



## List 49

### *War and Peace*

Our latest list concerns war and objections to it. You'll find herein newsletters by various groups of conscientious objectors; photographic records from the military signal corps; vernacular albums compiled by soldiers; works on military morale among Black troops; General Orders from the Civil War; and much more. We've compiled from all eras, ranging from the Mexican-American War to the Cold War, and a wide array of mediums. Enjoy!

Cheers,  
Teri, James, & Joe



(Item 13, *The Mexican Situation...*)

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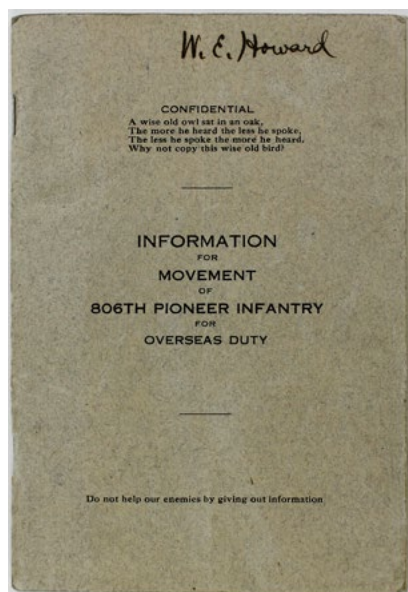
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## REGULATIONS FOR MOVEMENT OF A FAMED AFRICAN-AMERICAN UNIT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

1. [African Americana]. [World War I]. *Information for Movement of 806th Pioneer Infantry for Overseas Duty* [cover title]. [N.p., likely Camp Funston, Ks.: ca. 1918]. 44pp. Original gray printed wrappers. Minor edge wear, some adhesive remnants and small abrasions on rear wrapper, likely resulting from removal from a scrapbook, previous owner's signature on front wrapper, "W.E. Howard." Soft vertical crease throughout. Very good.



A pocket-sized book of regulations governing the movement of the 806th Pioneer Infantry unit, a prominent regiment composed of African American soldiers during World War I. The work was likely produced at the headquarters of the 806th Pioneer, at Camp Funston in Kansas. The 806th Pioneer Infantry was a segregated unit during the war composed mainly of Black recruits from Kansas, Missouri, and other areas of the Great Plains. The unit deployed to France in the waning months of the First World War, participating in some of last bloody conflicts with the German

Army. Among other duties, the unit built an armory in the Belville/Metz region of France during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The present work begins with an introductory letter dated from Camp Funston on August 10, 1918, and counsels secrecy for the unit's imminent move to Europe. The regulations stipulate rules for baggage, movement of troop trains, discipline, and much more. The signature on the front wrapper reading, W.E. Howard, and the soft vertical fold to the pamphlet both indicate this work was likely carried by an officer or enlisted man with the 806th. No copies listed in OCLC.

(McBRB3308)

\$450

## A BLACK SOLDIER IN GERMANY

2. [African-American Photographica]. Minor, Lewis. *[Partially-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Belonging to Lewis Minor, an African-American Army Soldier in Europe]*. [Mainly Germany: 1961-1964]. Twenty-two leaves, illustrated with ninety-one photographs in corner mounts, the first forty captioned in white ink on the album leaves. Oblong quarto. Contemporary red fabrikoid, belt bound, paper label on spine. Decorative stamping on front cover has faded significantly. Minor edge wear and soiling, top corner of front cover chipped. A few photos detached. Very good.

A vernacular photograph album assembled by Lewis Minor, an African-American Army soldier stationed at United States bases in Germany in the early 1960s. The preponderance of the album documents Minor's time in Hanau and Grafenwoehr between 1962 and 1964. Minor includes a few inscriptions to his wife on

the front endpapers, such as "rescued for my darling wife Anne Minor" and "1963-64 this is the days of my life I would never forget what a hell of a place this is." Minor's unit worked mainly with missiles and rockets; in one group photograph, Minor appears as a Special Ammunition Support Command (SASCOM) "soldier of the year" award recipient; SASCOM was responsible for maintaining nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction. The album also includes a series of images featuring a 1962 NATO demonstration which featured soldiers on parade, missiles mounted on vehicles, and possibly even a live fire demonstration. In addition to the action shots, the album documents Minor and his fellow soldiers in camp, in tents, and Minor with his "buddies" while socializing, drinking, and generally in downtime. Rounding out the album are a



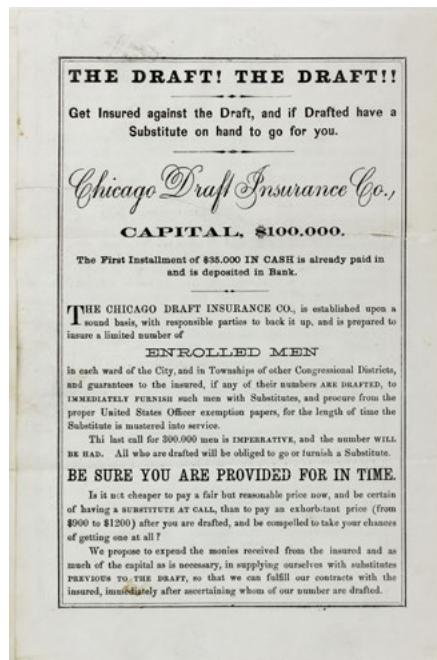
handful of images of Minor while stationed in Denmark, and a series of color photographs of the 18th Artillery Headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. A unique view of an African-American soldier's service in Europe in the 1960s.

(McBRB3064)

\$850

### BUY YOURSELF A SUBSTITUTE

3. [Civil War]. *The Draft! The Draft!! Get Insured Against the Draft, and If Drafted Have a Substitute on Hand to Go for You* [caption title]. Chicago: [ca. 1863]. [2]pp., printed on the same side of a quarto sheet and folded, sheet size 8.25 x 11 inches. Original mailing folds, light foxing. With original transmittal envelope addressed to A. Kingsbury in Cassopolis, Michigan. Very good.



An ephemeral advertising flyer touting insurance against the military draft during the Civil War, by ensuring the procurement of a substitute if drafted. Particularly in 1863, the Union began drafting citizens into the military forces in an attempt to raise troop levels so high they would be insurmountable to the Confederacy. The latest call at the time the present work was printed called for 300,000 new soldiers. If a person was drafted, and said draftee was influential or wealthy and could find a willing volunteer, he could pay that volunteer to enlist in his place. This was called a Substitute Volunteer Enlistment. The present work was issued by the Chicago Draft Insurance

Company, who positioned themselves as middlemen or head hunters, promising to find their clients substitutes if they were drafted. The cost for this service is written into the second page as \$200, with the "First Installment of \$35.00 in cash already paid in and deposited in the bank"

by the company. We could locate no other copies of this rare piece of Civil War ephemera.

(McBRB4283)

\$550

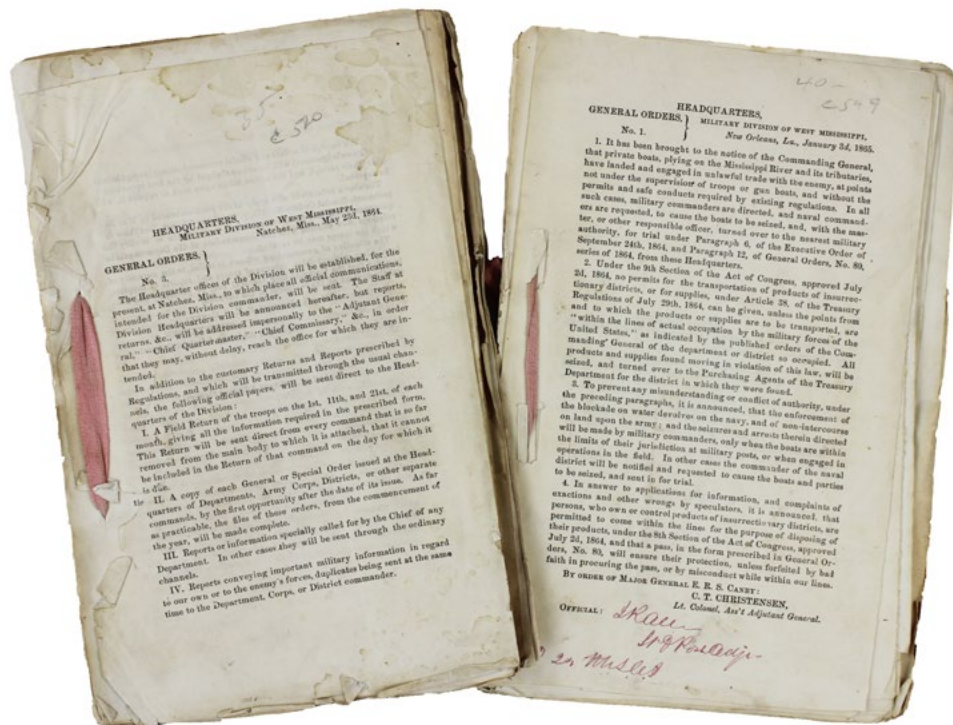
### LARGE COLLECTION OF CIVIL WAR GENERAL ORDERS

4. [Civil War]. *[Group of General Orders from the Military Division of West Mississippi, Covering the End of the Civil War]*. Natchez & New Orleans: 1864-1865. Eighty-seven & sixty-three orders for each year, respectively. Lacking five for 1864 (1, 2, 70, 72, 90) and three for 1865 (27, 41, 44). Contemporarily stitched with ribbon. Minor soiling and wear to outer leaves. A few orders with manuscript signatures. Very good.

Extensive run of General Orders for the Military Division of West Mississippi, encompassing two full years of its existence. The Division was organized in October 1863 and dissolved in August 1866, making this run the heart of the time that the Division was operational. It was overseen by General Grant and then by General Sherman, and encompassed the Departments of Ohio, Tennessee, the Cumberland, Missouri, and Arkansas; in 1866 it also absorbed the Department of the Platte. The orders here run from May 23, 1864 through June 1, 1865, a crucial period for the end of the Civil War. Content concerns staff appointments; courts martial; rations; dealing with enemy insurgents and prisoners of war; rates for military transportation on and policing of the Mississippi River; confiscating enemy cotton; the repair of weaponry and conscription of horses; and more. Several of the later orders deal with discharge of Union soldiers and the surrender of enemy officers. Selections from a few notable and representative orders follow.

No. 51, September 20, 1864: "Upon satisfactory evidence that the Rebel government has recently made large sales of cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts, to be exported by way of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of procuring, or paying for, supplies for the support of the Rebel armies, it is ordered, that all products of insurrectionary districts, coming from beyond the lines of occupation within the limits of the Division of West Mississippi...be seized, and turned over as captured property...."





No. 58, September 26, 1864, reprints an order from the Governor of Louisiana which begins, "The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. ... The negro knows that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. He caused the fight and he will have his portion of the burden to bear." The order which follows reads: "The class of person to whom it refers, will not be conscripted into the Armies of the United States. If they come within our lines all will be freed, and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for them. If a draft should become necessary, no discrimination against them will be made in the enrollment or draft."

No. 92, December 27, 1864, deals with a court martial for an incident near Brownsville, Texas, with two charges, being violations of the 6th and 9th Articles of War: "...that he, Antonio A. Dias, 2d Lieutenant 2d Texas Cavalry Volunteers, did, on or about the 14th day of June 1864,

use many obnoxious epithets, to-wit: the Mexican word 'Cabron,' and many others towards, and did strike his superior officer, 1st Lieutenant A. Texxier.... [And] that he, Antonio A. Dias... did...make an unprovoked assault upon his superior officer... and did strike him, the said Lieutenant A. Texxier, a violent blow on the face, with a heavy stick, at the same time using many opprobrious epithets towards him."

No. 55, May 22, 1865, deals with surrender of the enemy: "The terms of the surrender agreed upon by Lieutenant-General Taylor and Major-General Canby, on the 4th instant, includes all officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies serving within the limits of the Departments of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and all such persons within the limits of this Division who have not been paroled, by reason of having been absent from the appointed places of rendezvous, will report themselves to the Commander of the nearest U.S. Military Post,, surrender the arms and other public property that may be in their possession, and give their paroles. Failing to do this within the next thirty (30) days, they will be arrested and sent North as prisoners of war."

(McBRB3408)

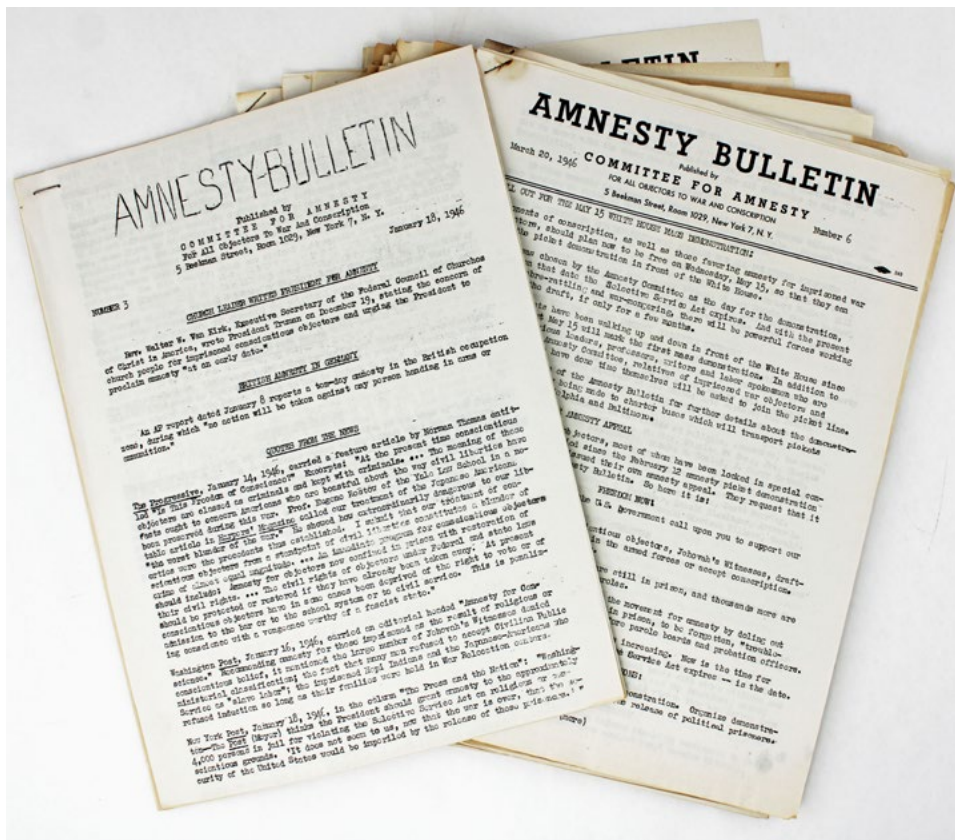
\$3,250

## CAMPAINING FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR AMNESTY

**5. Committee for Amnesty. [Conscientious Objectors].** *Amnesty Bulletin* [caption title]. New York: 1946-1948. Twenty-six issues, including two duplicates, plus five flyers. Staples, old folds. Scattered toning and occasional small chips. About very good.

A strong run of over twenty-five issues of this scarce newsletter published by the Committee for Amnesty in the years immediately after World War II. For three years after the conclusion of the war, the group led a campaign to obtain amnesty for the thousands of conscientious objectors who had been convicted of felonies and sent to prison for their refusal to adhere to the military draft. The group organized demonstrations in front of the White House in May and December 1946. It also repeatedly petitioned President Truman, lobbied Congressional and municipal leaders, coordinated national events, and assisted communication between local groups. All of these efforts are represented in the pages

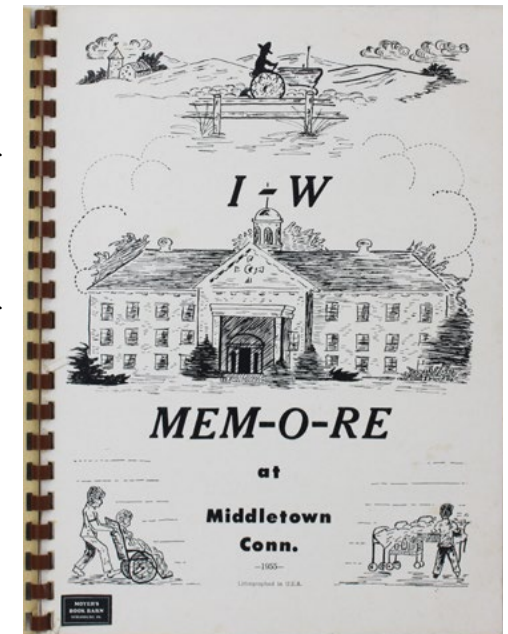
of this present periodical, as are the group's reports on developments in their cause, press appearances, financial administration, and many other facets of operating the organization. A small group of flyers printed by the committee is also present, giving a flavor of how they promoted their cause. In all, forty-two issues of the Amnesty Bulletin were published over the Committee for Amnesty's three-year existence; the present group therefore represents over half the total run. OCLC reports only a small handful of institutions with holdings of the newsletter.  
(McBRB4308) \$1,250



"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS..."

6. [Conscientious Objectors]. [Connecticut]. *I-W MEM-O-RE at Middletown Conn.* Middletown, Ct.: 1955. 32pp. Spiral bound small folio. Illustrated with numerous black-and-white photo reproductions. Minor wear. Very good.

A remembrance book produced by a group of conscientious objectors (COs) who worked at the Connecticut State Hospital mental hospital instead of joining the armed forces. In the introduction, they wrote: "Though it is true we have not gone out of the battle fronts of war, we sincerely desire that we may have served our God and our nation well by enlisting in the battle against disease and suffering, in the name of Christ."



Assistant Superintendent H.S. Whiting, M.D. commented in the booklet that the COs played an important role: "One of the most important, and perhaps least understood, elements in the treatment of mental patients is the role of interpersonal relations in this environment...The group for which this is written has, in my judgement, filled this role unusually well."

The booklet includes biographies and photographs of the COs who served as psychiatric aides at the hospital. Several are pictured with their wives who served with them, and there are also photographs of 12 children born between 1952 and 1955, the years the unit served in Middletown. This booklet was originally owned by Landis E. Burkholder, whose name is written on the verso of the cover. At the time of his induction, he was a 21-year-old machine operator and member of the Indiantown Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania.



Throughout World War II, the Civilian Public Service (CPS) provided conscientious objectors an alternative to military service. It was disbanded in 1947 even though conscription continued until 1973. By the early 1950s a replacement program, 1-W service, was in place for conscientious objectors and mostly involved working in institutions such as hospitals. The Connecticut State Hospital was founded in 1868 to treat the mentally insane. Now called the Connecticut Valley Hospital, it remains a state facility that specializes in the treatment of mental illness and addiction. A scarce publication; OCLC locates copies at Eastern Mennonite University and the Mennonite History Library in Indiana. (McBRB4258) \$300

### THE CLOSING OF MENNONITE LABOR CAMPS, A FULL YEAR AFTER THE END OF WORLD WAR II

7. [Conscientious Objectors]. [Mennonites]. *CPS Bulletin*. Akron, Pa.: Mennonite Central Committee, 1946. Twenty-one issues and eight supplements, totaling [86]pp. Regular issues mostly in broadsheet format, supplements on bifolia or stapled sheets. Previously folded, scattered toning, occasional short, closed tears and other minor wear. Very good.

A substantial group of nearly thirty issues and supplements of the *CPS Bulletin*, "A Weekly Publication of Mennonite Civilian Public Service," the system of labor camps in the United States during World War II to which conscientious objectors from the pacifist sect could be conscripted. The bulletins and supplements cover the from May to December 1946, a period when the camps were finally being closed but a large portion still remained in operation, and comprise the preponderance of Volume 5 of the publication. Issues were a source of information on official business of the camp organization, announcements of upcoming events, and news of developments from around the camp system. They also ran lists of camp workers whose discharges had received official, and, if space allowed, carried news of ex-camp members, job opportunities. The supplements were much more personable, and carried an "Open Forum" opinion column, in which readers could submit their letters to the editor, more detailed updates on the activities of ex-inmates, news of the wider

Mennonite and pacifist communities, and discussion of Mennonite beliefs and vision, including several articles on racial equality.

Although the war had been over for about one year when these issues were published, many questions loomed concerning the fate of the remaining camps and their inhabitants, which caused understandable consternation amongst both inmates and administrators. The overarching question was the stance of the Selective Service board on the eighteen-month camp service requirement and its ongoing enforcement. Thus, the issues present are excellent source of evidence of the efforts to resolve the issues surrounding the continued incarceration of conscientious objectors well after the end of World War II. A scarce publication; we locate runs at several Mennonite institutions, as well as at the Hoover Institute, Swarthmore, the New York Public Library, and the Center for Research Libraries.

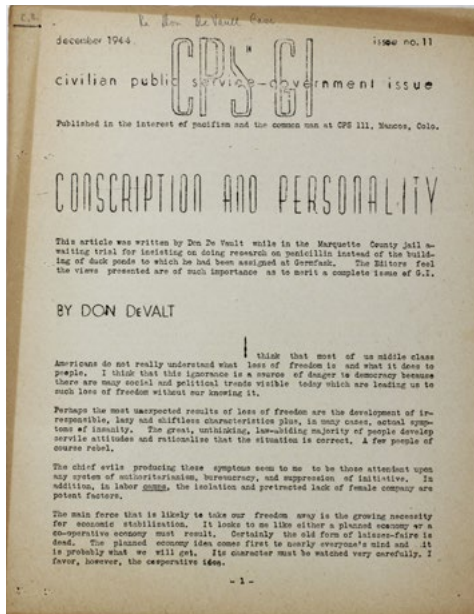
(McBRB4288)

\$1,250



**"PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF PACIFISM  
AND THE COMMON MAN..."**

**8. [Conscientious Objectors]. [Mennonites]. CPS-GI: Civilian Public Service -- Government Issue. December 1944. Issue No. 11 [caption title].** Mancos, Co.: 1944. 7 leaves, plus docketing. Mimeographed newsletter on 11 x 8.5 inch sheets, stapled at upper left. Toning and mat burn at edges. A few small perforations along foot of sheets where previously stapled. Good plus.



Fascinating issue of this scarce newsletter published by the inhabitants of a Civilian Public Service camp in Mancos, Colorado, during December 1944. A total of twenty issues were published from November 1943 to May 1946. The CPS comprised a string of internment camps established during the war by the Mennonite Church to provide the adherents of their pacifist sect the opportunity to avoid military conscription legitimately and to make peaceful contributions to the war effort, which ran the

gamut from agriculture and forestry services to dangerous medical experiments. The issue is wholly dedicated to an essay by Don DeValt entitled, "Conscription and Personality," written from the Marquette County jail where he had been locked up for disobeying orders at a labor camp in Germfask, Michigan. The piece is an interesting reflection on the effects of conscription and forced labor upon society. DeValt discusses seven "factors" that result from the loss of freedom attendant in being conscripted for any task during war time, including a shift of responsibility away from the individual, suppression of initiative, authoritarianism, and the regulation of private lives.

"Perhaps the most unexpected results of loss of freedom," DeValt writes in his introduction," are the development of irresponsible, lazy, and shiftless characteristics plus, in many cases, actual symptoms of insanity. The great, unthinking, law-abiding majority of people develop servile attitudes and rationalize that the situation is correct. A few people of course rebel. The chief evils producing these symptoms seem to me to be those attendant upon any system of authoritarianism, bureaucracy, and suppression of initiative.... In retrospect I can see that many of the evil effects of conscription are visible elsewhere in our society: in slum dwellers, in W.P.A. workers, in army neuroses cases, and in prison, but into all of these cases so many factors enter that the causes are obscured. In C.P.S. we have pure, unadulterated conscription -- conscription for the sake of conscription."

A forceful critique not only of conscription for the armed forces but also the labor system developed for conscientious objectors. We locate issues of this World War II pacifist publication at only four institutions -- Berkeley, Fresno Pacific, the University of Illinois, and the Peace Collection at Swarthmore College.

(McBRB4267)

\$500

**"THIS IS THE WORK OF A SOLDIER'S HANDS,  
ON A CLOTH THAT'S SEEN SERVICE IN FOREIGN LANDS..."**

**9. [Cuba]. [Folk Art]. Loud, Harry W. [Stunning Trench Art Drawn on a Jacket Fragment by a Sergeant in the United States Military Government in Cuba].** Havana, Cuba: 1901. Original three-color ink artwork on light brown cloth, 7.25 x 19 inches. Light soiling, minor staining on verso. Very good.

An elaborate piece of Christmas-time trench art created by Harry W. Loud, Sergeant of the 22nd Company of the Coastal Artillery while stationed in Havana, Cuba in the wake of the Spanish American War. According to the central poem hand-printed on the artwork, Loud used a portion of a jacket he wore in Cuba as the canvas on which to create the work. The central poem reads, in full: "This is the work of a soldier's hands, On a cloth that's seen service in foreign lands. It is part of a coat





that covered his back, And it looked quite nice when it was intact. Now it's worn and soiled and out of the game, But the soldier is working just the same. For there is always work for him to do, Though he's found time to work this tidy for you." The poem is decorated on each side with palm trees, dates, locations, "A merry Xmas" and "A happy New Year," as well as both the American and Cuban flags hoisted on flag poles; Loud's composition is well balanced and practically symmetrical. Loud has included his name, rank, and location in Havana below the poem.

Loud most likely created the work during the holidays in 1901, leading into 1902, and perhaps sent it home to his family. At this time, the United States was administering a military government in Cuba during the country's transition from Spanish rule to self rule. The Republic of Cuba elected its first president on December 31, 1901 and the country's constitution took effect on May 20, 1902. The Republic lasted, with various tweaks to its constitution, until Castro's 1959 revolution.

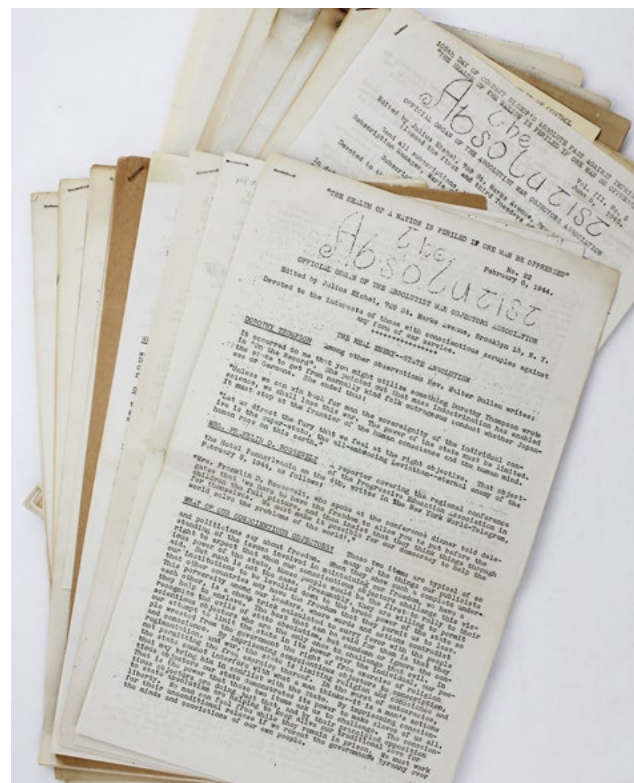
One of the more interesting and well-composed pieces of trench art, and certainly the most elaborate Christmas card, we've yet encountered.  
(McBRB2796) \$1,500

## SCARCE REPORTING ON THE TREATMENT OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

10. Eichel, Julius, ed. [Conscientious Objectors]. *The Absolutist: Official Organ of the Absolutist War Objectors Association*. Brooklyn: 1944-1947. Sixteen issues, most two to six pages, a few longer. Stapled.

Occasional creasing from prior folds; some toning and light chipping to several issues. About very good.

A broken but substantial run of this scarce pacifist newsletter from the final years of World War II and just after. The editor, Julius Eichel (1896-1989), was a significant conscientious objector in both the World Wars. He was first arrested in 1917, along with his brother, and found guilty of "defiance." He was sentenced to 20 years of hard labor and spent 18 months in the Tombs in New York City and in internment camps and disciplinary barracks before being released on the appeals of his family. During these years he refused to cooperate with any compulsory actions other than those required to fulfill his own personal needs. In 1942, Eichel again refused to register for the draft, was tried in a civilian court, and sent to prison for two weeks. In the midst of the war, he started the Absolutist War Objectors Association and this newsletter. The periodical was "devoted to the interests of those with conscientious scruples against any form of service." Many of the articles comprise reports on the health and treatment of imprisoned conscientious objectors across the United States during and following the war. Included are Issues 23, 42, 54, 56, 58 (with no volume designation); Volume 3, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10; and Volume 4, Nos. 3, 5, 10. Together these issues cover the span from February 1944 to January 1947. Scarce. OCLC locates a smattering of issues at a small handful of institutions, including Library of Congress and Swarthmore College, which together hold the Eichel family papers.  
(McBRB4257) \$750





## OUR BOYS IN KOLKATA

**11. [India]. [World War II].** [*Vernacular Photograph Album of a U.S. Soldier in Kolkata During World War II*]. [Kolkata: ca. 1945]. 248 original photographs, most approximately 3 x 4.5 inches. Oblong folio album, string tied; red paper boards, printed in gilt. Light wear at edges of boards and album leaves. Photos in corner mounts. Minor fading and mirroring to a few images. Very good.



An extensive album of vernacular photographs compiled by an American G.I. stationed in India during or just after World War II. Calcutta (now Kolkata) was the main base of operations for British and American forces against the Japanese in Burma and further into southeast Asia during the war. Kolkata itself was host to over 150,000 American soldiers from the beginning of the India-Burma campaign

in Spring 1942 until the end of the war.

This album contains nearly 250 images that depict how U.S. soldiers experienced life in the capital of Bengal. The first series of photographs comprises a lengthy group of street scenes that depict local children swimming and playing; snake charmers, fire eaters, and other street performers plying their trades; and some of the local animal husbandry and transportation. The second section contains images of some of the famous temples and other buildings along the River Hooghly before showing some more typical street scenes in the bustling areas of central Kolkata. The third cohesive group of photos depicts life in camp for the

soldiers, with images of them playing sports, at leisure, and engaging in what appears to be some physical training. The final section returns to street scenes around Kolkata, including several images of a funeral in progress, and a few locales farther afield. Uncaptioned, but a substantial and diverse set of photographs that provides an interesting visual document of the American military experience in India during World War II.

(McBRB2659)

\$600

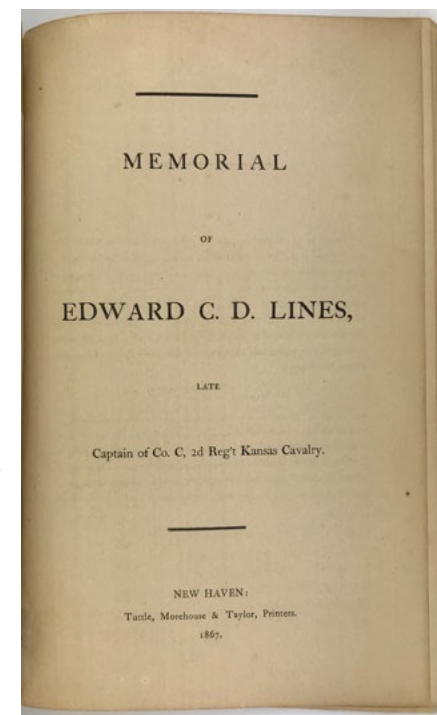
## WITH A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRONTISPIECE

**12. Lines, Charles B., compiler.** *Memorial of Edward C.D. Lines, Late Captain of Co. C, 2d Reg't Kansas Cavalry*. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1867. 34pp. plus photographic frontispiece. Original black cloth, cover stamped gilt. Light wear to spine and corners, minor soiling. Internally clean. Very good.

Memorial volume for Captain Edward Lines, who served with the Kansas Cavalry during the Civil War and was killed in action on September 1, 1863 near Fort Smith, Arkansas when his company was ambushed. Captain Lines mustered into the Union Army in March 1861, and saw action through Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Arkansas. The present volume is comprised of a eulogy attesting to his service and character, as well as a testimonial from his commanding officer, and excerpts of letters to his wife. The frontispiece is a photographic portrait of Captain Lines. The whole seems to have been compiled and published by his brother, likely in a limited print run. We locate only a handful of copies in OCLC.

(McBRB1569)

\$450



## UNUSUAL MAP OF THE "MEXICAN SITUATION"

**13. [Mexican Revolution].** *The Mexican Situation, Showing Location of American Fleet and Border Forts.* Chicago: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, [1914]. Folding map, 13.25 x 19 inches. Original patriotic card wrappers. Very minor wear and dust soiling to wraps. Small separation from top edge, repaired with tape on blank verso. Very good plus.



An odd and scarce map that details American understanding of the situation in Mexico during the Revolution of the 1910s. Starting with a garden-variety Rand-McNally map of the country, an entrepreneurial employee has made extensive use of red overprinting to show the "chief centers of the rebellion and names of leaders," the "principal garrisons of Federal-Mexican troops in the North," major American forts along the border, and the positions of American and Mexican naval vessels. Several columns of text that replace the inset map of Mexico City and its surroundings in the original enumerate American and Mexican military forces.

The map was likely produced in mid- to late 1914, as it seems to show both the Tampico Affair (April 9) and the subsequent occupation of Veracruz (April 21 to November 23). The overall impression is that the United States was using its overwhelming force to play a major role in the Revolution, when it was in fact largely an internal affair. The map was issued as a promotional by the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway, whose system extended no further south than Kansas City; even more strangely, they have added patriotic wrappers featuring the Stars and Stripes and the lyrics to "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." OCLC locates copies at just four institutions.

(McBRB2305)

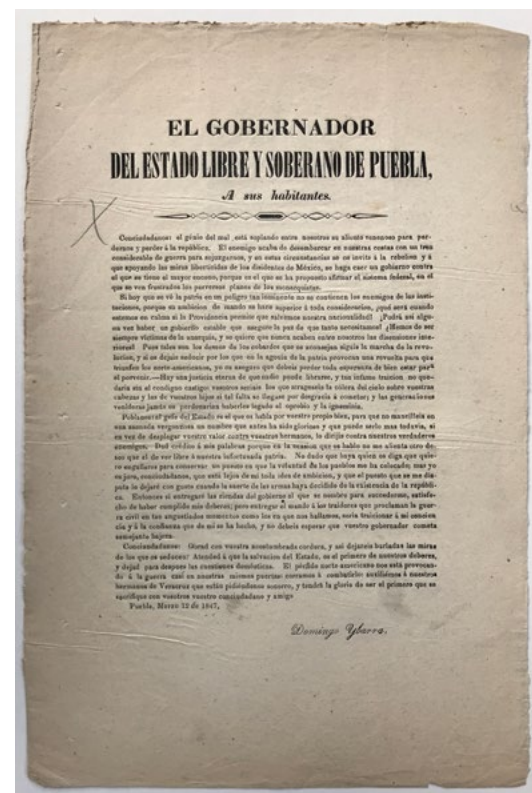
\$875

## ADMONISHING PUEBLA FOR THE REVOLT OF THE POLKOS

**14. [Mexican-American War].** *El Gobernador del Estado Libre y Soberano de Puebla, a Sus Habitantes. Conciudadanos: El Genio del Mal Esta Soplando Entre Nosotros su Aliento Venenoso para Perdernos y Perder a la Republica...* [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: March 12, 1847. Broadside, 12.75 x 8.5 inches. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

A rare broadside that prints the thanks and admonitions of the Governor of Puebla, Domingo Ibarra, following an attempted insurrection there in late February and March 1847 during the Mexican-American War. The uprising was a part of the so-called Revolt of the Polkos that followed popular outrage at a January law that allowed the federal government to seize church property in order to pay for the war effort. In Puebla, the revolt involved elements of the city's military garrison, but was successfully put down by the rest of the guard. In this address, Ibarra seeks to inspire unity amongst the citizenry and to warn them of the imminent danger of the American army having just landed at Veracruz. The broadside begins:

"Conciudadanos: el génio del mal está soplando nosotros su aliento venenoso para perdernos y perder á la república. El enemigo acaba de desembarcar en nuestras costas con un tren considerable de guerra para sojuzgarnos, y en estas circunstancias se os invita á la rebelión y á que apoyando las miras liberticidad de los disidentes de México, se haga caer un gobierno contra el que se tiene el mayor encono, porque es el que se ha propuesto afirmar el sistema federal, en el





que se ven frustrados los perversos planes de los monarquistas. Si hoy que se vé la patria en un peligro tan inminente no se contienen los enemigos de las instituciones, porque su ambicion de mando se hace superior à toda consideracion, ¿qué será cuando estemos en calma si la Providencia permite que salvemos nuestra nacionalidad?”

The landing of Scott at Veracruz was probably the primary encouragement for negotiations between rebel factions and the federal government. Ibarra concludes:

“Obrad con vuesta acostumbrada cordura, y así dejareis burladas las miras de los que os seducen. Atendad à que la salvacion del Estado, es el primero de nuestros deberes, y dejad para despues las cuestiones domésticas. El pérfido norte-americano nos está provocando á las guerra casi en nuestras mismas puertas: corramos á combartirlo: auxiliémos à nuestros hermanos de Veracruz que están pidiéndonos socorro, y tendrà la gloria de ser el primero que sacrifique con vosotros vuetro conciudadano y amigo.”

A stirring address, and rare. We locate only one copy, at Yale.  
(McBRB1730)

\$1,500

## RULES FOR PIRATES DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

15. [Mexican-American War]. *Reglamento para el Corso de Particulares contra los Enemigos de la Nacion* [cover title]. Mexico City: Imprenta del Aguila, 1846. 20pp. Original printed wrappers, Light creasing and dust soiling to wraps, faint dampstaining at lower edge. Even tanning. Very good.

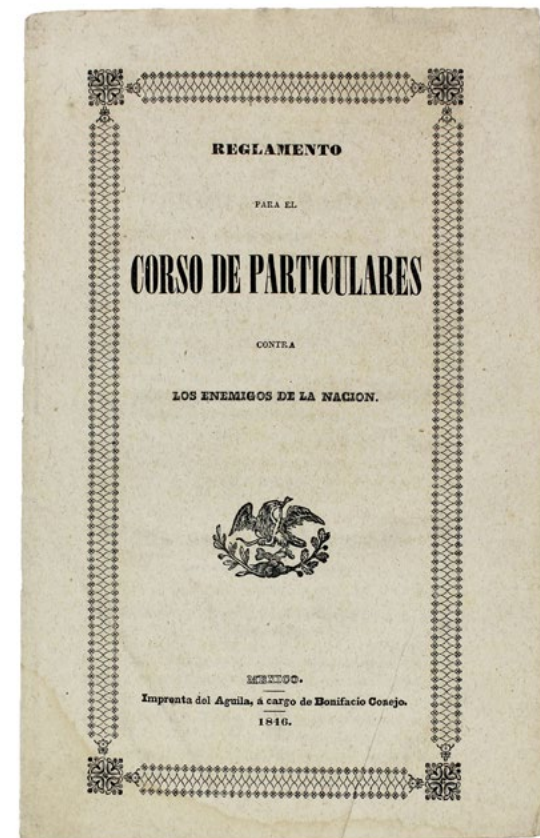
A rare example of this official rulebook for Mexican privateers, issued at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. Approved by the Secretary of War and Marine, José María Tornel y Mendeuil, these 110 regulations notably include the provision that foreigners who secured commissions were to be considered Mexican nationals. The privateers were intended to operate along the Gulf Coast and California to attack commercial shipping as well as the U.S. Navy.

“The Mexican invocation of the traditional method for weak nations to contest the power of stronger ones upon the sea came as no surprise to American authorities.... Mexico lacked the more than a small handful of vessels adequate for conversion into privateers and was too short of experienced deep-water sailors to mount any significant campaign from her own resources.... Despite frequent rumors of privateers, only two Spanish vessels were actually outfitted” -- Bauer.

The United States nevertheless protested, with President Polk calling these regulations an open invitation for freebooters to plunder American trade ship, and vowed that Mexican letters of marque might only be considered valid if ships were officially commissioned by the Mexican government and therefore subject to its control. A very nice copy of this scarce pamphlet.

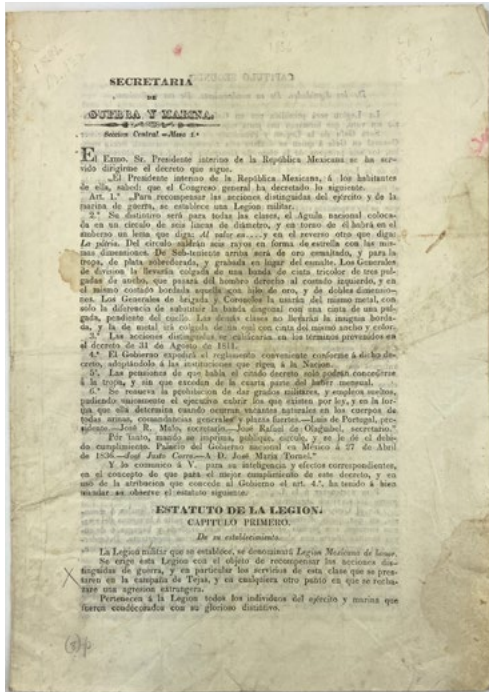
(McBRB2879)

\$2,850



## MEXICO SPIKES THE BALL BEFORE THE END ZONE

16. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina...El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana se ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a los Habitantes de Ella Sabed: Que el Congreso General Ha Decretado Lo Siguiete. Art. 1o. "Para Recompensar la Acciones Distinguidas del Ejercito y de la Marina de Guerra, se Establece una Legion Militar..." [first lines of text].* Mexico City: 1836. [8]pp. Small folio. Two sheets, pasted at interior gutter fold. Minor wear at edges; a couple of small wormholes at margins, not affecting text. Patches of light staining; light tanning. About very good.



the Legion of Honor, and reads, in part, “Atendiendo á que la campaña de Tejas se abrió por la gloriosa tomo por asalto de la fortaleza del Alamo, se señala para celebrar el aniversario de la creacion de la Legoin el dia 6 de Marzo en que tuvo lugar aquella, con tanto honor de las armas mexicanas.” The remaining articles set out rules for organization, standards for membership, levels of available extra pension, additional

A very scarce Mexican decree that created a Legion of Honor for military veterans as a reward for acts of valor and good service during their enlistments, with a particular emphasis on honoring the soldiers of the Texas Revolution. The decree was passed on April 27, 1836, within a week of the Battle of San Jacinto, when news of the disaster there had not yet reached the federal government in Mexico City. The writers of this decree were assuredly still riding high on the early successes of the conflict -- the penultimate of the twelve articles set forth here establishes the anniversary of the Alamo, March 6, as official anniversary for part, "Atendiendo á que la campaña como por asalto de la fortaleza del aniversario de la creacion de la Legoin al aquella, con tanto honor de las articles set out rules for organization, available extra pension, additional

honors and benefits, and other issues of administration. This decree was repealed in 1839, and replaced in 1840 with regulations and honors for the Legion that elided Mexico's troubles in Texas. We locate just four institutional examples -- the Streeter copy at Yale, as well as copies at BYU, UT Arlington, and the Sutro Library. Also quite rare on the market -- the Eberstadts listed a copy for \$300 in a 1963 catalogue, and only three copies appear in available auction records since then.

Eberstadt 162:490. Streeter, Texas Pamphlets and Broadsides 89.  
Streeter Texas 877.

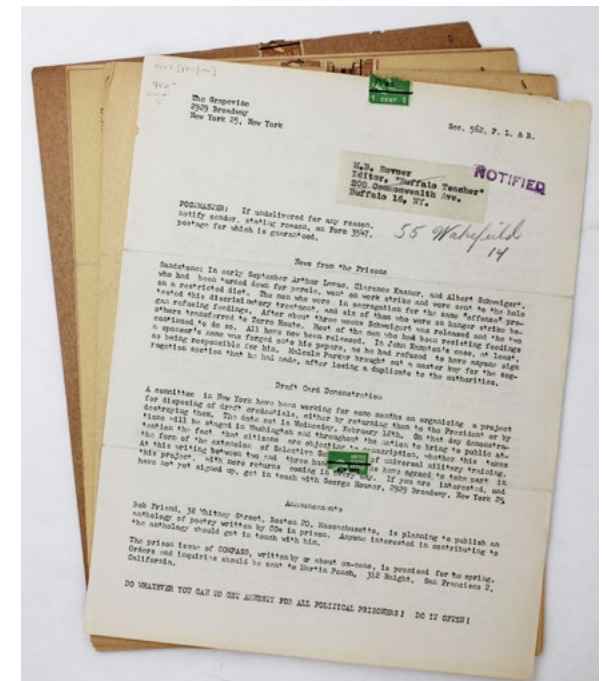
(McBRB1814)

\$2,250

PUBLISHED BY A CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER OF THE 1940s

17. [Pacifism]. [World War II]. *The Grapevine. Prison News Exchange Service* [Nos. 4,6,7,10]. [Cleveland; New York: 1945-1947]. Four issues, totaling [22]pp. Stapled, old folds; addressed, stamped, and cancelled. Slightly brittle, with scattered chipping and short closed tears at edges. Good.

Four issues of this scarce newsletter dedicated to achieving amnesty for and distributing news about conscientious objectors still imprisoned after World War II. The periodical was edited and distributed by George Houser, a founder, along with James Farmer, of the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), one the most important civil rights groups of the 1940s and 1950s. At the same time as he published this newsletter, Houser was helping to organize the





Journey of Reconciliation, sometimes called the “First Freedom Ride,” to test the Supreme Court decision in *Morgan v. Virginia* that declared segregation in interstate travel unconstitutional. Houser himself was arrested and spent a year in Danbury Prison after refusing to be drafted in 1940.

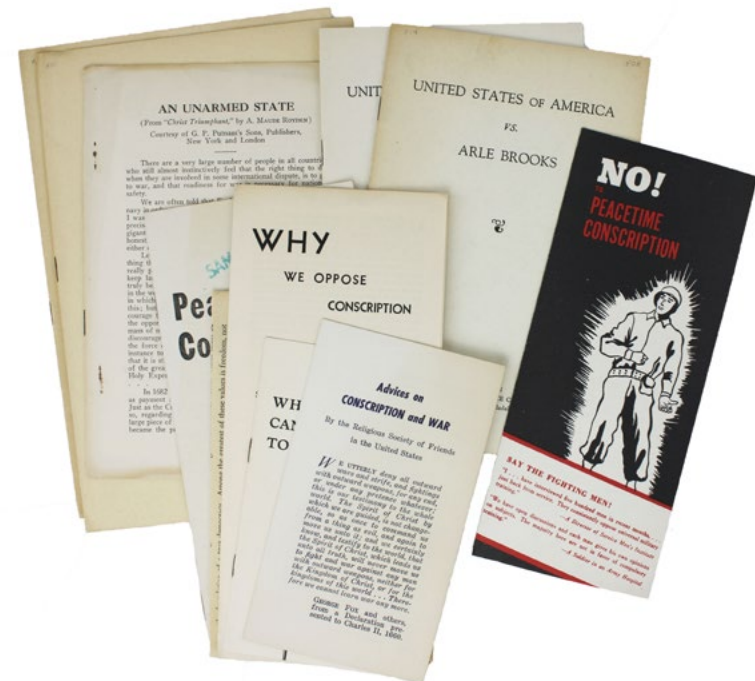
The issues, of varying length, assemble general and personal news from prisons across the country that continued to hold conscientious objectors after the conclusion of the war. In addition to these assemblages, the newsletters contain editorials by Houser and other that espouse the cause of amnesty and advise readers on actions to take in their communities to achieve the release of prisoners. The periodical also prints letters and creative submissions from prisoners, and contains advertisements for other sympathetic publications, including one from CORE. Issue #10, present here, is the final issue published, and thanks participants for their submissions and offers the publication's data and information to interested parties. The four issues included here, therefore, comprise nearly half the entire run. OCLC reports single issues at Illinois and NYU and slightly more substantial runs at NYPL and Swarthmore. (McBRB4507) \$750

## “NO TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION!”

18. [Quakers]. [Conscientious Objectors]. *[Substantial Group of Publications from the American Friends Service Committee on Its Civilian Public Service Operations and Anti-Conscription Efforts During and After World War II]*. Philadelphia: 1940-1945; 1954. Thirty-five printed and typescript items, approximately [150]pp. total. Some staples, old folds. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Light toning and minor wear, heavier in places. Scattered chipping and occasional short edge tears. About very good.

A fascinating and scarce group of newsletters, pamphlets, and ephemera published by the American Friends Service Committee during and after World War II, comprising thirty-five printed and typescript items. The Committee administered roughly one third of the camps in the Civilian Public Service system, which was established to provide a means of non-

military service to religious conscientious objectors during the war, and also played a significant role in the anti-draft, anti-conscription movement. The first group of material present here includes seven issues of the Civilian Public Service Friends Newsletter. These provide a detailed, contemporary account of the overall state of the camps, including camp populations, incoming “campers,” camp openings and closures, and the financial situation. The newsletters also include news relating to the administration of the camps and developments regarding their operation and the activities of the interned objectors. Included as well are a promotional report issued on the two-year anniversary of the Service's inception and an elaborate four-page solicitation for donations to the CPS, both also issued by the American Friends Service Committee. The issues of the newsletters present are: No. 5 (October 30th, 1942); No. 6 (December 21, 1942); No. 8 (February 25, 1943); No. 9 (March 15, 1943); No. 10 (April 21, 1943); No. 12 (July 12, 1943); No. 13 (August 23, 1943). A substantial run of a scarce and short-lived newsletter. We locate individually catalogued groups of these reports only at Bethel College and the University of Oregon, and not in the Swarthmore Peace Collection.



A second group of newsletters contains three issues of a weekly periodical, *Information*, and eleven issues of its monthly offshoot, *Information Digest*, dating December 1943 to July 1945, with two issues from later in 1946. These issues document the administration process of the CPS camps, and contain reports on various facets of their operation, including finances, fundraising, working and social conditions, religious life, and legal issues. Amongst these are reports on internal efforts and negotiations to fund the camps, both within the Society of Friends and in partnership with other pacifist religious sects such as the Mennonites who were involved in camp operations. The December 2, 1943 issue of *Information*, for example, contains a detailed narrative of the negotiation to fund the camps in 1944. The newsletters also contain a wealth of information on developments, initiatives, and daily life at the camps, which include some particularly interesting reports on mental health among internees and on civil rights, as the issue related to conscientious objectors but also to racial equality in the United States during the war era. OCLC locates holdings of this periodical at just a small handful of institutions.

The third group of material comprises four scarce, typed reports prepared and distributed by the AFSC during the war regarding the rights of conscientious objectors and their status. Three of the reports address the Selective Service Act and continued amendments thereto, concentrating on the portions of the law that applied to religious objectors to military service and changes that affected objectors during the early years of the war. The first these, issued in March 1942, first outlines the changes made to the draft law during December 1941, in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war on the Axis powers, and then provides an extensive, step-by-step procedure for the application process to become a conscientious objector. Two further, lengthy "memoranda" explain the rights of conscientious objectors as of December 1942 and March 1943, when each report was produced, and gives advice for completing the objector application as well as for preparing supplementary documents and written statements. The other report in this group, dated September 1941, gives an outline of the finances and disposition of the Civilian Public Service (the system of

labor camps for conscientious objectors) on the eve of the war, including lists of camps already in operation, their capacities, and statistical charts of objectors already registered and camp populations and assignments. These reports are quite striking as first-hand evidence of the role played by the Society of Friends administration in counseling their members to become conscientious objectors.

Finally, there is an interesting group of Quaker anti-conscription ephemera from World War II, consisting of nine pamphlets that outline the pacifist views of the Society of Friends and the reasons behind them. The works go on to detail how these beliefs necessitate the Quakers' refusal to be conscripted into the American armed forces and defend this stance. Two pamphlets deal specifically with the opposition to peacetime conscription, which became a political issue towards the end of the war. The individual titles are as follows:

- 1) "Why They Cannot Go to War..." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1940.
- 2) "Why We Oppose Conscription." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941.
- 3) "United States of America vs. Arle Brooks." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941. (Two copies).
- 4) Royden, A. Maude. "An Unarmed State." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, N.d.].
- 5) Muste, A.J. "Conscription and Conscience." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944]. (Two copies).
- 6) "Peace Time Conscription...A Problem for Americans." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944].
- 7) "Permanent Conscription." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 8) "No! To Peacetime Conscription." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 9) "Advices on Conscription and War." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1954].

(McBRB4307)

\$2,500





Given the nature of most of the photographs - several picturing military doctors, several featuring the quarantine station, the image of the starved young man, and more - it is quite likely the compiler was a military doctor or was serving with the medical company of the regiment. According to the website of the New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center: "Soon after the regiment arrived at Guanajay, Cuba, Colonel Seyburn was appointed military governor of the district, and in addition to routine camp life the American flag was raised with appropriate ceremony over the towns in the district, outposts were maintained, starving poor rationed, hospitals rehabilitated, sanitation of the towns supervised, roads and bridges reconstructed, public property inventoried, plans and specifications of public buildings, including forts, block houses, etc., made, telegraph lines constructed, postal routes opened, etc., etc."

A unique collection of images capturing an important moment in the immediate aftermath of the Spanish American War from a region not normally documented during this period.

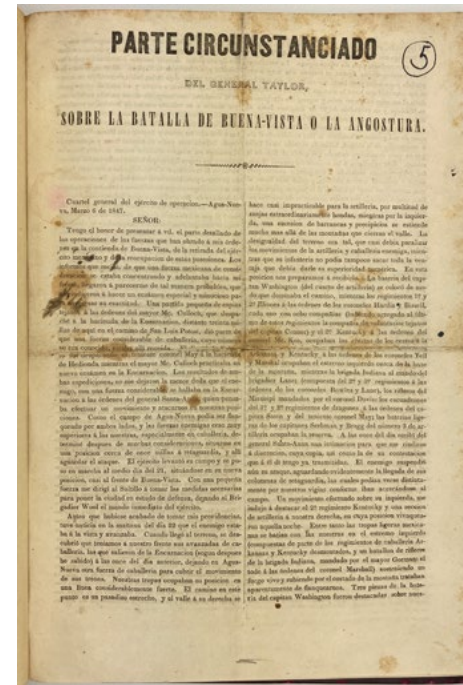
(McBRB2707)

\$4,250

### TAYLOR ON BUENA VISTA, IN SPANISH

**20. Taylor, Zachary.** *Parte Circunstanciado del General Taylor, Sobre la Batalla de Buena-Vista o la Angostura* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1847. [4]pp. Folio. 20th-century dyed calf, front board gilt lettered. Previously folded, with some creasing and small separation at old horizontal fold. Light tanning, scattered staining and soiling. About very good.

Very scarce Spanish translation of General Zachary Taylor's official report to the United States Army on the Battle of Buena Vista. The account comprises a concise, blow-by-blow narrative of the engagement, with additional remarks on maneuvers and decisions made by Taylor and on the opposing Mexican forces. This translation, printed on a newspaper press in Mexico City at the end of May 1847, approximately two months after the battle took place, was used by supporters of Santa Anna to counteract claims of cowardice and insufficient zeal in the Mexican army by his domestic detractors. Indeed, Taylor devotes a good portion of his



report to the desperate fighting at the American center and right flanks, and a postscript by one of Santa Anna's aides, Manuel Maria Gimenez, denounces the critics and argues that the report shows that even the Americans respected the courage and tenacity of the Mexican soldiers. Printed on rather weak newsprint and a rare survivor as a result; OCLC locates only four copies, at UT Arlington, Yale, Berkeley, and the Sutro Library.

Eberstadt 834. Sloan 7:317 (this copy).

(McBRB1816)

\$1,500

### GIANT PANORAMA OF CAMP TRAVIS, SAN ANTONIO

**21. [Texas]. [World War I].** *Birds Eye View of Camp Travis. San Antonio, Texas. Oct. 1917.* San Antonio: 1917. Large panoramic photograph, 8 x 92 inches. Rolled. Minor wear at edges, with one very short closed tear at top edge. Light blemish in negative at center of image. Light dust soiling and toning. Very good.

An outstanding and extremely long panoramic photograph, measuring well over 7.5 feet in length, that depicts Camp Travis in San Antonio, following its recent opening. Although the camp was open and housing an entire division-in-training at the time of this image, the camp was still under construction, as evidenced by the organized piles of lumber at the far right of the image and the incomplete barracks building in the center foreground. The panorama nevertheless gives a sense of the scope and size of the training camp, with barracks and outbuildings stretching almost as far as the eye can see in the center and left sections of the photograph. Structures are sparser in the right-hand side of the image, both because they as yet unbuilt and because some of the training fields





were located in this part of the camp. The photographers, Mayhart Studio of Chicago, were responsible for a number of military and patriotic views during the United States' involvement in the Great War, including the well-known "Living Flag" image of thousands of servicemen composing an American flag.

"On July 15, 1917, after its selection as the training site for the Ninetieth (Texas-Oklahoma) Division of the army, [Camp Wilson] was renamed Camp Travis, in honor of Alamo hero William B. Travis. The camp was ready for occupancy on August 25, 1917. Additional land was subsequently acquired for vital training facilities, and numerous structures were erected by the soldier welfare agencies. Camp Travis comprised 18,290 acres, of which 5,730 were on the main campsite adjoining Fort Sam Houston. The Ninetieth Division was organized at Camp Travis in September and October of 1917.... During the summer of 1918 Camp Travis served as an induction and replacement center, with an average strength in July of about 34,000 White and Black troops. On December 3 Camp Travis was named as a demobilization center. The facility was also designated a local recruiting station and a regional recruit depot in March 1919. Some 62,500 troops were discharged at Camp Travis in about eight months. The camp then became the home station of the Second Division. Its service as a separate entity was terminated, however, upon its absorption by Fort Sam Houston in 1922" -- Handbook of Texas Online.

A quite fascinating view of this enormous World War I-era training camp in San Antonio, now a part of the even larger Fort Sam Houston military base on the east side of the city. We locate no other copies of this large and remarkable panorama.

(McBRB1992)

\$1,500

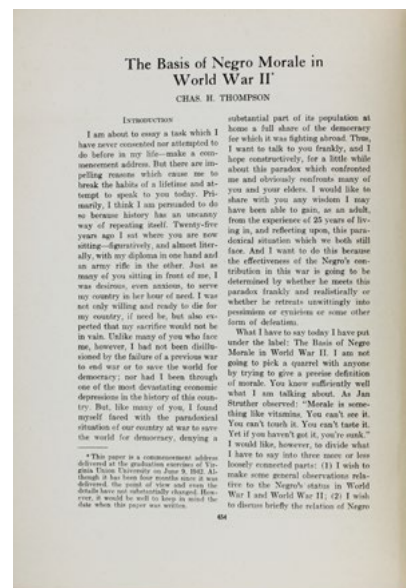
## KEEPING UP BLACK MORALE

**22. Thompson, Charles H.** *The Basis of Negro Morale in World War II* [cover title]. [Washington, D.C.: ca. October, 1942]. [1],454-464pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor fraying to edges, light dust-soiling and toning to wrappers. Very good.

An offprint of an important article on the morale of African-American soldiers during World War II, written by Charles H. Thompson and first published in the *Journal of Negro Education* in October 1942. Thompson actually delivered the article as a commencement address to the June 1942 graduating class of Virginia Union University. The work traces the morale of African American troops through a study of their status during World War I and the tendency of African-American troops to be critical of current segregationist military policies. As Thompson points out: "Negroes point out that you can't put a ball and chain on a man and expect him to run as fast or as far as other men who are not so encumbered...Negroes have tried to point out to the Government that the gratuitous and reactionary segregation policy of the armed forces not only must inevitably affect Negro morale but constitutes an obstacle to the war effort in general." Thompson offers two suggestions for improving "Negro Morale" in the U.S. armed forces: "first, that you broaden your understanding of what we are fighting for in this war...and second, that you deepen the foundations of your faith in our ability to attain those ideals for which we fight." This offprint is not separately accounted for in OCLC.

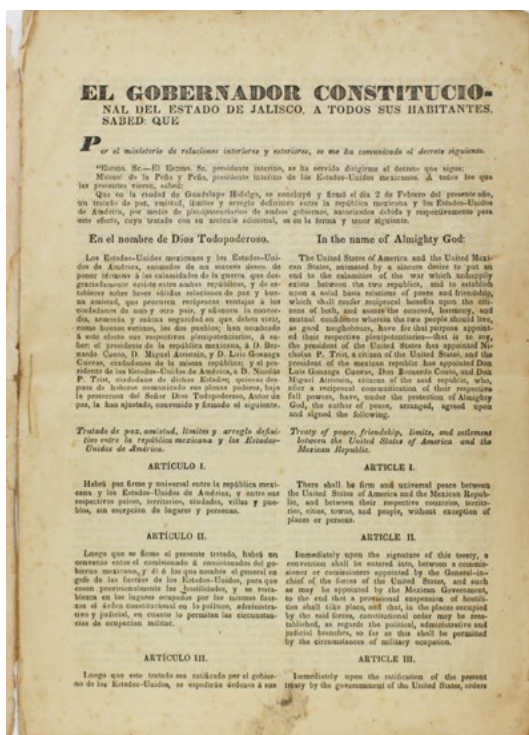
(McBRB2571)

\$250



## RARE MEXICAN STATE PRINTING OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

**23. [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo].** *El Gobernador Constitucional del Estado de Jalisco, a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed Que... En el Nombre de Dios Todopoderoso. Los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados-Unidos de America, Animados de un Sincero Deseo de Poner Termino a las Calamidades de la Guerra...* [caption title and first part of text]. [Guadalajara, Jalisco: July 8, 1848]. 16pp., printed in two columns in parallel Spanish and English. Folio. Contemporary plain paper wrappers with manuscript title, stitched. Front wrapper detached, rear wrapper partially perished. Light even toning to text, small stain to bottom margin of first leaf, tiny hole in last two leaves costing just a few letters, bottom corner of final text leaf chipped with no loss. Very good.



A properly rare Mexican provincial printing of the historic Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo printed in Guadalajara in July 1848. The preamble to the bilingual printing of the text reads, in part: "Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, se concluyo y firmo el dia 2 de Febrero del presente año, un tratado de paz, amistad, limites y arreglo definitivo entre la republica mexicana y los Estados-Unidos de America, por medio de plenipotenciarios de ambos gobiernos, autorizados debida y respectivamente para este efecto, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor siguiente." Following

this statement is a bilingual printing in Spanish and English of the text of the treaty, followed by the agreed-upon corrections to Article IX of the treaty, a statement about the treaty by the interim president of Mexico

Manuel de la Peña y Peña, and a statement of transmittal from Joaquin Angulo, governor of the state of Jalisco. OCLC shows only one copy, at the University of Texas at Arlington. (McBRB3038)

\$4,250

## CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR PERIODICAL

**24. [Unitarians]. [World War II].** *The Unitarian Pacifist* [Vol. I, Nos. 1-2; Vol II., Nos. 1-5; Vol. III, No. 1]. Chicago: Unitarian Pacifist Fellowship, 1942-1944. Eight issues, plus one duplicate, one typed report, and four pieces of typed ephemera, totaling [37]pp. A few staples and old folds. Light toning and minor wear. Very good.

A substantial run of eight issues of this rare and irregularly published newsletter for the pacifist wing of the Unitarian Church, with all issues and attendant ephemera printed during World War II. The periodical documents the foundation and acceptance of the Pacifist Fellowship with the church, and goes on to transmit the religious, social, and legal actions undertaken by the fellowship to protect Unitarian conscientious objectors during the war and to relate news of fellow Unitarian pacifists and their circumstances across the country.

The very first issue, present here, records the organization of the national fellowship administration, provides information on local / regional associations, and gives news concerning Unitarians interned in the Civilian Public Service camps. Most interesting, the issue prints a letter from the President of the





church, Frederick M. Eliot, that fully endorses the pacifist position of some Unitarians:

“I am glad the pacifist group within our denominational fellowship is definitely organized and proposes to take seriously the responsibility of providing mutual reinforcement in their deep convictions during the days of war.... At the present moment, when the great majority of Unitarians are following with courage and fortitude the line of duty that involves the utmost participation in the national effort to win the war and win the peace, the majority among us have special obligations to respect the minority who, with equal courage and fortitude follow the line of duty which their consciences dictate.”

A later issue is dedicated almost entirely to the case of Howard Penley, a Unitarian who claimed conscientious objector status on the basis of religion without pacifism being the official position of his church. Attached to this issue are two flyers regarding the case and an four-page typed essay that lays out the stakes, explains the arguments, and calls for financial contributions to the defense. Also included are a financial report for 1943-1944, a news memo dated March 16, 1943, a blank membership application, and basic set of meeting rules for the group. We locate war-dated issues of this scarce newsletter only at the Hoover Institute and Swarthmore College; Harvard reports holdings of some postwar issues.

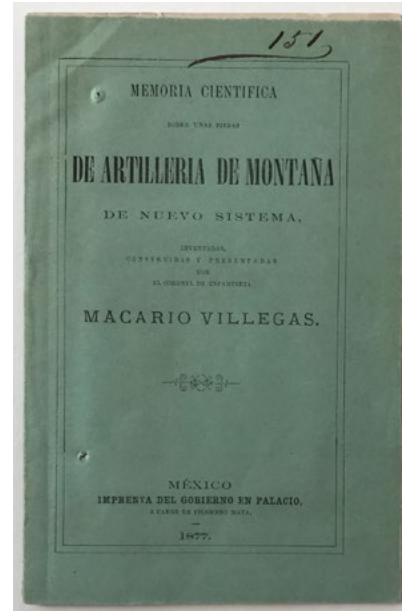
(McBRB4505)

\$950

### INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

**25. Villegas, Macario.** *Memoria Científica Sobre unas Piezas de Artillería de Montaña de Nuevo Sistema, Inventadas, Construidas y Presentadas.* Mexico City: 1877. 16pp. plus folding plate. Original blue printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Ink notation on front cover, two small puncture wounds to text. Inscribed by the author on the half title. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Report on new artillery pieces invented for use in the mountains, with a folding plate illustrating a gun carriage. The author, Macario Villegas,



was a colonel in the Mexican army. He has inscribed the half title: “Recibi de la Imprenta del Gobierno quinientos ejemplares de esta memoria científica. Mexico Enero 31 de 1877. Macario Villegas. Principal Vale.” Rare. Two copies located in OCLC, at the national libraries of Mexico and Spain.

(McBRB1679)

\$750

### EXTENSIVE PERIODICAL RUN

**26. [War Resisters League].** *The Conscientious Objector.* New York: War Resisters League, 1940-1945. Fifty-two issues, plus editor's circular

letter. Each regular issue 8pp., on newsprint, folded, as issued. Minor even toning overall, occasional minor edge wear or chipping. Very good.

Significant collection of *The Conscientious Objector*, a monthly newspaper issued throughout the period of the Second World War by the War Resisters League, the oldest secular pacifist organization in the United States. A legion of issues are covered in the pages of these newspapers, including the military draft, reports on the treatment of conscientious objectors around the country, legal cases involving pacifists, reports on Japanese conscientious objectors, articles on women draft resisters, and much, much more. Many of the articles concern conscientious objectors living at a variety of Civilian Public Service (CPS) camps established during World War II, camps that interned citizens who claimed the right to refuse to perform military service on the grounds of freedom of thought, conscience, or religion. During these years, the League was heavily involved in attempts to achieve the release of all conscientious objectors from works camps and imprisonment and to obtain amnesty for those found guilty of violating the Selective Service Act. One of the more interesting articles in the present collection, published in the September 1942 issue, is headlined, “Indian Movement an Inspiration for Negro Aims in America.” The editor's circular which



accompanies the issues here details some of the work of the WRL, and asks for subscriptions. The following issues are offered here:

Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.

Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, plus a single broadside extra dated August 6, 1943.

Vol. VI, Nos. 1-12 (complete year).

Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-5.

(McBRB4497)

\$1,750

### PREDICTING PEARL HARBOR AND U.S.-JAPANESE ENGAGEMENT IN WORLD WAR II IN 1933

27. [Watanuki, Rokusuke]. *Nichibei Kaisen Beiki Tsuini Teito o Shugeki* [*If War Begins Between Japan and America, Can American Planes Attack Tokyo?*]. Tokyo: 1933. [4],28,546,[1]pp. Original half blue



cloth and tan cloth boards, decoratively stamped in black and gilt. In publisher's illustrated cardstock slipcase. Noticeable surface abrasions to boards, minor edge wear. Foxing and toning to terminal leaves, but overall a clean text block. Some chipping to fore-edge of slipcase. Very good.

Second printing (first published on August 25, 1933, and reprinted on October 4) of this prescient look at the prospect of war between the United States

and Japan, published eight years before Pearl Harbor. The author, a fifteen-year veteran of the Japanese army, lays out remarkably accurate predictions of what a war between the U.S. and Japan would look like. He begins with the conclusion that "war between Japan and the US is now a reality in the immediate future" and that "the future of war will be fought in the air." He suggests an attack on Hawaii ("picking up Hawaii will be a piece of cake") and gives scenarios for Japanese attacks on the Philippines, Alaska, Panama, and San Francisco. He addresses the potential involvement of European powers and Russia. He considers the use of fire-bombing against Japan, noting that most houses in Tokyo are made out of paper. That so many of his ideas came to pass or were at least considered indicates that the outline of the Second World War in the Pacific was pretty obvious to trained contemporary observers. The ominous figure of a gas-masked soldier on the front cover of the work, as well as wartime scenes printed on the slipcase echo the content of the work itself. Interestingly, this book appears on a list of propaganda subject to confiscation during the U.S. occupation of Japan (see Official Gazette English Edition, Extra for December 10, 1947, p. 22, no. 438), perhaps accounting for its scarcity. The most substantial biographical discussion of Watanuki is found in *Cartographers of Desire: Male-Male Sexuality in Japanese Discourse, 1600–1950* by Gregory Pflugfelder (UC Press, 2007, p. 300–301), where his writings about homosexual encounters are discussed. OCLC reports just a single copy of any edition of this work, at the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB3711)

\$1,350

### U.S. SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHY DURING WORLD WAR I

28. [World War I]. [Military Photography]. [*Extensive Photograph Album Documenting the U.S. Signal Corps in Europe in the Final Months of World War I*]. [Various locations in Europe: 1918]. 200 silver gelatin photographs on 100 leaves, 5 x 7 inches. Folio. Contemporary leather album, cover gilt. Heavily worn and chipped, hinges partially perished. Images mounted to thick black paper, two per page; each numbered and captioned. Contents clean with minimal wear, some images slightly faded. Very good.

A substantial photograph album containing 200 captioned images produced by the United States Signal Corps during the final months of World War I. The volume opens with an image titled "The Yanks are Coming" which shows doughboys being transported on a ship to Europe, but jumps almost immediately into combat. Numerous images through the work highlight the immense death and destruction caused by the fighting, including scenes of war-torn battlefields littered with corpses and obliterated towns in France, Italy, and Austria. Other images depict soldiers in brief moments of respite or repose, as well as actively engaged in combat or medical work. Additionally there are images of gas attacks and graves; captured German soldiers; closeups of dead enemy soldiers and downed flying aces; numerous shots of the fallen; aircraft and artillery pieces; scattered images of the affected civilian populace; brutal scenes from No Man's Land; and much more. Several of the photographs depict cameramen at work; one such caption on photo 18 reads: "THE MOVIE MAN...Capt. MacDonald taking a movie of the



6th Field Artillery being shelled out of position -- Exermont, France." Perhaps most notable are the photographs of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Second Battle of the Piave River, which together account for a large portion of the images in the album. The images are each numbered with accompanying captions, often denoting the location and sometimes providing the specific unit involved in the scene.

The Signal Corps' Photographic Section was established in July 1917 and was responsible for all photographic coverage of American participation in the Great War. The Corps, whose job was to create a visual record of events, documented all aspects of the war from civilian rescue and assistance to work on the front lines, and even aerial imaging, as well as capturing the darkest moments of the battle on film. Photographs were developed and printed at the front, and the section moved operations from St. Ouen to a lab in Vincennes in February of 1918, presumably where the majority of this album was developed. By the Armistice the section had grown to include over 500 men, having started with only twenty-five the previous year. A unit was assigned to each division and included a still photographer, a motion picture cameraman, and an array of assistants. A stark and moving record of World War I, capturing the horrors and humanity of war on film.

(McBRB1965)

\$3,000

## HUMAN GUINEA PIGS!

**29. [World War II]. [Conscientious Objectors]. CPS Guinea Pigs [caption title].** Washington DC: National Service Board for Religious Objectors, [ca. 1944]. Six-panel brochure on a sheet measuring 8.5 x 11 inches. Minor wear and soiling at folds. Very good.

A small, unusual pamphlet that highlights an alternative form of service for American conscientious objectors during World War II. According to the brochure, more than 500 conscientious objectors assigned to the Civilian Public Service (CPS) volunteered for medical experiments. The brochure provides an overview of the types of studies being done concerning starvation, nutrition, typhus, jaundice, influenza, atypical pneumonia, and malaria. "For science and humanity, conscientious objectors have been performing their wartime



service to the nation by serving as voluntary 'human guinea pigs' in a series of medical experiments.... Many of the experiments have a direct relation to the war. They are only accepted by CPS men, however, it is felt that the studies' destructive aspects are outweighed by their long-run humanitarian significance."

(McBRB4256)

\$250

### ANTI-AMERICAN CHINESE PROPAGANDA

30. [World War II]. [Propaganda]. Meiguo ren zai Riben / Americans in Japan. Beijing: 1950. [2], 2, 109pp. Original printed wrappers. Illustrated. Text in Chinese. Minor spotting and soiling to wrappers, backstrip reinforced with plain paper, circular ink stamp on front wrapper, title page, and one text leaf. Occasional light marginal soiling. About very good.



Rare Chinese translation of an anti-American propaganda pamphlet written by Soviet author, journalist, and screenwriter Oskar Ieremeevich Kurganov. The work, first published in Moscow, in 1947 argues that Americans invaded Japan during the Allied Occupation following the Second World War, committed numerous crimes against the Japanese people (including the sexual assault of women), and that readers should resist the United States at all costs. OCLC locates three copies of this Chinese edition, at Stanford, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania.

(McBRB2876)

\$450

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