

Langdon Manor Books, LLC

The Extraordinary History of the Every Day



CATALOG 14

ALL Americans I

Langdon Manor Books, LLC

THE EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF THE EVERY DAY

*Specialists in American Social Movements,
American Personal Narratives, Photo Albums and Outsider Books*

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Catalog 14: ALL Americans I

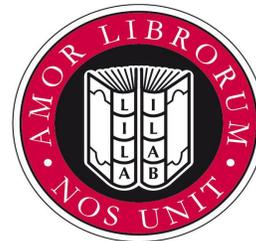
With acts of hatred and division dominating headlines, we decided we wanted a catalog that reflected the strength created by the country's vastly different cultures and social groups. There are thousands from which to choose, and there are 27 different ethnicities and/or underrepresented groups in this first attempt. They are included here based on no real formula—we offer them because they document strikingly different groups, and these items happened to be in our office as we worked towards completion of this catalog.

We intend for this to be the first of a series. Over time, ideally, themes from a growing body of evidence will show that Americans are all (with rare exceptions) immigrants, that we're all a little different; and that differences can be fun and fascinating, instead of scary, and that preservation of these stories adds important depth to, and understanding of, the diverse larger culture that is the United States of America.

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Front Cover: Item 41

1. [African Americana]
[Women][Disabled
Americans]

Suggs, Eliza. *Shadow and Sunshine*. Omaha, Nebraska: N.P., 1906. 6¼" x 4¼". Red cloth, gilt. pp. 96 + portrait frontis and five interspersed photographic plates. Very good: moderate wear to corners and spine tips, a few leaves dogeared; partially erased penciled owner name to ffe, partially erased penciled scribbles on verso of title page.

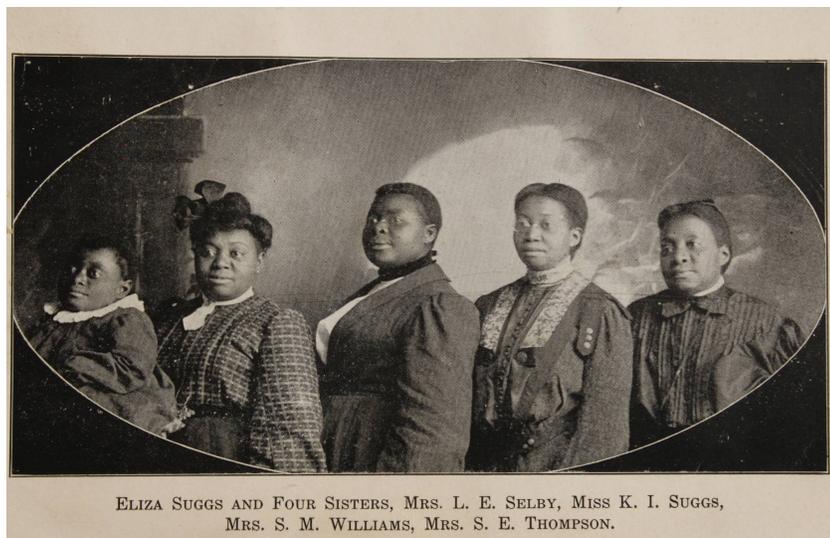
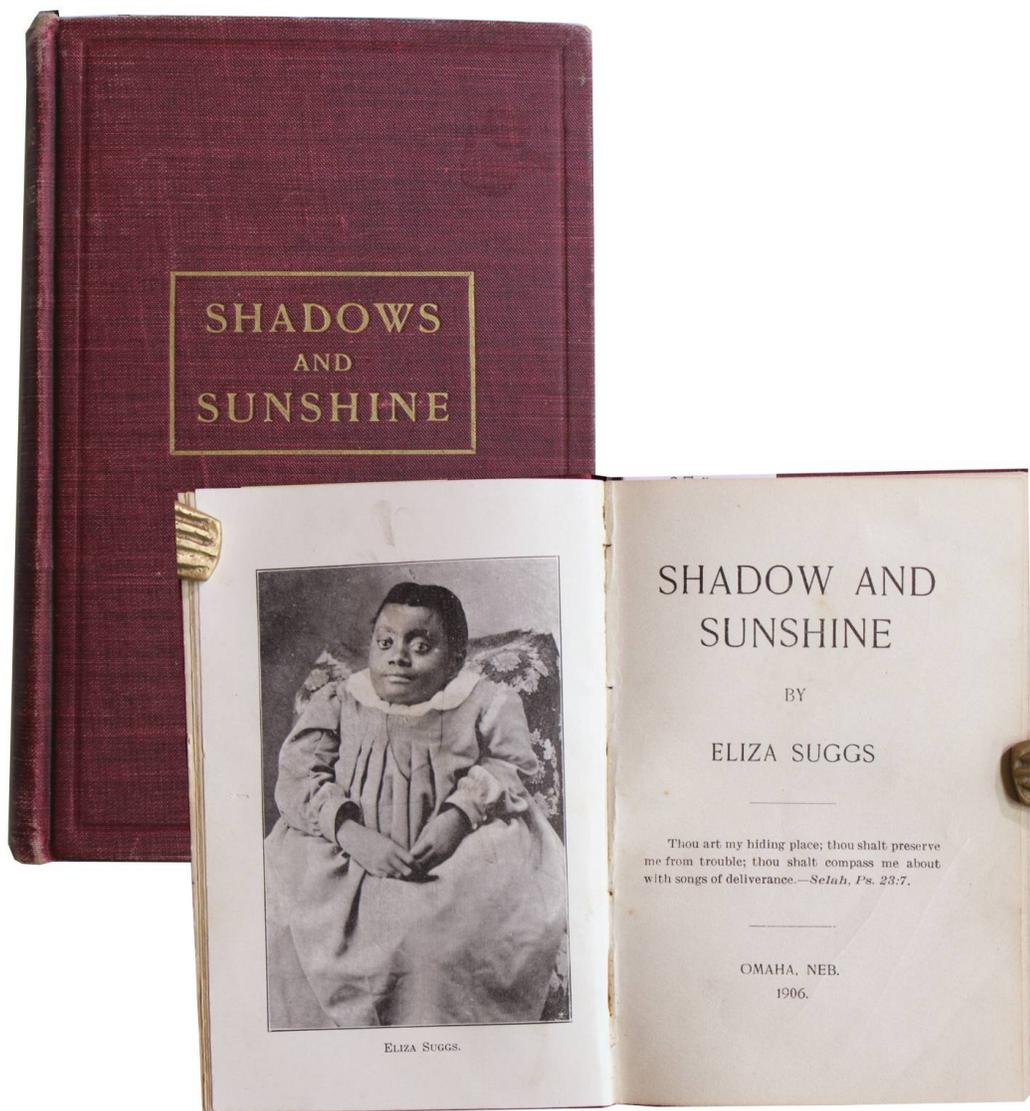
This is an autobiography, family history and small collection of poetry written by Eliza Suggs. Most of what we know of Suggs comes from this book including the fact that she was born in Bureau, Illinois in 1876 to parents who had been enslaved. Although healthy at birth, at around four weeks old, Eliza's bones started breaking with the gentlest of moves. It turned out that she had osteogenesis imperfecta, a group of genetic disorders that all result in bones that break easily.

After short introductions by others, Eliza began with a biography of her father which included a little about his enslavement as well as his emancipation, service in the Civil War and marriage to her mother. She also discussed his post-war work as a preacher, his mistaken arrest for murder and his temperance work. His biography is followed by a longer profile of her mother, with most of it focusing on her mother's enslavement.

Fifteen pages are devoted to Eliza's autobiography where we learn about her religious faith and how she was repeatedly encouraged to join the circus or sideshows because of her condition. She also shared that she was taught to read by her sisters and she later attended classes taught by her sister Sarah in a one-room school in the family home. After moving to Orleans, Nebraska, Suggs was offered a scholarship to attend the seminary there in 1889. To reach each day's classes, she was wheeled to school in a donated chair, carried up the steps, and wheeled to her desk.

The rest of the book includes another section on slavery by Eliza as well as a reprinting of the poem "The Octaroon." The last few pages hold three original poems by Eliza and there are also five other plates in addition to Eliza's photographic portrait frontis. These include a portrait of Eliza as a fifteen year old as well as individual portraits of both her mother and father. The other two are group portraits of other members of the Suggs family, including four of Eliza's sisters.

Reasonably well represented in institutions but scarce in commerce. **\$1750 [6811]**

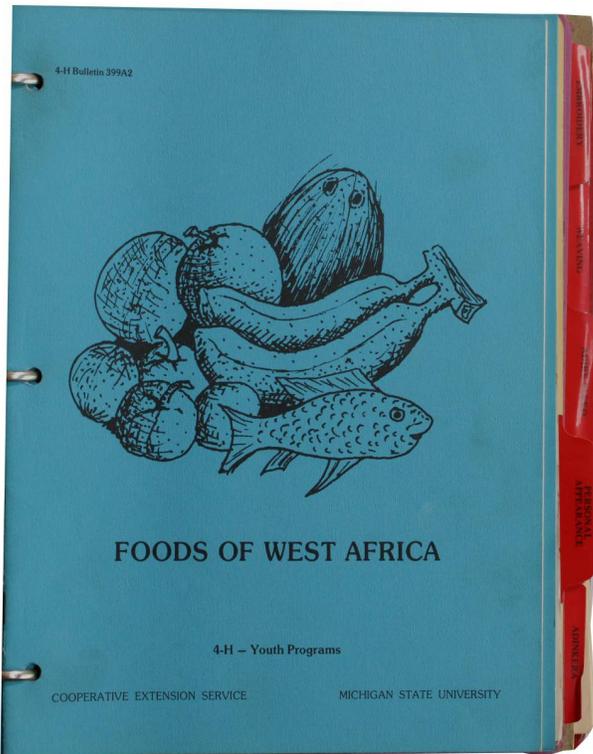
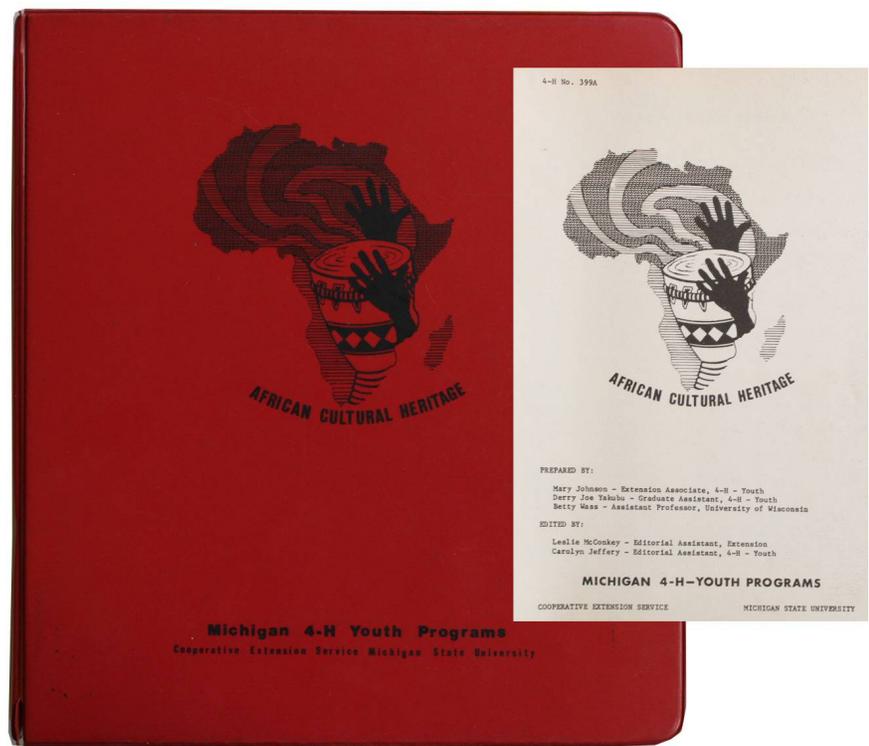


2. [African Americana][Education]

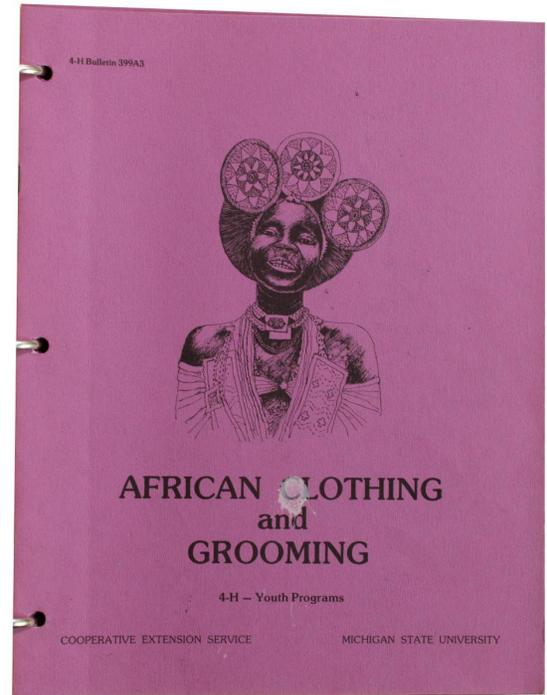
African Cultural Heritage. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan 4-H Youth Programs, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, [1977]. 11½" x 10¼" illustrated three-ring plastic binder containing 102 publications and handouts with a total of 275 pages of mechanically reproduced text and illustrations on both white and colored paper. Very good: a few small tears to binder; first leaf detached from rings with evidence of failed reinforcements; scattered small stains and dust-soiling throughout.

This is a binder of hands-on, heavily illustrated educational materials created for the African Cultural Heritage (ACH) series of the 4-H Youth Program at Michigan State University. According to the introduction found in the binder, the ACH program was designed to broaden people's understanding and appreciation of African culture and Black Americans, as well as "*work toward developing harmony between different ethnic groups.*"

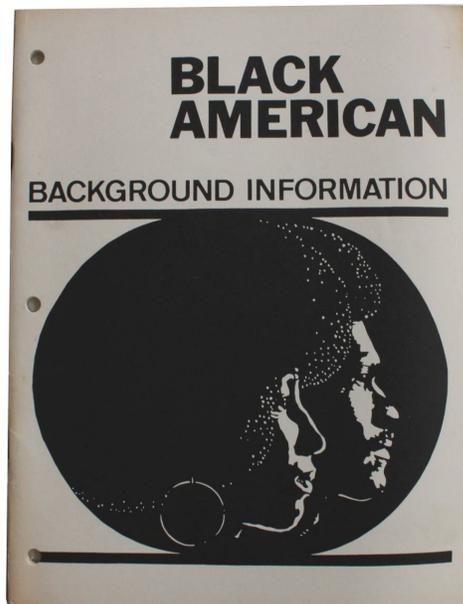
The binder has nearly 300 pages of information, projects and activities related to African culture, with a focus on crafts, foods, dress and grooming. Students could learn the history and methods of *adire eleso* (tie and dye), *adire eleko* (batik), *adinkra* (block printing), appliqué, embroidery, and weaving. There are instructions for how to "*make your own afro comb,*" dashiki patterns, facts on West African foods, and an eight-page section on African beads. The binder also has bibliographies for nine different sections of study.



By far the longest publication, at 67 pages, is entitled "*Africa - Its People, Land and Homes.*" It was written and illustrated by Derry Joe Yakubu, a Nigerian graduate student and assistant in the 4-H program at Michigan State University. Yakubu also illustrated the section on "*African Clothing and Grooming,*" and was listed on the binder's first page as one of the people responsible for the preparation of the work as a whole. After his time at Michigan State, Yakubu went on to become a Fulbright scholar, Professor and Director of Peace Research at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, visiting professor at San Diego State University, and CEO of the Betel Foundation for Peace and Reconciliation.



We acquired the program binder directly from the estate of a female African American educator. OCLC shows three holdings of the work as a whole, though we have not verified that all contents would match up exactly. An inventory of the binder's contents is available. **\$2350 [5463]**



3. [African Americana][Education]

Dependents' Education Multicultural Curriculum Guide Volume 1: Black Americans: Background Information. NP: Department of the Army: Directorate, United States Dependents Schools, European Area, 1974. 10¼" x 7¾". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. [4], 81. Very good: all leaves three-hole punched, possibly as issued; light stains to wrappers; slight creasing to a few pages; lightly dust-soiled.

This is a book focused on African American history and culture. It was designed to help educators who taught the children of members of the United States military who were living overseas.

Shortly after the end of World War II, with the arrival of military families overseas, the Department of Defense Dependents School Service was created to establish schools for the children of American service members; at the time of publication the schools in Europe were denoted as United States Dependents Schools, European Area (USDESEA). President Truman's 1948 executive order had desegregated the armed forces, and dependents schools followed suit. The civil rights movement and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spurred military services to more deeply consider issues of equity and inclusion for all cultures. By 1971, USDESEA curriculum coordinators were advocating for

educator training and the incorporation of Black and multicultural studies into the curricula. This book is one of the results of that effort.

The book opens with a letter from the USDESEA Deputy Director, explaining the goal of helping educators *"become more aware of the diverse cultural backgrounds of America's minorities, more sensitive to the problems each group has faced, and more actively involved in America's efforts to solve cultural problems."* It follows with background information and history pertaining to Black roles in the early exploration of America and in the colonies, and through the Civil War, Reconstruction, and both World Wars. It touched on racism, protests and the beginnings of the civil rights movement as well. A *"Black America Today"* section included data on injustice in politics, economics, housing, and education, while also discussing Black art and positive developments toward liberation. The book also has a chronology of significant dates in Black American history as well as a bibliography.

OCLC locates no copies. \$400 [5436]

4. [African Americana][Periodicals]

US Magazine. Volume I Number I. [February 1954]. Memphis, Tennessee: US, Incorporated, 1954. 12" x 9". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 32. Very good plus with minimal wear and light toning.

This is the first, and likely only, issue of *US Magazine*, published by a group of noteworthy African Americans in Memphis, Tennessee. It's filled with well-written articles, features and over 80 images covering important African American individuals and accomplishments in the 1950s.

As this was its inaugural issue, the editors dedicated an entire page to sharing the goals of the magazine. *US* wanted to *"portray the achievements of the Southern Negro in pictorial format"* and to *"spotlight the efforts of persons of good-will who seek America's greatest destiny in improving race relations and establishing greater understanding among all her citizens."* It touted itself as *"the authentic voice that will tell the thrilling story of the New South"* and promised to be *"wholesome, educational, inspirational, entertaining, and, always, a synonym for human dignity."*

Importantly, the magazine brought together prominent African Americans as writers, advertisers and other positions. One of *US'* two associate editors, Nat D. Williams, likely wrote this issue's main photo essay, *"Beale Street, U.S.A.,"* about Black Memphis. Williams, known as "Nat D," became the first African American disc jockey in Memphis, in 1948, when he went on the air for WDIA. Known for his "jive" patter on the air, Williams is credited with heralding the change of radio to appeal to the Black community. He is in the Memphis Music Hall of Fame, the Tennessee Radio Hall of Fame, and the National Rhythm and



Blues Hall of Fame. He was also the first city editor of the Black Memphis newspaper, the *Tri-State Defender*.

The other associate editor, Mae Jones Street Kidd, was a biracial businesswoman, civic leader, and a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives from 1968 to 1984. She was also hired by the National Negro Insurance Association to create a public relations plan for all of its member companies. Kidd organized the first Louisville Urban League Guild, served as President of the Lincoln Foundation, and was a frequent presence in civil rights

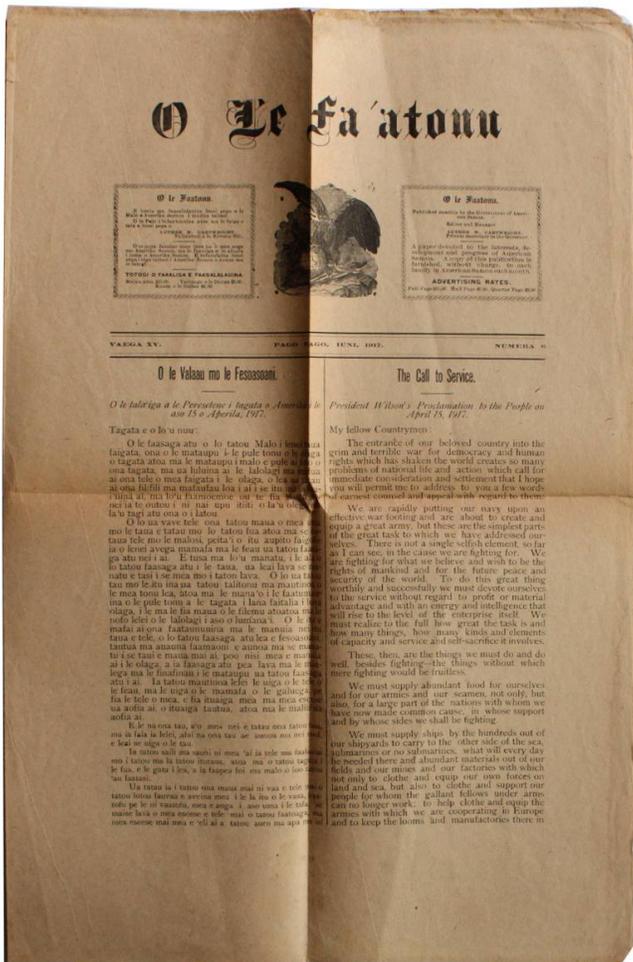


Delegates pose after their session at the Universal Life Insurance Company Conference Room.

JACKS AND JILLS IN MEMPHIS

“blazed the trail for Negro Boy Scouts in the South” and Hollis F. Price, an educator at LeMoyn College in Memphis. Entertainment and sports were also featured including an article on Memphis's Melrose high school football team, who came in first in the 1953 Negro Prep football competition. A number of profiles were also included, such as one on Lelia O'Neal Walker, a “prominent Negro church and club woman.”

Rare, well produced, and documenting the efforts of Black leaders hoping to share both the mundane and extraordinary aspects of African American life in the South in the 1950s. OCLC shows one holding. **\$950 [6151]**



5. [American Samoa]
O Le Fa'atouu. [Volume XV, Number 6. June 1917].
Pago Pago: Government of American Samoa, 1917.
18" x 12". Newsprint. Pp. [4]. Good: folded twice, toned and with minor separations at intersections.

This is a copy of the official newspaper of the Government of American Samoa, which began circulation in 1903 and ran with some breaks until 1955. This issue has its text printed in two columns in Samoan and English.

The 1899 Tripartite Convention led to the United States' annexation of the eastern Samoan islands, now known as American Samoa, with its capital, Pago Pago, comprising a string of coastal villages on Tutuila Island. The United States Naval Station at Tutuila was built in 1899 and operated until 1951, during which time it was customary for the commandant of the station to also serve as Military Governor of the territory.

Most of the paper is taken up with the transcript of President Woodrow Wilson's April 15, 1917 proclamation. He gave this speech following his address to Congress of April 2, and the formal United States declaration to enter World War I four days later.

Though OCLC shows 19 listings for the newspaper over five entries; checking individual catalogs shows at most two physical holdings of this issue. **\$250 [5742]**

marches and events. Another important contributor to the magazine was A.A. Latting, listed as its Counselor. Augustus Arvis Latting was one of Tennessee's first Black lawyers. He went on to become a judge, and was known as the “Dean of Black lawyers.”

Other photos and features in the magazine highlighted Jacques A. Beauchamp, who

KWEM
YOUR FAMILY STATION
990 ON YOUR DIAL

Professor A. B. Bland, principal of Memphis' Hyde Park school, conducts a variety program daily on KWEM. The program, "What's Up?" offers Memphis citizens a chance to present their church, social and club activities on the air without charge. At 4:00 PM daily, listeners may call KWEM at 6512. Professor Bland answers the phone and chats with the caller about the news from this conversation is recorded and broadcast immediately following at 4:15 PM. Thus the listener can hear his own voice telling the world about the forthcoming event. Anyone may call, and there is no limit on number of calls.

Pointed, Lela Miss Frankelle Robinson is heard each Saturday at 2:15 PM. Her program, "Blackie's Mart," features smooth, breezy music and variety. Miss Robinson is home office manager for the Universal Life Insurance Company in Memphis. Her column, "Mart of Thought" appears weekly in the Tri-State Defender, and she writes Memphis newspaper, to a health. Miss Robinson writes short stories. Her stories have appeared in Liberty, Red Book, and Cosmopolitan.

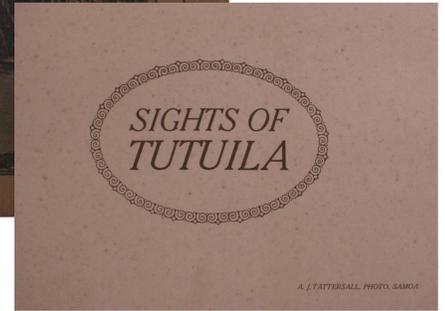
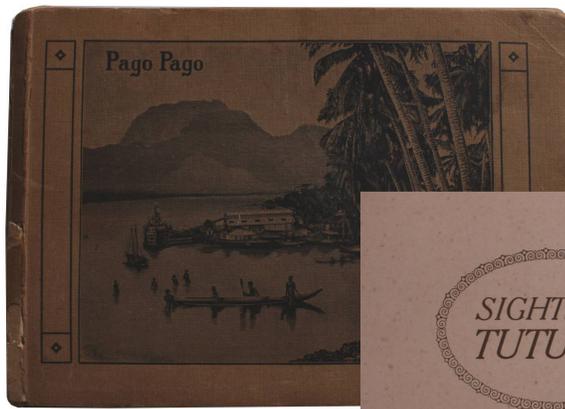
Robert "Bob" Robinson performs many duties with KWEM. He is heard daily at 7:00 AM with his popular "Negro in the News." This segment features local and national news of interest to all citizens. Bob also serves as public relations consultant for the station, appearing frequently on the program to interview important speakers. His column "KWEM Presents" appears weekly in the Tri-State Defender. From 1955 he has been project manager.

Jimmy "King Bee" Franklin, a top-ranking Blue Jacket, recently joined KWEM. He is heard daily, from 7:00 AM until 8:30, and from 1:00 PM until 2:30. In addition, Jimmy conducts the Saturday afternoon programming which features such interesting items as church groups from Tennessee and other areas. He is also heard on the radio. Jimmy is a U.S. Army Air Corps pilot and a member of the Memphis Light, Heat and Power Co. and the Memphis Light, Heat and Power Co. and the Memphis Light, Heat and Power Co.

6. [American Samoa][Photo Books]

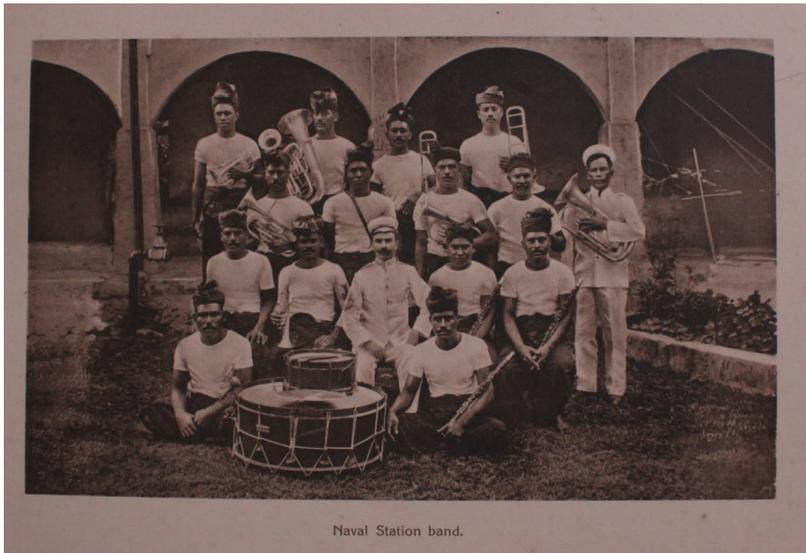
Tattersall, Alfred J. (photographer). **Sights of Tutuila.** Samoa: A. J. Tattersall, [1910s?]. 6½" x 9 3/8". String tied printed card wrappers. Title leaf followed by 18 unnumbered plates of photogravures. Good: mostly disbound; wrappers with moderate to heavy wear, some small losses and staining; moderate wear throughout; images generally crisp and clear, with three having moderate stains.

This is a rare photo book featuring 18 captioned photogravures of Tutuila, the main island of American Samoa, by a noted photographer of the country and its peoples, A.J. Tattersall.



Alfred James Tattersall was born in New Zealand in 1866. In 1886, he moved to Samoa to work as an assistant to John Davis. Davis had been a photographer in Samoa since at least

the mid-1870s and is credited as having taken the area's earliest commercial photographs. When Davis died in 1893, Tattersall continued running the business for over 50 years. Situated on a main road parallel to the harbor, it was a prime location for offering postcards, prints and books of photographs depicting the life and scenery of Samoa to the tourists and sailors passing through.



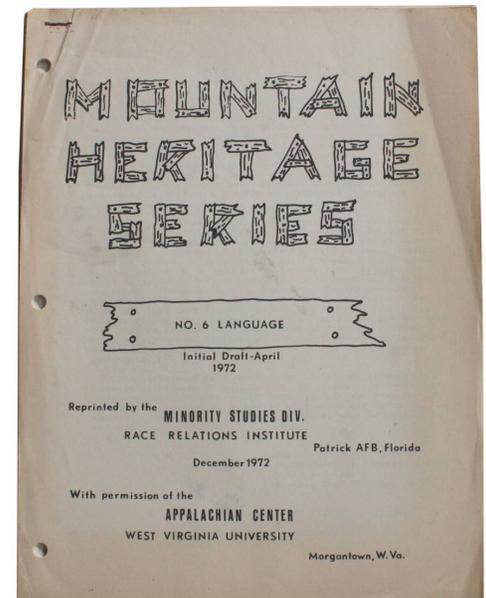
We discuss the formation of American Samoa in the previous item. Several images here confirm the United States' presence by the time of publication, including the Government House, baseball ground, and barracks. The book is undated, and our attribution is based on images of passenger ships that were built in 1900 and scrapped in 1934 as well as the uniform of an American seaman shown in one image.

At least seven of the images here depict native peoples including one of a bare-breasted young woman in headdress and beads, clutching a traditional Samoan bush knife. The image is captioned "Taupou", the name given to a ceremonial hostess of high rank, selected by a high chief of a Samoan village to receive and entertain visitors. There's also a shot of a native dance, one of people milling about, and a couple showing locals in a military band. Seven images are scenic views of the island, harbor, and coast, including one showing the S.S. Sonoma and one the S.S. Ventura.

OCLC shows four holdings, all in Australia. A rare book of images corresponding with the early years of United States annexation and possession of Samoa. **\$750 [4142]**

7. [Appalachian Americans][Linguistics]

Dial, Wylene P. **The Dialect of the Appalachian People** [Reprinted in *Mountain Heritage Series, No. 6: Language*]. Patrick AFB, Florida: Minority Studies Div., Race Relations Institute, 1972. 10½" x 8". Corner stapled self wrappers. Pp. [6], 26. Very good: all leaves three-hole punched, possibly as issued; wrappers moderately soiled and toned with a tiny tear to rear; internally very good with light dust-soiling.



This is a publication focused on the Appalachian American dialect. It was produced by the Mountain Heritage Program (MHP), which began in 1967 at the Appalachian Center at West Virginia University (WVU), and was reprinted in 1972 by a newly founded military race relations institute in Florida.

The author (and co-founder of the MHP) was Washington, D.C., native Wylene P. Dial. Dial moved to Lincoln County, West Virginia, to attend Marshall University, and became fascinated by the locals' expressive speech. She earned her M.A. from Marshall, taught in Lincoln County schools for eight years, and later worked for the Center for Extension and Continuing Education at WVU. This edition of Dial's work was reprinted by the Race Relations Institute at Patrick AFB, Florida. The Institute was established in 1971, spurred by the civil rights movement and problems of racial tension in the military. It exists today as the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, offering courses and research in areas of equal opportunity and intercultural communication for civilian and military personnel working with the American armed forces.

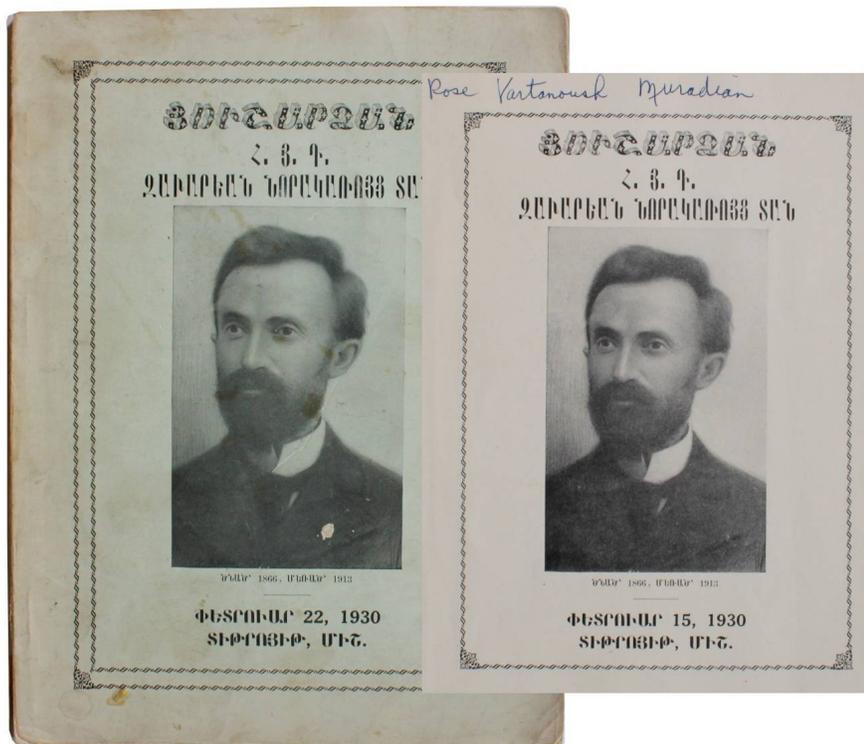
In her work here, Dial strove to discount the idea that the Appalachian dialect was "debased and ignorant." She provided an overview and historical context of Early Modern English and classified the speech instead as "archaic . . . a sort of Scottish flavored Elizabethan English." There were examples of frequently used expressions and pronunciations, as well as two bibliographies of works cited.

While OCLC shows seven holdings of MHP's Mountain Heritage Series, it finds no copies of this separately issued version for the Race Relations Institute. **\$250 [5433]**

8. [Armenian Americans][Michigan]
Յուշարձանի ՀՀԴ ԶԱՎԱՐԵԱՆ ԼՈՐԱԿԱՆՈՒՅՑ
ՏՈՒՆ (Monument/A.R.F./Zavarian Newly
Built Club) [Cover title]. Detroit, Michigan:
1930. 10 5/8" x 7 7/8". Stapled wrappers.
Pp. 64. Good: wrappers moderately worn
and dust soiled and partially detached but
holding; internally very good: light dust
soiling and a few small stains.

This is a rare program that was printed to celebrate the opening of an Armenian Club in Detroit as well as one of the three founders of the Armenian Revolution Front (ARF), Simon Zavarian.

Zavarian was a leader of the Armenian national liberation movement and one of the three founders of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation in 1890. According to a history of the Armenian community in Detroit that is found in a 1962 program celebrating the Holy Consecration of the St. Sarkis Armenian Apostolic Church (http://tert.nla.am/archive/HAY%20GIRO/Ardy/1951-1980/surbargis_1962.pdf) the ARF,



"was the first organization to mold the character and life of the Armenian Community of Detroit. It is not in the least an exaggeration to state that the A.R.F. was the prime organizer and founder of our Community, with its Zavarian, Azadamard, and Mourad Clubs, and its countless lectures, socials and celebrations. From its early conception the A.R.F. clubs, Zavarian in the Delray region, Azadamard in the Highland Park region, and Mourad in the Clark Park region, have been the salvation of Armenians, serving them constantly as meeting places for theatrical and educational endeavors."

The first Armenian in Detroit is believed to be Esther Nvart, though her year of arrival is uncertain, and some sources state that Armenians were in Michigan as of the late 19th century; the city had an Armenian community by 1909. The same history mentioned above described the growth of that community in the early 20th century:

"Detroit was a thriving industrial city, and when Henry Ford announced his \$5.00-a-day wage policy, there was an influx of Armenians from all parts of the United States . . . Although Armenians migrated to the United States with the sole purpose of making money and returning to their homeland, destiny decreed otherwise. The repeated Turkish massacres, especially that of April 24, 1915, destroyed all hopes of returning to their homeland and they were forced to remain in the United States. Consequently, the Armenians began establishing a permanent community in a new land . . . it progressively improved and prospered and today is a forward-looking and aggressive community, economically stable."

As of the 1920 census, there were approximately 2500 Armenians in Michigan. This book, published ten years later, shows a

thriving community in Detroit with 59 advertisements for businesses which were Armenian-owned or at least supported the Armenian community. Thirteen of the ads take up a full page, and a few are illustrated. One ad is for the music store “Paros.” According to the translated text of the ad, here one would find everything involving music – radio stations, phonographs, records in Armenian and Eastern languages, and even books, with “a range [that] is being updated daily.”

ՌԱՏԻՑ
ՖՈՆՕԳՐԱՖ
ՌԷՔՐՏ
ԳԻՐՔ, ԳԻՐՔ

PAROS
MUSIC STORE

803 Solvay Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Եթէ յաճատորդ մը չէր գիտ, զիտցէր որ՝
 Մեր վաճառատան մէջ պիտի գտնէք ռատիօներ, ֆոնօգրաֆներ, ամէն տեսակ
 հայերէն և արեւելեան ուրբաններ, ջութակի, մենտայի և ուրիշ թէլեր,
 ուրիշ մըլըրաֆներ, ձայնագրութեան հայերէն երգարաններ, նոթա, ամէն մէջ
 գործածուելու համար հաշտակարար սուրճի գաւաթներ, ձկնկէներ, սուրճի
 արտեր (նիբրը փէլիթ — ծանր — Անգլիայէն կէսը) :
ԳԻՐՔ, ԳԻՐՔ, ԳԻՐՔ
 Մեր երեք հարարէն ամէլի զբոբեր տեսակներուն վրայ աւելցած են և
 կ'աւելնան նորանոր հրատարակութիւններ ամենօրեայ ժամանակներով : Կը
 զրկենք աշխարհի ամէն կողմ : C. O. D. -ով միայն Միացեալ Նահանգներու
 համար, արտասահման կանխիկ. նամակով կ'զատ ստղագրանքներ որը օրին
 կը յանձնենք փոստին. բլթրօրներ ձրի կը զրկենք ամէն տեղ :
ՍԱՐԳՍՍ ՍԱՐԳՍՍԵԱՆ
Տէր և Տօրէն

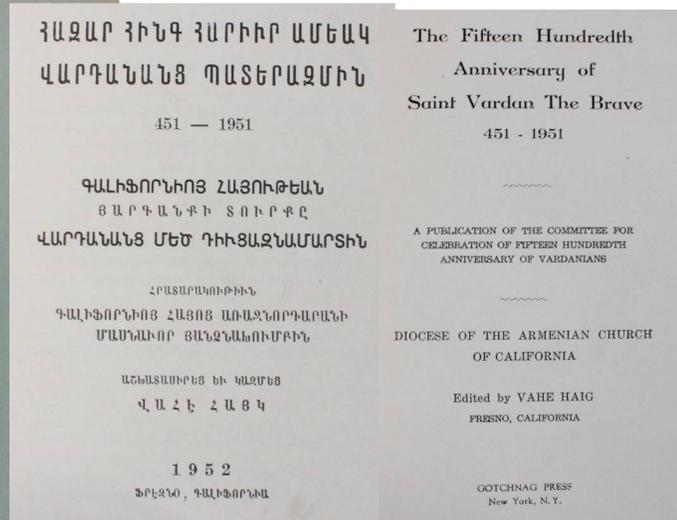
With the exception of a few English words in advertisements, the book is written entirely in Armenian. There is a section translated as “Couple of words” which discusses the Zavarian Committee that was responsible for publishing this book and presenting it to the Armenian community of Detroit as a souvenir to commemorate the opening of the club. There are also letters and articles penned by various authors that provide a history of Zavarian and the ARF, as well as extol the community's efforts to memorialize Zavarian.

Rare documentation of the Armenian American community in Detroit. Not found in OCLC. **\$950 [3886]**

**9. [Armenian Americans]
[Religion][California]**

Haig, Vahe (editor). **Հագար հինգ հարիւր ամեակ Վարդանանց պատերազմին 451-1951 : Գալիֆորնիոյ Հայրօթեան Հարգանքի Տուրքէ Վարդանանց Մեծ Դիցազնականի/**
The Fifteen Hundredth Anniversary of Saint Vardan the Brave, 451-1951: A Publication of the Committee for Celebration of Fifteen Hundredth Anniversary of Vardanians.

Fresno, CA/[New York City], N.Y.: Diocese of the Armenian Church of California/The Gotchnag Press, 1952. 8 7/8” x 6”. Printed thin card wrappers. Pp. 114, [2], 104. Very good: light overall wear; toning to extremities of wrappers and spine; several pages with ink smudges.



This is a souvenir book from a celebration in Fresno, California, for the 1500 year anniversary of one of the most significant events in Armenian history, the Battle of Avarayr. The commander of the Armenian forces, Vardan Mamikonian, is considered a national hero and has been canonized by the Armenian Apostolic Church.

The Publisher's Note conveyed the impetus behind the book's publication:

“The year 1951 marked the 1500th anniversary of the Battle of Avarair, 'Vardanantz'. In all parts of the world, even where there were only a handful of Armenians, this historical event was commemorated in some form or other. In Fresno, under the sponsorship of the Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church, in collaboration with all the Armenian Protestant Churches, befitting ceremonies were held. Over 3000 people attended the meeting. Various addresses were made, portraying the heroic fight that the small Armenia of fifteen centuries ago, waged against the mighty Persian Empire in defense of her Christian faith, national identity and freedom of thought. So impressed were those present, that a resolution was passed to compile these addresses as well as others from well known writers and speakers into a booklet as a souvenir of the occasion.”

The book is split almost evenly between English and Armenian text and has numerous written addresses. One of the first was a five-page section entitled “The Battle of Vardan,” written by Mrs. Zareh (Bright) Tatavian of San Francisco. Bright Tatavian

and her husband Zareh came to the United States as Turkish refugees in 1895. Zareh was a writer for Armenian newspapers and Bright was a translator with the Office of Censorship during World War II. Both were active in Armenian church affairs and charitable work.

Of particular note was the 60-page history of the battle and biography of Vardan Mamikonian by renowned Armenian religious scholar and author, Krikor Sarafian. He wrote:

“The battle of Avarair became a symbol of the victory of right over might, the transcendent dynamism and unconquerable spirit of a Christian faith as against the stark materialism of a fire-worshipping autocratic military power. Hence, no event in the history of Armenia has been commemorated, from year to year for fifteen centuries, as ardently and as religiously as the struggle of Vardan, the martyr of Avarair, and his valiant cohorts who fell on the battlefield of Avarair, fighting against the Persian hordes in defense of their Christian faith, their freedom of conscience, and their intellectual and political independence.”

Other features included a *Sharagan (Chant) for the Vardanians* translated by Jane S. Wingate who, with her Reverend husband, was known for her humanitarian work in Talas, Turkey. There was also an *Ode to Vardan*, and membership lists of the Committee for Celebration of 1500th Anniversary of Vardanians as well as the Committee for Publication. Also, this book was printed by Gotchnag Press of New York, owned by Diradour Dikijian, a publisher and educator who was well known in New York Armenian circles.

Fresno, California, has historically been home to a significant population of Armenian Americans. The similar climate of the region was a large draw for Armenian immigrants, many of whom made their living in agriculture. Their numbers increased steadily, largely following the Hamidian massacres in the mid-1890s, the Adana massacre of 1909, and the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire during World War I. The newcomers faced a number of prejudices due to their Middle Eastern appearance, language, and customs, and the communities banded together figuratively and physically. They formed their own benevolent and fraternal organizations, churches, and newspapers, and even clustered in one part of the city of Fresno, which became known as “*Armenian Town*.”

An outstanding resource showcasing the dedicated Armenian American community of central California. OCLC shows two holdings. **\$750 [5515]**

10. [Asian Americans][Education]

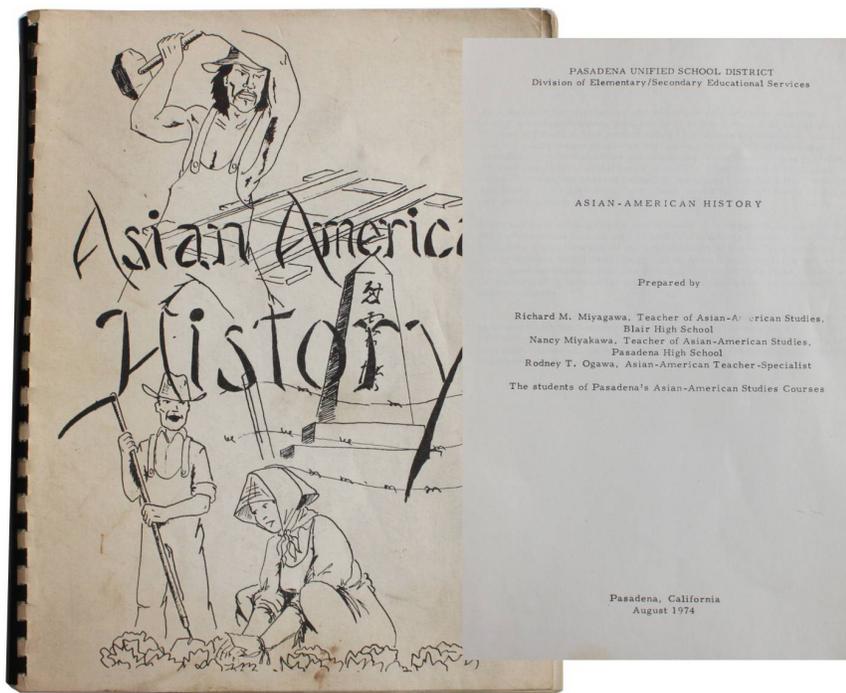
Asian-American History. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena Unified School District, 1974. 11” x 8½”. Illustrated thin card wrappers with plastic spiral binding. Pp. [10], 119. Very good: rear wrapper and last few leaves separated from top two coils; wrappers moderately soiled with a few dogears to rear. Internally very good with a few light stains and toning to pages.

This is a self-described “*anthology*” of materials concerning the “*past and present experiences of Asians in America*.” It was prepared by three high school teachers, along with their students who attended Pasadena’s Asian American Studies Courses. Troubled by the lack of a useful textbook for teaching Asian American studies and history to high school students, the teachers cobbled together articles from various books and publications to be used in the district’s high school history curricula.

This resource documented the history and experiences of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Korean immigrants to the United States. It has chronological lists of events concerning Chinese Americans from 1848 to 1947 as well as Japanese American history from 1790 to 1969. A major focus of the book was on the World War II experiences of the Japanese in the United States with articles on the Issei and Nisei, the Alien Land Law, and internment camp experience. Another, shorter section was dedicated to the contemporary state of the Asian American community, providing population statistics and discussing the problematic “*Model Minority Concept*.”

The anthology further provided questions and activities to be used in the classroom, as well as a historical guide to help teachers incorporate the readings and exercises into their curricula. There were sample term paper and project topics, as well as a bibliography of relevant resources that could be found in the public libraries of Pasadena and Altadena.

A rare resource, designed to help expand opportunities for teaching Asian American histories and experiences in California high schools. No holdings shown in OCLC. **\$600 [5349]**



11. [Chinese Americans][California]

Quock, Raymond (editor). **Happy Chinese New Year 4667** [Cover title]. San Francisco: The Chinese Students of the University of San Francisco, 1969. 11" x 8½". Group of mechanically reproduced typescripts printed rectos only and corner stapled. Six leaves each printed on a different color of paper. Very good plus: light horizontal crease from old fold; small stain to first page; minor edge wear; staple loose but holding.

This is a rare publication, intended to celebrate and inform on the Chinese New Year holiday, which also tackled greater issues of culture and identity facing Chinese American college students in late 1960s San Francisco.

An important focus of the text confronted the complexities of achieving individual identity as a Chinese American, particularly during one's college years. The publication discussed the challenges of identity-forming that arose from acquiring one's education, practical skills and competence, while also being "rooted in the emotional security" of one's family, "through a sense of continuity with the family's history and line of descent." It also touched on issues that faced Chinese Americans such as looking different, having



Chinese-sounding names, and forming one's sexual identity amidst cultural differences.

The text further included one page dedicated to Chinese history and legend, including the story behind the Chinese New Year, information about its celebration and the Chinese calendar. Tidbits of facts and information were interspersed, some pertaining to the Chinese New Year holiday, including how to say "Happy New Year" in Cantonese, and a map of the route of the Chinese New Year parade. Others provided ideas for learning about the Chinese culture, including dates and locations for events such as the USF Chinese Banquet, the Miss Chinatown U.S.A. Pageant, and the Peking Opera. There were also twenty-two suggestions for Chinese restaurants.

The editor, Raymond Quock, went on to earn his Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1974; as of June 2022 he is still employed as a Professor of Psychology at Washington State University. The publisher was listed as George Cheung which is also the name of a famous actor and stuntman. The famous George Cheung would have been 20 years old at the time of this publication and received his Bachelor's degree in biology from the University of San Francisco, but we have not been able to determine if they are one and the same.

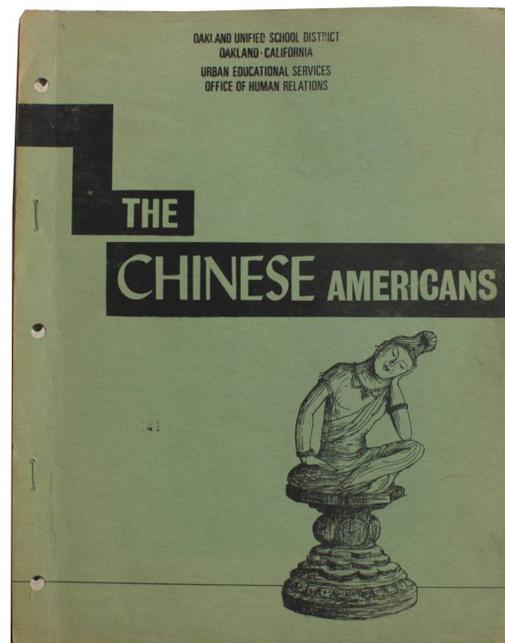
Not in OCLC, nor did we locate copies via Google searches. A thoughtful and thought-provoking work. **\$400 [4299]**

12. [Chinese Americans][Education][California]

The Chinese Americans [Cover title]. Oakland, California: Oakland Unified School District, [1968]. 11" x 8½". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. v, 25; an additional two separate unrelated leaves laid in described below. Very good minus: last leaf fully detached and possibly lacking a rear wrapper; all leaves three-hole punched, possibly as issued; light dust-soiling and toning; a few penciled notations to one page.

This is a rare publication detailing the history of Chinese Americans in California as well as the greater United States. In 1968, at the request of Mayor Joseph Alioto, a San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact-Finding Committee was formed. Its goal was to help "provide the many missing parts of the history of a very small minority group that played such a big part in the development of the western part of this country." This publication marks a section of that committee's work, and, according to its preface, it was likely part of a larger work, a "Multi-Ethnic Calendar" published by the Oakland Unified School District. That calendar was to consist of seven sections related to the "five major ethnic minorities represented in the Oakland community," which included Chinese Americans; it is listed in OCLC but without any associated library holdings. The preface also disclosed the reasoning behind its publication:

"America is a land of diversity whose quality of character springs from the creativity, the toil, the intelligence and the struggles of individuals of all races and cultures. It is important, therefore, that all America's children understand and appreciate that their world is built by the hands and minds of people who are from many national, religious, ethnic and cultural backgrounds . . . The Oakland community typifies the diversity that is



present in the nation as a whole. Large numbers of people have grown up unexposed to a variety of ethnic groups and without knowledge of the contributions which minority groups have made to society.”

The book has a chronology of approximately 70 major historical events in Chinese American history, dating from the 1565 establishment of the Manila-Acapulco Trade Route, which brought Chinese goods (and likely the first Chinese people) to the United States, through 1965, when the national origins quota system was repealed. The chronology touched on riots, massacres and other human rights violations of the Chinese American population, as well as important dates in community development, labor organizing and industry, and the arts and sciences.

Importantly, there are short biographies (mostly one to two sentences) of approximately 35 Chinese Americans; around six of these people are also featured in longer biographies, including Wing F. Ong, the first Chinese American to be elected to a state legislature. The book also has information on holidays and traditional festivals, as well as a bibliography of books, periodicals, and audiovisual materials, which also listed Bay Area Chinese community centers, organizations, and newspapers. A two page price list entitled “*Oriental Americans*” accompanies this publication, and lists additional resources concerning the Chinese and other Asian American communities in the categories of history, fiction, fine arts, and “*social interpretation.*”

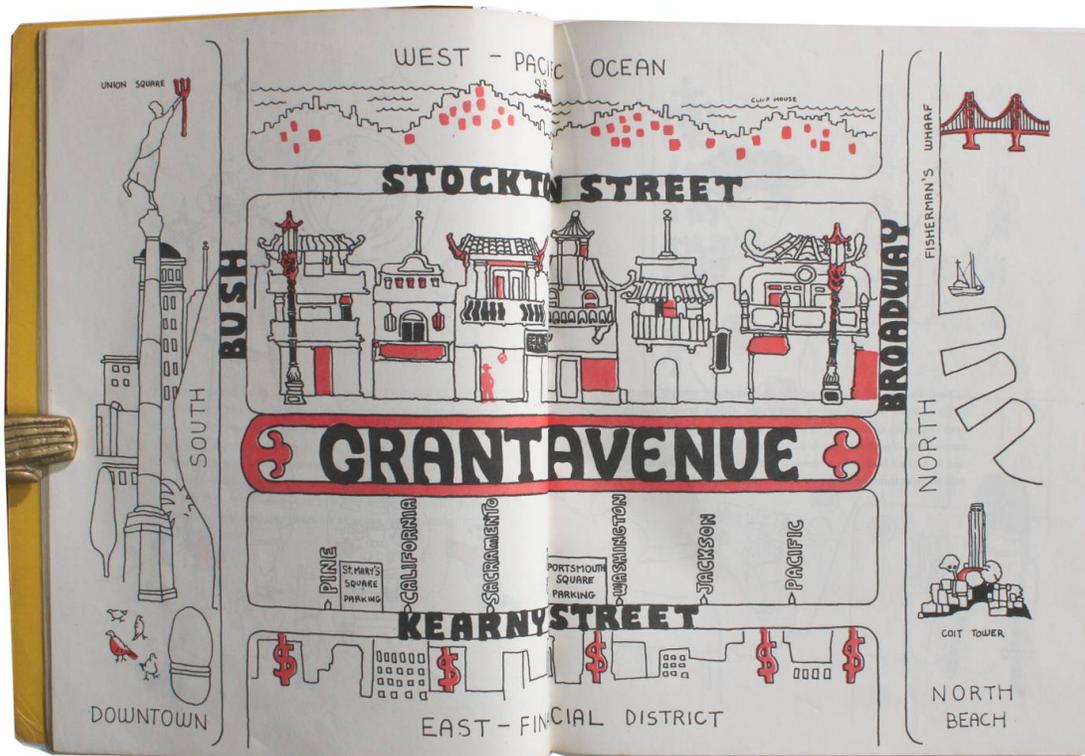
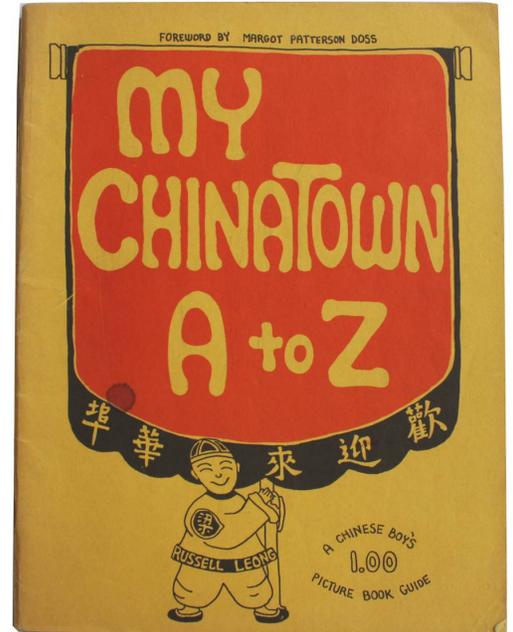
An outstanding artifact of late 1960s attempts at diversity education. OCLC shows one holding. **\$500 [5457]**

13. [Chinese Americans][Maps/Directories/Guides][California]

Leong, Russell. *My Chinatown A to Z*. San Francisco, CA: Chinatown Adventures, 1966. First edition. 10½” x 8”. Stapled illustrated wrappers. Pp. [64]. Good plus: moderate stains to wrappers, heavy to rear; a few pages messily colored with crayon.

This is a picture book and guide to the Chinatown neighborhood of San Francisco, created by a noted writer, editor, and professor of Asian studies, Russell Leong, when he was just 16 years old. Leong was born in 1950 in Chinatown and attended San Francisco State University. There he took one of the first writing classes offered by author Jeffrey Paul Chan, who co-founded the school's Asian American Studies program in 1969. Leong went on to become an adjunct professor of English and Asian American Studies at UCLA and served as the editor of *Amerasia Journal* from 1977 to 2010. He was also a visiting professor at Hunter College, CUNY, and is the founding editor of the *CUNY Forum*, published by the Asian American/Asian Research Institute of CUNY.

Each letter of the alphabet is represented with a full page illustration, opposite one page of text. The book describes Chinatown landmarks and architecture, as well as aspects of Chinese American life such as clothing, food, and common phrases. A few



standout images and descriptions include Kong Chow (a temple founded in 1849), the *Young China Daily* newspaper, and the Nom Kue Chinese language school. There are also pages dedicated to religious and cultural symbols including the dragon, the Lion Dance, and the Eight Immortals. The centerfold also contains the cartoon map of Chinatown seen at left.

A charming book on San Francisco's famous Chinese American neighborhood, from the eye of a teenager who went on to a notable career in Asian American studies. OCLC shows nine holdings. **\$200 [6457]**



14. [Chinese Americans][Second Sino-Japanese War] 三民晨報 *San Min Chen Bao (San Min Morning Paper)*. Vol. 8, No. 247: *Voice of the Chinese People English Supplement [October 11, 1937]*. Chicago, Illinois: The Sun Mon Corporation, 1937. 22½" x 17½". Newsprint. Pp. [8]. Good: folded twice; a few small tears and moderate stains to front page; light soiling throughout.

This is a rare issue of the *San Min Morning Paper*, a Chinese language daily newspaper printed in Chicago from 1930 to 1968. This issue includes the "*Voice of the Chinese People Special English Supplement*" on the rear page, in honor of Chinese National Day, October 10, 1937. That section was entirely devoted to news and opinions regarding the Second Sino-Japanese War which had begun just three months earlier. It included pieces such as "*Japan's Undeclared War in China*" by Chengting T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and excerpts from President Roosevelt's recent speech condemning Japan. It also featured a piece entitled "*Why We Should Boycott Japan*" by Helen Moy. Moy was a longtime public school educator and noted voice of the Chinese American community in Chicago. She had served as president of the Chinese American Civic

Council and the Chicago Chinese Women's League.

The front page of the newspaper features the following headlines, which we had translated: "雙十國慶告僑胞書 A message to overseas citizens on national day," "今年國慶紀念的意義 The significance of this year's national day," "十月十日與「九一八」 October the 10th and September the 18th" (which refers to the Mukden Incident), and "抗戰中的國慶 National day amid the war of resistance."

There is one full page dedicated to the war which has two cartoons and seven photographic images with captions in both Chinese and English. These images depict scenes of war, including the infantry, cavalry and sub-machine gun unit of the Chinese Eighth Route Army as well as an image of "one of China's 'women' fighting in the front lines."

The paper also contains approximately 75 advertisements, 43 of which include some English text. While most of the businesses advertised are in Chicago, there are some from as far away as California, Mississippi, and British Columbia.

OCLC shows only minimal holdings of the paper, and none of this particular issue. Impressive documentation of Chinese Americans' efforts to announce and admonish the Japanese invasion and a minor source for research into the Chinese American business community of Chicago. **\$675 [6799]**

李堅 李堅
WON SHOON LEE
(理代)
AGENT OF
司公險保壽人邦聯國美
THE UNITED STATES LIFE
INSURANCE Co.
2109 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone: VICTory 6684

美國聯邦人壽保險公司信
用最著華人投保者最多支行分
佈中國各地如廣東四邑各處均
有代理人請君榮旋祖國可就近
交納保費
本人兼代理各種燕梳玻璃
寶意外保險等如僑胞垂顧定當
推誠相與辦事所在芝城華埠溫
活街貳一〇九號
歡迎為僑胞服務如有委託大小
事務無不竭力効勞

★ 號七十路馬大海在上設行分總東遠 ★
★ 號壹壹壹街四頓盛華在設行支城芝 ★

世出石洲非
△ 14K 黃金
△ 鑲製入時
★ 註冊商標
★ 均隨尊便
★ 美國外不能寄 COD
★ (請認明男女裝及度數)
★ 非洲石總發行公司啓

△ 買一送一
△ 每個五元
△ 翻印必究

Central Trading Co.
252 W. Peace St. Canton Miss, U. S. A.
(宜相錢價大律加一售出石洲非散有另)

● 半賣半送三十天 ●
● 非親眼見過不能領 ●
● 略此石之裝煌美麗 ●
● 燦爛閃目今為廣介 ●
● 紹起見特半賣半送 ●
● 即買一送一欲戴有 ●
● 價值之裝飾品者幸 ●
● 勿失此千載一時之 ●
● 機會現款與 COD ●



動行由自能不查檢寇日受民難我平北
Peiping Refugees of war denied freedom of their own city.

15. [Croatian Americans]

By-Laws of the National Croatian Society of the United States of America with Headquarters at Allegheny City, Pa . . . Pittsburg [sic], PA: N.P./Printed by P.V. Rovnianek & Co., 1897. 6" x 4¾". Wrappers. Pp. 94 + five leaves interleaved with carbon paper. Good: rear wrapper partially detached and reinforced with archival tape; wrappers moderately soiled; small tears to wrappers and first few leaves; a few dogears to pages and dust soiling throughout.



This is a book of bylaws issued by a national fraternal benefit society for Croatians in the United States with evidence of ownership by a member of its San Francisco chapter.

The late 19th century was a time of large-scale European immigration to the United States, including significant numbers of people from what is now Croatia. In 1893, Zdravko V. Mužina arrived in Pittsburgh. With immigrant leaders Petar Pavlinac, Franjo Šepić and others, he began the effort to create a Croatian fraternal benefit society. One year later, delegates of already existing Croatian societies met in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh's North Side) and formed the "Croatian Association." The organization operated under that name until 1897, when a new charter, and these bylaws, were issued under the name of the National Croatian Society (NCS). NCS adopted its present name, the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, in 1926. In addition to providing members with sickness and death benefits, the organization also helped organize labor unions in the 1930s, funded worldwide disaster relief efforts, gave scholarships to students, and sponsored Croatian cultural events.

The book was split into four sections, each with its own title or half-title page, with bylaws printed in English and Croatian. The printers, P.V. Rovnianek & Co., advertised themselves as "Bankers and Steamship Agents, Importers of Slavonic Religious and Literary Works" with a main office in Pittsburgh and a branch in New York. They were best known for publishing *Amerikánsko Slovenské Noviny* (*American Slovenian News*), a weekly newspaper which ran from 1886 to 1926. P.V. Rovnianek also served as the Vice President of the Bohemian-American National Committee in 1894.

This copy belonged to a man named Franjo Šubert, who became a member of the San Francisco chapter of the NCS on December 15, 1897. The back of the book has five leaves of yearly record-keeping forms that were intended to be filled out by members which recorded payment of dues and the like. Šubert completed the forms for 1897, 1898, and 1899. The accountant signature for every entry read, "Kosovac." An online newspaper article confirmed one Ant. Kosovac as the financial secretary for the San Francisco chapter of the NCS in 1899.

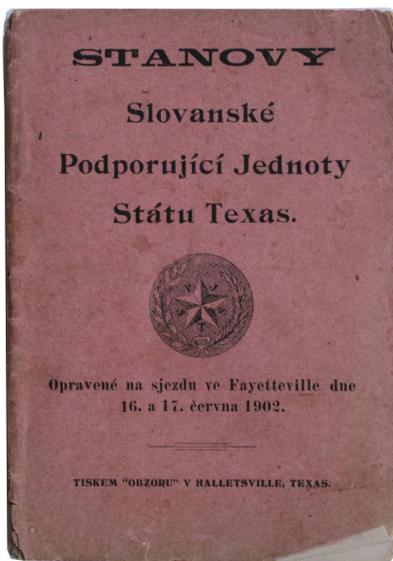
A unique copy of a rare book providing documentation of the wide reach of a national Croatian organization with members in California in the late 19th century. No evidence of any copies in OCLC or online. **\$750 [3469]**

16. [Czech Americans][Texas]

Stanovy: Slovanské Podporující Jednoty Státu Texas (Statutes: Slavic Benevolent Order of the State of Texas). Fayetteville, Texas: Slovanské Podporující Jednoty Státu Texas, 1902. 5 1/8" x 3 1/2". Thin paper wrappers. Pp. 38 + 2 pages of forms + index page. Good: chips to wrappers that are also lightly stained; a few dogears.

This is a book of statutes published by the Slovanské Podporující Jednoty Státu Texas (SPJST), known in English as the Slavic Benevolent Order of the State of Texas. The SPJST began in 1897 in Fayetteville, a town in Fayette County, roughly halfway between Austin and Houston. Known as the "cradle of Czech immigration to Texas," Fayette County has the largest Czech population per capita and the most Czech communities of any county in the state. SPJST offered Czech Texans the security of fraternal life insurance along with the value of maintaining their cultural identity within a social organization. As of 2022, there are approximately 38,000 SPJST members in 102 lodges throughout Texas.

This book of statutes was issued just five years after the formation of the SPJST. It concerned conditions of membership and admittance, how death support would be paid



out, as well as providing rules for meetings, fees, and penalties and investigations of members. The book included forms for creating a member's death certificate, and for applying for permission to establish a new chapter of the order. It also has an index of subjects.

While a search in OCLC revealed entries for holdings related to SPJST, this book of statutes was not among them. **\$300 [5419]**

17. [Disabled Americans]

[Scrapbook and Photograph Album of the Youth-Dearborn Association for Retarded Children].

[Dearborn, Michigan]: 1969-1971. 11 5/8" x 9" commercially produced faux leather photograph album containing 70 leaves with 49 photographs, 32 items of ephemera, and news clippings, taped or pasted in. Most photos measure 5 1/4" x 3 1/4" or 8" x 10". Album good: lacking backstrip and moderately worn and soiled. Internally very good with moderate edge wear to one item, some items loose, and some offsetting from newspaper clippings.

This is a scrapbook documenting the first three years of the Youth Group of the Dearborn Association for Retarded Children (YDARC), which formed in 1969. The Dearborn Association for Retarded Children (DARC) was formally established in 1954, following a 1950 incident in which seven children were dismissed from the Dearborn Public Schools Special Program. According to the Arc Dearborn website, after the incident

several local families came together to create services and programs for their intellectually disabled loved ones.

The scrapbook contains newspaper clippings, photographs, and printed ephemera concerning conferences, activities and efforts of the high school- and college-aged youth group. There are mimeographed handwritten minutes of the first YDARC meeting of July 1969, as well as a brief handwritten history as to how the group formed. The album also contains newsletters of statewide and national organizations including the organizing manual for the national

The youth group took part in the annual statewide conferences from 1969 to 1971 (as well as the national

Police plan Tiger outing for 40 fans

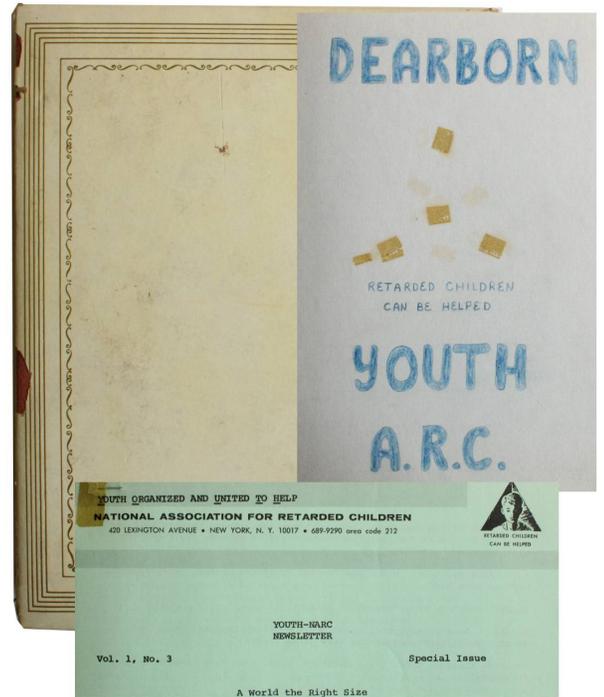
By DAVID L. GOOD
Special to the *Wayne County News*
DEARBORN — Some 15-year-old Larry, a photograph of Larry in a major league baseball player, and he'll tell you who he is.
Larry is wearing his sister the players in person, Larry is excited to add.
Larry is wearing all boys and girls from the Dearborn Association for Retarded Children school who will be attending the homecoming game Saturday at Tiger Stadium.
They will be the guests of police officers in the Wayne County Lieutenant, Sergeant and Corporal Association.
Larry, like most of the children, is ecstatic at the thought of going to the Tigers. It will be the second time this year for Larry, and he is hoping to see his idol, Denny McLain, pitch against the long-lost Orioles.
Larry's mother, said Larry, who wears a Tiger cap and has a box of bubble gum baseball cards picturing hundreds of players from all 18 major league teams.
"I'm taking my glove to the game for sure. I hope McLain pitches."
Larry and the other children have worked with their mothers to prepare signs and a large banner, thanking their policemen friends and urging the Tigers on.
The kids are pretty excited about this," said Earl G. Carl, executive director of the school at 3801 Eastman, Dearborn.
The police are the only ones who have taken them anywhere, and the kids are really grateful to them. They're going to see their heroes before game time, and the policemen will buy them hot dogs, popcorn and things.
The school provides training to its retarded children and sends them to Dearborn and Dearborn Heights.
The boys hope to see all the Larrys who remember scores, names, averages and other statistics — and will have more to remember after Saturday.



convention in Minneapolis in 1970), and the scrapbook contains programs and agendas, bits of souvenir ephemera, and clippings of media coverage of the events, along with photographs. Several photographs (and a few pieces of ephemera) document car washes, bake sales, and a Christmas program organized by the YDARC. There are also several photographs portraying the group's bus, parade float, and participants marching in Memorial Day parades in 1970 and 1971.

The first president of YDARC was Daniel Paletko, a student at Henry Ford Community College who also served as the president of the statewide youth association. One week after he graduated from the University of Michigan-Dearborn in 1974, Paletko became a member of the Dearborn Heights City Council. He served as Mayor of Dearborn Heights from 2004 to 2020.

A lovely album showcasing the dedication of Michigan's youth to helping children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. None of the printed materials were found in OCLC. **\$850 [6233]**



18. [Guam][Filipinos]

The Constructionaire/BPM News

[Broken run of 58 issues.] Guam, Marianas [sic] Islands: [Brown-Pacific-Maxon Construction Company], 1947-1948. Vols. 1 and 2 measure 13" x 8", Vols. 3 and 4 measure 13 1/2" x 10". Mimeographed newsletters, nearly all are single leaves printed both sides. Publication sequence: [Vol. 1 implied], Nos. 1-14 (Oct 1 - Nov 15 1947) [title The Constructionaire began at No. 6], 17 (Nov 25 1947), [unnumbered] (Nov 29 1947), 20-32 (Dec 6 1947 - Jan 18 1948); Vol. 2, Nos. 1 (Jan 20 1948), 4 (Jan 27 1948), 5 (Jan 29 1948), 23 (Mar 11 1948); Vol. 3, Nos. 1-16 (Jul 17 - Aug 21 1948); Vol. 4, Nos. 1-8 (Aug 25 - Sept 18 1948), 10 (Sept 25 1948). Generally very good: vols. 1 and 2 printed on paper prone to chipping with corner loss to one issue; a few tiny tears and moderate stains; every issue two-hole punched at top; one issue heavily faded but legible.

This is a run of newsletters produced by a construction company that contracted with the United States military to employ Filipino laborers for post-World War II reconstruction efforts on the Pacific island of Guam.



Guam, the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands, is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The island was owned by the Spanish until 1898, when it was ceded to the United States during the Spanish-American War. The Japanese occupied Guam from 1941 until their military defeat by American forces in 1944. Devastated by bombing and other World War II activities, Guam needed to be rebuilt. The United States military decided that Guam's existing labor pool (the native Chamorro people, who were attempting to put their lives back together) was insufficient for the massive reconstruction needed. The United States Embassy in Manila and the newly independent government of the Republic of the Philippines negotiated an agreement in May 1947, whereby the United States military and its contractors could recruit and employ Philippine citizens. Filipinos thus became Guam's major construction labor force from 1947 to 1950.



One of the largest of these contractors was the Brown-Pacific-Maxon Construction Company (B-P-M). B-P-M employed thousands of laborers in makeshift camps, the largest of which featured miles of barracks, acres of beachfront, an open-air movie theater, and sports facilities. In October 1947, B-P-M began issuing a twice- (and later thrice-) weekly newsletter for its employees. The newsletters here documented life on the island, including camp news and gossip, sports results, and job progress reports. There were frequent jokes, inspirational and religious quotes, directives on safety regulations, and schedules and reports meetings and social events. A great deal of content concerned the subject of alcohol including announcements for Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, blurbs urging readers not to drink and drive (or drink and work), and multiple news reports of "dive"-related violence.



MEET THE BOYS FROM THE CAMP ONE GARAGE. These men are the ones who repair and maintain the B-P-M transportation equipment; their efforts make it possible to maintain the steady flow of equipment, materials and personnel to all our island-wide jobs. Our hats are off to these boys, their work is tops!



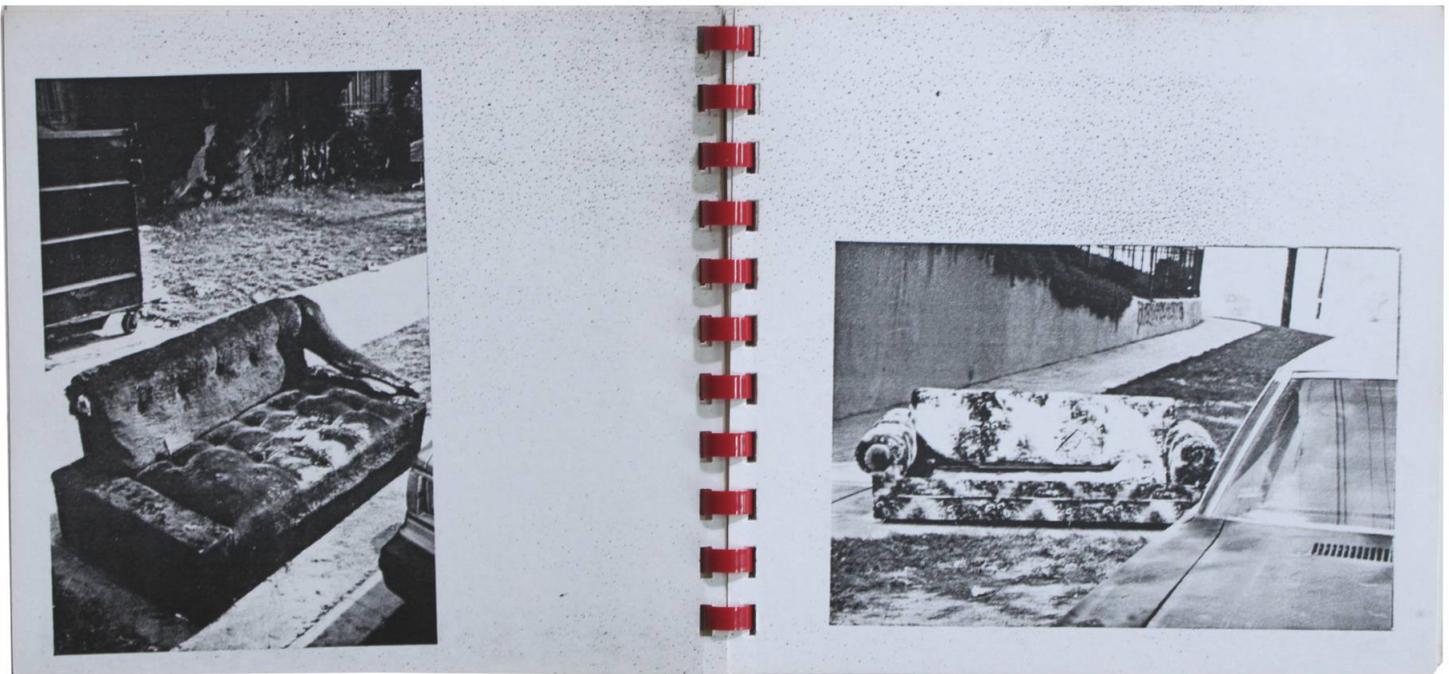
Other items of note include the weekly "Rock Happy Rosie" column, written by a woman for the women of the island. There were events at the Women's Club such as dances and news of marriages and other island happenings. The paper also printed occasional original poems and pieces contributed by Filipinos, nostalgic for their homeland or expressing their desire to become more proficient in the English language.

Nearly all of the issues of the later two volumes included photographic images; approximately 120 in all, with around 35 of those depicting Filipinos

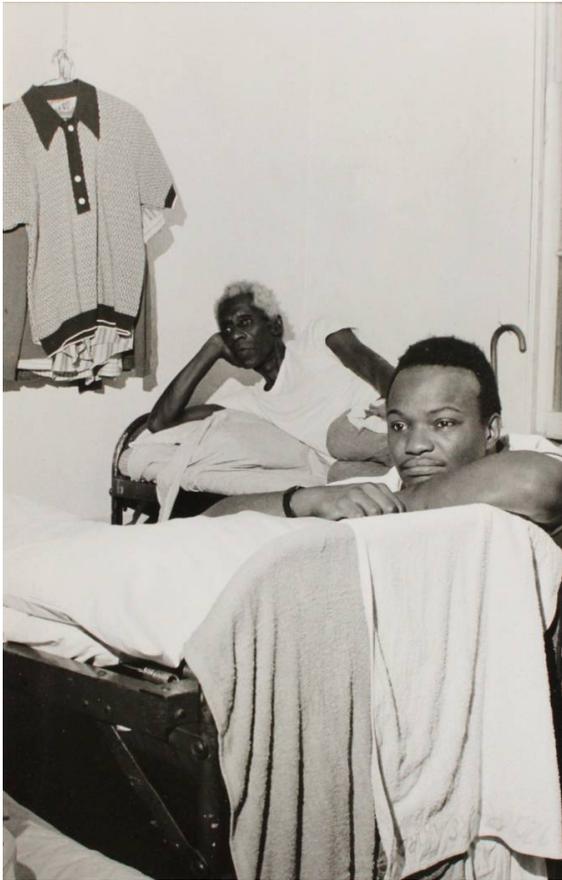
and/or Guamians. These depicted various departments and projects, the camps, recreational facilities, island scenes, and individuals. There were group shots that featured both American and Filipino employees, on the job as well as enjoying their recreation time. Also of note is a run of issues showing nine different title flags, each with a different artistically rendered font.

Remarkable survivals considering the time, place and process of printing, as well as the paper type, with important content documenting Filipinos working in Guam as part of an agreement with the United States government. OCLC shows one holding with no reference as to number of physical issues. **\$2850 [6535]**





We were unable to find any mention of this book in OCLC or in websites that mention Steiny, and this is an apparently early work from this prolific Los Angeles artist. **\$475 [4915]**



21. [Imprisoned Americans]

[Professional Photographs of Prison Life.] [Mississippi?]: [late 1960s-mid 1970s]. 27 black and white photographs measuring 6¼" x 10" (image size approximately 5" x 8"). Each is fully adhered to a thick card mount measuring 14" x 11", and overlaid with a thick card windowed matte, the window measuring 5" x 7½".

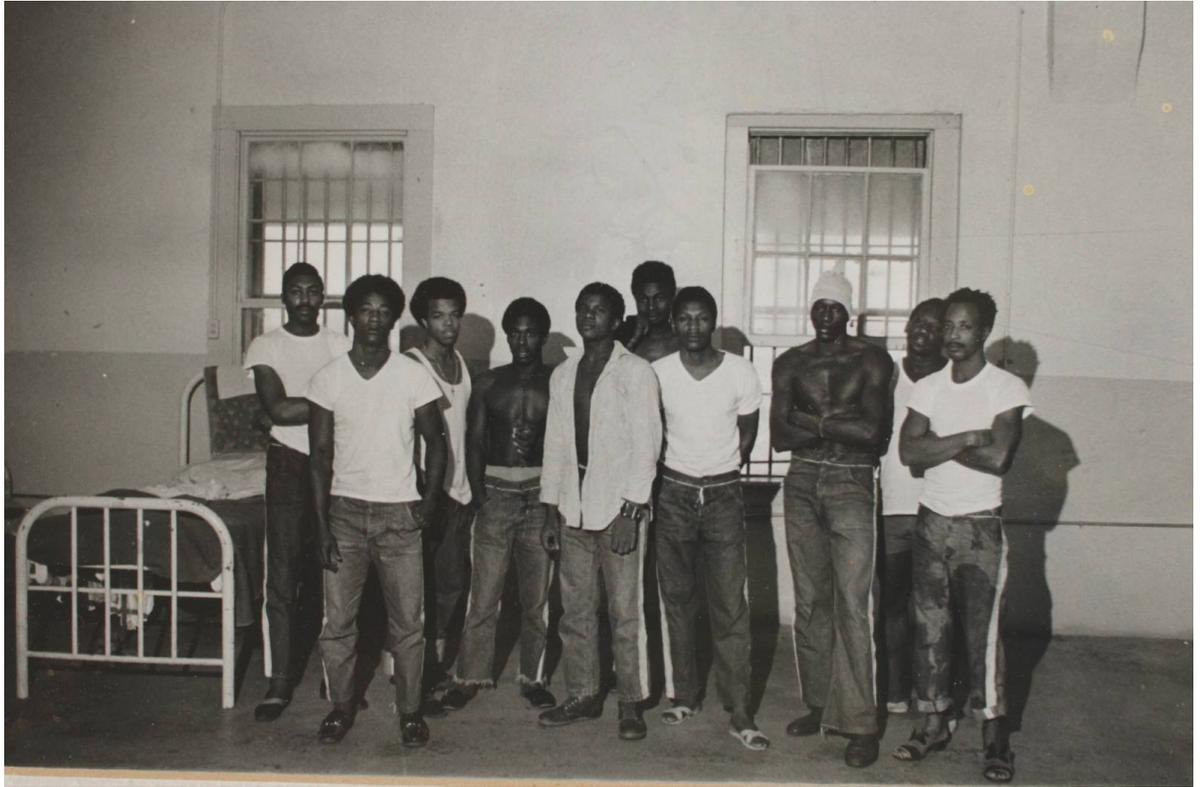


This is a collection of exceptional prison photographs that was likely meant for exhibition. We were told by the previous owner that the images depict Mississippi's infamous Parchman Prison, but the photos themselves provide very few clues such that we cannot confirm the location. Regardless of location, the images are simultaneously bleak and moving, often showing overcrowded and deplorable conditions. At least 15 photos depict one or more group living facilities at the prison, showing large rooms in which the men spent most of their time. One of the photos shows the outside of a building, "Camp 1," which

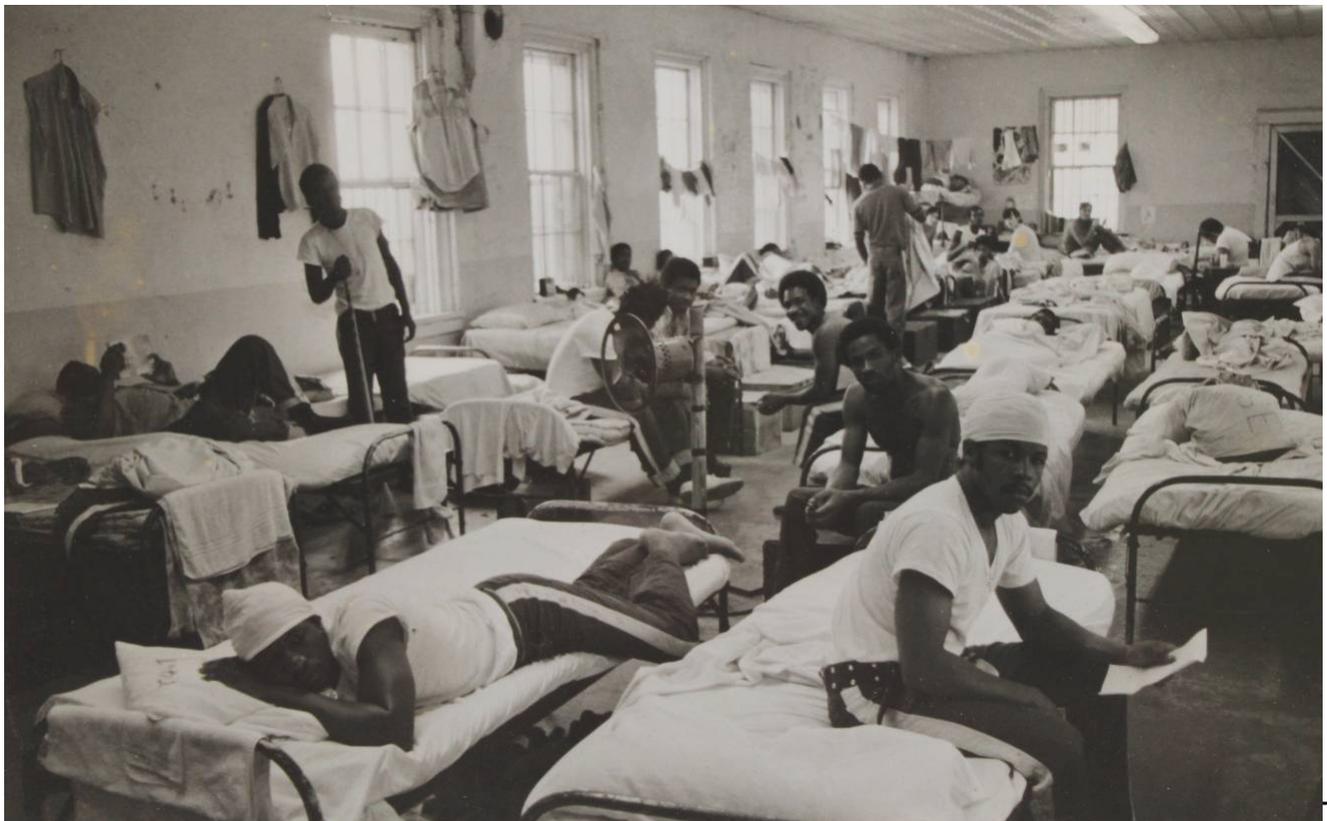
we presume to be one of those facilities. Many show metal frame beds practically on top of each other, with little room to move; we also see clotheslines, stacks of books, games, cartons of tobacco, and more. Closer inspection of many photos reveals original artwork by the prisoners. At least two photos show nicer living quarters with beds made of wood that were adequately spaced out and included larger dressers with mirrors. One photo shows a room filled with beds, with only Black inmates milling about, and the walls are peppered with graffiti.

A few photos show other areas of the facility. These include one of a man grooming himself in a bathroom mirror, another shows rudimentary showers with corroded pipes and filthy walls. There's also an image of the supervisor's office.

Other interesting shots include a Black man and a Latino playing dominoes, a visceral photo of a man with a heavily scarred face and a bandaged eye wound, and another shows a prisoner standing outside a dilapidated building. One mournful image shows two Black men, one reasonably young, the other quite old, gazing listlessly from their beds. Another shows a group of men with far-away stares looking through bars. There are also a few posed photos including fully clothed men standing in a shower, as well as a group shot of Black prisoners.



Exceptionally well composed images of a discoverable prison, and worthy of further research. **\$2250 [3725]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/28498k47>



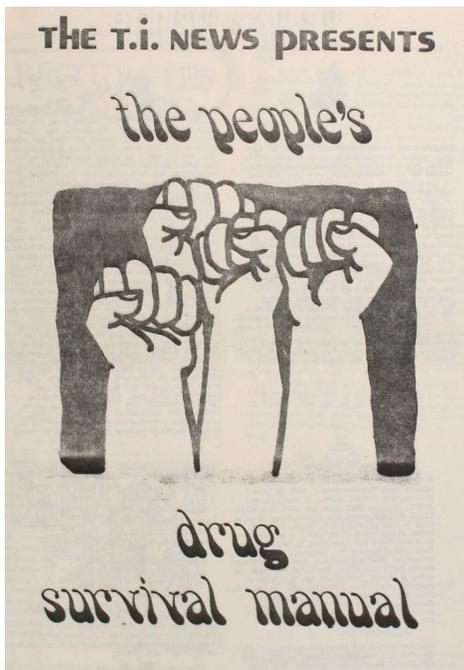
22. [Imprisoned Americans]

Terminal Island: News. Special Issue No. 1 Looks at Addiction

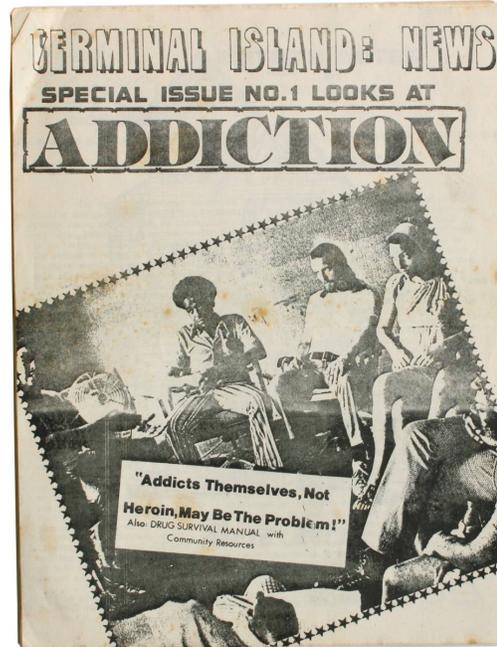
[Cover title]. [Terminal Island, California]: [Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island], [1976]. 10 5/8" x 8". Corner stapled, photomechanically reproduced leaves, printed both sides. Pp. [36]. Good: center crease from old fold; first and last few pages moderately stained; lightly soiled throughout; handwritten owner notations on two pages.

This is an issue of *Terminal Island News* produced by the prisoners within the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island ("TI"), California.

The Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA) was passed by Congress in 1966, ordering in-prison and aftercare treatment for addicts charged with violating federal laws. According to the item on offer, TI opened its NARA Center in July 1975. It offered therapeutic activities including a peer counseling program, and boasted unity among its participants, preferred housing, and a smaller population, ensuring greater staff attention and programming.



This publication featured many drug-themed cartoons, as well as a strongly-worded editorial and "confessions of a dopey-doper" by the associate editor. There was also an article entitled "Addicts rap about dope, prison, and life," which covered an October 1976 interview the *TI News* staff conducted with several former heroin addicts and treatment staff in the NARA Center. The paper featured a classifieds section of community resources including clinics and recovery programs, as well as excerpts from an unrelated publication, "The People's Drug Survival Manual."



An inmate at TI mailed this copy to her friends or relatives in Long Beach with a note asking them to "save this for me." One page also featured a list of prescription drugs written in her hand. Interestingly, one of the staff writers of this issue is credited as "Sahra Jane Moore." We believe this must be a misspelling of the Sara Jane Moore who attempted to assassinate President Gerald Ford in 1975. Sentenced to life in prison, she was incarcerated at TI before being transferred in 1977 to the federal women's prison in Dublin, California. TI was also known for housing Timothy Leary in 1974 as well as Flora Purim, Brazilian jazz singer, on cocaine charges in 1976.

A wild ride of a publication, providing insight into the minds of inmates at a notorious federal correctional institution, as well as discussions of drug addiction in the 1970s. While one source mentioned that *Terminal Island News* was issued

bi-monthly, OCLC shows no holdings and we find no record of any other issues. **\$400 [2591]**

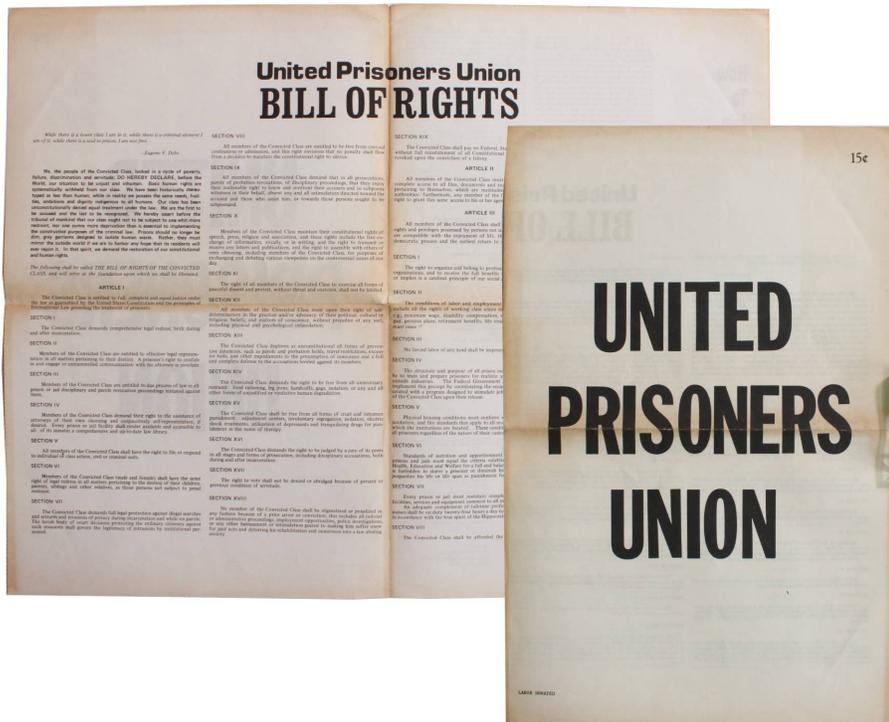
23. [Imprisoned Americans][California]

United Prisoners Union Bill of Rights

[Inner caption title]. [Sacramento, California]: United Prisoners Union, [1971]. 17 1/2" x 11 1/4", opens to 17 1/2" x 22 3/4". Bifolium, printed all four sides. Pp. 4. Very good: folded horizontally at center, possibly as issued, with two small tears to fold; lightly toned, stronger at edges and folds.

This is the Bill of Rights of the "Convicted Class," produced by the United Prisoners Union (UPU). The UPU was established as the California Prisoners Union in December 1970, following strikes at Soledad and Folsom prisons. As of 1973 the UPU claimed 3,000 members.

The document opened with a quote from Eugene



V. Debs: "While there is a lower class I am in it, while there is a criminal element I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free." This Bill of Rights covered issues such as legal redress and representation, imprisoned individuals' constitutional rights, indeterminate sentences, parole board policy, and the "immediate termination of the war in Southeast Asia." It also focused on the right to unionize and receive similar rights as workers' unions outside prison walls, such as workers' compensation, minimum wage, and insurance benefits.

The publication included information on how to join the UPU, along with a fervent argument for unionization:

"If we effectively unionize and form locals in prison, we can begin to put an end to the oppression of the Adult Authority, the California Dept. of Corrections, the California prison industries. We can then deal with the indeterminate sentence, the mad custody clique, the slave wages we receive, the unsafe and illegal conditions of visiting . . . Let us put the petty differences aside that the system has created for us, and come together with a strong and righteous union."

Powerful documentation of imprisoned Americans fighting to unionize and for their rights. OCLC lists one holding. **\$500 [6801]**

24. [Italian Americans][Labor]

Valenti, Girolamo] (editor).

Almanacco Sociale Italo-

Americano. New York: Avanti

Publishing Co., 1924. 10¾" x 8".

Illustrated thin card wrappers. Pp.

144. Good: each wrapper with

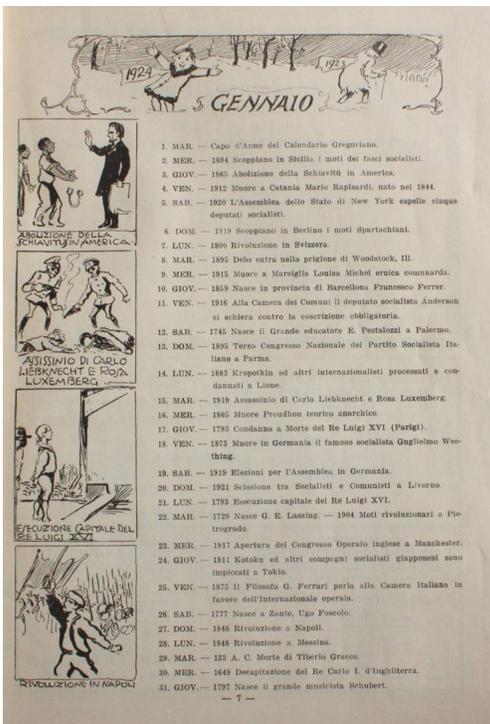
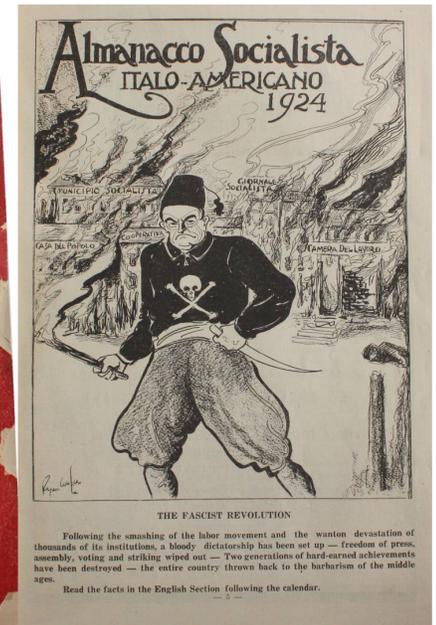
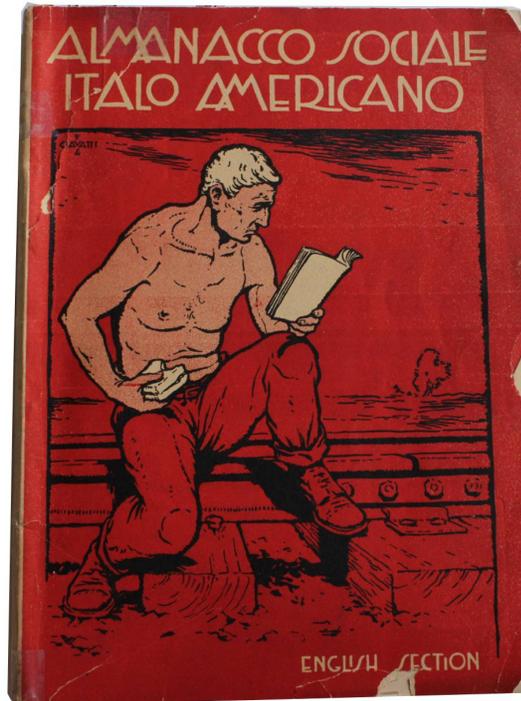
several large chips and tears,

repaired with tape in a few spots.

Internally very good with light dust-

soiling and toning to pages.

This is a rare almanac, written mostly in Italian, and produced by Italian American socialist leaders. Heavily illustrated and anti-fascist, the almanac provided reams of information pertaining to the American and international labor movement for its Italian American audience. The almanac's editor, Girolamo Valenti, was a labor organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Born in



Sicily, Valenti came to the United States in 1911. He worked for the Italian American radio station WHAY in Connecticut, and also edited other anti-fascist publications including *Il Nuovo Mondo*, *La Stampa Libera*, *La Parola del Popolo* (New York), and *Parola dei Socialisti*. The manager of the publication was Leonardo Frisina, a veteran member of the Italian Socialist Federation and a national organizer of the Anti-Fascist Alliance.



Approximately 80% of the book was printed in Italian, with about 22 full pages in

English. It includes a historical calendar for 1924 in Italian, with illustrations by Ryan Walker, the political activist and prolific cartoonist. Walker was best known for his 1910s recurring character "Henry Dubb," a hapless American worker who consistently rejects socialism despite his suffering under the capitalist social order. The book also has a large number of advertisements for workers' unions in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, with many printed in both languages.

The Italian language content includes the history of labor organization in America, the state of socialism internationally, the KKK ("*Fascismo Americano*"), Italian emigration to the United States (including statistics from 1901 to 1923), child labor, and the history of socialist political action in England. There were features on several American and international labor unions and societies, including the United Mine Workers of America, the International Cigar Makers Union and the American Women's Trade Union League. There were also sections concerning art, science, and health, including one on birth control.

Also of note is that Eugene Victor Debs was a contributing editor to the book. Two pages were dedicated to a message of best wishes from Debs to Italian socialists, along with printed correspondence between Debs and Constantino Lazzari. Lazzari, founder and leader of the Italian Socialist Party, was referred to in the almanac as the "*Debs of Italy*."

A rare and compelling Socialist publication. OCLC shows two copies. **\$950 [5635]**

25. [Iranian Americans][Women][Medicine]

Baher, Ghodsieh. ***Photograph Albums Depicting the Life and Career of an Iranian American Midwife.*** [Various places]: [1920s-1970s]. Three photograph albums, two measuring 8" x 10¼", one 11" x 14" with a total of 725 photographs of varying dimensions.

Approximately half the photos are captioned in English, French and/or Persian; approximately half are inserted into corner mounts, the other half glued down. Albums good due to heavy wear, chipped leaves, and the like; photographs generally very good though many are loose from corner mounts; approximately 80 appear to be missing.

This is a collection of photographs compiled by an Iranian American woman over the course of 40+ years, Ghodsieh Baher. Ghodsieh, "Godsi" to her friends, was from a well-to-do family who owned and ran a series of hospitals in Tehran. The albums document Godsi's world travels and numerous trips to the United States, where she became a United States citizen in 1957. Importantly, they also document early Iranian American communities in the Northeastern United States as well as Godsi's long and accomplished medical career.



Godsi was born in Hamadan, Iran in 1909. She studied at the Sorbonne in France in the 1930s and began visiting the United States in the late 1940s. After moving to the United States in the 1950s, she settled in Forest Hills, New York. She later lived on Central Park West and worked at New York Hospital at 68th Street and York. Godsi passed away in 1987.

Iran

It's clear from the albums that Godsi was an accomplished woman from a well-to-do family, and was well connected in Iranian society. The collection has approximately 330 photos that were taken in Iran. We see Godsi and her friends and family touring gardens and playing on beaches in Babolsar, as well as a number of images taken in Ramsar. More than one series shows parties with Americans: some in the 1940s at the Anglo Iranian Institute, some in the 1950s at undisclosed locations, and several taken at the American Club in Tehran in 1963 and 1964 including several from a costume party. These reflect a thriving, happy, secular society. The albums also contain many formal portraits and images of other social gatherings.

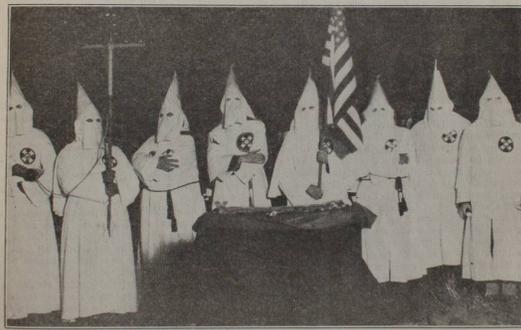
Around 120 of the photos taken in Iran relate to various iterations of Baher Hospital.

IL KLU KLUX KLAN

FASCISMO AMERICANO

Verso il 1867 e negli anni che seguirono alla conclusione della guerra civile Americana negli Stati del Sud si era formato il Klu Klux Klan. Scopo dei fondatori era la difesa del sesso gentile dagli attacchi dei maschi di razza nera. Il Klu Klux Klan dovette quindi assumere un carattere spiccatamente anti-razza nera. Gli attacchi temuti dei maschi neri si fecero attendere invano (salvo casi isolati di degenerazione, forse più frequenti fra i maschi di razza bianca) e in conseguenza il Klu Klux Klan poco ebbe da difendere. I contadini e schiavisti di altre industrie del Sud tentarono di asservire la società segreta ai loro fini di sfruttamento della mano d'opera,

pale la disseminazione dell'odio contro il cattolicesimo e la divisione delle masse operarie in due distinti campi religiosi: cattolico e protestante. L'American Protective Association smascherata dalle organizzazioni operaie e particolarmente da Eugenio Debs, allora direttore della "Fireman Magazine," durò molta fatica per affermarsi. In questo periodo comincia l'affluenza in America di orde di emigranti cattolici dall'Europa Orientale e Meridionale. Nei nuovi venuti-operai analfabeti, semi-analfabeti e di scarsa educazione di classe, i negrieri americani videro un campo di sfruttamento da preferirsi alla mano d'opera indigena e protestante. La neces-





After tracking down friends of Godsi, we learned that she was likely a ghabeleh, or midwife, and many images in the albums show her with newborns, wearing scrubs, and overseeing procedures. The earliest photo here related to Godsi's medical career is one from 1939 and it has a later scrawled note in Godsi's hand, "brought her to world." Photos from what may have been Godsi's first hospital in Tehran begin in the 1940s, with professional group shots of the staff and grounds. Godsi and/or her family owned more than one hospital as earlier photos have captions reading "first hospital," "second hospital," etc. One of the albums here is devoted entirely to one of Godsi's hospitals, Bahar Hospital and Maternity. It has a total of 96 photos, including 69 by a professional photographer, each measuring 4"x6". Godsi is seen in many of these images, almost always in a hospital gown, meeting dignitaries, helping patients with intake forms and more. Many photos here also show Godsi posing with newborns and their mothers.

We learned from her friends that in the late 1950s, Godsi and her husband set up a hospital in the Sheikh Hadi neighborhood of Iran. The home that housed the hospital was donated by her close friend, Habib Elghanian, who is seen in at least five images here including the one seen to the right. Elghanian was the most well known Jewish businessman in pre-Islamic Revolution Iran and was chairman of the Jewish Association of Iran for almost 20 years. In 1975, he was imprisoned by the Shah and held for several months. As the Islamic Revolution took hold, Elghanian returned to Iran and he was arrested in March 1979. After a 20 minute trial on May 9th, he was wrongly convicted on a number of charges, including spying for Israel and was executed the next day. His murder was a significant cause of Iran's Jewish population declining by 90%, and never recovering.

United States

Approximately 200 photos depict Godsi in the United States or Canada with other Iranian expatriates. All the photos of Godsi visiting other Iranians in North America are extraordinary when considering the time frame in light of Iranian emigration to the United States. At the time Godsi first began visiting the United States, likely no more than two to three thousand Iranians were living in the country.

The first noted Iranian American arrived in New York around 1867, and became an American citizen in 1875. Between 1842





and 1903, only about 130 Iranian immigrants were recorded. Between 1904 and 1924, the number of Iranian immigrants were so scarce that they didn't receive a separate category on the statistics. Between 1925 and 1950, around 2,000 Iranian immigrants were admitted into the country. The major influx of Iranians in the United States began after the Islamic Revolution of 1978-1979. Hence, any documentation of Iranian communities in the United States prior to 1979 is rare, with images this early exceptionally so. The earliest photos showing Godsfi in the United States date to 1948 and 1949 but undated photos imply she may have started visiting earlier. She's seen with Iranian Americans in New York, New Jersey and Florida with shots along Riverside Drive, Central Park, Miami Beach, Lake Mahopac, Great Neck and other areas. Many show gatherings of Iranian Americans including at least a couple dozen inside people's homes. Godsfi also visited Iranian expatriates in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, mostly in the 1950s and 1960s.



Other interesting photos include one from the mid-1950s showing a baby having its umbilical cord cut in a New York hospital, with Godsfi in scrubs and observing. There are also at least two images of Godsfi possibly being taught English at an adult education center in New York City in 1949.

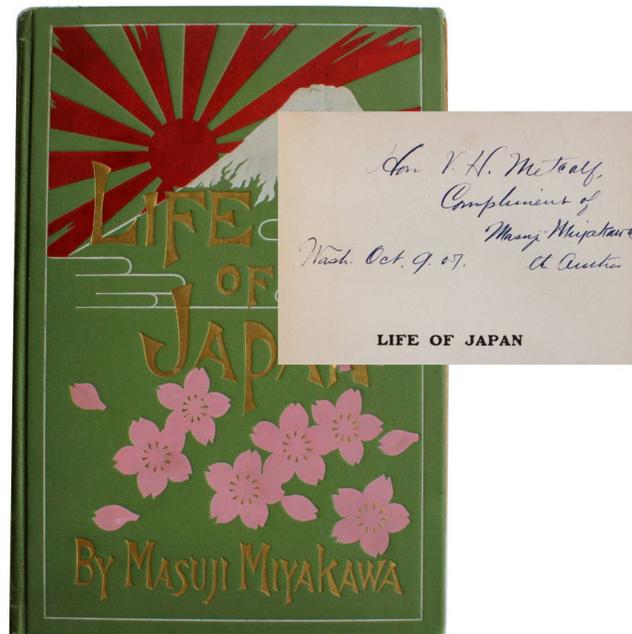
Rounding out the collection are a little over 200 photographs which share Godsfi's globetrotting over four decades: 1930s Paris, Cuba in the 1950s, the Caribbean and Mexico in the 1960s. We also see her, at a minimum, in Holland, Italy, Switzerland, England and Israel.

An important collection which simultaneously documents a number of tiny communities of North American Iranians as well as the exceptionally accomplished woman who compiled them and made the United States her home. **\$7500 [5779]**
 More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/46vupvt8>



26. [Japanese Americans][California]

Miyakawa, Masuji. *Life of Japan*. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company, 1907. 8½" x 5 7/8". Green cloth with spine and front board illustrated in multiple colors and lettered in gilt. Pp. [2], 301, [24] + author portrait frontis and three unnumbered plates interspersed. Very good: binding a bit shaken, minor wear to boards; offsetting to ffeep from news clipping laid in; a few leaves with tiny edge tears to edge. **Inscribed on half title:** "Hon. V.H. Metcalf, Compliments of Masuji Miyakawa, the Author. Wash. Oct. 9, '07."

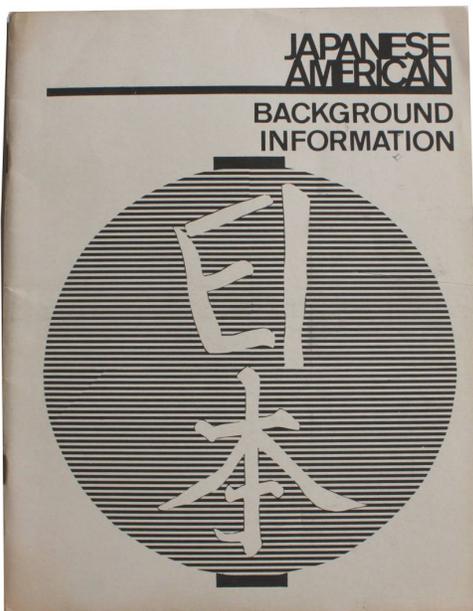


This book is a relic related to two key players in a 1906 dispute over the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco. It was written by Masuji Miyakawa, the first Japanese American admitted to the bar in the United States. Born in 1870 in Fukushima, Japan, Miyakawa came to America when he was in his early twenties to attend school. He became the first Asian American graduate of Indiana University Bloomington's School of Law, earning his LL.B. in 1905.

In 1906, Miyakawa defended the rights of Japanese children to attend San Francisco public schools. A United States-Japanese treaty signed in 1894 had guaranteed the Japanese the right to emigrate to the United States, and to enjoy the same rights in the country as American citizens. In 1906, however, the San Francisco Board of Education enacted a measure to send Japanese children to segregated schools, naturally enraging the government of Japan. President Roosevelt sent Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to intervene. Metcalf negotiated the compromise and the segregation order was lifted. Miyakawa inscribed this copy to Metcalf the following year.

Miyakawa went on to an impressive career as a lawyer, scholar, and author. He lived both in Washington, D.C., and in San Francisco, working to build an understanding of the Japanese people and advocating for the rights of Japanese immigrants. He frequently lectured throughout the United States on the importance of peace and understanding between the two nations.

Well represented in institutions and the trade, unique in its association to Japanese American history in California. **\$750 [3709]**



27. [Japanese Americans][Education]

Dependents' Education Multicultural Curriculum Guide Volume 4: Japanese Americans – Background Information. NP:

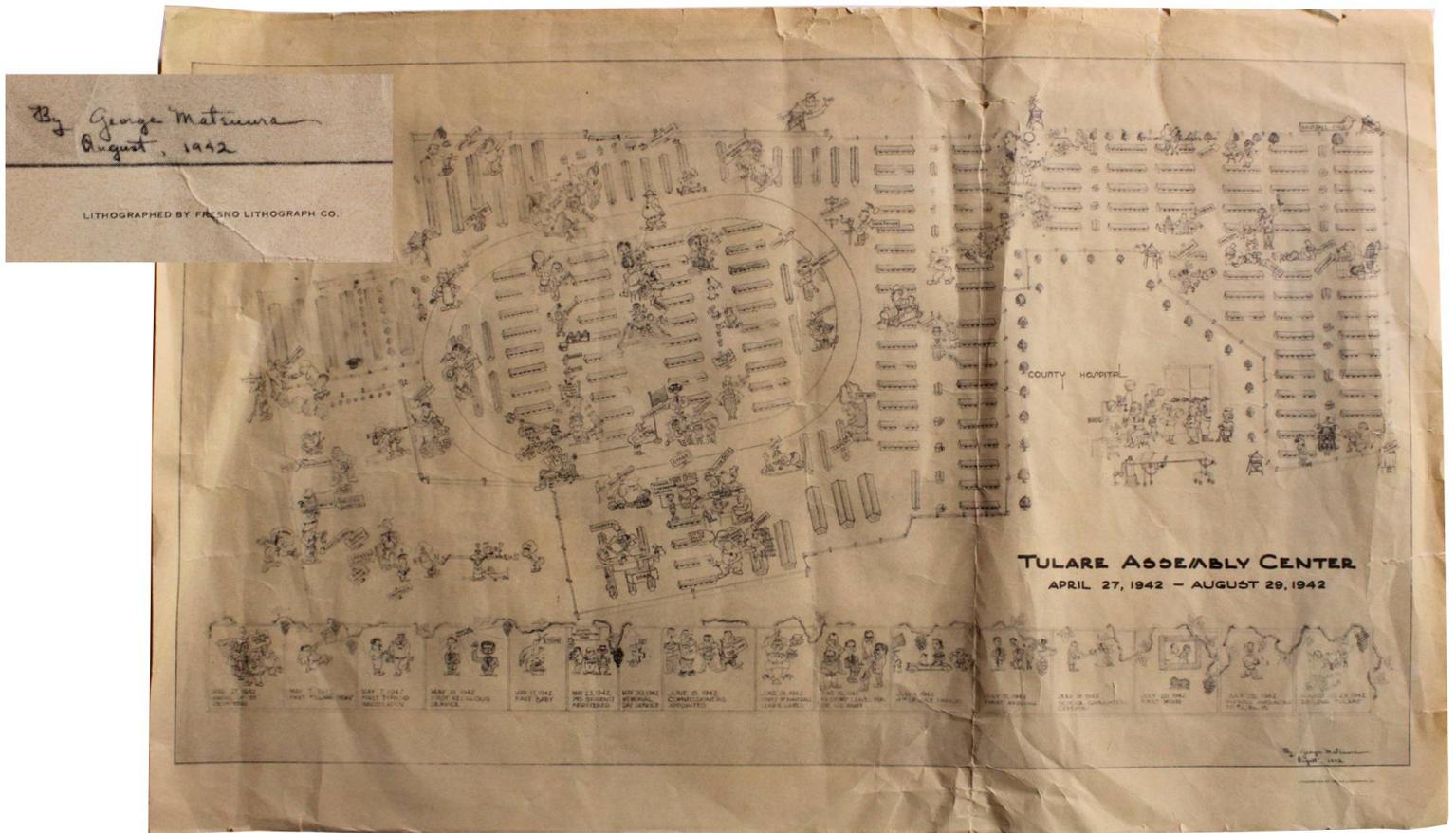
Department of the Army: Directorate, United States Dependents Schools, European Area, 1975. 10¼" x 7¾". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. [6], 86 + 4 blank pages for notes. Very good: moderate wear to wrappers which are also toned at extremities.

This is a book focused on Japanese American history and culture. It was designed to help educators who taught the children of members of the United States military who were living overseas. Please see item 3, above, for background on United States Dependents Schools, European Area (USDESEA).

The book opens with a letter from the USDESEA Deputy Director, explaining the goal of helping educators "become more aware of the diverse cultural backgrounds of America's minorities, more sensitive to the problems each group has faced, and more actively involved in America's efforts to solve cultural problems." It follows with background information on the history of the Japanese diaspora, highlighting the discrimination and anti-Japanese climate that prevailed in the United States from the earliest days and through both World Wars. It reprinted the Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5 forcing the evacuation of Japanese Americans in 1942, and showed several internment camps on a map of the United States. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team was discussed, as were important court cases and the Japanese

American Citizens League. Several small but compelling illustrations and maps supplemented the written historical content.

Contributions of noteworthy Japanese Americans were also given ample coverage, including blurbs on lawyer, war hero, and first United States Congressman of Japanese descent, Daniel Inouye, artist Miné Okubo, known for her work depicting her internment camp experiences, and several others. There were illustrated chronologies of Japanese and Japanese American history, and information on special holidays observed. A bibliography was also provided. OCLC locates no copies. **\$400 [5441]**

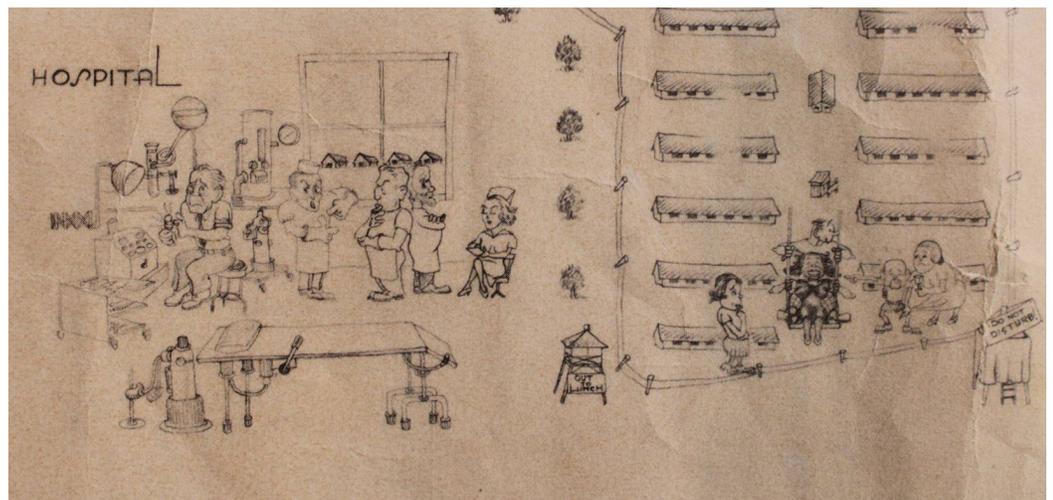


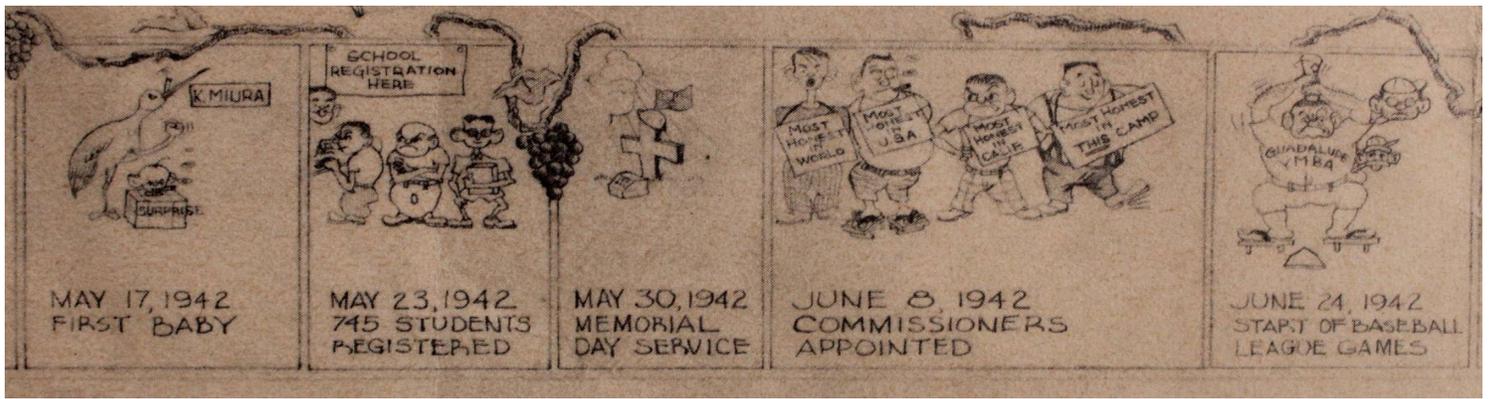
28. [Japanese American Internment]

Matsuura, George M. *[Cartoon Map and Timeline of the] Tulare Assembly Center. April 27, 1942 - August 29, 1942.* [Fresno, California]: Fresno Lithograph Co., 1942. 14" x 22". Small poster. Good: edges with shallow chipping and small tears; a few one inch jagged tears mended verso with archival tape; minor to moderate creasing throughout.

This is a map and timeline documenting the Tulare Assembly Center which officially existed from April 27 to September 4, 1942. It was located about halfway between Fresno and Bakersfield and the grounds had been previously used by the Tulare-Kings County Fair. A little over 5,000 Japanese Americans were ultimately incarcerated there, with most ultimately sent to the Gila River camp in Arizona. While the map depicts dozens of the over 150 barracks built by the military to house the internees in tiny apartments (an average of 77 square feet of living space per person), it does not give any detail of the 6½ foot high fence, topped with barbed wire, that surrounded the camp.

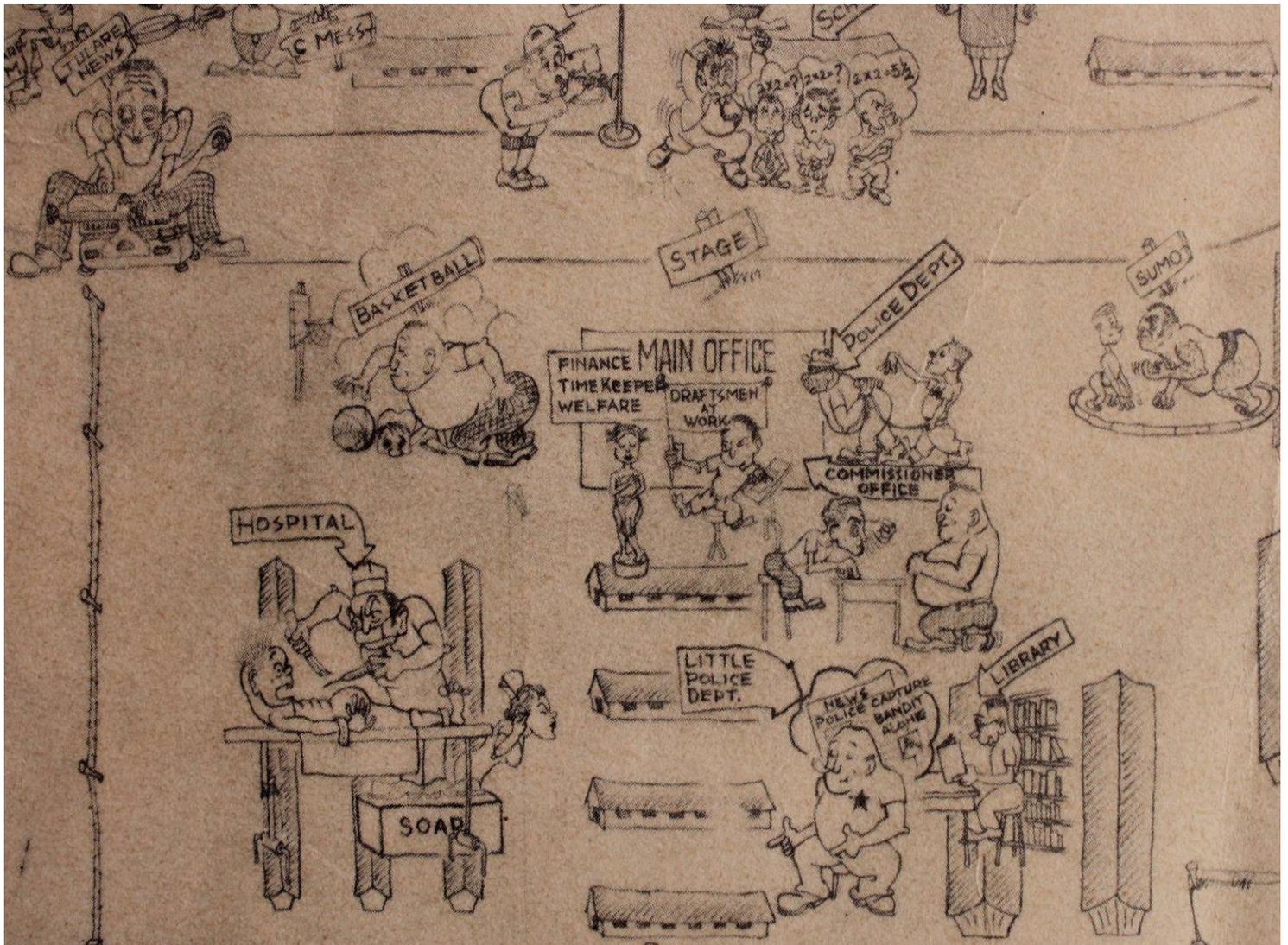
The map is exceptionally detailed—close inspection reveals dozens of aspects of the camp as well as many people engaged in activity. It shows the layout of the various buildings with over 60 identified buildings such as mess halls (including a segregated mess hall labeled “WHITES ONLY”), schools, showers, the barber shop, shoe repair shop and much more. Interspersed throughout are approximately 50 graphical vignettes showing people working or participating in camp activity, such as using the water pump, horseshoeing, teaching, reading at the library and meeting at Lover's Lane. The timeline consists of 16 panels with the same approach as the graphical vignettes on the map. It highlights events such as first arrivals, the first baby born at the assembly center, the camp's 4th of July parade, its first wedding, and the period that internees were sent to Gila River.

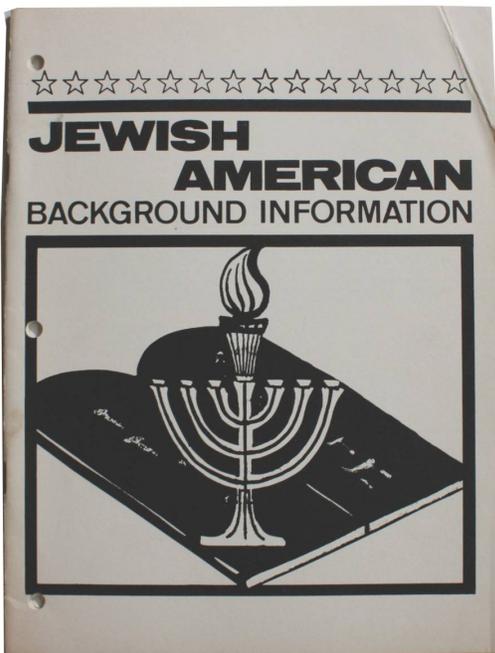




The artist, George M. Matsuura, was born in Guadalupe, California in 1919. As of his October 1940 draft registration, he was a student at Berkeley. He was living in Santa Barbara at the time he was sent to Tulare and his occupation was listed as "artist, sculptor, teacher of art." We can't be certain when he arrived at Tulare, but we know he arrived at Gila River September 4, 1942 and was released for resettlement in Chicago on June 8, 1943. We think he was the owner of George Matsuura Advertising Art in Chicago, which was located at 4347 S. Lake Park as of the late 1940s/early 1950s.

A rare and remarkable survival. Due to the temporary nature of these camps, items documenting assembly centers are the most ephemeral of anything related to the internment of Japanese Americans. While OCLC locates no copies, a deep dive in Google reveals a possible holding at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo under the title "Tulare Assembly Center Scroll of family distribution." **\$9500 [6807]**





29. [Jewish Americans][Education]
Dependents' Education Multicultural Curriculum Guide
Volume 5: Jewish Americans – Background Information. N.P.: Department of the Army Directorate, United States Dependents Schools, European Area, 1974. 10¼" x 7¾". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. [2], 34. Very good: all leaves three-hole punched, possibly as issued, corner crease and light stains to front wrapper.

This is a book focused on Jewish American history and culture. It was designed to help educators who taught the children of members of the United States military who were living overseas. Please see item 3, above, for background on the United States Dependents Schools, European Area (USDESEA).

The book opens with a letter from the USDESEA Deputy Director, explaining the goal of helping educators "become more aware of the diverse cultural backgrounds of America's minorities, more sensitive to the problems each group has faced, and more actively involved in America's efforts to solve cultural problems." It features background information on the history of the Jewish people, including contributions to Columbus' famous voyage to America as well as the expulsion of Jews from Spain which occurred that same year. It has a small map illustrating early mentions of Jews in the American colonies, along with information and illustrations on later migrations of Jews from Germany and Eastern Europe, as well as the rise of Zionism and antisemitism in the United States. The abolitionist

role played by Jewish Americans in the Civil War era was also discussed. The book also includes a chronology of Jewish history, information on Jewish holidays and festivals, and a bibliography.

A rare book documenting the employment of multicultural education for United States military dependents overseas and focused on Jewish American history. OCLC locates no copies. **\$250 [5437]**

30. [Jewish Americans][World War II]
Temple B'nai Israel Newsletter. Vol. II, No. 1. [Revere, Massachusetts]: [Temple B'nai Israel], 1943. 14" x 8½". Corner stapled, eight mimeographed leaves, printed rectos only. Pp. 8. Good: folded twice; bottom edge heavily worn with dogears and affecting a few characters of text.

This is a mimeographed newsletter created by a Jewish congregation in Massachusetts that was intended to share news with members serving in World War II. It was produced by Temple B'nai Israel, a synagogue established in 1906 in Revere, Massachusetts. We are not sure how many issues were created as the copy here mentions a hope to publish once a month and that its goal was to "bring some pleasure and a touch of home to all you 'Men of Destiny.'"

This issue included a message from Rabbi Morris B. Funk urging soldiers not to lose their faith or discount the value of Judaism during the war. There's also an article by a female member of the congregation, Belle Pearlman, who lamented the loss of the men of her town but also expressed admiration for the women in the service represented by "Rosie the Riveter, Sadie the Welder, [and] Lulu from Louisville." Other columns urged the continuation of the Jewish community's war effort including donating blood and advancing tolerance through multicultural lectures and discussions. One section implored, "As true Americans, we must harness all liberal forces throughout the country, and the world, too, in order to preserve the principles of Democracy for which we fight today. As Jews, more than ever, we must combine and actively engage those powers that wish to destroy us."

The newsletter also contained lighthearted gossip and news of the congregation and community, including sports highlights (the Revere High School football team had four Jewish students on it that year), births, and sightings of GIs home from war.

Rare documentation of a Jewish community's stateside war effort during World War II. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$300 [5167]**



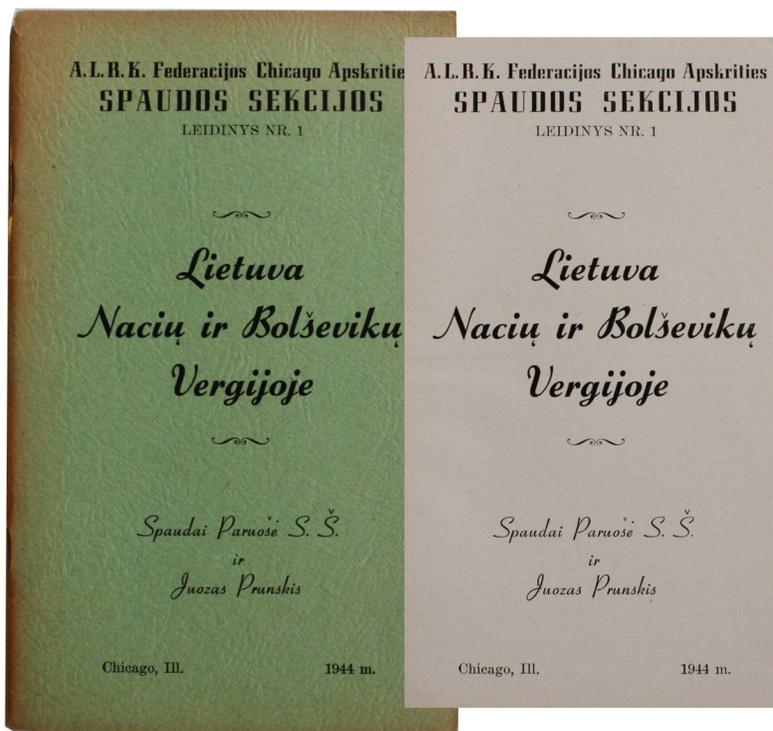
31. [Latino/a Americans][California]
[Pay Cards of Orange Pickers in Southern California]. [Azusa, California]: Azusa Orange Company, 1929. Twelve pay cards measuring 2 1/4" x 5 1/4". Good minus: heavily worn and soiled.

This is a group of twelve cards produced by the Azusa Orange Company (AOC), that were used to pay its laborers. Most of those laborers (if not all) were likely immigrants from Mexico. Each card states the picker's name and number, along with the date (January 1929). Each also lists "W.C. Hendrick," the name of the grower. Hendrick was the owner of the Azusa Orange Company, a pioneer citrus grower in the area, and long-time member of the executive board of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange that was active in Azusa, California as early as 1916. Holes were punched through numbers at the top and bottom of the cards to keep track of how many crates each picker filled. The last names of the pickers included Garcia, Mendoza, Hernandez, Ramos, and Gonzalez.

Between 1910 and 1930, nearly 700,000 Mexicans legally immigrated to California, fleeing the violence, destruction, and destitution wrought by the Mexican Revolution. Farm labor was readily available for these new arrivals. Unlike other crops which could be harvested with machines, oranges had to be picked by hand. Men were commonly employed as orange pickers, and women were often employed in the ever-growing number of packinghouses in Southern California. Wages were perhaps higher than could have been earned in Mexico, but were still very low. Laborers were segregated into impoverished camps and villages, often composed of shoddy accommodations in dangerous areas. They were also socially ostracized, generally either excluded or segregated in areas such as public parks, swimming pools, theaters, dance halls, clubs and societies. Schools with an "Americanization" focus were created in the housing camps for the children of immigrant laborers, with classes on hygiene, sanitation, the English language and American institutions. During the Great Depression, hostilities against immigrant workers rose, and the early 1930s saw mass deportations, including many who were American citizens.

Direct and compelling evidence of immigrant farm labor in Southern California in the late 1920s. Nothing similar found online or in OCLC. **\$500 [4950]**





32. [Lithuanian Americans]

Prunskis, Juozas. ***Lietuva Nacių ir Bolševikų Vergijoje [Lithuania in Nazi and Bolshevik Slavery]***. Chicago, Ill.: A.L.R.K. Federacijos Chicago Apskritis Spaudos Sekcijos, 1944. First edition stated. 8½” x 5¼”. Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 51. Very good: wrappers toned at extremities and lightly soiled with a bit of corner wear; light dust-soiling throughout.

This is a strong and poetic appeal on behalf of Lithuania's fight for independence, relating current and former atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi and Soviet occupations of the nation. It was written by a noted Lithuanian American priest and author in Chicago and the text is entirely in Lithuanian.

Lithuania is a small European nation that was dominated by Russia's invasions throughout the 18th century and by a subsequent century of wars between Germany and Russia on its soil. Due to its long history of being governed by outside forces, it was a victory when it declared independence at the end of World War I. But from 1940 throughout World War II, Lithuania was occupied three more times – by the Soviet Union

(1940-1941), by Nazi Germany (1941-1944), and at the time of this book's publication, once again by the Soviet Union.

We had portions of the book translated, and learned from them that it was published by the Chicago-based press section of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation of America. We also learned the impetus for the book:

“Realizing the importance of the moment and wanting to contribute to the liberation of the Lithuanian nation, the Press section . . . seeks to mobilize the much-needed spiritual and material forces for the common assistance of the nation . . . to defend Lithuania's rights and restore its independence.”

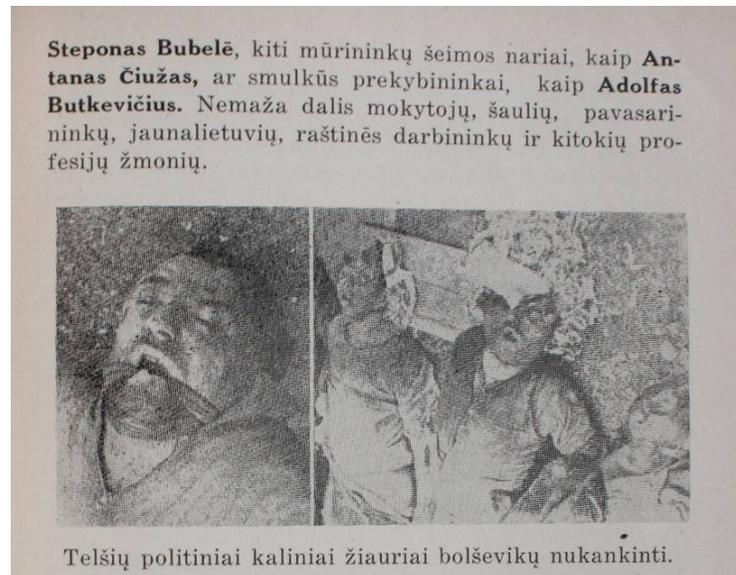
The text went on to discuss the various horrors and atrocities of the 1940-1941 Soviet and subsequent Nazi occupation, including the expulsion of Lithuanian farmers from their homesteads and the destruction of villages, libraries and schools. Lithuanians were imprisoned in forced labor camps, starved, and murdered. Seven photographic images in the book show dead Lithuanians and the text pointed out that:

“now the Soviet Union has re-occupied Lithuania, bringing our brothers the same cruel means of death that have already been tried. The disaster of the homeland causes deep pain, sadness and terrible fear in the hearts of the Lithuanians of this free country due to the fate of their enslaved compatriots.”

The book also had a few Lithuanian poems, as well as a hopeful section which conveyed that: *“We believe in the progress of humanity, we believe that there will come times when there will be no personal slavery nor the slavery of nations, when international imperialism . . . will be curbed.”*

The author, Juozas Prunskis, was a Lithuanian American priest, journalist, and scholar. He was deeply involved in the cultural and political life of the Lithuanian community in Chicago, writing and editing pieces for the Lithuanian daily newspaper, *Draugas*. He published several articles and books in both Lithuanian and English about atrocities perpetrated by Communists and Nazis. We were unable to discover much about the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation of America, save that it was established in Pennsylvania in 1906, and as of 2012 had an office in Chicago.

A plea for peace and liberation for the people of a repeatedly oppressed nation, produced by those sharing their heritage in the United States. OCLC shows eight holdings over three entries. **\$400 [6676]**



33. [Mexican Americans][Comic Books]

Garza, Judge Margarito C. and Gonzalez, Sam G. (artist). **Relampago! No. 3.** [Corpus Christi, TX]: N.P., 1977. 11" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 24 + author's business card laid in. Very good: light stains and creasing to wrappers; light creases to a few pages. **Inscribed** by the author on front wrap.

This is the third (and final) issue of *Relampago!*, featuring what at least one source calls the first Mexican American superhero. It was created by District court Judge Margarito C. Garza of Corpus Christi Texas. Garza conceived of *Relampago!* shortly after attending a comics convention where the crowd was not very diverse and he decided that Mexican American youth deserved a superhero of their own. Combining elements of South Texas folklore and Mexican history, Garza created his hero, Marcos Zapata--the grandson of Mexican revolutionary Emiliano Zapata and a petty criminal. Shot while robbing an elderly man's home, Marcos turns into a superhero after a *curandera* (traditional native healer) saves his life. His powers include superhuman strength, increased speed and agility, and near invulnerability. Marcos leaves his life of crime and decides to use his powers for good, creating the alter ego of Relampago to fight crime.

Garza attempted to garner interest from Marvel and DC Comics to no avail. He also tried to get his creation listed in a comic pricing guide, but the publishers said the character was "too obscure." Undaunted, Garza published the series himself.



OCLC shows five holdings of this issue over two entries. **\$675 [5374]**

34. [Mexican Americans][Texas]

Chapa, Francisco A. [**Two Photographs and a Circular Related to A Prominent Mexican American in San Antonio.**] San Antonio, Texas: circular dated 1910; photographs [circa 1910s]. Typed circular measuring 10 7/8" x 8 3/8"; hand-colored oval photograph measuring 19" x 13"; hand-colored square photograph measuring 19¼" x 15½". Circular good: several small tears to edges and large hand-drawn check mark; oval photograph good with shallow chipping along edges, and a larger at top; square photograph good minus with large jagged chips.



This is a group of two large, hand-colored photographs of San Antonio alderman, businessman, and newspaper proprietor Francisco A. Chapa, as well as a circular he issued in 1910.

Chapa was born in Matamoras, Tamaulipas in 1870. He emigrated to New Orleans to study pharmacy at Tulane University and moved to San Antonio in 1890. There he founded the Chapa Drug Company and opened *La Botica de Leon* (the Lion Drugstore), later known as Chapa Drug Store. From 1888 to 1906, Chapa served as a member of the San Antonio Board of Education. In 1910 he served as president of the Mexican Independence Day Centennial Committee, and in 1913 he was elected alderman to San Antonio's third ward.

Chapa was a staunch supporter of Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz and an opponent of the Mexican Revolution. As proprietor of the Spanish-language newspaper *El Imparcial de Texas*, Chapa helped organize war bond drives and used the paper to influence and mobilize the Mexican community of San Antonio. He served as lieutenant colonel on the personal staff of Texas Governor Oscar B. Colquitt. Governors James E. Ferguson and William P. Hobby also recognized Chapa's influence and appointed him to their staffs as well.

Along with the large photographs, there is also a typed circular written by Chapa as president of the committee that organized celebrations for the centennial of Mexican Independence Day in San Antonio in 1910. It announced the "most important event of the century in the lives of our Mexican fellow-citizens," while also seeking contributions to underwrite the event.

Internet and OCLC searches reveal nothing similar, though we learned of a collection of Chapa's papers at UTSA. Neither these photographs nor the circular appear to be represented in that collection. **\$500 [4901]**

35. [Mexican Americans]

1974 Mexico~Americano Calendario Historico: Mexican American Historical Calendar... [Cover title]. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 1973. 19¼" x 14". Loose leaves printed rectos only held with steel bar at top. Very good: a few light stains and stray ink to cover page; a few minor creases.

This is a wall calendar dedicated to Mexican American history. The full title of its cover page includes the Spanish text and its translation reads, "Great Men of Spanish, Mexican and Indian Heritage and their Significant Contributions to the History of the Southwest."

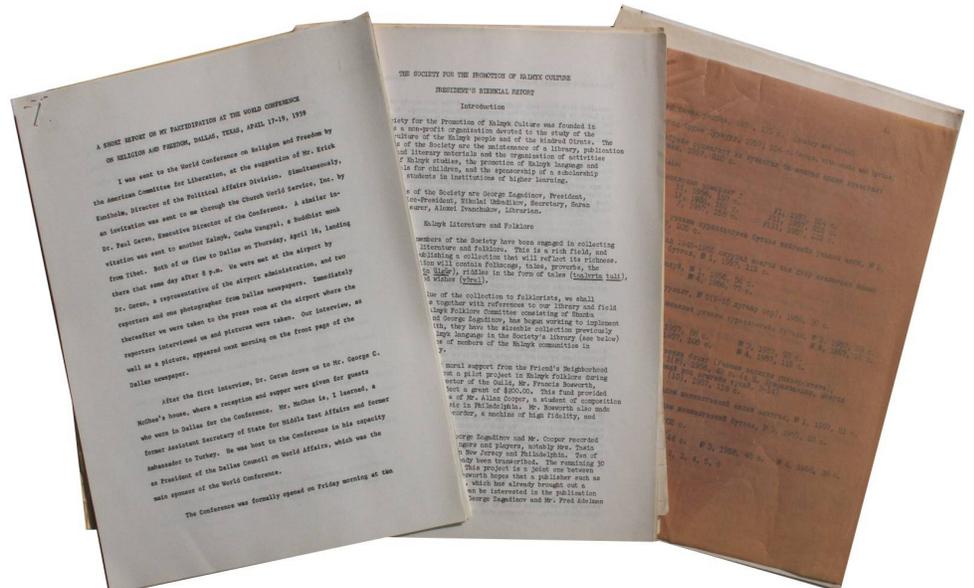
Each page contains bilingual text of important events and people related to Mexican American history for each day of the year as well as a large portrait and biography of a historically important person of Mexican descent. These notables include mural painter and lithographer Jose Clemente Orozco, Mexican President and soldier Vicente Guerrero, civil rights leader Mario Obledo, Aztec Emperor Moctezuma II, and revolutionaries Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata. The daily entries include birth dates of other renowned Mexican Americans, and establishments of missions, towns, and states. There are also dates for important events like wars and revolutions, as well as discoveries and accomplishments of Mexican individuals. We learn that the "Foreign Miners Tax Law of 1850, aimed at eliminating Mexicans from the gold fields, went into effect" on May 20, for example, and that Los Angeles was "founded by Mexicans of mixed Indian, Negro, and Spanish descent" on September 3, 1781.



OCLC shows two holdings of the *Calendario*, and a Google search showed two others; searching each institution's catalogs revealed only one holding of this particular edition, at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library. **\$400 [4666]**

36. [Mongol Americans][Tibet]

[Group of Materials Related to the Society for the Promotion of Kalmyk Culture.] [Philadelphia, PA/Dallas, TX/Berkeley, CA]: 1958-1959. Five groups of stapled mechanically reproduced typescripts totaling 48 pages of text + six loose leaves containing nine pages of handwritten notes + three loose leaves containing four pages of mechanically reproduced Mongolian text (all measuring 11" x 8½") + photocopy of a map. Generally very good plus, with some toning and fading to pages.



This is a group of materials concerning the study of the history, language and culture of the Kalmyk people, an oppressed Mongol subgroup. While the political oppression of the Kalmyk people dates back centuries, these materials begin just after the Kalmyks were allowed to return home from a World War II-enforced Siberian exile in 1957. In June 1941, the German army invaded the Soviet Union, and gained partial control of the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In December 1943, the Soviet government accused the Kalmyks of collaborating with the Germans and deported the entire population to Siberia and other parts of Central Asia. Around half of the approximately 98,000 Kalmyk people deported to Siberia died before they were allowed to return home in 1957.

The collection includes revised bylaws and the 1958 president's report of the Society for the Promotion of Kalmyk Cultures (SPKC), a nonprofit organization founded in Philadelphia in 1954. The main function of the SPKC was to promote the study of the history and culture of the Kalmyk people via an active library collection, publication of scholarly and literary materials, and the organization of activities such as lectures and seminars. The group also created a Kalmyk language and Buddhist religion Sunday school for children, and sponsored a scholarship fund to help Kalmyk students attain higher education.

The materials here also include SPKC member Dr. Arash Bormanshinov's report on his participation at the World Conference on Religion and Freedom which was held in Dallas, Texas in April 1959. The report conveyed that he was introduced to the conference as a Kalmyk "*refugee from Soviet Asia, a victim of the Communist regime,*" and discussed his meetings with various religious and political leaders, mostly on the subject of Tibetan freedom. At the time of the conference, Bormanshinov was an Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at RPI in Troy, New York. He was also the author of at least seven Kalmyk-related texts including a dictionary, and taught at the University of Maryland.

The collection further includes two short bibliographies of both Mongolian- and English-language books and journals relevant to the study of the Kalmyk as well as greater Mongolian and Asian histories. There are also handwritten notes in English and Mongolian, as well as what appear to be Mongolian stories, poems, and an alphabet and pronunciation guide. The notes may be in the hand of noted scholar and professor James Bosson who initially compiled these materials. Bosson taught Mongolian, Manchu, and Tibetan languages and linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley from 1963 until the late 1990s. Throughout his career, Bosson researched and translated texts, and published multiple works, including a widely-used Mongolian textbook. In 2014, he was awarded the Order of the Polar Star Medal of Mongolia, the highest award given by the Mongolian government to a non-native, for his contributions to Mongolian studies in the United States.

Excellent resources for the study of the Kalmyk people and their efforts to preserve their culture and history in America.
\$675 [6390]

37. [Native Americans]

[Color Slides Documenting a Trip to Numerous Reservations with a BIA Agent]. New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma: 1958-1959. 102 color slide transparencies measuring 1 3/8" x 7/8", in cardboard mounts measuring 2" x 2"; all extensively captioned in typescript on labels adhered to mounts. Mounts generally very good plus or better with fine transparencies.

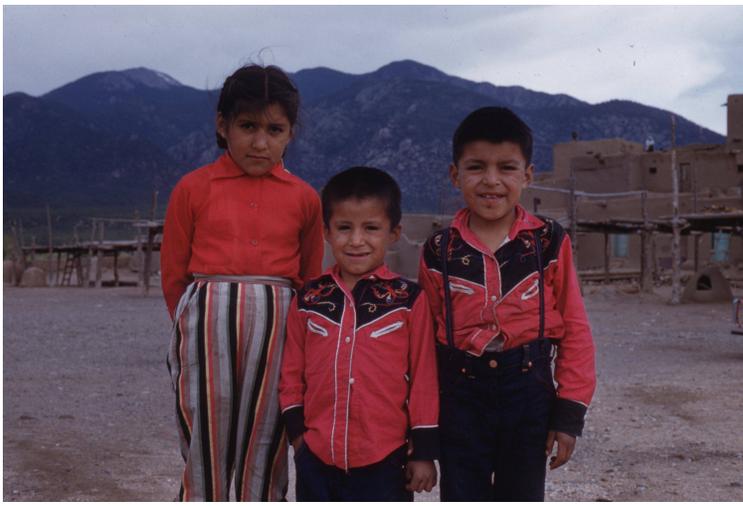


This is a captivating collection of well composed and captioned slides by an unknown photographer as he and his wife and young son traveled with a member of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Neal Jensen, visiting Native Americans in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona in the late 1950s.



While we have not identified the photographer, Neal Jensen was a relocation officer at the United Pueblos Agency which was located in Albuquerque. The photographer, who was apparently Jensen's friend, managed to document the lives, activities and living conditions of at least eight different tribes in at least 14 different locations. Each mount has a later applied sticker with two to four lines of typescript recording the location, month, year and subject as well as occasionally identifying some of the people seen in the images.

The slides may be loosely grouped into three categories. The first relates to traditional dwellings. Approximately 22 images show the outside of traditional homes such as a Pawnee house in Anadarko, Oklahoma, an Apache Wickiup at White River Reservation, and a Wichita Indian dwelling in Indian City, Oklahoma. The second category includes at least 19 posed shots of Native Americans and/or their families, with most tribal affiliations identified. The last group includes

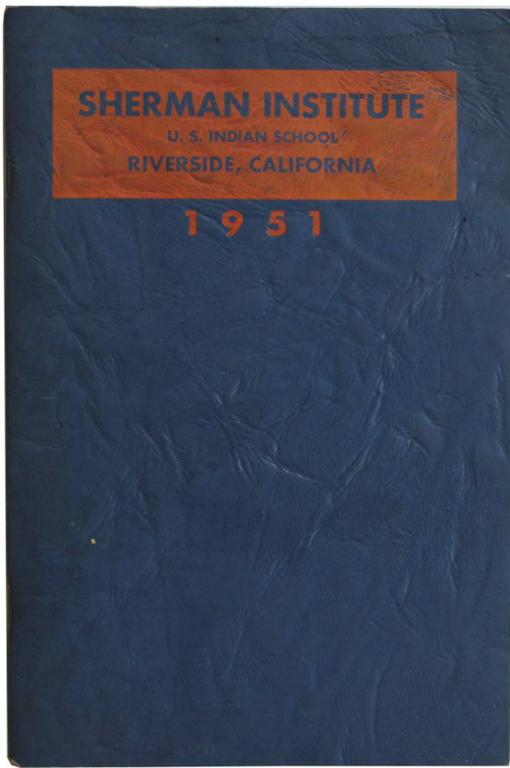


around 31 images which depict events or gatherings. These include several of a rodeo, politicians addressing constituents, a barbeque and children putting on a school play at an Indian school.

We also see the BIA office at Window Rock, a wall painting inside a kiva at Coronado Pueblo, New Mexico and Hopi dancers near the Grand Canyon. The compiler recorded a fry bread contest at Zia Pueblo, a fiesta at Laguna Pueblo, and shots of Native Americans selling handmade goods in each location. There's also a great image of two men behind a table promoting the relocation office, several of BIA buildings, and several depicting desert scenery.

Spectacular imagery of mid-century Native American life in the Southwest. **\$2500 [2663]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2p9a9r6y>





38. [Native Americans][Education]

Sherman Institute U. S. Indian School Riverside, California 1951 [Cover title]. Riverside, California: Sherman Institute Press, 1951. 9¼" x 6 1/8". Stapled thick card wrappers. Pp. [48] + laid in original photograph. Very good: bits of surface loss to inner sides of wrappers; leaves a bit stiff and wavy. Owner inscription to first page.

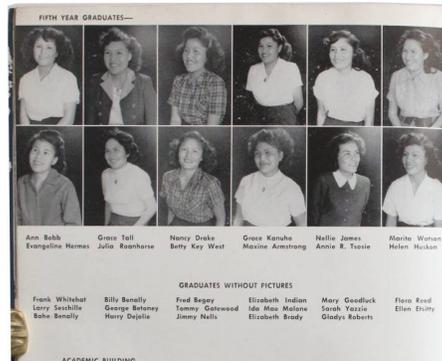
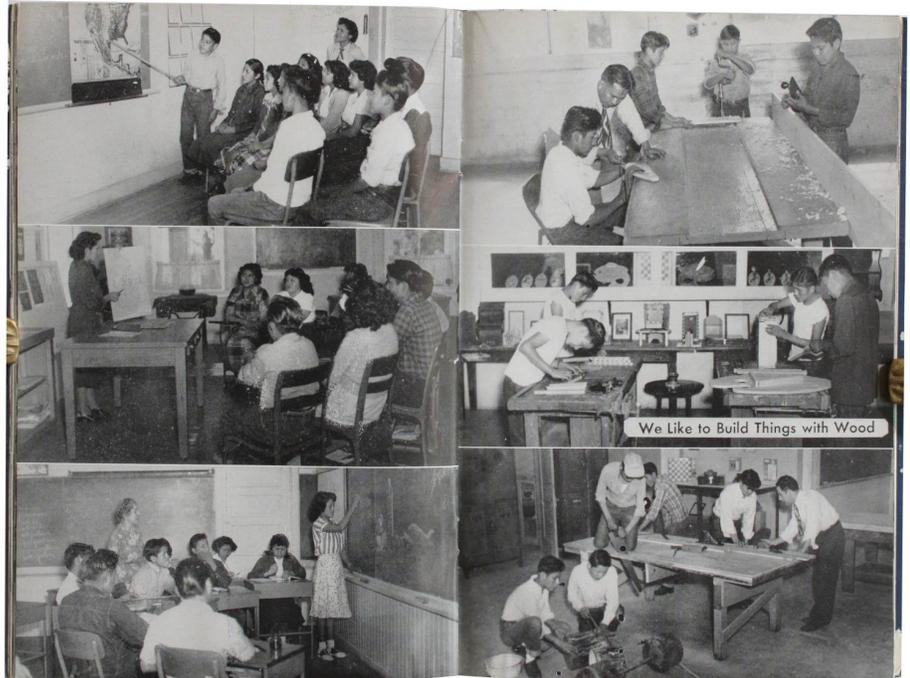
This is a yearbook of sorts for the Sherman Institute which was issued as a supplement to the *Sherman Bulletin*, the school's periodical. Sherman was first established in 1892 as the Perris Indian School and it was the first non-reservation boarding school for Native American children in California. Within ten years, the school moved from the rural agricultural region of Perris to the larger community of Riverside. Importantly, this book

documents the completion of the school's first five-year Special Education Program, which began in 1946.

The program was designed to provide a basic academic education along with skills "leading to proper social adjustment and successful employment either on or off the reservation." Comprised of primarily Navajo boys and girls (though attendees were also from the Papago and Apache nations), students of the program entered Sherman Institute at 12 years of age and had little or no previous schooling. This yearbook/photo book was created at the end of the inaugural fifth year of the program, and commended the 101 students who successfully completed the program.

The book is heavily illustrated with hundreds of photographic images documenting seemingly every aspect of the school. Included are shots of the school's buildings, halls and dormitories. We also see student groups such as class officers, Boy and Girl Scouts, and sports teams. Graduates have individual portraits and dozens of images show students in the classroom as well as training for trades such as woodshop, painting, farming, and learning to be bakers, cooks, and home makers. There is also a laid in black and white photograph of a student (Grace Tall, one of the graduates) at her desk in her decorated dorm room.

An exceptional photo book with rare documentation of the first graduates of a special vocational training program at the first non-reservation Indian boarding school in California. Not in OCLC. **\$1200 [3426]**

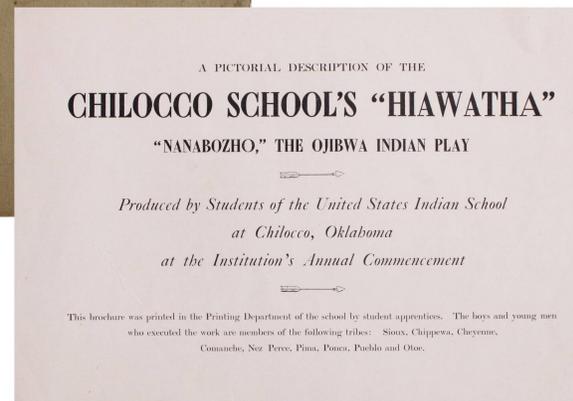
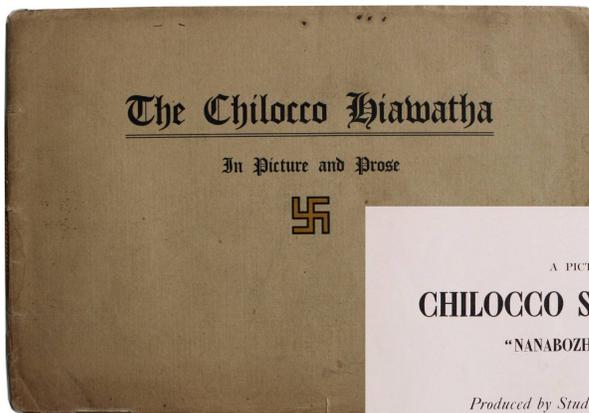


39. [Native Americans][Theater]

A Pictorial Description of the Chilocco School's "Hiawatha" "Nanabozho," the Ojibwa Indian Play

Play. Chilocco, Oklahoma: Students of the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma, [1907]. 7" x 10". String-tied printed wrappers. Pp. [24]. Good plus: Stains and edge wear to wrappers; internally very good with light dust-soiling.

As its cover title succinctly conveys, this scarce publication is a description of *"The Chilocco Hiawatha In Picture and Prose."* It documents the production of the play based on Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," which was performed by students at the Chilocco Native American boarding school.



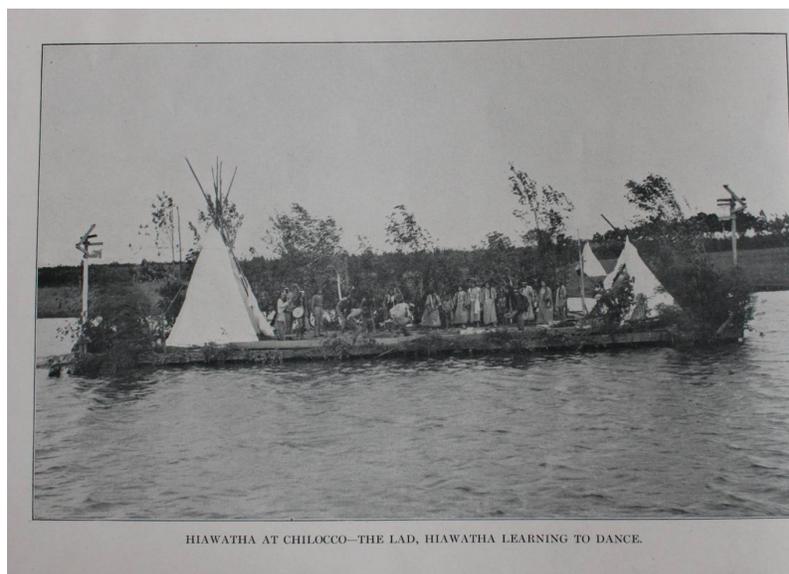
A CLASS OF FARMERS, CHILOCCO INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

According to one scholar, Hiawatha pageants took form in 1900 when a land agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Louis Olivier Armstrong, was camping with Longfellow's daughters, their families, and local Ojibwa on an island off of Kensington Point near Desbarats, Ontario. While there, he came up with a play based on the poem using Native American actors. By the following year Armstrong had written a libretto in English and Ojibwa and the show went on the road as part of a marketing plan by the railroad to sell land in "Hiawatha's playground" – in many instances, the land offered was originally occupied by the ancestors of the performers. The show was a hit, with performances in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere by 1902, and a nearly six-month run in London in 1904.

The book on offer functioned as a photographic and descriptive review of the play, which was performed by Chilocco students at the school's commencement. According to the text, Chilocco's performance was the first time that "Hiawatha was told on a stage by Indians south of the Great Lakes." Importantly, the title page shared that the book was printed in the

"Printing Department of the school by student apprentices. The boys and young men who executed the work are members of the following tribes: Sioux, Chippewa, Cheyenne, Comanche, Nez Perce, Pima, Ponca, Pueblo and Otoe." The text includes commendations on the historically accurate costumes, the work of the students to transform the outdoor area into a set, and the caliber of their performance. Enhancing the text are 17 full-page photographic images including two great shots of individual cast members, and six of scenes from the play. The remaining nine images depict the school, including six shots of main buildings at Chilocco, students saluting the flag, and a class of student farmers.

Scarce documentation of student work and a Native American play at the Chilocco school. OCLC shows three holdings. **\$1250 [5150]**





40.[Philippines][Filipino Americans]

Ang Katipunan. [Run of 22 issues]. Oakland, CA: Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino, 1976-1977. 17½" x 11". Newsprint. 8-16 pages per issue. Publication sequence: Vol. 3, No. 13 (Dec. 16, 1976 – Jan. 15, 1977); Vol. 4, Nos. 1-21 (Jan. 15 – Dec. 31, 1977) [one issue is misnumbered as there are two numbered "11", but none numbered "12"]. Generally very good: folded horizontally at center presumably as issued; a few with light stains and edge wear; lightly dust-soiled and toned.

This is a group of 22 consecutive issues of *Ang Katipunan*, the official newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos, or Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP). The KDP was founded in 1973 by a group of around 80 young activists who gathered in the Santa Cruz mountains in California, intent on organizing Filipino Americans around anti-imperialist, anti-war, and anti-racist issues. They openly supported socialism and social justice.

Ang Katipunan was introduced in October 1973. These 22 issues were published monthly, then biweekly from December 1976 to December 1977 in Oakland, with correspondents all over the United States. Much of each issue was devoted to news of the Philippines, commenting on President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law regime and the nation's economy. The newspaper also covered issues such as the Philippine population control campaign, the crisis within the sugar industry, and the Moro National Liberation Front.

There was also a focus on Filipino communities and KDP's efforts and activities in the United States. The newspaper ran editorials, articles, and updates on social justice issues such as the death penalty, labor strikes and organizing, racism in education, and the freedom of the press. Several issues covered the anti-eviction campaign of the International Hotel in San Francisco. A regular feature discussed United States foreign policy and international relations, and there was also a spotlight on human rights and revolutionary developments in places like Central America, South Africa, and the Middle East. Each issue had several photographic images, and there were cartoons and illustrated advertisements as well.

The KDP disbanded in 1986, but the newspaper survived as an independent publication (dropping the "Ang" to be renamed *Katipunan*) through October 1991. OCLC shows varied holdings at nine institutions. A substantial sample of a newspaper documenting a wide array of human rights and social justice issues important to Filipino Americans. **\$950 [5521]**

41. [Portuguese Americans][California][Iran]

Rodrigues Family.

Photographs

Documenting A

Portuguese

American Ranching

Family. Primarily Los Alamos, San Luis Obispo and Camp Roberts, California as well as Iran: mostly 1910s-1950s. 455 loose black and white photographs + 19 film negatives and several items of ephemera. Most photos measure between 3½" x 2½" and 6" x 3¾";

approximately two

thirds are captioned. Photos generally very good or better.



This is a rich collection of photographs documenting the lives of a Portuguese American family in Los Alamos, California. The family's patriarch, Jose Veira Rodrigues, was born in the Azores around 1887. Jose was known as "Joe" to family and friends and he and his wife, Maria, emigrated to the United States in 1910, first entering the country in Boston on January 10th on the ship Romanic. The Romanic's list of alien passengers stated the couple was headed to Fresno California. Joe served in World War I and sometime in the 1930s, Joe and Maria were naturalized.

Albert Rodrigues, Joe and Mary's first child, was born in Los Alamos in 1918. Albert features prominently in the collection and apparently added some captions to photos later in life. Over the next ten years Albert gained four sisters: twins Helen and Hazel

around 1920, Mabel around 1925 and Gloria around 1927—all are seen in the photos.

According to Frederick G. Bohme in "The Portuguese in California," (California Historical Society Quarterly 35, no. 3 (1956): 233-52), the first permanent Portuguese settlers in North America arrived in 1654. They were expelled Jews who initially sought refuge in Holland, then went to Brazil, and fled to the Atlantic-seaboard colonies when the Dutch were pushed from Brazil by the Portuguese that same year. The first Portuguese in California were fishermen from the Azore Islands; they came to California beginning in the 1850s via New Bedford, Massachusetts where a large whaling fleet was based and where Portuguese in considerable numbers had settled. By the 1860s, a majority of the crews (but not the officers) of whaling ships operating along the lower California coast were Portuguese. By the early 20th century Portuguese Americans were a significant part of the commercial fishing industry in California. By 1940, thirty-five percent of all Portuguese Americans lived in California.



California 1910s-1950s

Approximately 300 photos show the Rodrigues family as well as extended family and friends in California. Many photos, over the course of several decades, show the Rodrigueses living and working on a ranch apparently owned by the Dekock family. The collection also has a check written from Joe to Serene Dekock in 1927 for \$1250 (around \$21,000 in today's money). While the payment could have been for any number of reasons, two possibilities are the purchase or rental of land from the Dekock family. Hence, the Rodrigueses may have been sharecroppers at one point. At least one other photo in the collection appears to show another Portuguese American family's home on the Dekock's ranch as well. By the 1940s, Joe's draft registration card stated his occupation as "farm for self" and he was listed as a "rancher" in the 1942 voter rolls.



Easily over 150 photos were taken on ranches, with at least 50 showing people working including threshing, harvesting mustard seeds and sugar beets, and butchering livestock. Albert was a talented carpenter and there are photos of buildings he erected as a teenager made of wood and thatch, as well as a boat that he built. There are also several wonderful group photos of women in work clothes.



Some photos show the Holt Ranch, a dude ranch in Santa Barbara county. A caption in Albert's hand on a 1940 photo showing him crouched in front of several people on well packed horses reads "I'm the Cowboy Guide at the Circle B.B. Rancho. Also called Holt Ranch." Albert worked at the Holt, and other images include a cook who worked there, a barbecue, and Albert guiding people riding on horseback. A third ranch, the San Lorenzo Ranch, is also mentioned in some captions.

Joe's brother, Manuel, was also a rancher in San Luis Obispo and/or Arroyo Grande. There is a series of photos showing him and his family with one great shot depicting Manuel driving a horse drawn carriage on a dirt road in a small town California business district in the early 20th century.



There are many exceptional group family shots, including formal studio portraits. Series of images include a large wedding held on ranch land, picnics and parties at beaches, and a few show huge gatherings of Portuguese expatriates in the desert. One series shows hiking and swimming at Santa Ynez Falls in 1940 and there are several group shots of students at the school in Los Alamos in the mid-1920s.

At least 40 photos were taken in St. Luis Obispo. These include around a dozen images of a parade in 1930. At least five depict members of the Portuguese American community including a line of mounted gauchos. One shows a group of women holding a banner for the Sociedade Portuguesa Rainha Santa Isabel, a Portuguese fraternal organization that was based in Oakland; another group of marchers appears to hold banners for a Portuguese American organization. Around 30 photos in San Luis Obispo are dedicated to religious pageants/parades from the late 1920s into the early 1930s.

Albert's Military Service

Albert enlisted in November 1941 and there are approximately 60 photos depicting Camp Roberts during his training. These include posed shots with friends, day to day life around the camp, and images of the men training.

Albert served in the war for four years and was stationed in Iran with the Persian Gulf Command; approximately 100 photos relate to his time there. As a member of the 363rd Engineers he built and repaired supply-chain roads. Around 40 images show Albert and other members of his unit working on roads in Tehran, Kazerun, Abadan, and Dezful. The collection contains a letter from Albert to his family in October 1944 where he wrote of this work, *"lately we have been kept very busy repairing the road. Such as making new cuts and fills. It just seems to be an endless job. There have been times it looked almost complete, but before you know it there is a new spot to be taken care of."*

Albert met his Polish wife, Ganovefa, while stationed in Iran. They lived there through 1947 and approximately 25 photos show their life together including picnics, skiing, swimming at a United States embassy pool and other trips.

At least 12 photos show local inhabitants including group shots of soldiers with villagers. There's also a poignant image of a woman who lived at the base of a mountain overhang, showing her with all her belongings and a caption reading *"Shir at home and enjoying her sewing."* There are several images of Beirut, one shows an outdoor theater in Amirabad, and another depicts the public hanging of five men.

A marvelous collection with many stunning images documenting multiple generations of a Portuguese American ranching family. **\$5000 [6805]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/mrx24nyh>



42. [Puerto Rican Americans] Urgent Press Release To The People From The Young Lords Organization [Caption title].

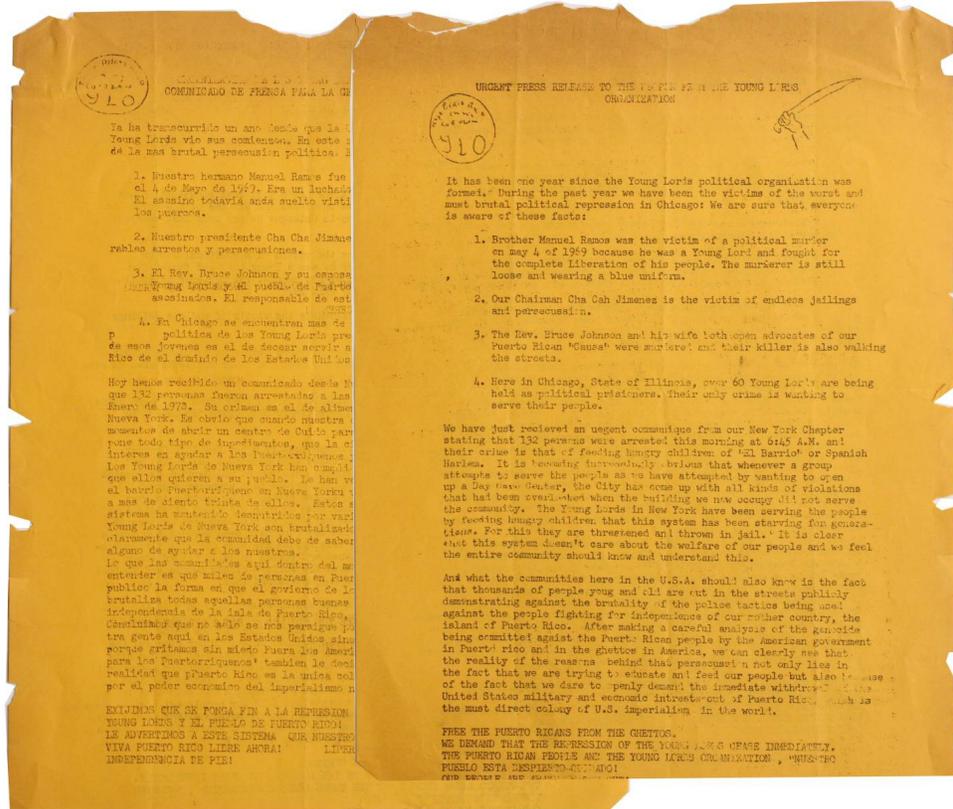
[Chicago, Illinois]: [Young Lords Organization], [1969]. 11" x 8 1/2".

Double-sided, bilingual, mechanically reproduced handbill. Good: numerous chips, none affecting text; trimmed short at bottom but text readable.

This is a handbill produced by the Young Lords Organization (YLO). Founded as a Puerto Rican turf gang in the Lincoln Park neighborhood of Chicago in 1959, the YLO shifted its focus and purpose in 1968 under the leadership of José "Cha Cha" Jiménez. They sought to empower the Puerto Rican community and fight against city development plans that were often disguised as "urban renewal" but in reality benefited white, wealthier residents, while displacing and diserving people of color. They had ties to the Young Patriots Organization and the Black Panther Party through the Rainbow Coalition. The group expanded to include chapters in 30 cities, including New York, the port of entry for the majority of Puerto Rican migrants.

This handbill was distributed by the YLO's Chicago headquarters in conjunction with the group's first anniversary as a political and social organization. The text detailed an array of atrocities committed against the group as well as against the Puerto Rican community in Chicago during that year. It also focused on an event related by the YLO's New York chapter, concerning the arrest of group members in "El Barrio," or Spanish Harlem. It stated:

"The Young Lords in New York have been serving the people by feeding hungry children that this system has



been starving for generations. For this they are threatened and thrown in jail. It is clear that this system doesn't care about the welfare of our people and we feel the entire community should know and understand this."

Beginning in the fall of 1969, the New York chapter had made numerous requests to run their children's breakfast program inside the First Spanish United Methodist Church in East Harlem. One attempt in early December led to an altercation with police inside the church, in which thirteen Young Lords (including five women) were beaten and arrested. Later that month the group staged an occupation of the church; over 100 members were arrested in the two-week takeover.

The handbill went on to admonish the "genocide being committed against the Puerto Rican people by the American government in Puerto Rico and in the ghettos in America," and demanded the withdrawal of United States military troops and activities from Puerto Rico, "the most direct colony of U.S. imperialism in the world."

A rare survival with OCLC showing no holdings. **\$250 [6795]**

43. [Puerto Rican Americans][Education]

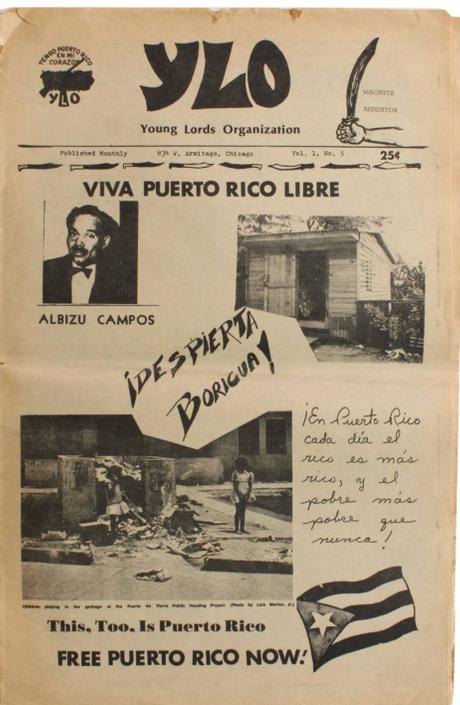
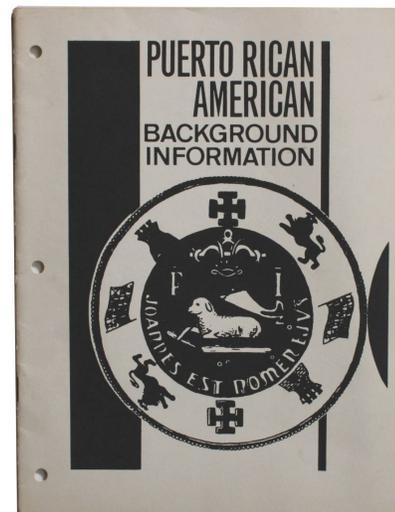
Dependents' Education Multicultural Curriculum Guide Volume 7: Puerto Rican American – Background Information. N.P.: Department of the Army: Directorate, United States Dependents Schools, European Area, 1974. 10¼" x 7¾". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. [4], 28. Very good: all leaves three-hole punched, possibly as issued; light stains to wrappers.

This is a book focused on Puerto Rican American history and culture. It was designed to help educators who taught the children of members of the United States military who were living overseas. Please see item 3, above, for background on the United States Dependents Schools, European Area (USDESEA).

The book opens with a letter from the USDESEA Deputy Director, explaining the goal of helping educators "become more aware of the diverse cultural backgrounds of America's minorities, more sensitive to the problems each group has faced, and more actively involved in America's efforts to solve cultural problems." It follows with background information on the geography of Puerto Rico as well as heritage and history of the Puerto Rican people and culture. Statistics on Puerto Rican Americans from the U.S. Census Bureau of 1971 were provided, along with data on the historical diaspora, including a chart of departure and arrival numbers of Puerto Ricans from 1940 to 1969. Several small illustrations supplemented the written historical content.

Contributions of noteworthy Puerto Ricans were given ample coverage, including blurbs on the island's first Puerto Rican governor, Jesús T. Piñero, poet Ester Mendoza Feliciano, bandleader Tito Rodríguez, the three professional baseball-playing Alou brothers, and many others. There was a chronology of Puerto Rican history, and information on special holidays observed on the island. A bibliography was provided, as well.

OCLC locates no copies. **\$400 [5440]**



44. [Puerto Rican Americans][Periodicals]

Y.L.O. Vol. 1, No. 5. [January 1970]. Chicago, Ill.: Young Lords Organization, 1970. 17½" x 11¼". Newsprint; folded self-wrappers. Pp. 20. Very good: small tears at folds and edges; folded horizontally; dust-soiled and toned.

This is a newspaper created by the Young Lords Organization (YLO). The YLO began publishing their newspaper in March 1969. This issue features 20 pages of photographs, artwork, and articles in both English and Spanish. It covers a march undertaken by Puerto Rican Americans from all over the nation who convened in Chicago in October 1969 in honor of "our father" Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos. Campos was a Puerto Rican attorney, politician, and leading figure in the Puerto Rican independence movement. There are poems, snippets of Puerto Rican history and expressions of solidarity with other marginalized groups. The issue conveys the group's stance on the Vietnam War, and also includes a feature on the ten-point "revolutionary health program for the people" of the YLO's New York chapter. One page is dedicated to an obituary for "our brother" Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Black Panther Party, after he was murdered by Chicago police in December 1969.

A heavily illustrated source of Puerto Rican history and activism in Chicago. OCLC shows ten institutions with holdings, and three with this particular issue. **\$375 [5793]**



45. [Race Awareness/Relations][Education]

Schreiner, Nikki et al. *[Seven Sets of Flashcards from the "American Dream Activity Cards for Multicultural Learning Centers" Kits.]* Palos Verdes Estates, California: Touch & See Educational Resources, [1974-1977]. 5½" x 8½". Seven sets of flashcards, each with its own illustrated title card and table of contents; a total of 441 cards, and each set is complete as issued save for the Africa set which is lacking seven cards. Generally very good plus to near fine or better.

This is a group of rare sets of illustrated flashcards intended to educate and celebrate the diversity of cultures in the United States. They were issued as part of a much larger project from a woman, Nikki Bryson Schreiner, whose work and company has been both difficult to research as well as mostly ignored and apparently discarded. The cards were issued by what we presume to be Schreiner's company, "Touch & See Educational Resources" [TSER]. According to promotional material in the sets themselves, TSER published four different kits of "American Dream Activity Cards for Multicultural Learning Centers." When we combine the promotional material with OCLC records, we learn the company intended to produce at least 28 different sets of flashcards for various ethnicities, and manufactured at least 22 of them between 1974 and 1980. All are rare, with most known in no more than a couple of copies. Schreiner appears as either the author or editor for each, with all having a different co-author. Each/all co-author(s) apparently were natives of the country, area, or ethnicity covered by a respective set of cards; each set also has a card with a photographic image of Schreiner's co-author(s) and artist(s). The sets included here are Africa, Southeast Asia, Spain and Portugal, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, and American Indians.

American Dream Activity Cards

FOR MULTICULTURAL LEARNING CENTERS

BUILDING SELF-ESTEEM AND APPRECIATION FOR ALL CULTURES

Each kit contains more than 400 cards with over 1000 activities in the areas of art, music, reading, math, language arts, science, and physical education.

In each SET are categories labeled: Leaders, History, Places of Interest, Words and Music, Activities, Symbols, Customs, Food, and References. Each set contains from 56 - 64 cards with one or more illustrations on each card.

<p>Kit I</p> <p>My Ancestors are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everywhere (U.S.A.) Set A Mexico Japan Africa Polynesia England, Ireland and Scotland My Ancestors are called American Indians 	<p>Kit II</p> <p>My Ancestors are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everywhere (U.S.A.) Set B Italy Russia The Caribbean Australia and Canada China My Ancestors are Jewish 	<p>Kit III</p> <p>My Ancestors are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece and the Balkans The Middle East Scandinavia South America Southeast Asia Spain and Portugal Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia 	<p>Kit IV</p> <p>My Ancestors are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa, Set B Armenia Central America France Germany, Austria and Switzerland Holland and Belgium India and Pakistan Korea and East Asia
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Mexico - Available in Spanish

WHAT MAKES AMERICAN DREAM ACTIVITY CARDS SPECIAL?

American Dream Activity Cards are written or edited by members of the respective cultures and have just about everything — human interest, history, geography, economics, arts, crafts, recipes, architecture, literature, traditions, and language. They motivate students to do further reading, have discussions, conduct surveys, make graphs, solve problems, learn other languages, create pageants, skits, musicals, and objects of utility and beauty. They are non-threatening to the student who avoids small print and thick books and those

One of the included cards explained the sets' purpose:

“American Dream Activity Cards are written or edited by members of the respective cultures and have just about everything – human interest, history, geography, economics, arts, crafts, recipes, architecture, literature, traditions, and language. They motivate students to do further reading, have discussions, conduct surveys, make graphs, solve problems, learn other languages, create pageants, skits, musicals, and objects of utility and beauty. They are non-threatening to the student who avoids small print and thick books and those who need simplified vocabulary, but challenging and interesting subject matter.”

Each set of cards includes a table of contents and nearly every card is illustrated. Each set also has a chart for teachers that identify flashcards with activities in art, math, science, oral communication, and other subjects. A bibliography of references is found in each set as well. Examples of cards from the “My Ancestors Are Called American Indians” set include one with an illustrated map of the United States, showing where various Native American tribes could be found, another on blankets and rug weaving and one on sign language. Examples from “My Ancestors Are From Africa” include a card on Black mayors of major cities, one on the Watts Summer Festival, and another on the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Each set also has cards detailing historical figures from each region/ethnicity.

Despite what appears to be a serious undertaking with a lot of output, we have not been able to learn anything else about Schreiner or the company. TSER also offered kits of games and teaching aids for early childhood as well as reproducible mural patterns and booklets on Mexico, Polynesia, and one on the history of Black America, which they titled *“I Have a Dream.”* These titles are also rare.

OCLC locates three copies of Central America and South America respectively; two each for Southeast Asia, Caribbean, and American Indians; one for Spain/Portugal as well as Africa. An immersive, well illustrated and engaging example of multicultural education, created by a woman and company whose work is worthy of deeper exploration. **\$3850 [6578]**

46. [Race Awareness/Relations] [Education]

Viewpoint: Minority Outlook on Current Issues. New York, New York: Foundation for Change Inc., 1972, 1974. 11” x 8½”. Six [of seven] pamphlets, all bifolia printed on all four sides, folded to measure 3¾” x 8½”. Generally very good: a few with small stains and edge wear; one with moderate stains and another with a small crease; lightly toned and dust-soiled.

This is a series of pamphlets intended for use in the classroom and focused on racism in various aspects of American life in the late 1960s and early 1970s. They were produced by the Foundation for Change (FFC) which was founded by a woman named Lyla Hoffman as early as 1965, according to the Women Strike for Peace Records at Swarthmore, though a listing in the 1975 Directory of Social Studies/Social Science Service Organizations stated that FFC was founded in 1968. That same listing shows that FFC had six staff members and that its purpose was “to develop student understanding of minority views and to encourage white responsibility toward effecting social change.” It further revealed that FFC was in the process of “developing teacher and student training curricula on cultural clashes in the classroom”

Each pamphlet was separately titled “Minorities and [Topic]”, with the topics being the news media, police, jobs, courts, education, and housing.

Each pamphlet was separately titled “Minorities and [Topic]”, with the topics being the news media, police, jobs, courts, education, and housing.

THE PRODUCTION CREW FOR MY ANCESTORS ARE FROM SOUTH EAST ASIA



Wearing traditional Filipino clothing, author, Dominica Anthony and artist, Victor De Leon, visit with Dr. Milagros Aquino in front of her stand of bamboo.

LOCATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES IN UNITED STATES 4.1

This map will help in finding reservations and areas where Pow Wows are held.



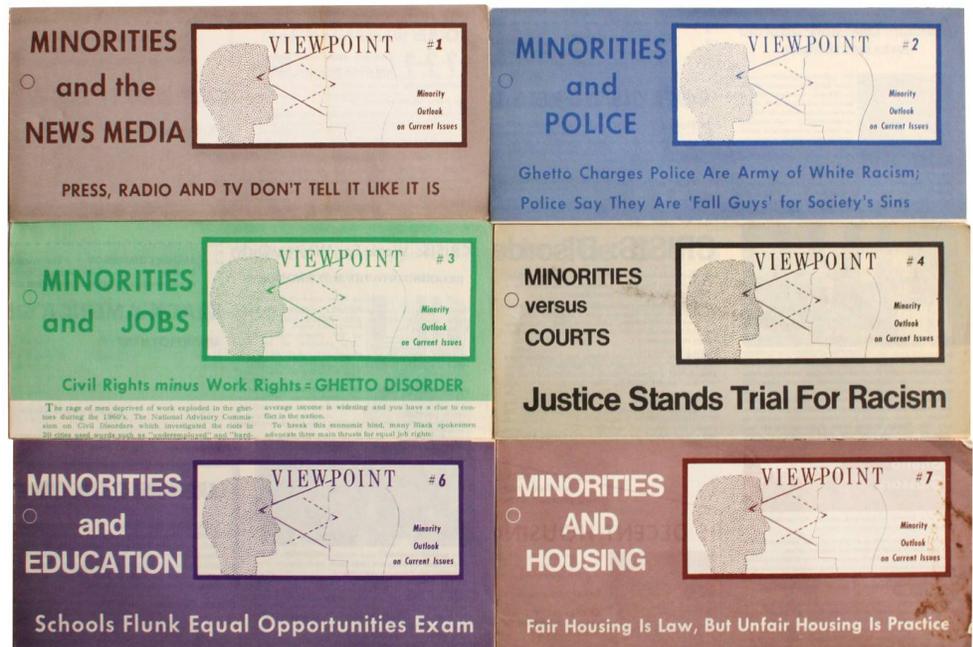
“Woodsmen of the North” are in Alaska

Indian - Places to Visit

Originally published by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Interior Haskell Press

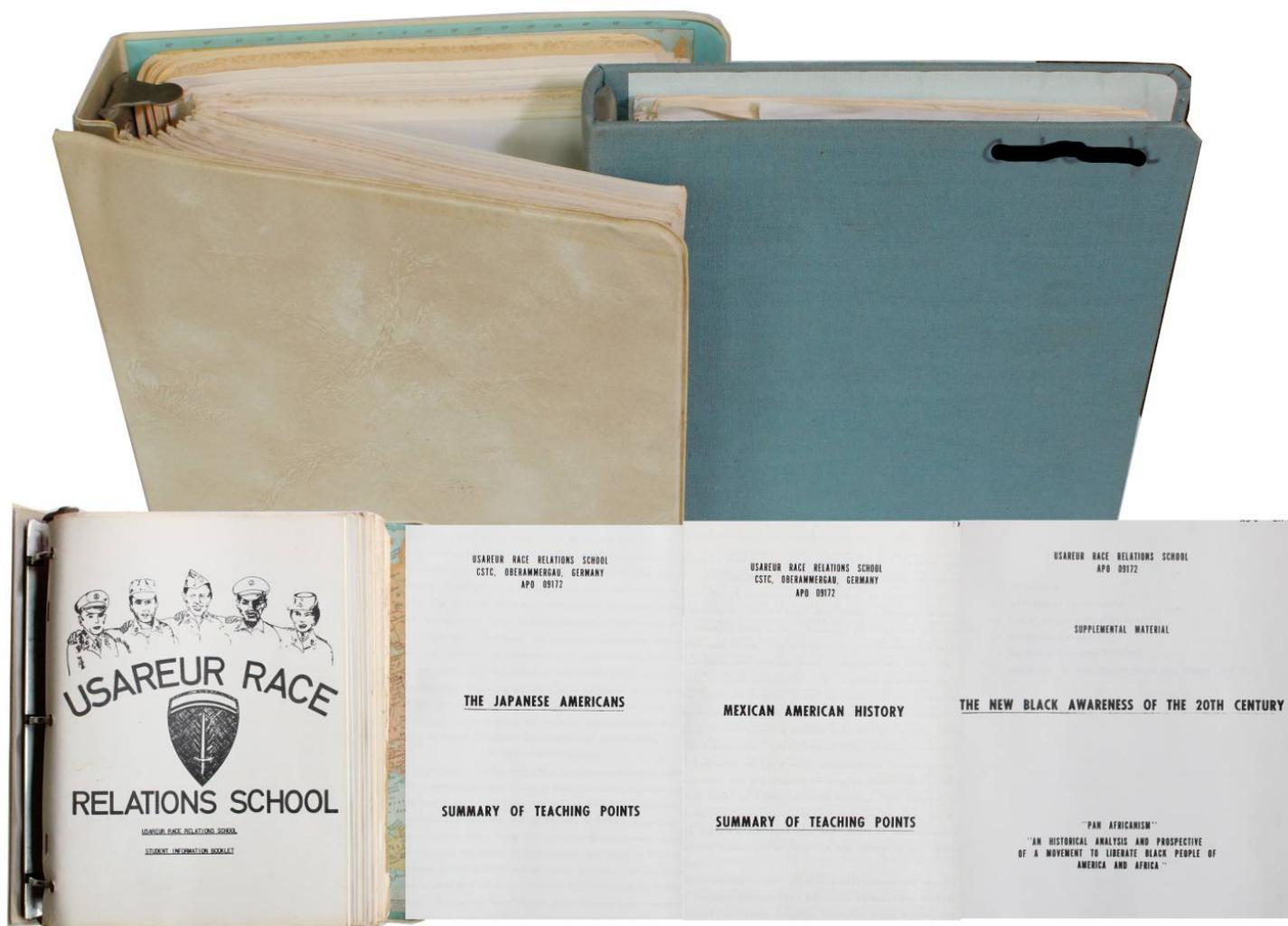
©1974, Touch & See



education, and housing, respectively. Each featured a few small illustrations and photographic images, and generally stuck to a similar structure. The first four pamphlets prominently featured content gleaned from the 1968 report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, known as the Kerner Commission. The Commission was established in July 1967 by President Lyndon B. Johnson as a response to civil unrest and race riots in cities including Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Newark. Issue #1 focused on the news media and listed examples of double standards in crime reporting and headlines. Critical thinking exercises asked students to detect racial slights and slurs in news items. Issue #2 called for the reform of police and court systems. It printed various testimonies of prejudice and double standards in arrests and incarcerations, police protection, and law enforcement. Jobs were the focus of issue #3, which included “*data of despair*” such as the double unemployment rate for Black people over white, and the unemployment rate being highest in the labor force among non-white teenagers. Issue #4 was centered on the courts, and referenced studies that showed inequalities in arrest rates, sentencing, prison statistics, and the death penalty.

Education was spotlighted in issue #6, with reports and statistics showing racial disparities among students who were behind in school, dropping out or were suspended or expelled. There was data on segregated and integrated schools as well as anecdotes of textbooks being “*culturally deprived*.” There was also an interesting section in issue #6 that quoted Black actor, director, writer, and activist Ossie Davis on racism in language. Issue #7 reported findings of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission of how private industry and government agencies worked together to establish racially segregated housing. There were also news reports from 1970-1973 on zoning, taxes, substandard dwellings and costs, as well as issues like overcrowding and lead poisoning.

A rare group of educational brochures on racial injustice and inequality. OCLC shows physical copies at two institutions, one with a full run, the other with only #s 1 and 4. **\$450 [6130]**



47. [Race Awareness/Relations][Militaria][Women]

[Binders of Course Materials Belonging to a Black Woman Who Was Training to be a United States Military Race Relations Instructor]. [Munich and Oberammergau, Germany]: [1972-1974]. Two 11¼" x 10" three-ring binders measuring 10½" x 8" with 110 separate publications, totaling 1,528 pages of mechanically reproduced typescript. Very good: moderate spotting and edge wear to binder; the occasional dogear and rare light stain; 54 pages with manuscript notes and/or corrections.

This is a collection of course materials related to the United States military's first efforts at racial sensitivity training. The publications and other items in the binders were used to train instructors of the newly developed race relations education program of the United States Army in Europe (USAREUR). They hold 110 different rare military publications related to racial sensitivity training, none of which are found in OCLC, the Army War College nor the Digital Library of the Commons. Further enhancing their appeal, the binders were acquired directly from the family of the female African American educator who used them in her training. Her name as well as more of her background will be shared with the purchaser upon request.

Background on the Army's "Racial Awareness Program"

Mirroring the civilian world, there was a great deal of political and racial turbulence in the United States military during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Political dissent was high, as was drug abuse and racial tension among American soldiers. In September 1971, the *Washington Post* ran a series of articles on the state of the United States army entitled "Army in Anguish." The authors had conducted a three-month investigation of army bases, including ten in West Germany. What they found was physical decay of barracks and bases, interracial violence and discrimination, as well as a breakdown of GI spirit and morale. According to a report issued by the Office of Naval Research's Organizational Effectiveness Research Program in 1983:

"This situation led to a series of investigations and appointment of task forces in an attempt to resolve the problems. For example, an investigating team was sent to Europe by President Nixon and found a high level of frustration and anger among black troops. The team concluded that the problem lay in the perceived failure of the military leadership to exercise adequate authority and responsibility in monitoring the equal opportunity aspects of military regulations. At about the same time, an Interservice Task Force on Education (created by the Secretary of Defense), was assigned responsibility for developing an effective race relations education program which would be applicable to all the services. The Task Force called for: creation of a mandatory program in race relations education for all military personnel; establishment of a Defense Race Relations Institute; and formation of an interservice race relations board. All of these recommendations were officially implemented by Department of Defense Directive 1322.11 issued in June, 1971."

According to a 1972 article in *Commander's Digest*, the broad purpose of the program was "to provide racial harmony, thereby reducing racial tension and contributing directly to increased unit effectiveness," aiming "to achieve sympathetic understanding and treatment of each soldier by his commanders and his fellows." The program had two main components: formal instruction in army schools, and mandatory discussion seminars also known as the Racial Awareness Program (RAP). Formal race relations training was given to all soldiers in the first four weeks of basic training and at an advanced level for officers and NCOs, with a focus on leadership and alleviating racial tension. Racial Awareness Program (RAP) seminars were directed toward improving interracial communication, and included instruction in subjects such as RR/EO policies, personal and institutional racism, and racial awareness.

Teacher Training Binders

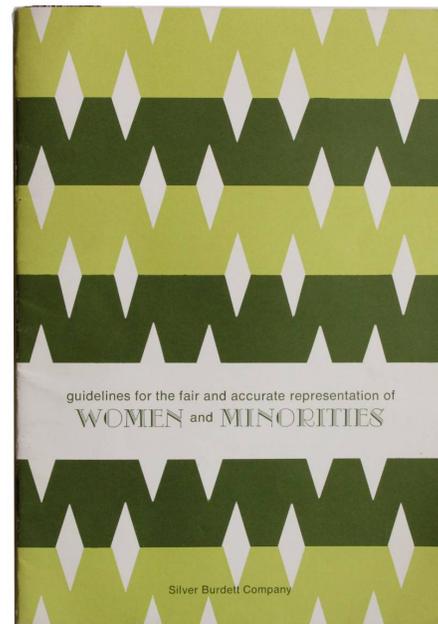
The materials in these binders were used to train instructors and were compiled by a woman who attended the the USAREUR Race Relations School (URRS). She was a young Black woman, overseas, and tasked to discuss exceptionally difficult topics with an audience that was likely resistant to these classes, if not outright hostile. Her training consisted of a four-week, part-time RR/EO instructors course, and a one-week company commander RR/EO course. Training methods included lectures, demonstrations, discussions in both small and large groups, field trips, and films. Part-time instructors, upon completing the course, were expected to be able to develop training aids, conduct research, and lead lectures, discussions, and seminars.

Her materials are a deep dive into perceptions and attempts at building bridges with, at a minimum, African Americans, Appalachians, Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Chinese Americans, and Native Americans. The binder's publications also include articles on topics such as the desegregation of the army, Civil War and Reconstruction, and a 14-page "Brief Profile of Some Black Women in the United States Military." Other topics include "The True Meaning of Color," "Examining Institutional Racism," and "Black Politicians in United States History 1865-1900." Also included are lesson plans, handouts, reading assignments, practical exercises, and summaries of teaching points. Evidence of our compiler's use of the materials include two pages of handwritten notes as well as over 50 pages with manuscript notes and/or corrections.

A spectacular artifact of the first racial sensitivity training program for the United States military that was used by a female African American instructor and includes over 100 publications produced by the program, An inventory of the binders' contents is available. **\$8500 [5460]**

48. [Race Awareness/Relations][Women][Education]

Guidelines for the Fair and Accurate Representation of Women and Minorities. Morristown, New Jersey: Silver Burdett Company, [1976]. 7³/₄" x 5 3/8". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. 16. Very good plus: fresh, with light wear and a couple tiny spots of soiling.



This book details the guidelines for just and inclusive writing by a leading publishing company of educational materials, Silver Burdett. It was intended for use by the company's writers and editors, and opened with a letter from its president, positing Silver Burdett's belief that the American people "should wholeheartedly support the complete eradication of sex discrimination. All Americans should respect and take pride in each diverse group that contributes to the whole, honoring each group for its unique contributions to our nation's culture and strength."

The text conveyed that the company was aware of the impact of its materials on the "development of attitudes, interests, prejudices, and goals of students," and was therefore responsible for portraying "fairly and accurately the diversity of modern society." It stressed that awareness was not enough, however, and that: "Authors and editors must develop a sensitivity to bias, to stereotypes, to patronizing language. This sensitivity will enable them to examine, analyze, and evaluate with care and thought the educational materials they produce."

Following the general guidelines were concrete directions on how to apply them. E.g., "both sexes must be portrayed as whole human beings, exhibiting strengths and weaknesses that are common to all," or "Asian Americans should be shown in professional and executive positions, and not only as restaurant or laundry workers."



Standing l. to r.: Chief Thundercloud, Michael Rosales, Jean Bahr, Nadema Agard, Beth Millstein, Edison Uno, Albert Acosta.
Seated l. to r.: John Young, Nancy Arnez, Barbara Howell (Silver Burdett Editor-in-Chief), John Williamson (Silver Burdett President), Walter Gant.

Scarce documentation of one company's mid-1970s attempts at teaching diversity and racial sensitivity. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$175 [5427]**

49.[Race Awareness/Relations][Women][African Americana][Children's Books]

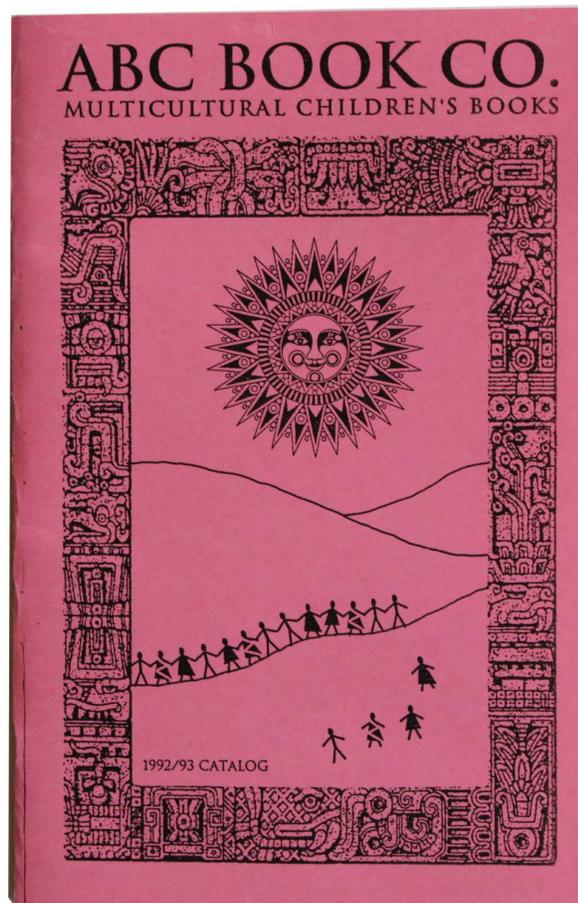
Bush, Vanessa and Bush, Rita. **ABC Book Co. Multicultural Children's Books 1992/93 Catalog [Cover title]**. Oak Park, IL: ABC Book Co., [1992]. 8½" x 5½". Loose folded leaves in printed thin card self-wrappers. Pp. [32] (mispaginated to page 36). Very good plus with light overall wear; apparently issued without the leaves that made up pages 6-8 and 29-31 as we have a duplicate that was issued exactly the same way.

This is a catalog by an African American woman-owned book distribution company which claimed, "We don't just make shelf space for multicultural children's books – it's all we offer." The verso of the catalog's front wrapper has an explanatory note from the owners of the ABC Book Co., Vanessa and Rita Bush. From it, we learn the company was started around 1989 and used to call itself "About Black Children." As of this catalog, the Bushes changed the company name to broaden its focus on multiculturalism: "About Beautiful Children – of many races."

The catalog listed more than 300 children's books related to African American, African, Caribbean, Hispanic, and American Indian cultures. It claimed that its next catalog would include Asian titles as well. Categories included "early readers," picture books, board books, nonfiction, and musical. It also featured several photographic images of book covers.

One of ABC's co-owners, Vanessa Bush Ford, now serves as Director of Development for the Academy of Scholastic Achievement (ASA). According to ASA's website, they work with high school dropouts and other at-risk students in Chicago to provide them with a "second chance at a general high school diploma." Ford is also chair of the communications committee for the League of Women Voters of Chicago, has taught as an adjunct instructor at two Chicago colleges, and was formerly a board member of Young Chicago Authors.

A multicultural book distribution catalog by Black businesswomen. OCLC shows no holdings; we own a duplicate. **\$500 [5430]**



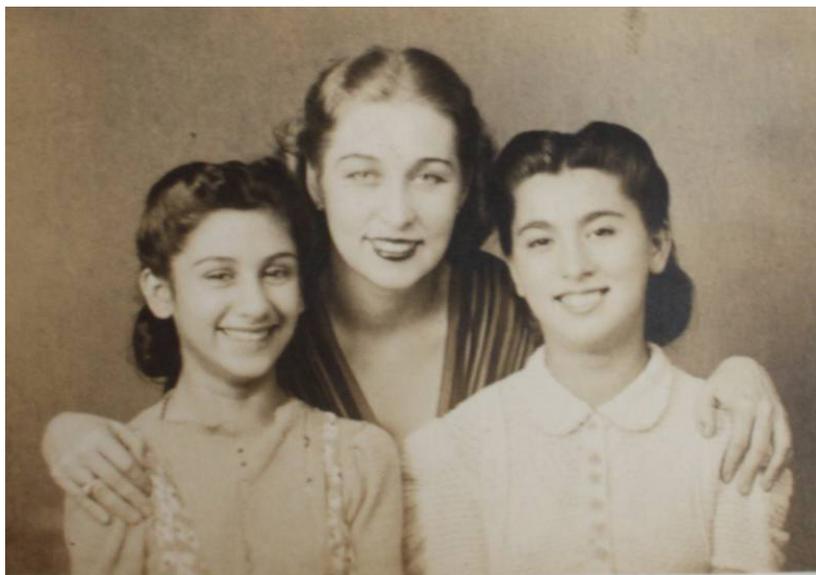
50. [Russian Americans][Yugoslavian Americans][Theater]

Petroff, Alexandra Pavloff and Petroff, Suzanna.

Photograph Albums of an International Performing Family Group Who Emigrated to the United States.

[Various locations in China and Japan]: [circa 1924-1947]. Two photograph albums measuring 8" x 11" and 10¼" x 14¼", respectively, with a total of 110 pages and 281 photographs ranging in size from 1½" x 1½" to 4½" x 6½"; very few are captioned. One album good with rear cover detached, held together with tape and with two leaves detached as well as evidence that approximately 20 photos are lacking; other

album very good. Photos generally very good or better.



This is a collection of photographs that document the performing and personal lives of a family whose matriarch was Siberian and fled Russia as a young woman, and who ultimately emigrated to the United States and became a citizen. The photos were initially compiled by Alexandra Pavloff Petroff, and later by her daughter Suzanna Petroff.

Alexandra was born in 1907 in Khabarovsk, Siberia, Russia. She, her father and two brothers fled Russia, likely due to religious persecution (they were Russian Orthodox) and arrived in Harbin, Manchuria, China in 1924. In China, Alexandra met and married Alexy Petroff, a Yugoslavian musician who managed a family performing group that was touring in the region. Alexandra joined the group, and according to her obituary, was the star of the show which traveled all over the Far East. Alexandra and Alexy had two children, who also performed in the group: Vladimir was born in Singapore in 1926, and Suzanna was born in Shanghai, China, in 1927. Captions in one of the albums tell us that the family was living in Osaka, Japan, in 1936. We also know from the obituary that they lived in Kobe, Japan, where their group was known as the Apollo Serbian Band.

The first album is comprised of 171 photographs, the majority of which are posed portraits of the Petroffs, as well as their extended family and friends in various locations. It appears that Alexandra compiled this album, as it covers the early years of the Petroffs' relationship with most images pre-dating 1940. Approximately 35 photos document the group's performances and include several spectacular shots of Alexandra in her full performance regalia. There are a few great ensemble shots, including one showing 15 troupe members of various ages in elaborate costumes using at least seven different musical instruments. There are also images of other performers in Japan, including a possibly Russian or Yugoslavian strongman, and a group of six Japanese schoolgirls all on different instruments. One interesting shot showed about 20 children of various ethnicities dressed up in religious and military garb.



The second album is predominantly comprised of images of Suzanna and her friends in Japan and China from 1942 to 1947. In late 1944 or early 1945 the family moved to Tsingtao, China, because they could no longer perform their act in Japan. The new location gave them an opportunity to perform for members of the United States military who were stationed in Tsingtao. This album shows Suzanna and friends at weddings, relaxing on the

beach, and other events. Unlike the first album, many of the

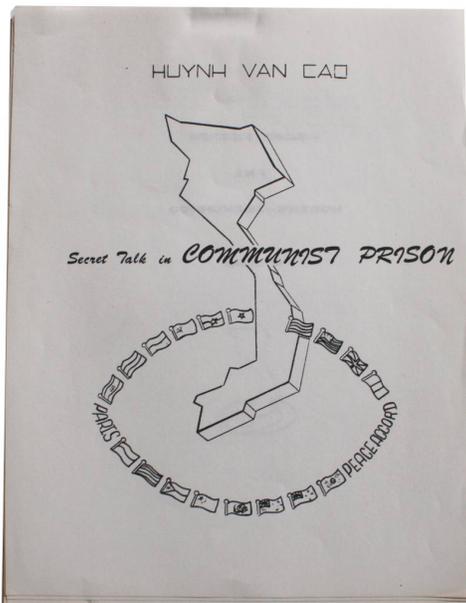


people other than Suzanna are American, and include many shots with her American boyfriend in China in 1946 and 1947. We believe this beau to be Carl Ransow, who Suzanna married in China in May 1949. The two relocated to the United States later in 1949, settling in Walpole, Massachusetts.



Alexandra, Alexy and the rest of the band moved from China to Sao Paulo, Brazil. From Brazil the Petroffs secured visas for entry into the United States to join their daughter and her family. They arrived in New York in 1954, and Alexandra became an American citizen by 1956.

A wonderful collection with many exceptional performance photos of a Russian Yugoslavian family as they moved around the Far East, and ultimately becoming Americans. **\$1750 [1548]**



51. [Vietnamese Americans][Political Prisoners]

Van Cao, Hyunh. ***Secret Talk in Communist Prison***. [Fairfax, Virginia]: N.P., 1990-1991. 11" x 8½". 118 loose leaves, mechanically reproduced and printed rectos only, comprising a book of 109 pages of text plus four unnumbered pages of photographic images, a one-page cover letter and two-page resume. Very good: evidence of previously used large binder clip, now removed; first few leaves with a 4" diagonal crease; small stains on about 15 leaves not affecting any text.

This is a group of materials primarily composed of the unpublished book "*Secret Talk in Communist Prison*," written by a celebrated Vietnamese military and political leader (and permanent resident of the United States) who was a political prisoner in North Vietnam for over twelve years.

Huynh Van Cao was an officer for the Vietnam National Army from 1950-1955 and then for the army of the newly established Republic of Vietnam. He received military training in the United States during 1958 and 1959, and rose through the ranks quickly upon his return. He held multiple roles, including Commanding General responsible for the tactical area of the Mekong Delta and Rice Reservoir of

South Vietnam, Chief of Staff of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Vietnam, and Director of the General Department of Political War. In 1967, Cao became one of the first elected Senators of the Republic of Vietnam, serving two terms and eight years as Leader of the Social Democratic Nationalist Bloc, Chairman of the Foreign Affair Committee, First Vice President of the Senate, and Leader of the Reunification Bloc. He also authored several geopolitical books. In his own words, he "*always maintained his loyalty and faithfulness to the cause of freedom and democracy, with clear conviction to anti-communism.*"

In 1975, upon the fall of Saigon to the People's Army of Vietnam and the Viet Cong, thousands of South Vietnamese people, including Cao, were imprisoned. He spent most of his twelve and a half years of confinement in the Nam-Ha re-education camp in North Vietnam. He was reunited with his family in the United States after 15 years, in April 1990.

This book came about from a series of interactions Cao had in prison with his friend Nguyen Duy Xuan, over a period of around one year, from 1983 to 1984. Duy Xuan was a professor and economist, and he and Cao would try

“to finish our prison duty as quickly as possible every Saturday. That was to carry by foot the fresh human excrement from prison to the vegetable garden located at the end of the hillside . . . and when we finished getting our showers with clean water from the deep well nearby, we would sit in the corner of the yard by room no. 1 . . . And then, we began our SECRET TALK.”

Cao ultimately wrote this book hoping to *“present the world through geopolitics described in Chapters I and II . . . in order to formulate some options in Chapter III, which can lead to the lasting peace for the world and, to bring about the economic promotion for Viet-Nam.”* Chapter I (approximately one quarter of the book) was devoted to the North Vietnamese offensive that led to the fall of Saigon, the Paris Peace Accords, and Cao's experiences as a prisoner of war. Cao explained in detail the many *“atrocities”* committed by the Viet Cong (“VC”) during the takeover of South Vietnam, the sentencing and relocation of political prisoners, who *“never appeared before any tribunal for a fair trial,”* and the treatment of prisoners in the camp. He wrote, *“A few years earlier, we were in the leading class of the free and democratic regime, now as prisoners, we must keep silence while they degraded our honor, professional knowledge, and integrity.”*

Cao also discussed political indoctrination tactics (*“Brain washing is the proper word in communist prison”*) as well as instances of suicide, hardships, and misery. There were no beds, and prisoners were forced to sleep on the cement floor. They were regularly beaten, tortured, and starved. There are anecdotes of the hard labor they were forced to endure, which included rice seeding in the dead of winter for 8.5 hours on empty stomachs and moving 35-40 pound hot stones on their bare shoulders for miles in the summer: *“We had to work our hardest in hope that we would get some vegetable at end of season instead of our daily small portion of grain and salt.”*

Cao also included a history of the camp at which he was imprisoned, as well as emotional anecdotes of events relating to other prisoners:

“Mrs. Le and her nine year old daughter, Mai, had traveled three days and four nights . . . to visit a husband and father whom they had not seen for nine years . . . it was the most valuable two-hour reunion for them. No tears nor kisses were allowed as the VC cadres watch on . . . They checked out of the prison area and walked back . . . through the area where the mentally ill VC soldiers were fighting against the police. One bullet hit the little girl and she was killed in her mother's arms after only meeting her father for the first time.”

Chapter II (approximately one third of the book) discussed the history of Vietnam more generally, as well as political and economic histories of the Soviet Union, China, Japan, France, Britain, NATO, and the United States. In Chapter III, Cao laid out his ideas regarding the future of Vietnam and its chances for peace and economic success under the options of Soviet or Chinese sponsorship, balkanization, or *“freedom and democracy.”*

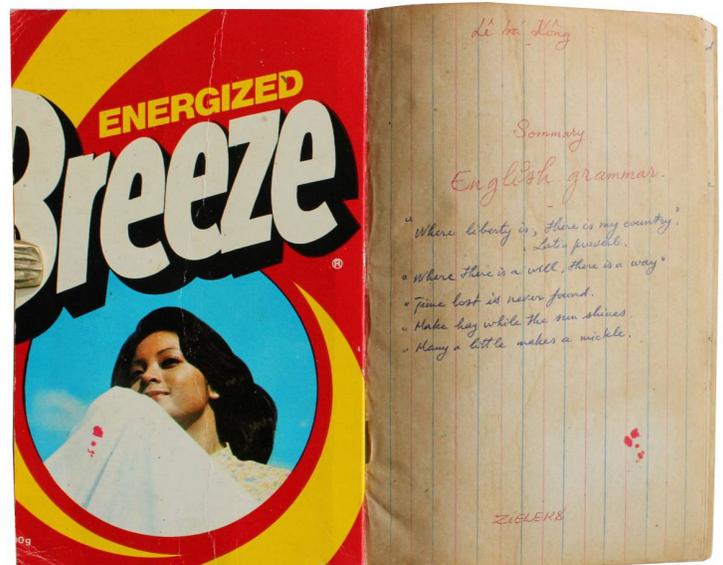
This particular copy includes a 1991 cover letter from Cao to the General Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, asking to be considered for an opportunity to become an instructor or consultant. Cao also included his resume, which showed the book as being *“under process for publication.”*

A gripping first hand account of life as a political prisoner, and written by an important Vietnamese leader and friend to the United States who spent the rest of his life as a permanent resident working for democracy. OCLC locates nine copies over two entries. **\$1250 [5668]**

52 [Vietnamese Americans][Refugees]

[Philippines]Quỳnh, Phạm Ngọc. **[Group of Eight Handwritten Copy Books Created to Teach English to Vietnamese Refugees in the Philippines Who Were Awaiting Resettlement in the United States].** [Vietnamese Refugee Camp, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines]: [1979]. Eight different blank books, all Japanese stab-bound, most measuring 8” x 5½” with varying paginations ranging from 36 to 181 pages per book. Generally very good with moderate wear and staining to covers and lightly toned leaves.

This is a group of books, copied by hand from existing English language and grammar guides at a refugee camp in the



Philippines, that were used to teach English to Vietnamese refugees awaiting resettlement in the United States.

Beginning with the 1975 fall of Saigon to the People's Army of Vietnam and the Viet Cong, there was a mass evacuation, escape, and emigration of Vietnamese people. While many early escapees were highly educated and quickly resettled in the United States, the late 1970s saw a second exodus, most of whom were largely uneducated and from rural areas. Desperate asylum-seekers swamped neighboring Southeast Asian countries and hundreds of thousands died at sea. Recognizing that the Vietnamese refugee crisis was a world problem, the United Nations convened an international conference in Geneva in July 1979. As a result of that conference, the United States agreed to be a country of resettlement, and neighboring Southeast Asian countries agreed to provide temporary asylum in the form of refugee camps.

Internal evidence suggests these books were created by a teacher at the Vietnamese Refugee Center (VRC), a "first-asylum" camp set up by the Philippine government with the help of the United Nations in Puerto Princesa, the capital city of Palawan. Built in 1979 and



intended to accommodate 2,000 people, the VRC actually housed as many as 7,000 refugees. School attendance, including language and cultural orientation classes, was compulsory, as was work related to the maintenance of the camp and its facilities. Conditions in the camp were generally primitive, however, and educational services and resources were limited, which may help explain how the manuscript books on offer here came to be. Nearly all of them are handwritten transcriptions of existing English language textbooks. A few contained a note including the following information: "Chép xong tại," which translates to "Finished copying;" Vietnamese Refugee Camp, Palawan, the Philippines; the date (July or November of 1979); and the creator's name, Phạm Ngọc Quỳnh.

One of the transcriptions was of the book, *Your New Country: A Guide to Language and Life in the U.S.A.* Produced by the American National Red Cross, the book was intended to help Vietnamese refugees who had recently arrived in the United States. It provided basic facts about the United States and the American way of life, as well as phrases useful in meeting people, asking questions and making conversation in subjects such as health, food, family, and government. Other books were copies of English grammar, pronunciation and conversational guides.

As to the compiler of these books: two newspaper articles found

23 - phòng đọc sách	reading room	la salle de lecture.
24 - phòng ngủ	bedroom (bed room)	la chambre
25 - bàn ghế	chairs	les chaises et jolies
26 - bàn	desk	le bureau
27 - áo quần	clothes	le costume
28 - áo quần đẹp	clothes	le costume de mariage
29 - thuyền	boat	le bateau de mariage
30 - sóng	waves	le mal de mer
31 - hành lý	trunk	le bagage de voiture
32 - hành lý gửi kho	luggage	le bagage de route
33 - đi	going	le voyage
34 - đi	going	le retour
35 - phố	street	le boulevard
36 - phố	street	le boulevard
37 - mũi	nose	le nez
38 - mũi	nose	le nez
39 - thủ tục	procedure	la formalité
40 - giấy thông hành	visa	le permis d'excursion

Hỏi đổi các phiếu du lịch	Exchange traveller checks	Echange chèques de voyage
1 - Tôi có thể đổi tiền ở đây?	Where can I change some money?	Où puis-je changer de l'argent?
2 - Tôi muốn gửi tiền vào ngân hàng của bạn.	I want to put my money in your bank.	Jusqu'à quand le Bank of America est-elle ouverte?
3 - Tôi muốn đổi tiền của tôi thành 20 đô la.	Please change 20 dollars for me.	Changez-vous 20 dollars pour moi en dollars?
4 - Tôi cần một ít tiền lẻ.	I want some small change.	Je voudrais avoir de la petite monnaie.
5 - Tôi có thể đổi tiền này thành đô la không?	Please change this bank note into dollars.	Pourriez-vous me recevoir en cela en dollars?
6 - Tôi muốn biết các chi phí của hành trình của tôi. Bạn có thể giúp tôi không?	I've lost my traveller's checks. Can you have them reissued?	J'ai perdu mes chèques de voyage. Pourriez-vous me les réparer?
7 - Tiền	Money	la monnaie
8 - Tôi muốn đổi tiền của tôi thành tiền của bạn.	Authorized money changer.	Le changeur de monnaie autorisé
9 - Giấy thông hành để đổi tiền.	Certificate for the exchange of foreign currency	le certificat d'échange de monnaie étrangère
10 - Chữ ký	Signature	la signature

online identified someone with the same name as the Principal of Quoc Tuan High School in Bien Hoa City, Vietnam in 1970 and 1971, but we are unable to connect that person to these books.

A compelling collection of artifacts of the Vietnamese-American diaspora, created and used by someone who was helping to ease the transition of refugees as they made their way to the United States. **\$2500 [4702]**

53. [Vietnamese/American Relations][Vietnam War]

Vietnamese American Association/Hoi Viet My. N.P.: N.P., [mid-1960s]. 7" x 4 7/8". Stapled wrappers, dos-à-dos bound. pp. 24, 24. Very good plus: minimal wear and a small stain to rear wrapper.

This is an informational booklet about the Vietnamese-American Association (VAA) printed in both English and Vietnamese. The VAA was established in Saigon in 1955 to provide educational and cultural opportunities for individuals of both American and Vietnamese descent living in Saigon.

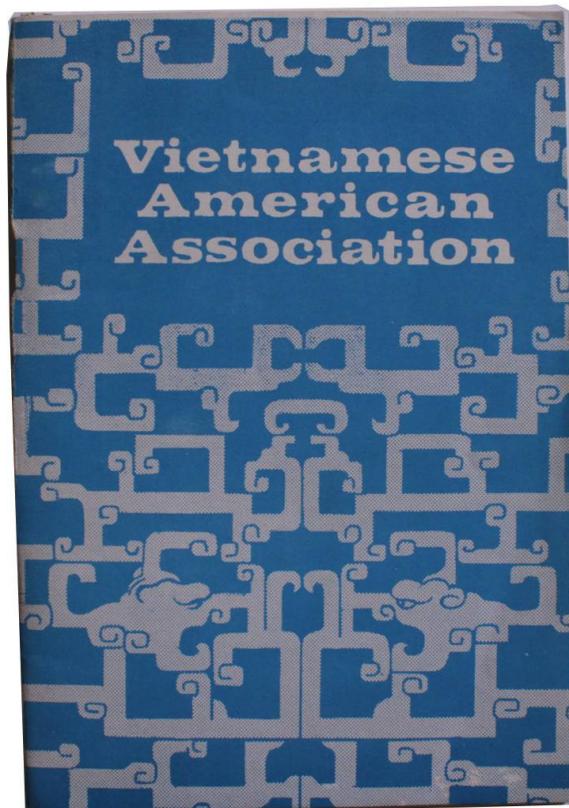
According to the introductory text in the booklet, the VAA

"carries on an active social and cultural program designed to complement the extensive language training provided by the academic section. Both Americans and Vietnamese find that participation in the social and cultural activities of the center can be most rewarding."

The VAA provided lectures, films, concerts, art exhibitions, and discussion groups, *"intending to promote better understanding of both Vietnamese and American cultures and cover a wide range of subjects."* There were also various opportunities for social interaction, including clubs focused on sports, books, stamps, and photography, as well as coffee hours and dinner engagements. The book features a small street map showing the location of the VAA and details many resources such as its library and class offerings. It's also illustrated with ten photographic images and some line drawings showing people of American and Vietnamese descent participating in activities together, internal views of its facilities, and more.

Interestingly, though the larger aim of the booklet and the Association was to foster understanding and civility between the two countries, there is almost no mention of war. The topic was glossed over in only two places: (1) it stated that teachers, *"whether military or civilian, American or Vietnamese, usually find teaching at the VAA to be a highly rewarding experience"*; and, (2) that the dinner programs would only occur *"security conditions permitting."* This lack of mention is even more interesting considering that the latest date mentioned in the book is a statistic for May 1964, prior to the issuance of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution that August. Further research should hopefully reveal any interplay between the VAA and either the American military or other aspects of the American government at the time of publication.

OCLC locates five copies. A rare and informative source on a cross-cultural American/Vietnamese organization possibly published during a period of significant expansion of American military involvement in the region. **\$450 [5763]**



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