

MATERIALS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES RELATING TO AMERICAN-JEWISH HISTORY

I. Introduction (pp. 1-4a of draft)

A. No records arranged by religion, race, or ethnic group

1. Records concerning Jews which are incidental to administration of Government functions (Rev. War to present)
2. Records of Federal Government functions affecting Jews

B. Explanation of his organization

1. Organization by broad subject categories, except:
 - a. Records of a general nature
 - b. Records of specific areas
 - c. Audio-visual records
2. Explanation of his utilization of record groups and what incidental information they can contain
3. Explanation of his examples (as being representative)

C. Referral of researcher to other NA publications in general

II. General Records (pp. 5-31 of draft)

- A. Records relating to Jewish groups (RG 11 - General Records of the United States Government), p. 5
- B. Legislative Records (RG 46 - Records of the United States Senate and RG 233 - Records of the United States House of Representatives), pp. 6-11
 - 1. Presidential messages to the Senate on nominations of individual Jews
 - 2. Presidential messages to Congress on condition and treatment of Jewish people in certain foreign countries
 - 3. Public and private bills and resolutions introduced in Congress
 - 4. Papers accompanying bills and resolutions
 - 5. Transcripts of committee hearings held on Jewish issues
 - 6. Reports of Senate and House committees on public and private bills
 - 7. Minutes of Senate and House committees
 - 8. Committee papers (correspondence and other unpublished records) *(including case files on contested elections)*
 - 9. Petitions and memorials relating to Jews in records of the Senate and House
 - 10. Credentials of members of Congress
- C. Judicial Records (pp. 11-15)
 - 1. RG 267 - Records of the Supreme Court
 - a. Revolutionary War Prize Cases, 1776-87
 - b. Case files of the Supreme Court, 1789-1832

2. RG 21 - Records of U. S. District Courts
 - a. Equity case files, 1789-1917
 - b. Law case files, 1789-1934
 - c. Criminal case files, 1790-1946
 - d. Bankruptcy case files, 1800-1912
 - e. Admiralty case files, 1790-1912
 - f. Prize case files, 1812-16, 1861-65
3. RG 123 - Records of U. S. Court of Claims
 - a. Congressional-Jurisdiction case files, 1884-1952
 - b. General-Jurisdiction case files, 1855-1939
 - c. French Spoliation case files, 1885-1903
 - d. Indian-Depredation case files, 1891-94
 - e. Records of attorneys defending the Government
(RG 205 - Records of the Court of Claims Section of
the Justice Department)

D. State Department Records (pp. 16-17)

1. Explanation of arrangement of records in RG 59 (General Records of the State Department) and RG 84 (Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the State Department)
 - a. Diplomatic and consular correspondence (incoming, 1789-1906)
 - b. Diplomatic and consular instructions (outgoing, 1789-1906)
 - c. Miscellaneous Letters (incoming, 1789-1906)

- d. Domestic Letters (outgoing, 1792-1906)
 - e. Central files of the State Department, 1906 to present
2. An example of the type of material relating to Jews contained in these record groups

(There are no pages numbered 18-21 in draft.)

E. Justice Department Records (pp. 22-25)

- 1. General description of RG 60 (General Records of the Department of Justice)
- 2. Examples of material relating to Jews
 - a. Attorney General's Papers, 1790-1870
 - b. Central Files of the Department of Justice, 1870-1947

F. Demographic Records (pp. 26-28a)

- 1. Population schedules, 1790-1880 (RG 29 - Records of the Bureau of the Census)
 - a. Schedules before 1850
 - b. Schedules of 1850 to 1880
- 2. Land entry records (RG 49 - Records of the Bureau of Land Management)
 - a. Records relating to military service of citizens who received warrants for land for their service in certain wars
 - b. Private land claims files
- 3. Civil War draft records (RG 110 - Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1863-66)

G. General Accounting Office Records (pp. 29-31)

1. General description of RG 217 (Records of the General Accounting Office)
2. Examples of material relating to Jews in this record group
 - a. Correspondence of the Office of the First Comptroller, 1791-1894
 - b. Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the Auditor of the Treasury Department, 1789-1817, and the First Auditor's Office, 1817-94
 - c. Emolument Returns of the First Auditor's Office, 1842-1906
 - d. Correspondence of the Commissioner of Customs, 1851-94
 - e. Accounts and claims of the Second Auditor, 1817-50
 - f. Disallowed Civil War sutlers' claims (interfiled in the regular claims of the Second Auditor)
 - g. Records of the Third Auditor
 - h. Navy Agents' Accounts of the Fourth Auditor
 - i. Accounts of the Fifth Auditor, 1817-50

H. Papers of the Continental Congress (p. 31)

1. RG 11 (General Records of the U. S. Government), 1774-89
2. Documents relating to Jewish history (including three memorials to Jewish men)

III. Economic Affairs (pp. 32-53b)

- A. Schedules of censuses pertaining to economic matters, 1810-1935
(RG 29 - Records of the Bureau of the Census), p. 32
- B. 19th-century Records of the Treasury Department (pp. 33-43)
 - 1. Economic records not relating to wartime activities
 - a. Records relating to purchases of Federal securities
(RG 53 - Records of the Bureau of the Public Debt)
 - b. Letters from Foreign Banks, 1833-55, and Letters from
Foreign Bankers and Indemnities, 1833-66 (RG 56 - General
Records of the Treasury Department)
 - c. Incoming correspondence of the Treasurer of the United
States (RG 50 - Records of the Treasurer of the United States)
 - d. Letters Received of the Division of Bookkeeping and
Warrants, 1863-1909 (RG 56 - General Records of the Treas. Dept.)
 - e. General correspondence of the Bureau of the Mint
(RG 104 - Records of the Bureau of the Mint)
 - f. Records relating to Jews in banking, 1863-1944 (RG 101 -
Records of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency)
 - g. Correspondence between the Treasury and Jewish firms
(RG 87 - Records of the U. S. Secret Service)
 - h. Records relating to collection of taxes, 1798-1915
(no record group specified) *just one RG is implied - RG 58 -
Rec of the Bureau of Internal Revenue?*
 - i. Records relating to administration of customs and naviga-
tion laws, 1789-1952
 - (1) RG 56 - General Records of the Treasury Department
 - (2) RG 36 - Records of the Bureau of Customs
 - (3) RG 41 - Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection
and Navigation
 - (4) RG 26 - Records of the U. S. Coast Guard
 - (5) RG 22 - Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service

2. Economic records relating to the Civil War, 1861-65

- a. Permits to ship goods to areas formerly under Confederate control and records relating to captured and abandoned property (RG 56 - General Records of the Treasury Dept.)
- b. Clearances to Sutlers authorizing shipment of merchandise (RG 36 - Records of the Bureau of Customs)
- c. Records relating to investigations of subversive activities in general and corrupt practices of administrators in the South (RG 94 - Records of the Adjutant General's Office)
- d. Records relating to individuals and firms doing business with the Confederacy (RG 109 - War Department, of Confederate Records) *Collection*
- e. Records pertaining to claims of Southern individuals who remained loyal to the Union (RG 217 - Records of the U. S. General Accounting Office, and RG 56 - Gen. Rec. of the Treas. Dept.)

3. Miscellaneous records of 19th-century economic activities

- a. Correspondence relating to trade with Indians (RG 75 - Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs), 1795-1939
- b. Records relating to collection of debts due the United States, 1801-1935 (RG 206 - Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and RG 56 - Gen. Rec. of the Treas. Dept.)
- c. Records relating to procurement activities of the armed services (RG 92 - Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General), 1819-1912
- d. Records relating to transportation industries employed in carrying mail, 1855-60 (RG 28 - Records of the Post Office Department)

C. Economic records of the 20th century (pp. 43-53b)

- 1. Progressive period agencies dealing with investigations and surveys of certain industries
 - a. RG 122 - Records of the Federal Trade Commission, 1903-29
 - b. RG 151 - Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1912-42

2. World War I

- a. Records relating to loans granted to individuals and business firms, 1918-31 (RG 154 - Records of the War Finance Corporation)
- b. Records relating to proposals for stock issues (RG 158 - Records of the Capital Issues Committee)
- c. Records relating to procurement of supplies from American business firms for Allied troops (RG 113 - Records of the Allied Purchasing Commission)
- d. Records relating to exporting activities of American business firms (RG 182 - Records of the War Trade Board)

(There are no pages numbered 46 and 47 in draft.)

3. New Deal Period

- a. Records relating to economic conditions of certain American trades and industries, 1933-36 (RG 9 - Records of the National Recovery Administration)
- b. Records relating to business firms and individuals requesting loans from RFC, 1932-45 (RG 234 - Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation)
- c. Records relating to financial assistance given to small businesses (RG 240 - Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation)
- d. Records relating to radio and television broadcasting, 1910-52 (RG 173 - Records of the Federal Communications Commission)
- e. Records relating to David Sarnoff's (RCA) activities during World War II (RG 259 - Records of the Board of War Communications)
- f. Records relating to stock issues, 1933-43 (RG 266 - Records of the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- g. Records relating to information on the Nation's economy, 1930's (RG 144 - Records of the Temporary National Economic Committee)
- h. Records relating to the amount of foreign currencies owned by American citizens abroad, 1934-35 (RG 20 - Records of the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade)

4. World War II

- a. Records relating to war mobilization of industry (RG 179 - Records of the War Production Board)
- b. Records relating to detailed information on particular individuals and firms (RG 188 - Records of the Office of Price Administration)
- c. Records relating to foreign assets of American individuals and firms (RG 266 - Records of the Securities and Exchange Commission)

5. Real Estate, particularly residential real estate

- a. Records relating to controversies between landlords and tenants (RG 132 - Records of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia)²²
- b. Records relating to applications for loans (RG 195 - Records of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation)
- c. Records relating to rent control (RG 252 - Records of the Office of the Housing Expediter)

6. Agriculture

- a. RG 16 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1904-43
- b. RG 54 - Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering
- c. RG 33 - Records of the Federal Extension Service, 1916-45

7. Labor

- a. Records relating to the investigations of certain industries and unions, 1912-15 (RG 174 - General Records of the Department of Labor)
- b. Records relating to employment of women in certain industries (RG 86 - Records of the Women's Bureau), 1918-47
- c. Other records relating to labor (these record groups merely listed):
 - (1) RG 2 - Records of the National War Labor Board (World War I)
 - (2) RG 25 - Records of the National Labor Relations Board

- (3) RG 100 - Records of the Bureau of Labor Standards
- (4) RG 155 - Records of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions
- (5) RG 202 - Records of the National War Labor Board (World War II)
- (6) RG 236 - Records of the Wage Adjustment Board
- (7) RG 280 - Records of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
- (8) RG 257 - Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

8. Miscellaneous

- a. Records relating to the operations of Guggenheim family concerns (RG 70 - Records of the Bureau of Mines), 1910-49
- b. Records relating to Julius Bien, American cartographer (RG 23 - Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey)
- c. Records relating to misuse of the Bureau's name and tests (RG 167 - Records of the National Bureau of Standards), 1932

IV. Records of Federal Officials (pp. 54-72)

A. Explanation of his organization (p. 54)

B. Civilian Officials (pp. 54-65)

1. Records relating to members of Congress
 - a. RG 46 - Records of the U. S. Senate
 - b. RG 233 - Records of the U. S. House of Representatives
 - c. RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury
2. Records relating to Presidential appointments, 1857, 1869-1913
(RG 130 - Records of the White House Office)
3. Records relating to the State Department, 1797-1901
 - a. Records relating to State Department positions
(RG 59 - General Records of the Department of State)
 - b. Records relating to activities of members of the foreign service (RG 84 - Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State)
4. Records relating to the Treasury Department
 - a. RG 39 - Records of the Bureau of Accounts
 - b. RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury
 - c. RG 87 - Records of the U. S. Secret Service
5. Records relating to positions in the Department of Justice
(RG 60 - General Records of the Department of Justice)
6. Records relating to Post Office employees
(RG 28 - Records of the Post Office Department)
7. Records relating to trade with Indians and to Government service in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG 75 - Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs)
8. Records relating to certain Territories
 - a. RG 48 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior
 - b. RG 126 - Records of the Office of Territories

9. Records relating to employees of the Department of Agriculture
 - a. RG 97 - Records of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry
 - b. RG 88 - Records of the Food and Drug Administration
 - c. RG 16 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture
 - d. RG 145 - Records of the Commodity Stabilization Service
10. Records relating to Oscar Strauss^g, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1907-9 (RG 40 - General Records of the Department of Commerce)
11. Records relating to World War I activities of Bernard Baruch
 - a. RG 61 - Records of the War Industries Board
 - b. RG 113 - Records of the Allied Purchasing Commission
 - c. RG 51 - Records of the Bureau of the Budget
 - d. RG 256 - Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace
 - e. RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury
12. Records relating to World War I activities of Felix Frankfurter
 - a. *RG 126 - Records of the Office of Territories*
RG 174 - General Records of the Department of Labor
 - b. RG 1 - Records of the War Labor Policies Board
RG 60 - Justice Dept (p 24)
13. Records relating to World War I activities of Samuel Gompers
 - a. RG 62 - Records of the Council of National Defense
 - b. RG 3 - Records of the U. S. Housing Corporation
(which also contains correspondence of Baruch and Frankfurter)
14. Records relating to World War I activities of other persons
 - a. Eugene Meyer, Jr. (RG 154 - Records of the War Finance Corp.)
 - b. Pauline D. Goldmark (RG 14 - Records of the U. S. Railroad Administration)
 - c. Albert D. Lasker and Meyer Lissner (RG 32 - Records of the U. S. Shipping Board)
 - d. Eugene Meyer, Jr. (RG 234 - Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation)

15. Records relating to the National Recovery Administration (RG 9 - Records of the National Recovery Administration) *New Desk*
16. Records relating to Arthur J. Altmeyer (RG 47 - Records of the Social Security Administration)
17. Records relating to World War II activities of members of the War Production Board (RG 179 - Records of the War Production Board)
18. Records relating to Arthur J. Altmeyer and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg (RG 211 - Records of the War Manpower Commission)
19. Records relating to World War II activities of certain individuals, 1942-47 (RG 250 - Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion)

C. Military Personnel (pp. 66-71)

1. Explanation of arrangement of military records in the National Archives, Rev. War to ~~present~~ *WWI*
2. Record groups containing background information
 - a. RG 110 - Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1863-66
 - b. RG 163 - Records of the Selective Service System (World War I)
 - c. RG 147 - Records of the Selective Service System (World War II)
3. Records relating to veterans' benefits, 1775-1934
 - a. RG 15 - Records of the Veterans' Administration
 - b. RG 49 - Records of the Bureau of Land Management
4. Records of the Army and Navy
 - a. Uriah P. Levy (Navy), 1812-62
 - (1) RG 45 - Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
 - (2) RG 125 - Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)
 - (3) RG 24 - Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel

b. A. A. Michelson (Navy)

- (1) RG 24 - Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel
- (2) RG 181 - Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
- (3) RG 45 - Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library

c. Alfred Mordecai, Sr. (Army)

- (1) RG 77 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- (2) RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office
- (3) RG 156 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance

d. Abraham C. Myers (U. S. and Confederate Army)

- (1) RG 92 - Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
- (2) RG 109 - War Department Collection of Confederate Records

D. Confederate Officials (pp. 71-72)

1. Judah P. Benjamin (Secretary of War, C.S.A.)
(RG 109 - War Department Collection of Confederate Records)
2. Meyer Jacobs and M. C. Mordecai
(RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury)

- V. Immigration Records (pp. 72-80)
- A. Records providing information on foreign countries from which people have emigrated (p. 72)
 - 1. RG 59 - General Records of the Department of State
 - 2. RG 84 - Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State
 - B. Records relating to Federal regulation of foreign commerce and navigation (pp. 72-74)
 - 1. Passenger lists
 - a. RG 36 - Records of the Bureau of Customs
 - b. RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
 - 2. Statistical compilations published by the Government
 - C. Records relating to Federal promotion of immigration (pp. 74-75) (RG 59 - General Records of the Department of State)
 - D. Administrative history of the Bureau of Immigration (explanation), p. 75
 - E. Description of immigration records (pp. 75-80)
 - 1. Records at the departmental and bureau level
 - a. Records containing primary sources of information (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
 - b. ~~Immigration records of the Treasury Department, 1882-1906 (RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury)~~
 - c. Immigration records of the Department of Commerce and Labor, 1903-13 (RG 40 - General Records of the Department of Commerce)
 - d. ~~Immigration records of the Department of Labor, 1913-40 (RG 174 - General Records of the Department of Labor)~~

2. Records at the field level (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
 - a. Ellis Island Office, 1903-12
 - b. Philadelphia Office, 1882-1912, 1929-45
3. Records relating to medical examinations of immigrants (RG 90 - Records of the Public Health Service)
 - a. Ellis Island and Philadelphia, 1907-12
 - b. Libau (n.d.)
4. Records relating to assimilation of immigrants (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
 - a. INS central office records, 1913-36
 - b. Ellis Island Office records, 1906-44
5. Naturalization Records
 - a. 1802-1926 (RG 21 - Records of District Courts of the United States)
 - b. Petition for naturalization of Moses Elias Levy, 1822 (RG 59 - General Records of the Department of State)
 - c. 1906-40 (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
6. Recent immigration records
 - a. Political Refugee Registry case files, 1934-35 (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
 - b. Records of the Emergency Refugee Shelter, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., 1944 (RG 210 - Records of the War Relocation Authority)
 - c. Records of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief (n. d.) (RG 220 - Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions, and Boards)

VI. Social and Cultural Records (pp. 81-90)

A. Records of this nature scattered in diverse record groups (p. 81)

- military?*
1. Records relating to care of sick seamen and burial in Potter's Field, 1807-33 (RG 56 - General Records of the Department of the Treasury)
 - economic?* 2. Records relating to purchase of land from Indians, 1848 (RG 75 - Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs)

B. Records relating to scientific and technical achievements of Jews not in Federal service (pp. 81-84)

1. Records relating to applications for patents, 1836-1900 (RG 241 - Records of the Patent Office)
2. Determinations of the velocity of light made by Albert A. Michelson, n. d. (RG 78 - Records of the Naval Observatory)
3. Records relating to Edward Israel's expedition to Greenland, 1883-84 (RG 27 - Records of the Weather Bureau)
4. Records relating to surgeons' investigations of certain diseases, 1897-1944 (RG 90 - Records of the Public Health Service)
5. Records relating to Raphael Zon's forest research, 1904 (RG 95 - Records of the Forest Service)
6. Records relating to Harry Diamond's study of aircraft, n. d. (RG 167 - Records of the National Bureau of Standards)
7. Records relating to certain scientists' research, 1940-47 (RG 227 - Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development)

C. Records relating to crimes committed by American Jews (pp. 84-85)

1. Arrests for offenses against postal laws, 1894 (RG 28 - Records of the Post Office Department)
2. Records relating to recommendations for pardon, 1853-1946 (RG 204 - Records of the Office of the Pardon Attorney)
3. Records relating to paroles, 1910-43 (RG 129 - Records of the Bureau of Prisons)
4. Records relating to deportation cases, 1928-30 (RG 10 - Records of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement)

- D. Records of World War I relating to quasi-official wartime agencies (pp. 85-87)
1. Records relating to mobilization of labor (RG 63 - Records of the Committee on Public Information)
 2. Records of the Jewish Educational Food Campaign (RG 4 - Records of the U. S. Food Administration)
 3. Records of the American Protective League (RG 65 - Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation)
 4. Records relating to investigations of periodicals in World Wars I and II (RG 28 - Records of the Post Office Department)
 5. Records relating to the Palmer raids (RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
- E.. New Deal Period (pp. 87-90)
1. Records relating to emergency relief aid for certain States, 1932-33 (RG 234 - Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.)
 2. Records relating to employment of artists to create murals and sculpture for Federal buildings, 1935-41 (RG 121 - Records of the Public Buildings Service)
 3. Records of the Federal Theatre Project, Historical Records Survey, and Federal Writers' Project, 1934-39 (RG 69 - Records of the Work Projects Administration)
 4. Records relating to the Jersey Homesteads project for part-time farming, 1933-35 (RG 96 - Records of the Farmers Home Administration)
 5. Records relating to youth programs, 1935-43 (RG 119 - Records of the National Youth Administration)
 6. Records relating to a New York City housing project (RG 196 - Records of the Public Housing Administration)
 7. Supreme Court Attorney Rolls, 1790-1950 (RG 267 - Records of the Supreme Court of the U. S.) and records of the Medal of Merit Board, 1943-48 (RG 130 - Records of the White House Office)

- VII. Records relating to Jews as a group (pp. 90-103)
- A. Protest against oath in the Pennsylvania State constitution relating to belief in the divine inspiration of the New Testament (RG 11 - General Records of the United States Government), p. 90
 - B. Records relating to State Department matters (pp. 91-93) in RG 59 - General Records of the Department of State and RG 84 - Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State
 - 1. Records relating to protection of rights of American Jews abroad
 - 2. Records relating to treatment of Jewish minorities in foreign countries
 - 3. Records relating to Zionism (further records in RG 256 - Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace)
 - C. Records relating to Grant's order to exclude Jews from the territory within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Tennessee, 1862-63 (p. 93)
 - 1. RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office
 - 2. RG 107 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of War
 - D. Records of the Armed Services (pp. 93-100)
 - 1. Records relating to the chaplaincy
 - a. Civil War (RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office)
 - b. World War I
 - (1) RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office
 - (2) RG 24 - Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel
 - (3) RG 165 - Records of the War Department General Staff
 - (4) RG 247 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains
 - c. World War II (RG 215 - Records of the Office of Community War Services)

2. Records relating to the armed services taking cognizance of the religious beliefs of personnel
 - a. Records relating to requests for statistics on the number of Jews in military service
 - (1) RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office
 - (2) RG 24 - Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel
 - b. Records relating to the World War I health record form (RG 52 - Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)
 - c. Statistical records relating to the number of Jews stationed at Parris Island (n. d.) (RG 127 - Records of the United States Marine Corps)
 - d. World War II use of identification tag indicating religious preference of servicemen (no RG given)
 - e. Records relating to burial of servicemen
 - (1) Spanish-American War (RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office)
 - (2) World War I (RG 92 - Records of the Office of The Quartermaster General)
 - (3) Naval personnel (RG 52 - Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)
 - f. Records relating to Jewish holy days
 - (1) Requests that Jewish servicemen be excused from duty on certain days (scattered through records of the Army and Navy Departments and their constituent bureaus)
 - (2) Requests for postponement of registrations and inductions on High Holy Days
 - g. Records relating to allegations of discriminatory action and statements of the Army and Navy
 - (1) Allegations of discrimination (RG 94 - Records of The Adjutant General's Office)

- (2) Public display of poetry containing derogatory statements about Jews (RG 80 - General Records of the Department of the Navy)
 - (3) Protest against a passage in the "Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards" (RG 163 - Records of the Selective Service System, World War I)
 - (4) Allegations of prejudice against Jews by a member of a Pittsburgh draft board (RG 163 - Records of the Selective Service System, World War I)
- E. Immigration Records (pp. 100-101)
(RG 85 - Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service)
1. Protest against the "Hebrew" category in classification of immigrants, 1906-32
 2. Question concerning deportation of Russian Jews to German-controlled territories during World War I
- F. Records relating to alleged disparaging statement against Jews made by Donald Richberg (RG 9 - Records of the National Recovery Administration), p. 101
- G. Records relating to American assistance to Jews persecuted by the Nazis, 1944-45 (pp. 101a-102)
1. RG 220 - Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions and Boards
 2. RG 210 - Records of the War Relocation Authority (described under V.E.6.b., p. 16 of this outline)
 3. RG 238 - Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality
 4. RG 51 - Records of the Bureau of the Budget
- H. Records relating to alleged discrimination in employment of Jews, 1941-46 (p. 102)
RG 228 - Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice

- I. Records relating to Sabbatarian observance, 1906-34 (pp. 102-103)
 - 1. RG 17 - Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry
 - 2. RG 9 - Records of the National Recovery Administration
 - 3. RG 136 - Records of the Agricultural Marketing Service
- J. Records attributing the Hindenburg disaster to a Jewish plot (p. 103)
 - RG 197 - Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board

VIII. Local Records (pp. 103-105)

- A. Records relating to Jews living in the Virgin Islands, 1672-1918 (RG 55 - Records of the Danish Government of the Virgin Islands)
- B. Records relating to the District of Columbia
 - 1. 1801-1934 (RG 21 - Records of District Courts of the United States)
 - 2. 1791-1933 (RG 42 - Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital)
 - 3. 1922-31 (RG 83 - Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics)
 - 4. RG 132 - Records of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia (described under III. C. 5. a., p. 9 of this outline)

IX. Audio-Visual Records (pp. 105-107)

A. Still pictures

1. Pictures of members of the armed forces and of leading public figures (including Brady photographs), n. d. (RG 111 - Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
2. Pictures relating to World War I, 1918-23 (RG 165 - Records of the War Department General Staff)
3. Pictures relating to World War II, 1942-46 (RG 208 - Records of the Office of War Information)
4. Pictures relating to Jews in the U. S. and other parts of the world, n. d. (RG 306 - Records of the United States Information Agency)

B. Motion pictures

1. Poultry marketing, 1929-30 (RG 33 - Records of the Federal Extension Service)
2. Jewish religious services during World War II (RG 111 - Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
3. Irving Berlin (RG 111 - Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and RG 200 - Gift Motion Pictures in the National Archives)
4. Bernard Baruch (RG 111 and RG 200)
5. Motion pictures relating to women (RG 86 - Records of the Women's Bureau)

C. Sound recordings

- "Jews in the United States" (RG 48 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior)

INTRODUCTION

This reference information paper discusses records in the National Archives relating to American ^{Jews.} Jewish history. The material is organized in two sections, the first dealing with individual ^{who have had some connection with the Federal Government that} Jews ~~whose names have appeared in Federal records,~~ ^{is reflected in records,} and the second dealing with Jews as a group. Under these two headings the material is arranged by subject as listed in the table of contents.

^{themselves} The records in the National Archives are ^{in the National Archives} not arranged ^{by subject; there is no stack area containing a collection of records relating to Jews.} in terms of religious, racial, or ethnic groups, but rather according to their administrative origins. Within each record group the records are arranged, as far as possible, in the original order in which they were filed. Because the Federal Government has generally dealt with its citizens as individuals and not as members of religious, racial, or ethnic groups, there are comparatively few records specifically dealing with individual Jews as such or with Jews as a group.

Incidental to the administration of governmental functions a number of Federal records have been created or accumulated pertaining to persons of Jewish origin whose achievements or activities in some way have caused their name to become prominent in Government records. A considerable quantity of other records in which names of persons who happened to be of Jewish origin occur only serve to substantiate the fact that Jews have participated in virtually every field of Government activity. References to Jews may be found in ^{some 300} at least 130 of the approximately 350 record groups in the National

Archives, covering every period of American history from colonial times to the present decade.

This paper is a very general description of bodies of records in which references to American Jewish history have been discovered by a survey of the National Archives holdings, with emphasis on little-used sources. The examples cited serve only to indicate the type of material which can be found in the various bodies of records and does not pretend to be exhaustive.

For the sake of brevity record groups are often cited in the text by number only, after the symbol RG. The titles of record groups mentioned are listed in numerical order in the appendix.

In order to locate references to Jews in Federal Government records, it is advisable that a searcher ^{should} know or have a reasonable expectation that a certain Jewish person or that a Jewish group had a specific relationship with ^{some} any given component of the Federal Government. The use of some of the records in the National Archives is restricted. Private citizens who wish to examine any of the records described should inquire about possible restrictions on ^{them} records they may wish to see before coming to the Archives Building.

This paper was compiled by Nathan Reingold, a former staff archivist, from data supplied by the National Archives branches having custody of the records.

Government records relating to individual Jews

Jews as Federal Officials

Applications, nominations, and other "personnel" information

Early Government records that ^{contain} would give information similar to that now found in a personnel folder are scattered throughout the records in the National Archives.

The earliest records of this nature are the appointment records of the State Department, ~~found in~~ (RG 59). ~~In~~ the Applications and Recommendations for Office, 1797-1901, are records concerning individuals who were successful or unsuccessful in ^{being appointed to} receiving positions as diplomatic and consular officers, secretaries of legations, clerks, peace and boundary commissioners, Territorial governors (up to 1873), and Federal judges, U. S. attorneys, and U. S. Marshals (up to 1853). Applications for ^{some} positions ~~falling~~ under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department are also in this group as they were referred to the State Department during the early years of the Republic. The papers are arranged alphabetically by name of applicant within time periods that correspond roughly to the years of Presidential administrations.

The appointment records contain

~~There is~~ a file for each of the following Jewish officials:

Marcus Otterbourg, Consul at Mexico City in 1861, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim from April 1866 to August 1867, and Minister to Mexico; ^(date?)
Solomon Hirsch, Minister to Turkey, 1889; Oscar Straus, Minister

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to Turkey, 1887-89 and 1898, and Ambassador, 1909-10; Simon Wolf, agent and consul general at Cairo, 1881; and Mordecai M. Noah, consul at Tunis, 1813-15. Also in RG 59 are the Commission Papers, 1789-1910, containing copies of commissions issued to persons appointed as ministers, consuls and vice consuls, judges, and other positions of a similar nature. There is a copy of a commission issued to Judah P. Benjamin, September 28, 1850, for the position of District Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California. His letter declining the position, dated October 18, 1850, is in the Declinations and Resignations file.

Registers of Presidential appointments for the years 1857 and 1869-1913 are in the records of the White House Office (RG 130). The appointment of Louis Sulzbacher, April 28, 1904, as Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Indian Territory is entered in these records.

Also in RG 130 are records of the Medal for Merit Board including case files of approved awards of the Medal for Merit, 1943-48, and the Certificate of Merit, 1946-48, and case files of awards ^{that} which were withdrawn or refused, 1946-48. These awards were given by the President, upon recommendation of the Board, to civilians of the United Nations and other friendly foreign nations who performed outstanding service during World War II. The files contain considerable information about the achievements of persons considered by the Board

for the awards; one of these files is on David Sarnoff, who received the Medal for Merit award in 1946.

Presidential messages to the Senate on nominations are in RG 46. The nomination messages are printed in the executive journals of the Senate and date back to 1789. Included are nominations of Solomon Hirsch as ~~Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary~~ to Turkey, December 4, 1889; Eugene Meyer, Jr., as Director of the War Finance Corporation, April 29, 1918; Felix Frankfurter to succeed Benjamin N. Cardozo as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, January 5, 1939; and Bernard M. Baruch as U. S. representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, March 19, 1946. Also in RG 46 are records of investigations conducted by the Senate committees on the fitness of ~~the~~ nominees for appointment to ~~the~~ offices. Only the records from early Congresses are open for research in this category, however, Credentials of Members of Congress are in RG 46 and ^{RG} 233. Certificates of election such as that of Senator David Levy Yulee of Florida, dated January 10, 1855, are included.

RG 233 also contains House committee papers on the contested elections of Federal officials. There is a case file on the contested election of David Levy (later known as David Levy Yulee), delegate from Florida Territory to the House of Representatives, in the records of the House Committee on Election for the 27th Congress, In the ^{records of} 66th Congress are the papers of the Committee on Elections

No. 1 containing documents relating to the contested election of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

Records of bonds for Federal employees, ^{except those} are ~~contained~~ in RG 39, with the exception of employees of the Post Office Department. The Surety Bonds, 1783-1925, include records of Octavus Cohen, Navy agent at Savannah, 1844-48.

The appointment records of the Department of Justice, 1853-1937, are in RG 60. They consist of many series of applications and endorsements for positions in judicial districts, 1853-1933; applications for positions in the Department of Justice, 1853-1937; and notifications of appointments and assignments, 1884-1934. Included are a copy of the Attorney General's letter of April 13, 1915, to Louis D. Brandeis notifying him of his appointment as a special assistant to the Attorney General in the case of Riggs National Bank v. Comptroller of the Treasury, in the Supreme Court of the ~~District of Columbia~~, and certified copies of his oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1916).

Records of the appointment of postmasters are in RG 28. In the Record of Appointments, 1789-1930, there is an entry for Isidor E. Solomon, appointed the first postmaster at Solomonsville, Graham County, Ariz., April 10, 1878. Postal records also contain information such as that given for Moses Cohen of New York City, including job designation, appointment date, and salary changes for the period 1901-7. Sometimes the personnel records contain biographical

sidelights on men who later achieved eminence in other fields. For example, Max D. Steuer, once an employee of the New York Post Office, later became a well-known attorney.

The appointment papers of the Interior Department are in RG 48. Included are documents relating to Edward S. Salomon's unsuccessful application for reappointment as Governor of the Washington Territory.

As indicated in the above description, early records of a personnel type might be found in many different ^{kind} types of Government records. Since the early part of the 20th century, however, personnel folders for Federal employees have been maintained, and those for persons no longer employed by the Federal Government are filed in the Federal Records Center in St. Louis, Mo.

~~Jews as Federal officials~~
Records of their acts as officials

Records in the National Archives pertaining to the activities of Jews as Federal officials might be found among the records of any federal agency where a Jew was employed in such a capacity that ^{were kept that} there would have been records relating to his individual work. In even the earliest Government records one can find references to Jews employed in a variety of Federal positions.

In the Outgoing Correspondence of the Postmaster General (RG 28) are letters, 1790-1800, to Abraham Cohen, Deputy Postmaster ~~General~~ at Georgetown, S.C., pertaining to mail transportation, accounts, and other aspects of mail service. In the General Accounting Office records (RG 217) ^{is} the correspondence of the Office of the First Comptroller, 1791-1894, ^{ing} relates to the settlement of accounts and to the collection of duties and fees by customs collectors, marshals, and diplomatic and consular officers. Included is a volume entitled "Revenue Collectors, Norfolk, 1816 to 1831," in which there are letters from Moses Myers, collector ^t at Norfolk. Records of Moses Myers ^r also appear in the Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the Auditor of the Treasury Department, 1789-1817, and the First Auditor's Office, 1817-94 (also in RG 217). Accounts ^{Noe-} ~~[noe-]~~ 52417 and 52443, dated 1827, relate to his work as Agent of the Marine Hospital and as Superintendent of Light-house and Light Vessels in Virginia.

Letters written to Moses Myers, 1827-30, as collector of customs at Norfolk are in RG 56, along with many documents to, from, or about other employees of the Treasury Department.

In the Emolument Returns of the First Auditor's Office (RG 217) is the return, dated 1890, of John W. Jacobus, Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In the accounts and claims of the Second Auditor, ~~there is~~ ^{no.} account ^{is for} 5319 ~~of~~ money due Capt. Alfred Mordecai for medical services and medicines between May 12 and June 7, 1840. In the records of the Third Auditor, among the correspondence and accounts for the War of 1812, are letters, accounts current, vouchers for subsistence, travel expenses, and pay and ~~em-~~ ^{and} ~~olument~~s, ^{with} enlistment papers of soldiers recruited by Lt. Hyam Cohen, who later filed a claim for payment of arrearages incurred during his public service. In the records of the Fourth Auditor are accounts of Octavus Cohen, 1844-48, the Navy Agent at Savannah. The accounts of the Fifth Auditor, 1817-50, ^{include} ~~contain~~ ^{no.} account 820-1819 ^{for money due} of Mordecai M. Noah for subsistence and clothing ^{that he provided} ~~afforded~~ destitute seamen ^{while he was consul at Tunis.}

Records of Jews employed by the Office of Indian Trade, 1795-1822, an agency of the War Department that engaged principally in fur trade with the Indians, are in RG 75. The Philadelphia and Georgetown Transportation Accounts ^{include} ~~contain~~ a statement concerning skins and other items shipped from New Orleans by Joseph Saul and an abstract of expenditures incurred by Levi Sheftall at Savannah, October 1 to ~~Dec-~~ ^{ember} 31, 1807, for the transportation of goods. Among the letters received by the Office of Indian Trade are letters dated June 23 and 25 and August 1, 1808, ^{from} of Levi Sheftall to Jonothan Halstead, the factor at

Ocmulgee. Volumes A-C of the Letters Sent contain a number of communications to Sheftall, Jacob Mark, and Joseph Saul. In Volume C are letters to the Accountant for the War Department, February 2, 1813, and to Ben Sheftall, February 2 and March 2, 1813, about closing Levi Sheftall's account after his death. The Letter Book of Price, Holstead, and Magnum at the factories (or trading houses) at Colerain, Fort Wilkinson, Ocmulgee, and Fort Hawkins contains letters to Abraham D. Abrahams and to Sheftall. In the records of the Office of Indian Affairs, the letters received and the letters sent by the Michigan Superintendency contain letters from and about John Hays, Indian agent at Fort Wayne, 1820-23. The Letters Received contain letters, 1871-73, from and about Herman Bendell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona. Special Case 112 relates to Otto Mears' service as a commissioner to secure ratification of an agreement with the Ute Indians of Colorado, 1880-82.

Records relating to Jews in the foreign service are in the diplomatic and consular despatches in RG 59. The decimal files include correspondance with Henry Morgenthau^u, Sr., Ambassador to Turkey, 1913-16. Additional information about Morgenthau^u is in the records of the Constantinople embassy in RG 84. Letters received by the State Department from A. B. Nones, one of the first American Jews in the consular service, are in Volume ^I of Despatches Maracaibo, 1824-53. Among the despatches from special agents are a number of documents from and about A. B. Steinberger's in Samoa, 1873-74. Most of the records pertain to Steinberger's establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Samoa with himself as perpetual premier. The intervention of the British Navy, described in detail in the records, was required to unseat Steinberger.

Also in
 RG 59 ~~also contains~~ ^{are} the State Department Territorial papers. Included are the letters received by the Department from Edward S. Salomon, Governor of ~~the~~ Washington Territory, and other Territorial officials during Salomon's tenure, 1870-72. In RG 60 are two statistical reports on crime in ~~the~~ Washington Territory submitted by Governor Salomon to the Department of Justice, December 26, 1870, and February 26, 1872.

The records of the Secret Service (RG 87) ^{include} ~~contain~~ monthly reports, 1865-69, of one of its operatives, W. W. Levy.

Records relating to Jewish Members of Congress are in RG 46 and ^{RG} 233. Treasury Department records (RG 56) ^{also} contain a Letters ~~from~~ Congress series, 1832-60, which includes letters ^{from} of Senators David Levy Yulee and Judah P. Benjamin. Other correspondence of Members of Congress ^{is} ~~would be~~ in the records of the Government agencies to which the correspondence was directed. For example, the central files of the Department of Justice contain correspondence dated 1910 from Representative Isaac Siegel relating, in addition to general subjects, to his interest in or efforts on behalf of individual Jews.

Photographs of Senators Yulee and Benjamin are in the Mathew Brady Collection of Civil War Photographs (RG 111). Also in this record group is a picture of Maj. Israel Moses, Confederate States Army.

Records documenting the work of Oscar Straus, the first American Jew to attain Cabinet rank, are in RG 40. Some of his correspondence as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1907-9, pertains to the Industrial Peace Conference, which he helped to organize for the improvement of relations between capital and labor.

Records of Jews who were officials in the Department of Agriculture are in several record groups. Correspondence and other records concerning the work of Carl Alsberg as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, 1912-21, are in RG 97. Other records relating to Alsberg's work, 1915-20, as Harvey Wiley's successor, in connection with the Bureau's enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, are in RG 88. Records relating to Mordecai Ezekiel's activities as a Government agricultural economist and as economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, 1924-45, are in RG 16. Jerome Frank's service as Chief of the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, 1933-35, is documented in RG 145 as well as in RG 16.

Records relating to Louis D. Brandeis as a Federal employee before serving as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are in RG 60 in the central files of the Justice Department. File ^{No.} 174195 relates to the work of Brandeis and Samuel Untermyer as special assistants to the Attorney General in the case Riggs National Bank v. Comptroller of the Treasury (Equity No. 33,360 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia ~~in RG 21~~). ^{No. 146882} A file ["] on the ~~famous~~ Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, (No. 146882 of the Justice Department central files) includes information on the part played by Brandeis as counsel for Louis R. Glavis, who had been discharged on September 18, 1909, as ^{Chief} of the 17th field division of the General Land Office and was being investigated by a joint congressional committee. Also in these records (in file ^{No.} 147178, serials 36 and 40) are two letters written by Brandeis while he was engaged in the private practice of law, dated July 16 and 17, 1909, in which he suggests ^{the} wording for a bill to establish a new tax on corporations.

During World War I several American Jews were prominent as Federal officials. Records relating to Bernard M. Baruch's service are principally ~~in RG 61.~~ ^{among those of the War Industries Board (RG 61),} Baruch was first appointed by President Wilson in 1916 to serve on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense as head of the Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals. In March ~~of~~ 1918 he was appointed by the President to serve as Chairman of the War Industries Board, ~~which was established by the Council to handle the war industry needs of the Government.~~ In RG 60 are letters from Baruch pertaining to the sale of steel to the Italian Government (file No. 201625) and ^{to} a charge of price fixing on seamless steel tubes (file No. 194390). Other records pertaining to Baruch's activities during World War I are in the minutes of meetings of the Allied Purchasing Commission (RG 113), the records of the Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics (RG 51), the files of the Secretary of the Treasury (RG 56), records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace (RG 256), and records of the United States Housing Corporation (RG 3). Among the records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (RG 16) are letters ~~from~~ ^{written by} Baruch ~~dated~~ ^{during the period} 1917-41 concerning agricultural policies and programs. For example, a letter of April 3, 1935, to Secretary Wallace asked ^{him to deny} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~allegations of~~ ^{that had drafted the program} Baruch's authorship of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, ~~program made by Huey P. Long and Father Charles Edward Coughlin,~~ ^{be denied.}

As evidence against this claim Baruch cites the fact that he was the first man who was approached to head the AAA and that he had turned it down.

During ~~the~~ World War II ~~period~~ Baruch was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve on the Rubber Survey Committee, a fact-finding committee ^{that} ~~which~~ functioned from August 6 to September 10, 1942, having been established to make a "quick but adequate survey" of the synthetic rubber problem. Records of this committee are in RG 220. Also during ^{the war} ~~this period~~ Baruch acted as an unofficial adviser to the staff of the War Production Board. Records to this effect are in R^G 179. Baruch's work on the preparation of the Baruch-Hancock Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies ~~(1944)~~ is documented in the records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (RG 250).

Photographs of Baruch and other leading Jewish figures taken during ~~the~~ World War I ~~period~~ are in RG 165. Motion pictures of Baruch in the National Archives include scenes showing him greeting President Wilson on his visit to Brussels (RG 111); differing with Andrei Gromyko on atomic disarmament at the United Nations; talking in favor of price controls during the Korean war; receiving a park bench in a redwood forest from Gov. Earl Warren; conferring with Sir Winston Churchill; attending the launching of the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt; and speaking to the United Nations Atomic Energy Control Commission (RG 200).

During World War I Samuel Gompers served as head of the Committee on Labor on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, (appointed in this capacity by President Wilson in 1916.) ~~The records of the Committee on Labor are in RG 62, Records of the Council of National Defense. Included are several~~ series of Gompers' correspondence and verbatim transcripts of the meetings of the Committee, ^{are in RG 62.} The Housing Section of Gompers' Committee on Labor ^(whose records are in RG 3) investigated housing conditions in munitions-making and shipbuilding centers throughout the country from June to October 1917. In 1918 this work was taken over by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and then by the U. S. Housing Corporation, both of whose records are in RG 3. Letters from Gompers both as president of the American Federation of Labor and as head of the Committee on Labor are in the general files of the U. S. Housing Corporation for the years 1918-20.

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Other records relating to Gompers' activities

~~Other records describing activities of Gompers~~ ^{pertaining to} are in ~~RG 63,~~ ^{the} ~~(RG-63).~~ ^{RG 63,}
 Records of the Committee on Public Information. This committee was concerned with the release of news of the Government's World War I activities, the dissemination of morale-sustaining information in America and abroad, and the administration of a voluntary press censorship. In the General Correspondence of George Greel, Chairman of the Committee, is a folder (GPI 1-A1) of Gompers materials pertaining to the mobilization of labor behind the war effort, to getting resolutions from labor unions in support of Wilson's peace terms to impress on the Bolsheviks the Nation's support of Wilson, and to Gompers' efforts to establish harmonious relations with Mexican labor groups. Gompers served as president of the ostensibly non-official American Alliance for Labor and Industrial Democracy, whose director, Robert Maisel, was also chief of CPI's Division of Labor Publications. In the correspondence of CPI Associate Chairman Carl Byoir with the agency's divisions and with other Federal agencies there are letters (CPI 1-A5) about Gompers and the American Alliance.

from 1916 to 1917
 (Rabbi) Stephen S. Wise served as a member of Gompers' Committee on Labor on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, ~~1916-17.~~ ^{(RG 62).} A picture (or pictures? ask Branch) of Wise is included in the photographic records of the War Department General Staff (RG 165).

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Another American Jew who became prominent as a Federal official during World War I ^{and earlier} was Felix Frankfurter, later an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Records of his legal opinions while serving as law officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, for the years 1911-14 are in RG 350. Records of Frankfurter's work in 1917 as secretary and counsel for the President's Mediation Commission, which was established to investigate the causes of labor disputes in the West, are in RG 174. Records of his work on the Tom Mooney case, 1917-18, ^{at the} ^{of} requested ~~by~~ President Wilson, are also in RG 174 as well as in the Tom Mooney case file (185354) in RG 60. ^{From May 1918 to} ~~During the period~~ ^{February 1919} 1918-19, Frankfurter served as Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, which formulated uniform policies for war labor administration, promoted better housing conditions for workers, and after the Armistice considered proposals relating to demobilization and the cancellation of Government contracts. His correspondence in this position may be found in RG 1 and ^{RG} 3.

Frankfurter's visit to England and France on official business for the War Department (n.d.) is documented in RG 59.

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Records of other Jewish officials during the World War I period may be found in a number of record groups. Records relating to the work of Miss Pauline Dorothea Goldmark, a prominent New York welfare worker who was manager of the Women's Service Section of the Division of Labor, U. S. Railroad Administration, are in RG 14. These records concern conditions of employment of women on railroads under Federal control. Among the records of Shipping Board commissioners and Fleet Corporation officials, 1917-36, in RG 32 are the files of Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the Board from 1921 to 1923, and Meyer Lissner, a Board member from 1921 to 1926. Lasker was responsible for the general and financial policies of the Board on the sale and disposition of World War I vessels. Lissner was primarily concerned with the Board's policies regarding insurance and general shipping statistics.

The minutes of the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation, 1918-31, in RG 154⁷ contain considerable information on the activities of Eugene Meyer, Jr., who was appointed its Chairman in 1918 by President Wilson. Copies of some of Meyer's speeches and press releases are also in RG 154.

Other positions held by Meyer include: adviser on nonferrous metals for the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, 1917, and later for the War Industries Board; member of the National War Savings Committee, Treasury ^{Department,} ~~Dept.~~ 1917; and special assistant to the Secretary of War in connection with aircraft production, 1918. From February 2 to July 31, 1932, Meyer served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Minutes of the meetings of the Board for that period are contained in 11 volumes in RG 234. During World War II Meyer was appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Defense Mediation Board, on which he served ^{from} March 19, 1941, ^{to} January 12, 1942. Records of the Board are in RG 202.

Letters, telegrams, and applications, 1932-33, from Arthur Seligman, Governor of New Mexico, relating to emergency relief aid given to the States are in the records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, (RG 234).

The records of the National Recovery Administration (RG 9) ^{include} ~~contain~~ correspondence and other records of Dr. Alexander Sachs, organizer and first Chief of the Research and Planning Division of the Administration, June-November 1933. Also included

are records of Leo Wolman, Chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the Administration, 1933-34, and member of the Automobile Labor Board, 1934-35. Wolman also served as special agent to the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, 1914.

Records relating to the work of Arthur J. Altmeyer as an official of the Social Security Administration may be found in RG 47. These records describe his service, 1934-35, as Chairman of the Technical Board of the Committee on Economy^{ic} Security, the committee which reported on the problems of economic and social security for individuals and developed the program that lead to the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935. From 1935 to 1946 he served as Chairman of the Social Security Board, and from 1946 to 1947 ~~he served~~ as Commissioner for Social Security.

Altmeyer's activities as a member of the War Manpower Commission, 1942-45, are documented in RG 211. Other positions held by Altmeyer include Chief of Compliance Division, National Recovery Administration, 1933-34.

During World War II the staff of the War Production Board and its predecessors included a number of Jews who held important jobs, such as Sidney Hillman, Robert R. Nathan, Lessing Rosenwald, Isak^d Lubin, Harold Stein, and Sidney Weinberg. Records relating to ~~this~~^{their} work are in RG 179. Sidney Weinberg served as an assistant to Donald Nelson in the Office of Production Management in 1941, and later went with Nelson to the War Production Board. Weinberg served for a time as chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, later handled personnel and other ^matters for Nelson, and still later served as a vice chairman of the War Production Board. RG 179 includes a copy of a speech made by Weinberg before a meeting of trade association executives in Washington, D. C., August 1, 1941, concerning the industry advisory committees; a general administrative order dated January 17, 1942, signed by Weinberg, detailing procedures to be followed by the committees; Weinberg's memorandum dated June 1, 1942, to all officials of the War Production Board listing rules for the use of dollar-a-year personnel; and two "Dear Bernie" letters, 1942, to Bernard Baruch and Baruch's replies regarding the operation of the Industry Advisory Committees. Weinberg also served as a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in 1934.

Several prominent Jews served with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and its predecessors during the period 1942-47, and their work is documented in RG 250. Robert R. Nathan held the position of Deputy Director in Charge of Reconversion in 1945. Harold Stein successively served as Chief of the Foreign Operations Stockpiling Division, Chief of the Surplus Property Policy Division, Deputy Director for Production, Stabilization, and War Liquidation, and as Commissioner of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg served on the Advisory Board of the Office. Other records of her activities as director of Region 2 of the War Manpower Commission, 1942-45, are in RG 211. ~~These records and others pertaining to the work of other American Jews are in RG 250, Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.~~

The National Archives also contains records relating to the ^Kword_^ of individual Jews who served the Government in scientific and technological fields.

Among the Public Health Service records (RG 90) are files relating to the research of Dr. Joseph Goldberger and his associates on the causes, prevention, and cure of pellagra; Dr. Gold^bberger's_^ work on yellow fever, influenza, typhus, and other diseases, 1899-1919; the activities of Dr. Milton J. Rosenau as a Public Health Service surgeon and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, 1897-1910; and the work of other Public Health Service surgeons of the Jewish faith, ca. 1915-44.

The records of the Forest Service (RG 95) include correspondence and reports of Raphael Zon, pioneer in American forest research, dating from 1904 to his retirement in 1945. Zon is known as the "father" of the shelterbelt concept.

Among the records of the National Bureau of Standards (RG 167) are records relating to the career of Harry Diamond including his work on the radiosonde and on instrument landing systems for aircraft. RG 227 contains detailed documentation of Diamond's war-time contributions to the proximity fuze program and his service as Chief of the Ordnance Development Division of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The OSRD records in this record group are ^{probably} the best single source in the National Archives for the history of American science during the years 1940-47.

Also included in RG 227 are records relating to the work of I. I. Rabi, Nobel prize winner in physics in 1944, who headed the Research Division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory and who was Chairman of the Vacuum Tube Development Committee; Albert Einstein, consultant to Division 8's explosives program; J. Robert Oppenheimer, consultant to the Director of OSRD; and Morris Fishbein, special consultant to the OSRD Committee on Medical Research.

Jews as artists, writers, musicians

There are records in the National Archives relating to the work of Jewish artists, writers, and musicians who were employed by the Federal Government as a result of the New Deal program to combat the economic depression of the 1930's.

On December 8, 1933, a Public Works of Art Project was set up in the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as an emergency relief activity to aid qualified artists who were in need of employment. When this project was terminated at the end of the fiscal year 1934, a Treasury Relief Art Project was organized to aid artists on relief rolls by giving them employment in creating murals and sculptures for Federal buildings. This project was under the supervision of the Section of Painting and Sculpture, later the Section of Fine Arts, whose records are in RG 121. One file relates to Louis Slobodkin's statue of Lincoln displayed at the New York World's Fair and the resulting controversy with Edward J. Flynn over its artistic merits. There is also a file covering the period 1935-41 which concerns William Zorach's statue of Franklin in the Post Office Department Building in Washington, D. C.

During the 1930's the leading Federal agency which dealt with the support and conduct of cultural activities was the Work Projects Administration. Its activities, some of which involved American Jews, are documented in the records of the WPA in RG 69.

The records of the Federal Theatre Project include a series of production bulletins relating to some of the plays produced by the project, which include for each play a list of the cast, photographs or diagrams of the set, photographs of scenes, notes on the production, and advertising material. Some of these bulletins are for the following plays: Yankel Boyla by Leon Kobrin, produced in Los Angeles in 1938; The Tailor Becomes a Storekeeper, a Yiddish comedy with music by David Pinski, produced in Chicago in 1938; Relatives, in Yiddish, written by Chune Gottesfeld, produced in Los Angeles in 1937; a Yiddish version of Awake and Sing by Clifford Odets; produced in Los Angeles in 1937 and Chicago in 1939; and God of Vengeance by Sholom Asch, produced in Los Angeles in 1936. The Play Scripts Series of the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theatre Project contains 44 scripts in Yiddish, some of them translations into Yiddish. There are also Yiddish radio scripts of the New York City Jewish Theatre of the Air. Records of the Community Drama project in New York City, 1934-39, relate to amateur theatricals, many of which involved American Jews.

The products of some of the WPA cultural projects may be found among the series of WPA library materials. The series contains such Yiddish publications as The Jewish Landsmanschaften of New York by the Yiddish

Writers Group, the Directory of Family Circles, and the History of the Jewish Press of Massachusetts. The WPA also aided writers doing research on special projects, such as the articles by John Slawson ("Mental Illnesses Among Jews") and N. P. McGill ("Some Characteristics of Jewish Youth in New York City") which appeared in the June 1936 and December 1937 issues respectively of the Jewish Social Service Quarterly. Another project which received WPA support was the preparation of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.

The Historical Records Survey of the WPA, which undertook to discover, preserve, ^{and} ~~&~~ list basic materials for research in United States history, produced inventories of the archives of synagogues and other Jewish organizations for the States of Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Unpublished materials of the various cultural programs were usually deposited locally. Among the few unpublished project materials in the National Archives are some records of the Federal Writers' Project in Massachusetts. These records include manuscripts and work papers of a projected publication, "From These Strains," interviews with Jews, congregational histories, historical citations, and notes on economic activities, mostly on the Jewish communities of Fall River, New Bedford, and Brockton.

Jews as professional men

Records relating to the work of Jewish professional men not in Federal service may be found as incidental information in many different types of records in the National Archives.

The names of attorneys admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, 1790-1950, are listed in the Attorney Rolls by session of Court in RG 267. Names of many Jewish attorneys appear on these rolls.

In the accounts and claims of the Second Auditor (RG 217), is Account ^{No.} 5329 for \$43.00 due Dr. Joseph Cohen for professional attendance at Fort McHenry in December 1840 during the indisposition of the attending surgeon.

In the ^{correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with} ~~letters to and from~~ collectors of customs ^{at} Baltimore, (RG 56) is a letter dated June 14, 1830, from Solomon Etting, Chairman of the Infirmary Committee of the University of Maryland Medical School, making proposals to the Treasury Department concerning the care of sick seamen and the interring in Potters Field of those who die.

In the central files of the Department of Justice (RG 60) are records relating to the work of Daniel H. Soloman, an attorney from St. Louis. Soloman was instrumental in bringing about a Government suit against the estate of Leland Stanford for the recovery of a large sum which the Central Pacific Railroad owed the Government. Soloman's part in this important and protracted case (decided eventually in the Supreme Court, United States v. Stanford, 161 U.S. 412) is documented in extensive correspondence in file ^{No.} 7622-1892.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the lithographer Julius Bien of New York furnished maps to a number of Government agencies on a contract basis. ~~Cartographic~~ records ^{relating to} ~~of reflecting~~ his work and that of his firm, Julius Bien and Co., may be found in many record groups. Some of the cartographic items in the National Archives which illustrate the value of his work are maps and atlases accompanying various census reports (RG 29 and ^{RG} 46), atlases for the Hayden and King surveys (RG 57 and ^{RG} 77), an atlas to accompany the publication of the ^{official} ~~War~~ records of the Union and Confederate Armies ~~of the Rebellion~~ (RG 94), and many maps, charts, and atlases for the Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey (RG 57 and ^{RG} 23). Some of Bien's correspondence may be found in the letters received by the Assistant in Charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (RG 23).

The Patent Office records (RG 241) include a number of files a wide variety of relating to scientific and technical achievements. ~~of various persons~~ covering the period 1836-1900. These files, [^] contain applications for patents and related documents created in the course of processing applications. In general, the greater the obstacles encountered in the granting of a patent, the richer the documentation in the file for the invention. A related series of patent drawings for the period 1827-70 is also included in these records. ~~Among the~~ records documenting the work of individual Jews, ^{include} there are Patented Files 372,786 and 463,569 relating to Emile Berliner's gramophone and microphone and Patent 19018 for a husking and shelling glove granted ~~to~~ in 1858 to E. Cohen of Washington, D. C.

Patented
File no.?
yes

Letters from Albert A. Michelson to the astronomer Simon Newcomb, 1880-84, are in the letters received by the Nautical Almanac Office (RG 78). These and other related letters, bound in a volume entitled "Velocity of Light," pertain to determinations of the velocity of light made by Michelson shortly after he left the Naval Academy.

In the records of the Weather Bureau (RG 27) there is a record copy of the diary of Sgt. Edward Israel, the astronomer for the scientific expedition to Lady Franklin Bay in Greenland under the command of Gustavus Adolphus Greely. Although Israel did not survive the expedition, Greely brought back his diary and scientific observations, covering the period August 9, 1883 - April 18, 1884, with gaps. Other records relating to Israel's part in the expedition are also in this record group.

Correspondence of the Secretary of Agriculture with David Lubin, 1904-19, in RG 16 concerns Lubin's interest in agricultural measures, particularly the cooperative movement, and the International Institute of Agriculture. Related correspondence of Lubin may be found in RG 54.

*Is this
Greely's
correct
name?
Or is it
Adolphus
Washington
Greely?
NR*

Jews in conflict with the law

Names of well-known Jews also occur in records relating to American citizens who were to some extent in conflict with the law. In RG 21, ^{When the name of the person is known, the records for that person can generally be found -} the Criminal Case Files include records ~~for~~ of U. S. District Courts for the District of Columbia, 1838-1934, (and additional Grand Jury case papers, 1924-46); ^{the} Eastern District of North Carolina, 1869-1901, scattered; ^{the} Southern District of New York, Circuit Court, 1790-1912, and District Court, 1845-88; Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1791-1911, with Circuit and District Court papers presently intermingled; ^{* and the} Eastern District of Virginia, 1867-92. Examples of cases involving American Jews are Case ^{No.} 21968, United States v. Morris S. Goldberg, ~~in the District of Columbia~~ and Case ^{No.} 23993, United States v. Leopold J. Stern, both in the District of Columbia.

I want to look into source for this, please.

* Is this still true?

Records relating to crimes committed by American Jews may be found in several ^{other} record groups. ~~For the postal records~~ ~~records~~ records of arrests for offenses against postal laws ^{are in RG 28.} An entry for May 26, 1894, contains information about the offense and punishment of Solomon Levin, Abraham Wood, and Isidore C. Wood. Other records relating to mail fraud cases and records on criminal investigations of the Post Office Department may contain further references to American Jews. ^{of the Pardon Attorney's Office,} ~~The Pardon Case~~ Files, 1853-1946, in RG 204, include such records as applications for Executive clemency; recommendations for pardon, including character affidavits; correspondence with Members of Congress, Governors and other State officials, White House officials,

private attorneys, and other interested parties; reports of U. S. attorneys, the trial judge, and wardens; health reports; reports of investigations; and recommendations of the Pardon Attorney and the Attorney General. These records, which contain files on individual Jews, are arranged numerically and are indexed.

The Bureau of Prisons parole case files, 1910-43, in RG 129, include parole application^s; reports of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. attorneys, and parole and probation officers; case summaries; medical, prison, and social service reports; reports of prosecuting agencies; photographs; and certificates of parole or conditional release. Related indexes have been retained by the Bureau of Prisons.

In the records of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (RG 10) are analyses of deportation cases, July 1928-July 1929 and May - June 1930, consisting of forms summarizing data on individual cases, some of which concerned Jewish persons, and a statistical study of deportation cases presenting percentage figures of the number of Jews involved in such cases.

NJE

Justice Department records in RG 60 contain a file (186233-13) concerning charges that Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman obstructed conscription during World War I. Included in the file are copies of two letters (written by Emma Goldman) while she was in the Missouri State Prison, transcripts of interviews conducted during the investigation of her ^{early?} (earlier) life, and other documents.

Is this interpretation correct?

NJE

These records indicate that Harry Weinberger was the ~~main~~ counsel for the defendants, and there is also a reference to Supreme Court Justice Brandeis allowing a Writ of Error in the case.) The Justice Department file on the Tom Mooney case (185354) also contains records relating to Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. A Bureau of Prisons file (in RG 129) contains other information on Emma Goldman's imprisonment in Missouri.

better omit?
out NR

Jews in business

The interest of the Federal Government in the economic life of the country is reflected in many different types of records in the National Archives. These records cover the entire history of American business activity from the early period of pioneer settlement to the present. The participation of Jews in virtually every type of American business is documented in the records of a number of Government agencies.

Indian affairs

Federal Government records concerning trade with the Indians date from 1795, when two Government trading houses, ^{or factories,} were established among the Creek and Cherokee Indians. Before the factory system was abolished in 1822, there were some 28 different trading houses operating on the frontier. Records relating to certain individual Jews who held positions at these trading houses have been described earlier (pp. 6-7). Under this system the Indians were protected by the Government through the use of licenses issued to traders, thereby regulating to some extent the trading activity. In RG 75 the Traders Records, 1848-1904, which include indexes and rosters of applicants for licenses (to 1898) and related correspondence, contain references to an Aaron Leopold in 1848, a Joseph Greenebaum in 1870, a Simon Bibo in 1871, and a Joseph Goldwater in 1876. In the letters received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1824-81, there is a letter from a Moritz Furst of Philadelphia, dated October 2, 1828, offering to sell medallions of the President to the Indians (Misc. 1828).

Also in the Letters Received is a letter of June 1, 1848, from John M. Levy of La Crosse, Wis., to President James K. Polk in Levy's capacity as "Agent express for the Winnebago Indians." Acting in behalf of the tribe, Levy asked permission to purchase lands from the Sioux and to move to these lands. Special case files, 1881-1907, consist of records removed from the main series of general correspondence and deal mainly with land matters. Special Case 132 concerns a lease to lands in New Mexico at the Pueblo d'Acoma obtained by Solomon Bibo. Many register entries for New Mexico for the period 1869-80 relate to contracts for the Indian service held by Spiegelberg Bros. of Santa Fe.

*Is this
name
correct?*

Judicial Business Records

Probably the earliest judicial records relating to American Jews are in the records of the Supreme Court (RG 267). The Revolutionary War prize cases, 1776-86, include a case involving the Newport, ^{R.I.?} merchant, Aaron Lopez (No. 28, The Schooner Hope and Cargo, Lopez, Claimant, v. Brooks and Griffith). The case files of the Supreme Court, 1791-1859, contain both original jurisdiction cases and cases appealed from lower courts and include bonds, citations, writs, indentures, pleas, prayers, judgments, and other legal documents. Case 195, Nathan Levy v. John Gadsby (3 Cranch 180) deals with the efforts of Levy, an inhabitant of Georgetown, D. C., to collect a note acquired during the course of a business partnership in Alexandria, Va., with John McIntosh, 1796-97.

NJE:
Please
supply
State

FN

Business records relating to Jews may be found in any of several ^{kind} ~~categories~~ of ~~records~~ of district and circuit courts ^{records} in RG 21. Equity ~~case~~ files may be found for the District of Columbia, 1804-99; Eastern District of North Carolina, 1891-1917, scattered; Southern District of New York, Circuit Court, 1792-1911, and District Court, 1869-1911; Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1789-1911, with Circuit and District Court papers presently intermingled; ^{and} Eastern District of Virginia, ^{Circuit} ~~District~~ Court, 1866-78, and ^{District} ~~Circuit~~ Court, 1867-84. Included are many cases relating to alleged infringements of patents and copyrights. Case file T-9602, G. Ricordi and Co. v. Oscar Hammerstein, in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, relates to ^{Hammerstein's} alleged violation of Ricordi's copyright on Puccini's "La Boheme" ^{as Ricordi claimed he had given} by Hammerstein, ^{as} exclusive performing rights in this country ~~were given by Ricordi~~ to the Metropolitan Opera House. ^{NJE} X Case file OE-H-3749 relates to the case F. Dayton Canfield et al. v. Oscar Hammerstein. Other suits in the equity case files cover a wide range of civil matters, including actions on contracts, agreements, and conspiracies in restraint of trade against attorneys

Is this still true?

NJE

NJE

According to Columbia Encyclopedia, the Metropolitan Opera Co. existed 1908-32. Then it was called Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.
 Oscar Hammerstein, 1847-1919 ✓ NR
 grandson O. H. 2d, 1895-1960 ask N & NR J
 Which one in these 2 cases?

Law case files may be found for the District Court for the District of Columbia, 1863-1934; Eastern District of North Carolina, 1819-1920, scattered; Southern District of New York, Circuit Court, 1790-1912, and District Court, 1795-1906; Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1789-1911, with Circuit and District Court papers (presently intermingled; Eastern Virginia, 1867-98, scattered.) Included in the law case papers are suits to which Jewish business firms were parties, ^{or} ~~and~~ those in which Jewish lawyers served as attorneys, and cases involving private claims of Jewish individuals. Case file L4-117 concerns the case Isidore Rosenfeldt v. The Pullman Company, in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Bankruptcy case files cover district court records for the District of Columbia, 1842-78; Iowa, 1867-83; Eastern Louisiana, 1842-78; (Maine, 1842-79); Massachusetts, 1800-1878; New Jersey, 1841-78; (Eastern New York, 1867-78); Southern New York, 1800-1912; Eastern North Carolina, 1867-78; Northern Ohio, 1867-78; Eastern Pennsylvania, 1801-78; Rhode Island, 1801-78; Eastern Virginia, 1867-1904. These records were created under the Bankruptcy Acts of 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898, and the inclusive dates do not show gaps which occurred when legislation was in abeyance.

These files constitute a unique and generally neglected source of material for business ^{research on American} history. Case ^{no.} 6929, filed under the Act of 1898 in the Southern District of New York, relates to the bankruptcy of Jacob Berman, a garment manufacturer, and contains a bulky transcript of testimony taken at the first meeting of his creditors.

NSE: check dates for D.C. + Eastern Va. as some have been transferred to FRC since this was written.

still true?

NSE

NSE

NSE

Admiralty case files for district courts cover the District of Columbia, 1839-68, scattered; Southern New York, 1790-1912; Eastern North Carolina, 1847-1904, scattered; Eastern Pennsylvania, 1857-1911; and Eastern Virginia, 1867-98. These records include cases relating to maritime disputes, customs cases, internal revenue cases, and prize cases (except for Southern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, which are in the Prize Case files described below). Case No. 334 Rev. in ^{the} Eastern ^{District of} Virginia, ~~relates to United States v. Distillery of Myer and Ezekiel Myers et al., which contains a transcript of testimony, is an example of a case pertinent to American Jewish history.~~

involves revenue proceedings - is included in the file.

Prize case files cover cases for district courts in Southern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania ~~for the periods 1812-16 and 1861-65.~~ They relate ^{ing} to claims for loss of property arising from ship seizures during the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The Civil War case A-17-81 in the Southern District of New York concerns the claims of the London shipping firm of S. Isaac, Campbell and Co. for reimbursement of losses incurred when the Stephen Hart, bound for the Confederacy, was seized with \$200,000 worth of arms and ammunition.

The records of the United States Court of Claims (RG 123) include several different types of case files in which there are cases relating to individual Jews. The congressional-jurisdiction case files, 1884-1952, relate to claims cases referred to the Court of Claims by either House of Congress and include claims that arose out of wars in which the United States had been engaged, particularly the Civil War and World War I. Case No. 8722, Mayer Levi v. The United States, contains a transcript of testimony before the Southern Claims Commission. Levi, a merchant of Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Miss., sued for regain of his property valued at \$4950 which was taken from him during the Civil War for use by the Union Army. ^{On} The general-jurisdiction case files,

reproduction sheet

1855-1945, ^{Case No. 13412} contain the case, Moses C. Mordecai v. The United States, [^] (No. 13412), which concerns a claim for money due ^{for} transportation of mail from Charleston, S. C., to Key West, Fla., under a contract of October 3, 1860. The French spoliation case files, 1885-1908, relate to claims by American citizens for damages resulting from the illegal seizure of American merchant vessels by the French before 1801. These files sometimes include 18th-century business papers and other pertinent documents.

reproduction sheet

Cases 4130 through 4134, filed by Leopold Mark, administrator ^{Mark,} of the estate of Louis, survivor of the firm of J. and P. Mark, insurance underwriters of New York City, concern the loss of ^(and cargo) five ships, insured by that firm. Abraham Touro of Boston served as underwriter and as agent and attorney for many of the owners

NJE

of seized vessels, ^{the french spoliation} in these cases. The Indian-depredation case files, 1891-94, (and 1915-18), relate to claims for indemnifications ^(reimbursement?) of loss of property ^{seized by Indians} because ~~of the actions of Indians~~ belonging to tribes having treaty relations with the United States. Case No. 2198, ~~relates to~~

reproduction sheet

H. Levi and Co. v. The United States, relates to a claim for reimbursement of \$108.50 for sugar taken from the company store by the Apache Indians in 1873 in Graham County, Arizona Territory. Paralleling the court cases are the records of the attorneys defending the Government which are in the records of the Court of Claims Section of the Justice Department (RG 205).

Other legal cases concerning Jewish businessmen may be found in Justice Department records in RG 60. In the Attorney General's Papers, 1790-1870, there is a letter dated March 16, 1864, from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York pertaining to the litigation regarding the disposition of Monticello following the death of its owner, Commodore Uriah P. Levy, whose will proposed to make Monticello a public shrine. The letter reports on the status of the suit and expresses the view that the trust terms are so onerous that the Government might best decline. Another letter in these records, from former Senators Judah P. Benjamin and John Slidell, dated November 26, 1868, recommends the use of the New Orleans Delta for the publication of advertising.

Samuel Gompers' association with the American Federation of Labor is also documented in RG 60. File No. 144619 concerns contempt proceedings that were instituted against Gompers and others in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. v. American Federation of Labor case (Equity No. 27,305 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia). Letters written by Gompers relating to alleged violations of the Sherman Act by unions, including the Hebrew Typographical Union, may be found in File No. 168293.

Records relating to alleged violations of laws by business firms are also in RG 60. File ^{no.} 383-02 relates to a suit against Rosenthal and Co. ~~for alleged~~ [^] ~~a Jewish silk importing firm, accused of~~ customs violations in the importation of Japanese silk.

Records in RG 60 relating to the ^{Jewish} meat packing firm of ^(Nelson) Morris and ~~Company~~ include two antitrust cases, two rebate cases (file ^{no.} 66297 and 144370), a World War I Food Control Act case (file ^{no.} 187130-16), and a post-World War I profiteering case (file ^{no.} 24-1526).

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Is this
the correct
name?

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RG 206 ^{comprises} ~~contains~~ the records of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who from 1830 to 1933 directed Federal legal actions to recover debts due the United States. Names of Jewish individuals and business firms appear in ^{records relating} ~~references~~ to various types of suits. A related series of records ^{may be found} ~~appears~~ in RG 56 in the Letters Received from Insolvent Debtors, 1831-33. In Doc. No. 481, ~~dated~~ August 25, 1832, J. N. Judah petitions discharge from ^{debt} ~~debt~~ due the United States under an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors.

Business records of the Treasury Department and related agencies
 Nineteenth-century Treasury Department records are particularly rich, little-used sources of information on Jewish businessmen whose activities related to any of the agency's functions, such as the regulation of public finance and banking, collection of taxes (especially internal revenue taxes), and the administration of customs and maritime statutes.

Large, significant bodies of Treasury records were created in the course of functions related to public finance and the regulation of banking. ~~RG 53 contains~~ records showing purchases of Federal securities by American Jews in the "Old Loan Records," ^{are in RG 53 -} For example, the 6% stock loans of 1812 and 1813 indicate that Jacob Cohen, Philips Levy, and Marks Heyman purchased stocks to be held in trust for the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. The Baltimore firm of J. J. Cohen Jr. and Bros. also subscribed to these loans. The Accounts for the Loan of 1862 contain an entry for the purchase of stock by the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society of New York.

In RG 56 the Letters from Foreign Banks, 1833-55, and the Letters from Foreign Bankers and Indemnities, 1833-66, ~~relate to~~ relate to the London branch of the house of Rothschild and its American agents, the firm of R. and I. Phillips of Philadelphia and, later, August ~~Speyer~~ Belmont. Also in these series are letters from the firm of J. J. Cohen Jr. and Bros. and from Albert Speyer.

The Treasury records contain much information on the firm of J. and W. Seligman and Co. of New York. In RG 53 the Accounts ~~for~~ ^{include} for the Loan of 1863 and the various series of correspondence ^{(particularly) the marketing of public securities.} ~~contain~~ records relating to ^{this banking firm.} ~~In RG 56 the~~ ~~Letters Received in the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants~~ For example, in the ^{by} Letters Received of the Division of Loans and Currency are three letters to the Secretary of the Treasury dated January 22, 23, and 26, 1875, on negotiations with the Rothschilds to form a syndicate for the marketing of U. S. bonds.

In RG 50 ^{there is} ~~contains~~ a letter from the Seligman firm, dated September 20, 1869, enclosing a newspaper clipping in which the Seligmans were accused of supplying the Government with legal tender at par. The ~~Letters Received~~ ^{by} of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, 1863-1909, in RG 56 ^{include} ~~contain~~ correspondence with the Seligman firm [concerning letters of credit.]

The ~~General Correspondence~~ ^{includes} of the Bureau of the Mint in RG 104 ~~contains~~ a letter of May 7, 1822, from J. J. Cohen of Baltimore concerning his deposit of Portuguese ~~g~~ plugged gold at the Mint for coinage. ^{In} ~~also~~ RG 101/ ~~contains records relating to Jews~~ ^{of} ~~in banking.~~ Included are records ^{of} ~~concerning~~ the Second National Bank of Santa Fe, ~~was~~ headed by Lehman S. Spiegelberg during its ^{20 years of} existence, 1872-92, ^{relating to} its establishment, the names and extent of investments of its stockholders, reports and correspondence on its business practices, and information on its dissolution at the expiration of the corporate charter. The ~~General Correspondence~~ of the United States Secret Service (RG 87) includes five letters, 1904-5, between the [Secretary of the] Treasury and Goldman, Sachs and Co., a New York banking firm, relating to the company's request for restitution of the silver value of counterfeit dollars which the United States Government had confiscated from the company's Paris representative.

NPS

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NFS

Records relating to the collection of taxes are in RG 58.

In the records of the 1798 Direct Tax, names of many prominent early Pennsylvania Jewish ^S~~people~~ may be found. ~~In~~ [≡] the lists for Germantown Township, County of Philadelphia, ~~the records~~ show that Isaac Franks and had a stone dwelling house, a stable, ^{and} a frame hay house; ~~the~~ ^{they} and also ^{give} indicate the dimensions of these structures, the size of his land (1 acre, 80 perches) and its location, ^{and} the valuation of his property for tax purposes (\$330). The records of the Direct Tax Commission [/] for the District of South Carolina, 1863-70, and include assessment books, [/] monthly tax lists, which are arranged regionally within the tax district. These lists give the name of the taxpayer, his residence, the article or occupation taxed, the valuation, the rate of the tax, and the total tax. The volume for Division No. 4 of Collection District No. 2 shows that A. Kahn, a dealer in manufactured tobacco, paid ^{a tax of} \$8.89 in August 1869.

Assessment lists for the years 1862-1915 contain detailed information on the payment of the Civil War income tax and on various excise

taxes. ~~From~~ ^{include a} these records, ~~it is possible to extract~~ considerable ^{amount} information about Jews ^{≡ who were engaged} ~~employed~~ in the manufacture ~~and~~ ^{of tobacco} and sale

^{products,} both wholesale and retail, ~~of tobacco products,~~ especially in areas densely populated by Jews. For example, Jacob Goldblatt, whose business was located in New York's Lower East Side, was assessed \$2.79 on the cigarette stamp tax in March 1887.

Records relating to the administration of customs and navigation laws may be found in several different record groups.

Both RG 56 and RG 36 ^{include} ~~contain~~ correspondence of the Treasury Department with collectors of customs throughout the country. Letters

pertaining to a given port might well reveal information about certain Jewish firms; if a firm is involved in a dispute over customs duties, the probability of finding material increases. In RG 56 in the Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1801-69, there is a letter dated May 23, 1837, from M. C. Mordecai, [of Charleston, S. C.,] concerning payment of bond. A letter of September 10, 1839, from J. W. Zacharie of New Orleans concerns the

[modification or] interpretation of certain revenue laws. In the Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1789-1878, there is a letter dated [December 30, 1843,] to M. C. Mordecai concerning duties on imports.

In RG 36 the Customs Service Special Agents' Reports, 1865-1915, pertain chiefly to investigations of violations of customs laws. The Customs Case Files, 1880-ca. 1936, include correspondence on the administration of laws and regulations. Records of the Collectors of Customs, 1789-1918, cover the principal United States ports and include particularly complete collections of cargo manifests for New Orleans and Philadelphia. RG 36 also ^{includes} ~~contains~~ a collection of French Spoliation ~~Claims~~ ~~Records~~ ^{Records}, 1789-1803, consisting of registers and ~~enrollments~~ enrollments of vessels, clearance books, ~~and~~ cargo manifests of vessels, and related documents from 36 American ports which were forwarded to the Treasury Department between 1885 and 1887 for use in settling these claims.

Also in ^{in the Customs Service Special Agents' Reports, 1865-1915,}
 ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 RG 36 ^{are} also contains records relating to the Alaska Commercial Co., a firm with many Jewish participants, ~~in the Customs Service Special Agents' Reports, 1865-1915.~~ Reports concerning ~~the~~ both the ~~company~~ and its predecessor, Hutchinson, Kohl, and Co., are included, in addition to "A Complete List of Papers on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the Alaska Commercial Co., August 3, 1870, to December 31, 1875." Many of the listed papers are now among the records of the Fish and Wildlife Service (RG 22), including documents on the negotiation of the first contract for exclusive sealing rights. Other records concerning the Alaska Commercial Co., which had exclusive sealing rights in Alaska for many years, are in the Revenue-Cutter Service Alaska File, 1883-1910, in RG 26. These records ^{include} ~~contain~~ cruise reports and correspondence concerning the protection of the seal fisheries and the policing of Alaskan waters to prevent illicit trade.

RG 41 also contains records relating to the administration of navigation laws, ^{may also be found in RG 41.} If the names of Jewish owners of vessels or sea captains are known, information can be found from the series of certificates of registry and enrollment issued to merchant vessels, 1815-1952, ^{regarding} ~~as to~~ the type and description of the vessels they owned or were masters of, provided the name of the vessel, the port, and year of ownership is given. If the name of an individual sailor is known, information as to length of service on merchant vessels can be furnished from shipping articles, crew lists, and logs, 1880-1938, provided the name of the port of signing on or discharge and the date ~~is~~ are given. For example, the register for the Isabel issued at Charleston on December 29, 1855, shows, among other things, that M. C. Mordecai owned 5,335,036/12,500,000 and that he and his partners in Mordecai and Co. owned 4,411,509/12,500,000 of the vessel. Additional information about Mordecai's business may be found in the Registers of Mail Route Contracts (RG 28), which show that he contracted to carry the mail from Charleston to Savannah, Key West, and Havana twice a month by steamer during the period 1855-60, first under a \$50,000-a-year contract (No. 5634) and then under a \$60,000-a-year contract (No. 6042).

Civil War business records

Other Treasury Department records and related records of the War Department contain information on the economic activities of Jews during the Civil War period ⁱⁿ both the North and South. In RG 56 ~~contains~~ a series of volumes ^{1761-72,} pertaining to restricted commercial intercourse with ~~the areas formerly~~ under Confederate control. ~~They~~ contain copies of permits to ship goods, many of which were issued to Jewish sutlers or firms. Entries for 1862 and 1863 show the quantity of shoes and shoemakers' supplies which were shipped by the firm of Lublin and Steiner from New York to Norfolk. A related series, Clearances to Sutlers, 1862-65, ~~appears~~ in RG 36, consisting ^{mainly} of authorizations [from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury] to the Georgetown Collector of Customs to give clearance to merchandise being shipped for military purposes from Washington, D. C.. Included in this series are bonds dated 1862 given as surety that none of the goods shipped would go to or give aid and comfort to insurgents in rebellion. ^{Also in} RG 56 ~~contains~~ ^{are} records of the Special Agencies, which ^{were} ~~was~~ organized in 1863 to handle the problem of commercial intercourse in areas of the South declared to be in insurrection but under military control of the United States and in adjacent areas in States loyal to the Union. Included in these records are requests for trade permits, applications for licenses to establish stores, ^{and} military permits to transport food and other products through military lines. The records of the first Special Agency ^{include} ~~contain~~ a day book of M. E. Friedman, a wholesale and retail dealer in the Nashville District.

NFS

Records relating to procurement of supplies by the armed services may also ^{provide} ~~yield~~ much information about the economic activities of Jews. To utilize ^{these} ~~such~~ records, one must know that a specific firm or individual probably sold goods or commodities to the Army or Navy and also know which Government ~~int~~ agency had cognizance of the procurement of such goods. ^{In} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~contains~~ two series of Registers of Contracts, 1819-67, and 1871-1912, most of which are indexed. For example, entries in vol^{ume} 14 relate to the purchase of clothing ^{during the} ~~during the~~ Civil War from the Cincinnati firm of Cohen, Guiterman and Co. ~~during the~~ Civil War. ^{includes} ~~contains~~ many of the original contracts.

NWF:
Is this title
correct?

The "Turner-Baker" records, 1862-65, in RG 94 relate to investigations of fraud, examinations of civilians and military prisoners, and other matters pertaining generally to subversive activities in connection with the war. One file ^{describes the results of} shows what ~~an incident in which the Army was~~ ^{lead to suspect} happened when a Mr. Loeb of Philadelphia shipped notions to ~~that a shipment of notions by a Mr. Loeb of Philadelphia~~ Memphis and the Army received word ~~from the Chief of Detec-~~ ^{was destined for Memphis-} tives in Philadelphia that the goods were destined for the South.

Also in this record group are a related series of papers of the Smith-Brady Commission, 1864-65, which investigated corrupt practices of civil and military administrators in the South.

^{48 Guide} RG 56 ~~also contains~~ Confederate records relating to the economic activities of Jews in the South, including letters ~~of~~ ^{from} Judah P. Benjamin, M. C. Mordecai and Co. of Charleston (concerning currency and bonds), the importers Octavus and Solomon Cohen ^{of} Savannah, and the banking firm of Wm. B. Isaacs & Co. of Richmond, ^{are also in as well as} RG 56 ~~also contains~~ correspondence of the Confederate ^{Secretary of the} Treasury Department ^{which supplements} the collection of copies of outgoing correspondence of the Secretary in RG 109.] Also in RG 109 are loan ledgers for Confederate bond issues and an index to subscribers compiled by the Army after the war. The Confederate ^{mainly} Citizens File consists ^{of} vouchers and receipts issued to ~~indi-~~ ^{persons} viduals and firms doing business with the Confederacy. For example, there are files on approximately 55 Cohens who engaged in business with the Confederate government. RG 56 ^{includes} ~~contains~~ many records relating to captured and abandoned property.

Records of the Southern Claims Commission (~~also in~~ (RG 56)
and related ~~records in the~~ General Accounting Office records

(RG 217) pertain to claims for reimbursement for properties *furnished the*
Union Army filed by ^{Southerners} ~~individuals in the South~~ who remained loyal to the Union.

Also in RG 217 ~~also contains~~ ^{are} the Disallowed Civil War Sutlers' Claims,

including claims submitted by Emil Cohen, B. Loewenberg, and
Simon Oppenheimer. For example, Oppenheimer's claim is for
\$156.70 allegedly owed him by soldiers of the 2d Regiment, East
Tennessee Cavalry. Allowed claims are presumably ~~of~~ interfiled
with the regular claims of the Second Auditor (RG 217).

Other 19th century records

Other records relating to Jewish business firms may be found
in RG 217 when the names of specific firms are known. In the
correspondence of the Commissioner of Customs, 1851-94, are
letters to and from customs collectors, other Government officials,
private firms, and individuals relating mainly to the collection
and payment of duties and the settlement of accounts. In the
accounts of the First Auditor's Office, 1817-94, ^{No.} account ¹⁷⁹³⁰⁵
~~is on~~ ^{relates to} a claim of A. Rosenheim and Co. for excess payment of
duty, dated 1871.

In RG 233 in the files of the Committee on Ways and Means
of the 57th Congress there is a letter dated April 17, 1902,
from Myer Saal, president of the M. Levy Peanut Co., Petersburg, Va.,
to his Congressman, Representative Francis R. Lassiter. Mr. Saal
inquires about the possibility of raising the import duty on

~~Japanese~~ peanuts so that Virginia farmers ^{Congress} ~~may~~ ^{might} be able to compete *with the*
Japanese in markets on the ~~American market.~~ *California coast.*

Twentieth Century Economic Records

By the end of the nineteenth century the Federal Government's investigative, regulatory, and promotional activities affecting the Nation's economy had expanded. ^{A number of} Records in the National Archives reflect ^{this increased} ~~the growth of Federal agencies'~~ participation in the economic life of the country.

In the records of the Federal Trade Commission (RG 122), the Economic Investigations File, 1921-29, relates to investigations by the Commission of certain types of businesses ^{for the prevention of} ~~to prevent~~ unfair methods of competition and undue restraint of trade in interstate commerce. Names of Jews connected with some of the firms investigated appear in these records. The Bureau of Corporations, the predecessor of the Commission, was established to investigate and publish reports on the operations of interstate corporations except common carriers. In the numeric file of the Bureau, 1903-14, are reports and correspondence pertaining to investigations of particular industries, including the Beef Trust Investigation of 1904 ~~and the Steel Industry Investigation relating to~~ involving Nelson Morris & Co., and the Steel Industry Investigation involving the Inland Steel Co. in which members of the Block family held office. Records relating to the firm of Schwarzchild and Sulzberger include financial statements, cattle and beef statistics, descriptions of the business, and reports of agents of the Bureau. Statements by Ferdinand Sulzberger, president, and Samuel Weil, vice president and secretary, dated August 6 and July 8, 1904, respectively, declare the "absolute" independence of the firm. In the numeric files of both the Bureau and ~~the~~ Federal Trade Commission are a few records relating to Louis D. Brandeis, including a file/relating ^{in the Commission records} to ~~a~~ his advice on procedural problems shortly after the Commission's establishment.

In 1912 when

[^] ~~The functions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce~~
^{was established, its functions}
^(RG 151) included the preparation and publication of official statistics on foreign commerce and the promotion of manufacturing by the compilation of information on industries and on foreign and domestic markets. In the ~~General Files~~, 1912-42^(RG 151), under the classification for a given industry, commodity, or service, are records pertaining both to internal and external economic activities. RG 151 also ^{includes} ~~contains~~ smaller bodies of records relating to industry surveys. For example, records relating to a national drug store survey, 1931, include questionnaires giving a detailed analysis of all goods sold in St. Louis, Mo., drug stores during several months in 1931 as well as methods and time of sale and the amounts and brands sold. ~~Also in xxxxx~~ ¹⁵¹ ~~this record group~~ ^{These also} are records relating to surveys of retail credit and installment trends, 1930-42, and ~~records relating~~ to a survey of power laundries and dry cleaning establishments, 1938-40.

Records relating to the Guggenheim family business interests appear in Federal Trade Commission records (RG 122) in a file on the American Smelting and Refining Co., which came under control of the Guggenheims in 1901. Related correspondence and reports may be found in RG 70, in addition to records concerning mining industries in which the Guggenheims had a financial interest. Other references to the Guggenheims may be found in ~~in~~ the War Trade Board records (RG 182) relating to the regulation of American foreign trade during World War I. ^f Digest record cards^f maintained by the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence provide ^{detailed} ~~much~~ information on the exporting activities of American business firms^h during the war. ^{including the American Smelting and Refining Co.}

For the World War I period a number of record groups include information about American economic activities which developed as a consequence of the expansion of Federal control. The minutes of the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation, 1918-31, in RG 154, contain data on loans made to industries, such as livestock corporations and exporting firms, and to banking institutions that aided industries which were considered essential to the effective prosecution of the war. From the index to the minutes it is possible to locate entries for loans granted to individual Jews or to Jewish firms. The ledgers and journals of loans, under collateral, list the names of persons whose property was used to secure the loans. The Capital Issues Committee, which restricted unnecessary expenditures during the war, was empowered to screen proposals for stock issues. Its application files (RG 158) include names of firms in which there were Jews who had substantial interests. In the records of the Allied Purchasing Commission, which coordinated the procurement of supplies in America for the Allies, the contract papers (RG 113) give the names and addresses of vendors and the nature and quantity of commodities furnished. The approved requests for export licenses include the names of Jewish firms which provided specific commodities to be exported.

The records of the Securities and Exchange Commission (RG 266) include documents relating to stock issues for the period 1933-43.

The records of the Temporary National Economic Committee (RG 144) provide much information on the Nation's economy during the 1930's. Among the records of the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade (RG 20) are blocked exchange questionnaires, 1934-35, sent to traders and banks to obtain information on the amount of foreign currencies owned by American citizens abroad, the remittance of which was blocked or delayed by exchange controls or other restrictions.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established in 1932, was empowered to extend financial aid to banks, other credit institutions, and railroads, and to authorize loans to other classes of borrowers, including business enterprises generally. Records of the RFC (RG 234) include records of subsidiary corporations through which it carried out many of its functions. The National Archives has a detailed listing of all RFC business loans by industry or trade. For example, there are entries for loans to firms in the garment industry. Similar considerations apply to the records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation (RG 240) whose operations, however, were on a much smaller scale.

The records of the National Recovery Administration (RG 9) provide very detailed information on the American economy during the Depression and, in many instances, as far back as the World War I period. The NRA attempted to formulate codes of fair competition for every important branch of trade and industry, and records created in this code-making process contain considerable data for business and labor histories. The consolidated files on industries governed by approved codes, 1933-36, include records for

the 757 industries and trades for which codes and code supplements were approved, including records about code administration members, the operation of labor and industry advisory boards and trade associations, transcripts of hearings, documents on trade practices, labor problems, and compliance. There are also various reports, studies, and surveys of these industries and trades. Similar information, although usually much less detailed, may be found in the consolidated files on industries whose proposed codes were never approved, 1933-36, relating to the approximately 1800 industries and trades ^{that} ~~which~~ tried unsuccessfully to formulate codes.

The NRA records on the dress manufacturing industry include correspondence, testimony at hearings, and records of committees pertaining to the activities of leaders of various industry groups and labor leaders such as Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky. For the scrap iron, non-ferrous scrap metals, and waste materials trade, in which many Jewish businessmen participated during this period, the records include an industry report, an evidence study, and a code history. Records pertaining to the motion picture industry include information about the activities of Louis B. Mayer, H. M. Warner, Joseph Schenck, Irving Thalberg, and other American Jews. There are also records relating to the legitimate theater and the burlesque theater codes. Among the unapproved code records are files, varying considerably in quantity and quality, on Hebrew baking, dealers of Hebrew and Jewish books and articles, delicatessens, Kosher butchers, the live poultry industry, Matzoh bakers, and pawnbroking.

Among the records on labor in the National Archives are the unpublished reports and studies of the Division of Research and Investigation of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, 1912-15, in RG 174. These records deal with industries and unions predominately Jewish, such as the garment industry. Included are a lengthy report on an investigation of a strike in a Jewish-owned cotton mill in Atlanta, Ga. (with references to the lynching of Leo Frank); several life histories of Jewish migratory laborers; the text of an apparently unpublished speech on a proposed investigation of the New York garment industry delivered before the Commission by Louis D. Brandeis; and various unpublished studies of the labor historian Selig Perlman, including studies of the garment industry and labor exchanges in New York City.

The records of the Women's Bureau (RG 86) include information pertaining to the hours, wages, and working conditions of women employed in industries or businesses substantially owned by or employing Jews, such as the millinery, garment, and leather-glove industries, and department stores, 1918-41. Related records include case files of the National War Labor Board (RG 2); the National Labor Relations Board (RG 25); the Division of Labor Standards (RG 100); the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor (RG 155); the National War Labor Board of World War II (RG 202); the Wage Adjustment Board (RG 236); and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (RG 280). Collective bargaining agreements may be found in the records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (RG 257). In the above records American Jews may appear as labor leaders, workers, owners, or managers.

Motion pictures in the National Archives relating to Jewish industries include "Marketing Live Poultry," 1929, and "Poultry Marketing in the United States," 1930, pertaining to poultry being killed in accordance with Jewish dietary laws, both in RG 33; and "Within the Gates," 1930, "Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age," 1931, and "What's in a Dress," 1937, pertaining to the garment industry, all in RG 86.

Occasional records in the general correspondence of the National Bureau of Standards (RG 167) include information about business concerns and businessmen. For example, some correspondence with Percy S. Strauss dated 1932 deals with the use of the advertising label, "Macy's Bureau of Standards." In the same year the agency corresponded with an S. Libman of Pittsburgh on the misuse of the results of ~~the~~ NBS tests.

The records of the Federal Communications Commission and its predecessors (RG 173) are a major source for studies of radio and television broadcasting and of interstate and foreign communications by radio and wire. Included are records relating to the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), both headed by American Jews. The docketed case files, 1927-52, include many cases involving RCA and CBS. Scattered references to David Sarnoff (president of RCA) appear in the general records of the former Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, 1910-34 (also in RG 173). Records relating to Sarnoff's activities during World War II may be found in RG 259 (Records of the Board of War

Communications). A case file concerning the Medal for Merit award he received from the President in 1946 is in RG 130.

During World War II governmental control over the economy increased, and the related records are consequently rich in data on American business enterprise. The war mobilization of industry was directed by the War Production Board whose policy documentation file in RG 179 contains the basic information on this subject, including references to specific industries and concerns. The more detailed records were maintained by the Office of Price Administration, whose records (in RG 138) contain much information on particular industries and firms. For example, some or all of the following types of records may be found for a given firm: correspondence, studies of the firm's operations and corporate structure, reports of investigations, profit and loss statements, cost data, price lists, and litigation papers.

Wartime restrictions on trade with the enemy were administered by the Foreign Funds Control, established in 1940 to prevent any financial or commercial activity between the United States and enemy-dominated countries or their nationals. The Control also supervised the taking of the censuses of foreign-owned assets in the United States and of American-owned assets abroad. Its records (in RG 265) include census schedules, filed in the period 1943-45, of property in foreign countries owned on May 31, 1943, by persons and organizations subject to United States jurisdiction, and lists of names of United States corporations filing such schedules that had subsidiaries in foreign countries.

Records relating to real estate operations in which Jewish businessmen have participated may be found in several different types of Government records. The case files of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia, an agency with rent control powers in the period immediately after World War I, in RG 132, relate to controversies between landlords and tenants as to rental rates, services, and other matters. An example of a case ⁱⁿ ~~appealed to~~ the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia is No. 3797, Johanna Barbadolle v. Lena Sadie Fishbein. A case involving an injunction against the Commission is No. 43,000, Hyman Epstein v. Whaley et al. In the records of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation ~~in~~ (RG 195), there is a sample of ^{dated 1933-36,} general loan correspondence from the files of all offices, ^{consisting of material filed under the letter "C."} In the national office records ^{these} are files on approximately 75 Cohens or about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total sample. The files typically include the letter of the home owner justifying his application, interoffice papers and forms on the agency's findings, the approval or rejection of the application, evidences of payments, and, in some cases, the foreclosure. A cursory examination of the files revealed that approximately 50% of the Cohens received financial assistance, usually under \$5,000, and that about half of these defaulted in their payments and foreclosures were authorized. ¶ The records of the Office of the Housing Expediter (RG 252) include rent control records of its successor, the Office of Rent Stabilization, (established in 1951), and of the Office of Price Administration.

RG 252
folder

Included are records giving statistical data for the country as a whole and for particular areas; correspondence and transcripts of hearings; and various series of samples of case files referring to specific dwellings and to enforcement actions. In these records Jews appear both as landlords and tenants.

Records relating to Jewish merchants who occupied space in the Center Market, Washington, D. C., are in RG 83. From 1922 to 1931 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics operated the market, which stood on the present site of the National Archives Building. The records include lists of names of merchants with a description of the space their firm occupied and the types of produce they sold, copies of leases, statements of regulations, and correspondence concerning the history and purpose of the Bureau's operation of the market.

American Jews Abroad

57a

a number of

~~Other~~ records relating to American Jews abroad may be found in ^{the} State Department records (RG 59). In the central files there is a despatch of June 26, 1910, from the American Embassy at St. Petersburg dealing with the option of Daniel Guggenheim on large tracts of land in the Altai territory, Government of Tomsk, in Siberia. Records relating to Felix Frankfurter include correspondence concerning the transmission of funds to his grandmother in Austria. The records of ~~xx~~ diplomatic and consular posts in RG 84 may also contain information on the activities of American Jews overseas.

Jews, who, along with the rest of the population, are mentioned in Federal records

1. In population schedules

Insert here

In a number of different types of records, references to Jews along with the rest of the population may be found. Some of these records dealing with a large segment of the population are described below.

these records, ... are best supported with knowledge that an individual was in a particular area at the time of an enumeration or that Jews probably resided in a given locality.

As a rule, the information given in the schedules for each successive census is progressively more detailed. ^{Before} ~~Prior to~~ 1850 only the names of heads of families appear. For example, in 1800 a Reuben Canneff resided in New York County, N. Y. (vol. 2, p. 893), and a Solomon Cohen and a Levi Cohen resided in Georgetown County, S. C. (vol. 3, p. 747). Starting with 1850 the names, age, occupation, and place of birth (State, territory, or county) of every ^{person} individual is given (with the exception of slaves in the 1850 and 1860 schedules). The foreign birthplace of parents of ^{those} individuals enumerated is given in the 1870 schedules. In 1880 the schedules also give the relationship of each ^{person} individual to the head of the family. The schedules starting in 1850 contain additional social and economic data varying somewhat from census to census. For example, the 1860 schedule for Santa Fe, N. Mex., reveals that Levi Spiegelberg, a 29-year-old merchant born in Prussia, possessed \$15,000 in real estate and \$50,000 in personal

estate and ^{had} ~~was~~ married his wife Betty, a 17-year-old native of Prussia, within the previous year. Also listed in this schedule are Manuel, ^b ~~Lehman~~, and Solomon Spiegelberg. The last-named [^] was a 35-year-old merchant whose only recorded assets were \$300 in personal estate. An adult female and four children resided with him (vol. 2, p. 485). S. Seligman, a merchant 30 years of age from Hesse Darmstadt, reported a personal estate of \$30,000. His clerk, Moritz Loewenstein, 24, from Prussia, had a personal estate of \$4,000. Seligman and Loewenstein resided with C. P. Clever, 30, also born in Prussia, whose occupation is given as "U. S. Marshall & Merchant," (vol. 2, pl. 486). Other Santa Fe merchants noted in the 1860 census are a Joseph Hirsch from Poland, a Lipman Meyer from Bavaria, a Louis Gold from Poland, an Aaron Zeckendorf from ^w ~~Ham~~over, a Jacob Amberg from Prussia, a B. Seligman from Hesse Darmstadt, and a Zadok Staab.

Shall we
delete Staab
since we
don't know
where his from?
see schedules
NR

2. In land entry records

The records of the General Land Office (RG 49) provide demographic information about the settlement of the public domain. They consist principally of land entry records on the rights or claims to land rights before a grant or "patent" was issued by the Federal Government. Information about ^{persons} ~~individuals~~ who applied for tracts in the public-land States may be found in these records. In order to locate specific land entry papers dated before 1908, a legal ~~des-~~cription of the land in terms of subdivision, section, township, and range is necessary. For records after 1908, only the name of the patentee is needed. Records dealing with right^s-of-way across the public domain, mining claims, and canal and reservoir files are controlled by an index in the custody of the Bureau of Land Management. The military-bounty-land-warrant records, 1788-1855, relate to the granting of warrants for land as a reward to those who had served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, ~~War~~ with Mexico, Indian wars, and also for services of militia volunteers and State troops between June 18, 1812, and March 22, 1852. Private land-claims records relate to claims that had their origin in grants or other forms of concessions from governments possessing sovereignty over territory that later became part of the United States. For example, Florida private land claims 249 and 250 for 10,400 and 8,000 acres, respectively,

relate to grants from the Spanish Crown to Moses Elias Levy, who was the father of Senator David Levy Yulee. While most of the documents in these files pertain to the later histories of these grants, Fla. PLC 250 does contain a letter from Levy, dated June 19, 1843, to the General Land Office concerning his claim to these lands.

US Army Records Center
Pase Blvd, St Louis

Army & Air Force
& Navy enlisted
Personnel

Navy officers in GSA Reg. 3 FRC

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3. In military personnel and pension records

Records in the National Archives relating to military personnel cover service rendered between 1775 and 1934 *except service in World War I.* ~~may be found in several record groups.~~ For the Army there are

military service records of the Regular Army, 1784-1917, but chiefly for the period 1800-1912; military records of the Revolutionary War, 1775-83; military service records of volunteer organizations of the War of 1812, ~~M~~ war with Mexico, Civil War, and other periods of military operations, 1784-1903; miscellaneous military records, 1784-1815; Civil War draft records, 1863-65; burial records of soldiers, 1775-1939; and records of births, marriages, and civilian deaths at Army posts, 1884-1912. For the Navy and Marine Corps the National Archives has service records of the Revolutionary War, 1776-83; service records of the Navy, 1798-1885, with some as early as 1794 and as late as 1930; and service records of the Marine Corps, chiefly 1798-1895, with some records as late as 1941. Records of the service of officers in the Coast Guard and its predecessors through 1929 are also included. Some of the above records are arranged alphabetically by name or are accompanied by name indexes. However, a search for the service record of a given individual is facilitated by ^a knowledge of the wars and campaigns in which he ~~served~~ served and of the military or naval unit to which he was attached.

Records of individual service in the armed forces within the past 75 years are restricted in use, and most of them are not in the custody of the National Archives.

The records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, ¹⁸⁶³⁻⁶⁶ *during the Civil War* (RG 110) ^{and} the Selective Service System of World War I (RG 163), ^g and of World War II (RG 147) contain much general ^g background information on the supply of manpower during these wars and also contain information on individuals. ^{Servicemen.} For example, RG 147 ^{includes} contains files on conscientious objectors, ^g some of ~~whom~~ whom were Jewish.

The Civil War draft records (RG 110) include consolidated lists maintained in Washington and descriptive rolls compiled in each enrollment district. They presumably list all males eligible for the draft. In addition to name, place of residence, age as of July 1863, occupation, marital status, ^{and} place of birth shown in the consolidated lists, the descriptive rolls (some of which are not completely filled out) may contain personal descriptions of the listed ^{Servicemen.} individuals.

The Army and Navy records are particularly rich sources of information on Jewish servicemen. For Uriah P. Levy's service as an officer in the Navy, 1812-62, there are source materials in the letters to officers, Ships of War series, and in the letters from officers, from commanders, and from captains ^g in the incoming correspondence ⁱⁿ (RG ~~45~~); the court-martial records (RG 125); in the Record of Officers (RG 24); and in the appointments, orders, and resignations records (RG ^{RG} 24 and ^g 45). Records relating to A. A. Michelson's attendance at Annapolis may be found in the Correspondence

Concerning Cadets (RG 24); the Naval Academy records (RG 181); and the Letters to Naval Academy, Commanding and Other Officers series, vol. 9, p. 208 (RG 45) which ^{include} contains a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

Records relating to the Army ordnance officer Alfred Mordecai, Sr., may be found in a number of record groups. ^{In} RG 77 ^{the Letters received by the Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1826-66,} ^{include} contains letters received from Mordecai relating to his acceptance of a commission in the Ordnance Corps, his plan ^{for} on the use of cannon balls, and other matters. In RG 94 the application papers of the U. S. Military Academy for 1818 ^{include} contain letters recommending Mordecai for appointment and his letter of acceptance; the Annual and Semi-Annual Military Academy Rolls, 1819-23, ^{include} contain references to Mordecai's conduct and academic standing in his class; volumes ~~11-32~~ 11-32 of the Letters ^{sent} by the Office of the Adjutant General ^{include} contain letters sent to Mordecai relating to leaves of absence, changes of stations, and other military matters; ^{and} volumes 11-37 of the Registers of Letters Received ^{include} contain abstracts of letters ^(and reports) from Mordecai and their file locations. In RG 156 volumes 32-45 of the Letters ^{sent} by ^{the Office} the Chief of Ordnance ^{include} contain copies of letters to Mordecai on ordnance activities, and volumes 5-30 of the Registers of Letters Received ^{include} contain abstracts of letters ^(and reports) from Mordecai and the ^{related} file ^{corresponding} numbers. Records relating to Alfred Mordecai, Jr., may also be found in a number of different series of records.

NWR

NWR

NWR

Int The National Archives ^{these are} also ~~contains~~ records relating to/military service.

The military career of Abraham C. Myers, the ~~Quartermaster~~
~~General of the Confederacy~~, is well documented in various series
 RG 94 ^{includes} ~~contains~~ references to his education at West Point,
 of records. Letters relating to his service as a ^{quartermaster}
 in the U. S. Army are in RG 92. The War Department Collection
 of Confederate Records (RG 109) ^{includes several} ~~contains various~~ series of records
 relating to Myers ~~in his position~~ as Confederate Quartermaster
 General. Also in this record group is the compiled military
 service record of the Confederate surgeon, ^g Simon Baruch, for the
 1861-65 period, and a number of records relating to Judah P.
 Benjamin's service as Confederate Secretary of War. In the
 correspondence of the Confederate Treasury Department (RG 56)
 are letters from Meyer Jacobs, the surveyor of the port of Charles-
 ton, and from M. C. Mordecai, who acted as agent for the
 Department at Raleigh.

Records in the National Archives relating to veterans' benefits
 extended to veterans, their widows, and other heirs cover military,
 naval, and marine service between 1775 and 1934 except ~~in~~ service
 in World War I. These records, in RG 15, ^{include} ~~which also contains~~ the
 surviving schedules for the special census of 1890 of Union
 veterans and their widows, consisting of schedules only for States
 and territories whose names run alphabetically from Kentucky
 through Wyoming, with some gaps. Records of veterans' benefits
 take the form of pension application files, pension payment records,
 bounty-land warrant application files, and other ^{types} ~~kinds~~ of records
 such as those for domiciliary care.

The records of the General Land Office in RG 49 ^{include} contain information about the use of land warrants issued for military service. Given the name of a Jewish veteran and, sometimes, supplementary information about the unit he served in, it is often possible to find much information about his service career and his later civilian experiences. Examples of pension application files are S 41549 Rev. for the Revolutionary War soldier Isaac Franks; and ~~XXXXXXXX~~ WC 684,821 for the Civil War veteran Leopold Karpeles, whose file reveals that he was born in Prague in 1838, includes letters recounting his Civil War experiences, and contains information about his post-war/^{life}~~experiences~~ and records relating to his death and the death of his wife.

4. In immigration and naturalization records

Records in the National Archives relating to immigration to the United States may be found in several different record groups. The diplomatic and consular correspondence in RG 59 and the records of diplomatic and consular posts in RG 84 contain scattered references to conditions in foreign countries causing immigration to this country.

The earliest Federal concern with immigration in a general sense was an outgrowth of Federal authority to regulate foreign commerce and navigation. Various statutory enactments regulated conditions on vessels carrying passengers and also levied taxes. Occasional letters exchanged by the ~~Collectors~~ of Customs and the Secretary of the Treasury relate to these matters. The major body of ~~these~~ records created by the Treasury as a consequence of this regulation of immigrant traffic is the passenger lists.

delete

~~RG 36 contains passenger lists for ships arriving at Baltimore, 1820-1919; Boston, 1883-99; New Orleans, 1820-97; Philadelphia, 1820-99; and at many smaller Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, 1820-74. The following indexes to ~~these~~ names of passengers are available: Boston, 1848-91; Baltimore, 1820-97; New York, 1820-40; Philadelphia, 1820-99; and for many smaller Atlantic and Gulf ports, 1820-ca. 1850.~~

New York, 1820-97;

(RG36)

The passenger arrival lists identify passengers arriving at ports on the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico from abroad. Although there are lists for as early as 1798, most of them are for the period 1820-1945, with gaps. The lists consist of customs passenger lists, which are in the National Archives in their original form or as copies, abstracts, or transcripts or in more than one of these forms; customs lists of aliens; and immigration passenger lists, which are on microfilm only. The original lists contain the following information: name of vessel, name of master, name of the port of embarkation, date of arrival, and name of the port of arrival; and for each passenger, his name, age, sex, and occupation, name of the country to which he belonged, name of the country that he intended to inhabit, and, if he died en route, the date or circumstances of his death. A few lists, particularly some for Baltimore and New Orleans, show the name of the exact place in which the passenger had resided or the name of the place to which

he was going. *Although race and religion are not noted on the lists, names and other information supplied usually identify Jewish persons well.*

names and other information supplied usually identify Jewish persons well enough for purposes of research!

The National Archives has passenger lists ~~and related indexes~~

for the following ports: Baltimore, 1820-91 with gaps; Boston, 1883-99; Mobile, 1829-86; New Bedford, 1823-99; New Orleans, 1820-1902; New York, 1820-97; and Philadelphia, 1820-99. Indexes to the lists are available for the following years: Baltimore, 1832-97; Boston, (1848-91); Baltimore, Mobile, New Bedford, New Orleans, and Philadelphia (consolidated), 1820-74; and New York, 1820-74.

from Reingold (not in general copy)

~~1830-74~~

Index

In the last half of the 19th century and before 1906, when passenger vessels first made direct trips from Libau to New York, names of Jewish persons, particularly from Russia and Poland, may be found in great numbers on lists of vessels from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Glasgow, Liverpool, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Trieste. The passenger list for the America, for example, which arrived in New York ~~at~~ from Bremen on May 4, 1893, contains many Jewish names.

Because the lists are so voluminous, their usefulness as a source of information on Jewish immigration is reduced unless searchers are familiar with the Government's published statistical compilations that were derived from these documents and that appear in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of State, 1820-70, of the former Statistics Bureau of the Treasury Department, 1869-91, of the Superintendent of Immigration, 1892-94, and of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1895-1903.

For the years 1883-1945, the National Archives has negative microfilm copies of passenger lists, the originals of which are maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. These lists, often referred to as immigration passenger lists or manifests, include the names of not only immigrants but also American citizens returning from abroad and visitors. Copies of the immigration passenger lists and related indexes may be used only if ~~they~~ the records are 50 years old or older.

These older lists vary in informational content. The earliest lists for Philadelphia contain the following: ^{details} name of master, name of vessel, names of ports of arrival and embarkation, and date of arrival; and for each passenger, his name, place of birth, last legal residence, age, occupation, and sex, and remarks. By 1893 forms prescribed by Federal law came into use containing, in addition to the above information, the following: ^{details} for each passenger: his name in full, marital status, port of arrival in the United States, and final destination in the United States; whether he had been in the United States before ^{and} and, if so, when and where; and whether he was going to join a relative and, if so, the relative's name, address, and relationship to the passenger. The format of the immigration passenger list was revised in 1903 to include race; in 1906 to include a personal description and the birthplace; and in 1907 to include the name and address of an alien's nearest relative in the country from which he came.

The earliest agency of the Federal Government dealing specifically with immigration was the Immigration Bureau which ^{and was concerned with the promotion, rather than the} functioned in the State Department from 1864 to 1867. Its records in RG 59 consist of (a register of passengers arriving on vessels, 1819-20 (1 vol.); and a register of letters received, 1864-67, and copies of letters sent, 1864-67 (1 vol.). Included in these volumes are letters to and register entries for letters received from Isidor Bush, the ^{regulation or restriction of immigration} secretary of the Missouri Board of Immigration.

NA Guide

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (RG 85), now part of the Justice Department, are primary sources of considerable value for the study of Jewish immigration. Beginning in 1882 Federal legislation was enacted to regulate immigration, and authority was given to the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise immigration matters. Correspondence of the Office of the Secretary and other records of the Bureau of Immigration, established in the Treasury Department in 1891, are in RG 85. From 1903 to 1913 the Bureau functioned in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the general correspondence of the Secretary is in RG 40. In 1906 functions pertaining to naturalization were given to the Bureau, and its name was changed to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. At this time ^a ~~two~~ separate correspondence files ^{was} ~~were~~ maintained for ^{each of} the two functions. The General Correspondence Concerning Immigration Matters, 1906-32, consists of correspondence, memoranda, and

reports relating to the administration of the immigration laws, including such matters as the determination of the eligibility of aliens for entry, the prevention of the entry of ineligible aliens, the surveillance of those in the United States, and the expulsion or deportation of aliens found to be unlawfully in the United States. Most of these records are case files relating to specific individuals. The Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labor in 1913, and documentation on the departmental level is in the general files of the Department (RG 85).

At the field level, records in RG 85 relating to the Ellis Island and Philadelphia offices are ~~most~~ pertinent for studies of American Jewish history. The press copies of letters sent from the Ellis Island Office, 1903-12, are/in some cases almost illegible. ~~Some letters sent in~~ the records of the Philadelphia Office, ^{consist of} 1884-1912, ^{the} letters sent by the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities and after 1895 by the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and letters received, 1882-1903. Also in RG 85 are three small series of records from the period when the Pennsylvania Board of ~~Board~~ Public Charities administered the immigration laws in Philadelphia: reports of the Board, 1882-90, containing quarterly statistics about the admission, deportation, physical and mental health, and financial condition of immigrants at the Port of Philadelphia; daily reports of immigration inspectors, 1888-93; and immigration inspectors' diaries, 1882-94. The last two contain first-hand accounts of conditions

*Is this true?
Just my guess.
JLH NR*

among immigrants. The Contract Labor Application Files, 1929-45, of the Philadelphia Office also ^{include} ~~contain~~ references to Jewish immigrants.

In the records of the Public Health Service (RG 90) are correspondence and other records pertaining to the medical examinations of immigrants by PHS medical officers at Ellis Island and Philadelphia during the peak of Jewish immigration to the United States, 1907-12. Also in RG 90 are records of ^{the United States Public} ~~a U. S.~~ Health - Marine Hospital [^] ~~Marine hospital and Public Health Service station at the Baltic port of Libau, ^{(Lepaya) in Western Latvia, 1909-13,} ~~include~~ relating to the medical examinations of immigrants, quarantine restriction, and immigrant housing.~~

RG 85 also ^{includes} ~~contains~~ records relating to the education and Americanization of aliens, 1913-36, ^{including} ~~concerning~~ the organization of classes and supplying of teaching materials. The Citizenship Education File of the Ellis Island Office, 1906-44, has similar ~~material~~ contents, including announcements in Yiddish of ^{forthcoming} ~~classes~~ [to be held] and lists of prospective students.

Naturalization records of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (in RG 21) cover the period 1802-1926. These are the only court records in the National Archives relating to naturalization at the present time, but related records appear in other types of records. The Florida Territorial Papers, vol. 10, in RG 59 ^{include} ~~contain~~ the petition for naturalization of Moses Elias Levy dated March 3, 1822, enclosed in a letter of May 21, 1822, from Acting Governor Worthington to the Secretary of State.

Russian
RIP

Is this still true?

General correspondence concerning naturalization matters, 1906-40, in RG 85, ^{includes} ~~contains~~ files, scattered through the series, on individual Jews who became naturalized or took steps toward becoming naturalized.

Political refugee registry case files for 1934-35 are also in RG 85. Other recent immigration records include the records of the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., established in 1944 to ^m ~~accommodate~~ [^] refugees from internment camps in Italy (~~in~~ RG 210). Included are case files of the 982 refugees (mostly Jews) containing biographical data, social case studies, health records, employment data, and some correspondence concerning complaints and special problems; a reports file; and other records relating to the origin, operations, and public reaction to the refugee program. In RG 220 are records of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, November 1956 - May 1957, which coordinated the efforts of various agencies ^{to aid} ~~in aiding~~ [^] Hungarian refugees, including Jews, some of whom entered the United States.

In the central files of the Department of Justice (RG 60) are files relating to the renunciation or cancellation of citizenship. For example, in the 1910 correspondence with the State Department there are references to Jacob Fishman, Abraham E. Herschmann, and Isaac M. Roth.

In RG 233, House Report 504, 30th Congress, 1st session, relates to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to ^{which} ~~whom~~ was referred the memorial of Haym M. Salomon, legal representative of Haym Salomon, deceased, who allegedly advanced more than \$300,000 to the Government to assist in carrying on the Revolutionary War. H. R. 425, 30th Congress, a private bill, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of land scrip to Haym M. Salomon, April 26, 1848. H. R. 4372, 80th Congress, authorizes the Attorney General to permit Samuel Fadem to remain permanently in the United States, dated July 24, 1947.

The papers of the Continental Congress in RG 111 include the memorial of Hyam Solomon, the banker, August 25, 1778, shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia (Item No. 41, vol. 9, pp. 58-61), the memorial of Mordecai Sheftall, Deputy Commissary of Issues in

the state of Georgia, August 21, 1780 (Item No. 78, vol. 20, f. 629),
 and the memorial of the Canadian refugee, Levi Solomons, November 15,
 1784 (Item No. 35, pp. 149 a-c).

As a result of the Federal exercise of local functions in the District of Columbia, the National Archives has population records of the District in which names of individual Jews can be singled out. The major bodies of such documents are in the records of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (RG 21). In addition to the naturalization records described above, these include: adoption case files, 1907-34; transcripts of wills, 1801-88; administration records of the estates of decedents, 1801-78; guardian records, 1801-78; and indentures of apprenticeship, 1801-74. RG 42, ~~records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital,~~ ^{includes} ~~contains~~ records dated 1791-1933 relating to the physical development of the District ^{with} and references to individual Jews who lived there.

Government records relating to Jews as a group

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

In addition to the records described previously which deal with Jews as individuals, there are a number of records in the National Archives which relate to Jewish people as a group, both in this country and abroad. While much of this material relates to American Jews, there is ^{also} a considerable amount of information on the concern of the United States Government with Jews in other countries.

Concern of U. S. Government with Jews mistreated in other countries ~~in their own countries~~

Records relating to mistreatment of Jews abroad may be found in a number of record groups. In RG 11 are records concerning (the attempted negotiation of a treaty of commerce) with Russia which was abrogated by the United States in 1911 as a result of the refusal of the Russian authorities to treat American Jews on an equal basis with other citizens. The diplomatic and consular despatches and the instructions in RG 59 ^{include} ~~contain~~ records relating to the ^{is} discriminatory policy of the Tsarist government against the Jews. The numeric and decimal files describe events leading to the abrogation of the treaty. Also in RG 59 are correspondence on the denunciation of the treaty by the United States in 1911 and a State Department documentary publication, part of which deals with this matter.

(Petitions and memorials to the Senate and House, 1911, ^{requesting} ~~asking~~ the abrogation of the treaty are in RG 46 and ^{RG} 233. Three House resolutions urging abrogation (H. J. Res. 166 and 167, and H. Res. 316, 62d Cong.) are in RG 233, and three Senate resolutions (Feb. 25 and Apr. 10, 1911, and S. J. Res. 60, 62d Cong.) are ^{RG} in 46. The resolutions are filed with accompanying papers.)

Russian
RIP

Russian
RIP

11

Other records relating to Jews in Russia include: *(in RG 233)*
 in the Presidential messages on subjects other than nominations,
 the message of President Arthur of May 2, 1882, transmitting at
 the request of the House a report of the Secretary of State on
 the condition of Jews in Russia (House Ex. Doc. 192, 47th Cong.,
 1st Sess., 321 pp.); *and also in RG 233* in the minutes of the House Committee on
 Foreign Affairs for the 52d Congress, February 18 - March 3, 1892,
 Congressman Isidor Rayner of Maryland expresses sympathy with
 the Russian Hebrews "in their distress" speaking in regard to
 the Blanchard Resolution (H. J. Res. 8, 52d Cong.).

Records relating to Jews in Rumania include: *(in RG 233)*
 in the Presidential messages on subjects other than nominations,
 the message of President Grant, May 23, 1872, transmitting a
 report of the Secretary of State on a House resolution asking
 the Government to join with Italy in protesting the treatment
 of Jews in Rumania; in RG 59 in the Miscellaneous Letters for
 January 1877, a petition in French signed by representatives of
 Jewish communities in many countries asking for American support
 for the protection of the rights of Jews in Rumania; in RG 59
 in the Miscellaneous Letters, a letter dated September 30, 1902,
 from Rabbi Marcus H. Dubov expressing appreciation of the De-
 partment's action to alleviate the conditions of the Jews in
 Rumania (John Hay, Secretary of State *(from 1898 to 1905)* was
 particularly active in protesting ill-treatment of Jewish minor-
 ities); also in RG 59, a printed copy of B'nai B'rith's Kishinev

*Biographical
 dictionary*

*Geographical
dictionary*

Massacre petition and a printed "Brief History" of that document (relating to the massacre of Jews instigated by Russian official classes in April 1903); and (in RG 233) in the transcripts of committee hearings, the transcript of hearings held on December 10, 19, and 22, 1913, by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the condition of the Jews in Rumania.

*Geographical
dictionary
Biographical
dictionary*

In RG 59 in the Miscellaneous Letters for 1858 and 1859 are requests and petitions for American intercession in the Mortara affair (in Italy). The polite refusals of Secretary of State (Lewis) Cass are in the Domestic Letters (vols. 49 and 50).

There are also a number of records relating to Jews in Palestine

~~Also in RG 11 is~~ the enrolled copy of the Joint Resolution Favoring the Establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People, approved September 21, 1922 (67th Congress, 2d Session, Public Resolution 73). ^{maybe found in RG 11.} The House Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 322, 67th Cong.) is in RG 233. A number of records relating to the ^{Jews} ~~Jewish situation~~ in Palestine and other Middle East countries may be found in RG 59 in the diplomatic and consular despatches. (Records of the Legation at Constantinople and of the consular posts at Jerusalem and Beirut are in RG 84. Three documents of The Inquiry, Nos. 88, 457, and 459 (RG 256), also contain information on the rise of Jewish nationalism and the Zionist movement in Palestine.) ~~Other~~ related records may be found in the Miscellaneous Letters in RG 59: letters from William E. Blackstone dated February 9 and March 16, 1891; a letter of March 30, 1908, from A. Kraus of the Executive Committee of B'nai B'rith relating to the outrages on the Jews at Jaffa; several letters written in 1908 ^{by} ~~from~~ E. E. Frank on the restoration of Palestine to the Jews; and a letter from the secretary of the Federation of American Zionists written in 1909 also relating to the Jews in Palestine.

Middle East RIP

Records relating to American concern about mistreatment of Jews during World War II may be found in RG 220 in the records of the War Refugee Board. Its functions were, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with foreign governments, to effect the rescue and relief of victims of Axis oppression and to establish havens of temporary refuge for such victims. In addition to records relating to refugees in Germany, there are records of disbursements made in Turkey and other countries. Records of the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter, 1944-46, in RG 210, were described earlier (p. 74). World War II War Crimes Records (RG 238) ^{include} ~~contain~~, as part of the Nuremberg Trial documentation, many details on the treatment of Jews by the Nazis. In the records of the Legislative Reference Division of the Bureau of the Budget (RG 51) are files concerning the admission of political or religious refugees from Axis countries during World War II and the assisting of Jewish refugees from France.

^{Related}
Photographic records in the National Archives include: photographs of Jewish anti-Nazi rallies and protests (RG 208); (photographs of Nazi brutality in the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, 1946, submitted as evidence of Axis criminality at the Nuremberg Trial (RG 238); and photographs of protests against anti-Semitism in London, New York, Paris, and other cities, 1933; exposition in Munich for The Eternal Jew attended by Goebbels and Streicher; and return of the Jews to Palestine, 1937, all in RG 306.)

WSP

NSP

Incidents of discrimination against Jews in the United States

Perhaps the earliest record in the National Archives in this category is the letter ^{from} of Jonas Phillips, dated September 7, 1787, to the Constitutional Convention (in RG 11) protesting against the inclusion in the Pennsylvania State constitution of an oath of belief in the Divine inspiration of the New Testament as contrary to the religious views of Jews.

One of the ~~early~~ first occasions when the Federal Government took action on an incident dealing with Jews as a group in this country was during the Civil War period. In General Order No. 12, December 17, 1862, Grant had ordered the exclusion of Jews ^(Jewish tradesmen and supplies) from the territory within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Tennessee. General Order No. 2, January 6, 1863, revoked the exclusion order. Copies of both orders are in RG 94. A letter of transmittal to the Secretary of War together with the resolution of thanks for the prompt revocation of the order, passed by the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, January 13, 1863, is in RG 107. The records of the Department of the Tennessee, other field commands, and various headquarters units, as well as the records on Civil War economic activities discussed previously, ^{include} contain background data on this incident.

Army and Navy records contain scattered ~~references~~ ^{((in RG 94))} references to incidents of discrimination in the armed forces. File No. 101,231 of the Adjutant General's Office Document File contains letters concerning allegations of discrimination, ⁽¹⁸⁶⁴⁾

NWC

One incident of alleged discrimination at West Point is in File No. 1886065. Records relating to the military service of Frank Bloom (File No. 1702681) include information regarding his candidacy for a commission and material questioning whether he was discriminated against because of his faith.

President Taft's intervention in this matter is also documented in this file. ^{file} No. 2477014 ^{includes} contains records pertaining to the publication "Psychology of War" by Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, which averred that Jews were not ^{capable of being} ~~qualified to be~~ good soldiers. This

file also ^{includes} contains evidence of Presidential intervention, *October 16, 1916.*

A ^{derogatory} similar statement was made by a recruiting officer in Boston during World War I, and the events which followed are documented in file No. 2612113. ~~File~~ File No. 2586337 pertains to the alleged

refusal of a unit of the National Guard in Massachusetts to enlist Jews during the World War I period. ^{A Navy records also contains reference to} ~~In RG 80,~~ ^{discrimination} file No. *(RG 80)*

13673-4350 relates to an incident during World War I involving the public display of poetry containing derogatory statements about Jews. ~~The file~~ The file includes documents about the intervention of Louis Marshall of the American Jewish Committee and transcripts of testimony ~~taken during~~ taken during the subsequent investigation.

The general correspondence of the Provost Marshal General, who administered the Selective Service System during World War I, ^{includes} ~~contains~~ two files (N. Y. 32-75 and Mass. 60-8, RG 163) relating to protests against the wording in a passage of the "Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards." On page ~~92~~ 92 of that publication in the section on "Causes and Motives of Malingering," appeared the statement, "The foreign born, and especially Jews, are more apt to malingering than the native born." Jewish local draft board members and physicians protested the wording, as ~~did~~ well as Louis Marshall [on behalf] of the American Jewish Committee. The most persistent objector was Dr. M. Girsdansky, chairman of the local board for Division 93 on the lower East Side in New York City. His letters and other documents created in the War Department are in file ^{the} N. Y. 32-75. ^{The} File Pa. 17-13 in the same series pertains to allegations of prejudice against Jews by a member of a local board in Pittsburgh. In addition to complaints and a petition to remove the board member, there are reports of investigations conducted by the Department of Justice.

Records pertaining to immigration also ^{include} ~~contain~~ references to/occasional incidents of discrimination (in RG 85). In the general ^{immigration} correspondence concerning immigration matters, file No. 52363/25, "Hebrew, Race or Religion?" concerns the justification of the Immigration Service classification "Hebrew" in its published statistics on immigration. Simon Wolfe protested that ~~this~~ the use of this classification was an inquiry into religious beliefs. The agency (?) ^(Service?) then conferred with the Bureau of the Census and with the Depart-

ment of State and solicited the views of prominent American Jews on the question of whether "Hebrew" designated a race or a religion. Copies of the replies, as well as the agency's formal report justifying its practice, are in this file. Later records include correspondence and copies of various administrative documents relating to the statistics. For example, there is a copy of a reply sent to Theodore Roosevelt in 1911 on this subject. ^{In} File ^{No.} 53137/95, relating to the barring of a would-be immigrant of Jewish extraction, there is a statement in a memorandum replying to a protest of discrimination against Jews that any discrimination is in favor of Jews. File ^{No.} 54171/820 concerns the question of whether Russian Jews should be excepted from deportation actions during World War I to German-controlled territories. The Service decided against excepting Jews on the grounds that they were to be treated as any other nationality would be treated.

References to alleged favoritism toward Jews employed by the National Recovery Administration are in RG 9 in file ^{No.} 700 of the Classified General File. In the Consolidated Administrative Files there is correspondence concerning a radio address made by Donald Richberg, General Counsel of the NRA, allegedly disparaging the Jewish religion.

The records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice (RG 228) ^{include} ~~contain~~ case files, correspondence, and reports on alleged discrimination in hiring and ^{the} dismissal ^{dismissing} of Jews in defense

plants, businesses, and Federal agencies/ during the period 1941-46. There are also ϕ requests for investigations of discriminatory job applications by the American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Free Sons of Israel.

Records relating to investigations of Jewish newspapers and periodicals by the Post Office Department are in RG 28. For the World War I period there are files created in the course of investigations concerning the publishing of articles allegedly un-American or radical in the Jewish Morning Journal, Der Yiddish Kampfer, the Daily Forward, and the Jewish Daily News. Similar files exist from the World War II period on the American Hebrew and the Jewish Forum.

In the records relating to the investigation of the Hindenburg disaster made by the Bureau of Air Commerce (RG 197) are letters charging that the crash of the dirigible was a Jewish plot.

*Either
more
information
or omit?*

Recognition of Jewish religion in U. S. military affairs

Recognition of the Jewish religion in the armed forces was a gradual process. (During the Civil War Congress passed an act authorizing ^{that} only chaplains of some Christian denomination/~~to~~ ^{could} be appointed to officiate in the regiments of the Union Army and Navy.) NWC

On January 16, 1862, a petition of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs requesting (that the act be repealed and that Jewish chaplains be allowed to minister to the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Israelites serving in the Union Army and Navy.) (This petition may be found in RG 233.)

(Apparently this act was repealed, but Reingold doesn't mention it. He says that the Civil War was the first war in which Jewish chaplains participated.)

The first Federal Government records dealing with Jewish ~~xxxx~~ chaplains are in the records of The Adjutant General's Office (RG 94). (The Compiled Military Service Records) for the Civil War period ^{include} contain records on the military careers of such chaplains as Michael Allen, Jacob Frankel, ~~xxxx~~ Bernhard H. Gotthelf, and Ferdinand Sarner. For example, the file for Sarner contains the original letter^s of ^{his} recommendation, accreditation, and appointment. Correspondence relating to the appointment of Jewish/^{Army} chaplains ^{the} before/United States entered World War I are in the Document File in RG 94 (No. 101231, for ~~ex~~ample). Records of Navy chaplains for this period are in RG 24 (file No. 5805-58, for example). Also in RG 24 are the records of the Navy Office of the Chief of

I wonder if this is first legislation on this subject

Ask Reingold

Chaplains. The records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the Army (RG 247) ^{include} contain a list of World War I Army chaplains.

NNW (War Department records relating to Jewish chaplains during the period 1903-21 may be found in RG 165.) Also in this record

group in the Correspondence and Memoranda of the Army War College,

1903-19, are records relating to the authorization of a special

insignia for Jewish chaplains replacing the cross insignia which

was designed for Christian chaplains. Correspondence between the

Chief of Chaplains and the Army and Navy Service Department of

the ^{National (?)} Jewish Welfare Board concerning the appointment of Jewish

chaplains and the conduct of religious services and welfare

activities for Jewish servicemen for the period 1920-23 are in RG 247.

Much of the correspondence is with Cyrus Adler, chairman of the

Jewish committee. Of special interest in this record group is a memorandum dated

May 3, 1922, of the Chief of Chaplains which sums up the problems

encountered by the Army in attempting to meet the religious needs

of its Jewish personnel.

For the World War II period the records of the Office of

Community War Services (RG 215) ^{include} contain materials on the activities

of the National Jewish Welfare Board as one of the six national

private agencies comprising the United Service Organizations, Inc.,

in fostering the ^{of} furthering the religious and other needs of the

men and women in the armed forces and in war industries.

Records of Army chaplains for this period are in the ~~Records~~ records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, 1939-54, ~~xxx~~

in RG 319. Navy records of World War II have not yet been

transferred to the National Archives.)

I doubt if these are all the records on the insignia. And I wonder if Jewish chaplains previously had to wear the cross.

Accessions

Until World War I the Federal Government kept no statistical record of the number of Jewish personnel⁹ who served in the armed forces. ^{However,} Requests for this type of information have been received by the Army and Navy ~~from~~ since the time of the Civil War. ^{for} Typical ~~Records of this nature~~ ^{example,} are in file No. 101231 of The Adjutant General's Office Document File (RG 94) and file No. 101-149 of the General File of the Bureau of Navigation (RG 24). Probably the earliest record of religious preference maintained by the armed services in the United States was the health record form ^{used during World War I} ~~which was~~ for the purpose of providing proper burial in the event of death of the serviceman.

In 1917 several Jews enlisting in the Navy in Detroit were forced to register as either Protestant or Catholic since the health form lacked an entry for Jews. After protests reached the Navy Department, the incident was investigated. It was reported to the Navy Department that the Pharmacists' Mate filling out the forms, "a man named Doyle," ⁽ was under the impression that all religions not Catholic were Protestant. He has been corrected in this matter." (See file No. 127,250 of the General Correspondence of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in RG 52.)

Occasionally there have been records giving statistical information about the Number of Jews in the armed forces. For example, file No. 22-85 of the General Correspondence of the Adjutant and Inspector's Office of the Marine Corps (RG 127) ^{includes} ~~contains~~ a report from the chaplain at Parris Island reporting,

among other things, that there were 165 Jews on the post out of a total complement of ~~5~~ 4583.

Federal policy on maintaining records of religious affiliation of servicemen changed during the World War II period. War Department Circular No. 142, July 15, 1941, provided for the inclusion of symbols indicating religious preference on the identification tag which each member of the Army wore around the neck. Circular No. 163, August 8, 1941, further provided that each man was to be informed that he was authorized, but not required, to indicate his religious preference and that notation of such preference should be made on his service record ^{under "remarks."} This ~~was~~ apparently the first time such information was included on military service records.

Burial records of Jewish servicemen date back to the Spanish American War. File No. 118318 of the Adjutant General's Office Document File relates to the interment and removal of the remains of Jewish soldiers in that war. The Quartermaster Corps now has cognizance over burial of servicemen. File ^{no.} 730 of the Office of the Chief of Staff ^{includes} ~~contains~~ references to the providing of suitable grave markers by the Army for Jewish soldiers of World War I. (RG [?])

The records of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (RG 52) also ^{include} ~~contain~~ a few references to the remains of deceased Jewish naval personnel. Scattered through the files of the Army and Navy Departments ^{and} ~~are~~ their constituent bureaus are letters from

Please
supply
RG no.

individuals and organizations requesting that Jewish servicemen be excused from duty on Jewish holidays. The general correspondence of the Provost Marshal General (RG 163) who administered the Selective Service System during World War I contains letters requesting postponement of registrations and inductions falling on High Holy Days.

Photographic records of Jewish military services include motion pictures showing troops attending Yom Kippur services in Paris in 1919 and Passover services in World War II (RG 111). ^{Other} Motion pictures include Irving Berlin singing on a 5th Army radio station (RG 111) and appearing in scenes from "This is the Army" (RG 200). (Still pictures include photographs of Jews who served in the American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-19, in the Army of Occupation, 1919-23, and earlier wars (RG 111); ~~and~~ photographs showing the training of Jewish military units, 1918-23 (RG 165); and photographs of Jews in the armed services, 1942-46 (RG 208).

NSP

Government sponsorship of Jewish projects

~~In addition to the~~ records ~~described previously~~ relating to Federal sponsorship of Jewish cultural activities through the Work Projects Administration during the New Deal period have been described previously.

Another Government project/~~to~~ ^{which} assist/^{ed} Jews during this period was the establishment of the ~~New~~ Jersey Homesteads, Inc., at Hightstown, N. J. In RG 96 are records relating to the establishment and operations of the project, which was planned to resettle unemployed Jewish workers on land where they could engage in part-time farming. Included are minutes from December 19, 1933, to April 16, 1935, which contain information on the planning of the project, reports of conditions at the site, and other data. ~~The records also contain~~ ^{included are} files on the industrial cooperative at Jersey Homesteads, mostly relating to the administration of loans to the cooperative.

<sup>>48
Include</sup> The National Youth Administration, (established in 1935, substantial) assisted a/number of Jewish youths by providing employment and work training for unemployed youths out of school and part-time employment for needy high school, college, and university students in order to enable them to continue their education.) RG 119 ^{includes} ~~contains~~ project applications, reports, and informational [^] materials concerning the operation of the program for the period 1935-43.

In the records of the Public Housing Administration (RG 196) are records pertaining to a housing project on the Lower East Side

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furnish
dates

in New York City, including petitions from residents in that
area, correspondence, and plans. (dates?)

Jewish patriotic organizations

Occasional references to Jewish patriotic organizations may be found in Federal records since the World War II period.

See RG 46? Senate Bill 72, 81st Congress, *(relates the incorporation of)* ~~proposed~~ to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. In the accompanying papers file there is a letter to Senator Patrick A. McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, from Sidney W. Bookbinder, national executive committeeman of the Jewish War Veterans, 3rd region, dated May 24, 1949, asking for his advice and cooperation.

Records of the Jewish Educational Food Campaign, 1918, are in RG 4.

In the records of the War Refugee Board, 1944-45, ~~in~~ in RG 220, are records relating to American Jewish organizations such as the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee which attempted to aid the victims of Nazi oppression.

Still pictures include ~~pictographs~~ photographs showing the activities of Jewish relief agencies, 1918-23 (RG 165).

Jewish business and labor organizations

In the records relating to the Tom Mooney Case (185354) in RG 60, the interest of various labor groups, such as the United Hebrew Trades, is documented.

Letters ~~xxxxxx~~ between the Jewish Agricultural Society and the Department of Agriculture/are in RG 16, and related records are in RG 54. Other correspondence with the Jewish Agricultural Society is among the records of the Federal Extension Service (RG 33) for the period 1917-43 for the period 1936-37. Also in RG 33 are narrative and statistical reports of the county agents, 1916-45. Reports such as for Cumberland and Ocean Counties in N. J. provide background information on regions where Jewish farmers operate.

In the Labor Department records in RG ~~159~~ 174 ~~xxx~~ is a brief report on the employment work of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

In RG 63 in the correspondence of Robert Maisel, chief of the Division of Labor Publications, Committee on Public Information, are references to the Jewish Socialist League, to various Jewish labor groups, and to relations with the Yiddish press (such as his letter of July 3, 1918). Carl Byoir's correspondence as associate chairman of the Committee with Maisel as director of the American Alliance for Labor and (Industrial?) Democracy has similar contents. The report for December 1917 is a case in point. The names of Jews who were Four Minute Men speakers is available from lists also in RG 63.

The American Protective League, a volunteer civilian organization, aided the Federal Bureau of Investigation during World War I in certain investigative activities, operating under the supervision of the Department of Justice. Its records in RG 65 contain references to Jewish members of the League including correspondence with the New York City Field Office concerning the membership of Julius Fleischmann, president of the Fleischmann Co., who gave financial support to the League. One letter from E. H. Rushmore, chief of the New York Division, to Capt. Charles D. Frey, dated May 29, 1918, summarizes Fleischmann's early activity in the League.

A few records in the National Archives relate to Sabbatarian observances of Jews. In the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry (RG 17) are several folders containing correspondence, 1906-13, on kosher slaughtering and meat inspection, especially as affected by the insistence of Jewish dealers on closing their establishments on Saturday and staying open on Sunday. In the folder on "Religious Institutions" in the Unapproved Code records of the National Recovery Administration (RG 9) are letters about establishing Saturday as the day of rest for Orthodox Jews. One letter of August 28, 1933, is signed by eight Orthodox Rabbis from the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The records of the Agricultural Marketing Service (RG 136) ^{include} ~~contain~~ statements by representatives of the Federation of Kosher Merchants, the United Kosher Retail Poultry Dealers, and the Poultry Schoctim Union in hearings on a proposed code of fair competition for the New York live poultry industry, 1934. Related records are in RG 9.

Other records of interest to scholars of American Jewish history may be found in RG 55 in the Virgin Islands records. From the period of Danish government there are records concerning the Sephardic community of Jews on the islands, including five documents, 1684-85, issued by Gabriel Milan, Governør of St. Thomas, also of Jewish extraction, ~~xx~~ from a volume entitled, "Extract of Adskillige Placater of og Konigliche Rescripter for de Danske Americinske Eylande," dated 1672-1774. There are also other records covering the period of Milan's tenure as Governor, 1684-87. Other records of possible interest include: Matrikullen (tax records) for St. Thomas and St. John, 1787-1917, with gaps which include census records for the early years; Borger Breve, St. Thomas (grants of citizenship), 1815-66; Landsting Protokollen (Upper Court records), St. Croix, 1756-1818 (covering St. Thomas and St. John in the early years); correspondence, reports, and other records ~~xx~~ relating to births, baptisms, confirmations, deaths, and burials, ca. 1858-1918; correspondence of the Hebrew Congregation, St. Thomas, 1865-1905, ^{and 1916,} and 1914-~~16~~, relating to the election of officers and other ^{activities of} ~~events in~~ the Congregation. The Virgin Island Matrikullen contain information on the early life of Judah P. Benjamin, who was born there.

Audio-visual
~~Photographs~~ records of a general nature pertaining to American

Jewry include:

Photographs of Jews in Government service, of observances of Jewish holidays such as Rosh Hashana, and of news events such as the presentation of the Bill of Rights to ^{the} Jewish War Veterans, 1942-46 (RG 208).

Photographs of Jews in the United States as well as in many other parts of the world, including photographs purchased from the Paris Office of the New York Times for the period 1900-1950 (RG 306).

A sound recording prepared by the Office of Education entitled "Jews in the United States," 1939 (RG 48).

The Still Picture Branch of the National Archives maintains name indexes to photographs of individuals, including many Jews, arranged by subject.

APPENDIX: LIST OF RECORD GROUPS CITED

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Records of the War Labor Policies Board
2	Records of the National War Labor Board (World War I)
3	Records of the United States Housing Corporation
4	Records of the United States Food Administration
9	Records of the National Recovery Administration
10	Records of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
11	General Records of the United States Government
14	Records of the United States Railroad Administration
15	Records of the Veterans' Administration
16	Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture
17	Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry
20	Records of the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade
21	Records of District Courts of the United States
22	Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service
23	Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
24	Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel
25	Records of the National Labor Relations Board
26	Records of the United States Coast Guard
27	Records of the Weather Bureau
28	Records of the Post Office Department
29	Records of the Bureau of the Census
32	Records of the United States Shipping Board
33	Records of the Federal Extension Service
36	Records of the Bureau of Customs
39	Records of the Bureau of Accounts (Treasury)
40	General Records of the Department of Commerce
41	Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation
42	Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital
45	Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
46	Records of the United States Senate
47	Records of the Social Security Administration
48	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior
49	Records of the Bureau of Land Management
50	Records of the Treasurer of the United States
51	Records of the Bureau of the Budget
52	Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
53	Records of the Bureau of the Public Debt
54	Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering
55	Records of the Government of the Virgin Islands
56	General Records of the Department of the Treasury
58	Records of the Internal Revenue Service
59	General Records of the Department of State
60	General Records of the Department of Justice
61	Records of the War Industries Board

57 *Records of the Geological Survey*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
62	Records of the Council of National Defense
63	Records of the Committee on Public Information
65	Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
69	Records of the Work Projects Administration
70	Records of the Bureau of Mines
75-	Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
78	Records of the Naval Observatory
80	General Records of the Department of the Navy
83	Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
84	Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State
85	Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
86	Records of the Women's Bureau
87	Records of the United States Secret Service
88	Records of the Food and Drug Administration
90	Records of the Public Health Service
92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
94	Records of The Adjutant General's Office
95	Records of the Forest Service
96	Records of the Farmers Home Administration
97	Records of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry
100	Records of the Bureau of Labor Standards
101	Records of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
104	Records of the Bureau of the Mint
107	Records of the Office of the Secretary of War
109	War Department Collection of Confederate Records
110	Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1863-66
111	Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer
113	Records of the Allied Purchasing Commission
119	Records of the National Youth Administration
121	Records of the Public Buildings Service
122	Records of the Federal Trade Commission
123	Records of the United States Court of Claims
125	Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)
127	Records of the United States Marine Corps
129	Records of the Bureau of Prisons
130	Records of the White House Office
132	Records of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia
136	Records of the Agricultural Marketing Service
144	Records of the Temporary National Economic Committee
145	Records of the Commodity Stabilization Service
147	Records of the Selective Service System, 1940-
151	Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
154	Records of the War Finance Corporation
155	Records of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions
156	Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance
158	Records of the Capital Issues Committee
163	Records of the Selective Service System (World War I)
165	Records of the War Department General Staff
167	Records of the National Bureau of Standards

No.Title

173 Records of the Federal Communications Commission
174 General Records of the Department of Labor
179 Records of the War Production Board
181 Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
182 Records of the War Trade Board
188 Records of the Office of Price Administration
195 Records of the Federal Home Loan Bank System
196 Records of the Public Housing Administration
197 Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board
200 Gift Motion Pictures in the National Archives
202 Records of the National War Labor Board (World War II)
204 Records of the Office of the Pardon Attorney
206 Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury
208 Records of the Office of War Information
210 Records of the War Relocation Authority
211 Records of the War Manpower Commission
215 Records of the Office of Community War Services
217 Records of the United States General Accounting Office
220 Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions, and Boards
227 Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development
228 Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice
233 Records of the United States House of Representatives
234 Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
236 Records of the Wage Adjustment Board
238 World War II War Crimes Records
240 Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation
241 Records of the Patent Office
247 Records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains
250 Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion
252 Records of the Office of the Housing Expediter
256 Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace
257 Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics
259 Records of the Board of War Communications
266 Records of the Securities and Exchange Commission
267 Records of the Supreme Court of the United States
280 Records of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
306 Records of the United States Information Agency
319 General Records of the Army Staff

350 *Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs*

265 Records of the Foreign Funds Control

205 Records of the Court of Claims Section (Justice)