

Executive Branch Documents

The U.S. Government is the single greatest collector and disseminator of information and reaches nearly every field of social science research. ProQuest offers unique insight into American society through our Executive Branch Documents, which boasts a wide array of materials produced by the Federal government from our nation's founding through the mid-20th century. Topics span business and industry, foreign trade, navigation, immigration and population, health, religious affiliations, military operations, and more. The corpus is continually growing and currently includes five collections, with plans to digitize content to the 1970s.



To talk to the sales department, contact us at
1-800-779-0137 or sales@proquest.com.



Research Value

In addition to offering a record of Federal department and agency activities, Executive Branch Documents provides insight into virtually all facets of society — providing historical context for serious researchers across history, political science, social sciences, physical sciences, engineering, business and more.

The 1909 Checklist was the only systematic effort to provide a complete listing of all documents published by the U.S. government in its first 120 years. Despite the importance of the documents listed in the Checklist, the contents have been inaccessible to most researchers due to the lack of a subject index. It is also rare to find a complete collection of the Checklist documents at any single institution.

Executive Branch Documents presents a complete annotated bibliography and full text of all Executive Branch Documents listed in the Checklist indexed by subjects. Searching Executive Branch material with the complete ProQuest Congressional material, including hearings and committee prints, lets users easily make connections between the legislative actions that led to the enactment of laws and the Federal agency actions regarding implementation of the laws.

Meet the Needs of Librarians and Researchers

Executive Branch Documents is the only significant collection of historic documents of their kind

Many old documents are difficult to locate, and may not be online. In some cases, libraries may not have received all documents.

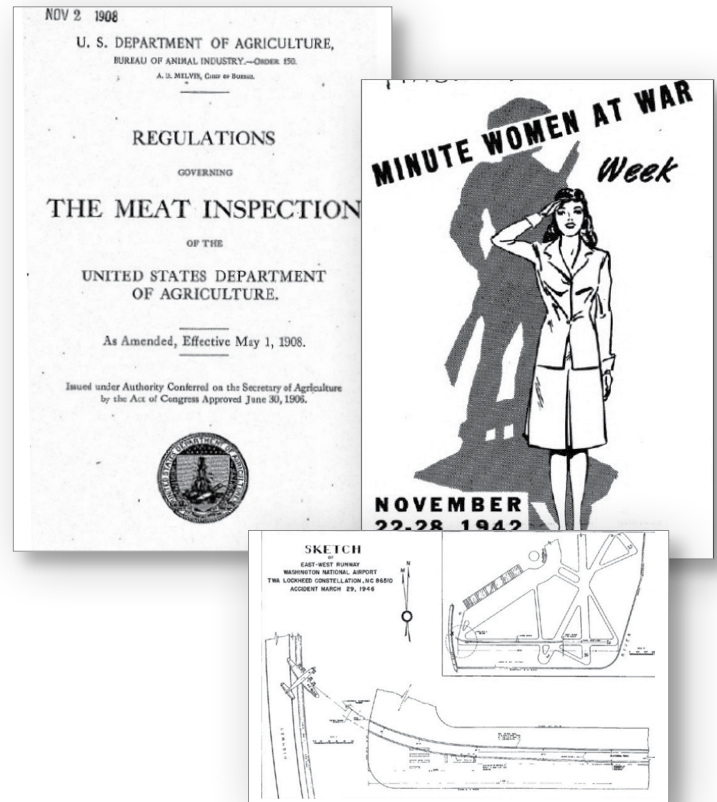
ProQuest found all but 4% of the original 1789–1909 documents making this collection THE most comprehensive collection of Executive Branch content anywhere.

Breathe new life into underutilized content

Executive Branch Documents touch upon all aspects of social, political and economic development of the U.S., as well as providing points of comparison between the U.S. and selected foreign countries.

Currently, many government document print collections get low usage because of the difficulty of discovery. Further, if an institution has shelved its government document collection, they are most likely packed in boxes with little to no cataloging.

ProQuest Executive Branch Documents unlocks this inaccessible content and makes it discoverable, accessible and easy to understand.



Enjoy one-stop searching for items in a series

Some series in Serial Set are not included for all years, so searchers looking for all items in a series will need to search print or microfiche collections.

ProQuest Executive Branch Documents offers one-stop searching for items in a series regardless of whether those documents were included in Serial Set or not.

For example, roughly half of the annual reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners from 1869–1932 were published in the Serial Set — the other half is fully covered in Executive Branch Documents.

Get more information on how laws were implemented

With ProQuest Congressional and Executive Branch Documents working together, a researcher can enter a keyword search and yield results that cover the process leading up to the enactment of the law, the implementation of the law, the consideration and passage of amendments to a law and the implementation of the amendments.

For example, explore how the Bureau of Animal Husbandry implemented the 1906 Federal Food and Drugs Act mandating better meat inspection in the aftermath of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. After the law was passed, regulations had to be established, developed, and modified; inspectors had to be hired; and best practices settled. All of these materials are in Executive Branch Documents.

What You Will Find In These Collections

- Civil War and medical treatments
- Weather conditions throughout the world
- Civil engineering feats such as the Panama Canal
- Immigration and citizenship
- New Deal years and the 100+ agencies created
- Economic planning and national defense as war loomed in Europe
- Women's studies through the Women's Bureau
- U.S. financing of World War II through the massive increase in the tax base and war bond drives
- World War II war production and the impact in the workplace, on women, farming and labor

Collections Overview

Executive Branch Documents 1 (1789–1932)

This collection targets the entire range of executive branch publications listed in the authoritative 1909 Checklist and for the period of 1910–1932, content came from 1.2M catalog cards from the GPO Shelf List. The content was acquired from just under 100 institutions.

The 1909 Checklist was the only systematic effort to provide a complete listing of all documents published by the U.S. Government in its first 120 years. Despite the importance of the documents listed in the Checklist, the contents have been inaccessible to most researchers due to the lack of a subject index. It is also rare to find a complete collection of the Checklist documents at any single institution. ProQuest Executive Branch Documents presents a complete annotated bibliography and full text of all Executive Branch Documents listed in the Checklist indexed by subjects, names, agency report numbers, and SuDocs Classification.

Executive Branch Documents 2 (1933–1939)

This second collection of the Executive Branch Documents series boasts a wide array of documents produced by the Federal government during the New Deal and the years leading up to World War II. The New Deal agencies sometimes referred to as “alphabet soup agencies” were established by Congress, others by executive orders or were part of larger programs, such as the Works Progress Administration. Some of the agencies still exist today, while others have merged with other departments and agencies or were abolished and found to be unconstitutional.

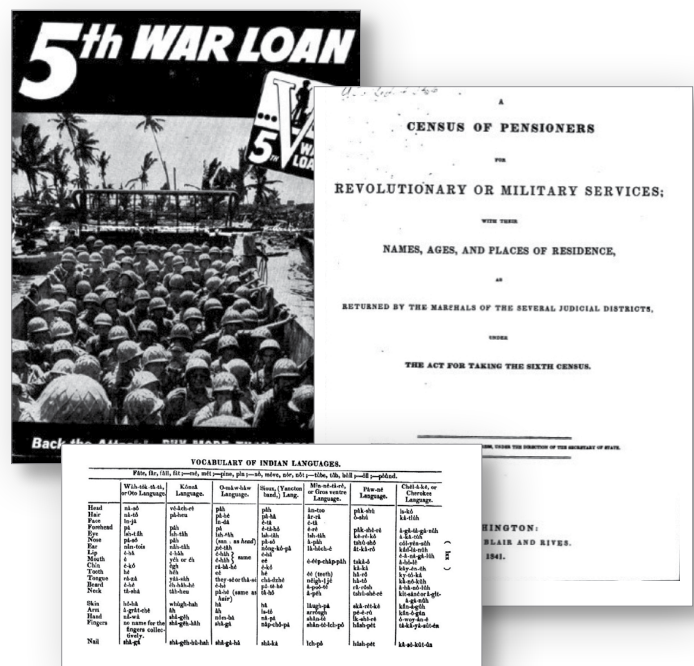
- The draft, rationing, blackouts and other aspects of civil defense
- Propaganda and other public information issued by the Federal government
- Post-war planning that included rural electrification, and war financing for peace
- Post-war readjustment of members of the armed forces and interned Japanese Americans
- Atomic Energy Commission
- Occupation of Germany
- Harnessing the power and innovation of American capitalism

Executive Branch Documents 3 (1940–1942)

While continuing to address the issues that concerned the country, the Federal Government grew exponentially during the Second World War.

This module covers how the United States paid for the war through a massive increase in the tax base and war bond drives. As war production ramped up, the effects were obvious in the workplace, particularly for women, farming, and labor. Profound effects on industry resulted from harnessing the power and innovation of American capitalism.

The Federal Government assisted through campaigns on worker motivation to increase production, propaganda, and the curation and dissemination of public information on the war. The draft, rationing, blackouts and other aspects of civil defense such as the Civil Air Patrol and Coast Guard Auxiliary also brought the war into the homes of every American.



Executive Branch Documents 4 (1943–1945)

While continuing to address all of the existing issues that concerned the country, the Federal Government grew exponentially during the second World War, and this is reflected in this module's content. This collection covers how the U.S. paid for the war through a massive increase in the tax base and war bond drives which permeated every sector of American society. The workplace fundamentally changed as war production ramped up with profound effects on women, farming and labor. The American industrial experience during the war was unique and in many ways dependent upon harnessing the power and innovation of American capitalism. The Federal Government assisted this total effort through campaigns on worker motivation to increase production, propaganda, and the curation and dissemination of public information on the war. The draft, rationing, blackouts and other aspects of civil defense such as the Civil Air Patrol and Coast Guard Auxiliary also brought the war into the homes of every American.

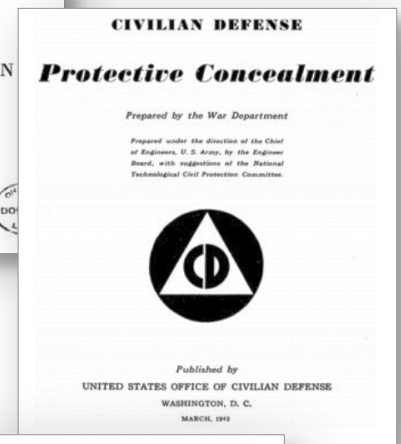
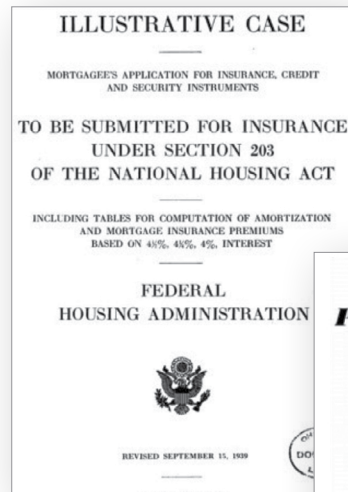
Continuing these themes of war finance, production and efforts to harness the Home Front, this module starts to turn its focus to the needs of the postwar world. There are handbooks on the Axis and German occupied countries, analysis of the Japanese administration of wartime territories, and armed forces manuals that were designed to lessen postwar social disorder in liberated countries.

Executive Branch Documents 5 (1946–1948)

ProQuest offers unique insight into American society in the immediate post-war period with its fifth installment of Executive Branch Documents. Content covers the 1946–1948 timeframe which included the postwar readjustment of former members of the armed forces and interned Japanese Americans, the Marshall Plan, the National Security Act of 1947, the Truman Doctrine, the occupation of Germany, the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission, and many other topics.

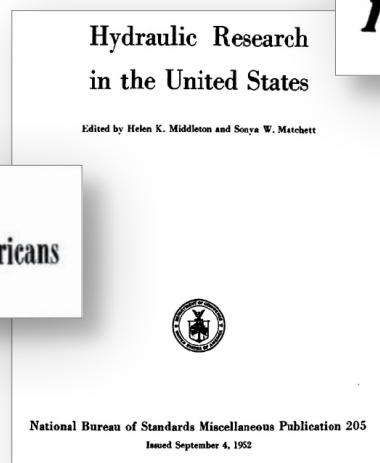
Executive Branch Documents 6 (1949–1952)

ProQuest offers unique insight into American society in the immediate post-war period with its sixth installment of Executive Branch Documents. The content covers the 1949–1952 timeframe. This installment completes the coverage of the Truman Administration. It also includes topics such as the postwar readjustment of former members of the armed forces; the Marshall Plan (European Economic Recovery); the National Security Act of 1947; the Truman Doctrine; the military government of Germany; the Berlin Airlift; the formation of NATO; the status of Korea before and during the Korean War; the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission; and much more.



Reforestation Of Strip-Mined Lands In West Virginia

Wartime Exile The Exclusion of the Japanese Americans From the West Coast



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