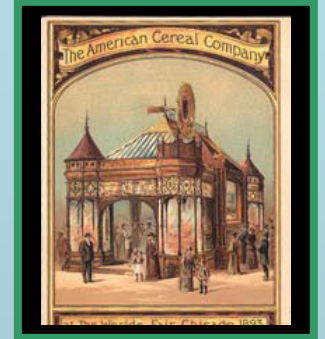


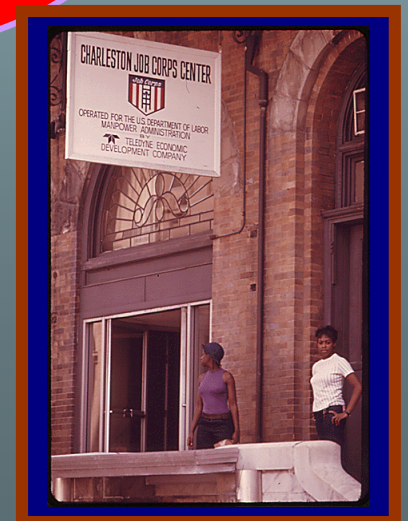
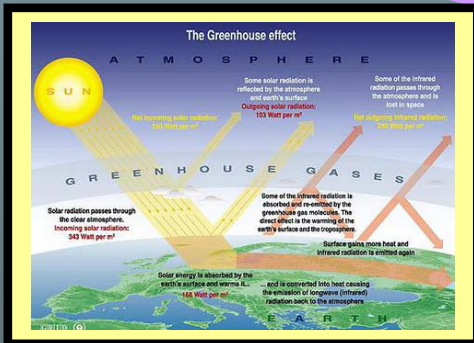


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FALL 2011

## Administrative Histories of the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidency

### *Series 1: Science and Technology*

Throughout LBJ's tenure as president, the subject of science, technology, and medicine pervaded many of his speeches, including "Advancing the Nation's Health;" "The Quality of the Our Environment;" "Message on Domestic Health and Education;" "Transportation for America;" "Message on the Outer Space Treaty;" and "To Renew a Nation."

This collection provides insight into the role and effectiveness of science and technology in the 1960s, and its importance to the Federal Government and the American people.

254215.

22 reels.

### *Series 2: Foreign Affairs and National Security*

This collection, consisting of a history and supporting documents, provides an evaluation of the Johnson administration's performance in foreign relations in terms that have implications for today's post-Cold War era.

Lyndon B. Johnson's presidency represents a significant period in the history of U.S. foreign policy and foreign policy-making. The Vietnam War was the dominant event of this period, to be sure, but it is highly misleading to think of the LBJ presidency in terms of Vietnam alone. The 1960s marked the height of post-World War II U.S. globalism, and LBJ inherited from his predecessors' worldwide obligations and a host of complex problems. In addition to Vietnam, he faced major crises in Panama, the Dominican Republic, and the Middle East.

254216.

9 reels.

### *Series 3: Labor and Employment*

There is extensive documentation on a variety of initiatives and programs to meet the social and economic goals of President Johnson's Great Society and War on Poverty and implemented by the Department of Labor's Willard Wirtz. Highlights include materials on the establishment

of the Manpower Administration; the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which helped 1.5 million poor, unemployed youths work and earn income while completing high school; Special Impact Program for people in very poor neighborhoods; New Careers, providing training in health, education and public safety; the Work Incentive Program, to move able-bodied persons off welfare and into jobs; the independent Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was established to enforce non-discrimination in the nation's workplaces; Executive Order 11246 creating the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Department of Labor to eliminate discrimination by government contractors; and termination of the Bracero Program.

254217.

37 reels.

### *Series 4: The Economy, Finance, and Trade*

President Johnson's announcement before Congress on January 28, 1965, signaled the height of economic prosperity during the 1960s. The President's message goes on to report "...Progress toward Our Economic Goals..." including the state of:

- Full Employment
- Rapid Growth
- Price Stability
- Balance of Payments
- Equilibrium
- Role of Economic Policy

With this speech and accompanying legislative proposals the Johnson Administration embarked upon a plan to maintain economic growth, stimulate job creation and protect the livelihood hard-working Americans, expand a more equitable foreign trade, and to enact monetary and fiscal policies designed to support the goals of his message.

But, by 1968, due to the expanding war in Vietnam, the costs of the Great Society, particularly the War on Poverty, revolution in the streets of major cities, and the trade deficit, President Johnson raised the call for more austere measures to maintain economic progress.

This collection provides extensive documentation on a variety of initiatives and programs to meet the economic goals of President Johnson's Great

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Society, War on Poverty, impacts of the Vietnam War, the trade deficit, and efforts to improve the response of cities to the growing wave of unrest. These administrative histories and supporting documents will navigate the researcher and the student through the myriad problems that arose during the Johnson Administration and the efforts to combat these problems and issues.

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#### *Series 5: Health, Education, and Welfare*

This unique history of primary source documents is essential for an understanding of the War on Poverty and the Great Society

#### *Health Issues*

The administrative histories and supporting documents includes many topics pertaining to health, particularly health legislation; national and international health problems; national and international health programs; physical fitness; health organizations and committees, such as the White House Conference on Health and the National Commission on Community Health Services; health manpower needs; bill signings; blood donations; and professional medical and dental groups and associations. In addition, there is extensive material on the Social Security Act of 1965 authorizing Medicare and provided federal funding for many of the medical costs of older Americans.

#### *Education Issues*

This collection includes material on Presidential and staff messages to and meetings with students, educators, and education conferences; anti-dropout campaigns; Task Force on Education; Task Force on Child Development; Interagency Task Force on Education; District of Columbia schools; Panel on Computers in Education of the President's Science Advisory Committee; National Teacher Corps; Elementary and Secondary Education Act; International Education Act and related international education efforts; Reading is FUNdamental project; Project Head Start, which offered preschool education for poor children; Office of Equal Educational Opportunities and school integration; National Student Association; Upward Bound, which assisted poor high school students entering college; Job Corps, whose purpose was to help

disadvantaged youth develop marketable skills; the Neighborhood Youth Corps, established to give poor urban youths work experience and to encourage them to stay in school; Bureau of the Budget estimates of education program costs; Health, Education, and Welfare Department estimates of education needs and suggestions for legislation; suggestions of education innovations received from the public; publications on education topics.

#### *Welfare issues*

The most ambitious and controversial part of President Johnson's Great Society was its initiative to end poverty. 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. Central to its mission was the idea of "community action," the participation of the poor in framing and administering the programs designed to help them.

254218.

29 reels.

**LAW AND SOCIETY  
POLITICAL & PRESIDENTIAL STUDIES**

#### *African American Business, Entrepreneurship and the Commerce Department: Records of the Office of the Secretary's Advisor on Negro Affairs, 1940-1953*

Emmer Martin Lancaster was appointed adviser for the Division of Negro Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of Commerce on May 25, 1940. The division had been established in 1933. Lancaster filled a vacancy created by the resignation of Eugene Kinckle Jones. The National Negro Business advisory Council was formed to serve the Division of Negro Affairs. These records include correspondence with insurance companies owned and operated by Blacks, 1942 to 1953; correspondence with banks owned and operated

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by Blacks, 1942 to 1953; correspondence with Black lending institutions, 1942-1943; and correspondence and reports pertaining to Conferences on the Negro Business, 1940-1953.

Lancaster's records indicate that he often traveled to visit African American business leaders in various U.S. cities and offered advice to students and faculty at a number of historically-Black college and universities.

The Advisor's records include material from the Division of Negro Affairs. The division's voluminous correspondence included request for information and publications; inquiries about conference activities; questions about the Committee on Negro Defense Contracts; questions from Black trade associations and real estate brokers; and materials relating to post-World War II planning, housing, and emergency programs. The division also issued a series of annual reports primarily relating to African American banking institutions, but some periodic reports also relate to insurance companies, postwar planning for Blacks in business, and a directory of Black businesses in the U.S. Although many of the materials in the files are routine letters, they still provide details about the scope of African American business endeavors. Often the letterheads on the stationary provide useful information. Division correspondents include manufacturers, architects, real estate agents, journalists, hair-care producers, beauticians, attorneys, film producers, shop owners, funeral directors, builders, business students, and publishers.

This collection explores racial uplift and black economic development in the 20th century.

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**AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES**  
**ECONOMIC HISTORY**

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 Marin. 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.

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### Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs, Part 1: National Security Advisor's Files

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

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.

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**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**  
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### Latin American History and Culture: An Archival Record

*Series 9: Collections from the Latin American Library, Tulane University*

#### *Part 1: Viceregal and Ecclesiastical Mexican Collection*

This constitutes an exceptional gathering of documentation on civic matters, government activities, and ecclesiastical presence in daily life in a vast geographic area during the late Hapsburg and throughout the Bourbon reigns. It is an important collection for social history, church-state relations, indigenous peoples, economic history, legal processes, religious orders, and church administration. Inclusion of printed broadsides around the time of Independence and extending into the 1820s provides important primary printed sources to complement the manuscripts. This collection includes over 3,000 dossiers.

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**LATINO & LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

#### *Part 2: Central American Printed Ephemera Collection*

This collection gathers primarily pamphlets on government (foreign relations, military, public administration, and elections), politics, religion, literature for the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Guatemala and to a lesser extent El Salvador and elsewhere. A highly useful and unique research tool for the period not matched by other microfilmed collections for this period. Also included are 509 Guatemalan broadsides relating to the presidencies of Manuel Estrada Cabrera [1898-1920.]; Jorge Ubico [1931-44]; and Juan José Arévalo Bermejo [1945-51].

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**LATINO & LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

#### *Part 3: The William Gates Collection of Yucatecan Letters, 1778-1863*

The Yucatecan Letters consist of correspondence received by the Captaincy General of Yucatán after 1778, and after independence, by the Commandant General of Arms for the State of Yucatán. The majority, destined for Mérida, come

from Campeche, Sisal, and Bacalar. Several letters, however, originate in Veracruz, Habana, Madrid, and Cádiz, while some are written and sent within the confines of Mérida. The writers are most often the ranking officers at the various outposts under the command of the Captain General. Yet civilians, priests, foreigners, the King's ministers, and the Captain General himself often write. Filed in chronological order, these manuscripts fall topically into three broad areas: economic, military, and legal affairs.

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**LATINO & LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

### Princeton University Library Latin American Microfilm Collection

For over thirty years, the Princeton University Library has been collecting and collating an extensive set of Latin American ephemera which are unique in their depth and scope. Supplement VI of the Princeton University Library Latin American Microfilm Collection, contains Portuguese and Spanish language materials, collected and collated from a variety of countries, documenting political and social movements, as well as a wide variety of key socioeconomic and cultural developments.

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**LATINO & LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

### Records of the U.S. Forces in Southeast Asia, 1950-1975

#### The Defense Attaché's Office in South Vietnam, 1973-1975

##### *Part 1: Records of the Historian's Office*

The Defense Attaché Office (DAO) Saigon was organized and was activated on 28 January 1973. DAO Saigon was a unique organization. It

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performed the traditional functions of a defense attaché, managed American military affairs in Vietnam after the cease-fire including the programs for the support of South Vietnam's armed forces, administered procurement contracts in support of the RVNAF, and furnished housekeeping support to Americans remaining in Vietnam after the ceasefire. Aside from the support of the RVNAF, it reported on operational matters, such as violations of the cease-fire, and produced intelligence information on which subsequent decisions concerning the Military Assistance Program and American interests in Southeast Asia could be based. The DAO was evacuated from South Vietnam during the fall of Saigon on April 29, 1975.

The primary objectives of the DAO remained fairly constant throughout its existence. They were outlined as the following:

- Provide surveillance over the use of U.S. Defense Department resources furnished to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF)
- Provide technical assistance to the RVNAF in attaining self-sufficiency of logistic and administrative elements, thus completing Vietnamization in these fields
- Phase out American contractual support, thereby fostering beneficial economic effects in the application of U.S. resources through local procurement and greater use of local nationals, in place of foreign labor
- Coordinate U.S. military activities in-country including psychological operations, Joint Casualty Resolution Centers, and search and rescue operations
- Evaluate and report on South Vietnamese operational activities

To perform the traditional representational and information-collecting functions of military attaches, five professional attaches - two Army, two Air Force, and one Navy - were assigned to the DAO with offices in the United States Embassy, Saigon. The attaches made frequent visits to the field where they observed RVNAF units and activities and reported those observations to the defense attaché and to Washington.

The largest element in the Operations and Plans Division was the Intelligence Branch. The Chief of the Intelligence Branch was responsible for American military intelligence activities in the Republic of Vietnam. He reported directly to the Ambassador and the Defense Attaché, coordinated with RVNAF intelligence agencies and other U.S. intelligence activities in South Vietnam, and, in intelligence channels, reported simultaneously on most matters to USSAG, CINCPAC, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. Three divisions within DAO managed the complex military assistance programs for the ARVN, the VNAF, and the Vietnamese Navy: the Army, Air Force, and Navy Divisions.

The cease-fire agreement in Vietnam signaled the end of the American advisory effort. The senior officials of DAO avoided offering operational advice to the Vietnamese with whom they worked intimately and continuously. The technical assistance provided by the military and senior civilian officials of DAO and by contractors was essential to the RVNAF's modernization and expansion, but the South Vietnamese military would get no advice on military operations, tactics, or techniques of employment.

This collection comprises the DAO's Historian's Office files, including the official DAO History and the background files used in its compilation. These background files consist of serial reports, assessments, program memoranda and correspondence, operational and planning historical reports, intelligence summaries, briefing papers, press releases, table of distribution, and basic documents on the ceasefire.

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**MILITARY HISTORY – VIETNAM WAR  
ASIAN STUDIES**

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Congo, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The Congo (Zaire between 1965 and 1971; presently called Democratic Republic of the Congo) has long been considered significant because of its location, its resources, its potential,

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and (perhaps paradoxically) because of its weakness. The country has been at the center of a number of crises over the years, most notably following independence, during the Congo crisis of the 1960s, when there was a threat of the Cold War spilling over and heating up in Central Africa.

The Congo's importance is to some extent geopolitical. It borders on no fewer than nine other states. These countries range from Arab-dominated Sudan in the north, to Angola in the south. Hence, in defending its borders Congo can--and has--become entangled in political rivalries extending all the way from Libya and Egypt to South Africa.

259117.

40 reels.

**AFRICANA STUDIES**

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Dominican Republic, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

In December 1962, scholar and poet Juan Bosch Gaviño, elected by the urban lower class, was very much an oddity in Dominican history -- the first freely elected, liberal, democratic president that expressed concern for the welfare of all Dominicans, particularly those whose voices had never really been heard before in the National Palace. The Bosch government supported revisions to the constitution that separated church and state, guaranteed civil and individual rights, and endorsed civilian control of the military. These and other changes, such as land reform, struck conservative landholders and military officers as radical and threatening, particularly when juxtaposed against three decades of somnolent authoritarianism under Trujillo. The Roman Catholic Church also resented the secular nature of the new constitution, in particular its provision for legalized divorce. The Church, along with the military leadership and the economic elite, also feared communist influence in the republic, and they warned of the potential for "another Cuba." The result of this concern and opposition was a military coup on September 25, 1963.

The military coup effectively negated the 1962 elections by installing a civilian junta, known as the Triumvirate, dominated by the Unión Cívica

Nacional. The Triumvirate never succeeded in establishing its authority over competing conservative factions both inside and outside the military; it also never convinced the majority of the population of its legitimacy. The widespread dissatisfaction with the Triumvirate, coupled with lingering loyalties to Bosch, produced a revolution in April 1965.

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**CARIBBEAN STUDIES**  
**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Ghana, 1963-1966

When Ghana achieved independence in 1957, the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to do so, it enjoyed economic and political advantages unrivaled elsewhere in tropical Africa. The economy was solidly based on the production and export of cocoa, of which Ghana was the world's leading producer; minerals, particularly gold; and timber. It had a well-developed transportation network, relatively high per capita income, low national debt, and sizable foreign currency reserves. Its education system was relatively advanced, and its people were heirs to a tradition of parliamentary government. Ghana's future looked promising, and it seemed destined to be a leader in Africa.

In 1960 a new constitution created the Republic of Ghana, the same year that Kwame Nkrumah was elected president. Nkrumah saw Ghana as the "Star of Black Africa." He believed that Ghana should lead the effort to free Africa from the shackles of Western colonialism and envisioned a union of independent African states that would command respect in the world. Nkrumah also helped found the Non-Aligned Movement, a grouping of world states that attempted to pursue policies independent of East and West. His ideas about African unity proved immensely appealing in the 1960s; indeed, the Pan-Africanist dream still resonates across Africa in the present day.

Nkrumah's pursuit of pan-Africanism proved expensive and ultimately futile, and it partially

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accounts for the economic problems that Ghana encountered during the 1960s. More important, however, were Nkrumah's domestic policies. He believed in centralization, both political and economic. Constitutional safeguards against authoritarianism were abolished, political opposition was stifled, and eventually Nkrumah was declared president for life. By the mid-1960s, Ghana had become a one-party state under a powerful president.

In 1966 Nkrumah was overthrown and a military government assumed power. But neither military nor civilian governments during the next fifteen years were able to deal successfully with the host of problems that Nkrumah had bequeathed.

264306

7 reels.

#### AFRICANA STUDIES

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, India-Pakistan, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The U.S. State Department Central Files are the definitive source of American diplomatic reporting on political, military, social, and economic developments throughout the world in the 20th century. Each part of the Central Files contains a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats in foreign countries: special reports on political and military affairs; studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters; interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials; full texts of important letters, instructions, and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomatic personnel; voluminous reports and translations from foreign journals and newspapers; and countless translations of high-level foreign government documents.

Over 16,000 pages of State Department Central Files on India and Pakistan from 1963 through 1966 make this collection a standard documentary resource for the study of the political relations between India and Pakistan during a crucial period in the Cold War and the shifting alliances and alignments in South Asia.

There are thousands of pages arranged topically and chronologically on crucial subjects: political parties and elections, unrest and revolution, human rights, government administration, fiscal and monetary issues, national defense, foreign policy-making, wars and alliances, religion, culture, trade, industry, natural resources, and more. The files of the American ambassadors to India and Pakistan during this time and their staffs provide convenient access to thousands of official records on the conflict and competition between India and Pakistan during a key period in the Cold War era.

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16 reels.

#### ASIAN STUDIES

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Laos, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

In the mid-1960s, U.S. support of Souvanna Phouma's government in the face of continuing North Vietnamese aggression did not constitute, technically speaking, a violation of the terms of the 1962 Geneva Protocol, as Radio Hanoi and Radio Pathet Lao charged. It did not involve Laos in a military alliance, and there were no U.S. military bases or ground troops in Laos. Supply flights to Royal Laotian Government (RLG) outposts were flown by civilian companies under charter to Souvanna Phouma's government.

On the periphery of the plenary sessions at Geneva in 1962, W. Averell Harriman and his deputy, William H. Sullivan, had arrived at an informal understanding with Soviet deputy foreign minister Georgi M. Pushkin to the effect that as long as the U.S. did not technically violate the Geneva Protocol the Soviet Union would not feel compelled, out of consideration of its ally in Hanoi, to respond to U.S. activities in Laos. The official curtain of secrecy associated with this arrangement gave rise later to statements in Congress that the U.S. was engaged in a "secret war" in Laos, a perspective that obscured the Ho Chi Minh government of responsibility for its support of the communist-dominated resistance movement in Laos since 1945.

From 1963 to 1966, the civil war seesawed back

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and forth in northern Laos, characterized by short but often very intense engagements. This microfilm publication of U.S. State Department Subject Classified Files, for the period 1963-1966, relates to political and governmental affairs in Laos. It consists of thousands of pages arranged topically and chronologically on crucial subjects, such as:

- Political Policy Background & National Policy Trends
- Political Reports, Statistics, & Analyses
- Organizations & Alignments
- Agreements & Treaties
- Prominent Personalities
- Visits & Meetings
- Neutralism; Non-Alignment
- Intervention
- Nationalism
- Political Parties
- Non-Party Blocs
- Elections
- Government Administration
- Diplomatic Representation
- Local Government
- Peace; Non-Aggression
- Internal Security
- Subversion
- Demonstrations & Protests
- Coup d'états; Insurgency
- Military Operations
- Territory and Boundaries

On these subjects and more, these Subject Classified Files relating to political and governmental affairs offer authoritative, in-depth, and timely documentation and analysis that cannot be matched.

261255.

17 reels.

#### ASIAN STUDIES

### Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Nigeria, Political and Governmental Affairs, 1963-1966

The most populous country in Africa and the largest in area of the West African states, Nigeria was an early twentieth century colony that became an independent nation in 1960. A country of great

diversity because of the many ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups that live within its borders, Nigeria is also a country with a long past. The history of the peoples that constitute the present state dates back more than 2,000 years. A number of states or kingdoms with which contemporary ethnic groups can be identified existed throughout this period, including three dominant regional groups: the Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the west, and the Igbo in the south.

Nigeria gained full independence on October 1, 1960, as a federation of three regions (northern, western, and eastern) under a constitution that provided for a parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution, each of the three regions retained a substantial measure of self-government. The federal government was given exclusive powers in defense and security, foreign relations, and commercial and fiscal policies. In October 1963, Nigeria altered its relationship with the United Kingdom by proclaiming itself a federal republic and promulgating a new constitution. A fourth region (the midwest) was established that year. The president, elected to a five-year term by a joint session of the parliament, replaced the crown as the symbol of national sovereignty and the British monarch as head of state. Nnamdi Azikiwe became the republic's first president.

Although the first post-independence parliamentary elections were held in December 1964, the nation's leadership in the several decades following independence was determined by coup, not by election, and by military, rather than civilian, government.

259118.

11 reels.

#### AFRICANA STUDIES

### 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

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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.

263680.

27 reels.

**POLITICAL STUDIES  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

### Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies, 1948-1961 The Economic Cooperation Administration's Relief Mission in Post-War China, 1946-1948

This collection offers authoritative, in-depth, and timely documentation and analysis that has not been available to researchers until now.

The debate over the "loss of China" has dragged on for years. The existing scholarship on U.S.-China relations has been dominated by diplomatic themes. In exploring the possible lost chance in economic and cultural relations, this microfilm collection challenges prevailing views. It presents the declassified materials that present a kind of "case study" on the approach of the Economic Cooperation Administration toward China and the Communists in the postwar era.

This collection presents how ECA officials looked for economic and cultural opportunities to promote U.S.-China relations, despite the prevailing Cold War suspicions of any and all communists which dominated the minds of American policymakers.

258410.

38 reels.

**CHINA STUDIES  
ASIAN STUDIES**

### Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies: 1948-1961: U.S. Operations in Iran, 1950-1961

This collection is a record of the U.S. Operations Mission's experiences in Iran. In it are outlined the programs that were initiated, the problems encountered, and the results of the eleven year effort. The program of technical cooperation in Iran, prior to the Revolution of 1958, was frequently cited as an example of the ideal Point Four program. The overthrow of the established government led naturally to questions concerning the "failure" of American technical assistance in that country.

In Iran, there were two chief aims that guided the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) effort. The first was to promote the acceptance and support of ICA by cooperating and integrating the efforts of local and regional governments and bureaucrats. The second was to initiate projects that would reach as many people as possible, especially the common people who desperately needed opportunities and help.

Three kinds of aid were provided: United States technicians advised or worked with the Iranian Government; supplies and equipment were provided for demonstration purposes; and Iranian personnel were sent to the United States or third countries for observation or training programs. The bulk of assistance was directed towards improving agricultural methods, but much also was achieved in such areas as preventive medicine, education, and administrative improvement.

An assessment of the ICA effort in Iran can be summed-up in the two statements which set forth the ICA's objectives in accomplishing its program

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in Iran. The first was an increase in the standard of living of the people; the second (in order to achieve the first), was to help the Iranian people to help themselves. The aim of the Point Four program was to promote the combined growth of economic improvement and political freedom.

255202.

39 reels.

#### MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES

### The Redstockings' Organizational Collection, Redstockings' Women's Liberation Archives for Action, 1940s – 1991

*Part 1: The Birth of the Women's Liberation Movement: Pioneers and Their Sources, 1940s – 1972*

The Redstockings' Organizational Collection, Redstockings' Women's Liberation Archives for Action, 1940s-1991 is a publication indispensable for the study of the origins and practice of 1960's and 1970's feminism. These archives are filled with first-hand description, commentary, critique, and debate about much of the theory, concepts, strategy and tactics that proved crucial to the meteoric rise of the Women's Liberation Movement--and later the struggle against its decline--all by women at its core. They are a rich source of the primary documents and discussions that were manifested by the slogans "Sisterhood Is Powerful," and "The Personal is Political." Debates regarding the practice of consciousness-raising, the "Pro-Woman Line," the Miss America Protest, and the first public abortion speak-out are amply recorded.

255199.

43 reels.

*Part 2: Theory, Practice and Revitalization, 1967-1991*

Redstockings was the name coined in 1969 by Shulamith Firestone and Ellen Willis for one of the earliest women's liberation groups of the

second wave. The name represented the union of two traditions: the "bluestocking" label disparagingly pinned on feminists of earlier centuries--and "red" for revolution. Participants and associates of the group included pioneer second wave activists and theoreticians Kathie Amatriek Sarachild, Carol Hanisch, Pat Mainardi, and Judith Brown, each of whom would shape the group over the years.

The collaboration between activists working in the South and those working in the North lies at the heart of this collection. These papers demonstrate the link between the radical southern civil rights organizing of the Student Non-Violent Organizing Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Southern Conference Education Fund with the revolutionary project of Women's Liberation. The reactions to this project, pro and con, are documented here in letters from women all over the country.

Researchers will especially value a "chronological bibliography" of historic articles and manifestos, separate versions annotated, which was assembled by these organizers with the help of Women's Liberation veterans from around the country.

259119.

46 reels.

#### WOMEN'S STUDIES FEMINIST STUDIES LAW AND SOCIETY

### Studies in Global Crises

*Immigration, Migration and Refugees*

262912

Approx. 10 reels.

#### POLITICAL STUDIES INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS LAW AND SOCIETY

*The International War on Drugs*

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#### *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.

**BUSINESS & ECONOMICS STUDIES**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**  
**POLITICAL & PRESIDENTIAL STUDIES**

#### *The Global War on Terrorism*

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. These 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 policies.

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 AFFAIRS**  
**MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES**  
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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 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.

**AFRICANA STUDIES**  
**GLBT STUDIES**  
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**MEDICINE, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**  
**LAW AND SOCIETY**

### *Weapons of Mass Destruction and Nonproliferation*

Primary Source Media's new microfilm series documents the U.S. response to the threat posed by international WMD and the ongoing global conflict to eradicate WMDs. 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.

Weapons of Mass Destruction and Nonproliferation assembles research studies that analyze the weapons, efforts to control, and proliferation. These 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 global efforts to halt proliferation and reduce the threat.

The documents in this collection are diverse in scope and emphasis. They dissect specific weapons, explore efforts to control proliferation, illuminate the psychology of WMD terrorism, trace the origins and development of international efforts to reduce WMDs, and address the formidable problem of developing feasible counter-WMD measures and policies. efforts to reduce WMDs, and address the formidable problem of developing feasible counter-WMD measures and policies.

The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information on the global risk and efforts to control WMDs, while documenting the perception of WMDs and their threat over more than three decades. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

252852.

12 reels.

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### The U.S. Information Agency, International Public Opinion, and "Public Diplomacy"

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### 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 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.

252858.

20 reels.

**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES  
POLITICAL STUDIES**

### 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.

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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**

**POLITICAL & PRESIDENTIAL STUDIES**  
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