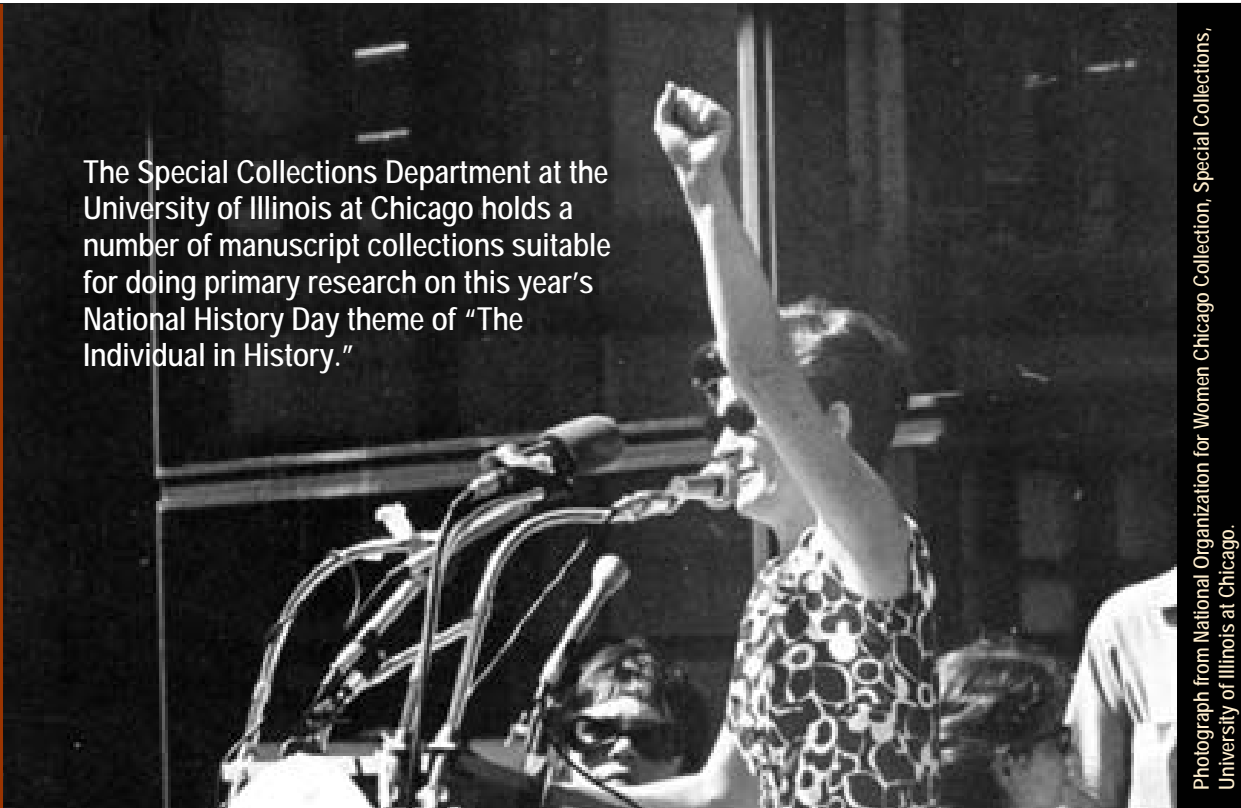


The Special Collections Department at the University of Illinois at Chicago holds a number of manuscript collections suitable for doing primary research on this year's National History Day theme of "The Individual in History."



Photograph from National Organization for Women Chicago Collection, Special Collections, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Victor A. Arrigo (1908-1973) was a Chicago lawyer and State Representative who worked with community organizations on issues pertaining to Italian-Americans. His numerous civic activities included writing, speaking, organizational leadership and sponsoring memorial activities for noteworthy Italian-Americans. In 1960, Arrigo organized the first Columbus Day parade in Chicago.

**Victor Arrigo Papers (1926-1973), 3 linear feet**

Women's health issues have engaged individuals and organizations. Lonnie Myers was active in many advocacy organizations, offered sex counseling, and lobbied within professional organizations such as the American Medical Association to take stands on issues of reproductive freedom.

**Lonnie Myers Papers (1903-1988), 18 linear feet**

Women have long been active in organizations committed to improved health and education for children. Sylvia Cotton was a president and founder of the Day Care Crisis Council of the Chicago Area, an organization that advocated for safe, affordable day care in Chicago.

**Sylvia Cotton Papers (1960-1971), 6 linear feet**

Photographer Wallace Kirkland was director of the Hull-House Boys Club in the 1920s and worked extensively with teenage boys as a social worker and camp counselor. Following in the tradition of social reform photographers, he documented the people and events of the Hull-House settlement house.

**Wallace Kirkland Papers (1890-1983), 45 linear feet**

Marie Agnes Fese was an activist committed to advancing women's and labor issues. Employed by the Chicago & North Western Railway for 40 years, she held several elected union posts and was a founding member of the Coalition for Labor Union Women.

**Marie Agnes Fese Papers (1950-1980), 5.5 linear feet**

Neva Boyd was a proponent of the modern play movement, which emphasized the importance of recreation in socializing individuals. Boyd founded the Recreational Training School which met at the Hull-House settlement house and taught group games, gymnastics, dancing, dramatic arts, and play theory as a method of solving social problems.

**Neva Leona Boyd Papers (1922-1958), 8.75 linear feet**

During the 1950s and 1960s, University of Illinois Dr. Andrew Ivy promoted the controversial "krebiozen" treatment which Ivy claimed cured cancer. Although used on over 4,200 patients, Ivy refused to divulge details on the chemical makeup and prescription information for krebiozen. The decade-long krebiozen controversy severely damaged the reputation of the University of Illinois Medical School and Dr. Ivy and raised the hopes of thousands of cancer patients without adequate scientific proof.

**Andrew Ivy Papers (1935-2954), .25 linear feet; Granville Bennett Papers (1950-1959), 1 linear foot  
George Stoddard Papers, (1942-1973), 6 linear feet; Ivy Cancer Research Foundation -- Publications (1962-1973), 10 linear feet  
(Note: Located in LHS Special Collections. Please call for access (312) 996-8977.)**

Charles F. Armstrong was a Democrat who had a strong interest in public education. As an Illinois Representative, he sponsored the "Armstrong law," the first bill enacted by any state to combat de facto school segregation through redistricting. The law was later reversed. Armstrong was also a member of the Illinois School Problems Commission, 1962-1965, which produced legislation to provide special programs for culturally disadvantaged children.

**Charles F. Armstrong Papers (1959-1968), 3 linear feet**

Ordinary household objects such as scissors, hairdryers, and sewing machines need to be designed before they can be manufactured. Charles Harrison, designer of the Fisher-Price View-Master, was the first African-American executive to work at Sears, Roebuck and Company. Harrison eventually became the Chief Designer for Sears and was involved in the design of over 750 household products.

**Charles Harrison Papers (1947-1997), 6 linear feet**

Jessie Cartwright received a degree in home economics in the early 20th century at a time when the field focused on the reform potential of homemaking. She began her career, however, in the 1940s when corporations began employing home economists to improve and promote their products. An inventor of aids to improve laundry machine efficiency, Cartwright's work reflected both its Progressive Era reform origins and its corporate support.

**Jessie Whitney Cartwright Papers (1897-1977), .5 linear feet**

The Immigrants Protective League was founded in 1908 to assist immigrants adjusting to American life. After the passage of restrictive immigration legislation in the early 1920s the IPL spent much more time providing legal and technical services to new immigrants and their families. In 1926, Adena Miller Rich became director of the IPL and her papers reflect her work on behalf of immigrants.

**Adena Miller Rich Papers (1905-1961), 5 linear feet; Immigrants Protective League Records (1919-1967), 20 linear feet**

The Dinner Party was a conceptual art installation created by artist Judy Chicago and over 400 artist contributors in the 1970s. The room-sized sculpture celebrated women's history through the theme of a set dining table.

**The Dinner Party Project Records (1978-1984), 3.5 linear feet**

Often referred to as an agitator, troublemaker, and communist, Saul Alinsky believed that social justice could be achieved by ordinary people through democratic means and that controversy was necessary in affecting social change. Alinsky began his community organizing work in Chicago's Back of the Yards neighborhood in the late 1930s, and his legacy can be traced to present day efforts by the organization he founded, the Industrial Areas Foundation.

**Industrial Areas Foundation Records (1952-2004), 86.5 linear feet**

Although the Great Lakes still support a shipping industry, it has declined dramatically from that of its height in the mid-nineteenth century. Harry A. Musham worked on the Great Lakes during a time when the shipping and shipbuilding industries on Lake Michigan were still prominent. These papers reflect Musham's work as a military officer, naval architect, engineer, historian, and cartographer.

**Harry A. Musham Papers (1901-1964), 12 linear feet**

Chicago's Socialist Parties became prominent in the 1870s and worked with unions on goals such as limiting the work day to 8 hours through direct action, newspaper publication and bids for political office until the 1930s. Irwin St. John Tucker was an ordained Episcopal minister who published *The Christian Socialist* and was an active member of the Socialist Party until 1922.

**Irwin St. John Tucker Papers (1897-1958), 18 linear feet**

Stephen Bubacz was a founder and director of The Russell Square Community Committee, an experimental neighborhood project designed to provide recreational youth programs and to promote the welfare and social betterment of the south side Russell Square neighborhood. The program worked to reduce the high rate of juvenile crime and delinquency on Chicago's southeast side.

**Stephen Bubacz Papers (1931-1968) 9.75 linear feet**

Ben Reitman, the "hobo physician," tended the needs of hobos, prostitutes, the poor, and a myriad of "social outcasts." Reitman's advocacy of birth control won him a six-month prison sentence, which he served in 1917. During the 1920s and 1930s, Reitman concentrated his work on the prevention of venereal disease.

**Ben Reitman Papers (1907-1989), 48 linear feet**

Mary Bartelme, known as "Suitcase Mary" for the bags of clothing given to girls in need, was Illinois' first woman judge. She helped found the first Juvenile Court in 1899 and her papers give insight into the motivation and operation of the early Juvenile Court.

**Mary Bartelme Papers (1904-1958); 4.75 linear feet**

Cook County Judge Jarecki fought against election fraud and for voter reform. Beginning in the late 1920s, Jarecki gave hundreds of people prison sentences for election fraud and voter irregularities. His papers contain political artifacts, photographs, and materials relating to election reform measures in Polish and English.

**Edmund Kasper Jarecki Papers (1881-1980), 41 linear feet**

Lillian Nina Taglibue Runnerstrom was a pioneer in the field of midwifery. She challenged state law and the medical establishment to allow nurse-midwives to deliver babies in Illinois. Her advocacy resulted in greater freedom for women to control their childbirth experiences.

**Lillian Runnerstrom Papers (1945-2004), 7.5 linear feet (Note: Located in LHS Special Collections. Please call for access (312) 996-8977.)**

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