

# PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"It is safe to say that microform will continue to be an important force in preserving archival and manuscript materials and making these materials more widely available to both experienced and novice researchers."

**James Billington, Librarian of Congress**

## MILITARY STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

### AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

#### The Braxton Bragg Papers, 1833–1879

Braxton Bragg was appointed a Brigadier General of the Confederate Army at the outset of the Civil War, and was later promoted to General after the Battle of Shiloh and given command of the Army of Tennessee. After initial successes, he eventually experienced defeat at the hands of Ulysses S. Grant and resigned his command. He later served as military advisor to Confederate President Jefferson Davis and as a civil and railroad engineer after the war.

D3500.

8 reels.

#### The George Gordon Meade Collection, 1793–1896

George Gordon Meade was the Union commanding general at Gettysburg during what is considered the Civil War's decisive battle from July 1–3, 1863. A West Point graduate, he fought in the Mexican War and served as a major general and commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War. He also served during Reconstruction as commander of the 3rd Military District in the South. Meade's personal and official correspondence, reports of operations, statements of losses, plans of campaigns, field reports from Gettysburg, official Army of the Potomac correspondence, and manuscript versions of *The Life and Letters of General George Gordon Meade* are part of this collection.

S3360.

14 reels.

#### The Samuel Francis Du Pont Papers

The Samuel Francis Du Pont Papers chronicles the 19th-century U.S. Navy through the experiences of one of its best-known officers, a man who served during the navy's change from sail to steam. The record of Du Pont's career, covering five decades, is a revealing resource for students of U.S. naval history and the Civil War. In lieu of keeping a private journal at sea, Du Pont addressed more than 400 letters to his wife, which offer a detailed account of his assignments. The most extensive body of materials is from the Civil War period; these letters and dispatches deal first with the planning and operation of the blockade and later, after the defeat at Charleston, document the

political furor and private anguish accompanying the investigation.

S3161.

48 reels.

### COLONIAL AMERICA AND REVOLUTIONARY WAR

#### British War Office: American Revolution, 1773–1783

The War Office Files on the Revolution document the activities and problems of the British forces. The records date from 1773, with the British forces in Boston, to 1783, documenting the occupations throughout North America including Halifax, the Chesapeake and Philadelphia. This is an excellent resource for students of military history, the Revolution or Great Britain.

S1291.

1 reel.

#### Early American Orderly Books, 1748–1817

This collection of orderly books, the journal-like accounts recorded by clerks in the various military units, provides researchers with a significant source of historical information on the American Colonial period. *Early American Orderly Books, 1748–1817* offers first-hand observations of the moral and psychological conditions of the average soldier, while providing insight into the daily problems confronting the armies.

1260.

19 reels.

#### The Hammond Naval Papers, 1766–1825

This collection of official letter books of Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart (1738–1828), and his son Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart (1779–1862), documents the Royal Navy during two of its most active periods. In the American Revolution, with which this collection is mainly concerned, Andrew commanded HMS *Roebuck* and was named commander in chief of His Majesty's ships at Halifax. In the Napoleonic Wars, Graham took part in the abortive British invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

D3181.

3 reels.

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### The Papers of General Nathanael Greene, Part 1: December 23, 1766–July 31, 1780

At the time of his appointment to the Continental Army in June 1775, Greene (1742–1785) was the country's youngest general and the only one who had never before held a military commission. He went on to become one of Washington's finest division commanders. *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene* consists of typed transcripts of military orders and documents, correspondence with nearly every other American leader, and letterbooks from his tenure as commissary general of the Continental Army and, after 1780, as American commander in the southern colonies. Some 600 letters between Washington and Greene are included.

**S3164.** **4 reels.**

### The Sol Feinstone Collection of the American Revolution

The Feinstone collection of 1,800 documents features representative manuscripts of several hundred important actors in the Revolution, including George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and the Marquis de Lafayette.

**S1849.** **5 reels.**

## GENERAL

### Air Service and Air Corps News Letter, 1918–1935

The U.S. Army air forces' official organ, the News Letter, reported on nearly every aspect of army aviation during "The Golden Age of Flight" between the world wars. The thousands of articles from this period cover new aircraft and air tactics; famous flights and tragic accidents; the demise of balloons and airships; the inception of air mail, crop dusting, and forest-fire patrol; and technical advances such as the automatic pilot and in-air refueling.

**S1652.** **5 reels.**

### Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Navy, 1821–1901

Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Navy provides a comprehensive overview of the institutional and operational history of the U.S. Navy in the 19th century. They include communications from the Navy Department to Congress, summaries of departmental activities, estimates of naval forces necessary in various situations, and correspondence from high-ranking naval officers. Also recorded are institutional changes, such as the first court-martial, the reorganization of the department, and the development of the Naval Academy.

**S3166.** **25 reels.**

### Blacks in the U.S. Armed Forces: Basic Documents, 1639–1973

Blacks in the U.S. Armed Forces is a documentary history of African-American participation in the military from Colonial times to the Vietnam War. Originally published as a 13-volume set, this important collection is out of print in hard copy but is available in this microfilm edition.

**S3304.** **5 reels.**

### 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 forty-two years old. Characteristically, he made a conscious decision at that time to keep a full record of his public life, and the diary was maintained down to his last day in public office on September 21, 1945.

The diaries are full of views on people, issues, and events. As a political document and as a political testament, the diaries stand as a significant personal account of the career of an American statesman of the first rank.

**D3427.** **9 reels.**

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### Ericsson, John — Collection of the American Swedish Historical Foundation

The life and work of inventor John Ericsson (1803–1889) are chronicled here in more than 3,000 items spanning 1839–1889. Ericsson is best remembered for changing the course of naval history with the invention of the screw propeller and design of the propeller-driven ship and the ironclad Monitor. Included are his correspondence with professional and business associates, drawings and descriptions of inventions, articles by him for leading scientific journals, records of awards and documentation from his legal battles over patents and contracts.

**S1848.** **8 reels.**

### Hearings of the General Board of the U.S. Navy, 1917–1950

The General Board, a panel of serving naval officers was created in 1900 to act as an advisory committee to the secretary of the navy. These officers studied and issued recommendations on matters involving naval technology, strategy and policy. In 1917 the board began conducting hearings to obtain expert testimony on the questions it considered.

**S1655.** **15 reels.**

### The Papers of Henry Lewis Stimson 1867-1950

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

Followers of the development of American foreign policy from late nineteenth-century imperialism to

the emergence of the U.S. as the world's leading power after World War II will greatly benefit from the history preserved in The Papers of Henry Lewis Stimson.

**D3428.** **169 reels.**

### Seventh U.S. Cavalry Muster Rolls, August 31, 1866–December 31, 1884

These muster rolls consist of lists of all troops present on parade or otherwise accounted for on the day of muster. They are arranged alphabetically by company or troop, and then chronologically.

**S3408.** **3 reels.**

### Strategic Planning in U.S. Navy, 1891–1945

This primary-source collection traces the development of U.S. naval strategy from the beginning of Alfred Thayer Mahan's influence in the 1890s through the conclusion of World War II. From the official naval archives, documents have been selected that offer broad opportunities for research on the evolution and execution of American naval strategic thought.

**S1666.** **16 reels.**

### U.S. Military Activities and Civil Rights

#### Part 1: Integration of the University of Mississippi and the Use of Military Force, 1961-1063

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

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

**249703. 29 reels.**

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

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

**249704. 5 reels.**

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

*Part 3: The Integration of Alabama Schools and the Use of Military Force, 1963*, details Operation OAK TREE the codename for the Army's plans to intervene in Alabama in the event of civil disturbances related to school integration in May 1963. Operation PALM TREE was the new designation in June when the operation was extended over a wider area. These records cover Governor Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" and the Birmingham church bombing, when the National Guard was federalized and U.S. troops were deployed to protect property, support desegregation, and provide law and order.

**249705. 14 reels.**

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

This publication covers President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops and the Arkansas National Guard in the Little Rock integration crisis of 1957-1958. The operation is detailed from the planning for intervention prior to deployment, up to the withdrawal of troops at the end of the school year. Records include a journal of events, an ODCSOPS summary of the operation, a historical report prepared by the Office of the Chief of Military History, papers on Governor Faubus' actions with regard to integration, press reports and observations by Army officers on the reaction of the community, and congressional correspondence. The records document official concern over the legality and ramifications of the operation and provide an insight into the problems surrounding this early attempt at school integration.

**249706. 4 reels.**

## KOREAN WAR

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

During the Korean War, a Federal Defense History Program was established, generating a series of reports from the civilian control agencies. *Administrative Histories of U.S. Civilian Agencies: Korean War* is a collection based on histories of those agencies involved in

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administering the mobilization of war resources and managing the economy during this difficult time.

1020.

12 reels.

### CINCPACFLT Interim Evaluation Reports, 1950–1953

This collection provides comprehensive, contemporary evaluations of U.S. naval operations in the Korean conflict. Nearly 10,000 pages of reports, issued by the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), cover every aspect of naval involvement, from tactics, logistics, and weapons systems evaluation to public information releases and medical records.

S1653.

6 reels.

### U.S. Army Center of Military History Historical Manuscripts Collection: The Korean War

U.S. participation in the war, plus U.S. relations with Korea immediately before and after, is documented in this unique collection of never-before published documents produced by the Military History Section of the Far East Command. Hundreds of documents created on the scene or shortly thereafter are included, such as after-action interviews and reports, orders, narratives, analyses, charts, maps and photographs. Authoritative detail is provided on a great range of topics, from individual battles to logistical operations, treatment of prisoners, chemical warfare and peace negotiations.

S3334.

15 reels.

## RUSSIA AND THE USSR

### Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945

The complete official Soviet history of World War II, a monumental work of more than 9,000 pages, has never been published before in English translation. This collection gives most Western scholars their first opportunity to study what is considered one of the most significant historical documents produced in the Soviet Union.

S1656.

7 reels.

### Russian Archives: Russian State Military Archive (RGVA)

#### *Military Papers of Leon Trotsky, 1918–1925*

Presiding over the Military Department from 1918 until January 1925, Leon Trotsky, while not being a military person himself, was in fact a political chief of the Red Army. That fact makes the documents accumulated during the time of his military leadership and presented here for the first time, orders, telegrams, letters, articles, and speeches — so rich in military and political significance.

8004.000.

71 reels.

#### *The Papers of the Red Army: Political and Internal Intelligence Reports, 1918-1921*

This recently declassified collection contains unfiltered, unedited intelligence reports — many of them handwritten — from Red Army operatives throughout the country. Included are traditional operational and intelligence reports and evaluations. Of particular interest are the political intelligence reports. These contain surveys of civilian attitudes and assessments of the mood and circumstances of Red Army troops. These reports provide extraordinary opportunities for the scholar to examine the nature of the Soviet military's apparatus of surveillance, as well as the extent and nature of opposition, both small and large, to the Communist regime.

8004.002.

76 reels.

#### *The Papers of the White Army, 1918-1921*

This collection, which contains documents captured by the Bolsheviks during the war and those obtained by Soviet authorities after the fighting had ceased, offers an unprecedented opportunity to examine the history of the White opposition.

8004.001.

71 reels.

### Russian Archives: Russian State Military History Archive (RGVIA)

#### *The Crimean (Eastern) War, 1853-1856*

The Crimean War was one of several key 19th-Century wars in Russia's attempt to expand its borders and gain influence or access on par with other European powers. This collection comprises

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invaluable source material for the study of this dramatic set of circumstances, including: correspondence between Alexander II, his generals and other officers; various military reports (troop movements, daily reports, intelligence); military orders, including those coming from Alexander II; statistics and reports on casualties, wounded and prisoners of war; and maps and battle plans.

**8005.060.** **98 reels.**

### *The Napoleonic Wars, 1805–1815*

The Napoleonic Wars are one of the most famous and studied episodes in modern European history, yet Russia's role has drawn little attention or serious study in the West. This collection from the Military History section (Voenno-Ucheny Arkhiv/VUA) contains a huge mass of documents, mostly military but also political and diplomatic. It includes the official and private correspondence of the Emperor Alexander, of the Minister of War, and of the key generals. This correspondence features the official battle and campaign reports of units of varying size, from corps to regiments. It also offers the more ephemeral correspondence between Russian commanders, allowing scholars to trace how operations developed through Russian eyes and without the benefit of hindsight.

**8005.003.** **92 reels.**

### *The Papers of Prince Gregory Potemkin*

Among the most prominent Russian political and military leaders of the 18th century, Potemkin's duties alone testify to the diversity of his activities. His significant role in Russia's internal and external policies, as well as the range of issues that came under his jurisdiction, explain the diversity of documents in his archive and make it a collection of the first rank.

**8005.001. The Papers of Prince Gregory Potemkin - Part 1.** **120 reels.**

**8005.002. The Papers of Prince Gregory Potemkin - Part 2.** **133 reels.**

**Complete collection: 253 reels.**

### *The Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905*

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905 marked the first major defeat of a European power by an Asian in the modern era. Tsarism's humiliation on the Pacific was the first in a series of convulsions that would ultimately topple the Romanov dynasty. And the confrontation in Manchuria, with its

enormous land battles involving the use of trenches, artillery barrages, and machine gun fire, heralded many of the murderous innovations of World War I. For these reasons, the conflict that pitted Eurasia's largest land empire against the rising East Asian power is one of the pivotal events of the twentieth century. Until very recently those studying Russia's role have had to rely on secondary accounts, most of which are either dated or tainted by propaganda. But with the easing of restrictions on scholarship, the most important primary source — the rich archive of the tsarist army itself — has become accessible. And now the holdings of the Military History section, the crown jewel of the tsarist army's archives of the Japanese War, have been microfilmed.

**8005.040.** **170 reels.**

### *The Russo-Turkish War, 1877–1878*

The Russo-Turkish War collection from the holdings of the Military Science Archive at the Russian State Military History Archive documents the military and civilian history of the war. It includes correspondence on mobilization and relocation of the troops and reports to the highest levels of command in the Russian military — including Alexander II and his inner circle of advisors. These documents include descriptions of battles, information about Russian and Ottoman losses and gains, military intelligence reports, orders, circulars and memoranda issued by the Army commanders, daily logs and multi-volume military journals, correspondence of the engineering department regarding the use of mines for the protection of Russian ports on the Black Sea, accounts of the military court, reports on Turkish prisoners of war and refugees, complaints from civilian populations, correspondence regarding the circulation of revolutionary propaganda among Russian soldiers, and proposals for the economic reconstruction of the region.

**8005.070.** **120 reels.**

## The United States and the Russian Civil War: The Betty Miller Unterberger Collection

This collection covers World War I and its immediate aftermath, concentrating on America's role in the Russian Civil War and early relations

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between the United States and the newly formed Soviet Union. Additional topics include Allied attempts to reopen the Eastern Front after the collapse of Imperial Russia, the break up of the Austro-Hungarian empire, Allied intervention in Russia, the Czech-Bolshevik conflict, the clash of the United States and Japan in eastern Siberia, and U.S. policy toward Russia at the Paris Peace Conference.

**S3520.** **25 reels.**

## World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kiev Oblast

According to Nazi German ideology Ukrainians were classified as Untermensch (sub-humans) and their land, the "Breadbasket of Europe," was considered Lebensraum — arable lands that Hitler sought to colonize through the liquidation and enslavement of the local Ukrainian population. On December 6, 1942 Hitler ordered the German Army to obliterate Ukrainian "guerillas," including women and children. Ukrainians suffered three years under Nazi German occupation.

**20018.010. Part 1: Postcards Home.** **75 reels.**

**20018.020. Part 2: From Bolshevism to the New Order.** **16 reels.**

**20018.030. Part 3: The Long Road Home.** **180 reels.**

**20018. Complete collection: 281 reels.**

## VIETNAM WAR

### FBI File on American POWs/MIAs in Southeast Asia

This FBI file covers 1970 to 1993, and began as an investigation into the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

Included are interviews with hundreds of Vietnamese refugees plus information on how the North Vietnamese hoarded personal items of American servicemen to exchange for money. Information on the Women's Liberation Movement, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), and the Women's Peace Party is also included.

Types of documents include airtels, teletypes, interviews, letters, memos, newsletters, and reports.

The file is organized chronologically within two divisions: Domestic Security and Foreign Counterintelligence. Scholars interested in Vietnam-related government policy and domestic unrest will find this a useful collection.

**S3470.** **7 reels.**

### Gerald R. Ford and Foreign Affairs

#### Part 1: National Security Adviser's Files

##### *Section 3: Saigon Embassy Files from Ambassador Graham Martin*

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

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

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and Kissinger on the situation in Vietnam and the strategy for handling President Thieu; and (4) post-ceasefire diplomatic maneuvering, implementation of the agreements, and handling of allegations of ceasefire violations. The ambassador also transmitted drafts of major Nixon speeches regarding the peace negotiations to Thieu and relayed Thieu's reaction.

247880.

7 reels.

### **Section 4: Presidential Country Files for Africa**

These Presidential Country Files relate to U.S. relations with existing and emerging countries in Africa and address regional concerns as well as issues specific to individual countries. Materials in the first five folders are filed under "Africa," and the remainder of the collection is arranged by name of country.

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

250028.

5 reels.

## LBJ and Foreign Affairs

### Part 1: White House Central Files

#### **Section 2: National Defense File – Vietnam**

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

controversial decision was to increase the number of U.S. troops in South Vietnam and to bomb sites in North Vietnam. The Vietnam War became the most crucial issue facing the president. Johnson frequently found himself attacked by both "doves," who were opposed to the war, and by "hawks," who supported the war but criticized his handling of it. By 1968, the United States had 548,000 troops in Vietnam and had already lost 30,000 Americans there. Johnson's approval ratings had dropped from 70 percent in mid-1965 to below 40 percent by 1967, and with it, his mastery of Congress.

246424.

20 reels.

## A Study of Strategic Lessons Learned in Vietnam

A nine-volume set, this work initially was requested by the Defense Logistics Agency in order to analyze the lessons learned by the military during the war in Vietnam. Each volume deals with a topic and analyzes it at length. Volume subjects include: The enemy; South Vietnam; U.S. Foreign Policy and Vietnam, 1945–1975; U.S. Domestic Factors Influencing Vietnam War Policy Making; Planning the War; Conduct of the War (Bk. 1, Operational Analyses; Bk. 2, Functional Analyses); The Soldier; Results of the War; Omnibus Executive Summary. Each volume has a clear focus and well-organized chapters; for example, in Volume 7 (The Soldier) chapter topics include race relations, drug abuse, and morale and discipline.

S3277.

3 reels.

## 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 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

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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.

261252.

30 reels.

### United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967: Study Prepared by the Department of Defense ("The Pentagon Papers")

This collection reproduces a 12-volume set prepared by the Department of Defense for the House Committee on the Armed Services and printed by the Government Printing Office in 1971 (also known as the Hébert edition). This seminal publication relates how the U.S. was drawn into the war and gives accounts of crucial policy meetings and why decisions were made. When leaked to the press by Daniel Ellsberg in 1971, these papers caused uproar, since they

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exposed U.S. involvement in Indochina much earlier than the public previously had assumed.

S3276.

6 reels.

### WORLD WAR I

#### The American Occupation in Germany, 1918–1923

Prepared by Headquarters, American Forces in Germany. *The American Occupation in Germany* reproduces two sets of reports that give a complete account of the American military government in occupied Germany during the five years following World War I. The first set of reports covers events from the arrival of U.S. occupation forces in Coblenz until the emergence of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission in January 1920. The second set gives a narrative account of events from 1920 to 1923 — the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, the Kapp Putsch, the imposition of sanctions and the final withdrawal of the last American occupation forces.

S1679.

2 reels.

#### First World War: Political, Social and Military Manuscript Sources

*The Haig Papers from the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh* This collection reproduces, for the first time in any form, the manuscript diary that Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig kept throughout World War I. Provocative and wide ranging, the diary provides Haig's own firsthand account of events, his impressions of colleagues and his views on strategy — all without the omissions or ellipses apparent in his revised typescript version of the diary compiled after the war. This edition also includes Haig's letters to Lady Haig from 1914–1919, which amplify, extend and personalize his diary observations. Haig's original autograph diary of World War I is of great importance and its publication in full, all 750 million words, is a landmark for researchers.

H-469.000.

10 reels.

#### Harvey Williams Cushing Papers, 1745-1965

A neurological surgeon, Harvey Williams Cushing advanced the treatment of gunshot wounds of the

head during World War I and developed methods for the study and treatment of intracranial tumors. These papers consist of correspondence, subject files, diaries, and writings documenting his professional career at the Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston; his research on brain tumors; military service; prolific writings, including a 1926 Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Sir William Osler; and his ardent book collecting interests. Also included are Cushing material from the Medical Historical Library at the Yale School of Medicine.

D3421.

159 reels.

#### History of Women Derivative - Women and World War I

*Women and World War I* is comprised of 175 titles, originating mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom. Based on the *History of Women Collection*, *Women and World War I* also includes additional selections from *European Women's Periodicals and Plight and Progress: The Papers of Gertrude Tuckwell*. Undergraduate and graduate researchers in political science, history and women's studies will find a wealth of valuable information.

1465.

31 reels.

#### Industrial Mobilization in Britain, 1915-1918: The History of the Ministry of Munitions

The standard reference source on the unprecedented industrial mobilization of an entire economy to fight the war of 1914-1918, this 12-volume set has previously only been available in a few select libraries with whom the British government deposited copies. It is essential for anyone who wants to study the economics behind World War I, the career of David Lloyd George and the process of state intervention in industry.

H-468.000.

88 fiche.

#### The U.S. Army in the World War, 1917–1919

This account of the U.S. Army involvement in World War I comprises key records of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in France. General areas covered are the AEF's organization

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and training, Allied conferences on policy and strategy, AEF activities and operations from November 1917 through the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and reports of the commander in chief and staff sections and services. Each document headnote includes its provenance, subject, office of origin and date.

**S1685.** **6 reels.**

## WORLD WAR II AND POSTWAR PERIOD

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

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

**1030.** **56 reels.**

### Admiral Nimitz Command Summary: Running Estimate and Survey, 1941–1945

This daily command summary maintained by Admiral Chester Nimitz's staff chronicles developments in the Pacific Theater from 7 December 1941 through 31 August 1945. It includes the select information and analyses that held special interest for the U.S. naval commander in chief, such as briefs of the most important messages received at his headquarters each day.

**S1662.** **3 reels.**

### After-Action Report, Third U.S. Army, 1 August 1944–9 May 1945

The official report of daily activities of the Third Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, is organized in two sections. "Operations" combines narratives of specific operations with data on movements, casualties, and loss of material. "Staff Section Reports" includes monthly directives, instructions, action reports and lessons learned.

**S1651.** **3 reels.**

### Allied Propaganda in World War II: The Complete Record of the Political Warfare Executive (FO 898) From the Public Record Office

This collection presents the complete files of the PWE kept at the Public Record Office in Kew as "FO 898" from its instigation to closure in 1946, along with the secret minutes of the special 1944 War Cabinet Committee "Breaking the German Will to Resist." Included here is all the correspondence, minutes and agents' mission files along with a complete collection of all the airborne propaganda leaflets dropped over mainland Europe during the war by the British and American air forces. These leaflets, single sheets and miniature books are often highly illustrated, sometimes satirical and sometimes intended to boost morale with speeches or addresses from exiled leaders. They were produced in all nine languages of the recipient countries.

**20021.010. Part 1.** **30 reels.**

**20021.020. Part 2.** **30 reels.**

**20021.030. Part 3.** **38 reels.**

**20021.040. Part 4.** **68 reels.**

**20021. Complete collection: 166 reels.**

### Complete Records of the Mission of General George C. Marshall to China

In November 1945, President Truman appointed General George C. Marshall as special envoy to China and instructed him to negotiate a cease-fire agreement between Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops and Chinese Communist forces. Marshall met at length with Chiang, Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung. Although a cease-fire was declared in January 1946, peace negotiations stalled over the question of political unification. Marshall returned to the United States in early 1947 without having reached a solution. The complete records of the Marshall mission are among the best English-language sources available for studying the Chinese political and military situations following World War II, as well as U.S. policy there. The minutes of Marshall's meetings and reports and memoranda prepared by U.S. advisers are all included.

**S3048.** **50 reels.**

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## Diary of the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, 1942–1946

The War Department's Operations Division (OPD), created in March 1942, provided the strategic and logistical planning for all theaters of operation. This official division diary, never before published, comprises summaries of information received from commanding generals and sent by the OPD daily between 29 March 1942 and 31 May 1946.

**S1677.** 4 reels.

## Douglas MacArthur Memorial Archives and Library Collection

This collection is a rich resource in military history and offers a wealth of material on the War with Japan, the end of World War II, the allied occupation of Japan, the Korean War, and U.S. Army General Douglas MacArthur's post-1951 activities. The collection consists mainly of correspondence and official files, but also includes periodicals, newspapers, news clippings, articles, speeches, scrapbooks, photographs, memorabilia, reports, books, drawings, and sketches. Researchers will find correspondence with presidents and prime ministers, ministers and bishops, generals and privates, old soldiers and the newly enlisted, relatives and next of kin of the missing and dead, senators, and with subjects of a defeated Emperor. The official papers include files of letters, reports, photographs, messages, memoranda, and orders.

**D3726-RG01. RG-1 Records of the U. S. Military Advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth, 1935-1941.** 3 reels.

**D3726-RG02. RG-2 Records of Headquarters, U. S. Army forces in the Far East (USAFFE), 1941-1942.** 18 reels.

**D3726-RG03. RG-3 Records of Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA), 1942-1943.** 171 reels.

**D3726-RG04. RG-4 Records of General Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces Pacific (USAFPAC), 1942-1947.** 36 reels.

**D3726-RG05. RG-5 Records of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), 1845-1951.** 112 reels.

**D3726-RG06. RG-6 Records of General Headquarters, Far East Command (FECOM); 1947-1951.** 90 reels.

**D3726-RG07. RG-7 Records of General Headquarters, United National Command (UNC) 1950-1951.** 17 reels.

**D3726-RG09. RG-9 Collection of Messages (Radiograms), 1945-1951.** 196 reels.

**D3726-RG10. RG-10 General Douglas MacArthur's Private Correspondence, 1848-1964.** 190 reels.

**D3726-RG15. RG-15 Documents Donated by the General Public.** 22 reels.

**D3726-RG16. RG-16 Papers of major General Courtney Whitney, USA 1942-1947.** 74 reels.

**D3726-RG20. RG-20 Papers of General Arthur MacArthur 1845-1912.** 1 reels.

**D3726-RG21. RG-21 Papers of Malcomn MacArthur, 1907-1980.** 1 reel.

**D3726-RG22. RG-22 Papers of Brigadier General H. E. Eastwood, USA, 1942-1953.** 4 reels.

**D3726-RG23. RG-23 Papers of Major General Charles A. Willoughby, USA, 1947-1973.** 27 reels.

**D3726-RG25. RG-25 Collection of Periodicals, Newspapers, Newsclippings, & Speeches.** 18 reels.

**D3726-RG30. RG-30 Papers of Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, USA, 1941-1945.** 40 reels.

**D3726-RG31. RG-31 Papers of Colonial C. E. Skoglund, USA, 1945-1951.** 5 reels.

**D3726-RG43. RG-43 Papers of Weldon B. Hester.** 2 reels.

**D3726-RG46. RG-46 Papers of Paul P. Rogers.** 7 reels.

**D3726. Complete collection: 1031 reels.**

## Essays by German Officers and Officials

At the end of the Second World War, a joint United States and British Naval intelligence party seized the Marinearchiv (German Naval Archives) at Tambach Castle. This discovery, which included military records from as far back as 1805, prompted one of the most massive microfilming projects of military records in history. Many of the documents, now held by the National Archives, concern the administration and military strategies of the Third Reich. This publication is a combination of essays written after the war and during the war, including transcripts of speeches, personal accounts of wartime experiences, and research and development reports.

The essays were commissioned for both intelligence and historical purposes. Almost all were translated, and whenever possible both the German original and the English translation were filmed. Relevant Naval Intelligence Division reports are appended on roll 7.

**S3212.** 7 reels.

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### Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Internment of Japanese Americans

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

246425.

6 reels.

### Fifth Army History, 1943–1945

The history of the Fifth U.S. Army in Italy covers all major activities of the American ground component of the Allied Force Headquarters. Derived from command diaries and staff section reports, the narrative is considered the best secondary source available on American operations in the Italian campaign.

S1684.

2 reels.

### First U.S. Army Report of Operations, 20 October 1943–8 May 1945

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

S1682.

2 reels.

### Fuhrer Conferences on Matters Dealing with the German Navy, September 1939–April 1945

*Fuhrer Conferences* comprises the minutes taken for German commanders Erich Raeder and Karl Donitz during discussions of naval matters with Adolf Hitler throughout World War II. They offer a precise account of what was said during each meeting and often conclude with the commanders' private reflections. The collection runs chronologically and is indexed, with glossaries, by the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence.

S1654.

1 reel.

### Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941–1945

The complete official Soviet history of World War II, a monumental work of more than 9,000 pages, has never been published before in English translation. This microfilm edition gives most Western scholars their first opportunity to study what is considered one of the most significant historical documents produced in the Soviet Union. In addition to its importance in the war's historiography, this work is a valuable exposition of the development of a widely influential military doctrine.

S1656.

7 reels.

### History of Allied Force Headquarters, 1942–1945

The Allied Force Headquarters integrated the services of several nations throughout the Mediterranean campaigns of World War II. Drawn from such sources as official reports, correspondence, and histories of staff and subordinate commands, the narrative published here stresses the relationship between Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, and the air, naval, combat, and supply commanders of the British, French and other forces.

S1683.

1 reel.

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### History of Intelligence Activities Under General Douglas MacArthur, 1942–1950

This series presents operational histories of Allied intelligence groups in the Southwest Pacific Area from April 1942 through the beginning of the Korean War. The histories demonstrate the wide range of G-2 operations that were developed to meet the special challenges of intelligence gathering in this theater.

**S1657.**

**8 reels.**

### Intelligence Reports on the War in the Atlantic, 1942–1945

Released by the Department of the Navy, Naval Security Group Command Headquarters, this unique publication is a collection of U.S. intelligence reports based on intercepted German messages. These intelligence reports originally were bound in three volumes: I. Allied Communication Intelligence and the Battle of the Atlantic. II. U-Boat Operations. III. German Naval Communications Intelligence.

**D3257.**

**1 reel.**

### Intercepted Japanese Messages: The Documents of MAGIC, 1942–1945

MAGIC was the code name assigned by American intelligence to the interception, decoding and translation of top secret information transmitted from the Japanese Foreign Office to its key personnel and allies worldwide. These intercepts eventually enabled American officials to predict Japanese actions with unprecedented accuracy. This collection contains translations and summaries of the files that were given the highest security rating by the Japanese Foreign Office; the summaries were prepared primarily for Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. Including reports from locations such as Germany, Russia, Turkey and Thailand, this publication offers an Axis perspective from which to examine the war.

**D3254.**

**15 reels.**

### Military Intelligence in the Pacific, 1942–1946; Bulletins of the Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, and the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area

These 466 bulletins demonstrate the extent of Allied knowledge of Japanese forces, operations, weapons, and technology. They also include geographical survey data, air target analyses, translations of captured enemy documents and POW interrogations, and reports on psychological warfare activities.

**S1661.**

**41 reels.**

### Official Papers of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King

A tough, aggressive officer, Admiral Ernest J. King was one of the most prominent Allied military leaders of World War II. In 1941, he was appointed commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet and as such oversaw the fulfillment of lend-lease programs to Great Britain and the Soviet Union. After the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, he was selected to fill the new billet of commander in chief, U.S. Fleet (COMINCH), assuming operational control of all American naval forces. In early 1942, President Roosevelt signed an executive order naming King to serve as both COMINCH and CNO. King was also a member of the newly formed Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, through which he played a pivotal role in the shaping of Allied grand strategy from the Arcadia Conference to Potsdam.

**S3213.**

**10 reels.**

### Political Reorientation of Japan, 1945–1948

Written for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this 1,300-page report summarizes the wide-ranging program implemented by General MacArthur to democratize Japan. It discusses such elements as demobilizing the armed forces, purging the ultranationalist faction and creating new political parties, and redirecting Japan's diplomatic relations.

**S1663.**

**1 reel.**

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## Records of the Far Eastern Commission, 1945-1952

All the activities of the multinational Far Eastern Commission (FEC), which oversaw the postwar governing and reconstruction of Japan, are fully documented in this publication of the records now held by the National Archives. Founded in Moscow in 1945, the FEC was composed of representatives from 11 countries, including the United States, the USSR, Great Britain, and Nationalist China. The body's two main functions were to formulate policy in accordance with Japan's obligations under the terms of surrender and to consult with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who was in effect the country's military governor. The FEC set up seven committees: Reparations, Economic and Financial Affairs, Constitutional and Legal Reform, Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies, War Criminals, Aliens in Japan, and Disarmament of Japan. This collection is divided into two main sections:

**Section 1** contains the FEC's official policy statements, or action plans.

**Section 2** contains primary materials upon which policy statements were formulated.

**S3274.**

**167 reels.**

## Records of the Strategic Plans Division, Office of the CNO & Predecessor Organizations

Officially established as a division within the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in August 1919, the Strategic Plans Division was responsible for unifying naval policy, logistics and tactics. The division's files span 1917-1947, but the bulk of their material is from the 1930s and the war years of the 1940s.

**S3214.**

**50 reels.**

## Reports of the General Board, U.S. Forces, European Theater: An Analysis of U.S. Military Activities in Europe, 1944-1945

Published in cooperation with the Center of Military History. Prepared by U.S. Forces General Board, 1945-1946.

**S1678.**

**7 reels.**

## Reports of the U.S. Military Government for Germany, U.S. Zone, 1945-1953

These reports begin with logistical and financial plans for the U.S. occupation and continue through preparations for West German sovereignty in the early 1950s. The monthly reports issued between July 1945 and September 1949 are divided into sections dealing with such areas as the Allied Control Authority for Berlin, cultural and social affairs, de-Nazification, education, religion and industry

**S1658.**

**6 reels.**

## Reports of the U.S. Military Government of Austria, 1945-1950

At the end of World War II, Austria was placed under Allied control, which continued until the installation of the Austrian government in 1950. This collection of monthly reports from the American High Commissioner to the Joint Chiefs of Staff provides information on every area of activity in the U.S. sector, particularly economic reconstruction. The reports include observations on events in other zones.

**S1659.**

**7 reels.**

## Reports of the U.S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan, 1945-1946

The Naval Technical Mission to Japan, under Capt. Clifford G. Grimes, was established to evaluate all Japanese scientific and technical developments of interest to the Navy and Marines. It accomplished this goal by examining captured technical intelligence material and interrogating Japanese naval and industrial personnel. The findings were produced in 185 reports, which offer a detailed view of the state of technology in Japan at the war's end.

**S1669.**

**13 reels.**

## Royal Air Force: Final Reports on Operations — Night Raids, 1941-1945

These 3,400 final reports, chronologically arranged, record details of all Royal Air Force raids

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over Germany and German-occupied territories during World War II.

**S1292.**

**5 reels.**

### Science in World War II

This collection provides nine classic works on the efforts of U.S. scientists in the war. The first eight volumes tell the history of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, while the ninth volume presents a model of relations between the state and science.

**S1665.**

**51 fiche.**

### Seventh U.S. Army Report of Operations in France and Germany, 1944–1945

This report — a history of the Seventh U.S. Army's Mediterranean offensive — begins with the planning for the invasion of southern France and Germany. Included are descriptions of every major engagement, maps, and photographs.

**S1681.**

**1 reel.**

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

The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) was the first U.S. agency to coordinate the policy-making efforts of the State Department and the Pentagon. Formed in December 1944, SWNCC was to integrate diplomatic and military concerns, and plans for a national security policy following World War II. When the Department of the Air Force was created in 1947, SWNCC was renamed the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC). In its five-year existence, SWNCC/SANACC produced 402 case studies covering the full range of postwar policy problems.

**S1869.**

**32 reels.**

### Summation of Nonmilitary Activities in Japan and Korea, 1945–1948

The rebuilding of postwar Japan and southern Korea by Allied occupation forces is described here in a series of thirty-six monthly reports. They

offer detailed information on industrial reparations; conversion of production from military to consumer goods; land reform; restructuring of educational, public health, and welfare programs; and the establishment of a liberal, democratic political system.

The reports on Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) activities in Korea cover the administration of civil affairs and reconstructive efforts under the military occupation government and later the South Korean Interim Government.

**S1676.**

**8 reels.**

### Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) Historical Monographs, 1945–1951

Prepared in 1951 by the Civil Historical Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, this series of 55 monographs covers the nonmilitary activities of the U.S. occupation of Japan, from the end of the war in the Pacific to the signing of the Japanese peace treaty in September 1951. They present the official version of the social, political, and economic transformation of Japan following World War II.

**S1676.**

**13 reels.**

### U.S. Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, 1946–1972

A complete history of postwar American operations in the Ryukyu Islands is presented here in a series of summary reports. These describe political, governmental, economic, and social programs carried out first by SCAP, then by the civil affairs branch at U.S. Headquarters, Ryukyu Command at Okinawa, and finally by the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyus.

**S1664.**

**7 reels.**

### U.S. Army Center of Military History Historical Manuscripts Collection: The War Against Japan

This publication reproduces a unique collection of documents that includes narratives, army histories, original records, charts, maps and photos. The publication may be purchased by individual section (China-Burma-India Theater, 1942–1944; India-

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Burma Theater, 1944–1945; China Theater, 1944–1945; Southwest Pacific Area Theater; Central Pacific/Pacific Ocean Areas Theater; South Pacific Theater; Internment, Security, and Prisoner of War Camps Reports; (Translations of Japanese Documents) or as a whole.

**S3199.** 54 reels.

## U.S. Army Orders of Battle for World War II

Reproduced here are three volumes prepared for internal use by the Army: “Combat Chronicles: An Outline History of U.S. Army Divisions”; “Order of Battle, U.S. Army, World War II: European Theater of Operations, Divisions”; and “Order of Battle, U.S. Army Ground Forces, World War II: Pacific Theater of Operations.”

**S1668.** 1 reel.

## U.S. Naval Administrative Histories of World War II

U.S. Naval Administrative Histories of World War II consists of documents prepared at the end of World War II to chronicle experiences and provide insights into all the administrative aspects of U.S. naval involvement in the war. The histories offer a unique combination of records, photographs, and narratives, written by such notables as Walter Lord and James Michener. Until now, this material has not been available in any published form. This collection offers scholars the most complete source available on the U.S. Navy’s wartime role.

**S3221. Office of the Secretary of the Navy,** 176 fiche.

**S3222. Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.** 9 fiche.

**S3223. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.** 85 fiche.

**S3224. Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).** 125 fiche.

**S3225. Office of the Commandant, United States Marine Corps.** 10 fiche.

**S3226. Bureau of Aeronautics.** 105 fiche.

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**S3230. Bureau of Ships.** 16 fiche.

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**S3235. Bureau of Ordnance, Shore Activities.** 102 fiche.

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**S3238. Operating Forces: Pacific.** 215 fiche.

**S3239. Operating Forces: Sea Frontiers and Operating Bases.** 135 fiche.

**S3240. Operating Forces: Topical Histories.** 33 fiche.

**Complete collection, S3221-3240. 2,130 fiche.**

## U.S. Navy Case Files of Pacific Area War Crimes, 1944–1949

This collection details U.S. Navy trials of members of the Japanese military accused of war crimes in the Pacific theater during World War II. It covers crimes against U.S. military personnel and Pacific islanders. Atrocities described in the trials include medical experiments, execution of American pilots, POW camp conditions, cannibalism and torture. These very detailed files include trial transcripts with lists of the names of individuals involved in the case, including witnesses, prosecutors from the Judge Advocate General’s (JAG) office and doctors who performed autopsies.

**S3589.** 20 reels.

## War Diaries of the German Submarine Command, August 1938–January 1945

These daily logs of the commander of German submarine operations describe the Battle of the Atlantic from the German side.

**S1671.** 5 reels.

## War Diary, Eastern Sea Frontier, December 1941–August 1945

Published in cooperation with the U.S. Naval Historical Center. Prepared by the Offices of the Commander of the Eastern and Gulf Sea Frontiers, U.S. Navy.

**S1672.** 13 reels.

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### War Diary, Gulf Sea Frontier, April 1942–July 1945

Published in cooperation with the U.S. Naval Historical Center. Prepared by the Offices of the Commander of the Eastern and Gulf Sea Frontiers, U.S. Navy.

**S1674.** **17 reels.**

### War Diary, Operations Division, German Naval Staff, 1939–1945

The monthly war diaries reproduced here give a day-to-day review of German naval operations during World War II. Each of the Seekriegsleitung diary entries has five major headings: Report on the Enemy, General Situation, Submarine Situation, Merchant Shipping, and Items of Political Importance.

**S1673.** **17 reels.**

### War, Peace, and Democracy in America

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

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies (CDAAA) was an advocacy organization formed in May 1940 to persuade the American public that the United States should supply the Allies with as much material and financial aid as possible in order to keep the U.S. out of the war. Publications include flyers, pamphlets, cartoons, newsletters, newspaper advertisements and clippings, postcards, press releases, a syndicated column called "It Makes Sense", radio transcripts, speeches, petitions, and policy statements. The Subject Files document the many organizations with which the Committee was sympathetic, as well as the many isolationist organizations to which the Committee was opposed. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor, CDAAA acknowledged that its work had come to an end, and in January, 1942, it merged with the Council for Democracy to form Citizens for Victory To Win the War, To Win the Peace.

**20023.** **38 reels.**

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

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

**20024.010. Part 1: Correspondence and Subject Files. 37 reels.**

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

**20024. Series 2: 57 reels.**

**Complete collection: 95 reels.**

### Wartime Conferences of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, 1941–1945

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

**S1675.** **3 reels.**

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### WAVES, Records for the Assistant Chief, Naval Personnel for Women, 1942–1972

This collection, assembled by the Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Women, Office of the Chief of Naval Personnel, contains information on the WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) from 1942 to 1948 and on their subsequent activities and reunions through 1972.

**S3211.** **20 reels.**

### World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kiev Oblast

According to Nazi German ideology Ukrainians were classified as Untermensch (sub-humans) and their land, the “Breadbasket of Europe,” was considered Lebensraum — arable lands that Hitler sought to colonize through the liquidation and enslavement of the local Ukrainian population. On December 16, 1942 Hitler ordered the German Army to obliterate Ukrainian “guerillas,” including women and children. Ukrainians suffered three years under Nazi German occupation.

**20018.010. Part 1: Postcards Home.** **75 reels.**

**20018.020. Part 2: From Bolshevizm to the New Order.** **16 reels.**

**20018.030. Part 3: The Long Road Home.** **180 reels.**

**20018. Complete collection: 271 reels.**

### World War II Naval Histories and Historical Reports: Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Battle Experiences, December 1941–August 1945

These secret information bulletins were prepared on a continuous basis during and shortly after World War II, and were issued for officers and commissioned personnel. The information in these reports was drawn from war diaries and battle reports of various commanders and ships and covers primarily surface operations. The locations covered are those in the South and Southwest Pacific. Each bulletin has a detailed table of contents, plus a summary of operations and battle lessons. Included are photos, maps and chain-of-command charts.

**S3178.** **2 reels.**

### World War II Naval Histories and Historical Reports: Intelligence Division, OPNAV, Combat Narratives

These 26 narratives were designed to provide commissioned naval officers with interim summaries of actions prior to the availability of official histories. As such, these narratives are more polished historical accounts than the battle experiences. Drawn from action reports, operation orders, war diaries and personal interviews, the documents contain charts and photographs.

**S3175.** **3 reels.**

### World War II Naval Histories and Historical Reports: Naval War College, Battle Analysis Series

The *Battle Analysis Series* is a compilation of all information, drawn from both Allied and Japanese sources, available to the Naval War College at the time of publication (1953–1958) and is, as stated in the preface, an “endeavor to maintain at all times the viewpoints of the commanders of the units involved on both sides.” Its major strength is in the painstaking detail with which battle actions are reconstructed.

**S3176.** **3 reels.**

### World War II Naval Histories and Historical Reports: U.S. Submarine War Patrol Reports and Related Documents, 1941–1945: Reference Documents on Submarine Operations and Submarines

This collection is made up of eight smaller groups of documents: 1) Submarine Operational History of World War II; 2) Japanese Naval and Merchant Ship Losses during World War II by All Causes; 3) The Imperial Japanese Navy in World War II: A Graphic Presentation of the Japanese Naval Organization and List of Combatant and Non-Combatant Vessels Lost or Damaged in the War; 4) Submarine Report: Depth Charge, Bomb Mine, Torpedo and Gunfire Damage, Including Losses in Action (Dec. 7, 1941–Aug. 15, 1945); 5) U.S. Submarine Losses in World War II; 6) Current Tactical Orders Submarines, April 1939; 7) Submarine Officers Conferences, 1940–1949; and

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8) The Role of Communications Intelligence in Submarine Warfare in the Pacific, January 1943–October 1943.

S3177.

9 reels.

## Military History Collections from the Library of Congress

### History of Military Government Training

The Military Government Training Program was a World War II program which sought to prepare U.S. Army officers for civil administrative duties in countries to be occupied by U.S. forces. This was the first attempt by the Army to prepare its officers for such roles; the program prepared officers for both the European and Far Eastern theaters. Civil Affairs Training Schools were established at several universities, including Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Western Reserve, Pittsburgh, Boston, and Michigan. In addition to a history and evaluation of the program, the manuscript file includes course materials used, lists of lectures and lecturers (occasionally full texts of lectures given), and rosters of officer participants.

L110082. Shelf No.: 51277.

3 reels.

### Japanese Monographs on the War in the Pacific

This collection consists of historical studies on the Pacific Theater of World War II, originally prepared by former officers of the imperial Japanese Army and Navy, and later edited by personnel of various offices of the Department of the Army in connection with the preparation of official U.S. Army histories of World War II. There are 185 of these studies, of varying lengths and on various aspects of the war. Also included in the set are thirteen “Japanese Studies on Manchuria.”

Guide to Japanese Monographs on the War in the Pacific  
L9400093. Shelf No.: 8491 1 reel.

Japanese Monographs on the War in the Pacific  
L9400094. Shelf No.: 8489 14 reels (1-14).

Japanese Studies on Manchuria  
L9400095 Shelf No.: 8490. 2 reels (1-2).

Complete collection: L9400093 to L9400095. 17 reels.

Granada Pioneer (Amache, CO), Oct. 1942–Sept. 1945  
Supplements to the Granada Pioneer (Amache, CO):  
Amache, Pulse, Junior Pioneer, Granada Christian Church News, Bulletin, Amache Hi It, Good News to Theater-Goers, and Sunday School News

Granada [CO] Bulletin, Oct. 1942

Colorado Times (Denver, CO), March–Oct. 1945

Rocky [Rock II] Shimpo (Denver, CO), June 1944–Dec. 1945

Minidoka Irrigator (Hunt, ID), Sept. 1942–July 1945

Topaz [UT] Times, Sept. 1942–Aug. 1945

Supplements to the Topaz [UT] Times: All Aboard, Bussei Life, Fighting Americans Too, Trek, and Volunteers for Victory Heart Mountain [WY] Sentinel, Oct. 1942–July 1945

Supplements to the Heart Mountain [WY] Sentinel: General Information Bulletin, Sentinel Supplement, Coordinator's Bulletin, Heart Mountain Sentinel Bulletin, and Sentinel Supplement

In English with some Japanese.

L9400013 Shelf No. NP2452.

22 reels.

### The Observer

*The Observer*, the first U.S. military newspaper in Vietnam, was “an authorized unofficial newspaper published by the Command Information Division, Office of Information, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, for United States forces in Vietnam.” It was printed at the office of *Pacific Stars and Stripes* in Tokyo with material from the American forces press service and other Department of Defense agencies and reported significant military and support activities of U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine, and Navy units and personnel (and occasionally the activities of other U.S. agencies serving in South Vietnam) and included extensive pictorial coverage of field activities. Circulation reached a peak of more than 100,000 copies in 1969 and 1970. On January 27, 1973, the day the Vietnam cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris, the final issue of *The Observer* appeared with a series of summary articles and pictures of U.S. involvement in the war, a map of Vietnam, military insignia for each unit which had served in Vietnam, and a glossary of Vietnam GI terminology.

L110091. Shelf No.: (O) 5958.

3 reels.

### Papers of A. T. Mahan, 1779-1790 (bulk 1890-1914)

A. T. Mahan's correspondence, family papers, speeches and writings, scrapbooks, subject file,

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biographical file, printed material, and other papers, chiefly from 1890–1914 are contained in this collection. It includes materials relating to Mahan’s education at the U. S. Naval Academy; duty aboard the U.S.S. Iroquois (Asiatic Squadron) and his command of the U.S.S. Wachusett (South Pacific Squadron) and U.S.S. Chicago (European Station); publication of and reaction to his “Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660–1783” (Boston, 1890); and his personal and family life. Other topics include the 1899 Hague Conference and Mahan’s views on armament, international arbitration, and shipbuilding. Also included are research materials of Mahan’s biographer William D. Puleston covering Samuel Ashe, Henry Cabot Lodge, David Long, Stephen B. Luce, Joseph Pulitzer, Theodore Roosevelt, and others.

**L110492. Shelf No.: MSS 31062.**

**12 reels.**

## Papers of Henry “Hap” Harley Arnold, 1903-1989 (bulk 1940-1946)

The correspondence, memoranda, journals, notebooks, drafts and proofs of Arnold’s memoirs, *Global Mission* (1949), articles, speeches, reports, orders, printed material, photographs, and other papers relate chiefly to the development of military aeronautics in the United States and to aeronautical policies and events of World War II. They document Arnold’s service, (1938–1946) as chief and commanding general of the United States Army Air Corps (later the U.S. Army Air Forces) and as a member of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff (1941–1945) participating in Allied conferences and wartime inspection trips.

Also documented is Arnold’s early career as an aviator including his training by the Wright brothers aviation company, his role in the development of commercial aeronautics including his air mail charter from the U.S. postmaster general and organization of Pan American Airways together with Carl Spaatz, Jack Jouett, and John J. Montgomery; and the investigation into the role of the U.S. Army Air Forces during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**L110495. Shelf No.: MSS 21124**

**269 reels.**

## The Nazi Movement

Approximately 100 books covering the period 1920-1949 written by or in support of the German Nazi Party, from original texts in the American Jewish Library in New York. The collection includes criticism of religious institutions, inspirational writings, translations of the New Testament, school textbooks, official party publications, a series of fact books on individual countries (each title begins with “Schlag nach uber...”), results of medical experiments, economics, law, history, a reader for foreigners, Adolf Hitler, Germans living abroad, and racial philosophy and policy.

**Shelf No.: Microfilm 441.**

**33 reels.**

## Papers of Samuel C. Phillips, 1929-1991 (bulk 1958-1989)

This collection documents the career of Samuel C. Phillips who served as director of Project Apollo, NASA’s lunar landing program. Phillips also served in the Air Force, where he specialized in ballistics and weapons research and as an executive with TRW. This collection includes correspondence, diaries, memoranda, reports, family and personal papers, and photographs. Also included is material relating to atomic weapons, the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile system, Project Saturn, the Superconducting Super Collider, the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union, and other defense and aeronautical projects with which Phillips was involved during the Cold War.

**L110474. Shelf No.: 21466.**

**11 reels.**

## Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East

These documents constitute the transcript of the so-called Japanese (or Tokyo) War Crimes Trials of twenty-eight high-ranking Japanese officials, extending from April 29, 1946 to April 16, 1948. A separate volume is included for each day of the trial, the whole constituting about 50,000 mimeographed pages. The majority opinion is also included in these proceedings.

**L9400092 Shelf No. 10609. In English.**

**36 reels.**

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## Selective Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy, and Other Government Agencies, 1868–1945

**Navy General Files (1872–1933)** The Navy general files were primarily arranged chronologically, with a portion of them further broken down according to such criteria as Navy Ministry subdivisions. **(Reels.1–33). 33 reels.**

**Navy Topic Files (1874–1945) and Navy Miscellaneous Files (1894–1938)** Includes records from various Navy files relating to particular incidents, including the Taiwan Incident, 1874–1875; the Boxer Uprising; World War I; and World War II. *(Please note: This collection does not contain any reels numbered 94–100.)* **(Reels.34–93). 60 reels.**

**Army General Files (1895–1940)** Most of the Army files were rearranged in the Dai Nikki, or Great Diary, series by the Japanese Army Ministry and classified under various headings. In this section, Riku Kimitsu, Riku Mitsu, and a portion of Riku Fu are included, with the substance of each indicated under the appropriate heading. **(Reels.101–107). 7 reels.**

**Army Area Files (1904–1942)** The Dai Nikki series are also grouped according to geographical area with each area centered on a significant event such as the Manchurian Incident, the China Incident, and the Pacific War. The areas include Manchuria (classified and nonclassified), China (classified and nonclassified), Siberia, Europe, and Asia. **(#107 cont'd.–119). 13 reels.**

**Army Topic Files (1874–1945)** This file contains documents related to particular incidents. Noteworthy incidents covered in this file include the Taiwan Incident, the Korean Communists' activities (1921–1924), the Korean rebellions (1919–1921), and World War II. **(Reels.119 cont'd.–134). 16 reels.**

**Army Miscellaneous Files (1868–1946)** The Army Miscellaneous Files contain various army documents excluding those listed above, including the Meiji Emperor Biography, the Kokusai Kaigi Kankei Shorui (1931–1934), and the Shina Jikyoku Hō (1931–1935). *(Please note: This collection does not contain any reels numbered 142–200.)* **(Reels.134 cont'd.–141). 8 reels.**

**Miscellaneous Files** This group contains records from other offices and organizations, such as the Kikakuin, Planning Board (1938–1940), the Tokyo Metropolitan Police (1927–1945), and Local Governments and Police (1932–1945). **(Reels.201–229). In Japanese. 29 reels.**

L9400011 Shelf No. 5041. Complete Collection: 163 reels.

## Library of Congress Military Journals

**Aeronautics, Aug. 1939–Mar. 1962.**  
 L110514. Shelf No.: 02602. 25 reels.

**Air Corps Letters News, Air Force News Letters & Air Force Space Digest, Sept. 18, 1918–1963.**  
 L110515. Shelf No.: 02603. 43 reels.

**Air Force Times, July 11, 1942–Oct. 28, 1961; Feb. 3–Apr. 28, 1962; Aug. 4, 1962–Feb. 12, 1964.**  
 L110516 Shelf No.: 01400. 49 reels.

**Air Power, 1953–1960**  
 L110517 Shelf No.: 02604. 3 reels.

**Air Power Historian, 1954–1963.**

L110518 Shelf No.: 02605. 2 reels.

**Air Rescue Service Information Letter, Jan. 1951–Sept. 15, 1956.**  
 L110519 Shelf No.: 02606. 2 reels.

**Air University Dispatch, 1947–1960, 1962–1963.**  
 L110520. Shelf No.: 02616. 9 reels.

**Air University Quarterly, 1947–1962.**  
 L110521 Shelf No.: 02607. 6 reels.

**Air Weather Service Observer, Nov. 1954–1961, 1963.**  
 L110523 Shelf No.: 02615. 1 reel.

**Aircraft Engineering, 1929–1963.**  
 L110522 Shelf No.: 02635. 29 reels.

**Airman, Aug. 1957–1963.**  
 L110524 Shelf No.: 02608. 4 reels.

**All Hands, June 1945–1963.**  
 L110525 Shelf No.: 02609. 16 reels.

**Armed Forces Chemical Journal, Oct. 1946–1962.**  
 L110526 Shelf No.: 02610. 5 reels.

**Armed Forces Management, Oct. 1954–Sept. 1963.**  
 L110527 Shelf No.: 02611. 7 reels.

**Army, Aug. 1954–1963.**  
 L110528 Shelf No.: 02612. 9 reels.

**Army Information Digest, May 1946–Dec. 1962.**  
 L110529. Shelf No.: 02613. 12 reels.

**Army and Navy Journal, Aug. 1863–Aug. 1963.**  
 L110530. Shelf No.: 02614. 127 reels.

**Army Times, Aug. 17, 1940–Aug. 1964.**  
 L110531 Shelf No.: 0959. 35 reels.

**Aviation Age, Jan. 1950–Sept. 1958.**  
 L110551 Shelf No.: 02630. 20 reels.

**Canadian Aviation, 1928–1963**  
 L110532 Shelf No.: 02624. 32 reels.

**Field Artillery Journal, 1911–1950**  
 L110533 Shelf No.: 01722. 29 reels.

**Flight Aircraft Engineer, Flight Aircraft Spacecraft Missile, 1909–1960.**  
 L110534 Shelf No.: 02635. 131 reels.

**Flight Magazine, 1934–1963.**  
 L110535 Shelf No.: 02617. 23 reels.

**Flying, Aug. 1927–Dec. 1963.**  
 L110536 Shelf No.: 02618. 42 reels.

**General Electric Defence Quarterly, General Electric Forum, Apr. 1958–1962, 1963.**  
 L110537 Shelf No.: 02619. 2 reels.

**Infantry Journal, July 1904–July 1950.**  
 L110539 Shelf No.:02621. 50 reels.

**Infantry School Quarterly Infantry, Jan. 1931–Oct. 1956, 1957–1963.**  
 L110538 Shelf No.: 02620. 17 reels.

**Inter Avia, 1946–1962.**  
 L110540 Shelf No.: 02622. 17 reels.

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The Mats Flyer, June 1954–1962.  
L110541 Shelf No.: 02623. 4 reels.

The Marine Corp Gazette, 1916–1963 (missing Jan–May  
1925).  
L110542 Shelf No.: 02625. 29 reels.

Military Engineer, 1909–1961.  
L110543 Shelf No.: 02636. 47 reels.

*See also International Affairs and  
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