

Appendix 1: Hall-Hoag Classification Categories

Collective settlements -- United States.

- Communes (C)
- Community Organizers Organizations (COO)

Conspiracy theories -- Political aspects -- United States.

- Assassinologist Conspiracies (AC)

Communism -- United States -- History.

- Communist Organizations (CO)
- Communist Political Party (CPP)
- Publishers Communist (PC)

Socialism -- United States.

- Democratic Socialist Organizations (DSO)
- Democratic Socialist Political Party (DSPP)
- Socialist Organization Extreme Left (SOEL)
- Workplace Democracy Orbit (WDO)

Free enterprise. & Government spending policy -- United States.

- Free Market Advocates (FMA)
- Business Community Militants (BCM)
- Tax Rebellion Movement (TRM)

Environmentalism -- United States.

- Environmental Concerns (EC)

Water -- Fluoridation.

- Fluoridation Controversies (FC)

Animal rights movement -- United States. & Health -- United States. & Nutrition -- United States.

- Animal Rights Organizations (ARO)
- Vegetarian Movement (VM)

Gun control -- United States.

- Gun Control Focus (GCF)

Public health.

- Health Issues Left (HIL)
- Health Issues Right (HIR)

Feminism -- United States. & Women's Rights.

- Women's Movement Left (WML)
- Women's Movement Right (WMR)

Pro-choice movement -- United States.

- Pro-Choice Movement (PCM)

Pro-life movement -- United States.

- Anti-Abortion (AA)

Human rights -- United States.

- Civil Liberties Focus (CLF)
- Human Rights Organizations (HRO)
- Homelessness Concerns (HC)

Prisoners -- Civil rights -- United States.

- Prisoners Rights Organizations (PRO)

Gay rights -- United States.

- Transformation Ministries / Homosexual Conversion (TMHC)
- Gay Concerns (GC)

Militia movements -- United States.

- Militia (M)
- Survival Focus (SF)

Pacifism. & Nonviolence.

- Alternative To Violence Focus (ATVF)
- Death Penalty Opponents (DPO)
- Pacifist (P)
- Pacifist Left (PL)
- Peace Movement Left (PML)

Anarchism -- United States -- History.

- Anarchist (A)

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Left-wing extremists -- United States.

- Arts And Crafts Left (AACL)
- Electoral Politics Left (EPL)
- Extreme Left Organizations (ELO)
- Extreme Left-Wing Political Party (ELPP)
- Militant Liberals (ML)
- Publishers Extreme Left (PEL)
- Think Tank Left (TTL)
- Alliances, Coalitions, Congresses, Mobilizations, Networks Left (ACCMNL)
- Independent Pamphleteer Left (IPL)
- Studies On The Left (SOTL)
- Single Issue Focus Left (SIFL)
- Defense Committees Fund Left (DCFL)
- Funding Organizations Left (FOL)
- Lyndon Larouche Organization (LLO)
- Book Stores Extreme Left (BSEL)

Public Interest -- United States. & Consumer Protection -- United States.

- Ralph Nader Family (RNF)

Right-wing extremists -- United States.

- Arts And Crafts Right (AACR)
- Electoral Politics Right (EPR)
- Extreme Right Organization (ERO)
- Extreme Right-Wing Political Party (ERPP)
- Militant Conservatives (MC)
- Publishers Extreme Right (PER)
- Publishers Right (PR)
- Think Tank Right (TTR)
- Alliances, Coalitions, Congresses, Mobilizations, Networks Right (ACCMNR)
- Independent Pamphleteer Right (IPR)
- Nationally Significant Individuals Right (NSIR)
- Studies On The Right (SOTR)
- Conservatives, Academic (CA)
- Single Issue Focus Right (SIFR)
- Defense Committees Fund Right (DCFR)
- Funding Organizations Right (FOR)

- Book Stores Extreme Right (BSER)

Libertarianism.

- Libertarian (L)

Anti-communist movements -- United States -- History.

- Militant Anti-Communist (MAC)
- Militant Populists (MP)

White supremacy movements -- United States.

- Nazi (N)
- Ku Klux Klan Organizations (KKKO)
- Hate Groups Extreme Right (HGER)
- Independent Racist Pamphleteer Right (IRPR)
- Anti-Integrationist Organizations (AIO)

Objectivism (Philosophy)

- Objectivism (O)

Black nationalism -- United States -- History -- 20th century.

- Militant Black Nationalists (MBN)

American Indian Movement -- History.

- Native Americans (NA)

Religious fanaticism -- United States and/or Christianity and politics -- United States. and/or Fundamentalism -- United States. and/or Homophobia -- United States.

- Christian Religious Left (CRL)
- Christian Religious Right (CRR)
- Independent Christian Schools (ICS)
- Sexual Abstinence Advocates (SAA)

Catholic traditionalist movement.

- Catholic Traditionalism (CT)

Christian Identity (Sect)

Appendix 1: Hall-Hoag Classification Categories

- Christian Identity (CI)

- Unclassified (U)
- Genealogical Societies (GS)
- Sister City Project (SCP)

Cults -- United States.

- Cult/Alternative Religion (C/Ar)
- Studies Of Cults And Alternative Religions (SCAR)

New Age movement.

- New Age Movement (NAM)

Antisemitism -- United States.

- Anti-Jewish, Racist Organizations (AJRO)
- Anti-Jewish, Racist Political Parties (AJRPP)

Islamophobia.

- Arab-American Orbit (AAO)

Atheism – United States.

- Atheist Organizations (AO)

Creationism

- Creationism Believers Movement (CBM)

United States -- Politics and government.

- Congressional Investigating Committee (CIC)

Legislative bodies -- United States -- States.

- Government Bodies State Level (GBSL)

Nationalist movements.

- American Irish Nationalism (AIN)
- Captive Nations Orbit (CNO)
- Third World Focus (TWF)
- Middle East Focus (MEF)

Unknown

- Racial, Ethnic Conscious (REC)
- Home Schooling Orbit (HSO)
- Single Issue Focus General (SIFG)

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

As part of this project we are going to be creating EAC-CPF records for each organization contained in the collection.

“Encoded Archival Context – Corporate bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF) primarily addresses the description of individuals, families and corporate bodies that create, preserve, use and are responsible for and/or associated with records in a variety of ways...It supports the linking of information about one agent to other agents to show/discover the relationships amongst record-creating entities, and the linking to descriptions of records and other contextual entities. EAC-CPF is a communication structure for archival contextual information for individuals, corporate bodies and families. It supports the exchange of ISAAR (CPF) compliant authority records.”^[1]

EAC is defined as a [document type definition](#) (DTD) as well as in an [XML Schema](#) and a [Relax NG](#) schema. EAC elements reflect the [ISAAR\(CPF\)](#) standard and the [ISAD\(G\)](#), two standards managed by the [International Council on Archives](#). ^[2]

To save the time in creating an XML file for each of the organizations in the collection we have created a FileMaker Pro database which stores information on each organization and has been customized to export this data in valid EAC-CPF XML. All of the information will either be entered in manually, or pulled/imported from other online sources (we are still exploring our options here). The FileMaker Pro database will track information about the background of the organizations, members of the organizations, publications of the organizations, and other archives that have information on the organizations. We determined what information to track based on what is most readily available to our staff within the collection. We anticipate that most of the data in the FileMaker Pro database will be hand entered (meaning not through a script or importing) which in itself is extremely time consuming. However, being able to export the data in a valid EAC-CPF XML will save us an immeasurable amount of time.

Below are some screen shots of our FileMaker Pro database. The database will function as a place holder for all of the information we are able to gather prior to creating the EAC-CPF records. We are using the database as a tool to create EAC-CPF records, not as a long term data management solution.

^[1] <http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/about/ts-eac-cpf.html>

^[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encoded_Archival_Context

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

Tab 1: Background Information/Authority Control

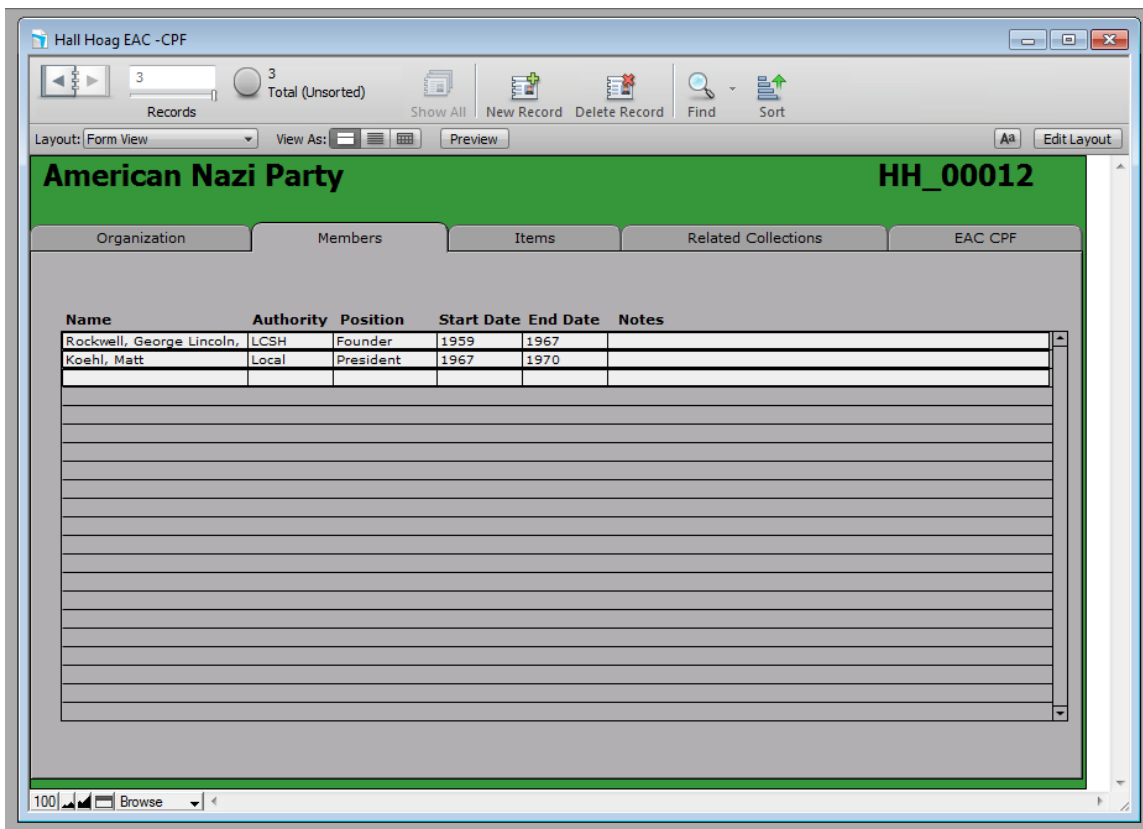
The screenshot displays the FileMaker Pro interface for a record titled "American Nazi Party" with ID "HH_00012". The "Background" tab is active, showing various fields for organizational information. The "Name/Authority" field contains "American Nazi Party" and "LCSH". The "Authority URI" is "http://lcn.loc.gov/n81144566". The "Alternative Name/Authority" field contains "National Socialist White People's Party" and "LCSH". The "Start Date" is "1959-12-03" and the "End Date" is empty. The "Locations" field is set to "Virginia". The "Category" is "White supremacy movements -- United States.". The "# of Folders" is "100". The "Bio Note" contains a detailed description of the party's history and ideology. The "Subjects" table at the bottom lists two subjects: "White supremacy movements -- United States." and "Right-wing extremists -- United States.".

Authority	Heading
LCSH	White supremacy movements -- United States.
LCSH	Right-wing extremists -- United States.

In the first tab in the database we can collect information at the organizational level. Included here are start dates, end dates, locations, organizational histories, categories, and subjects. In this tab data is used to describe what the organization is and evidence is given to help identify the organizations. In the other tabs in the database we establish the relationship of this organization to other entities.

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

Tab 2: Relations/Members



In the 2nd tab we establish relationships between the organization and people who were members of the organization. By looking through the materials (who wrote the articles, who is mentioned as members) and doing additional research. We can include what a person’s role in the organization was and when they were involved. This helps create connections between different organizations within the collection (many people are members of multiple organizations) and with outside the collection. By using authorized forms of a person's name (LoC) eventually these names can be cross referenced against archival holdings within other institutions as well as other collections held by Brown University.

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

Tab 3: Publications/Exist Dates

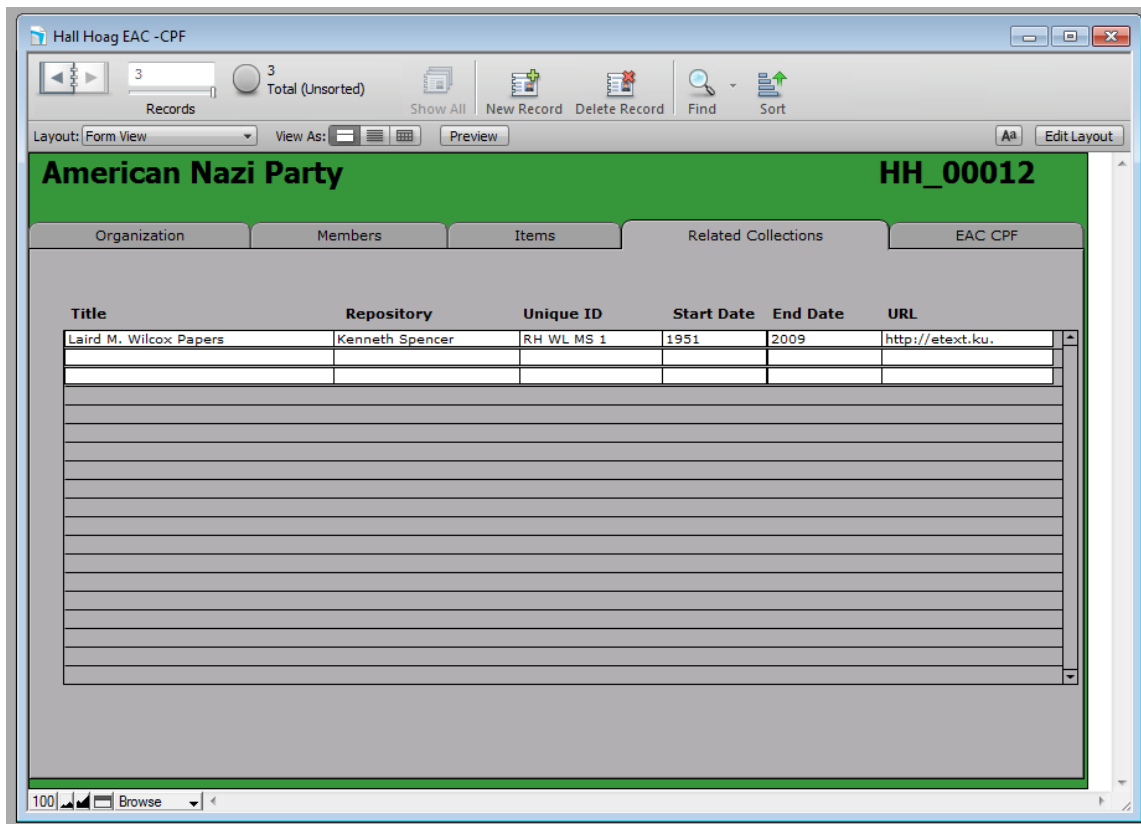
The screenshot shows a FileMaker Pro window titled 'Hall Hoag EAC - CPF'. The record ID is 'HH_00012'. The table below lists publications with columns for Title, Date, Type, Barcode, Box #, and Part. The first row shows a pamphlet from 1962.

Title	Date	Type	Barcode	Box #	Part
Pamphlet	1962	Printed Material	3 1236 07160 0095	27	

This database is also structured to track the publications in the collection that each organization has issued. Due to the size of the collection (700,000 items) it is unlikely that we will be able to input the title of all of the publications however, simply entering the dates of the publications will create useful connections. In many cases the organizations in this collection are obscure and very difficult to research. By looking at when things were published the bulk dates of existence for an organization can be established. This also helps establish connections between different organizations. For example after dates have been entered researchers can explore questions like "what was being published in 1958?" and "who was publishing it?" on the extreme right and left. This makes issues that were topical at a particular time in history easier to explore across a wide variety of organizations.

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

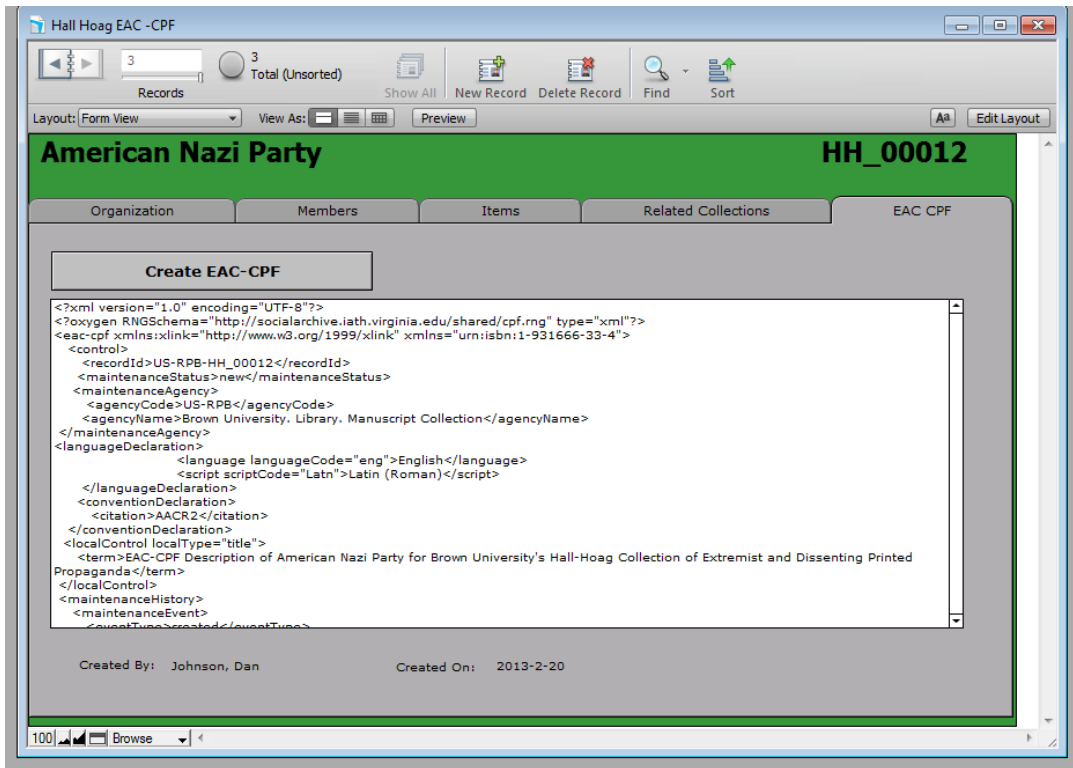
Tab 4: Related Archival Collections



This tab will be used to list other archives that have collections created by or about organizations in the Hall-Hoag collection. Although this tab will not be often used (due to the size of the collection and the difficulty in finding collections) it was developed because in some cases the connections will be obvious and the information would be very valuable for researchers.

Appendix 2: FileMaker Pro – EAC-CPF Creation

Tab 5: EAC-CPF Creation



The final tab in the database is used to create the XML information. By clicking the button "Create EAC-CPF" the text box below is filled with a valid EAC-CPF file created using the data entered into the database. The text in this field can be copy/pasted into Oxygen to be view, edited and saved. In addition this database also has scripts in place that can create EAC-CPF records for each organization in the database and save them to a specified location on a shared drive at Brown University. This allows us to make whole sale changes to our EAC-CPF code and update all records en masse.