Steve Sitton to Discuss Benton’s Year of Peril

On Monday, December 4 at 6:30 p.m., the National Archives will host Steve Sitton for a discussion titled Benton’s Year of Peril. A free light reception will precede the program at 6:00 p.m.

Begun immediately after Pearl Harbor, Missouri artist Thomas Hart Benton produced a series of eight large paintings in nine weeks. Collectively known as The Year of Peril, they were intended to “wake up the middle west to the grimness of our national situation.” While the paintings made a big impact, they were deemed unsuitable for propaganda purposes, and were soon forgotten. Year of Peril, presented by Sitton, site administrator at the Benton Home and Studio, provides a glimpse into the American psyche at the time of our entry into WWII. This program is presented in collaboration with the Missouri Humanities Council.

Requests for ADA accommodations must be submitted five business days prior to events. Reservations are requested for this free program, rsvp to kansascity.educate@nara.gov.

National Archives and American Public Square Host Panel Discussion at Truman Presidential Library and Museum

American Public Square and the National Archives present an evening of discussion on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). What is NATO’s role in the post-Cold War era? What are the United States’ obligations vis-a-vis other NATO members? Should NATO membership continue to expand? Is NATO up to the challenges of 21st-century security? This free panel discussion will take place at the Truman Presidential Library and Museum on Wednesday, December 6 at 6:30 p.m. To learn more and register visit American Public Square.

The panelist include Ivo Daalder, U.S. Permanent Representative to NATO 2009-2013; Nina Jankowicz, Kennan Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; Barry Posen, Ford International Professor of Political Science, MIT; and Stephen Walt, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard.
Hidden Treasures from the Stacks
Permitting Peace: Enemy Aliens and Restricted Zones during WWI

An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

- President Woodrow Wilson
Proclamation 1364, Regulation 4

With the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson called on residents in the United States, citizen and immigrant alike, to uphold all laws and provide support for all measures adopted in order to protect the nation and secure peace. For individuals termed “alien enemies” – all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany (including American born women who married German men) – this showing of loyalty and devotion required a number of additional parameters and processes.

Wilson’s declaration of war included twelve regulations specific to alien enemies, also called enemy aliens. Among them, Regulation 4 established a public safety need to protect sensitive areas relevant to war functions. Beginning April 20, 1917, the U.S. Marshals Service used the general guidelines of the regulation to establish restricted zones across the country, and enemy aliens were required to submit applications in order to obtain permits to continue to reside, come within, pass through, be employed within, and conduct business within these zones. Applicants provided their name; residence; district where applying; type of permit needed; place and date of birth; number of years resident in the U.S.; employment record since July 1, 1914, including place of employment, occupation, and employer; arrest records; physical description including a photograph; and a certificate or affidavit in support of application made by a friend or employer.

In receiving a permit, each individual confirmed that they were not seeking to come or remain within a restricted zone with the intent to violate any laws, interfere with home front war efforts, commit acts of hostility against the United States, or provide “aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.” The friend or employer providing the certificate or affidavit of support also agreed “to take every reasonable precaution” to see that the enemy alien fulfilled the obligation assumed in the application, and if there were indications that the permit was not being used in good faith and/or that obligations were not being met that they would “at once notify the United States Marshal.” From April 1917 through the Armistice on November 11, 1918, U.S. Marshals issued 200,000 permits to enemy aliens. All regulations on enemy aliens were finally lifted on December 25, 1918.

The applications for permits for enemy aliens residing in Kansas are found within the holdings of the National Archives at Kansas City. Among the more than 800 applications are men such as August Schanze, a 77-year old hardware store owner in Leavenworth, Kansas. Schanze, a 61-year resident of the U.S., requested a permit to “reside within and conduct a hardware business within an area within one-half mile radius from Lysle Milling Co.” Lysle Milling Company was a leading manufacturer of flour in the state of Kansas. There are also women such as Mary E. Arens, a 46-year old grocery clerk born in St. Charles, Missouri, who married a German citizen and was requesting a permit to reside and transact business in “all zones, Topeka.” Arens lost her U.S. citizenship upon

(Continued on next page.)
marriage to her husband, and in the eyes of the Federal government had become a German national required to follow all enemy alien regulations.

The Kansas applications have been digitized and are now available in the National Archives Catalog. Researchers should note, individuals may have an application for a permit as well as an enemy alien registration affidavit listed in the catalog, as both permits and registration were required under regulations within Wilson’s declaration of war.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO

AN AREA OF ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS FROM all zones, Topeka UNDER
REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Any person who has made the above application must look to the officer before whom he takes the oath herein prescribed to communicate to him the result of his application.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size. The photographs must be on thin paper and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

This blank must be completely filled out.

I, Mary E. Arens, a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a country at war with the United States, being fourteen years of age or over, residing at 326 Branner St., Topeka, hereby apply to the United States Marshal for the district of Kansas, for a permit to continue to reside within an area within one-half mile radius from all zones, Topeka, for the purpose of residing and transacting business.

I solemnly swear that I was born at St. Charles, Mo., on or about the 5th day of March 1872; that I have resided 46 years in the United States from March 1, 1872, to October 1, 1918, at the places and been employed since July 1, 1914, in the occupation and by the employer hereinafter stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PLACE</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
<th>EMPLOYER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Fritton Grocery Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have resided under the name of , in connection with the following person or persons:


U.S. Atty.

The enumerated objects he desires this permit, a country with which the United States is at war (other than a citizen of the at war with the United States, state below place and date of naturalization the like, state under the word "employer" such school or college or the like. a head of a business, is employed by others.
Concerned Student 1950 Documentary Film Screening and Discussion

On **Wednesday, December 13 at 6:30 p.m.**, the National Archives in partnership with the Greater Kansas City Black History Study Group and the American Jazz Museum will host a film screening and discussion of Concerned Student 1950. A free light reception will precede the program at 6:00 p.m.

In this short film, produced by Field of Vision, a series of racist acts prompts three University of Missouri students to pick up cameras and take us inside Concerned Student 1950, the student movement whose peaceful protest brought down the University of Missouri system president, Tim Wolfe, in 2015. Concerned Student 1950 is an activist group that was formed to fight against racial hostility on the University of Missouri campus. This film is directed by Adam Dietrich, Varun Bajaj, and Kellan Marvin.

A post-film panel discussion will include Dr. Delia Gillis, professor of history and founder of the Center of Africana Studies at the University of Central Missouri; Dr. Sandra Enríquez, professor of history and faculty advisor for the public history program at the University of Missouri-Kansas City; and will be moderated by Erik Bergrud, associate vice president of external relations at Park University. This program is part of a film series presented in collaboration with the American Jazz Museum and the Greater KC Black History Study Group.

Reservations are requested for this free program by calling 816-268-8010 or emailing kansascity.educate@nara.gov. Requests for ADA accommodations must be submitted five business days prior to events.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** The National Archives is open Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed on weekends and Federal holidays. Hours are subject to change due to special programs and weather. The National Archives is located at 400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108.

The National Archives at Kansas City is home to historical records dating from the 1820s to the 1990s created or received by Federal agencies in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. For more information, call 816-268-8000, email kansascity.educate@nara.gov or visit www.archives.gov/kansas-city. Find us on Facebook www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity. Tweet us @KCArchives or #KCArchives. Find and follow us on Instagram at: kansascity.archives.