

PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"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.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND DIPLOMACY STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

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* is 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.

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. DDRS is available from 1974 to the present and can be purchased on a subscription basis together with backfiles. The complete DDRS backfile contains more than 95,000 documents, constituting more than 595,000 pages of material. Each annual subscription to the collection includes the complete documents issued in six installments. Also available is the *Retrospective Collection* (pre-1975), containing more than 6,000 documents, constituting more than 50,000 pages, released for the first time by government agencies after the passage of the Freedom of Information Act Amendment. Abstracts and indexes of the

annual collections are issued six times a year, in one volume per installment. Subject indexes are also compiled in a cumulative index. Abstracts are arranged according to issuing agency and consist of a summary of each document and important bibliographic information such as date of issue, original classification, pagination and date of declassification. Entries appear under LC-compatible headings for persons, countries, conflicts, technical subjects and the like. Entry numbers lead the researcher from the index to the abstracts or directly to the microfiche, which are organized in the same order as the abstracts. The *Retrospective Collection* comprises two hardbound abstracts volumes and a hardbound subject index.

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.

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.

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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.

Foreign Relations of the United States under the Articles of Confederation, 1780-1789 (FRUAC-M): The Complete Documentary Collection

This collection is an excellent resource for the study of United States diplomacy for the years 1780-1789. The collection presents historical documents that trace the efforts of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson and others to establish a credible international presence for the United States. The microfilm edition is the complete publication of more than 6,000 documents used to prepare the three volume scholarly edition published by the National Historical Publication and Records Commission.

S3525.

39 reels.

George H.W. Bush and Foreign Affairs

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 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

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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.

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.

The George W. Ball Papers

This collection documents the private and public life of American lawyer and diplomat George W. Ball. Ball served as counsel in the Lend-Lease Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration from 1942 to 1944. In 1961, he became Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Ball then served as Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966 under both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. His tenure as Under Secretary of State is most noted for his opposition to the Vietnam War.

S3728.

128 reels.

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Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: National Security Adviser's Files

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

247879.

12 reels.

International Population Census and Publications

Using this easily accessible tool, researchers can conduct comparative studies on social classes, the rural exodus, urbanization and global diasporas, according to criteria such as gender and age. From this data, users can study the changes and developments within a nation's occupational, educational and socio-economic structure. Rare materials — taken from censuses as far back as the 1500s — are also included and, in many cases, are reproduced from the only editions in existence. Researchers in demographic and population studies will find this fully indexed resource invaluable. Available by individual country

Segment I: 1945-1967. 752 reels.

Africa.	73 reels.
Asia.	243 reels.
Europe.	209 reels.
Latin America & The Caribbean.	128 reels.
North America (includes 1950-1960 U.S. Decennial Census).	73 reels.
Oceania.	26 reels.

Segment II: Pre-1945. 766 reels.

Africa.	18 reels.
Asia.	118 reels.
Europe.	254 reels.
Latin America & The Caribbean.	75 reels.
North America (Includes 1790-1940 U.S. Decennial Census).	78 reels.
Oceania.	23 reels.
USSR Supplement Unit 1.	50 reels.
USSR Supplement Unit 2.	50 reels.
USSR Supplement Unit 3.	50 reels.
USSR Supplement Unit 4.	50 reels.

Segment III: Post-1967. 2,602 reels. Ongoing.

Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America & The Caribbean, North America (includes 1970-1980 U.S. Decennial Census)
Oceania

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

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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.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives: Records of World Events

Since 1931 *Keesing's* has covered all important developments in international and national politics and economics. It has been consistently thorough and has sustained highly acclaimed standards. It is the foremost weekly reference work on international affairs and is used in virtually every country. Detailed indexes ensure easy access to this extensive and invaluable reference service.

H-579.000. Part 1: 1931-1975.

224 fiche.

H-580.000. Part 2: 1976-1980.

45 fiche.

JFK and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: National Security Files

President Kennedy took office in a time of rising international tension. The struggle of hundreds of new nations to break from their colonial past and establish modern institutions set loose chaos

across much of the globe. The rhetoric and actions of the erratic Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev suggested a new Communist boldness, even recklessness, and a determination to exploit the prevailing instability. The development of new weapons systems added an especially frightful dimension. The fate of the world thus seemed to hang in the balance, and Kennedy assumed power certain that the survival of the United States depended upon its ability to defend "free" institutions. These new National Security File collections provide insights into President Kennedy's views on foreign affairs, U.S. leadership of the "West," and various worldwide crises. There are more than just documents on the Bay of Pigs, Berlin, and Cuba. These files highlight American efforts to support Third World countries, balance of payments and foreign trade, Alliance for Progress and relations with Latin America, nuclear weapons and testing, NATO and the Multilateral Force in Europe, Southeast Asia and regional security, foreign aid and military assistance, and the international space race.

Section 1: Subject File.

This series contains files on a variety of subjects such as: Alliance for Progress, civil defense, foreign aid, hijacking incidents, nuclear weapons, policy planning, and space Activities.

244361.

19 reels.

Section 2: Regional Security File.

This material is divided by geographic region, treaty organization or subject such as: Latin America, Southeast Asia, NATO, and Multilateral Force.

244362.

17 reels.

Section 3: Departments and Agencies.

This series is divided alphabetically by the name of department or agency such as: Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, Defense Department, National Security Council, and State Department.

244363.

27 reels

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LBJ and Foreign Affairs

Part 1: White House Central Files

These excerpts from President Johnson's remarks at the Associated Press luncheon in New York City, on April 20, 1964, provide insight into his views on the importance of foreign affairs and the role of America in world affairs.

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. In Panama, dissatisfaction with the existing Panama Canal treaty led to rioting in 1964 and the temporary breaking of diplomatic relations with the United States. Relations with Panama were improved by Johnson's agreement to begin negotiations on a new treaty. Reports of Communist influence in a rebel movement in the Dominican Republic prompted the president to send troops to that country in 1965. The troops were withdrawn after a peaceful election the following year. In the Middle East the situation remained tense following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

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.

**246423. Section 1: Foreign Affairs
Subject File. 68 reels.**

**246424. Section 2: National Defense
Subject File - The Vietnam War. 20 reels.**

League of Nations Documents and Serial Publications, 1919-1946

Containing more than 25,000 documents and 12 of the League's most important serial publications,

the collection has numerous materials that are out of print or unobtainable elsewhere. These documents have been arranged in 17 subject categories, enabling researchers to find in one place all the relevant documents on a given subject.

1590. 555 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 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

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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.

Origins of the Cold War

The historical conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the world events that served to influence relations between the two world powers are presented here.

S1911.P2.

17 fiche.

Pacifism, Disarmament and International Relations

Series 1: Archives of War Resisters' International: Minutes, Reports and Publications, 1921-1974

This extensive and carefully preserved archive of the World Peace Movement contains a considerable body of printed matter detailing the activities of War Resisters International (WRI). This significant archival source includes: the minutes of council meetings from 1926, and the executive committee since 1956, together with the international minutes since 1956, as well as WRI pamphlets held in its archive, all its bulletins from 1923, its newsletter, its secretary's report, the file of press releases and its major journal War Resister.

H-587.000. Part 1: Minutes, Reports, and Publications,
1921-1974. 103 fiche.

Series 2: Archives of the Fellowship of Reconciliation: Minute Books and Committee Papers, 1915-1960

This unique collection documents the formation of the Fellowship and the formulation of its principles. Drawn from the impressive archive of minute books and early papers housed at the British Library of Political and Economic Science in London, it gives a detailed record of the Fellowship's role during World War I, and its view on such key issues as conscription, appeasement and disarmament.

H-588.000. Part 1: Minute Books and Committee Papers,
1915-1960. 9 reels.

Series 3: Archives of the Peace Pledge Union

This collection of source material on peace, disarmament and international relations provides a wealth of information to peace researchers. The archives of the Peace Pledge Union give ready access to the reports, minutes and publications of the premier pacifist organization in Britain over the last 40 years, and offers remarkable insight into the workings and effectiveness of the most significant British pacifist organization of the 20th century.

H-589.000. Part 1: Annual Reports, 1937-1985,
and Minute Books, 1936-1972. 10 reels.

H-590.000. Part 2: The Pacifist, Journal, Pamphlets,
Leaflets, and Other Publications, 1936-1986 17 reels.

Complete Collection: 36 reels and 103 fiche

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 and served as Governor General of the Philippines from 1927-1929.

D3428. 169 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.

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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, 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.

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

255200. 12 reels.

Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs, Ethiopia, 1960-1963

261253. Approx. 15 reels.

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 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.

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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.

263681.

16 reels.

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 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

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- 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.

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.

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.

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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 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. Economic improvement can be made to serve political ends but is not political in itself. Also, it was a mistake to consider technical assistance as a means to support the status quo; the aim of the Point Four program was to promote the combined growth of economic improvement and political freedom.

International Cooperation Administration and Point Four

The International Cooperation Administration program in Iran typified the Point Four ideal. Under this ideal, the U.S. helped newly-developed or developing nations acquire technical "know-how" needed for promoting economic growth. The ICA and USOM's technical cooperation program in Iran provided aid of three types. First, U.S. technicians were detailed to advise the various branches of the Iranian government. Second, limited amounts of supplies were provided for use by U.S. advisors to demonstrate the effectiveness of new techniques. Third, Iranian officials, technicians, and students were sent to the U.S. or third countries for training and education.

Fields of Activities

In the 1950s, 75% of the Iranian population derived their livelihood from the soil, therefore agriculture constituted the most important area of USOM activity. Agricultural technicians were supplied to various branches of the government with the principal emphasis on the well-known American triumvirate of the land-grant college system—research, education, and a country-wide extension service.

In public health, USOM emphasized preventive medicine, since in Iran preventive medicine was not practiced as much as curative medicine.

In education, USOM emphasized technical training, an obvious need in a country where illiteracy was high. Special technical schools were established, and greater emphasis was placed on technical work in the public schools.

The public administration program got off to a slow start, even though this was one of the most important USOM programs. Surveys were made in several fields such as personnel, finance, records management, and so forth. Technical advisors were supplied where needed and American bureaucratic ideals were utilized. A public safety training program was also expanded.

The community development program planned the establishment of a nationwide system of multi-purpose village-level workers who were to improve the average villager's life. These workers were trained in techniques for stimulating local initiative and cooperative community action.

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In transportation, the USOM supplied a group of engineers to help the Ministry of Works and Communications develop a highway system and to maintain the system.

255202.

39 reels.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture: Selected Collections

Eugene Maximilien Haitian Collection

This collection, assembled by former Haiti ambassador Eugene Maximilien, provides a wealth of primary source material on diplomatic incidents and officials.

D3305.P17.

40 reels.

Hugh Smythe Papers

Papers covering the academic and diplomatic careers of U.S. ambassador Hugh H. Smythe are provided in this publication, along with papers of Mabel Murphy Smythe, Hugh Smythe's wife and occasional coauthor and manuscripts by W. E. B. Du Bois that were in the Smythes' possession.

D3305.P15.

6 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

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

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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.**

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. Theses 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.

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The Times Intelligence Files is comprised of The Times' (London) own thematic files of articles. Broken down by country or subject, they were clipped and pasted into guard books in chronological order, providing writers with quick access to the paper's previous coverage of the topics concerned.

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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 Wars I & II, the Nuremberg Trial, and the International War Tribunals. As one of the nation's most influential journalists, he corresponded with prominent writers, scholars and politicians as well as his day-to-day readers, whose thoughts and feelings about the matters of the day are reflected in the public opinion mail that he so assiduously retained. This collection comprises four sections of Lippmann's correspondence, public opinion mail, and diaries.

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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.

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Series 3: Papers of Alger Hiss

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

On August 2, 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a confessed former Communist, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) and accused Alger Hiss, a former Roosevelt era State Department official, of being a Communist and a spy for the Soviet Union. Hiss denied both allegations. Chambers' allegation and Hiss's denial set the stage for what has since become known as the "Hiss-Chambers controversy." This controversy was a catalytic event change the face of post-World War II American politics and for over five decades has generated heated scholarly debate. The Alger Hiss Defense Files contain the Defense Files and the Subject Files of 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.

Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from the Tamiment Library collections, New York University 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.

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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

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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.

2528528

20 reels.

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Series 1: The Save the Children Fund Archive, London

The Fund began as a European aid agency setting up orphanages and refugee camps for displaced families in 1919, with a special emphasis on Austria and Greece, and significant overlaps with both early Peace and Women's movements. When the Fund turned in 1922 to the Russian Famine, saving an estimated one million children's lives, the organization took on a global role, witnessed especially by the huge political impact of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child arising from the Geneva Conference of 1923. From this date onwards, the archive consists more of what we would recognize today as "field reports" from the various projects — vivid narrative accounts of the conditions and challenges in the field.

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