man to be elected to public office in Cleveland, Ohio. In

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1873 he was elected a justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, a minor political office now, but one of considerable importance then. Because he served faithfully, the voters returned him to that office until 1882 when he was elected to the state legislature. In 1888 he was again elected to the legislature, and in 1892 he was elevated to the state senate.

D3498.

6 reels.

LBJ and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: White House Central Files

LBJ and Foreign Affairs provides in-depth research materials on President Johnson's handling of events in Latin America, the Middle East, Europe, and Asia, particularly in Vietnam.

Johnson's most controversial decision was to increase the number of U.S. troops in South Vietnam and to bomb sites in North Vietnam. The Vietnam War became the most crucial issue facing the president. Johnson frequently found himself attacked by both "doves," who were opposed to the war, and by "hawks," who supported the war but criticized his handling of it. By 1968, the United States had 548,000 troops in Vietnam and had already lost 30,000 Americans there. Johnson's approval ratings had dropped from 70 percent in mid-1965 to below 40 percent by 1967, and with it, his mastery of Congress. "I can't get out; I can't finish it with what I have got. So what the hell do I do?" he lamented to Lady Bird. Johnson never did figure out the answer to that question.

Section 1: Foreign Affairs Subject Files

246423.

68 reels.

Section 2: National Defense File—Vietnam War

246424.

20 reels.

Manual of Administrative Operations and Procedures (MAOP) and Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines (MIOG), FBI File

A valuable resource on the internal workings of the FBI, the FBI Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines is the agency's official

guide for its investigative employees. The manual describes the authority of special agents and their investigative responsibility and provides information for agents on how to conduct investigations into crimes ranging from kidnapping to mail fraud. The manual lists the 258 classifications pertaining primarily to federal violations over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction.

S3534.

4 reels.

The Minority Voter, The Election Of 1936, And The Good Neighbor League

The minority voter has long been of interest to historians and political scientists, especially during presidential election years. Although a great deal has been published on how minorities have voted in particular elections, there have been few studies on their actual participation in political campaigns.

This new microfilm publication is designed as a case study of minority, including African American, women, and ethnic, involvement in a presidential election campaign, using the 1936 Democratic Campaign as a model. The 1936 election provides an excellent example due to the importance of the election to minorities and the Democratic Party, and because of the availability of manuscript material on the Good Neighbor League — the principal "auxiliary" organization through which minorities participated in the 1936 Democratic campaign.

The Good Neighbor League was a vital force in helping make minorities part of the Roosevelt coalition in 1936. Through recruitment and publicity, they were one means Democrats used to attract minority voters to Roosevelt. Their activities show that bringing together such a coalition was not a chance occurrence, but a well-planned political move whose basic premise was the New Deal legislative program. Minorities proved by their participation that they would be a significant influence in elections to come.

242540.

10 reels.

National Security and the FBI Surveillance of Enemy Aliens

Enemy Aliens. Terrorism. Patriot Act and civil liberties. "Accusations that the Patriot Act

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infringes on the rights of Americans and aliens alike..." "Without surveillance of aliens—national security could be compromised." "FBI surveillance in wartime..." These issues have been prominent in the news media for several years, but the history of the twin issues of national security and surveillance of aliens is not new. Since the founding of the nation, these issues have been in the forefront of political debate. From the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798, to the Enemy Aliens Act of 1917, the Federal government has maintained surveillance of those opposed to the American way of life. This collection provides insights into the recent history of the surveillance of aliens and national security during World War II.

244357.

32 reels.

The Nixon Administration and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: White House Central Files

Section 1: Foreign Affairs Subject File

This collection focuses on the formulation of major foreign policy initiatives, implementation of policy decisions, and significant diplomatic activity. It examines in detail the foreign policy process and the intellectual assumptions—primarily realism—that U.S. foreign affairs leaders used to make sense of the world and to frame their basic policies.

This collection takes the entire foreign policy record of the Nixon administration as its canvas, and highlights the concepts of linkage and triangular diplomacy that they employed to achieve détente, Vietnamization, and other foreign policy objectives. It reveals the principals' concerns about American credibility, multi-polarity, and the strains on U.S. power, while tracing the development of such ideas as the Nixon Doctrine to meet those perceived challenges. In addition, there are documents devoted to the management of the State Department, the organization of foreign economic policy, and the Nixon administration's conflict with Congress over war powers legislation.

242579.

66 reels.

The Nixon Administration and Foreign Affairs

Part 2: National Security Council Files

Section 1: For the President's Files— China/Vietnam Negotiations

This series contains memoranda, reports, memoranda of conversation, background papers, and talking points prepared for use by the President and Henry A. Kissinger. The China materials concern the latter's trips to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in July and October 1971. Included are exchanges through intermediaries between the US and the PRC prior to Dr. Kissinger's secret trip in July 1971. There is also material relating to the drafting of the Shanghai Communiqué, signed at the conclusion of the President's trip in February 1972. There are background materials for use by General Haig, Senators Mansfield and Scott, and Representatives Boggs and Ford for their respective trips to the PRC in 1972. The Vietnam materials are primarily memoranda of conversation concerning the secret negotiations Dr. Kissinger conducted with the North Vietnamese in Paris from 1969 to 1973. Also included are memoranda of conversations from Dr. Kissinger's Saigon trip in 1972. Of particular interest are letters from President Thieu to President Nixon during the final phases of the Paris negotiations, November 1972-January 1973.

242580.

9 reels

Section 2: Presidential Trips File

This series contains materials created by the National Security Council for the President in preparation for his official foreign visits. The files consist of general background reports, issue papers, plans and detailed schedules for each country on the agenda. Some trip reports also include follow-up media reaction reports. The files also include a sizable subseries of memoranda of conversation and exchange of notes between Dr. Henry Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin from 1969 to 1973, covering a wide variety of topics.

244356.

27 reels.

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The Official and Confidential Files of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

The 164 files reproduced here were collected and maintained in Hoover's own office during his directorship, from 1924 to 1972. This unique collection contains extensive documentation, mostly derogatory, on such figures as John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. Several of the files also concern controversial FBI activities, such as attempts to discredit the civil rights movement. The files are arranged in the following categories: congressional, administrative, investigative, prominent persons, informative, policy, personnel, information from other agencies, presidential and miscellaneous.

S3156. **6 reels.**

The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

These papers of suffrage proponents Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony span the years 1831 through 1906 and consist of more than 14,000 documents. Included are such items as legislative testimony, correspondence, diaries, speeches, accounts of meetings and financial papers.

S3165. **45 reels.**

The Papers of Henry Lewis Stimson, 1867–1950

The Oct. 20, 1950 death of Henry Lewis Stimson marked the end of an extraordinarily long career of public service. A Republican, Stimson served as Secretary of War under William H. Taft (1911–1913), Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover (1929–1933) and Secretary of War under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman (1940–1945). Stimson, an early proponent of military preparedness, fought in World War I, headed a special electoral mission to Nicaragua in 1927, served as Governor General of the Philippines from 1927–1929, and was an active public commentator and informal advisor on foreign affairs during the building international crisis of the 1930s and after World War II.

D3428. **169 reels.**

Papers of Rutherford Birchard Hayes

The papers of Rutherford B. Hayes, three-time governor of Ohio and nineteenth president of the United States, provide insights into Reconstruction as well as the Gilded Age.

D3196. **304 reels.**

The Papers of the Nixon Administration, 1969-1974

Part 1: The White House Special Files

Primary Source Media's new microfilm publication, *Papers of the Nixon Administration, 1969-1974, The White House Special Files* consists of documents of an administratively sensitive nature, arranged according to subject matter. These documents provide an in-depth look into the machinations of the President, his closest advisors, and the administration. The records will support the behind-the-scenes historical inquiry into an administration that may well be the most significant one since World War II and one of the most important in the 20th century.

248834. Part 1: Confidential Files. **48 reels.**

248835. Part 2: Subject Files. **19 reels.**

The Papers of William H. Seward

As reformer, orator, lawyer, governor, senator and secretary of state, Seward occupied a significant position in shaping U.S. domestic and foreign policies. His unpopular view that slavery was a political and moral evil brought him into conflict with other political leaders, including President Lincoln. Yet, as Secretary of State, Seward proved himself an able diplomat, maintaining smooth foreign relations during the Civil War without antagonizing the American public. Finally, as a confirmed expansionist, Seward was largely responsible for the purchase of Arctic territory known decisively as "Seward's Icebox"—later known as the State of Alaska.

1750. **198 reels.**

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Papers of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment and the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform

The Association against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA) and the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform (WONPR) were in the forefront of the movement to repeal Prohibition. The AAPA was founded in 1918 and by 1926 claimed a membership of 750,000. In 1928 the association began a sophisticated publicity campaign against Prohibition. It was joined by the WONPR, founded in 1929 by Pauline Morton Sabin, who rallied more than one million women to the cause. After the anti-Prohibition organizations celebrated repeal in 1933, they disbanded, and their records were scattered. The papers of the AAPA were gleaned from the personal files of Pierre S. du Pont, his brother Irene, and John Raskob and the WONPR papers come from the files of Alice Belin du Pont, who was active in that group. The entire collection includes: correspondence, minutes, financial reports, membership lists, records of lobbying activities, and publications and press releases issued by the AAPA and WONPR.

S1844. **17 reels.**

Presidential Election Polls, 1988: The Gallup/Conus Reports

In 1988 the Gallup Organization conducted one of the most comprehensive political surveys ever undertaken during a presidential election year. From January through November, 33 polls tracked Americans' preferences among candidates and opinions on key issues. The resulting reports, all of which are provided in this microfilm publication, reveal how the public felt about not just the candidates themselves but also the nominating process, the political parties and the advertising they used. Each report contains a written analysis of significant trends along with poll results for the various questions asked. 1988 Presidential Election Polls gives researchers in political science and contemporary history an unprecedented insight into the process of choosing the chief executive.

S3210. **5 reels.**

Press Conferences of the U.S. Secretaries of State, 1922-1974

This collection reproduces the transcripts of all the press conferences held by secretaries of state from Charles Evan Hughes through Henry Kissinger.

S1866. **15 reels.**

Publications of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association

This collection is comprised of material relating to the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

D3502. **2 reels.**

Records of the U.S. State Department Subject Files of the Office of Special Political Affairs and the Creation of the United Nations Organization, 1940-1946

The United Nations Conference on International Organization was convened in San Francisco between April and 25 April and June 26, 1945. Fifty nations participated in the conference at the invitation of the four sponsoring governments, the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR and China. The four sponsors invited to the conference those nations that had entered into a state of war against one or more of the Axis powers and that adhered to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942. Forty-two nations accepted the invitation, and after the conference began, Argentina, Denmark, the Belarussian and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics were admitted. Poland was not present, but space on the Charter was reserved for the signature of a representative of Poland. The conference considered four areas, consisting of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, suggested amendments to the plan, a draft addition to the plan providing for a trusteeship system for dependent areas, and preliminary studies on the creation of an International Court of Justice.

This microfilm publication is comprised of the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) Subject and Staff files from the State Department.

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263680.

27 reels.

Rise and Fall of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

The brief but dramatic political reign of Senator Joseph Raymond McCarthy is examined in this collection, from the Wheeling speech to McCarthy's condemnation by the Senate in late 1954.

S1911.P3.

23 fiche.

Rout of 1932 Bonus Army from Washington

This collection presents the events surrounding the rout of the Bonus Army in the summer of 1932, and describes the movements of an administration under President Hoover popularly believed to be disjointed and unsympathetic to the nation's veterans.

S1911.P4.

13 fiche.

Russian Archives: Russian State Archive of Contemporary History (RGANI)

Departmental Records of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 1953-1966

During the almost seven decades-long existence of the USSR, the leading organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) invariably acted as the principal regulating and directing powers in all spheres of activity of Soviet society. This collection traces in detail important structural and functional changes within the Central Committee, giving researchers the opportunity to understand better how the Soviet system of administration operated in the post-Stalin period. Among the voluminous and diverse documents in the collection can be found drafts of resolutions of the Communist Party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers; notations; letters; information; accounts; shorthand transcripts; manuscripts; memos, local Party and soviet organs, ministries, departments, Soviet missions abroad, scientific and cultural institutions, and more.

8009.000. Part 1: U.S.S.R. and Soviet Republics. 448 reels.

8010.000. Part 2: Russian Federated Socialist Republic. 223 reels.

Sexual Politics in Britain

Women's liberation, gay rights and freedom have become major issues within today's society. The literature of these movements is important and reflects the deeper changes occurring within society, yet very few libraries collect such material for study and research. The years covered are 1967-1974 with updates from 1975-1982. The collection is accompanied by annual indexes, containing full title listings in chronological order together with an index listing of all participating groups and papers.

H-651.000. 1967-1974 (Basic Set). 115 fiche.

H-652.000. During 1975. 58 fiche.

H-653.000. During 1976. 62 fiche.

H-654.000. During 1977-78. 81 fiche.

H-655.000. Supplement: Gay News 1977-1978. 54 fiche.

H-656.000. Supplement: Gay News 1979-1982. 150 fiche.

Complete collection: 520 fiche.

Social and Political Status of Women in Britain

Series 1: Rare Political, Reforming and Professional Journals for and by Women

This collection from the British Library and the British Library Newspaper Library forms a solid basis for new and established courses in women's studies and is of great value for undergraduate work as well as providing new opportunities for advanced research.

H-592.000. Part 1: Includes 22 titles, 1870-1928. 17 reels.

H-593.000. Part 2: Includes 38 titles, 1858-1936. 21 reels.

H-594.000. Part 3: Women Workers' Quarterly Magazine, 1891-1923; Anti-suffrage Review, 1908-1919; The Freewoman. 17 reels.

Series 1: 55 reels.

Series 2: Popular Women's Magazines

Women's attitudes, the attitudes of magazine proprietors to women and the views on Empire, sex and society can all be gleaned from the pages of these journals, which include Woman, The

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Englishwoman's Review, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and more.

H-595.000. Part 1: Woman, 1890-1912. 21 reels.

H-596.000. Part 2: The Englishwoman's Review and Drawing Room Journal, 1857-1859; Myra's Journal of Dress. 21 reels.

H-597.000. Part 3: The Ladies' Pocket Magazine, 1826-1839; The Ladies' Treasury, 1858-1869, and others. 19 reels.

Series 2: 70 reels.

Complete Collection: 125 reels.

Socialist Party of the United States: Personal Papers of Darlington Hoopes, 1917-1968

These papers are from the personal collection of Hoopes, whose party affiliation (1914-1968) ranged from the state level in Pennsylvania to his candidacy for the U.S. presidency in 1952 and 1956.

S1868. 25 reels.

Spiro T. Agnew Case: The Investigative and Legal Documents

Spiro T. Agnew, vice president under Richard Nixon, was expected to be his party's next candidate for president, even when details of the Watergate break-in began to hurt others in the administration. But in August 1973, Agnew learned that he was being investigated for assorted violations. He decided by October to resign from office and plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of tax evasion. All the investigative papers related to his case (including FBI and IRS documents) and trial records are included here.

D3259. 3 reels.

State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee Files, 1944-1949

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, SENCC 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.

S1869. 32 reels.

Studies in Global Crises

The Global Financial and Economic Crisis

This new microfilm publication, *The Global Financial and Economic Crisis*, delivers the full story leading to the current global economic and financial crisis—highlighting corporate finance, joint ventures and M&A, country profiles, capital markets, investor relations, currencies, banking, risk management, direct investment, money management and all the rest—specifically tailored for faculty and students around the world.

This series provides students with a multi-disciplinary, policy-focused examination of the global economy with essential reports, analyses, and working papers focusing on the complex changes in the global economy, including the emerging patterns of financial, trade, and human capital flows and their effect on national economies; the effect of globalization on state capacity, policy autonomy, and national economic conditions; the relationship between economic, political, and social outcomes; corporate governance and competition; and the interaction of interest groups, states, and multilateral agreement and organizations.

Global Finance and Economics aims to deepen understanding of international economic and financial issues, to explore the international repercussions of decisions taken in the public and private sectors, and to examine the choices made by policymakers.

249708. 14 reels.

The Global War on Terrorism

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When there can be little margin of error concerning the facts and recommendations on complex and volatile issues, key government officials and federal executive departments depend upon an elite group of private and governmental “think tanks,” military service schools, and private contractors to deliver the research studies and analyses that help mold U.S. policy.

The documents in this collection are diverse in scope and emphasis. They dissect specific global crises—explore the historic and contemporary causes, illuminate the psychology behind the crisis, trace its origins, and address the formidable problem of developing feasible policies to alleviate the crisis.

The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information, while documenting the manner in which various crises have been perceived and addressed over the last decade. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

Primary Source Media’s new microfilm collection documents the U.S. response to the threat posed by international terrorism and the ongoing global conflict to eradicate terrorism. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and political and military implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

The Global War on Terrorism assembles research studies that analyze the goals and strategies of global terrorism. Theses studies, reports, and analyses were conducted by governmental agencies, and private organizations under contract with the Federal government. They represent the most rigorous and authoritative research on the global war on international and domestic terrorism.

The documents are diverse in scope and emphasis. They dissect specific terrorist events, explore the goals beyond the violence, illuminate the psychology of terrorism, trace the origins and development of terrorist movements, particularly al-Qaeda, compare state-sponsored and independent terrorist activities, and address the formidable problem of developing feasible counterterrorist measures and polices.

The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information on the global war on terrorism, while documenting the manner in which terrorism has been perceived and addressed over more than three decades. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

249707.

20 reels.

International Climatic Changes and Global Warming

The Earth's climate has changed many times during the planet's history, with events ranging from ice ages to long periods of warmth. Historically, natural factors such as volcanic eruptions, changes in the Earth's orbit, and the amount of energy released from the Sun have affected the Earth's climate. Beginning late in the 18th century, human activities associated with the Industrial Revolution have also changed the composition of the atmosphere and therefore very likely are influencing the Earth's climate.

Climate change affects people, plants, and animals. Scientists are working to better understand future climate change and how the effects will vary by region and over time.

Primary Source Media’s new microfilm series documents the U.S. response to the threat posed by climatic change and global warming. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and economic and political implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

249709.

12 reels.

The International HIV/AIDS Crisis

Primary Source Media’s new microfilm series documents the U.S. and worldwide response to the threat posed by HIV/AIDS. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and political, social, and economic implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

The International HIV/AIDS Crisis assembles research studies that analyze the goals and strategies of fighting this worldwide epidemic. These studies, reports, and analyses were

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conducted by governmental agencies, private organizations under contract with the Federal government, and international organizations—including the Centers for Disease Control; World Health Organization; U.S. Agency for International Development; Johns Hopkins University; Macro, International; and National Institutes of Health. They represent the most rigorous and authoritative research on HIV/AIDS.

The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information on the global crisis, while documenting the manner in which HIV/AIDS has spread, efforts to control the epidemic, and its treatment methodology over more than two decades. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

1985-1999
249710. **17 reels.**

2000-2010 **Approx. 12 reels.**

Immigration, Migration and Refugees

252853. **Approx. 10 reels.**

The International War on Drugs

Approx. 10 reels.

Twentieth Century American Politics and Diplomacy

Series 1: The Walter Lippmann Papers

This collection comprises the papers of journalist, public policy analyst, and political philosopher Walter Lippmann, who observed and covered some of the most important events of the 20th century, including World War I and II, the Nuremberg Trial, and the International War Tribunals.

20020.110. Part 1: Selected Correspondence, 1906–1930. **39 reels.**

20020.121. Part 2: Section 1, Selected Correspondence, 1931–1974. **45 reels.**

20020.122. Part 2: Section 2, Selected Correspondence, 1931–1974. **42 reels.**

20020.130. Part 3: Public Opinion Mail and Diaries. **37 reels.**

20020.140. Part 4: Early Papers, 1904–1920. **7 reels.**

Series 1: 170 reels.

Series 2: The Adlai E. Stevenson Papers, 1919–1965

Adlai E. Stevenson (1900–1965), presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, was the leading Democrat and a major figure in American politics and diplomacy during the Cold War years. As U.S. ambassador to the United Nations under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, he negotiated the U.S. position through the Cuban Missile Crisis and Cold War relations with the Soviet Union. This collection is composed of three parts: Stevenson's correspondence over his long career in public service; his papers on his involvement in the United Nations; and selected subject files illuminating other important aspects of his political career.

20020.210. Part 1: Correspondence, A–G, **36 reels.**

20020.220. Part 2: Correspondence, H–R. **7 reels.**

20020.230. Part 3: Correspondence, S–Z. **3 reels.**

20020.240. Part 4: Sampled Correspondence. **35 reels.**

20020.250. Part 5: United Nations and Selected Subject Files **47 reels.**

Series 2: 178 reels.

Series 3: Papers of Alger Hiss

Part 1: Alger Hiss Defense Files From the Hiss Defense Files collection at Harvard Law School.

The Alger Hiss Defense Files features correspondence, notes, reports, interviews, memos, and investigative work that went into the Hiss defense team's preparation and strategy, all of which provide a much fuller picture of the case than is available anywhere else. Included are personal and name files that relate to Hiss, his family, friends, work associates, and accusers, supporters and witnesses, as well as members of his legal defense.

20020.310. **73 reels.**

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Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers From The Tamiment Library Collections, New York University

This collection is a compilation of material selected from four archival collections: the Hiss Family Papers, the John Lowenthal Papers, the Agnese Nelms Haury Papers and the William A. Reuben Papers. Each series reproduced has been filmed in its entirety and consists of incoming and outgoing correspondence of Alger Hiss and members of the Hiss family, interview transcripts, legal documents, and memorabilia, as well as non-Hiss correspondence and research material which sheds light on Hiss's life and later efforts to reopen and re-examine the Hiss Case. The individual collections that comprise the Alger Hiss Papers at the Tamiment Library complement Harvard Law Library's Alger Hiss Defense Collection.

20020.320.

30 reels.

Series 3: 103 reels.

Complete Collection: 451 reels.

U.S. Military Activities and Civil Rights

Part 1: Integration of the University of Mississippi and the Use of Military Force, 1961-1963

In the fall of 1962 the college town of Oxford, Mississippi erupted in violence. At the center of the controversy stood James Meredith, an African American, who was attempting to register at the all-white University of Mississippi, known as "Ole Miss." Meredith had the support of the federal government, which insisted that Mississippi honor the rights of all its citizens, regardless of race. Mississippi's refusal led to a showdown between state and federal authorities and the storming of the campus by a segregationist mob. Two people died and dozens were injured. In the end, Ole Miss, the state of Mississippi, and the nation were forever changed.

This microfilm publication comprises the Records of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations (ODCSOPS) relating to the military efforts to enforce the integration of the University of Mississippi. These records highlight the use of Federal marshals, U.S. Troops, and the

federalized National Guard in Oxford, MS, 1962-1963, on the occasion of James Meredith's enrollment at the University of Mississippi. The records cover events such as the riots of September 30 and Governor Barnett's efforts to obstruct Federal marshals, as well as daily events on campus and Meredith's progress under integration. The files detail the extensive Federal involvement, including preparations for the military operation, Executive Orders, after action reports on the costs and lessons of Federal involvement, congressional correspondence on the military's involvement, and effects on the media, public, and in particular, students and staff at Ole Miss. These records demonstrate that the Federal government was highly sensitive to public opinion, researching the legality of Federal intervention and monitoring press reports, letter to congressmen, and the international impact of the campaign.

249703.

29 reels.

Part 2: The Military Response to the March on Washington, 1963

The records comprising *Part 2: The Military Response to the March on Washington, 1963*, reveal details of the Federal Government's plans to militarily intervene in the March on Washington (codenamed Operation "Steep Hill") in the event the march became disorderly. Army staff communications and memos tracked the plans of the March organizers throughout the summer, and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations prepared contingency plans for cooperation with District of Columbia police for controlling the march. The records also include intelligence reports and estimates, congressional correspondence, press articles, and maps planning the route of the March and facilities needed. These records give an insight into the personalities and events at the March on Washington. In addition, there is small quantity of records relating to the plans to intervene in Alabama in 1963 over the issue of school integration.

249704.

5 reels.

Part 3: The Integration of Alabama Schools and the Use of Military Force

Part 3: The Integration of Alabama Schools and the Use of Military Force, 1963, details Operation OAK TREE the codename for the Army's plans to

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intervene in Alabama in the event of civil disturbances related to school integration in May 1963. Operation PALM TREE was the new designation in June when the operation was extended over a wider area. These records cover Governor Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" and the Birmingham church bombing, when the National Guard was federalized and U.S. troops were deployed to protect property, support desegregation, and provide law and order.

249705.

14 reels.

Part 4: The Little Rock Integration Crisis, 1957-1958

Events in the fall of 1957 drew international attention as Little Rock became the epitome of state resistance when Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus directly questioned the sanctity of the federal court system and the authority of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling when nine African-American high school students sought an education at Little Rock Central High School.

The controversy in Little Rock was the first fundamental test of the United State's resolve to enforce African-American civil rights in the face of massive southern defiance during the period following the Brown decisions.

When President Dwight D. Eisenhower was compelled by white mob violence to use federal troops to ensure the rights of African-American children to attend the previously all-white Little Rock Central High School, he became the first president since the post-Civil War Reconstruction period to use federal troops in support of African-American civil rights. As a result, the eyes of the world were focused on Little Rock in 1957 and the struggle became a symbol of southern racist reaction, as Governor Faubus created a constitutional crisis.

This publication covers President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops and the Arkansas National Guard in the Little Rock integration crisis of 1957-1958. The operation is detailed from the planning for intervention prior to deployment, up to the withdrawal of troops at the end of the school year. Records include a journal of events, an ODCSOPS summary of the operation, a historical report prepared by the Office of the Chief of Military History, papers on Governor Faubus' actions with regard to integration, press reports and

observations by Army officers on the reaction of the community, and congressional correspondence. The records document official concern over the legality and ramifications of the operation and provide an insight into the problems surrounding this early attempt at school integration.

249706.

4 reels.

U.S. Relations with Panama and Operation JUST CAUSE

General Manuel Noriega seized de facto control of Panama in 1983 when he became head of the National Guard. From this position of power, he was able to build up the military and manipulate elections. Corruption was widespread during Noriega's rule, and he was able to use his power to imprison and sometimes kill any who opposed him.

Relations between Noriega's regime and the United States became increasingly tense through most of the 1980s. In 1988, the hostility increased dramatically when the U.S. instituted sanctions against the Noriega regime following Noriega's indictments on drug trafficking and corruption. Riots broke out in Panama City, and the internal crisis grew worse as the country's economy deteriorated. To deflect rising criticism within Panama, Noriega resorted increasingly to anti-American rhetoric. At his direction, the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) was responsible for harassing U.S. civilian and military personnel in the country.

This microfilm collection includes letters, memoranda, reports, papers, cables, and notes related to all aspects of our relations with Panama. Materials document high-level diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation in Panama as well as plans and preparations for military action there. Additional materials provide insight into the actual military operations, loss of American military personnel, and civilian and military casualties suffered by Panama. The materials document U.S. relations with other Latin American countries regarding the Panama crisis. Much of this material was generated by National Security Council staff members. Some letters and memoranda document

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Congressional interactions over sanctions and military operations against Panama. Internal White House staff deliberations regarding post-operation policy provide insights into the manner and methods by which the U.S. supported the reestablishment of democratic institutions and police forces within Panama.

252825. **20 reels.**

U.S. Senate Historical Office Oral History Collection: Interviews with Senate Staff

S1874. **79 fiche.**

The War on Poverty and Office of Economic Opportunity

Part 1: Records of the Office of Civil Rights, 1965-1968

The most ambitious and controversial part of the Great Society was its initiative to end poverty. President Johnson, who as a teacher had observed extreme poverty in Texas among Mexican-Americans, launched an "unconditional war on poverty" in the first months of his presidency with the goal of eliminating hunger and deprivation from American life. The centerpiece of the War on Poverty was the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which created an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to oversee a variety of community-based antipoverty programs. The OEO reflected a fragile consensus among policymakers that the best way to deal with poverty was not simply to raise the incomes of the poor but to help them better themselves through education, job training, and community development.

254220. **10 reels.**

Part 2: Community Action Program Profiles

In an effort to assess the scale of poverty in America, the OEO developed the Community Profile Project. The Community Profile Project was designed to increase the scope, accessibility,

accuracy, and utility of information supporting the planning and evaluation of programs for community improvement.

The Project compiled data for 3,135 U.S. counties and county equivalents that subdivided each state into independently-administered localities. Each profile, composed as a narrative with statistical indices, contained information showing general poverty indicators, size and composition of the poor population, and selected aspects of geography, demography, economy, and social resources.

Each profile is subdivided into six sections with a number of sub-sections: Poverty Indicators, Profile of the Poor, Geographic Profile, Demographic Profile, Economic Profile, and Social Profile.

These Community Profiles provide an in-depth analysis of poverty in America by providing an extensive inventory of current and historical data of the U.S. at a local level.

Part 1: Western States, includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming **20 reels**

Part 2: Midwestern States, includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin **51 reels**

Part 3: Southern States, includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia **56 reels**

Part 4: Northeastern States, includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont **11 reels**

Part 5: Texas **13 reels**

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War, Peace, and Democracy in America

Series 1: Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 1940-1942

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies (CDAAA) was an advocacy organization formed in May 1940 to persuade the American public that the United States should supply the Allies with as much material and financial aid as possible in order to keep the U.S. out of the war. Publications include flyers, pamphlets, cartoons, newsletters, newspaper advertisements and clippings, postcards, press releases, a syndicated column called "It Makes Sense", radio transcripts, speeches, petitions, and policy statements. The Subject Files document the many organizations with which the Committee was sympathetic, as well as the many isolationist organizations to which the Committee was opposed.

20023.

38 reels.

Series 2: Fight for Freedom, Inc. Records, 1940-1942

Fight for Freedom, Inc. (FFF), a national citizen's organization established in April 1941, was a leading proponent of full American participation in World War II. Items in this collection consist of correspondence, subject files, memoranda, financial records, state and local organization materials, membership and contributor rosters, press releases and speeches, and printed ephemera such as posters, advertisements and display items. Contained in the subject files is information related to many of the broad issues in the swirling isolationist-interventionist debate of 1940-1941, including America First, the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the Hoover Food Plan, Lend-Lease, convoys, France, England, the occupied countries and Wendell Willkie. The subject files also provide an account of specific FFF events such as the Continental Congress for Freedom, the "Fun to be Free" Rally, the "V for Victory" campaign, and numerous radio programs and broadcasts. Records from the state and local organizations outline the importance of small town leadership, as well as the contributions of newspaper editors.

20024.010. Part I: Correspondence and Subject Files.

37 reels.

20024.020. Part 2: State and Local Organizations, Administrative Records, and Press Series. 20 reels.

Complete collection: 95 reels.

Women's Suffrage Movement, 1895-1920

PREVIOUS TITLE: *Campaign for Women's Suffrage, 1895-1920*

Here, in one consolidated collection, scholars will find the papers of four important groups active during the suffrage movement's most critical years. These include the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, the Parliamentary Committee for Woman's Suffrage and the Manchester Men's League for Woman's Suffrage. This collection also contains 30 volumes of revealing press clippings, tracing the perils and progress of the movement.

H-600.025.

31 reels.

Political Studies Collections from the Library of Congress

Democratic Party National Convention Proceedings, 1832-1956

Proceedings of the Democratic national conventions, providing gavel-to-gavel coverage, including speeches, debates, votes, and party platforms. Also included are lists of names of convention delegates and alternates.

Shelf No. Microfilm 6408.

Republican Party National Convention Proceedings, 1856-1960

Proceedings of the national conventions, providing gavel-to-gavel coverage, including speeches, debates, votes, and party platforms. Also included are lists of names of convention delegates and alternates.

Shelf No. Microfilm 6409.

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