



PROQUEST.COM

UNLOCK KEY PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS



“History Vault is an absolute first-rate research tool, the single best on-line resource in 20th century and African American history I have ever encountered.”

—Eric Arnesen, Professor of History at George Washington University

“These modules of History Vault are extraordinary, necessary historical resources. Highly recommended for libraries serving serious scholars of Southern, African American and women’s history.”

—Cheryl LaGuardia, Library Journal

//CODiE//
2015 SIIA CODiE FINALIST

Best Service Using Aggregated Content



Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War. Series A: Selections from the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Part 1: The Papers of James Henry Hammond, 1795-1865

Search Collection

The Papers of James Henry Hammond

James Henry Hammond (1807-1864) was a leading statesman and planter of Antebellum South Carolina, serving in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate and as governor of South Carolina. Hammond was a leading proponent of scientific agriculture in the South. These extensive papers provide information on planting cotton and other crops, including vegetables, grapes, and fruit trees; education; family life; the practice of law, politics, and slave management. The collection also includes miscellaneous business papers; papers of Hammond's brother Marcus Claudius Marcellus Hammond (1814-1876); and correspondence and other papers of Hammond's sons, Harry (1832-1916) and Edward Spann (1834-1922). Among the volumes are selections of his original poetry, student notes while attending South Carolina College; a medical diary of his European tour; autobiographical thoughts and recollections; scrapbooks of published poetry and political letters; a letterbook (1831-1833) regarding politics and the organization of his plantation; a two-volume plantation journal (1831-1887); two stud books (1830-1840) with records relating to his horses and their winnings; volumes of crop statistics and orchard records; plantation, personal, and travel account books, and lumber and canal records. The 1860 census listed 21 slaves living at Hammond's home plantation, Redcliffe, and another 294 living at Silver Bluff plantation. Silver Bluff plantation records were kept by his son Paul F. Hammond after 1860.

The earliest papers in this collection date from James Henry Hammond's school days and early professional life. In addition to notes taken for both his college and law school classes, Hammond was a prolific writer of both prose and poetry. His notebooks are full of copied poems by poets he admired and his own works. Often on traditional subjects of love and beauty, Hammond's poems also demonstrate his interests in ancient history and literature. His lists of books contained in his libraries and bills from booksellers, also included in this collection, provide insight into Hammond's reading habits and possible influences on his writing. Hammond also wrote in his journals on philosophical matters such as which form of government he thought most successful and on Christianity.

After his 1831 marriage to the wealthy heiress, Catherine Fitzsimons, Hammond left his legal practice and took over the management of her plantation, Silver Bluff. There, they raised their eight children, five of whom lived to adulthood. Records relating to the management of Silver Bluff and the other plantations Hammond acquired over the thirty years after his acquisition of Silver Bluff make up the majority of this collection. These include detailed records of crops, income, expenses, freight, and livestock on the plantations. Also included are records of the hundreds of slaves owned by the Hammond family. These records detail hours of labor, rules for the slaves,



Based on feedback from librarians and researchers, ProQuest History Vault has been redesigned for 2015. For more information on the redesign, see the back page!

HISTORY VAULT MODULES

Since its debut in 2011, ProQuest® History Vault now consists of 21 modules and will grow to 27 modules over the course of 2015. Major content areas covered in History Vault focus on Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Southern Life and Slavery, Women's Rights, American Politics and Society, and International Relations and Military Conflicts.

SOUTHERN LIFE AND SLAVERY

Slavery and the Law

The petitions in this collection document the realities of slavery at the most immediate local level and with amazing candor. Submitted to state legislatures and county courthouses between 1775 and 1867, these petitions were collected by Loren Schweningen over a four year period from hundreds of courthouses and historical societies in 10 states and the District of Columbia. Also included is the important State Slavery Statutes collection, a comprehensive record of the laws governing American slavery from 1789-1865.



Southern Life and American History, 1775-1915, Plantations Records 1

The far-reaching impact of plantations on both the American South and the nation are explored via business and personal papers as the plantation was also the owner's home. Business records include ledger books, payroll books, cotton ginning books, work rules, account books, and receipts. Personal papers include family correspondence between friends and relatives, diaries, and wills. As business owners, the commodities produced by plantation owners—rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp, and others—accounted for more than half of the nation's exports.

The records are from the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina; Maryland Historical Society; Howard-Tilton Memorial Library at Tulane University; Louisiana State Museum; and the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries. Major collections in this module include the James Henry Hammond Papers from University of South Carolina; Hollyday Family Papers, Susanna Warfield Diaries, and Martha Forman Diaries from the Maryland Historical Society; Valcour Aime Slave Records from the Louisiana State Museum; John McDonogh Papers from Tulane University. Key collections from the Louisiana State University Libraries include the Palfrey Family Papers, Weeks Family Papers, Albert Batchelor Papers, Kenner Family Papers, Metoyer Family Papers, Bisland-Barrow-Bowman-Turnbull-Allain-Lyons Family Papers, and the Butler Family Collections. Notable collections from the Virginia Historical Society include Tayloe Family Papers, as well as collections documenting the major geographic regions of Virginia.

Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 2

Major collections from the holdings of the University of Virginia include the Tayloe Family Papers, Ambler Family Papers, Cocke Family Papers, Gilliam Family Papers, Barbour Family Papers, and Randolph Family Papers. Major collections from the Duke University holdings document plantation life in Alabama, as well as South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Petition Analysis Record (PAR)

Race and Slavery Petitions Project Series 2, County Court Petitions University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Accession: #20686309

Houston County, Georgia

Salutation: To the Superior Court of said County

Court: Superior

Beginning Date: August 1863

Court: Superior

Ending Date: 13 November 1863

Petitioner(s): 1

Number of Pages in Petition 2

Sarah E. York White Female

Defendant(s):

William York White Male

Abstract:

Sarah E. York says that at the time of her marriage to William York in 1860, she was "entitled to seven negroes & about sixteen hundred acres of land" left to her by her first husband. She has filed for a divorce from William because of his "wicked and cruel conduct" which includes adulterous behavior, and she asks here for temporary alimony and counsel fees until her divorce shall be decided.

Subjects:

women, white	slaves as property	widows
women slaveholders	women and property	alimony
divorce		

CIVIL RIGHTS AND BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY COLLECTIONS

ProQuest History Vault's coverage of the Black Freedom Struggle offers the opportunity to study the most well-known and also unheralded events from the perspective of the men, women, and sometimes children who waged one of the most inspiring social movements in American history. This category includes the NAACP Papers and federal government records, organizational records, and personal papers.



The NAACP Papers collection consists of six modules—containing internal memos, legal briefings, and direct action summaries from national, legal, and branch offices throughout the country. It charts the NAACP's work and delivers a first-hand view into crucial issues. With a timeline that runs from 1909 to 1972, the NAACP Papers document the realities of segregation in the early 20th century to the triumphs of the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and beyond.

The Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century consists of four modules: two modules of Federal Government Records, and two modules of Organizational Records and Personal Papers, offering unique documentation and a variety of perspectives.

Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records

This module focuses on the political side of the freedom movement, the role of civil rights organizations in pushing for civil rights legislation, and the interaction between African Americans and the federal government in the 20th century.

Major collections include the FBI Files on Martin Luther King Jr.; Centers of the Southern Struggle, an exceptional collection of FBI Files covering five of the most pivotal arenas of the civil rights struggle of the 1960s: Montgomery, Albany, St. Augustine, Selma, and Memphis; and records from the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, detailing interactions between civil rights leaders, organizations, and the highest levels of the federal government.

Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records, Supplement

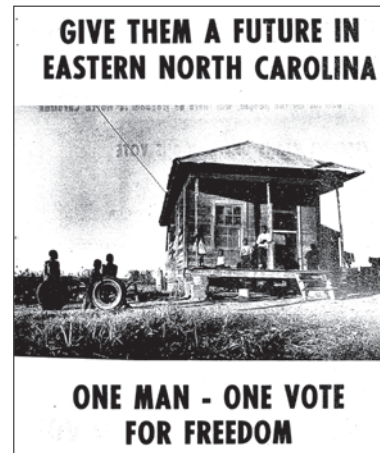
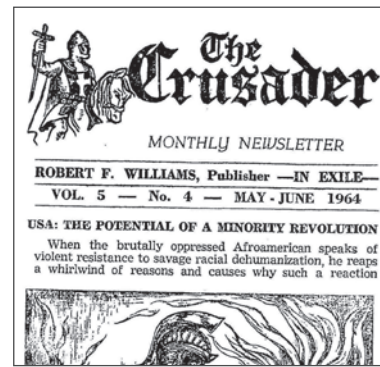
This supplement to the original module of Federal Government records adds civil rights records from the Ford and Reagan presidencies. The Ford administration records in this module consist of the subject files of J. Stanley Pottinger, who was the assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, which enforced civil rights laws, and the subject files of Anne R. Clarke, who was a special assistant in the Research Unit of the Civil Rights Division's Sex Discrimination Program. The files of Pottinger and Clarke detail the implementation of federal civil rights law from 1973 through 1977 and thus are an important complement to the other Black Freedom modules that focus on the campaigns that led to the passage of landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Records from the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library consist of the White House Office of Records Management Subject File on Human Rights and seven collections released as a result of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The seven FOIA collections cover affirmative action; Bob Jones University; busing and school desegregation; civil rights; fair housing; Martin Luther King Jr. Day; and the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, Grove City College and the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and the Voting Rights Act of 1982.

Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1

Records of major civil rights organizations include the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Papers of civil rights leaders in this module are those of the civil rights and labor leader A. Philip Randolph; the long-time civil rights activist and organizer of the March on Washington, Bayard Rustin; and the papers of the pioneering educator Mary McLeod Bethune. Through records of Claude A. Barnett's Associated Negro Press, this module also branches out to cover other aspects of African American life in the 20th century, such as religion, sports, education, fraternal organizations, and even the field of entertainment.

Black Freedom Struggle of the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 2

Key records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Africa-related papers of Claude Barnett, and the Robert F. Williams Papers are featured. SNCC, formed by student activists in 1960 after the explosion of the sit-in movement, was one of the three most important civil rights organizations of the 1960s, alongside SCLC and the NAACP. CORE was formed in 1941 and organized the pioneering Journey of Reconciliation in the 1940s and the Freedom Rides in the early 1960s; both events are documented in the CORE records in this module. With the addition of SNCC and CORE records, History Vault now includes SNCC, SCLC, CORE, and NAACP records. Rounding out this module are the papers of Chicago Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the Chicago chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, and records pertaining to the Mississippi Freedom Summer.



NAACP Papers – Board of Directors, Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and National Staff Files

This comprehensive view of the NAACP's evolution, policies, and achievements from 1909-1970 includes thousands of pages of minutes of directors' meetings, monthly reports from officers to the board of directors, proceedings of the annual business meetings, significant records of the association's annual conferences, plus voluminous special reports on a wide range of issues. The Annual Conferences served both as a major catalyst for attracting publicity and as an important avenue for grass roots participation (through branch delegations) in the affairs of the national organization. The conferences were held in a different city each year. The speeches and the resolutions passed at the annual conferences are excellent ways to study the major concerns of the NAACP on a yearly basis.

NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Education, Voting, Housing, Employment, Armed Forces

Major campaigns for equal access to education, voting, employment, housing and the military are covered. The education files in this second module document the NAACP's systematic assault on segregated education that culminated in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954. Files from 1955-1965 focus on the NAACP's efforts to implement the *Brown* decision and to combat de facto segregation outside of the South. Voting rights was one of the NAACP's earliest major campaigns. The voting rights document in detail the NAACP's campaign against the white primary, discriminatory registration practices, the grandfather clause, and the triumphs of the 1957 Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Scottsboro, Anti-Lynching, Criminal Justice, Peonage, Labor, and Segregation and Discrimination Complaints and Responses

The focus of this module is on the NAACP's efforts to combat lynching, mob violence, discrimination in the criminal justice system, and white resistance to civil rights efforts. These files are supplemented by materials on segregation and discrimination complaints regarding public accommodations and recreational facilities sent to and investigated by the NAACP, and records on discrimination in employment.

A particularly rich set of records in this module is the NAACP file on one of the most celebrated criminal trials of the 20th century—the case of the Scottsboro Boys. The NAACP's campaign against lynching and mob violence was ideally suited to accomplish the NAACP's early goals of breaching the wall of silence regarding racial discrimination and racial violence, and bringing African Americans into full civic participation. The records pertaining to this campaign shed light on the Great Migration of the early 20th century and the movement of African Americans to urban areas, and NAACP's efforts to respond to urban mob violence, especially during the violence of 1919 as well as later riots. The NAACP's efforts to win passage of a federal law against lynching are also well-documented.

NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Legal Department Files

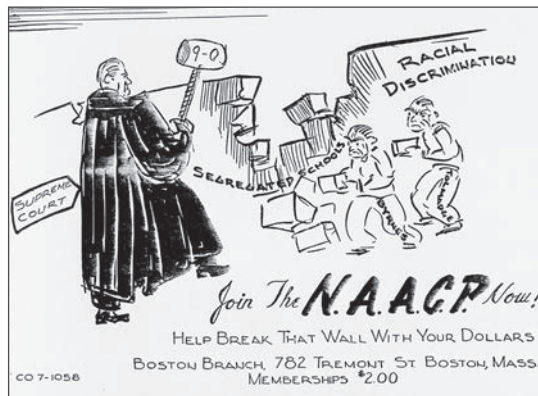
This module consists of the working case files of the NAACP's general counsel and his Legal Department staff for the period from 1956 to 1972. The files document the NAACP's aggressive campaign to bring about desegregation throughout the United States, particularly in the South. Over 600 cases from 34 states and the District of Columbia cover school desegregation, abuses of police procedure, employment discrimination, freedom of speech, privacy, freedom of association, and housing discrimination.

NAACP Papers: Special Subjects

The wide scope of NAACP activism and interests that did not rise to the level of major campaigns are documented. The files cover subjects and episodes that are crucial to the NAACP's history, such as civil rights complaints and legislation, the Klan, Birth of a Nation, the Walter White-W. E. B. Du Bois controversy of 1933-1934, communism and anticommunism during the years of the "red scare," the congressional prosecution of Hollywood personalities, the prosecution of conscientious objectors during World War II, NAACP's relations with African colonial liberation movements, NAACP fundraising and membership recruitment, urban riots, the War on Poverty, and the emergence of the Black Power Movement.

NAACP Papers: Branch Department, Branch Files, and Youth Department Files

The NAACP branch files chronicle the local heroes of the civil rights revolution via branches throughout the United States, from 1913-1972. The contributions of scores of local leaders—attorneys, community organizers, financial benefactors, students, mothers, school teachers, and other participants—are revealed in these records. The Branch Department, Branch Files, and Youth Department Files in this module of NAACP Papers will allow researchers at all levels new opportunities to explore the contributions of NAACP local leaders. The files also indicate how effectively the NAACP national office used the branch network to advance the NAACP national program. The Youth Department Files document how the NAACP tapped the energy and talent of college students and other young people at the state and local levels.



A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Regarding the photo play "THE BIRTH OF A NATION," by the Providence Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The photo play is a dramatization of Thomas Dixons Book the, "Clansman." The avowed intentions of which are to create a condition in the North that will in a short time so strain the friendly relations of the colored and white races that it will be impossible to live side by side without violent friction.

The leading reason why all self-respecting Negroes should object to the play is that, it is historically false, is a reflection on Negro morals, honesty and loyalty, an insult to Negro womanhood, a reflection on Negro patriotism, an insult to the white man of the North who stood loyally by the Negro in both anti-slavery days and during the Reconstruction Period, one more impediment to industrial advancement, and a menace to peaceful race relations.

When it was learned that the play was being shown in Boston, the Providence Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. sent a letter to the Honorable Police Commission stating clearly just objections and praying the Board that the play might not be shown in this city.

Here is the Boards reply,

Mr. John C. Minkins,
Providence, R. I.
Dear Sir:-

Your letter under date of April 19th, transmitting a communication from the Providence Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is received and I am instructed by the Board of Police Commission to advise you that the police censor has been instructed by the Board not to permit the Photo-Play, "The Birth of a Nation," to be presented in Providence.

WOMEN'S AGENDA



VICTORY CONVENTION

(1869-1920)

OF THE

NATIONAL AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

INCLUDING THE



WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Struggle for Women's Rights, 1880-1990: Organizational Records

Records include three important women's rights organizations: the National Woman's Party, the League of Women Voters, and the Women's Action Alliance. Originally a committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), the National Woman's Party (NWP) was founded in 1913 when Alice Paul and her colleagues broke away from NAWSA. The Women's Action Alliance, established in 1971 as a grass-roots organization, concerned itself with issues such as employment and employment discrimination, childcare, health care, and education. The League of Women Voters collection documents almost every facet of women's involvement in U.S. politics from 1920 to 1974.

Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights

These collections from the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College consist of three distinct series of collections from the Schlesinger Library: voting rights, national politics, and reproductive rights. The voting rights papers include documentation of national, regional, and local leaders. National leaders featured in this module include Carrie Chapman Catt, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Helen Hamilton Gardener, Julia Ward Howe, Alma Lutz, Anna Howard Shaw, and Lucy Stone. Papers of regional and local leaders include Harriet Burton Laidlaw, Helen Barten Owens, Clementina Rhodes Hartshorne, Mary Garrett Hay, Nellie Nugent Somerville, Lucy Somerville Howorth, Margaret Foley, Grace Allen Johnson, and Olympia Brown. On the topic of national politics, major collections are those of Molly Dewson, Emma Guffey Miller, Sue Shelton White, Jeannette Rankin, and Jessica Weis. Collections on reproductive rights are the Schlesinger Library Family Planning Oral History Project, and the papers of Mary Ware Dennett and the Voluntary Parenthood League.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND SOCIETY

American Indians and the American West, 1809-1971

This module consists of a variety of collections from the U.S. National Archives, a series of collections from the Chicago History Museum, as well as selected first-hand accounts on Indian Wars and westward migration.

One of the highlights is the focus on American Indians in the first half of the 20th century, a period that has not been studied in as much detail as the calamitous 19th century. The two major collections on the 20th century in this module are Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and records from the Major Council Meetings of American Indian Tribes. In addition to these 20th-century records, there are a number of excellent collections on American Indians in the 19th century, with a focus on the interaction among white settlers, the U.S. federal government, and Indian tribes. Records of the Indian Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior highlights the tensions caused by the westward expansion of the post-Civil War years as well as events like the Modoc War that was fought in southern Oregon and northern California in 1872 and 1873.

Closely related to this collection are several series of records pertaining to U.S. Army actions in the West after the Civil War. These include records of the Departments of New Mexico, Oregon, Northwest, and Columbia, as well as a fascinating series on the U.S. Army Department of Arizona's 1886 campaign to track down and capture the Apache leader, Geronimo.

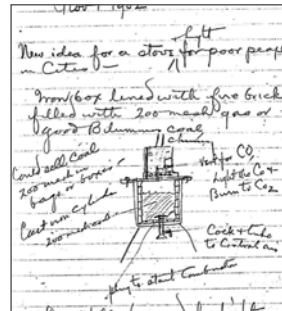
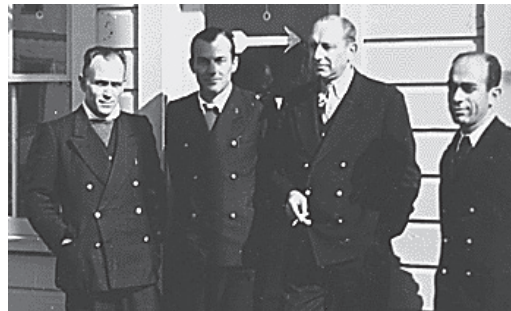
A series of records on Indian Removal to the West, 1832-1840 from the Office of Commissary General of Subsistence consist of letters and reports by Indian agents, other government employees, individual Indians, and other citizens about the removal process.

Thomas A. Edison Papers

The life, work, and vision of Edison are documented in laboratory notebooks, diaries, business records, correspondence, and related materials. Inventor, businessman, scientist, industrialist, entrepreneur, engineer, Thomas Alva Edison developed many of the technologies that have shaped the modern world. Perhaps more than anyone else, Edison integrated the worlds of science, technology, business, and finance; and his work laid the foundation for the age of electricity, recorded sound, and motion pictures.

Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930

Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930 presents the investigations made during the massive immigration wave at the turn of the 20th century. The files cover Asian immigration, especially Japanese and Chinese migration, to California, Hawaii, and other states; Mexican immigration to the U.S. from 1906-1930; and European immigration. There are also extensive files on the INS's regulation of prostitution and white slavery and on suppression of radical aliens.



Law and Society since the Civil War: American Legal Manuscripts from the Harvard Law School Library

This module consists of 11 collections from the Harvard Law School Library, highlighting three Supreme Court Justices, the first Black federal judge, high-profile cases, and insights into developing ideologies and laws, as far back as 1861 with the Papers of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which span from the Civil War to the Great Depression. The Papers of Louis D. Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter provide a behind-the-scenes view of the Supreme Court between 1919 and 1961. The Frankfurter Papers are of special note because they reveal how the Supreme Court approached the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the landmark school desegregation case that is well documented in other History Vault modules.

New Deal and the World War II: President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files and Records of Federal Agencies

The centerpiece of this module is President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files. Roosevelt's Office Files constitute the heart and soul of the administrative record of the Roosevelt White House. They highlight the domestic and foreign concerns of the President and his administration. Roosevelt's policies, responses to crises, and plans for the future were all based on both classified and non-classified information that he received and digested from all levels of government and the public. The office files represent the materials deemed especially important by the President on the basis of content and source. Major topics covered in the files are the Great Depression, the New Deal, America's involvement in World War II, the internal workings of the Roosevelt administration, and Roosevelt's personal leadership style.

Several additional collections round out this module. These collections are: FBI Reports of the Franklin D. Roosevelt White House; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Releases; Records of the Committee on Economic Security; Department of Treasury records; and a special set of documentary records on the Roosevelt Presidency covering 50 important episodes and themes of the Roosevelt presidency.

American Politics and Society from JFK to Watergate, 1960-1975

An exceptional compilation of document types from the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon presidencies as well as records from federal agencies. Issues of the challenging times chronicled span women's rights, environmental issues, urban renewal, rural development, tax reform, civil rights, space exploration, international trade, War on Poverty, and the Watergate trials. Kennedy files include documents from the 1960 presidential campaign and cover the major issues of the Kennedy presidency including women's rights, urban renewal, rural development, tax reform, civil rights, space exploration, and international trade. These topics are covered in a variety of document types, including correspondence between the president and federal personnel, Pierre Salinger's daily press briefings, transcripts of presidential press conferences, and oral histories of key Kennedy cabinet members as well as senators and representatives. A collection of Associated Press Wire Copy on the assassination of President Kennedy rounds out the Kennedy era materials in this module. The Johnson administration collections chronicle the seven years of tumult and unparalleled change from the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and the War on Poverty to civil unrest and fighting in Vietnam. Of particular note is the Confidential File from the Johnson White House Central Files. Nixon administration materials consist of Nixon's White House files as well as a collection of the official transcripts of proceedings in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in the four major Watergate-related trials.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, MILITARY CONFLICTS, AND WAR

U.S. Military Intelligence Reports

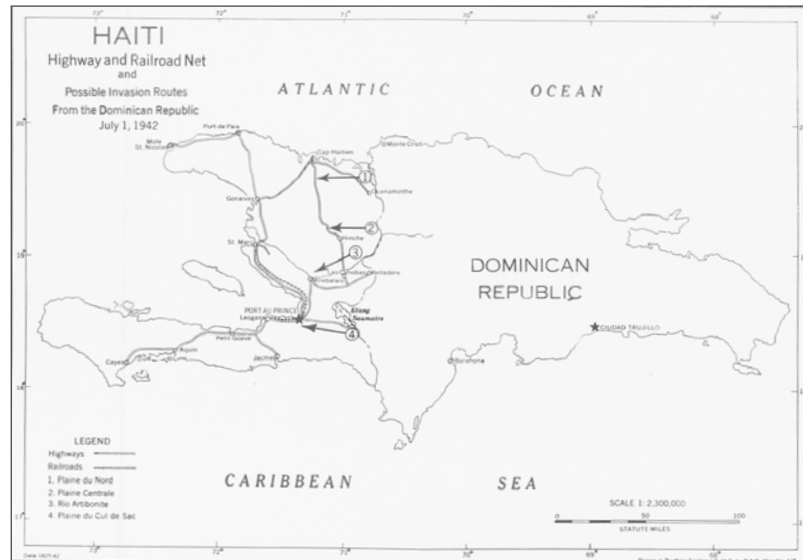
U.S. Military Intelligence Reports offer comprehensive documentation of developments and events in the key nations of the world during the period from World War I to the final campaigns of World War II.

After World War I, the U.S. military developed a sophisticated intelligence gathering capability. Concerned with much more than strictly military intelligence, American military attaches and their staffs reported on a wide range of topics, including the internal politics, social and economic conditions, and foreign affairs of the countries in which they were stationed.

This module contains the U.S. Military Intelligence reports for China, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Mexico, Soviet Union, Biweekly Intelligence Summaries, and Combat Estimates.

U.S. Diplomatic Post Records, 1914-1945

The State Department Diplomatic Post Records consist of correspondence and reports from American diplomats stationed around the world. Diplomatic post records are those kept at the embassies or legations rather than those kept in Washington. Diplomatic post records contain the incoming messages from Washington, retained copies of outgoing dispatches, locally gathered information, and background material on decision making. The following countries or cities are represented in this module: Japan; Cuba; El Salvador; Honduras; Nicaragua; Iran; Iraq; Beirut; Jerusalem; Aden; Lebanon; Russia and the Soviet Union.



NAVAL MESSAGE		NAVY DEPARTMENT	
PROBE EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESS	PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
4100000	OPNAV	PRIORITY	DEFERRED
RECEIVED BY:	FOR ACTION:	ROUTINE	DEFERRED
DATE: 8 DEC 1944			
FOR CODEBOOK: 1259H			
DECODED BY: HUTCHINSON			
PARAPHRASED TO: ALLEN			
INDICATE BY ASTERISKS ADDRESSES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS DEFERRED UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME FOR DEFERRED MAIL DELIVERY			
081015	CR0651	DECLASSIFIED	DDO DIR. 5000.9 (9/27/98)
DATE	TIME		
THE FIRST EVIDENCE OF HOSTILITIES WAS THE PRESENCE OF A SUBMARINE IN PEARL HARBOR DEFENSE AREA AT ABOUT 0745 LOCAL TIME. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW MINUTES WARNING OF THE APPROACH OF AIRCRAFT WHICH ARRIVED AT 0747. THEIR FIRST ATTACK AGAINST OUR AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT PEARL HARBOR, ENVOY, KANOE, HICKAN AND WHEELER WERE SO EFFECTIVE THAT PRACTICALLY NONE WERE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE EXCEPT TEN WHICH WERE IN THE AIR. ENEMY CARRIERS WERE NOT SIGHTED BUT INDICATIONS OF AT LEAST ONE NORTH AND ONE SOUTH OF OAHU AS THERE APPEARED TO BE THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS ENDING ABOUT 0920. DIVE BOMBING AND TORPEDOING WERE MOST EFFECTIVE. AND IN SPITE OF MAGNIFICENT AND COURAGEOUS WORK BY OUR CREWS AND MOST OF HER OFFICERS AND MEN INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL KIDD BY ARMY PURSUITS, ADD'D REPORT OF CASUALTIES. THE ARIZONA BLEW UP AND MOST OF HER OFFICERS AND MEN INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL KIDD WERE LOST. THE FLOATING DRYDOCK WAS SUNK. PERSONNEL CASUALTIES ARE ESTIMATED AT 2800, ABOUT HALF OF THEM DEAD. ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF DOCK FACILITIES IN HONOLULU KILLED ABOUT 200 CIVILIANS. THERE WAS NO DAMAGE FROM SUB, ARINES AND BELIEVE THAT THREE WERE DESTROYED.			
SECRET			

SANTA ANITA

Pacemaker

First Baby Born in Santa Anita

The first baby born in Santa Anita Monday morning at 3 1/2 of the new Center for the Deaf, Santa Anita Assembly Center, California, May 1, 1944.

The baby, a girl named "Dorothy" was born to a mother named "Dorothy" who is also deaf. The father is "Dorothy" who is also deaf. The mother is "Dorothy" who is also deaf. The father is "Dorothy" who is also deaf.

The baby is now being cared for by the staff of the Center. The mother is also being cared for by the staff of the Center. The father is also being cared for by the staff of the Center.

NEW EVIPLICES BOOST POPULATION TO 10,327

CIVIC HALL UNDERWAY WEEKS INFLUX ADOS 355?

The interior will start during the week with, addition, construction of the building.

Contained in the Government House will be offices for public relations, administrative staff, even accounting, information, press, and executive management. An assembly hall with a seating capacity of 50 persons will be located in the rear of the building.

FIRE PREVENTION RULES

The provisions introduced were released today by the fire department.

The department is requesting your cooperation in having the building clean of loose paper and other inflammable material. Persons asked to not permit papers to be thrown around inside, but cleared them up as soon as possible for the purpose.

To save your selves, never use matches near the building. Do not use open flames in the building. Do not use candles. Do not use kerosene lamps. Do not use stoves. Do not use heaters. Do not use space heaters. Do not use oil lamps. Do not use oil stoves. Do not use oil heaters. Do not use oil space heaters. Do not use oil lamps. Do not use oil stoves. Do not use oil heaters. Do not use oil space heaters.

POSTAL DISTURBANCES LISHED

The Stations of the Santa Anita Assembly Center, California, were closed today and mail service was suspended for the entire day.

The three offices are being closed today. The three offices are being closed today. The three offices are being closed today.

Topics covered in the reports on Europe include the German war effort, occupation and division of Germany, reconstruction of Europe under the Marshall Plan, de Gaulle and the Fifth Republic, formation of the Common Market, and Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

A series of reports on the Soviet Union for 1941 to 1961 covers Soviet participation in World War II; the cold war with the West; the death of Stalin; and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.

There are also numerous reports on the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America from 1941 through 1961. Major developments covered include Palestine, African nationalism as well as economic stagnation and famine, Communist movements in South America and U.S. intervention in Central America.

Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, Europe, and Latin America, 1960-1969

The U.S. State Department Central Files are an important source of American diplomatic reporting on political, military, social, and economic developments throughout the world in the 20th century.

Concentrating exclusively on those Central Files that have not been microfilmed by the National Archives or distributed by other publishers, this module contains a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats in foreign countries: special reports on political and military affairs; studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters; interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials; court proceedings and other legal documents; full texts of important letters, instructions, and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomatic personnel; reports and translations from foreign journals and newspapers; and translations of high-level foreign government documents.

The Central Files also illuminate the internal affairs of foreign countries. For each country there are files on important subjects: political parties and elections, unrest and revolution, human rights, government administration, fiscal and monetary issues, labor, housing, police and crime, public health, national defense, foreign policy-making, wars and alliances, education, religion, culture, trade, industry, natural resources, and more. This module covers Europe and Latin America are Federal Republic of Germany; Germany; Soviet Union; Cuba; Mexico; Panama; and South America.

Vietnam War and American Foreign Policy, 1960-1975

This module features the records of the Associated Press's Saigon Bureau. Over 40 years ago, as Saigon was falling to the communists and the U.S. was evacuating Vietnam, Peter Arnett saved the records of the AP's Saigon Bureau and brought them back to the United States. Until ProQuest scanned them and digitized them in History Vault, they were never before available to the public. Other key collections in this module include records of the Military Assistance and Advisory Command, Vietnam (MACV); General William Westmoreland Papers, and National Security Files from the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford administrations.

World War II: U.S. Documents on Planning, Operations, Intelligence, Axis War Crimes, and Refugees

This module includes President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Map Room Files, Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Records of the War Department Operations Division, U.S. Navy Action and Operational Reports, Records of the Office of War Information, Papers of the War Refugee Board, George C. Marshall Papers, and numerous other collections.

Taken together, these collections provide many different views of World War II. Firsthand accounts of the innermost workings of the top level of military planning during World War II can be found in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Map Room Files and Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Office of War Information Papers contain information on the U.S. home front, as do records on the internment of Japanese civilians. World War II Combat Interviews offer firsthand accounts from the perspective of the individual soldiers who participated in the D-Day invasion. The Papers of the War Refugee Board provide documentation on the fate of civilians in Europe with a special focus on Jewish refugees. Other collections in this module include FBI Files on Tokyo Rose, Manhattan Project documents, Potsdam Conference Documents, and records on lend-lease.

Office of Strategic Services (OSS)-State Department Intelligence and Research Reports, 1941-1961

During World War II and the first decade and a half of the Cold War, the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department assigned leading scholars to write special, classified reports about Asia, Europe, the Soviet Union, Latin America, and Africa. At the time, the reports helped to shape U.S. foreign policy decisions, and, now, as part of History Vault, the over 3,500 reports in this module provide an excellent source for studying the major areas of the World during the period from 1941 to 1961. These reports are not contained in the State Department's foreign relations series or the armed forces' official histories.

Reports on Asia focus on political, industrial, and military affairs of wartime Japan, the occupation of Japan by the U.S. following World War II, and the beginnings of the economic revitalization of Japan in the mid-1950s; the Nationalist-Communist struggle for China and Mao's consolidation of power in the 1950s, independence for India; the Korean War; and the outbreak of war in Indochina.

VIET - NAM

DOCUMENTS AND RESEARCH NOTES

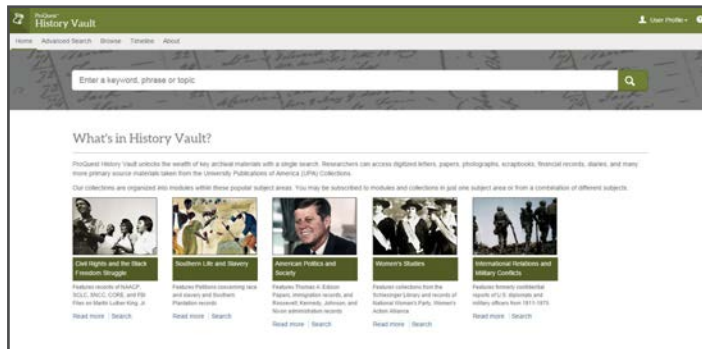
A VISIONARY DIGITAL ARCHIVE FOR TODAY'S RESEARCHER

ProQuest® History Vault gives researchers what they need—with access to millions of primary source, cross-searchable, full-text/full-image documents on the most widely studied topics in 19th and 20th-century American history. The vast majority of the content in History Vault is not available elsewhere. The sets of invaluable content in History Vault are perfect for researchers in history, African American studies, women's studies, political science, social sciences, sociology, and international studies.

This unparalleled collection will continue to build over time covering the full sweep of U.S. History from the American Revolution to the last years of the 20th century. ProQuest History Vault currently includes approximately 12 million pages of primary source material and is projected to grow to over 20 million pages in the next several years.

INTRODUCING THE NEW HISTORY VAULT INTERFACE

Since its debut in 2011, ProQuest History Vault has grown from 3 modules in 2011 to 21 in 2014, with 6 new modules scheduled for 2015. This growth in content, combined with input from librarians and researchers, has led to the enhanced interface you see here, modeled after the ProQuest platform.



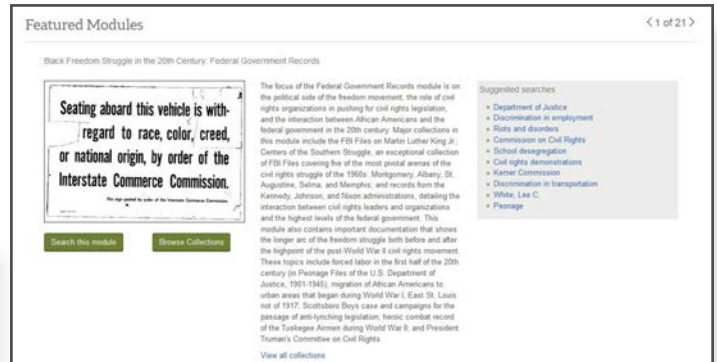
ENHANCED ACCESS TO DECADES OF HISTORY IN SECONDS

On the home page, module subscriptions are now grouped by five new categories that allow users to see the major content areas covered:

- Southern Life and Slavery
- Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle
- Women's Rights
- American Politics and Society
- International Relations and Military Conflicts

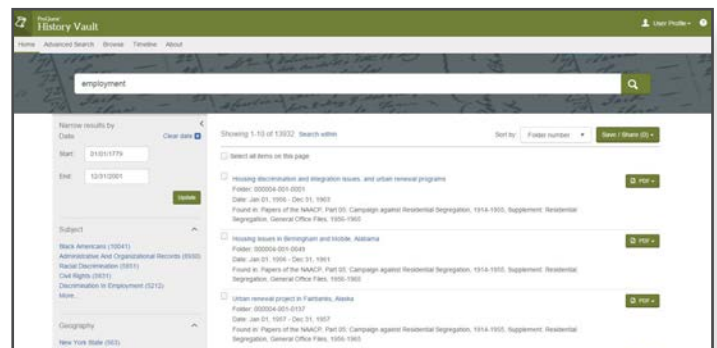
Beyond the ease and convenience of remote 24/7 digital access, the History Vault interface still allows for targeted searching of full text and metadata as well as more serendipitous discovery. Browse options include event timelines and detailed descriptions of the archival collections from which the materials are drawn.

FOR A FREE TRIAL OR MORE INFORMATION, visit www.proquest.com/pdq/historyvault, and contact us at: www.proquest.com/go/D6067. And, see complementary resources to take research deeper at: www.proquest.com/go/history.



SEE UNIQUE CONTENT HIGHLIGHTS ON "FEATURED MODULES"

- Key documents and contextual background notes help users find relevant material
- Suggested searches customized to specific modules
- "Browse Collections" link leads to a durable URL for a module description that can be used on a Library A-Z database list
- "View all collections" link leads to descriptions of all collections that compose a module



www.proquest.com