

PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



“If researchers conclude that the only valuable records are those that are online—they will be missing major parts of the story of history. And in some cases they will miss the story altogether.”

James J. Hastings, Director of Access Programs, National Archives

SLAVIC STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

British Foreign Office: Russia Correspondence

The Russia Correspondence files of the British Foreign Office are fundamental sources for research on Russian/Soviet history and Anglo-Russian relations. These files contain the dispatches, instructions, reports, memorandums and other communications that flowed between the Foreign Office in London and the British embassy and consulates in Russia and surrounding countries. These documents offer valuable information on Russian political, economic and social affairs, particularly useful in those years when the United States had no diplomatic relations with Moscow.

S1187-91. Russia Correspondence, 1887–1891.	64 reels.
S1192-99. Russia Correspondence, 1892–1899,	99 reels.
S1200-05. Russia Correspondence, 1900–1905.	87 reels.
S1206-13. Russia Correspondence, 1906–1913: The Constitutional Experiment.	48 reels.
S1214-18. Russia Correspondence, 1914–1918.	121 reels.
S1219-20. Russia Correspondence, 1919–1920.	96 reels.
S1221-25. Russia Correspondence, 1921–1925.	89 reels.
S1226-30. Russia Correspondence, 1926–1930.	54 reels.
S1231-40. Russia Correspondence, 1931–1940.	98 reels.
S1241-45. Russia Correspondence, 1941–1945: World War II.	94 reels.
S1246-48. Russia Correspondence, 1946–1948: Onset of the Cold War.	63 reels.

Dissent in Poland: Publications and Manuscripts of the KARTA Center Archives in Warsaw, Poland

The KARTA Center was founded in Warsaw in 1982 and serves as the archive of record for documenting the history of opposition and dissent in post-World War II Poland.

At present, the KARTA Center holds the largest archival collection of materials about the Solidarity movement in Poland today, tracing through primary sources the historic events between August 1980 and December 1981.

In the Eastern Archive, KARTA Center has gathered together the memoirs, diaries and reminiscences of those who witnessed firsthand the life in the Eastern Borderlands during the Second Polish Republic, the

fate of Polish citizens in the Soviet Union and under Soviet occupation and their displacement after World War II.

Finally, the Opposition Archive contains memoirs, diaries and reminiscences gathered through donations in response to the KARTA Center's request for materials relating to everyday life in the People's Republic of Poland between 1944 and 1990.

20030.010. Part 1: Opposition Archive. 36 reels.

20030.020. Part 2: Solidarity: Birth of a Movement. 16 reels.

20030.030. Part 3: Eastern Archive. 63 reels.

George H.W. Bush and Foreign Affairs 1989-1983

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

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

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

This collection consists of two FOIA files from the Bush Library. The first file contains material related to the Moscow Summit and the August 19-22, 1991 Coup against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. During the summit, President Bush met with President Gorbachev in Moscow and

later visited Kiev. These materials include the planning documents and briefing books related to the Summit. The Coup attempt against Gorbachev began on the morning of the August 19 while he was on vacation, and ended upon his return to Moscow on August 22. This part of the collection contains cables sent to the White House Situation Room concerning day-by-day developments, and conversations between President Bush and other foreign leaders.

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

245347. 19 reels.

Part 2: Bosnia and the Situation in the Former Yugoslavia

This collection consists of materials related to the former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia, and presidential decision-making. This collection provides researchers with the opportunity to develop a comprehensive picture of the many issues and the impacts of U.S. policy on the newly-created republics. Issues addressed include diplomatic recognition, humanitarian relief, military intervention, and international negotiations. Documentation consists of cables, NSC materials, press releases, press summaries, news items, and letters from Congress. The press releases originated with such organizations as the White House Press

Office, the UN, and AmeriCares (a charitable organization). Many of the press summaries were faxed to the White House by the Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Information. Letters from members of Congress generally urge action of one kind or another in the Balkans and often include supporting material such as newspaper articles or reports. Most responses to Congress are form letters created by the Administration.

245348. 18 reels.

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.

S 1656. 7 reels.

Holodomor: The Famine in Ukraine, 1932–1933

The collection documents this Soviet concealed tragedy, providing access to resolutions, directives and telegrams from the Central Committee of All Union Communist party, the Soviet People's and their mirror organization in Ukraine; correspondence from native party committees and executive committees of the local Soviets; official and private appeals from the regional party committees to higher party authorities; memoranda and information reports from branches of states security, justice and the prosecutor's office as well as citizens letters.

20026.010. Unit 1: 1931 (Reels 1-23). 23 reels.

20026.020. Unit 2: 1932 (Reels 24-46). 23 reels.

20026.030. Unit 3: 1932 (Reels 47-71). 25 reels.

20026.040. Unit 4: 1933 (Reels 72-95). 24 reels.

20026.050. Unit 5: 1934 (Reels 96-130). 35 reels.

20026.060. Unit 6: 1934 (Reels 131-158). 28 reels.

Complete collection: 158 reels.

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Newspapers from the Russian Revolutionary Era

Describing events leading up to and including the overthrow of the Russian Empire, this significant collection makes available rare holdings of Russian newspapers from Columbia University's Herbert Lehman Library and other major sources. In addition to the Russian newspapers, the collection presents papers printed during this time in other countries, which complement the Russian reports and give scholar's outsiders' accounts of the Revolution.

1810. **458 reels in 13 units.**

Records of the Department of State Relating to Commercial Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, 1910–1949

The documents found in this file – predominantly instructions to and dispatches from diplomatic and consular officials – provide valuable information on economic relations between Russia/the Soviet Union and the United States, from the time of the last czar through the later years of Stalin. Also provided are general insights on the period 1918–1933, when the only relations maintained between the United States and the Soviet Union was commercial.

S3006. **22 reels.**

Records of the Department of State Relating to Commercial Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, 1950–1963

The documents found in this file—predominantly instructions to and dispatches from diplomatic and consular officials—provide valuable information on economic relations between Russia/the Soviet Union and the United States, during the mid-20th century.

S3 660. **12 reels.**

The Russian Archives

Primary Source Media has been granted permission to microfilm collections from the largest and most closely guarded Russian archives. Their long-awaited publication allows researchers and students the opportunity to study an astounding historical record that, until recently, has been largely inaccessible to scholars in the West. These collections

are crucial to the study of Russian culture, history, economics and social structure. Their publication ensures the survival of documents in precarious conditions and allows researchers' access to Russia's highly restricted historical record.

Russian Archives: from the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ARAN)

Institute of Economics of the Communist Academy, 1921–1937

By the early 1930s, the institute had become the principal means of transmitting Stalinism to Soviet pedagogy and of monitoring and enforcing its instruction. Included in this collection is the documentation of the intellectual debates regarding New Economic Plan and Stalinist economics.

8007.000. **74 reels.**

Soviet Genetics

In the early 1930s, as the forced “collectivization” of agriculture resulted in chaos and famine, Trofim Lysenko, an upstart plant breeder, developed a method to increase crop yields. His experiments yielded nothing and drew the criticism of Soviet geneticists. Lysenko ultimately stigmatized his foes as “enemies of the people.” This collection documents the transformation of Russian genetics, and contains the complete papers of the leading Soviet geneticists during this era.

8001.000. Genetic Index Reel. **1 reel.**

8001.007. Koltsov. **67 reels.**

8001.003. Koshtoyants. **5 reels.**

8001.004. Lepishinsakaya. **15 reels.**

8001.002. Lysenko. **31 reels.**

8001.001. Prezent. **11 reels.**

8001.006. Serebrovskii. **42 reels.**

8001.005. Zavadovskii. **16 reels.**

Complete collection: 188 reels.

Russian Archives: from the People's Archive of Moscow

Voice of the People Under Soviet Rule

The People's Archive was established in December 1988 by a group of professors and students of the Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute. The

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People's Archive focuses on materials inadequately represented in official state archives from the 18th century to the present, such as unofficial social organizations, political parties, religious and ecological organizations, and private documents of individual citizens not normally acquired by state archives. Its leading collection concerns documentation of personal origin with over 270 fonds of personal papers and family archives, most of which focus on little known individuals and include diaries, memoirs, photographs and extensive personal correspondence.

8005.050.

90 reels.

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

The Cold War and the Central Committee

Series 1: The International Department, 1953–1957

This collection documents the period during Nikita Khrushchev's consolidation of power, when the Central Committee endured not only a turbulent struggle for leadership following the death of Stalin but faced crises and confrontations with Eastern and Western Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

8006.001.

126 reels.

Series 2: The General Department Of The Central Committee, 1953–1966

The collection covers the years from Stalin's death through the Khrushchev era and into the first years of the Brezhnev regime, and contains the reports, memoranda, agendas and records of deliberation involving a broad range of Soviet policy.

8006.002.

118 reels.

Series 3: Congresses Of The Communist Party Of The Soviet Union, 1955–1986: Fond 2, opisi 1, 3, 5

While not the ultimate decision making body of the Soviet state, Party Congresses were nonetheless monumental events. Carefully planned, the congresses were essential for ratifying the designs, ambitions and policies of the Soviet leadership. A printed guide with listing to the file (delo) level is included with film collection.

8006.003.

196 reels and 701 fiche.

Series 4: Plenums Of The Central Committee Of The Communist Party Of The Soviet Union, 1941–1990: Fond 1, opisi 2–9

This series documents the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from the Stalin era until the demise of the Soviet Union. During each plenum a team of stenographers compiled an "uncorrected stenogram" or verbatim transcript of the proceedings. This publication contains nearly all versions — from uncorrected stenogram to edited copy — of Central Committee plenums.

The collection provides the record of debate and the highest level of documentation for both foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union. Included are extensive records concerning: power struggles within the Kremlin, problems within the Warsaw Pact, difficulties with Yugoslavia, the Sino-Soviet Split, arms control negotiations with the West, intervention in Czechoslovakia, agricultural and industrial production in the USSR, internal dissent, Perestroika and Glasnost.

8006.004.

181 reels and 656 fiche.

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

The collection of declassified documents from Fond No. 5 ("Departmental Records of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union") of the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History (RGANI), consists of documents from different sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which in the 1950s and 1960s supervised Party development work, ideology, propaganda, science, education, culture, and agriculture.

Among the voluminous and diverse documents in the collection can be found drafts of resolutions of the Communist Party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers; notations; letters; information; accounts; shorthand transcripts; manuscripts; memos from Sections and their subdivisions, local Party and soviet organs, ministries, departments, Soviet missions abroad, scientific and cultural institutions, scholarly institutions, individuals and more.

8009.000. Part 1: U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Republics.

448 reels.

8010.000. Part 2: Russian Federated Socialist Republic.

223 reels.

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Russian Archives: from the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI)

Association of Workers of Revolutionary Cinematography

Led by prominent filmmakers, the Association aimed to maintain ideological control over the making of films. The organization set up branches in film studios, published periodicals, promoted proletarian ideology in films and confronted technical challenges. This impressive collection includes correspondence, meeting notes, memoranda and periodicals.

8003.002. 14 reels.

Meyerhold Theater, 1920–1938

This collection contains materials from one of the most influential theater producers and directors of the 20th century, Vsevolod Meyerhold. As head of theatrical activities for the new regime, Meyerhold was the first to specialize in Soviet plays and was among the earliest advocates of the “theater of the absurd.”

8003.000. 165 reels.

Mosfilm, 1938–1945

The largest and most prestigious studio during this era, Mosfilm produced some of the landmarks in Russian cinema. The Mosfilm archive gives unique insight into the Stalinist concept of “Socialist Realism” in Russia, whereby “artists” would only produce and perform in accordance with socialist thinking, and in turn, become an integral part of the propaganda machine.

8003.001. 12 reels.

Russian Archives: from the Russian State Archive of the Economy (RGAE)

All-Union Population Census, 1959

Researchers gain a clear view of the demographic consequences of World War II and the devastating impact of the war and post war life under Stalin’s rule on the many millions who lived in the USSR during this period. One of the most comprehensive censuses ever conducted, All-union Population Census 1959 reflects the important transformations and developments in the information-

gathering capacities and demographic analysis of the Soviet regime.

8011.000. 255 reels.

Russian Peasantry on the Eve of Collectivization: The Dynamic (Cluster) Censuses of Peasant Farms in the 1920s

From 1917 to 1929, Russian statisticians observed and identified significant changes occurring in rural Russia. These “dynamic censuses” were transformed into Soviet State statistics and used to establish the Soviet Republic Central Statistical Administration.

1920. 26 reels.

1921. 37 reels.

1922. 29 reels.

1923. 36 reels.

1924. 35 reels.

1925. 0 reels.

1926. 19 reels.

1927. 72 reels.

1928. 10 reels.

1929. 13 reels.

8000.000. Complete collection: 277 reels.

The Soviet Census of 1937 and 1939

This collection is the first full publication of the long suppressed Soviet censuses of 1937 and 1939. Taken together, the two censuses offer a remarkable statistical portrait of Soviet society at the end of the first decade of Stalinist rule. Not only are the catastrophes of collectivization, famine and The Terror quantified, but also the immense ethnic, racial, cultural and religious diversity of the Soviet Union is documented.

8008.000. 319 reels.

Russian Archives: from the 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.

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: from the 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 others European powers. This collection comprises invaluable source material for the study of this dramatic set of circumstances, including: Correspondence between Alexander II, his generals and others officers; Various military reports (troop movements, daily reports, intelligence); Military orders, including those coming from Alexander II; Statistics and reports on casualties, would 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 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.

8005.040. **170 reels.**

The Russo-Turkish War, 1877–1878

The Russo-Turkish War collection 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.**

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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. Part 1. 120 reels.

8005.002. Part 2. 133 reels.

Complete collection: 253 reels.

Russian Archives: from the State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF)

Intercepted Correspondence of Russian Revolutionaries from the Special Department of the Police, 1906–1917

This collection examines crucial details of theory, planning and influence from previously unseen letters that were intercepted and analyzed by the central agency of the state police. Ciphared letters and their deciphered text, originals of letters written with invisible ink and journals of incoming and outgoing correspondence are a few of the 1,306 file units in this collection.

8002.000. 175 reels.

Russian Revolutionary Literature

Russian Revolutionary Literature offers more than 1,000 books, broadsides and pamphlets by both anonymous and well-known authors in and around Russia. This classic collection originated from a box of materials on the revolutionary movement offered in 1896 by Ivan Panin, the American correspondent of the Geneva publication "Obshchee delo." From that box came such rare titles as "Listok Narodnoi voli," "Nabat," "Obshchee delo" and "Vestnik Narodnoi voli."

1800. 47 reels.

Ukrainian Archives: Cultural Policies and Plunder of the Third Reich in Occupied Europe: Files of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in Kiev

World War II resulted in the greatest loss and displacement of cultural treasures, books, and archives in history. As the German army occupied more and more of the European continent, Nazi cultural organizations swept up millions of items from museums, libraries, archives, and individuals. The primary Nazi cultural affairs organization was the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR). The ERR was a Nazi Party organization established in 1940 under the direction of Alfred Rosenberg. Its activities included the confiscation of designated cultural treasures and private art collections in Nazi-occupied territories. With its headquarters in Berlin, the ERR became the chief Reich agency for the spoliation of artistic and intellectual resources in areas occupied by Nazi Germany. From November 1940 through mid-1944, the ERR was involved in the seizure of artworks and cultural artifacts from Jews and others deemed by the Nazis to have lost their property rights. The majority of the items confiscated were scheduled for transfer to Germany for safekeeping and ultimate disposition by an official directly responsible to Hitler. The looted works of art were intended for division among private collections for Hitler and Hermann Göring, art collections at German museums, and those suitable for sale at auction. It was reported that between March 1941 and July 1944 the ERR plundered 21,903 art objects, mainly from private Jewish collections. Most comprehensive resource for study of Nazi ideology and cultural policies in occupied Europe. It was strictly classified during the Soviet period and became available to researchers only in the 1990s, and contains undiscovered gems for researchers of World War II, the Third Reich and art history.

226161.010. Part 1: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg fur die besetzten Ostgebiete (Eastern Territories), 44 reels.

226161.020. Part 2: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg fur die westliche besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande(Western Territories and Netherlands). 1 reel.

Complete Collection: 45 reels.

Ukrainian Archives: Road to Palestine: Zionist Movements in Lviv

This collection reflects the essential dynamism of Jewish political and social life in interwar Poland from its every-increasing development following the reestablishment of Polish independence in 1918 through its loss due to the Holocaust.

This collection is comprised of materials in Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Polish, and occasional English-language documents from multiple smaller collections. These collections include the files of such organizations as the Jewish Central Emigration Society JEAS; Keren Hayesod, the Society for Reconstruction of Palestine, Lviv; National Palestinian Bureau, Lviv branch; Educational Society for Jewish Youth Hehalutz in Lviv; The Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael Society in Lviv; the Jewish Zionist Youth Society Hehalutz Haclal Zioni, among others. These records are particularly crucial to an understanding of the shape of the Jewish community, the role of Jews in Poland, the growing popularity of Zionism among Western Ukrainians Jews, and building of the Jewish state in Palestine. Materials shed light on important emotional debates that took place among European Jewry about its future: whether the Jews should go to Palestine or remain in Europe; the future of European Jewry (especially in the territories situated between the USSR and Nazi Reich); crafts mastered by the Zionists to use in Palestine; purchasing of the land in Palestine; obstacles encountered by the Zionists; aid provided to Polish and Ukrainian Jews by U.S. and British Zionist organizations; history of Jewish organizations and societies in Ukraine.

20032.010. Part 1: Zionist Organizations. 75 reels.

20032.020/ Part 2: Women's and Children's Organizations. 27 reels.

20032.030. Part 3: Government Records. 2 reels.

Complete Collection: 104 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 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 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 Bolshevism to the New Order. 16 reels.

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

Complete collection: 271 reels.

Slavic Studies Collections from the Library of Congress

Russian Imperial Government Publications

Collection of 967 publications of the Russian Imperial Government and of several non-governmental organizations of the Russian Empire.

Shelf No. Microfilm 83/5231. L610001 208 reels.