

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

*Arthur H. Vandenberg: His Career and Legacy*. Ann Arbor, The University of Michigan Press, 1975.

This is a transcript of the dedication of Vandenberg's papers to the Bentley Historical Library. Francis O. Wilcox, a good friend of Vandenberg's, gave this speech, Arthur Vandenberg and the Nonpartisan Approach to Foreign Policy, at this dedication. It helped us gain perspective on his legacy.

Blodgett, John W. "Letter from John W. Blodgett." Received by Arthur H. Vandenberg, 25 Oct. 1939.

This letter from John Blodgett, a banker in Grand Rapids, to Vandenberg is about his support for the Neutrality Bills. It helped us understand Vandenberg's and his voters' position on neutrality, as well as his significance as the leader of the isolationists.

Box 7, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This box from the Vandenberg Papers at the Bentley Historical library contain photographs of Arthur Vandenberg throughout his life. Many of these images are on our website and show Vandenberg in the senate, at the San Francisco conference, and as a young boy. It also contained a copy of the North Atlantic Treaty and United Nations Charter, both signed and gifted to the library by Arthur Vandenberg.

Colbert, David. *Eyewitness to America: 500 Years of America in the Words of Those Who Saw it Happen*. New York City, Pantheon Books, 1997, pp. 429-31.

This anthology of American History contained two on Vandenberg's diary entries during the creation of the United Nations. The entries helped us understand his personal perspective on the proceedings at the San Francisco conference.

Ford, Gerald R. "Remarks of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. ." House of Representatives, 18 Apr. 1961, Washington D.C.,

<https://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/document/0054/4525767.pdf>.

This speech by President Ford commemorated Vandenberg ten years after his death. The speech helped us understand not just Vandenberg's immediate impact, but also his lasting legacy on individuals and the world.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. *Michigan Senator Attentive Listener*. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/2016874438/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2016874438/).

This photograph is of Vandenberg in the Senate. It helped us understand his role in the Senate and showed him as a listener, giving insight to the side of him that we do not get

to see as often. He is most often portrayed as active in creating legislation, but the photo showed him listening, which also gave more reason as to his conversion to internationalism: he was listening to the country's opinion.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. *Senatorial old timers*. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/2016875463/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2016875463/).

This is a photograph of Vandenberg in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the Neutrality Hearings. He is pictured with the Democratic Chairman of the committee. This showed us the importance of bipartisan cooperation to him even when he was trying to defend the Neutrality Acts, which he tried save in order to preserve American isolationism.

Michigan Senator Arthur Vandenberg welcomes Congressman Gerald R. Ford Jr. 1949, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library, Ann Arbor.

This photograph of Gerald R. Ford and Vandenberg shows how Vandenberg's legacy was passed down to future generations. We used this photo in showing the lasting impression he left on America.

"Oral History Interview with Francis O. Wilcox." *Harry S. Truman Presidential Library & Museum*, 10 Feb. 1984, <https://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/wilcox2.htm#transcript>.

This is an interview with Francis Wilcox, who was appointed to chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Vandenberg. Wilcox talks about the crucial role Vandenberg played in reshaping the Republican Party. This helped us understand Vandenberg's dedication to the party as well as his lasting impacts on the party.

Orr, Carey. "Republican Bullfrog." Cartoon. *Chicago Tribune*, 1947.

This political cartoon from the *Chicago Tribune* shows opposition to Vandenberg's new foreign policy ideals. Previously his isolationist ally, the *Chicago Tribune* turned against Vandenberg after he converted to internationalism. It revealed to us that, despite his widespread popular support, he still faced conflict outside of his work in the Senate.

Page, Herman. "Letter from Rev. Herman Page." Received by Arthur H. Vandenberg, 11 Sept. 1939.

This letter from Reverend Herman Page of the Diocese of Michigan in Detroit addresses his opposition to the Neutrality Acts. It showed a shift in the popular opinion while Vandenberg advocated isolationism, and revealed to us the criticism Vandenberg faced during his daily work as a Senator.

S. 239, 80th Cong. (1948).

This resolution that Vandenberg wrote supported the creation of a mutual defense treaty with Europe in order to protect Europe from the communist threat posed by the Soviet Union. The resolution, entitled the Vandenberg Resolution, revealed a continuity in Vandenberg's quest to ensure regional security, an interest of America since the Monroe Doctrine in the early 1800s. This resolution allowed for the United States to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. NATO still plays a large role in the world. We used this resolution to show that Vandenberg both strove to protect American interests and created a lasting legacy in the process.

Scrapbook I, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1929 and 1930 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook reveals the actions Vandenberg took during his first year in the Senate, and public reactions to the rising senator, allowing us to better understand how he gained influence during these first few years.

Scrapbook II, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1939 and 1930 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. As well as further describing Vandenberg's first years in the Senate, the scrapbook includes the first few signs of his growing isolationist ideals.

Scrapbook III, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1930 and 1931 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook contains more signs of isolationism, with Vandenberg consistently protesting international interaction.

Scrapbook IV, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1931 and 1932 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook reveals more major domestic conflicts Vandenberg faced in the senate, and how he chose to handle such situations.

Scrapbook V, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1933 and 1934 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook describes the actions of the “Young Turks”, a group Vandenberg was part of, which helped us understand how he gained fame as a senator.

Scrapbook VI, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1934 and 1935 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook depicted reactions to the New Deal, when Vandenberg offered a controversial support of some Roosevelt reforms. This allowed us to better understand Vandenberg’s rise in the Senate and his earlier attitude toward cooperation.

Scrapbook VII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1935 and 1936 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook, along with many others from the time period, includes Vandenberg’s response to claims that the Republican Party is dying. His insistent support of his party while he still advocated for bipartisan cooperation revealed to us his nature in both conflict and compromise, and the fact that he worked within both.

Scrapbook IX, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1936 and 1937 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook includes articles that discuss a more liberal shift in his attitudes, and helped us see Vandenberg’s spirit of compromise even before he made more major shifts in attitude.

Scrapbook X, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1937 and 1938 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook, which covered the time period when war in Europe began to seem inevitable, shows Vandenberg’s firm isolationist stance and growing isolationist leadership in the time period.

Scrapbook XI, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1938 and 1939 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook revealed Vandenberg's reaction to the growing war in Europe, and helped us understand his isolationist stance as war began.

Scrapbook XII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1939 and 1940 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. This scrapbook includes many articles describing criticism of neutrality during first world war, and helped us better understand how the events of WWI shaped Vandenberg's attitudes on neutrality later in life.

Scrapbook XIII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1940 and 1941 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. We started our research with this scrapbook because we planned to focus on events surrounding World War II, and knew that we would not be able to read all available scrapbooks during our time at the library. As we hoped, this scrapbook revealed Vandenberg's attitude during events leading up to Pearl Harbor and included a myriad of different sources showing his continued isolationism.

Scrapbook XIV, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1941 and 1942 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It begins with the bombing of pearl harbor, and includes Vandenberg's reaction to the event. It includes a clipping from the congressional record showing his final speech before the Senate voted on war, alongside many other extremely useful primary sources that helped us understand Vandenberg's reaction to American entry into World War II.

Scrapbook XV, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1942 and 1943 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It includes information on the beginnings of post-war planning, including the Vandenberg-White Resolution and the Mackinac Charter. As well as allowing us to understand popular opinion at the time through newspaper articles on these events, we also saw Vandenberg's perspective through his selections and his own letters that were pasted into the book

Scrapbook XVI, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1943 and 1944 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It reveals the lasting effects of the Mackinac charter, and includes many cartoons that depict the uniting force it was for the Republican party. It also included images of Vandenberg in the Senate and multiple transcripts from the Congressional Record, which helped us better understand his work in Congress at the time.

Scrapbook XVII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1944 and 1945 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It begins with almost twenty pages of newspaper clippings praising Vandenberg's "speech heard round the world", helping us better understand the impact of this speech on America. In addition, it included various sources on the San Francisco conference, showing us the different ways the Conference was received and Vandenberg's actions within it.

Scrapbook XVIII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1945 and 1946 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It shows a continuous commentary on the newly formed United Nations as well as the Paris Peace Conferences. In addition, growing negativity towards Russia helped us better understand the attitudes of the time, and Vandenberg's reasoning during this time.

Scrapbook XIX, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1946 and 1947 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. The Congressional Record returns, while other articles disappear, showing Vandenberg's shift back to the Senate around this time. This scrapbook helped us better understand Vandenberg's actions and motivations as this shift occurred.

Scrapbook XX, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1947 and 1948 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It includes conflict on foreign aid, and Vandenberg's continuous insistence for bipartisan foreign policy even during a presidential race, and further reaffirmed his dedication to unity in our minds.

Scrapbook XXI, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1948 and 1949 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. It revealed Vandenberg's new involvement in international affairs as he shaped the North Atlantic Treaty, and helped us understand both the nation's and his attitude toward this treaty's development.

Scrapbook XXII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library is primarily focused on the events of 1949 and 1950 and includes letters, newspaper articles, political cartoons, and pictures from this time period. The final full scrapbook in his collection, it is much shorter than the rest, and includes articles discussing Vandenberg's recent absences from the senate and political cartoons that depict bipartisan foreign policy falling apart, helping us understand Vandenberg's key role in ensuring bipartisan foreign policy during this time.

Scrapbook XXIII, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library was most likely pasted together by one of Vandenberg's children, and includes scattered articles that range from his hospitalization to his eventual death. This scrapbook revealed this

historical figures humanity, and helped us understand public attitude toward Vandenberg in the last days of his life.

Scrapbook XXIV, Arthur H. Vandenberg Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

This scrapbook from the Vandenberg papers at the Bentley Historical Library was most likely originally the first actually made. It depicts Vandenberg's childhood and growth up until the end of his work at the Grand Rapids Herald. It helped us understand the transformative years of Vandenberg's life, and revealed ideals and influences that are reflected throughout his later work in the Senate.

*Signature of the North Atlantic Treaty - April 4th 1949 in Washington.* North Atlantic Treaty Organization <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>.

This video describes the responsibilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the members that signed it as well as footage of the signing of the treaty. We included this footage because it shows America's new position on foreign policy, largely shaped by Vandenberg, and her new willingness to join "entangling alliances."

United States, Congress, Cong., Joint Committee on Printing. "Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg: Memorial Addresses Delivered in Congress." United States Government Printing Service, 1961. 82nd Congress, 1st session, report.

This transcript of Vandenberg's memorial service in Congress shows his legacy in the Congress, and includes anecdotes from his fellow senators that explain his actions and motivations during his life. It also includes a hint of his legacy, or at least what his legacy was predicted to be. It helped us better understand Vandenberg's motivations, and the impression he left on others, as well as his lasting legacy in the Senate.

The United Nations. *The Charter of the United Nations*. 1948. Print.

The Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 51, demonstrates the impact Vandenberg had on the world. His skillful compromises resulted in Article 51, which allowed for regional security pacts. This was of particular importance to Vandenberg because he wanted to protect American interests, and regional security had been important in American foreign policy since the Monroe Doctrine. This document showed us the legacy of Vandenberg and the importance of America to him.

United States Office Of War Information. *Pearl Harbor bombing*. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/2017694979/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2017694979/).

This photo of the bombing of Pearl Harbor shows the bombshells that blew up isolationism. It helped us understand why the event prompted Vandenberg's shift from a



prominent isolationist leader to a representative of the burgeoning internationalist opinion in America.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Address of Hon. Arthur H. Vandenberg." US Senate, 17 Nov. 1947, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech by Vandenberg at the University of Michigan outlines the functions of the United Nations, as well as the rehabilitation of Europe. While describing the United Nations, he also introduces the Marshall Plan. He rallies his supporters behind the Marshall Plan, which later passes. It shows his key role in international engagement and the influence he has.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "America at the Crossroads." 10 Feb. 1940, St. Paul, <https://archive.org/details/americatcrossro00vand>.

This speech by Vandenberg in St. Paul begins with the subject of Abraham Lincoln as the first Republican president and the Republican respect for state sovereignty. He then describes how the New Deal ignores this state sovereignty that is so important to Vandenberg. He offers his opinion on the New Deal, revealing the fact that, despite supporting some reforms, he was not afraid to stand up for his personal beliefs and what he thought was best for the nation.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "American Federation of Labor Address." American Federation of Labor, 1 Sept. 1945. Address.

Vandenberg's address to the American Federation of Labor applies what he learned from the San Francisco Conference to domestic policy. He explains how he saw fifty countries come together in agreement and told the federation that the country can do the same thing. It revealed his skillful compromises and the way in which his optimistic view can be applied to things other than foreign policy.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "America's Foreign Relations." US Senate, 10 Jan. 1947, Cleveland. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg celebrates his bipartisan achievements in foreign policy as well as America's changing role in the world. Showing how he redefined America's foreign policy helped us understand his role in a crucial time period in American history.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Arthur Vandenberg to President Harry S. Truman." Received by Harry S. Truman, Harry S. Truman Presidential Library & Museum, 19 July 1946, [www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study\\_collections/un/large/documents/index.php?documentid=15-10](http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/un/large/documents/index.php?documentid=15-10).

This letter from Vandenberg to President Truman reflected Vandenberg's willingness to cooperate with Democrats. The subject of the letter was Vandenberg's prospective attendance to the General Assembly in London. He told Truman that he would attend, revealing to us that he wanted to ensure world peace for generations.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The Battle for World Peace and Stability." US Senate, 1 Mar. 1948, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech by Vandenberg in the Senate introduces a bill passed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the full Senate. He highlights how the bill protects American interests abroad. He shows sensitivities for his old isolationist allies. His bipartisan craftsmanship is highlighted in this document, as he appeals to both sides of the aisle in hopes of best protecting American interests.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Broadcast Over Michigan Stations." 28 Oct. 1948, Grand Rapids. Address.

This subject of this address to his constituents in Michigan is the Cold War. It shows us that he was uncompromising with the Soviet Union. It reveals that even he recognized the limitations to compromise and the line between entangling alliances and American interest.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Can America Stay Out of the Next War?" Michigan Press Club, 14 Nov. 1935, Ann Arbor. Address.

Vandenberg gave this address at the height of his isolationism. With the Second World War on the horizon, he asserted his plan for American neutrality. This speech helped us understand his opinions as an isolationist leader before his shift to internationalism.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The Case Against Repealing the Neutrality Act." US Senate, 27 Oct. 1941, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech was given in defence of the Neutrality Acts when they faced being repealed. Although it was near the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Vandenberg had not yet truly begun to shift away from his isolationist standing, revealing the true importance of Pearl Harbor in his conversion.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The Charter of the United Nations." US Senate, 29 June 1945, Washington D.C. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg highlighted the importance of bipartisanship in the creation of the United Nations Charter. He offers all the reasons he supports the ratification of this treaty as well as why the senate should ratify it. He recognizes that American membership would abandon the warnings of Washington in his farewell address, but that

the world has changed since then, and therefore American foreign policy needs to change.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Declaration of Purpose: A World of Free Men." 1948. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg explains his vision of the world, and hypothesizes what the world would be like without the United Nations. This insight into his opinion helped us understand why he became a prominent figure in American foreign policy: his willingness to work with those that others would not.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Detroit Economic Club Address." Detroit Economic Club, 13 July 1945, Detroit . Address.

Vandenberg addressed the Detroit Economic Club, again defending the UN Charter and asking for its ratification. He described the structure of the United Nations and the responsibilities it has in the post-war world. The speech breaks down the United Nations into its basic components, making it easier to understand. It shows us what he thinks is most important in creating world peace.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. Doodle. Private Collection.

These doodles, in the private collection of Hendrik Meijer, is a drawing by Vandenberg that he created when he was president pro tempore of the senate. We had the opportunity to see this doodle when we interviewed Mr. Meijer. It gave us insight into Vandenberg's more human side and helped us realize that he suffered from boredom as most people do.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. *The Greatest American: Alexander Hamilton*. New York City, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1921.

The first of three books published by Vandenberg about his hero, Alexander Hamilton, is a historical analysis of Hamilton's life. This book gave us a better understanding of Hamilton, which, in turn, helped us better understand Vandenberg's opinions through understanding his role model.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Greece and Turkey Bill." US Senate, 8 April 1947, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech by Vandenberg outlines his support for giving monetary aid to Turkey and Greece. He explains how the bill will protect American self interest as well as allowing for her to fill the power vacuum left on the world stage. It showed us the influence he had over the Senate.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Home Coming Day." Michigan State Fair, 6 Sept. 1939, Detroit. Address.

Vandenberg gave this speech in Detroit, right after the outbreak of the Second World War. The speech reflects his isolationist views and his vision of American neutrality. It showed us his philosophy of foreign policy before his conversion.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Home Coming In Grand Rapids." 23 Mar. 1946, Grand Rapids. Address.

Vandenberg gave this speech in Grand Rapids after returning from Washington before he served in San Francisco. He described his conversion to internationalism and the role he believed America had to play in the world. He talks about atomic weapons and his belief that America should not share them and that they should be outlawed. It showed us his reservations and uncompromising side in foreign policy.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. *If Hamilton Were Here Today*. New York City, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1923.

The second of three books published by Vandenberg about his hero, Alexander Hamilton, is a translation of Hamilton's opinions to the time period. In particular, he emphasizes Hamilton's more isolationist viewpoint, a view that clearly carried on with Vandenberg for years to come. This book gave us a better understanding of Hamilton, which, in turn, helped us better understand Vandenberg's opinions through understand his role model.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Internationalism: Good and Bad." International Rotary, 17 Apr. 1925, London. Address.

In this address, Vandenberg reflects on the advantages and disadvantages of internationalism. His view at this point has largely been shaped by the disillusionment that came after the First World War. Understanding this helps us understand his rise to prominence in the Senate and the views he preached there.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "International Peace Machinery- Dumbarton Oaks Conference." US Senate, 22 Aug. 1944, Washington D.C. Address.

Vandenberg gave this speech to give his opinion on the proceedings of the Dumbarton Oaks conference. He states what he supports as well as his reservations; he offers what he hopes to change about the draft of the UN Charter in San Francisco. His summary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference gave us other internationalist opinions we used to compare his to, thus helping us differ his opinion and priorities from others.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. Interview by George Cushing. W.J.R., 19 Oct. 1946.

This primary source is a radio interview conducted shortly after the San Francisco Conference. Vandenberg talks about the conflict with Russia during the conference and

how he perceives the threat prospected by Russia. This reveals his limitations to compromise.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Lend-Lease and America's Post-War Obligations." US Senate, 9 Apr. 1945, Washington D.C. Address. This primary source, a speech Vandenberg gave on the renewal of the Lend-Lease Act in 1945, reveals a far different attitude towards the act compared to his attitude before the war. However, as Vandenberg constantly questions what, exactly, America will be doing as the war concludes, it also revealed to us Vandenberg's need for clarification of foreign policy that so often led him to create compromised platforms for American foreign policy.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Let's Win Both the War and the Peace." US Senate, 10 Jan. 1945, Washington D.C. Address.

In this Senate speech Vandenberg calls for a continuation of American unity during the peace, and also insists that America begin to speak for her own interests in continuing post-war negotiations. This speech helped us understand Vandenberg's goals as post-war conferences began, and the reasoning behind his new, uncompromising attitude toward Russia during the Paris Peace Conferences.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Letter to Howard Lawrence ." Received by Howard Lawrence, 16 Oct. 1939.

This letter to one of Vandenberg's correspondents describes one effect of his insistence on neutrality as war began in Europe. He alludes to potential conflict at home, in an explanation for his failure to appear at a Detroit dinner. This primary sources helped us better understand potential consequences for Vandenberg's policies, and the opposition he faced as he continued to advocate for isolationism.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Letter to John Tiby." Received by John Tiby, 11 Oct. 1939.

This letter from Vandenberg, which is a response to a letter questioning isolationism, provides Vandenberg's opinion and argument against involvement in the war. His insistence on a polite but honest response is apparent throughout the letter, revealing his characteristic kindness to his opponents. In addition to aiding us in our understanding of this character trait, the letter helped us better understand Vandenberg's views on isolationism.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Letter to John W. Blodgett ." Received by John W. Blodgett, 28 Oct. 1939.

This response by Vandenberg to a short letter discussing the Neutrality bill reveals his characteristic enthusiasm, as he spent pages describing his stance and reasoning. This

helped us understand Vandenberg's attitude toward the bill and his passion for Neutrality as a whole, as well as giving us a greater understanding of his personality as a whole.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Letter to Newbold Noyes." Received by Newbold Noyes, 10 Oct. 1939. This letter, in which Vandenberg describes his position and actions involving a repeal of the arms embargo. Although it is clearly written in response to criticism, Vandenberg begins by finding common ground, agreeing with Noyes that a filibuster must be avoided even if his allies are fighting a losing battle against the repeal. This aided us in understanding Vandenberg's tendencies toward compromise later in life, and his motivations behind later actions.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Mackinac Charter." 22 Sept. 1943. Address.

In this radio address speech Vandenberg explains the recently created Mackinac Charter to the public, and is sure to empathize the foreign policy platform created by the charter. He also explains the difficulty in combining different viewpoints, and his hopes that the Charter can act as a template for a united national foreign policy in the future. This speech helped us understand Vandenberg's goals for the Mackinac Charter and American foreign policy, as well as his spirit of compromise in uniting post-war viewpoints.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The North Atlantic Treaty." US Senate, 6 July 1949, Washington D.C. Address.

In this Senate speech Vandenberg presents his case for the North Atlantic Treaty, emphasizing the danger of Russian actions and the need for other nations to unite through the treaty. He also discusses clashing ideas during the San Francisco conference, helping us understand how the events at San Francisco and the creation of the UN Charter affected Vandenberg's later actions and the future of America as a whole.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Pearl Harbor Memorial Speech." 6 Dec. 1944. Address.

This speech in remembrance of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which had occurred just three years previously, shows Vandenberg's core viewpoint as a politician during a major war. He encourages fellow Michiganders to buy war bonds in remembrance of Pearl Harbor, reminding us that, despite his world-wide influence, he is a senator for Michigan in the end.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Philadelphia, 1948 ." 1948, Philadelphia . Address.

In this statement on the Philadelphia convention for the 1948 presidential election, Vandenberg bemoans the fact that he cannot escape nominations to be president, despite repeatedly stating he did not want the role. As well as the existence these nominations revealing Vandenberg's immense popularity at the time, this primary source also includes

his reasoning against running. This reasoning includes the need for him to continue to symbolize compromise and bipartisanship, and his feelings that this required him to remain in the Senate. The fact that he put bipartisan foreign policy over his own possible ambitions revealed to us the depth of his dedication to this ideal.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. *The Private Papers of Senator Vandenberg*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1952.

This book, a collection of Vandenberg's letters and diary entries, was edited by his son Arthur H. Vandenberg Jr. It begins with the bombing of Pearl Harbor and tells the story of his international involvement in the coming years, largely in Vandenberg's own words. This book helped us understand Vandenberg's perspective on the events surrounding him, while Vandenberg Jr.'s frequent interjections gave us essential context to help us better explain the events as they occurred.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Raise the Iron Curtain." US Senate, 15 Nov. 1945, Washington D.C. Address.

This Senate speech given by Vandenberg was one of the first public uses of the idea of an "iron curtain." In it he attacks misleading information and secrecy surrounding governments, including American government. Mostly, however, he begins to question the motivations and honesty of Soviet Russia. This primary source helped us understand Vandenberg's attitude toward and conflicts with the Soviet Union, and his goals while he worked with the country.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Ratify These Treaties!" US Senate, 3 June 1947, Washington D.C. Address.

This Senate speech on the Paris Peace Treaties, put in place after the Paris Peace Conferences, reveals Vandenberg's attitude toward the treaties and his reflections on their creation. He speaks about the process of forming the treaties, and the compromises that had to be made, reiterating the fact that they are the best answer to form a "common peace" after the war, further helping us understand his motivations during the Peace Conferences.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Report on the Paris Peace Council." US Senate, 21 May 1946, Washington D.C. Address.

Vandenberg's report to the Senate describing the events of the Paris Peace Conferences urges unity in the coming peace. Although at this time the Treaties had not been ratified, Vandenberg emphasized the effectiveness of an American bipartisan foreign policy during negotiations, helping us understand how compromise best protected American interests during this time period.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Report on United Nations Meeting in London." US Senate, 27 Feb. 1946, Washington D.C. Address.

Vandenberg's report to the Senate describing the first assembly of the United Nations exhibits his immense support of this creation. He explains that it is essential for peace, and reiterates the importance of unity and cooperation between nations. This primary source showed us Vandenberg's steadfast belief in compromise and unity, and his passion in support of the UN.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Republican Politics and War." 1942. Address.

In this speech Vandenberg urges unity in the war effort, saying that Republicans must first be Americans. These words reflect his later support of bipartisan foreign policy, and his hope for a united American attitude to the outside world. However, he explains that unity does not mean life under one party, and that instead Republicans should hold the Democrat majority in accountability for their actions. These words helped us better understand Vandenberg's goals for bipartisan foreign policy, and how it could.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Senate Peace Resolution." US Senate, 25 Oct. 1943, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech to the Senate describes the final compromise resolution proposed by the Post-War Planning subcommittee. In it Vandenberg states his reasons for supporting the resolution, and praises the lack of partisan politics within the committee. His words and actions helped us better understand the goals of the resolution and his thoughts as it was put into place.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Speech Heard 'Round the World." Senate, 10 Jan. 1945, Washington D.C., <https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/resources/pdf/VandenbergSpeech.pdf>.

This speech became famous as Vandenberg's confession, his first public statement going against his previous isolationist viewpoint. His call for international engagement to ensure peace in the coming years greatly influenced American ideals, and helped us better understand his shifting viewpoint around this time.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Speech for London Daily Mirror." London Daily Mirror, 28 Apr. 1944, New York City. Address.

Vandenberg hypothesizes what America's role in the world would be during and after the war under a Republican Administration. Remnants of his isolationism remain, but he reassures that he would try to ensure peace in the world. This helped us understand what foreign policy would look like if he were in charge.



Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Speech in Opposition to Lend-Lease." US Senate, 18 Feb. 1941, Washington D.C. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg opposes the Lend-Lease Bill that would give money to Britain, thus bringing America into the Second World War. This source helped us understand his position on foreign policy while he was still a leader of the isolationists.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Speech Re: San Francisco Conference." 5 Mar. 1945. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg explains the importance of the United Nations in creating world peace and saving the world from another world war. He gladly accepts Roosevelt's invitation to join the American delegation. This gives insight into his reasons for joining the delegation, which helped us understand his goals for the charter.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Speech to American Legion." American Legion Convention, 17 Aug. 1946. Address.

Vandenberg addresses veterans of the World Wars in this speech, not only thanking them for their service, but also how the world will not forget their actions and do its best to ensure peace. It impressed upon us that Vandenberg acted to make the world a better and safer place, and that he was not majorly motivated by personal ambition or partisan politics.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Statement by Senator Vandenberg to Resolutions Committee." 1944. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg lists the successes of the Mackinac Conference and his goals to unite the Republican Party. It helped us understand his goals for his party in a global spectrum as well as giving us insight into his role in the Republican Party.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The Thorny Road Toward Peace." US Senate, 16 July 1946, Washington D.C. Address.

This speech by Vandenberg explains the importance of the Paris Peace treaties to the fight for freedom. He describes some of the conflicts he faced and the compromises he made to resolve them. This speech helped us understand Vandenberg as an advocate for American interests abroad.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. *The Trail of a Tradition*. New York City, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1926.

The third and final book published by Vandenberg about his hero, Alexander Hamilton, is a definition of foreign policy during Hamilton's time as well as Hamilton's responses to them. This book gave us a better understanding of Hamilton, which, in turn, helped us better understand Vandenberg's opinions through understanding his role model.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Treaties to Terminate World War Two." US Senate, 16 July 1946, Paris. Address.

Vandenberg's address in Paris highlights how the treaties they created there would formally and finally end the Second World War. Reading his remarks helped us understand the role he played in creating the Paris Peace Treaties.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "United Nations Conference on International Organization: United States Delegation Statement." 9 May 1945. Address.

This speech by Vandenberg, given shortly before the San Francisco Conference, outlines his hopes for the charter. We were able to contrast his hopes for the charter as well as the actual charter to see how much he contributed to it. Throughout the charter, we found many similar characteristics.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "UNRRA Sub-Committee." 15 July 1943. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg asserts his support of a bill that would allow the United States to become involved in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Organization. It showed close work between the Democratic Connally and Vandenberg, a relationship that helped define Vandenberg's attitude of cooperation with people many would think of as opponents.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Victory Over Japan Day Speech." 14 Aug. 1946, Ann Arbor. Address.

In this speech, Vandenberg describes how Pearl Harbor changed America's foreign policy and how she responded to that change. Vandenberg talks about the achievements made by American in foreign relations, as well as the success of the United Nations, but also draws the line between American sovereignty and entangling alliances on the subject of the atomic bomb. This helped us understand the limitations and reservations Vandenberg had as a leader in foreign policy.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "Where Do We Go From Here?" US Senate, 22 Dec. 1937, Washington, D.C. Address.

This radio address by Vandenberg was delivered on the eve of what was beginning to look like another European war. Vandenberg outlines what he thinks the role of the government should be in this crucial time period. His ten proposed changes to the government cover a multitude of topics, from labor unions to taxes, however the most important to us was his ninth point that dealt with foreign policy, which outlines strict isolationism. It shows his stark isolationism prior to Pearl Harbor and helped us fully understand the importance of America to him.

Vandenberg, Arthur H. "The World Court." US Senate, 18 Jan. 1935, Washington D.C. Address.

In this Senate speech, Vandenberg is cautious to support the World Court. His hesitation reveals that he is unsure about America's role in the world, a role that he will later help define. This speech reveals the beginning of his leadership in the foreign relation world, therefore helping us understand his rise to prominence.

"Vandenberg Urges Swift Action on Marshall Plan." Warner Pathe News.

<https://www.britishpathe.com/video/senator-vandenberg-on-marshall-plan>.

In this video speech by Vandenberg, he asserts his support for the Marshall Plan to help Europe recover. He explains that it protects American interests by protecting our allies. It helped us understand the influence Vandenberg had in foreign policy.

Wilson, Woodrow. "Woodrow Wilson Asks for War." US Congress, 2 Apr. 1917, Washington D.C., <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/4943/>.

This speech by Woodrow Wilson asks Congress to declare war. He explains that the goal of America's involvement in the war is to make the world safe for democracy. This is vital in Vandenberg's life because he switches his opinion on American involvement. He agrees with Wilson, but does not want America to join any entangling alliances. The speech helped us understand Vandenberg's definition of isolationism.

### **Secondary Sources**

"1. Peace and Rearmament, 5. Prewar Series of Crises, 10. The United States and the War, 14.

Japan and the Road to Pearl Harbor, 15. Allied Conferences and Plans, 28. Winning and Losing." A Short History of World War II, by James L. Stokesbury, Perennial, 2001.

This overview of WWII, although often focusing on specific battles and events during the war, also offered us a comprehensive understanding of the American Pre-War and Post-War periods, where Vandenberg played the greatest role. We read only the chapters that pertained to our topic, but skimmed the rest of the information.

"America's Senator: Behind the Scenes." Hauenstein Center, 11 Dec. 2011.,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9JfPQaAftOI>.

This video breaks down the documentary of Vandenberg that was based off of Meijer's unfinished book into four parts. After showing each of the four parts, Meijer and the director explain and elaborate on them. This helped us break Vandenberg's life down into its four essential parts, and helped us organize our website.

"Arthur Vandenberg: The Man in the Middle of the American Century." Ford School of Public Policy, 16 Nov. 2017., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jwDb-u8Zw4U&t=2386s>.

This video focuses on the dramatic shift Vandenberg underwent as a leader of the isolationists to a leader of the internationalists. His shift proves that Vandenberg wanted

what he thought was the best for the country. Understanding his shift to internationalism is one of the most important things to grasp, which this video helped us do.

"Arthur Vandenberg: The Man in the Middle of the American Century." GRCCtv, 7 Dec. 2017., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSU7DkAzh1U>.

This speech by Hendrik Meijer outlines the achievements of Vandenberg. It showed Vandenberg's attitude towards the war ravaged Europe through explaining his support for the North Atlantic Treaty as well as the European Recovery Act. This helped us understand his views on international affairs outside of the United Nations.

"Finding the Lost Region: Hank Meijer on Arthur Vandenberg." Finding the Lost Region, Hauenstein Center , 10 June 2015., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulpRNdwIGZ8>.

This video speech by Hendrik Meijer outlines Vandenberg's activity in Michigan. It reveals how he gained prominence in Grand Rapids, and Michigan as a whole, which helped us understand his widespread support.

Folsom, Burton W. *Arthur Vandenberg: A Profile in Courage*. Midland, Mackinac Center for Public Policy, 1998.

This report on Vandenberg highlights his domestic policy achievements. It proves that he was not just compromising in international affairs, but in domestic affairs too. It helped us understand the vision he had for a unified America.

Haas, Lawrence J. *Harry and Arthur: Truman, Vandenberg, and the Partnership that Created the Free World*. Lincoln, Potomac Books, 2016.

This book offered a unique viewpoint on Vandenberg's actions in foreign policy by partnering him with President Truman, who was president during the majority of Vandenberg's influential actions. It revealed Vandenberg's willingness to cooperate and compromise with a president of a different party, and showed a different perspective on the events he participated in compared to the more Vandenberg focused nature of our other secondary sources.

Haas, Larry. "National History Day Interview." Received by the author, 6 May 2018.

This email interview with Mr. Haas, a Senior Fellow for U.S. Foreign Policy at the American Foreign Policy Council, provided us with valuable insight into the connection between Truman and Vandenberg, Vandenberg's foreign policy goals, and, most importantly, what parts of Vandenberg's work he sees today in his work.

"Hank Meijer's Arthur Vandenberg: The Man in the Middle of the American Century."

Hauenstien Center , 2 Nov. 2017.,

[hauensteincenter.org/hank-meijers-arthur-vandenberg-man-middle-american-century/](http://hauensteincenter.org/hank-meijers-arthur-vandenberg-man-middle-american-century/).

In this video, Hendrik Meijer overview Vandenberg's life, highlighting his conversion and bipartisanship. He advises us to learn a lesson from Vandenberg's actions, helping us understand the footprint Vandenberg made in bipartisanship in a very politicized time.

"Hank Meijer on the Life of Arthur Vandenberg." Hauenstein Center, 15 Nov. 2012.

<http://hauensteincenter.org/hank-meijer-on-the-life-of-arthur-vandenberg/>.

Hendrik Meijer gave this address in the Hauenstein Center, and he explores the lessons of Vandenberg's statesmanship for our times. This shows the lasting legacy Vandenberg put and reveals the fact that no senator since Vandneberg has reached the level of bipartisanship he did.

Meijer, Hendrik. Personal interview. 26 Mar. 2018.

This interview with Hendrik Meijer is one of our most important sources. Mr. Meijer proved to be a very valuable source and answered all of our questions in depth. We conducted this interview at the Meijer Headquarters in Walker, Michigan where Mr. Meijer has a storage room filled with all of his research on Vandenberg. We had the opportunity to look at some of his research after we conducted our interview. We used this interview to ask questions about nuances of Vandenberg's life that were glossed over in the other sources.

"Hendrik Meijer on Arthur Vandenberg." National Constitution Center, 10 Nov. 2017.,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvfZKO-Qrqc&t=69s>.

This secondary source, a video interview, is important in understanding Vandenberg's opinion on domestic policy before his prominence on the world stage. Hendrik Meijer also explains how Vandenberg put the country ahead of partisan debates, and how we can learn from that.

Kaplan, Lawrence S. *The Conversion of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg: From Isolation to International Engagement*. Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 2015.

Kaplan's book describes the events that prompted Vandenberg's conversion from staunch isolationism to optimistic internationalism. Through understanding the events that caused Vandenberg's shift, we could better understand his position on foreign policy.

Korte, Kyle. "Kyle Korte and Claire Parish with Hank Meijer." 2018. JPEG File.

This picture of us with Hank Meijer was taken when we attended a speech he gave at the Economic Club of Grand Rapids monthly luncheon.

Korte, Kyle. "Kyle Korte and Claire Parish with Statue of Arthur Vandenberg." 2018. JPEG File.

This picture of us with a statue of Arthur Vandenberg was taken in downtown Grand Rapids before we attended the speech at the Economic Club of Grand Rapids. His statue's location on an extremely busy street in the center of Grand Rapids helps reveal reveals his lasting impression on the world.

"The Lost Art of Bipartisan Statesmanship." Hauenstien Center , 14 Nov. 2012., [hauensteincenter.org/the-lost-art-of-bipartisan-statesmanship/](http://hauensteincenter.org/the-lost-art-of-bipartisan-statesmanship/).

The Hauenstein Center teamed up with the National Endowment for the Humanities and World Affairs Councils of America to present a national forum on Vandenberg. The representatives spoke about the key role compromise plays in our society, and how well Vandenberg was able to use compromise to create a better world.

Meijer, Hendrik. "Arthur Vandenberg and the Fight for Neutrality." *Michigan Historical Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1990, pp. 1-21, doi:10.2307/20173228, [www.jstor.org/stable/20173228](http://www.jstor.org/stable/20173228).

This article portrayed Vandenberg's isolationist days. This document details his plan to defend neutrality during the early months of the Second World War. The insight in this article is useful in understanding his isolationist views and conversion to internationalism.

Meijer, Hendrik. Arthur Vandenberg. C-SPAN, 31 Jan. 2018, [www.c-span.org/video/?440473-1/arthur-vandenberg](http://www.c-span.org/video/?440473-1/arthur-vandenberg).

In this video speech, Hendrik Meijer talks about the influence of World War I and the failure of the League of Nations on the future of American foreign policy. Understanding the context of Vandenberg's leadership is crucial in understanding how his opinions were formed. It also highlights the lessons we need to learn from Vandenberg.

Meijer, Hendrik. *Arthur Vandenberg: The Man in the Middle of the American Century*. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 2017.

Hendrik Meijer spent 27 years researching and writing his book about Senator Vandenberg. The book not only chronicles Vandenberg's life in great detail, but also gives advice on how Vandenberg's principles can be applied to the modern day political atmosphere. This insight is vital in understanding Vandenberg's forgotten legacy.

Meijer, Hank. "The Man in the Middle of the American Century." The Grand Rapids Economic Club, 7 May 2018, Grand Rapids. Address.

We attended this luncheon to see Hank Meijer speak about Arthur Vandenberg. It provided more of Hank Meijer's knowledge that we did not get to talk about in our

interview, specifically Vandenberg's impact on domestic policy, revealing to us that Vandenberg's legacy is manifested not only in our foreign policy but also in our domestic policy with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the brainchild of Vandenberg.

Meijer, Hendrik. "Arthur Vandenberg: The Man in the Middle of the American Century." Grand Rapids Public Library, 13 Mar. 2018, Grand Rapids. Address.

We attended this speech given by Hendrik Meijer at our local library. He spoke about Vandenberg's life, his research, and answered the audience's' questions. After his speech, we had the opportunity to speak to him and were able to set up an interview with him. This speech helped us gauge future research as well as gain minimal additional information provided by his answers to the audience's questions.

Meijer, Hendrik. "Hunting for the Middle Ground: Arthur Vandenberg and the Mackinac Charter, 1943." *Michigan Historical Review*, vol. 19, no. 2, 1993, pp. 1-21, doi:10.2307/20173401, www.jstor.org/stable/20173401.

This article describes Vandenberg's actions that preceded the conference on Mackinac Island. These actions became the basis for discussion in the Grand Hotel. The article offers valuable information about the proceedings at Mackinac Island and how the Republicans came together to create the Mackinac Charter.

Meijer, Hendrik. Interview by Brian Lamb. "Q&A with Hendrik Meijer." C-SPAN, 28 Nov. 2017., <https://www.c-span.org/video/?437854-1/qa-hendrik-meijer>.

Hendrik Meijer, in this video interview, talks about Vandenberg's relationship with Roosevelt and Vandenberg's conversion. Understanding these two components of Vandenberg's life are vital because they shape his foreign policy as well as his bipartisanship.

Meijer, Hendrik. Life and Career of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. C-SPAN, 27 June 2016, [www.c-span.org/video/?415429-1/life-career-senator-arthur-h-vandenberg](http://www.c-span.org/video/?415429-1/life-career-senator-arthur-h-vandenberg).

In this video, Hendrik Meijer talks about the life and political career of Vandenberg. Hank talks about the void Vandenberg left on the bipartisan scene after he died and the importance of that position. This video helped us understand Vandenberg's forgotten legacy as well as the importance of his role in the Senate.

Neal, Michael Shane. "Arthur Vandenberg Senate Reception Portrait."

[https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/art/artifact/Painting\\_32\\_00042.htm](https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/art/artifact/Painting_32_00042.htm).

This portrait, which was hung in the Senate Reception room in 2004, reflected acknowledgement of Vandenberg's achievements by modern-day society, and helped show us how Vandenberg's legacy carries on today.

Neiberg, Michael S. *The Treaty of Versailles*. Oxford University Press, 2017.

This book, which describes the creation of the Treaty of Versailles, helped us better understand the events that set WWII in motion. Through this book we could better picture the world stage as WWII began, and we better understood Vandenberg's protests and actions during this time period due to this background knowledge.