

# 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*

## PEACE STUDIES COLLECTIONS

UPDATED MAY 2009

## America in Protest: Records of Anti-Vietnam War Organizations

### *Part 1: Vietnam Veterans against the War, 1968-1975*

Records of a national veterans' organization concerned with U.S. military withdrawal from Vietnam and later with improving services and benefits for veterans of that war. The largest portion of the collection deals with VVAW's programs and activities, especially its participation in various anti-war demonstrations and its war crimes investigations. Most of the material dates from the early years of the organization until its 1974 split. Included are correspondence, minutes and other papers of the executive and steering committees, membership and mailing lists, memos, papers regarding local chapters and their organization, and publicity

242535.

21 reels.

### *Part 2: National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 1964-1967*

This microfilm publication consists of the records of the Madison, Wisconsin-based organization which first coordinated the national opposition to the war in Vietnam. Two-thirds of the collection consists of exchanges with individuals and organizations from foreign countries and the United States who were active in the anti-war movement. The remainder of the collection consists of correspondence, fragmentary financial records, publications, minutes, notes, proposals, and reports which pertain to the NCC's steering and standing committees, conferences sponsored by the NCC and other anti-war groups, reports of staff trips and meetings, and various projects such as the International Days of Protest. The files of several conferences and staff meetings include summarized minutes, correspondence, planning material, and some lists of participants. Publications include press releases, pamphlets, rough drafts of articles for Peace and Freedom News.

242536.

13 reels.

### *Part 3: Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Records, 1966-1973*

Records of a national coalition (1966-1973) formed to coordinate opposition to U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam among college and high school students. Although it includes steering committee minutes, correspondence, press materials, activity files, and financial records, the early period (1966-1968) is best represented when the national office was headquartered in New York City. For this period there are exchanges between Kipp Dawson, Carol Lipman, Linda Morse, Syd Stapleton, and other staff members and various local and international affiliates and supporters. Most complete are the files on anti-war groups in California (some correspondence from Bettina Aptheker is included here), Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York. Most extensive international contacts involved Australia, Canada, France, and Vietnam.

242959.

17 reels.

## American Union against Militarism Records, 1915-1922

This collection is an excellent tool for researching the domestic reaction to the war spirit of the pre- and post-World War I era. Additionally, it is a key source for documenting the origins of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The documents in this compilation cover the organization's history and include minutes of meetings, correspondence, publications and financial records.

D3565.

2 reels.

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

The Woman's Peace Party (WPP) was founded in 1915 at a national conference called by Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt. Some 3,000 members of various local women's peace organizations gathered in Washington, D.C., and established the WPP on a platform calling for a conference of neutral nations, limitation of armaments, opposition to militarism in the United

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States, democratic control of foreign policy and extension of the vote to women. In 1919 the WPP became the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

**D3052.** **23 reels.**

### Committee on Militarism in Education, 1925–1940

This material is an excellent resource for the study of government efforts to militarize its citizenry and the opposition to such socialization in a period plagued by war.

**D3571.** **67 reels.**

### Emergency Peace Campaign, 1936–1937

The material in this collection includes minutes, reports of field workers and peace caravans, correspondence, financial records, pledges of abstinence from war, publications, clippings, local peace council materials and files of five of the Campaign's 20 area offices (Kansas City, New York City, St. Louis, Chicago and Michigan).

**D3572.** **191 reels.**

### Hannah Johnston Bailey Papers, 1858–1923

Hannah Johnston Bailey was a Quaker pacifist, suffragist and reformer who was involved in the temperance movement. An active participant in the suffrage movement, Bailey was president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association and a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her many other reform interests included the influence of militarism on children, reform of women's prisons, the abolition of capital punishment and women's missionary work.

**D3566.** **3 reels.**

### Lydia G. Wentworth Papers, 1902–1947

A socialist and pacifist, Wentworth urged women to play a role in promoting peace by seeking public office and becoming leaders in the peace movement. She served on the advisory committee of the Women's Peace Society and was a member

of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Association to Abolish War and the Boston League of Women Voters. She contributed financially to many causes and organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Save the Children Fund. This collection consists of manuscripts, printed articles, poems, clippings and Wentworth's correspondence with friends, newspaper editors and organizations. Prominent correspondents include Emily Green Balch and Lucia Ames Mead.

**D3570.** **11 reels.**

### Massachusetts Peace Society Records, 1816–1838, and Massachusetts Peace Society Archives, 1911–1917

The records of the Massachusetts Peace Society are an exceptional resource offering a view of the genesis of peace societies in America. This collection is composed of correspondence, addresses, annual reports, circular letters, membership rosters and two Massachusetts Senate documents.

**D3573.** **11 reels.**

### National Council for Prevention of War Records, 1921–1975

The National Council for Prevention of War (NCPW) was created in 1921 in Washington, D.C., by representatives of 17 national peace organizations to serve as a clearinghouse for peace organizations. During its existence, the Council advocated worldwide reduction of armaments by international agreement, progressive world organization and worldwide education for peace. It operated in every state and distributed peace information to 32 affiliated national organizations. This collection traces the activities of the NCPW and provides invaluable information on its executive secretary, Frederick J. Libby.

**D3574.** **315 reels.**

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## New York Peace Society Records, 1815–1940

The New York Peace Society was the first peace society in America, organized in 1815 by David Low Dodge. Included are correspondences, annual reports, minutes, yearbooks, membership lists, miscellaneous forms and lists, pamphlets, and four scrapbooks, three of which relate to the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in 1907. This collection also documents the Society's work in organizing the League to Enforce Peace during World War I.

**D3575.** 12 reels.

## 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 A. J. Muste, 1920–1967

A.J. Muste (1885–1967), one of the foremost pacifist leaders, is well known for his influence as a labor organizer and educator. His papers include information on, or correspondence with, many significant individuals and groups associated with the labor and the peace movements and are rewarding material for research in either field. Muste's involvement with the labor began in 1919, when he supported workers striking against the Lawrence Textile Mills in Massachusetts, counseling them on nonviolence as a means of resistance. Muste was a major founder and leading force in the Conference for Progressive Labor Action (CPLA), which advocated the unionization of basic industries and reforms within the labor movement itself. He held positions in the Presbyterian Labor Temple and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

**D3251.** 39 reels.

## Papers of Edwin Doak Mead and Lucia Ames Mead, 1876–1936

Edwin Mead (1849–1937) directed the work of the World Peace Foundation and edited many of the publications of its International Library. Lucia Ames Mead (1856–1936) was president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association (1903–1909) and a delegate to the founding conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Zurich in 1919. The

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papers of this couple are arranged in two series. Edwin Mead's papers include correspondence, manuscripts, printed articles, clippings and memorials. Lucia Mead's papers consist of her diaries and notebooks (1884–1935), correspondence (1903–36), manuscripts, published articles, clippings editorials attacking her, peace cartoons and photographs.

**D3252.**

**11 reels.**

### The Papers of Emily Greene Balch, 1875–1961

Emily Greene Balch (1867–1961), one of only two American women to win the Nobel Peace Prize, played a leading role in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of which she was elected honorary international president.

**S3051.**

**26 reels.**

### Peace Association of Friends in America Records, 1868–1940

The Peace Association of Friends in America was formed in 1867 by the New York, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, Western and Iowa Yearly Meetings. The association eventually incorporated in Indiana in 1894. This Quaker organization was active in many aspects of the peace movement. Its major project was The Messenger of Peace, which began publication in 1870.

**D3577.**

**3 reels.**

### Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament Records, 1929–1936

Taking root in the uncertain years between World War I and World War II, the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament was a Philadelphia-based peace organization that attempted to sway public opinion away from support of war. It attempted to persuade Congress to pass the Frazier amendment, which would have outlawed war. This group conducted public meetings and had an active youth section.

**D3576.**

**16 reels.**

### Records of the Highlander Folk School and Highlander Research and Education Center, 1932-1978

This collection documents the activities of the Highlander Folk School and highlights the political efforts to close the school. Intended as a worker's education school and community center, the Highlander Folk School was founded in 1932 near Monteagle, Tennessee, by Myles Horton and Don West. The School's first activities included classes in socialism, sociology, and economics for community residents and a program of labor education for outside students who boarded at the school. During the 1930s and 1940s Highlander organized workshops sponsored by the CIO and individual labor unions, and worked closely with the National Farmers Union and the United Packinghouse Workers of America. Following the withdrawal of CIO support in 1949 because of alleged communist influence at Highlander, the School became involved with the civil rights movement in the South. Under the leadership of Esau Jenkins and Septima Clark, Highlander developed programs for training local black community leaders. From 1958 to 1965 citizenship programs and voter registration efforts were important Highlander activities. Beginning in 1965, however, civil rights work was de-emphasized, and Highlander turned to contemporary problems of Appalachia, including poverty, strip mining, misuse of land and natural resources, and a lack of political organization. A major portion of the collection consists of the subject files, including correspondence, reports on workshop sessions, class materials and student projects, alumni lists and questionnaires, addresses and speeches, trial transcripts and legal papers, clippings, labor scripts, song books and sheets, field trip reports, conference programs, news releases, writings about Highlander, and writings by staff members.

**240157.**

**50 reels.**

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## The Records of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section, 1919–1959

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) was established in 1919 and replaced the Women's Peace Party (WPP) in the United States. Following the aims set forth by the WPP, the group's primary emphasis continued to be "to promote methods for the attainment of that peace between nations which is based on justice and good will and to cooperate with women from other countries who are working for the same ends." This collection is arranged in three series: Historical Records, Correspondence, and Serial Publications. The collection documents the wide range of methods the WILPF used for four decades — government lobbying, demonstrations, letter campaigns, speeches, publications, and grass-roots organizing-in their work for disarmament, civil rights, conscientious objectors, war refugees and women's rights.

**S3050.**

**97 reels.**

## Records of the Women's Peace Union, U.S. Branch, 1921–1940

The Women's Peace Union (WPU) was founded in 1921 in response to the urging of Christine Ross Barker of Toronto for a peace group to encompass all women of the western hemisphere. Branches of the WPU were formed in the United States, Canada, Mexico and several Latin American countries. In 1926, members of the U.S. branch drafted an amendment that would remove warmaking powers from the Constitution. This came to be known as the Frazier Amendment, because it was introduced by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota in every session of Congress from 1926 to 1940. Much of the WPU's efforts were directed toward lobbying and preparing testimony for congressional hearings on this amendment. The bulk of this collection consists of correspondence files (1921–1940), but also included are a history of the WPU, minutes of meetings, press releases, literature, speeches, congressional testimony and clippings.

**D3249.**

**26 reels.**

## Rose Pastor Stokes Papers, 1900–1958

Born in 1879 in Poland, Rose Pastor Stokes arrived in the United States in 1890. This collection of her papers contains correspondence, political tracts, speeches, published columns, clippings, pamphlets, posters and other papers, mostly relating to her activities with the American Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Comintern and other radical groups. Notable correspondents include Upton Sinclair, Emma Goldman, Margaret Sanger and Henry Ford, among others. Also included in the papers of Rose Pastor Stokes is a draft of her unfinished autobiography which spans the period from 1879 to 1905.

**D3549.**

**8 reels.**

## Universal Peace Union Records, 1846–1938

The Universal Peace Union (UPU) was formed in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1866. This group was organized in reaction to the compromising tactics the American Peace Society displayed during the Civil War. Its leaders included Alfred H. Love, Lucretia Mott, Joshua P. Blanshard, Adin Ballou and Henry C. Wright. This is a valuable resource for researching rights of minority groups and women during Reconstruction as well as surveying the domestic situation leading up to the Spanish-American War.

**D3569.**

**19 reels.**

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