Support colonial and postcolonial studies through a global cross section of politics and society throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.
Uncover 250 years of colonial history, then dive in. With the following collections, students and researchers can bear witness to both sides of the colonial relationship: global powers whose main priority was the acquisition of commodities, wealth, and labor; and the local people living under colonial rule. Three new and forthcoming *Gale Primary Sources* collections, including the first part of a new series within the renowned *State Papers Online* program and new collections within *Archives Unbound*, shed light on the underrepresented voices of cultures working to maintain their identity under colonial rule. Researchers can use these incomparable resources to trace the world’s colonial past and its impact on the present day.

**SUPPORT RESEARCH, TEACHING, AND LEARNING**

- Help students and researchers discover how to conduct meaningful searches across Gale’s digitized resources, including those with handwritten text, and create impactful visual stories through the mining and analysis of primary source text.
- Establish comparative arguments and counternarratives to illuminate better research.
- Spark new findings from rare, never-before-digitized media, make sense of history as it happened—and inform current events.
STATE PAPERS ONLINE COLONIAL: ASIA, PART I:
FAR EAST, HONG KONG, AND WEI-HAI-WEI

This landmark collection marks the first part of a major new series focusing on colonized territories in Asia that brings 3,700 volumes of British Colonial Office files to a global audience. These working documents sourced from The National Archives in the UK chronicle administration and governance by the British colonizers, as well as the local affairs of each of the Asian kingdoms living under British-style institutions for law, health, education, policing, defense, agriculture, and industry. The colonial history recorded on these pages continues to influence these now-independent countries through chosen strategic alliances, institutional structures, and the ways in which they deal with their colonial legacy today.

ABOUT THE COLLECTION:
Size: Approximately 390,000 pages
Source: The National Archives, United Kingdom
Date Range: 1570–1967 (80% covering the twentieth century)
Language: Majority in English
Newly Digitized Materials: 100% new, full-color scanning
Search Handwritten Text: Includes Gale’s cutting-edge HTR technology
Support Digital Humanities Initiatives: Integrates with Gale Digital Scholar Lab (Nov. 2022)

TOPICAL COVERAGE
• Southeast Asian kingdoms
• Southeast Asian local agriculture and industry
• European trade and exploration
• Sino-British relations
• East-West relations
• East India Company
• Opium wars
• History of British colonies and the British Empire
• Postcolonialism, nation and states
• World War II Asian theater
• The rise and establishment of communism in Asia

COVERAGE INCLUDES:
• WWII Asian theater, when Japan occupied the majority of Southeast Asia.
• Colonial and postcolonial history of Southeast Asia, specifically the British colonial administration and governance followed by early years of independence, and the British Empire and its aftermath.
• Themes such as exploration, trade, treatment of Indigenous peoples, international relations, and industry.
• Three document series on maps from the Colonial Office files.
• A series of secret dispatches and telegrams (CO 537).
• The annual printed Colonial Office List (1862–1966), which lists Colonial Office and local ministers and officials (e.g., the authors and recipients of the documents). This content is searchable and browsable as individual volumes.

Covering the second half of the nineteenth century, the latest collection in the China and the Modern World archive expands on the Foreign Office series of general correspondence relating to China (FO 17). It offers an unparalleled level of insight into Anglo-Chinese relations; the roles of China, Britain, and other Western powers in the wider Asian context; and the beginning of the end of China’s final imperial Qing dynasty.

ABOUT THE COLLECTION:
Size: Approximately 600,000 pages
Source: The National Archives, United Kingdom
Support Digital Humanities Initiatives: Integrates with Gale Digital Scholar Lab
Instructional Support: Optimized for the classroom with NEW Learning Center (Fall 2022)
Search Handwritten Text: Includes Gale’s cutting-edge HTR technology

TOPOICAL COVERAGE
Major historical events and topics are covered in the archive, including:

- The Sino-Soviet Ili crisis and the Treaty of St. Petersburg (1881)
- The training of Chinese naval officers in the UK
- The First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895)
- King Gojong of Korea taking refuge in Russian legation
- The Boxer Rebellion and the signing of the Peking Protocol (1900–1901)
- Railway development and international competition
- Piracies in the China Seas
- The Panthay Rebellion
- Chinese emigration

EXPLORE CHINA AND THE MODERN WORLD
The six expansive collections in China and the Modern World combine to form a series of digital archive collections sourced from preeminent libraries and archives across the world, including the Second Historical Archives of China and the British Library. The series covers a transformative period of about 180 years (approximately 1800 through the 1980s), when China experienced radical and often traumatic shifts from an inward-looking imperial dynasty into a globally engaged republic. Consisting of monographs, manuscripts, periodicals, correspondence and letters, historical photos, ephemera, and other kinds of historical documents, these collections provide excellent primary source materials for the research and instruction of all aspects of Chinese diplomacy and international relations, economy and trade, politics, Christianity, sinology, education, science and technology, imperialism, and globalization.

With rare and unique content, trustworthy and extensive bibliographic information, new pedagogical support for faculty, and technology that includes Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR), China and the Modern World will revolutionize research on this global power as it entered the world stage.
Remove Barriers to Digital Humanities:
Since its launch in 2018, Gale Digital Scholar Lab has promoted digital scholarship for all. And with help from a newly refreshed interface and streamlined tools, the platform sets users of all skill levels right to work with accessible and intuitive workflows that help analyze any plain-text data, regardless of technical experience.

Harness the Power of Data-Led Scholarship:
With Gale Digital Scholar Lab, the sourcing, cleaning, and analysis of millions of pages of content in Gale Primary Sources have evolved using enhanced visualization techniques and natural language processing.

Boost Usage of Your Library’s Institutional Investment: Libraries that use Gale Digital Scholar Lab to analyze their Gale Primary Sources holdings have consistently shown increases in usage of and familiarity with this content.

NOW RESEARCHERS CAN:

Expand Their Search: Exploit updated search options to mine the institution’s Gale Primary Sources holdings.

Differentiate Their Workflow: Optimized layouts for Gale Digital Scholar Lab’s Build, Clean, Analyze framework provide more interactivity with visualizations, enabling enhanced exploration of topics.

Assess at a Glance: The new Analysis Dashboard provides researchers with an at-a-glance view of their work.

Access Their Work Quickly: With Shibboleth authentication, users can log in using their university credentials for a simplified experience.

Acquire New Digital Skills for the Workforce: The comprehensive Learning Center is continually updated with revised content and multimedia, as well as redesigned sample projects, to promote the development of digital literacy in the classroom and help satisfy learning outcomes for job readiness.
Researchers have come to expect the powerful analysis tools, embedded image viewer, deep content tagging, and optical character recognition (OCR) output that are core to the *Gale Primary Sources* experience. With Gale’s pledge to continuous improvement, now users can:

**Cross-Search Among an Unprecedented Number of *Gale Primary Sources* Collections:** Gale is migrating each of its archives to a unified environment that supports dynamic search, among other powerful benefits. The result? Your institution can offer new research possibilities with unsurpassed relevance, all on one cohesive interface.

**View OCR Side by Side:** With downloadable plain-text OCR now viewable alongside each scanned image—with a built-in confidence score—users can search their library’s *Gale Primary Sources* holdings, read through its associated OCR quickly, then export the plain text for further analysis, such as within *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*.

**Browse Collection:** On select archives, users can browse the collections instead of using search for additional entry points to the content they need.

**THE POSSIBILITIES WITHIN HANDWRITTEN TEXT RECOGNITION (HTR) TECHNOLOGY**

With Gale’s proprietary HTR technology—including with select *Gale Primary Sources* collections such as *State Papers Online Colonial: Asia, Part I* and *China and the Modern World, Imperial China and the West, Part II*—researchers can discover not just typescript, but handwritten text as well. This technology brings an unparalleled scope of meaningful results to text searches and, with handwriting included, allows researchers to access an even more immediate account of history as it unfolded.
DECOLONIZATION: POLITICS AND INDEPENDENCE IN FORMER COLONIAL AND COMMONWEALTH TERRITORIES

For the first time, students and researchers can use primary sources of twentieth-century organizational and political movements to explore decolonization as a historical process. Offer access to firsthand perspectives of local players who helped over 70 recently decolonized nations change and adapt their systems for government, trade, finance, law, and more as they forged their country’s new direction. Vital for comparative research, historians and analysts can now draw distinctions between different political movements within newly independent countries in Africa, the Caribbean, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and southern Europe, and compare how and why self-rule developed differently by region.

ABOUT THE COLLECTION:
Size: Approximately 300,000 pages
Sources: Senate House, United Kingdom; Trade Union Congress Library, London Metropolitan University (subject files); and Nuffield College, University of Oxford
Date Range: 1898–2017 (majority mid-twentieth century)
Newly Digitized Materials: 100% new scanning
Support Digital Humanities Initiatives: Integrates with Gale Digital Scholar Lab

ARCHIVE HIGHLIGHTS:
• Supports Cross-Disciplinary Studies: Content is primarily in English and is relevant to faculty and researchers within area studies, anthropology, history, international relations, political science, transnational studies, and sociology.
• Greater Perspectives and Representation: Provides an opportunity for less Eurocentric readings of decolonization through access to non-Western primary source material produced by, for, and about the people and politics of the countries represented.
• Relevance to Academic Trends: Responds to increased interest in once-neglected areas of academia, such as African history and politics as well as the history and politics of former colonies beyond colonialism.
• Broad Regional Focus: Illuminates a wide geographical reach, from Aden to Zanzibar, including regions that are often underrepresented in primary source collections.

COVERAGE INCLUDES:
• The development of party politics and other local and national movements in former colonies and dominions across Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Oceania, and the Americas.
• Voices of key figures who were influential in the development of modern political thought, such as Cheddi Jagan, Nelson Mandela, and Eric Williams.
• Information on trade unionism and international links between organizations.
• Major events such as the strikes in Guyana in 1953 and 1964; protests around civil rights in India in the 1940s and 1950s; moments of political violence in South Africa, Grenada, Zimbabwe; and much more.
• Debates around economic development and government policy, particularly those of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and India.
• Discussion and development of national constitutions, alongside election manifestos from many parties.

Comprising records of the State Department’s Central Classified Files, this collection contains records relating to the internal affairs of Indochina, during the period 1945–1949. The records include instructions sent to and correspondence received by the State Department; the State Department’s internal documentation as well as correspondence between the Department and other federal departments and agencies, Congress, and private individuals and organizations; telegrams, airgrams, instructions, inquiries, studies, memoranda, situation reports, translations, special reports, plans, and official and unofficial correspondence.

LIBERIA AND THE U.S.: NATION-BUILDING IN AFRICA, 1864–1918

This series consists of correspondence and telegrams received and sent by the United States’ diplomatic post in Liberia. The topics covered by these records include all aspects of relations with Liberia and interactions of American citizens with the Liberian government and people.

POLICING THE SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, 1894–1945

This collection provides researchers with the opportunity to explore a unique period in China’s struggle toward a modern existence through the International Settlement in Shanghai.
PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: THE ASHMORE FAMILY IN CHINA, THAILAND, AND JAPAN, 1850–1937

William Ashmore, Jr. embarked upon a Baptist missionary career in his father’s territory, the Swatow District in Bangkok, Siam. Here, he worked as an administrator and teacher at the mission and translated the Bible into Swatow’s Tei-chi dialect. The Ashmore Family Papers are divided into eight series, arranged by family members and by medium. This collection consists of correspondence; writings by and about William and his wife, Lida Ashmore, and other members of their family; memorabilia; photographs; and artwork. Some of the most important pieces are those that highlight William, Jr.’s achievements as a translator and member of a long history of missionary service in South China.

PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: JAY C. AND LUCILE C. OLIVER AND YMCA CHINA

Jay Charles Oliver served as Young Men’s Christian Association [YMCA] secretary in Hangchow and Shanghai, China from 1917 to 1943. He also served as district inspector, Inspectorate of Salt Revenue in China, from 1934 to 1936. He was interned in the Chepein Civil Assembly Center near Shanghai, repatriated upon the MS Gripsholm, and returned to the United States with his wife, Lucile, in 1943. The collection comprises papers of Jay C. and Lucile C. Oliver, including family and professional correspondence, personal and travel diaries, and official records of the YMCA and the Salt Inspectorate in China.

PAPERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO ASIA: ARTHUR M. GUTTERY AND YMCA CHINA

Arthur M. Guttery (1885–1981) was both an organizer and missionary for the YMCA in the United States and China. Beginning his career with the YMCA in the U.S., Guttery and his wife, Myrtle, departed for the “Y” location in Hankow, China in 1913. Here he was both preacher and teacher in the language school. For 15 years, the Rev. Guttery served as general secretary for the YMCA and helped to organize and establish the program when Wuhan was in the center of a rising tide of Communism. He then returned to the U.S., where he continued to serve with the YMCA until 1948. This collection contains Guttery’s sermons, religious addresses, essays on China, correspondence, and memoirs of YMCA workers in China.
When Ghana achieved independence in 1957, it enjoyed economic and political advantages unrivaled elsewhere in tropical Africa. In 1960, the Republic of Ghana was formed, the same year that Kwame Nkrumah was elected president. Nkrumah advocated centralization, both political and economic, whereupon constitutional safeguards against authoritarianism were abolished, political opposition was stifled, and eventually Nkrumah was declared president for life. Six years later, he was overthrown, and a military government assumed power. This collection of U.S. State Department Central Classified Files relating to internal affairs contains a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats as they witnessed the rapid destabilization of this once-robust democratic power.

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa containing the greatest land mass of the West African states, was an early-twentieth-century colony that became an independent nation in 1960. This collection marks the adoption of a new constitution and parliamentary form of government upon its independence, and then the period of political scandal, corruption, and social unrest that followed—even as improvements to infrastructure and economic development proceeded.

The Congo (Zaire between 1965 and 1971; presently called Democratic Republic of the Congo) has long been considered significant because of its location, its natural resources, its economic potential, and its borders—thereby connecting the region to political entanglements across the continent, from Libya and Egypt to South Africa. The papers collected here chronicle the politically turbulent period that followed the country’s independence in 1960.
EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, 1910–1930
During the early twentieth century, the Dutch East Indies experienced the replacement of company rule by Dutch government rule and the complete transformation of Java into a colonial society as well as the successful extension of colonial rule to Sumatra and the eastern archipelago. This collection comprises correspondence, studies and reports, cables, maps, and other documents related to U.S.-consular activities in the region.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: FRENCH COLONIALISM IN AFRICA: FROM ALGERIA TO MADAGASCAR, 1910–1930
U.S. Consulates were listening to posts reporting on the activities of the French colonial government and the activities of the native peoples. This collection comprises correspondence, studies and reports, cables, maps, and other documents related to U.S.-consular activities.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: FROM COLONIALISM TO JAPANESE MANDATES, 1910–1929
After German colonies in the Asia-Pacific region were seized, U.S. Consulates were listening to posts reporting on the activities of the German colonial governments and later the mandate authorities and the activities of the native peoples. This collection compiles their observations.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: GERMAN COLONIES TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES IN AFRICA 1910–1929
German colonial aspirations in Africa ended with the end of the First World War, whereupon its colonial territories came under the authority of French and British forces and were granted mandate status to Great Britain under the Treaty of Versailles. This collection comprises correspondence, studies and reports, cables, maps, and other documents related to U.S.-consular activities throughout this period.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: ITALIAN COLONIES IN NORTH AFRICA AND AGGRESSION IN EAST AFRICA, 1930–1939
Fascist tenets in Italian colonial policy were used in the administration and treatment of the African population in Libya, Eritrea, Somalia, and Italian East Africa leading up to the Second World War. This collection comprises correspondence, studies and reports, cables, maps, and other related documents.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, 1910–1929
This collection comprises correspondence, studies and reports, cables, maps, and other documents related to U.S. consular activities. Highlights include the beginning of an anti-colonial movement and the industrialization and economic exploitation of Portugal’s African colonies.
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