

Kathryn Miller
LBSC 709 - Independent Study
April 21, 2014

Inventory Deliverable 3, Part 2: Final Paper

Part 2 will be a final paper, documenting the student's arrangement and description process, and how it integrates (or clashes) with the theoretical literature studied throughout the course. This paper will also explain how the descriptive elements were developed with user needs in mind. This will be a 6-8 page paper, citing personal experience on this project and relevant literature.

The Super Family Papers is an artificial collection compiled from Super Family records stored in Stacia Super's household. The purpose of processing this collection was to develop an arrangement and description system, with a finding aid, to aid Stacia and other Super Family members in finding relevant documents, especially as Stacia Super is currently writing her memoirs. A secondary purpose for processing this collection was for my University of Maryland Archival Arrangement and Description Independent Study final Collection Inventory assignment.

The Super Family Papers was described according to the Descriptive Archive Content Standards (DACS; SAA, 2013), second edition, which is the Society of American Archivists (SAA)'s description standard. Archivist's Toolkit (AT) was used to produce the final finding aid. AT is a description and collection management tool that has cross-walks between DACS and Encoded Archival Description (EAD; Library of Congress, 2012), which is SAA's XML description standard for online finding aids. For the purposes of this assignment, a PDF finding aid was the main deliverable, but since the collection data is in an AT database, it is possible to produce an EAD finding aid as well.

The Collection Inventory assignment began with reading literature on archival arrangement and description. Jennifer Meehan's 2009 paper, "Making the Leap from Parts to Whole: Evidence and Inference in Archival Arrangement and Description" was a particularly

helpful reading, as it created a bridge between archival theory and practice. Meehan asserts that arrangement and description is constructed and not absolute truth, even though it is based on the original record creating and keeping practices because “the archivist negotiates the leap from what is known to what needs to be known by asking particular questions of the sources available” (Meehan, 2009, p. 84). Meehan calls this questioning process a “cross-examination” (Meehan, 2009, p. 85) of the records and provides a list of questions that archivists should “ask” the records (e.g., “Who created the records and how?”). At first, I was under the impression that the record custodian, Stacia Super, would be able to help me with the biographical history and description notes, so I would not have to “cross-examine” the records so thoroughly. I did not think an archivist should take on the role of historian in the records they were tasked with processing. Because of this assumption, I was tasked with developing a list of questions to ask Stacia Super, which would provide me with family history and contextual information ([Appendix A](#)).

Before I interviewed Stacia, I was assigned to read additional archival literature—the most notable of which covered personal archives (Fisher, 2009), users of archives (Yakel, 2003), and description (Macneil, 1992)—and completed three description assignments. The description assignments were to study three record sets in the National Archive’s Conservation Corps Records and to write arrangement, scope, and content notes ([Appendix B](#)). The additional readings and the description assignments in particular were great primers for the work I was about to do on my final Collection Inventory deliverable.

Now that all the preliminary work was done, it was time to start processing the collection. My first task was to “cross-examine” the record custodian (Stacia Super). Using the questions I developed with Meehan’s suggestions in mind, I interviewed Stacia Super about her family

history. However, I found that most of her answers were based on guesses and unreliable memories. My original assertion that I wouldn't need to "cross-examine" the records because I had a living Super Family member at my disposal turned out to be incorrect. This was a turning point in my project. I had to put on my historian hat and research both in the Super Family records and in external historical information in order to develop adequate biographical and content notes. I finally understood that it is necessary for an archivist to research a collection to discover the intentions, nature, scope, and authority of the record creator is key (Cook, 1993; Currall, 2004) in arranging and describing a collection. I couldn't rely on the oral history and memory of a family member; I had to let the records do the talking. After studying the records and relevant historical information, I wrote a detailed records context paper ([Appendix C](#)), which included short biographies of the three key players in the collection and historical information that was relevant to the record creators' activities and record-creating processes.

At this point, because I had spent so much time with the records, I also developed an outline for collection arrangement (see [Appendix C](#)). In coming up with an arrangement plan, I kept Cook's assertion that a *fonds* should be an "abstract concept" (Cook, 1993) in mind while I tried to make sense of the complicated Super Family history. The concept I was struggling with was the word "Family." Family has connotations of blood relatives and direct generational lines. However, the main figure in the Super Family records, Tilla Hyams, had two husbands and two married names (Super and Minowitz); her daughter, Stacia, also had the same two last names. Stacia identifies with the Super Family name, but there are many members of her family that do not share the same last name. For example, Sol Minowitz was not a Super, but he is the biological father of Stacia Super and first husband of Tilla Hyams (later Tilla Super)—therefore he is seen as part of the Super Family. Since Stacia is the primary user of this collection, it makes the most

sense to treat this word “Family” as abstract and encompassing her personal family history. While this goes along with Fisher’s assertion that personal archives are tricky because there is too much personal impartiality (Fisher, 2009), one has to recognize that the primary users are Super Family members. They would understand this decision, as they already possess what Yakel calls the “domain” or “subject” knowledge (i.e., the Super Family history domain; Yakel, 2003, p. 52). After I settled on the abstract use of “Family” in the collection title, the rest of the arrangement outline fell into place. Records from the three main Family members: Arthur Super, Sol Minowitz, and Tilla Hyams were arranged into series 1.0, 3.0, and 4.0, respectively, and the large amount of Correspondence was arranged into series 2.0. Within the four main series, there were distinct types of records (biographical, financial, FBI files, and manuscripts) that naturally fell into subseries, and within those subseries it made sense to arrange the items in folders chronologically. Now that I had the arrangement outline, it was time to physically arrange the records and develop an easy-to-follow finding aid. Luckily, DACS and AT have a simple finding aid format with little-to-no jargon that would assist me in bridging the users’ archival intelligence knowledge gap (Yakel, 2003, p. 52), i.e., the general public’s unfamiliarity with archival arrangement and description.

While my outline made physically arranging the Family member series (1.0. Arthur Saul Super, 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz, and 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams) easy, the arrangement process was difficult for the Correspondence series (2.0). Originally, my plan was to put all correspondence between Super Family members into one subseries, and all external correspondents into other subseries. But, after starting to arrange the records, I realized that there was a disproportionate amount of correspondence between the immediate Super Family members (Tilla, Arthur, and Stacia) in comparison to letters from/to other Family members. If I put all the Family

correspondence into one subseries, the scope and content note would be unfocused and hard to follow. Therefore, I decided to put the immediate Family correspondence in their own subseries (2.5), and any other Family members would have to be put in a miscellaneous subseries (2.3). This is an example of how an initial arrangement outline can be waylaid once processing actually begins. To offset this, I utilized the scope and content note in the description phase of the process (detailed below) to list all correspondents in the miscellaneous subseries, so the users would be able to find letters from other Family members.

This brings me to the next phase of this project: description. I took copious notes while arranging the records and cross-referenced those notes with my records context paper. In my notes, I kept track of the format, type, and content of records in every subseries. I then had to turn that information into series and subseries scope and content notes that would aid user access. Since I was providing description at the subseries level, I knew my collection and series scope and content notes did not need to be very detailed, just a general overview for users. The subseries scope and content notes needed to have two parts: the activities the records reflect, and the format of the records. I had to come up with a standardized format for the scope and content notes so the user would be able to find the information quickly. I decided on the following formula for the subseries scope and content notes: “Contains [subject—e.g., financial] documents reflecting [activity] including [format/type].” This was the best way for the Super Family member users to quickly see what part of the Family member’s life the subseries reflected and what types of documents were included. Using this standardized formula for the scope and content notes was immensely helpful in developing the draft finding aid (see draft finding aid in [Appendix D](#)), as DACS does not have standard language for this section of archival description. DACS does have required elements for multi-level description, which I followed in creating my draft finding aid.

The required description parts (DACS, 2013, p. 10) are as follows:

- Top-level (collection)
 - Reference Code Element
 - Name and Location of Repository Element
 - Title Element
 - Date Element
 - Extent Element
 - Name of Creator(s) Element
 - Scope and Content Element
 - Conditions Governing Access Element
 - Languages and Scripts of the Material Element
 - Identification of the whole-part relationships to subsequent levels
- Subsequent levels (series/subseries/units/items)
 - All elements used at higher level, unless the information is the same

I included some added-value (i.e., not required) elements in my finding aid including: a biographical note, abstract, and custodial history. The biographical note was especially important for this collection because of the complicated Super Family history. The biographical note was taken directly from the records context paper, with some modifications made for ease of reading.

As mentioned, the subseries scope and content notes were the most important piece of the finding aid. While I used the basic formula described previously, there were a few subseries that needed extra detail. For example, I gave a short summary of every manuscript in subseries 1.3 because Arthur Super's writings are very important to Stacia Super, and she has expressed interest in transcribing them and including their content in her memoirs. On the other hand, the scope and content notes for the Correspondence series (2.0) were more complex. Writing a detailed scope and content note for subseries 2.5 (containing decades of correspondence between the immediate Super Family members) would have been an over-abundance of information, and would probably hinder user access. Therefore, I decided to focus on the date spans of the correspondence. I knew the primary user (and one of the correspondents)—Stacia Super—would be able to access these letters easily using only the dates, it was not necessary to list the in-depth

content. However, subseries 2.3 was a different story—these correspondences were minimal, but unfamiliar to Stacia Super, so I described them more carefully. I listed every correspondent and a brief summary of the content for each.

While there were some instances of added-value description in my finding aid, it is important to note that the detailed biographical note provided is a great access and cross-reference tool for finding relevant records. For example, the South African immigration papers in subseries 4.1, folder 2 indicates that Tilla Super was about to move to South Africa, which, when looking at the biographical note, would have been in 1960 because Arthur Super had accepted a job at the South African Zionist Federation. There was no need for me to repeat this information in the scope and content note, as the user should use the biographical note to make conclusions about the content and meaning of the records.

The draft finding aid was reviewed by the Independent Study supervisor, Dr. Michael Kurtz, and minor adjustments were made to clarify wording in the scope and content notes. The Correspondence series (2.0) was also changed to “General Correspondence,” and the arrangement statements for the FBI reports were changed to reflect that the reports themselves were arranged chronologically. Everything was then entered into AT and a PDF finding aid was produced as a final deliverable ([Appendix E](#)).

Once the finding aid was finished, and folder and box labels were finalized, I presented the processed collection to Stacia Super (see photos of final processed collection in [Appendix F](#)). She has already begun to use the collection to check facts for her memoirs. She has also indicated that she has found new records from her Family members that would fit into the collection. While it is unfortunate that these were not located before I started the project, I will continue to help her file records and build the finding aid as needed. There is already a system in

place that will make this process very easy. The arrangement and description of the Super Family Papers will allow Stacia and all Super Family members to easily access the records of Arthur, Sol, and Tilla for years to come. Additionally, if the family decides to donate the records to an archive, then that lucky archive will receive a fully processed collection.

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APPENDIX A:
RECORDS CONTEXT QUESTIONS

Kathryn Miller
February 20, 2014

Independent Study Final Project: Records Context Interview Questions

Tilla Rebecca Super (nee Minowitz, nee Hyams)

- There are a mix of your personal records about Tilla and Tilla's personal records. Can you help me figure out which records were received from Tilla's personal files?
 - Are her personal records only from the last few years of her life?
- How did you receive Tilla Super's personal records?
- How have these records been stored and organized since they've been in your possession?
- Do you know if anyone else has more of Tilla's records in their possession?
 - *Prompt:* South African Zionist Federation (SAZF)? Step-brothers and sisters?
- Who were the key players in settling Tilla's affairs and transferring her files and property to you?
- Did she write anything published or unpublished?
 - There is a lot of material written by Arthur Super, but none by Tilla. Did she help Arthur write?
- What citizenship(s) did she hold?
- Where was she born? Do you have a summary of her activity before she met Arthur Super?
- Do you have any information about the Hyams family?
 - *Prompt:* Family tree, travels, places of residency?
- Can you explain how she met Arthur Super?
- Why is she sometimes referred to as Tilla Rebecca and other times as Tehilla Rivica?
- Was she in a nursing home in Israel when she died?
 - How were members of the SAZF able to visit her?
 - Was there a large group of SAZF members in Israel?
- This SAZF letter refers to her name being on a Nursery School, do you have more information about that?

Arthur Super

- How did you receive Arthur Super's personal records?
- How have these records been stored and organized since they've been in your possession?
- Do you know if anyone else has more of Arthur's records in their possession?
 - *Prompt:* South African Zionist Federation (SAZF)? Step-brothers and sisters?

- Who were the key players in settling Arthur's affairs and transferring his files and property to you?
- What citizenship(s) did he hold?
- Do you have records that trace his rabbinical history and movements?
- Do you have information on his presentation at the World Geneva Conference about the Zionist movement?
- How many children did Arthur Super have? Are you his only step-child?
- Do you have any information about his first marriage? I have a name here in his will, but nothing else.
- The letter from the Tel-Aviv University Archives asks for a copy of Arthur's unpublished memoirs. Did you send them a copy for their collection? Did you send them anything else?
- Do you know the date ranges of these unpublished manuscripts?

Sol Minowitz

- When did Sol and Tilla meet? When did they get married? How long were they married?
- How did he die?
- What was his profession?
- What citizenship(s) did he hold?
- Where were they living when Sol died? Did they change places of residency at all during their marriage?
- Do you have any further information about Sol or are the Minowitz family newsletters your only records about/relating to the Minowitz family?

General questions

- Can you explain the Hyams, Minowitz, and Super family trees and how they connect?
- What was your mother and step-father's involvement in the South African Zionist Federation?
- On your father's will and death certificate, it names both Arthur and Tilla as "journalists", do you have information about the publications they wrote for?
- I see you have a lot of letters from SAZF members regarding your mother. What is your experience and involvement with the SAZF?
- What is the world Zionist movement?
- Am I understanding correctly that Arthur and Tilla retired in Israel, but their estate and finances were still in South Africa?
 - What year did they "retire"?
- Was your father the Reform Rabbi of South Africa during your entire residency there? Did you ever live anywhere else with them?

APPENDIX B:
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION EXERCISES

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LBSC 709 (Independent Study)
February 25, 2014

Document Description Exercise 1

Exercise No. 1 – Access NAID Numbers 1086610 and 1086611. Provide a complete series title for both sets of records. The title should include the series name (e.g. Records relating to Jane Smith’s Employment), the date span of the documents, and the volume, in this case the number of documents. This assignment should be a single page

NAID Number 1086610

Charles E. Wigand Civilian Conservation Corps Official Injury Report, October 1938 – January 1939, 8 digital files

NAID Number 1086611

Ralph D. Wigger Civilian Conservation Corps Official Injury Report, February – March 1939, 4 digital files

Kathryn Miller
LBSC 709 (Independent Study)
March 11, 2014

Document Description Exercise 2

Exercise No. 2 – Access NAID Number 1097553, and ARC ID Number 1097537. Provide a complete series title for both series that includes the elements from Exercise No. 1, above. Write an arrangement statement, i.e. how are the files for each series arranged. Finally, list what user groups would be interested in these records and why. This assignment should be no longer than two pages.

NAID Number 1097553

Series title: Herbert Knodel Civilian Conservation Corps Official Death Report, October 1940 – September 1941, 18 digital files.

Arrangement: The series contains the proceedings, findings, and exhibits of a Board of Officers meeting to investigate the death of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee Herbert Knodel. The series is arranged by how the Board's report was sent to Civilian Conservation Corps personnel, with enclosure letters at the beginning and end of the files. They are: Civilian Conservation Corps Director enclosure letter, September 23, 1941 (Pages 1-2); Board of Officers Proceedings, September 4, 1941 (Pages 3-4); Proceedings Exhibit A - Special Orders No. 195, September 5, 1941 (Pages 5-6); Proceedings Exhibit B - Herbert Knodel Death Certificate, September 4, 1941 (Page 7); Proceedings Exhibit C - Hospital Clinical Record, September 9, 1941 (Pages 8-9); Proceedings Exhibit D - Copy of CCC Form I, October 1940 - September 1941 (Pages 10-17); Civilian Conservation Corps Commanding and Adjutant General enclosure letter, September 15, 1941 (Page 18).

User Groups: Civilian Conservation Corps personnel would be interested in these records if they need information on how many enrollees died, and how many of those deaths were not due to misconduct or neglect. Additionally, this series would be useful to family historians/genealogists, the death certificate and the CCC Form I offer a lot of personal and family information, which could help genealogists in their research.

NAID Number 1097537

Series title: Butler Killingsworth Civilian Conservation Corps Official Injury Report, June – October 1940, 20 digital files

Arrangement: The series contains the proceedings, findings, and exhibits of a Board of Officers meeting to investigate the injury and subsequent disability of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee Butler Killingsworth. The series is arranged by how the Board's report was sent to Civilian Conservation Corps personnel, with enclosure letters at the beginning of the files. They are: Civilian Conservation Corps Adjutant General enclosure letter, October 8, 1940 (Page 1); Civilian Conservation Corps Director enclosure letter, October 9, 1940 (Page 2); Board of Officers Proceedings and Testimony, June 10, 1940 (3-18); Proceedings Exhibit A - Medical Department Form No. 52, June 10, 1940 (Page 19); Proceedings Exhibit B - Hospital Clinical Record, July 2, 1940 (Page 20).

User Groups: Civilian Conservation Corps personnel would be interested in these records if they need information on how many injuries were sustained during course of service, especially since this injury was not due to misconduct. These records are a great example for both Civilian Conservation Corps personnel and historians of how the injury investigation process works, as the records include long testimonies and detailed reporting.

Kathryn Miller

LBSC 709 (Independent Study)

March 25, 2014, revised March 30, 2014

Document Description Exercise 3

Exercise No. 3 – Access NAID Number 1098000. Provide a complete series title for the records.

Write an arrangement statement, i.e. how are the records arranged. Write a description of the records, including characterizing the kinds of documents included in the files, the document formats, and the major subjects about which the documents pertain. This assignment should be no longer than two pages

NAID Number 1098000

Series title: Oliver B. Roaden Civilian Conservation Corps Official Death Report, April 1940 – June 1941, 71 digital files

Arrangement: The series is arranged by format of the combined investigative reports.

Description: The series contains correspondence and reports of government bodies charged with investigating the death of Civilian Conservation Corps Assistant Leader Oliver B. Roaden. Oliver B. Roaden's death was announced via a telegram (Pages 69-71) addressed to the Adjutant General of the Civilian Conservation Corps, received April 12, 1941. The telegram states that Oliver B. Roaden, CC5-397152 / Co. 3552 / Camp F-15, drowned in Rockcastle River, London, Kentucky on April 11, 1941. The Civilian Conservation Corps Board of Officers correspondence (Pages 1-33) includes the Board's final report with enclosed exhibits (A: investigative team special orders, B: witness testimony transcripts, and C: Oliver B. Roaden's death certificate) and enclosure letters addressed to Civilian Conservation Corps personnel. The Board's report concludes that Roaden's drowning was accidental in the line of duty and makes the recommendation that all Civilian Conservation Corps members wear life preservers when working on the water. The Department of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife Service's report (Pages 34-68) begins with April-May 1940 correspondence in which the Kentucky Forest Supervisors order Camp F-15 to

provide life preservers to Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. The report also includes witness testimonies of Roaden's drowning, annotated photographs of the drowning location, the final summary of findings, and enclosure letters addressed to US Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps personnel. The Department of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife Service's final report also concludes that Roaden's drowning was accidental and recommends requiring life preservers, that 2 oars must be provided for small boats, and a life line should be stretched from shore to shore when performing work on dangerous waters. All documents have been scanned and merged into one PDF file for the National Archives online catalog; the formats of the original documents are all paper, with the exception of the annotated 4.5"x3.5" black and white photographs spanning pages 60-67.

APPENDIX C:
RECORDS CONTEXT PAPER

Kathryn Miller
LBSC 709 - Independent Study
April 7, 2014

Inventory Deliverable 1: Records Context

Kathryn will work with Stacia Super to get a detailed history of her family tree, the relationship amongst her biological and step-families, and the context in which these records were created. The student will then write a 3-5 page report on how this information helps archivists and researchers understand why the records creator produced the documents and how they used them, providing examples.

The Super Family Papers is an artificial collection in the possession of Stacia Super. The collection contains records that document Stacia's biological and adoptive families, previously scattered throughout Stacia's household. The purpose of this assignment is to arrange and describe these records into a collection, and create a finding aid that will provide easy user access. Before arrangement and description can be completed, the archivist needs to cross-examine the records (Meehan, 2009) and research the historical context.

After reading through the records, The Super Family Papers are clearly connected by Stacia's mother—Tilla Super (nee Hyams, Minowitz). Tilla is the thread holding the Super Family Papers together, and her interests are the impetus for record creation. After reading through the Super Family Papers, it is clear that the records were created in the context of two major historical movements: Communism and Zionism. Tilla's life with her first husband (1945-1947) was focused on their devotion to Communism, while life with her second husband (1950-1979) was driven by their passion for the Zionist movement. It is important to understand the context in which Tilla and her family created the records in order to fully understand, arrange, and describe the Super Family Papers.

Tilla Rebecca Hyams (Hebrew name: Tehilla Rivica Hyams) was born on December 10, 1906 in Brooklyn, New York. The Super Family Papers reflect her activities starting with her residence in Washington, D.C. in 1945 where she worked for the Zionist Federation and the Labor

party and was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Communist Party of District of Columbia and the Montgomery County Committee of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. She met Sol Benjamin Minowitz in 1945 through the Zionist Federation and Communist Party meetings and they were married the same year, changing her name to Tilla Minowitz.

Not much is known about Sol Minowitz other than what can be found on his death certificate and FBI file. He was born in 1887 in Yurevichi, Russia and was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1913. His first wife was Sarah Atlas, and he had three children with her: Pauline (b. 1909), Kate (b. 1911), and Benjamin (b. 1915). As naturalized United States citizens, Sol and his brother Joseph opened Superior Print Shop located at 607 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington D.C. In 1941, the FBI began a file on Sol for allegedly using the print shop to print Communist literature.

Tilla and Sol had a child in 1946, Stacia Iona Minowitz, and Tilla was named part-owner of the Superior Print Shop the same year. She then became Chairman of the Management Committee of the Washington Bookshop Association. At this time, the FBI started a file on Tilla for her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association, a suspected communist cell, and her activities with Sol in the Superior Print Shop. After Sol's death in 1947, Tilla was made full owner of the Superior Print Shop and continued her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association. The House Committee on Un-American Activities called Tilla in for questioning in 1949, she refused to answer any incriminating questions, and the FBI continued to monitor her movements until 1963. In 1950, Tilla sold the Superior Print Shop and planned to use the funds to, according to her daughter Stacia, move herself and her daughter to the U.S.S.R after a brief stay in England.

To put these activities in context, it is important to understand why a Zionist would be drawn to the Communist party before Israel was created as a state in 1948. The Zionist movement became official with the formation of the World Zionist Organization in 1897 by Theodor Herzl (Brenner, 2003). The Zionist movement aimed to find a home for Jews in Palestine under public law, and the World Zionist Organization was developed to aid that process. With this movement came various concurrent political factions, the Labor Zionist movement or *Poale Zion* (Workers of Zion) being the most relevant to the Super Family Papers, as Tilla worked for Zionist and Labor party organizations during the first half of her life. Because of Karl Marx's anti-Semitic essay, "On *The Jewish Question*," (Marx, 1843) and the Communist idea of religion being "the opium of the people," (Marx, 1843) some may not understand why a Zionist would associate herself with the Communist party. However, pre-1948 Zionists, like Tilla, believed that starting Jewish communes or *kibbutzim* in Palestine was the most efficient way to create a Jewish state. This can be seen in Moses Hess' 1862 book *Rome and Jerusalem: The Last National Question*, in which he called on Jews to create a Jewish State by moving to Palestine and creating communist, agricultural societies where the working class (farmers) was dominant and the infrastructure of these *kibbutzim* would eventually lead to the development of a separate state (Hess, 1913).

However religiously-charged Tilla's Communist party activities might have been, being a Communist in Washington, D.C. was a dangerous game. Tilla was involved in Communist groups and activities during J. Edgar Hoover's "reign" as head of the FBI, and was subject to the notorious lengths he would go to catch subversive Americans (Cox & Theoharis, 1988). This comes through in Tilla's FBI report, with memos from J. Edgar Hoover urging FBI staff members *not* to close Tilla's file after Sol's death, and to continue to trace her activities for the

next 20 years, through her residencies on three continents. This persistence is interesting, especially since Tilla's activities and records shifted focus in 1950 when she and Stacia travelled to England and met Rabbi Arthur Saul Super.

Arthur Saul Super was a Rabbi, a Zionist, and a well-known member of the religious community. He was born in Great Yarmouth, England on July 1, 1908, graduated from Cambridge in 1929, and studied at Jews College, London where he was ordained a minister in 1933. He married Helen Sarah "Sally" Berko in England in 1933, and they moved to Canada from 1933 to 1936, where Arthur was the spiritual head of Shaar Hashamaim congregation in Montreal. While in Canada, Arthur and Sally had a son, Bernard Super, in 1935. The family moved back to England from 1937 to 1940, where Arthur was minister of the United Hebrew Congregation in Leeds. Arthur was then chaplain in the Britain armed forces during World War II (exact dates unknown). After World War II, he was disheartened with Orthodox Judaism, and decided to leave religion to focus on journalism. Arthur's articles and activities were based in his Zionist beliefs, and he lived his life putting out the call for Jews to move to Israel or, if a move was not an option, to integrate their Jewish faith and Israeli nationalism wherever they lived. At this time, Arthur also sought a divorce from Sally Berko. The exact date of the divorce is unknown, but it needed to have occurred prior to his marriage to Tilla Minowitz.

Arthur met Tilla at a Zionist meeting in 1950; they were married in a civil ceremony in England the same year, changing Tilla's name to Tilla Super; and Tilla, Stacia, and Arthur moved to Israel in 1951. Arthur had accepted a job in Jerusalem at the *Jerusalem Post*. Tilla and Arthur had a religious marriage in Jerusalem in 1956, and Arthur legally adopted Stacia in 1957, changing Stacia's name to Stacia Iona Super. The family stayed in Israel until 1960, when they moved to South Africa so Arthur and Tilla could work on the South African Zionist Federation's

publication *Zionist Record*. In 1964, Arthur returned to religion and became the chief Rabbi of the Johannesburg United Progressive Jewish Congregation. Arthur and Tilla retired in 1975 and moved Israel to live out the rest of their lives, fulfilling their Zionist mission.

The Zionist movement after the state of Israel was declared in 1948 took on a different shape. No longer was it focused on creating a Jewish state, but on maintaining that state through *Aliyah*, the immigration of Jews from the diaspora to Israel, and integrating Jewish faith and identities into diaspora communities. This work was (and still is) done through creating many Zionist Federations throughout the world. These Federations collect money to send back to Israel and also encourage people to immigrate. The South African Zionist Federation, which employed Arthur and Tilla, is an example of one of these federations. Arthur Super was frequently sent to the United States, Canada, and England to collect money and spread the word of the Zionist movement. Tilla also wrote for the Zionist Federation's publications and helped Arthur edit his articles. Though Arthur's activities still reflected a Zionist focus once he returned to a life of religious leadership in 1964, he did begin to integrate South Africa's civil and political turmoil into his writings and speeches. Notably, his unpublished manuscript, *The Role of the Jew in South Africa*, presents the similarities between the displacement of the Jewish and Black populations in South Africa, and calls on South African Jews to oppose Apartheid. However, this call was not made in subversive or radical organizations, but was based in religious faith and congregation. Tilla Super had moved from her subversive Communist activities to a husband and a world where Jewish identity, the Jewish diaspora, and the chance to fulfil *Aliyah* were the focus.

It is important for archivists, like myself, to understand the context in which Tilla Hyams, Sol Minowitz, and Arthur Super were creating the records that document their lives. Without this information, it would be difficult to arrange and describe the records. Using the contextual

information above it makes the most sense to title this collection, The Super Family Papers, as Stacia Super is the record custodian and primary user, and the records reflect her biological and adoptive family. To supplement this, the collection has been arranged into four series to reflect the key players in the Super Family history: Arthur Saul Super Papers, Correspondence, Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers, and Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers (see Appendix A). The records of Arthur Super and Sol Minowitz—which reflect their activities and the settlement activities after their deaths—are arranged into two separate series, and will make use of the scope and content notes to link the records to Tilla and Stacia. The Correspondence series is a little more integrated, as it includes correspondence from, to, and between members of the Super, Hyams, Minowitz, Families, but it is clearly arranged by correspondent name and date, and the scope and content notes will allow the user to find relevant correspondence easily. Lastly, the Tilla Hyams series is so named because the subseries are organized by her married names—Minowitz and Super—as the record context above tells the archivist that her married names reflect a shift in activity; the user will understand that “Tilla Hyams” incorporates records from both parts of her married life. The record arrangement reflects the internal and external key players in the Super Family history, and will aid Stacia Super and other Super Family members in finding relevant records.

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APPENDIX A: ARRANGEMENT OUTLINE

SUPER FAMILY PAPERS 1909-2013

Series 1.0. Arthur Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d.

Arrangement: Arranged into subseries, alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 1.1. Biographical 1933-2001, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 1, Folder 1: Biographical 1933-1979, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 2: Super Family Genealogy 1992-2001, n.d.

Subseries 1.2. Financial Records 1970-1984, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 1, Folder 3: Bank Records 1970-1979, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 4: Will and Estate 1980-1984

Subseries 1.3. Manuscripts 1959-1989, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end. Oversized items arranged alphabetically in separate large box.

Box 1, Folder 5: Short Manuscripts, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 6: Tel Aviv University Index 1989

Box 2, Item 1: John on Calvary 1959

Box 2, Item 2: Memoirs 1975-1979

Series 2.0. Correspondence, 1947-1987, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by correspondent group or family.

Subseries 2.1. Arthur Super Death Condolences 1979

Arrangement: Chronological, undated telegrams at end.

Box 3, Folder 1: Arthur Super Death Condolences July-Sep 1979

Subseries 2.2. Minowitz Family Quarterly Newsletters 1995-2013

Arrangement: Chronological by volume and issue number.

Box 3, Folder 2: Newsletters 1995-2013

Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous 1947-1979

Arrangement: Alphabetically by correspondent, if more than 1 letter from a correspondent, arranged chronologically.

Box 3, Folder 3: Single Correspondence 1947-1979

Brichto, Sidney Rabbi, August 20, 1974

Chase, Leslie, July 2, 1979

Davis, Prinze (nee Super), April 19, 1960

Glaser, Joseph Rabbi, November 26, 1974

Herman, Anne, May 11, 1979

Hyams, Fannie, June 2, 1947

Maluka, Dorah, February 15, 1971

Minowitz, Joseph, November 5, 1951

Stalson, Benny, July 5, 1979

Super, Albert, July 8 1975

Super, Bernard, December 29, 1967

Box 3, Folder 4: Hyams, Ari 1958-1971

Subseries 2.4. South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Arrangement: Chronological.

Box 3, Folder 5: South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Subseries 2.5. Super Immediate Family 1955-1987, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by correspondent(s). Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 3, Folder 6: Curtis, Patrick and Super, Arthur and Tilla 1978-1979

Box 3, Folder 7: Super, Arthur and Super, Tilla 1955-1964, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 8: Super, Arthur/Tilla and Super, Stacia 1968-1979, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 9: Super, Stacia and Super, Arthur/Tilla 1963-1978, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 10: Super, Stacia and Super, Tilla 1980-1987

Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers, 1909-2013, n.d.

Arrangement: Arranged into subseries, alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3.1. Biographical 1909-2013, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 4, Folder 1: Biographical 1909-1947, n.d.

Box 4, Folder 2: Minowitz Family Genealogy 1960-1999, n.d.

Subseries 3.2. FBI File 1941-1979

Arrangement: Arranged by FBI report.

Box 4, Folder 3: Complete FBI file 1941-1979

Series 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers, 1947-2008, n.d.

Arrangement: Arranged into subseries, alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.

Arrangement: Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 5, Folder 1: Hyams Family Genealogy 1992-2008, n.d.

Box 5, Folder 2: Minowitz Biographical 1947-1950

Box 5, Folder 3: Super Biographical 1958-1987

Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000

Arrangement: Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Box 5, Folder 4: Minowitz 1948-1950

Box 5, Folder 5: Super 1980-2000

Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990

Arrangement: Arranged by FBI report.

Box 5, Folder 6: Complete FBI file 1946-1990

Note: n.d. = no date

APPENDIX D:
DRAFT FINDING AID

Super Family Papers

SUPER.US.01

Draft Finding Aid prepared by Kathryn Miller
April 14, 2014

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Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.....	11
Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000	11
Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990	12

Summary Information

Repository	Super Family Archives
Creator	Super Family
Title	Super Family Papers
Date [bulk]	Bulk, 1945-1987
Date [inclusive]	1909-2013
Extent	3.5 Linear feet (3 archival boxes; 2 file boxes)
Finding Aid Language	English
Language of Materials	English and Hebrew
Abstract	The records of the Super Family, as collected by Stacia Super. The collection includes biographical papers, financial records, correspondence, FBI files, manuscripts, legal documents, and genealogical work reflecting the activities of Tilla Hyams (Minowitz, Super), Sol Benjamin Minowitz, and Arthur Saul Super.

Biographical Note

Arthur Saul Super

Arthur Saul Super was born July 1, 1908 in Great Yarmouth, England. He graduated from Cambridge in 1929, and studied at Jews College, London where he was ordained a Rabbi in 1933. He married Helen Sarah "Sally" Berko in England in 1933. They moved to Canada from 1933 to 1936, where Arthur was the spiritual head of Shaar Hashamaim congregation in Montreal. While in Canada, Arthur and Sally had a son, Bernard Super, in 1935. The family moved back to England from 1937 to 1940, where Arthur was minister of the United Hebrew Congregation in Leeds. Arthur was then a chaplain in the Britain armed forces during World War II (exact dates unknown). After World War II, he was disheartened with Orthodox Judaism, and decided to leave religion to focus on journalism and Zionism. At this time, Arthur also sought a divorce from Sally Berko. The exact date of the divorce is unknown.

Arthur met Tilla Minowitz (nee Hyams) in England, 1950, at a Zionist meeting. They were married in a civil ceremony the same year, changing Tilla's name to Tilla Super. Arthur took Tilla and her four-year-old daughter Stacia Iona Minowitz to Israel in 1951 where Arthur had accepted a job at the *Jerusalem Post*. Tilla and Arthur had a religious marriage in Jerusalem in 1956, and Arthur legally adopted Stacia in 1957, changing Stacia's name to Stacia Iona Super. The family stayed in Israel until 1960, when they moved to South Africa so Arthur and Tilla could work on the South African Zionist Federation's publication *Zionist Record*. In 1964, Arthur became the chief Rabbi of the Johannesburg United Progressive Jewish Congregation. Arthur retired in 1975 and moved with Tilla back Israel to the Neve Aviv retirement home in Kfar Saba. Arthur Saul Super died in the Neve Aviv retirement home on July 30, 1979.

Sol Benjamin Minowitz

Sol Benjamin Minowitz was born September 5, 1887 in Yurevichi, Russia. He was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1913. His first wife was Sarah Atlas, and he had three children with her: Pauline (b. 1909), Kate (b. 1911), and Benjamin (b. 1915). Sol and his brother Joseph ran the Superior Print Shop located at 607 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington D.C. In 1941, the FBI began a file on Sol for allegedly using the print shop to print Communist literature.

Sol met Tilla Hyams in 1945 through the Zionist Federation and Communist Party meetings in Washington, D.C. and they were married the same year. Sol and Tilla had a child, Stacia Iona Minowitz, in 1946. Sol Minowitz died of acute leukemia in Washington, D.C. on December 17, 1947.

Tilla Rebecca Hyams

Tilla Rebecca Hyams was born December 10, 1906 in Brooklyn, New York. She moved to Washington, D.C. in 1945 where she worked for the Zionist Federation and the Labor party and was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Communist Party of District of Columbia and the Montgomery County Committee of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

Tilla met Sol Benjamin Minowitz in 1945 through the Zionist Federation and Communist Party meetings and they were married the same year, changing her name to Tilla Minowitz. Tilla and Sol had a child in 1946, Stacia Iona Minowitz, and Tilla was named part-owner of the Superior

Print Shop the same year. Tilla then became Chairman of the Management Committee of the Washington Bookshop Association. At this time, the FBI also started a file on Tilla for her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association, a suspected communist cell, and her activities with Sol in the Superior Print Shop.

After Sol's death in 1947, Tilla was made full owner of the Superior Print Shop and continued her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association. In 1949, she was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and questioned about her Communist activities. She refused to answer any incriminating questions. In 1950, Tilla sold the Superior Print Shop and planned to use the funds to, according to her daughter Stacia, move herself and her daughter to the U.S.S.R after a brief stay in England.

While in England, Tilla met Arthur Saul Super at a Zionist meeting. They were married in a civil ceremony in 1950, changing Tilla's name to Tilla Super. Tilla and Stacia moved with Arthur to Israel in 1951. Tilla and Arthur had a religious marriage in Jerusalem in 1956. The family stayed in Israel until 1960, when they moved to South Africa so Arthur and Tilla could work on the South African Zionist Federation's publication *Zionist Record*. Arthur and Tilla retired in 1975 and moved Israel to the Neve Aviv retirement home. After Arthur's death in 1979, Tilla moved to Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home in Haifa, Israel. Tilla Super died in Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home on April 30, 1987.

Scope and Content

The Super Family Papers is an artificial collection in the possession of Stacia Super. The collection contains records that document Stacia's biological and adoptive families, previously scattered throughout Stacia's household.

The collection focuses on three figures: Tilla Hyams (Minowitz, Super), Sol Minowitz, and Arthur Super. The collection includes biographical papers, financial records, correspondence, FBI files, manuscripts, legal documents, and genealogical work. The collection is divided into four series: *Arthur Saul Super Papers*, *Correspondence*, *Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers*, and *Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers*.

The *Arthur Saul Super Papers* series ranges from 1933-2001 (bulk dates: 1950-1979) and has been broken into three subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *Correspondence* series ranges from 1947-1987 and has been broken into five subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers* series ranges from 1909-2013 (bulk dates: 1945-1947) and has been broken into two subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers* series ranges from 1947-2008 (bulk dates: 1947-1987) and has been broken into three subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

See series and subseries descriptions for more information.

Contents List

[Series 1.0. Arthur Saul Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 1.1. Biographical 1933-2001, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 1.2. Financial Records 1970-1984, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 1.3. Manuscripts 1959-1989, n.d.](#)

[Series 2.0. Correspondence, 1947-2013, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 2.1. Arthur Super Death Condolences 1979](#)

[Subseries 2.2. Minowitz Family Quarterly Newsletters 1995-2013](#)

[Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous 1947-1979](#)

[Subseries 2.4. South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987](#)

[Subseries 2.5. Super Immediate Family 1955-1987, n.d.](#)

[Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers, 1909-2013, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 3.1. Biographical 1909-2013, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 3.2. FBI File 1941-1979](#)

[Series 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers, 1946-2008, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000](#)

[Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990](#)

Administrative Information

Conditions Governing Access

Restricted to Super Family members only.

Custodial History

All records in the Super Family Papers were transferred to Stacia Super after death of the record creators. Stacia Super previously kept these records in no particular order, scattered throughout her household.

Collection Inventory

Series 1.0. Arthur Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d., 1.5 Linear Feet (1 archival box and 1 file storage box)

Scope and Content

Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's life before he met Tilla Minowitz and during his marriage to Tilla through his death in 1979. Also includes Super Family genealogical information and papers reflecting the settlement of Arthur's estate after his death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries and thereunder, alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 1.1. Biographical 1933-2001, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's life including his first marriage (Sarah Berko) certificate, notes for *Jerusalem Post* and *Zionist Record* articles (in English and Hebrew), passport, two press passes, and driver's license. Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's death including obituaries, memorial service plans and programs, and pieces written in Emmanuel College Magazine and Who's Who of South Africa. Also contains Super Family genealogical documents including family trees, notes by Stacia Super, and *The Pen and the Blade* (1992)—an unpublished Super Family genealogical manuscript by Arthur Super's nephew, Chaim Freedman.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

Box 1, Folder 1: Biographical 1933-1979, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 2: Super Family Genealogy 1992-2001, n.d.

Subseries 1.2. Financial Records 1970-1984, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains records from Arthur's Super's financial accounts including a life insurance policy, unidentifiable stock certificate, and Barclays bank receipts from Arthur Super and Tilla Super (in Arthur's name). Contains documents reflecting the settlement of Arthur's estate after his death including correspondence between Stacia Super and Reeder, Teeger, and Rosettenstein Attorney Group in South Africa and receipts from payments made according to Arthur's will. Also contains copies of Arthur Super's will (in English and Hebrew) and other estate records as attachments to correspondence.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

Box 1, Folder 3: Bank Records 1970-1979, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 4: Will and Estate 1980-1984

Subseries 1.3. Manuscripts 1959-1989, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains Arthur Super's unpublished manuscripts and indexes. Indexes include a personal index written by Arthur Super detailing his body of work and an index of the Tel Aviv University Archive's Arthur Super collection. Unpublished manuscripts include *The Role of the Jew in South Africa*, which deals with the relationship between "Blacks" and "Jews" in South Africa; *The Sephardim*, a nonfiction piece on Spanish Jews; *The Challenge of the Modern Age*, which explores being a Jew in the 1970s; *The Kulter Kampf Must Now Begin*, which touches on the necessity for reform Judaism; *John on Calvary*, a fiction piece about man looking back on his life as he awaits dangerous surgery; and Arthur Super's annotated, unfinished memoirs.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end. Oversized items arranged alphabetically in separate large box.

Container List

Box 1, Folder 5: Short Manuscripts, n.d.

Box 1, Folder 6: Tel Aviv University Index 1989

Box 2, Item 1: John on Calvary 1959

Box 2, Item 2: Memoirs 1975-1979

Series 2.0. Correspondence, 1947-2013, n.d., 1 Linear Feet (1 file storage box)

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence between Super Family members and external correspondents. Correspondence covers relationship and marriage between Tilla and Arthur Super, and the last years of Tilla's life.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent.

Subseries 2.1. Arthur Super Death Condolences 1979

Scope and Content

Contains letters, cards, and telegrams from over 50 correspondents offering condolences after Arthur Super's death on July 30, 1979.

Arrangement

Chronological, undated telegrams at end.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 1: Arthur Super Death Condolences July–Sep 1979

Subseries 2.2. Minowitz Family Quarterly Newsletters 1995-2013

Scope and Content

Contains newsletters sent by the Minowitz family to Stacia Super every quarter since October 1995. Includes updates and genealogical findings on living and deceased members of the Minowitz family.

Arrangement

Chronological by volume and issue number.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 2: Newsletters 1995-2013

Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous 1947-1979

Scope and Content

Contains miscellaneous correspondence between the Super Family and external correspondents. Includes letters between Arthur Super and Rabbinical Colleagues; Arthur Super and Super Family members; and Tilla Super, her mother, and Joseph Minowitz. Also includes letters addressed to both Arthur and Tilla Super from family friends inquiring about Arthur's health; Ari Hyams keeping the family up-to-date on the Hyams relatives; and from the Super Family maid, Dorah, in South Africa during her time in the hospital.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent, if more than 1 letter from a correspondent, arranged chronologically.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 3: Single Correspondence 1947-1979
Brichto, Sidney Rabbi, August 20, 1974
Chase, Leslie, July 2, 1979
Davis, Prinze (nee Super), April 19, 1960
Glaser, Joseph Rabbi, November 26, 1974

Herman, Anne, May 11, 1979
Hyams, Fannie, June 2, 1947
Maluka, Dorah, February 15, 1971
Minowitz, Joseph, November 5, 1951
Stalson, Benny, July 5, 1979
Super, Albert, July 8 1975
Super, Bernard, December 29, 1967

Box 3, Folder 4: Hyams, Ari 1958-1971

Subseries 2.4. South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence from the South African Zionist Federation office in Israel including writing assignments for Arthur Super and letters updating Stacia Super about Tilla Super's condition while she was in Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home in Haifa, Israel.

Arrangement

Chronological.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 5: South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Subseries 2.5. Super Immediate Family 1955-1987, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence between the immediate Super Family members. Includes letters written between Tilla and Arthur during his travels abroad to the US, England, and Canada for the Zionist Federation (1955-1964); letters from Stacia to her parents from while her parents were abroad during high school (1963-1966), while she was away at college (1967-1971) and graduate school in Chicago (1972-1979), and the corresponding return letters from Tilla and Arthur to Stacia during the same periods. Also includes letters between Stacia and Tilla after Arthur's death from 1980-1987 while Stacia was in Chicago and Tilla was in Israel. All letters are written in English with handwritten Hebrew notes in margins.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent(s). Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 6: Curtis, Patrick and Super, Arthur and Tilla 1978-1979

Box 3, Folder 7: Super, Arthur and Super, Tilla 1955-1964, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 8: Super, Arthur/Tilla and Super, Stacia 1968-1979, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 9: Super, Stacia and Super, Arthur/Tilla 1963-1978, n.d.

Box 3, Folder 10: Super, Stacia and Super, Tilla 1980-1987

Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers, 1909-2013, n.d., 0.5 Linear Feet (1 archival box)

Scope and Content

Contains biographical, genealogical, and FBI documents received by Tilla and Stacia Super after Sol Minowitz's death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries, and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3.1. Biographical 1909-2013, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains biographical documents reflecting Sol's life and death including his death certificate, last will and testament, USA citizenship papers, driver's licenses, obituaries, and undated notes. Also contains Minowitz Family genealogical work done by Stacia Super from 1960-1999 including Tilla Super's handwritten biography of Sol, various genealogical notes and emails from Minowitz family members, and genealogical database and family tree printouts.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

Box 4, Folder 1: Biographical 1909-1947, n.d.

Box 4, Folder 2: Minowitz Family Genealogy 1960-1999, n.d.

Subseries 3.2. FBI File 1941-1979

Scope and Content

Contains Sol B. Minowitz's FBI file, started April 1941 as he was a suspected member of the Communist party. The file includes copies of the biographical documents in Subseries 3.1. The file was declassified on February 6, 1979 and a copy was sent to Stacia Iona Super.

Arrangement

Arranged by FBI report.

Container List

Box 4, Folder 3: Complete FBI file 1941-1979

Series 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers, 1946-2008, n.d., 0.5 Linear Feet (1 archival box)

Scope and Content

Contains documents which reflect Tilla's activities from 1945-1987, arranged by her married names including biographical documents, financial records, and the FBI file. Also includes genealogical information and papers reflecting the settlement of Tilla's estate after her death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries, and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains genealogical documents including family trees, notes by Stacia Super, and database printouts of the Hyams family. Contains biographical papers reflecting Tilla Minowitz's activities including a driver's license, membership cards, insurance/health cards, doctor's prescriptions, Stacia Iona Minowitz's birth certificate, marriage certificate, passports (in English and Hebrew), and a photograph of Tilla and Sol Minowitz. Contains biographical papers reflecting Tilla Super's activities including Tilla's obituary, South African immigration papers, essay in the South African Zionist Federation journal, and Tilla's mother (Fannie Hyams)'s 1958 Israel immigration papers (in Hebrew).

Arrangement

Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

Box 5, Folder 1: Hyams Family Genealogy 1992-2008, n.d.

Box 5, Folder 2: Minowitz Biographical 1947-1950

Box 5, Folder 3: Super Biographical 1958-1987

Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000

Scope and Content

Contains financial records reflecting Tilla Minowitz's activities including a bill of sale for a duplicator model 40, insurance policy, loan documentation, and law office payment receipts. Contains financial records reflecting Tilla Super's activities after Arthur Super's death including payment receipts from Bank Leumi (in Hebrew). Also contains records reflecting the settlement of Tilla Super's estate after her death including bank statements and correspondence between Stacia Super, Slood, Broido, Hesselson, and Liknaitzky Attorney Group, Lieb Frank (an inheritor and executor of Tilla's estate), Bank Leumi in Israel, Barclays in England, and First National Bank in South Africa.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically.

Container List

Box 5, Folder 4: Minowitz 1948-1950

Box 5, Folder 5: Super 1980-2000

Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990

Scope and Content

Contains complete FBI file which documents the movements of Tilla, starting in 1946 after her marriage to Sol Minowitz and ending with the confirmation of her residence in South Africa in 1963. The file includes an interview transcript between where Tilla was brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and questioned about her involvement in The Washington Bookshop Association (a suspected communist cell) and her activities in the Superior Print Shop in July 1949. Tilla Minowitz declined to testify or answer incriminating questions, but the FBI continued to follow her through her passport renewal in 1963. The file was declassified on February 6, 1990 and a copy was sent to Stacia Iona Super.

Arrangement

Arranged by FBI report.

Container List

Box 5, Folder 6: Complete FBI file 1946-1990

APPENDIX E:
FINAL ARCHIVIST'S TOOLKIT FINDING AID

Super Family Papers

SUPER.US.01

Finding aid prepared by Kathryn Miller

This finding aid was generated using Archivists' Toolkit on

April 20, 2014

Super Family Archives

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Summary Information

Repository	Super Family Archives
Creator	Super Family
Title	Super Family Papers
Date [bulk]	Bulk, 1945-1987
Date [inclusive]	1909-2013
Extent	3.5 Linear feet (3 archival boxes; 2 file boxes)
Finding Aid Language	English
Language of Materials	English and Hebrew
Abstract	The records of the Super Family, as collected by Stacia Super. The collection includes biographical papers, financial records, correspondence, FBI files, manuscripts, legal documents, and genealogical work reflecting the activities of Tilla Hyams (Minowitz, Super), Sol Benjamin Minowitz, and Arthur Saul Super.

Biographical Note

Arthur Saul Super

Arthur Saul Super was born July 1, 1908 in Great Yarmouth, England. He graduated from Cambridge in 1929, and studied at Jews College, London where he was ordained a Rabbi in 1933. He married Helen Sarah "Sally" Berko in England in 1933. They moved to Canada from 1933 to 1936, where Arthur was the spiritual head of Shaar Hashamaim congregation in Montreal. While in Canada, Arthur and Sally had a son, Bernard Super, in 1935. The family moved back to England from 1937 to 1940, where Arthur was minister of the United Hebrew Congregation in Leeds. Arthur was then a chaplain in the Britain armed forces during World War II (exact dates unknown). After World War II, he was disheartened with Orthodox Judaism, and decided to leave religion to focus on journalism and Zionism. At this time, Arthur also sought a divorce from Sally Berko. The exact date of the divorce is unknown.

Arthur met Tilla Minowitz (nee Hyams) in England, 1950, at a Zionist meeting. They were married in a civil ceremony the same year, changing Tilla's name to Tilla Super. Arthur took Tilla and her four-year-old daughter Stacia Iona Minowitz to Israel in 1951 where Arthur had accepted a job at the Jerusalem Post. Tilla and Arthur had a religious marriage in Jerusalem in 1956, and Arthur legally adopted Stacia in 1957, changing Stacia's name to Stacia Iona Super. The family stayed in Israel until 1960, when they moved to South Africa so Arthur and Tilla could work on the South African Zionist Federation's publication Zionist Record. In 1964, Arthur became the chief Rabbi of the Johannesburg United Progressive Jewish Congregation. Arthur retired in 1975 and moved with Tilla back Israel to the Neve Aviv retirement home in Kfar Saba. Arthur Saul Super died in the Neve Aviv retirement home on July 30, 1979.

Sol Benjamin Minowitz

Sol Benjamin Minowitz was born September 5, 1887 in Yurevichi, Russia. He was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1913. His first wife was Sarah Atlas, and he had three children with her: Pauline (b. 1909), Kate (b. 1911), and Benjamin (b. 1915). Sol and his brother Joseph Minowitz ran the Superior Print Shop located at 607 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington D.C. In 1941, the FBI began a file on Sol for allegedly using the print shop to print Communist literature.

Sol met Tilla Hyams in 1945 through the Zionist Federation and Communist Party meetings in Washington, D.C. and they were married the same year. Sol and Tilla had a child, Stacia Iona Minowitz, in 1946. Sol Minowitz died of acute leukemia in Washington, D.C. on December 17, 1947.

Tilla Rebecca Hyams

Tilla Rebecca Hyams was born December 10, 1906 in Brooklyn, New York. She moved to Washington, D.C. in 1945 where she worked for the Zionist Federation and the Labor

party and was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Communist Party of District of Columbia and the Montgomery County Committee of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

Tilla met Sol Benjamin Minowitz in 1945 through the Zionist Federation and Communist Party meetings and they were married the same year, changing her name to Tilla Minowitz. Tilla and Sol had a child in 1946, Stacia Iona Minowitz, and Tilla was named part-owner of the Superior Print Shop the same year. Tilla then became Chairman of the Management Committee of the Washington Bookshop Association. At this time, the FBI also started a file on Tilla for her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association, a suspected communist cell, and her activities with Sol in the Superior Print Shop.

After Sol's death in 1947, Tilla was made full owner of the Superior Print Shop and continued her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association. In 1949, she was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and questioned about her Communist activities. She refused to answer any incriminating questions. In 1950, Tilla sold the Superior Print Shop and planned to use the funds to, according to her daughter Stacia, move herself and her daughter to the U.S.S.R after a brief stay in England.

While in England, Tilla met Arthur Saul Super at a Zionist meeting. They were married in a civil ceremony in 1950, changing Tilla's name to Tilla Super. Tilla and Stacia moved with Arthur to Israel in 1951. Tilla and Arthur had a religious marriage in Jerusalem in 1956. The family stayed in Israel until 1960, when they moved to South Africa so Arthur and Tilla could work on the South African Zionist Federation's publication *Zionist Record*. Arthur and Tilla retired in 1975 and moved Israel to the Neve Aviv retirement home. After Arthur's death in 1979, Tilla moved to Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home in Haifa, Israel. Tilla Super died in Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home on April 30, 1987.

Scope and Content

The Super Family Papers is an artificial collection in the possession of Stacia Super. The collection contains records that document Stacia's biological and adoptive families, previously scattered throughout Stacia's household. The collection focuses on three figures: Tilla Hyams (Minowitz, Super), Sol Minowitz, and Arthur Super.

The collection includes biographical papers, financial records, correspondence, FBI files, manuscripts, legal documents, and genealogical work. The collection is divided into four series: *Arthur Saul Super Papers*, *General Correspondence*, *Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers*, and *Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers*.

The *Arthur Saul Super Papers* series ranges from 1933-2001 (bulk dates: 1950-1979) and has been broken into three subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *General Correspondence* series ranges from 1947-1987 and has been broken into five subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers* series ranges from 1909-2013 (bulk dates: 1945-1947) and has been broken into two subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

The *Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers* series ranges from 1947-2008 (bulk dates: 1947-1987) and has been broken into three subject-based subseries and chronological file units.

See series and subseries descriptions for more information.

Contents List

Series 1.0. Arthur Saul Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d.

[Subseries 1.1. Biographical 1933-2001, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 1.2. Financial Records 1970-1984, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 1.3. Manuscripts 1959-1989, n.d.](#)

Series 2.0. General Correspondence, 1947-2013, n.d.

[Subseries 2.1. Arthur Super Death Condolences 1979](#)

[Subseries 2.2. Minowitz Family Quarterly Newsletters 1995-2013](#)

[Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous 1947-1979](#)

[Subseries 2.4. South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987](#)

[Subseries 2.5. Super Immediate Family 1955-1987, n.d.](#)

Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers, 1909-2013, n.d.

[Subseries 3.1. Biographical 1909-2013, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 3.2. FBI File 1941-1979](#)

[Series 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers, 1946-2008, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.](#)

[Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000](#)

[Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990](#)

Administrative Information

Conditions Governing Access

Restricted to Super Family members only.

Custodial History

All records in the Super Family Papers were transferred to Stacia Super after death of the record creators. Stacia Super previously kept these records in no particular order, scattered throughout her household.

Collection Inventory

Series 1.0. Arthur Saul Super Papers 1933-2001, n.d. 1.5 Linear feet (1 archival box and 1 file storage box)

Scope and Content

Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's life before he met Tilla Minowitz and during his marriage to Tilla through his death in 1979. Also includes Super Family genealogical information and papers reflecting the settlement of Arthur's estate after his death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries and thereunder, alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 1.1. Biographical 1933-2001, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's life including his first marriage (Sarah Berko) certificate, notes for Jerusalem Post and Zionist Record articles (in English and Hebrew), passport, two press passes, and driver's license. Contains documents reflecting Arthur Super's death including obituaries, memorial service plans and programs, and pieces written in Emmanuel College Magazine and Who's Who of South Africa. Also contains Super Family genealogical documents including family trees, notes by Stacia Super, and The Pen and the Blade (1992)—an unpublished Super Family genealogical manuscript by Arthur Super's nephew, Chaim Freedman.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

- Box 1, Folder 1: Biographical 1933-1979, n.d.
- Box 1, Folder 2: Super Family Genealogy 1992-2001, n.d.

Subseries 1.2. Financial Records 1970-1984, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains records from Arthur's Super's financial accounts including a life insurance policy, unidentifiable stock certificate, and Barclays bank receipts from Arthur Super and Tilla Super (in Arthur's name). Contains documents reflecting the settlement of Arthur's estate after his death including correspondence between Stacia Super and Reeder, Teeger, and Rosettenstein Attorney Group in South Africa and receipts from payments made according to Arthur's

Manuscripts

will. Also contains copies of Arthur Super's will (in English and Hebrew) and other estate records as attachments to correspondence.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

- Box 1, Folder 3: Bank Records 1970-1979, n.d.
- Box 1, Folder 4: Will and Estate 1980-1984

Subseries 1.3. Manuscripts 1959-1989, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains Arthur Super's unpublished manuscripts and indexes. Indexes include a list written by Arthur Super of his published and unpublished works and an index of the Tel Aviv University Archive's Arthur Super collection. Unpublished manuscripts include *The Role of the Jew in South Africa*, which deals with the relationship between "Blacks" and "Jews" in South Africa; *The Sephardim*, a nonfiction piece on Spanish Jews; *The Challenge of the Modern Age*, which explores being a Jew in the 1970s; *The Kulter Kampf Must Now Begin*, which touches on the necessity for reform Judaism; *John on Calvary*, a fiction piece about man looking back on his life as he awaits dangerous surgery; and Arthur Super's annotated, unfinished memoirs.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end. Oversized items arranged alphabetically in separate large box.

Container List

- Box 1, Folder 5: Short Manuscripts, n.d.
- Box 1, Folder 6: Tel Aviv University Index 1989
- Box 2, Item 1: *John on Calvary* 1959
- Box 2, Item 2: *Memoirs* 1975-1979

Series 2.0. General Correspondence 1947-2013, n.d. 1.0 Linear feet (1 file storage box)

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence between Super Family members and external correspondents. Correspondence covers relationship and marriage between Tilla and Arthur Super, and the last years of Tilla's life.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent.

Arthur Super Death Condolences

Subseries 2.1. Arthur Super Death Condolences 1979

Scope and Content

Contains letters, cards, and telegrams from over 50 correspondents offering condolences after Arthur Super's death on July 30, 1979.

Arrangement

Chronological, undated telegrams at end.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 1: Arthur Super Death Condolences Jul - Sep 1979

Subseries 2.2. Minowitz Family Quarterly Newsletters 1995-2013

Scope and Content

Contains newsletters sent by the Minowitz family to Stacia Super every quarter since October 1995. Includes updates and genealogical findings on living and deceased members of the Minowitz family.

Arrangement

Chronological by volume and issue number.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 2: Newsletters 1995-2013

Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous 1947-1979

Scope and Content

Contains miscellaneous correspondence between the Super Family and external correspondents. Includes letters between Arthur Super and Rabbinical Colleagues; Arthur Super and Super Family members; and Tilla Super, her mother, and Joseph Minowitz. Also includes letters addressed to both Arthur and Tilla Super from family friends inquiring about Arthur's health; Ari Hyams keeping the family up-to-date on the Hyams relatives; and from the Super Family maid, Dorah, in South Africa during her time in the hospital.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent, if more than 1 letter from a correspondent, arranged chronologically.

South African Zionist Federation

Container List

Box 3, Folder 3: Single Correspondence 1947-1979

Brichto, Sidney Rabbi, August 20, 1974

Chase, Leslie, July 2, 1979

Davis, Prinze (nee Super), April 19, 1960

Glaser, Joseph Rabbi, November 26, 1974

Herman, Anne, May 11, 1979

Hyams, Fannie, June 2, 1947

Maluka, Dorah, February 15, 1971

Minowitz, Joseph, November 5, 1951

Stalson, Benny, July 5, 1979

Super, Albert, July 8 1975

Super, Bernard, December 29, 1967

Box 3, Folder 4: Hyams, Ari 1958-1971

Subseries 2.4. South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence from the South African Zionist Federation office in Israel including writing assignments for Arthur Super and letters updating Stacia Super about Tilla Super's condition while she was in Shoshanat HaCarmet Nursing Home in Haifa, Israel.

Arrangement

Chronological.

Container List

Box 3, Folder 5: South African Zionist Federation 1979-1987

Super Immediate Family

Subseries 2.5. Super Immediate Family 1955-1987, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains correspondence between the immediate Super Family members. Includes letters written between Tilla and Arthur during his travels abroad to the US, England, and Canada for the Zionist Federation (1955-1964); letters sent by Stacia to Tilla and Arthur while they were aboard (1963-1966); letters sent by Stacia to Tilla and Arthur while she was away at college (1967-1971) letters sent by Stacia to Tilla and Arthur while she was away at graduate school in Chicago (1972-1979), and the corresponding letters sent to Stacia from Tilla and Arthur to Stacia. Also includes letters between Stacia and Tilla after Arthur's death from 1980-1987 while Stacia was in Chicago and Tilla was in Israel. All letters are written in English with handwritten Hebrew notes in margins.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by correspondent(s). Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

- Box 3, Folder 6: Curtis, Patrick and Super, Arthur/Tilla 1978-1979
- Box 3, Folder 7: Super, Arthur and Super, Tilla 1955-1964, n.d.
- Box 3, Folder 8: Super, Arthur/Tilla to Super, Stacia 1968-1975, n.d.
- Box 3, Folder 9: Super, Arthur/Tilla to Super, Stacia 1976-1979
- Box 3, Folder 10: Super, Stacia to Super, Arthur/Tilla 1963-1978, n.d.
- Box 3, Folder 11: Super, Stacia and Super, Tilla 1980-1987

Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz Papers 1909-2013, n.d. 0.5 Linear feet (1 archival box)

Scope and Content

Contains biographical, genealogical, and FBI documents received by Tilla and Stacia Super after Sol Minowitz's death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries, and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3.1. Biographical 1909-2013, n.d.

Scope and Content

Contains biographical documents reflecting Sol's life and death including his death certificate, last will and testament, USA citizenship papers, driver's licenses, obituaries, and undated notes. Also contains Minowitz Family genealogical

FBI File

work done by Stacia Super from 1960-1999 including Tilla Super's handwritten biography of Sol, various genealogical notes and emails from Minowitz family members, and genealogical database and family tree printouts.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by subject. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

- Box 4, Folder 1: Biographical 1909-1947, n.d.
- Box 4, Folder 2: Minowitz Family Genealogy 1960-1999, n.d.

Subseries 3.2. FBI File 1941-1979

Scope and Content

Contains Sol B. Minowitz's FBI file, started April 1941 as he was a suspected member of the Communist party. The file includes copies of the biographical documents in Subseries 3.1. The file was declassified on February 6, 1979 and a copy was sent to Stacia Iona Super.

Arrangement

Report arranged chronologically.

Container List

- Box 4, Folder 3: Complete FBI file 1941-1979

Series 4.0. Tilla Rebecca Hyams Papers 1946-2008, n.d. 0.5 Linear feet (1 archival box)

Scope and Content

Contains documents which reflect Tilla's activities from 1945-1987, arranged by her married names including biographical documents, financial records, and the FBI file. Also includes genealogical information and papers reflecting the settlement of Tilla's estate after her death.

Arrangement

Arranged into subseries, and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 4.1. Biographical 1947-2008, n.d.

Financial Records

Scope and Content

Contains Hyams family genealogical documents including family trees, notes by Stacia Super, and printouts from commercial genealogical databases. Contains biographical papers reflecting Tilla Minowitz's activities including a driver's license, membership cards, insurance/health cards, doctor's prescriptions, Stacia Iona Minowitz's birth certificate, marriage certificate, passports (in English and Hebrew), and a photograph of Tilla and Sol Minowitz. Contains biographical papers reflecting Tilla Super's activities including Tilla's obituary, South African immigration papers, essay in the South African Zionist Federation journal, and Tilla's mother (Fannie Hyams)'s 1958 Israel immigration papers (in Hebrew).

Arrangement

Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically with undated items at end.

Container List

- Box 5, Folder 1: Hyams Family Genealogy 1992-2008, n.d.
- Box 5, Folder 2: Minowitz Biographical 1947-1950
- Box 5, Folder 3: Super Biographical 1958-1987

Subseries 4.2. Financial Records 1948-2000

Scope and Content

Contains financial records reflecting Tilla Minowitz's activities including a bill of sale for a duplicator model 40, insurance policy, loan documentation, and law office payment receipts. Contains financial records reflecting Tilla Super's activities after Arthur Super's death including payment receipts from Bank Leumi (in Hebrew). Also contains records reflecting the settlement of Tilla Super's estate after her death including bank statements and correspondence between Stacia Super, Slood, Broido, Hesselson, and Liknaitzky Attorney Group, Lieb Frank (an inheritor and executor of Tilla's estate), Bank Leumi in Israel, Barclays in England, and First National Bank in South Africa.

Arrangement

Alphabetically by family name. Items in folders are arranged chronologically.

Container List

- Box 5, Folder 4: Minowitz 1948-1950
- Box 5, Folder 5: Super 1980-2000

Subseries 4.3. FBI File 1946-1990

Scope and Content

Contains complete FBI file which documents the movements of Tilla, starting in 1946 after her marriage to Sol Minowitz and ending with the confirmation of her residence in South Africa in 1963. The file includes an interview transcript when Tilla was brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and questioned about her involvement in The Washington Bookshop Association (a suspected communist cell) and her activities in the Superior Print Shop in July

FBI File

1949. Tilla Minowitz declined to testify or answer incriminating questions, but the FBI continued to follow her through her passport renewal in 1963. The file was declassified on February 6, 1990 and a copy was sent to Stacia Iona Super.

Arrangement

Report arranged chronologically.

Container List

Box 5, Folder 6: Complete FBI file 1946-1990

APPENDIX F:
SUPER FAMILY PAPERS PHOTOS

The American Psychoanalytic Association Roster

SUPER FAMILY PAPERS
SUPER.US.01
Series 1.0
Arthur S. Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d.
Box 1

Box No. N° de boîte	Box Location Emplacement de la boîte	From De	To À
SUPER FAMILY PAPERS SUPER.US.01 Series 1.0 Arthur S. Super Papers, 1933-2001, n.d. Box 2			

STAPLES

SUPER FAMILY PAPERS
SUPER.US.01
Series 2.0
Correspondence, 1947-2013, n.d.
Box 3

Box No. N° de boîte	Box Location Emplacement de la boîte	Destroy Date	From De	To À
SUPER FAMILY PAPERS SUPER.US.01 Series 2.0 Correspondence, 1947-2013, n.d. Box 3				

33250 STAPLES

SUPER FAMILY PAPERS
SUPER.US.01
Series 3.0
Sol B. Minowitz Papers, 1909-2013, n.d.
Box 4

SUPER FAMILY PAPERS
SUPER.US.01
Series 4.0
Tilla R. Hyams Papers, 1946-2008, n.d.
Box 5

Series 1.0. Arthur Saul Super Papers, Box 1

#1. Biographical 1933-1979, n.d.

#4. Will and Estate 1980-1984

#6. Tel Aviv University Index 1989

John on Calvary

by
Arthur Saul Super

141 Jan. Smuts Ave

Parkwood

JHS

Series 2.0. General Correspondence, Box 3



#5

letter + before getting to the

Super. Arthur / Tulla and Super. Stacia 1976-1979

Series 3.0. Sol Benjamin Minowitz, Box 4

#1. Biographical 1909-1947, n.d.

#3. Complete FBI file 1941-1979

