



BIRTH CONTROL MEETING  
IN HONOR OF  
**Margaret Sanger**

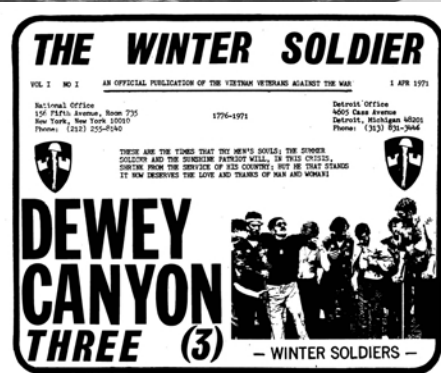


Carnegie Hall  
Monday, January 29, 1917, at 8 P.M.  
Admission 25 cents

**"Omnia Vincit Labor"**



**SAMUEL  
GOMPERS**



# ProQuest History Vault

*"ProQuest's History Vault is a trip through time ... "It is an archive of digitized federal government records, private organizations' records, and personal papers."*

— Jason Martin, ccAdvisor



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This award-winning, continuously-growing digitized collection of manuscript and archival materials now has over 23.8 million pages in 67 different modules. During 2024, **History Vault** will grow to 71 modules and over 25.1 million pages. Created in partnership with renowned archival institutions, **History Vault** gives students and researchers a first-hand look at pivotal moments in history through the power of primary sources.

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One of the strengths of History Vault is its exceptional coverage of the Black Freedom Movement of the 20th century. History Vault features records of four of the most important civil rights organizations of the 1950s and 1960s (NAACP, SNCC, SCLC, and CORE) as well as records of other important organizations like the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Beyond the Black Freedom Movement, History Vault also contains unique collections detailing other major social movements in the form of the women's rights movement, labor movement, anti-Vietnam War movement, and progressive and radical political movements.

## Why ProQuest History Vault?

History Vault can meet immediate and long-term research needs of students and professors and has tremendous collections-building value for libraries. History Vault has been used successfully in general education and research seminar courses, and has been cited in numerous theses, dissertations, and books, indicating its usefulness to researchers.

History Vault's harmonized vocabulary, detailed metadata, and full-text search capabilities allows researchers to retrieve results across collections, increasing the possibility of making unexpected discoveries.


History Vault saves researchers time and money by collecting archival collections from over 100 archival institutions, eliminating the need for researchers to travel to these institutions.

History Vault offers multiple access points including suggested searches, highlight documents, event searches, collection descriptions, durable URLs, and basic and advanced search. These features make History Vault accessible to a wide range of researchers from the novice undergraduate all the way to the graduate student and professor.

### What's in History Vault?

ProQuest History Vault unlocks the wealth of key archival materials with a single search. Researchers can access digitized letters, papers, photographs, scrapbooks, financial records, diaries, and many more primary source materials taken from the University Publications of America (UPA) Collections.


Our collections are organized into modules within these popular subject areas. You may be subscribed to modules and collections in just one subject area or from a combination of different subjects.



**Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle**

Features records of NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, CORE, and federal records on the Black Freedom Struggle.


[Read more](#) [Search](#)



**Southern Life, Slavery, and the Civil War**

Features ProQuest's one-of-a-kind race and slavery, Southern Plantation records, records on industrial slavery and Civil War and Reconstruction Era records.


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**Women's Studies**

Features collections from the Schlesinger Library, Margaret Sanger Papers, National Woman's Party Papers, and Women's Action Alliance Records.


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**Workers, Labor Unions, Progressives, and Radicals**

Features collections on American workers and labor from the late 19th through 20th Century, and records of the Socialist Party of America.


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**American Indians and the American West**


Features records on American Indians and the American West from the 19th and 20th Centuries.

[Read more](#) [Search](#)




**American Politics and Society**

Features Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administration records.




**International Relations and Military Conflicts**

Features formerly confidential reports of U.S. diplomats and military officers from 1911-1975.



**Latino History**

Features records of the Carter Administration's White House Office of Hispanic Affairs.



**Revolutionary War and Early America**

Featuring records of John Hancock, Paul Revere, Artemus Ward, and other collections from the Colonial

# SOUTHERN LIFE, SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

## Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Law and Order in 19th Century America, 1636-1880

This module documents the international and domestic traffic in slaves in Britain's New World colonies and the United States, providing important primary source material on the business aspect of the slave trade. In addition to records on the slave trade, this module also includes letters received by the Attorney General on other matters concerning the early American legal system. These include letters on relations with American Indians, the exertion of federal authority and letters pertaining to other matters regarding slavery such as enslaved people attempting to escape from bondage, the rights of free Black people, and other legal issues.

### Slavery and the Law

This collection of petitions submitted to state legislatures and county courthouses, 1775-1867, reveal amazing candor. Collected by Loren Schweninger from hundreds of courthouses and historical societies, the slavery petitions document the realities of slavery at the most immediate local level. Slavery and the Law also includes the important State Slavery Statutes collection, a comprehensive record of the laws governing American slavery from 1789-1865.

*In field on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1858.*

Name	Age	Sex	State	Name	Age	Sex	State	Name	Age	Sex	State	Name	Age	Sex	State
Munda	56	1		Toby	18	1		32	1			Purdon		1	
Amiba	1			Sam	16	0	1	Humalt	54	1		Charity	13	1	
Moll	1			Stepney	1			Junior	50	1		Sam	1		
Patience	1			Dolly	1			Tophy	1			Relly	1		
March	57	1		Dick	1			Bird	1			Isaac	1		
Rochard	50	1		Beakley	1			Incot	1			Polly	1		
Flora	1			Nezrah	1			Riley	1			William	1		
Bill	16	1		Solus	1			Mary	15	1		Comelia	1		
Violt	1			Lizabett	1			Conina	1			Safney	15	1	
Fanny	1			Sary	1			May	1			Alice	13	1	
June	1			Isbel	50	1		Spay	1			Bella	55	1	
Crazy	18	1		Safney	57	1		Puffy	1			Stepney	1		
Sudy	52	1		Rhina	1			Doritas	1			Albert	1		
Sander	1			Kate	40	1		Bunch	1			Juliette	1		
								Bue	1			Cam	1		

John McPherson DeSaussure plantation book, from the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantations Records, Part 1.

*"Searching [History Vault] helped me to turn up materials I would never have found otherwise. ... History Vault also helped me to look at more records more quickly and thus to get a sense of what was typical and what was exceptional. Surveying many account books also helped me to find collections covering long periods of time. As I read from year-to-year, I could see how practices changed and also trace how they shaped the lives of individual enslaved people."*

— Caitlin Rosenthal, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley

## Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915: Plantation Records



Southern Plantation Records document the impact of plantations on the American South and on the nation as a whole. The records illuminate business operations and labor routines, relations between enslavers and the enslaved people, family affairs, roles of women, racial attitudes, and social and cultural life.

- **Part 1** is sourced from 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.
- **Part 2** comes from the University of Virginia and Duke University. Major collections include the Tayloe Family Papers, Ambler Family Papers, Barbour Family Papers and Randolph Family Papers. Other collections document plantation life in Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.
- **Part 3** consists of collections selected from the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. These collections represent rice, cotton, and sugar plantations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Major collections include Cameron Family Papers, and Pettigrew Family Papers. Also includes several collections of cotton factors' records, notably the records of Maunsell White from Louisiana, and the Gordon family from Savannah, Georgia.
- **Part 4** focuses on plantations in North Carolina and Virginia while also covering Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. Major series of records in this module document tobacco and cotton plantations in the Tidewater, Coastal Plains, and Piedmont regions of North Carolina. Throughout these collections, the lives of enslaved people and the work performed by them is documented in extensive lists of enslaved people, purchase of and sale agreements for enslaved people, plantation diaries, account books, correspondence, and financial and legal papers. Many of the collections also include records of plantation overseers.

## Confederate Military Manuscripts and Records of Union Generals and the Union Army

### CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title, 2017

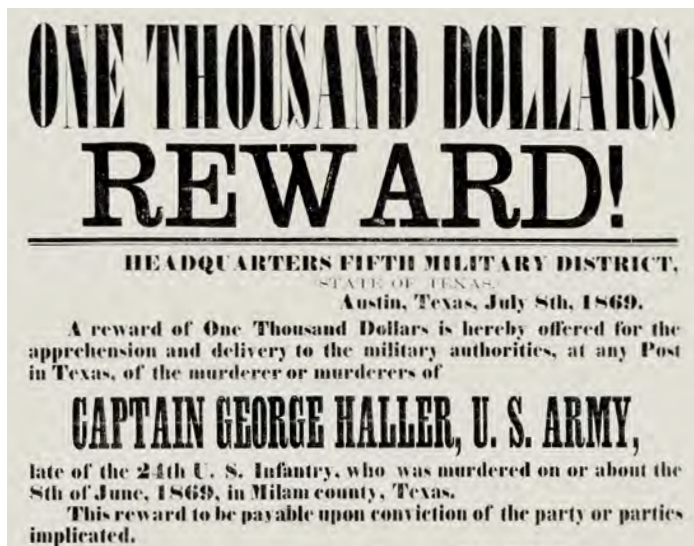


This module delivers manuscripts sourced from Virginia Historical Society; Louisiana State University; University of Texas at Austin; and the University of Virginia. One of the single greatest prizes in this module are the papers of Robert E. Lee, sourced from the Virginia Historical Society. The strength of the Louisiana State University holdings are soldiers' letters and diaries in the war along the Mississippi River. One of the most important collections in this module from the holdings of University of Texas at Austin is the William Pitt Ballinger Papers. The University of Virginia collections focus on the war in Virginia, documenting virtually every aspect of the war in Virginia and neighboring states. This module also contains unique collections on the Union Army. Highlights of the Union Army records include papers of spies, scouts, guides, and detectives, including a series of records on Allan Pinkerton; records on military discipline from courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and investigations by military commissions; and records of the U.S. Colored Troops.



## Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries

This module opens a window into the world of enslaved people that no other type of primary documentary evidence affords. While industry never rivaled agriculture as an employer of enslaved labor in the Old South, industrial enterprises kept excellent records, and they survived in depositories like the Duke University Library, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of Virginia, and Virginia Historical Society. Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries presents some of the richest, most valuable and most complete collections in the entire documentary record of American slavery, focusing on the industrial uses of slave labor. These collections document labor by enslaved people in industries ranging from mining to manufacturing to construction. They include company records; business and personal correspondence; documents pertaining to the purchase, hire, medical care and provisioning of enslaved laborers; descriptions of production processes; and journals recounting costs and income. The work ledgers in these collections record slave earnings and expenditures and provide extraordinary insight into the lives of enslaved people.



Leaflet from Reconstruction and Military Government in the South after the Civil War.

## Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War

This module offers remarkable insight into the early Reconstruction period in the American South. The largest portion of the documents in this module consist of Records of the U.S. Army's Office of Civil Affairs. Attempts to replace any civil officers who had served the Confederacy with loyal Union men are at the heart of the materials in this module. In addition, it contains letters from citizens to the military government on topics such as intimidation and violence, crime, voter registration, law enforcement, corruption and fair administration of the election process. Also included in this module are Letters Received by the Attorney General pertaining to law and order in southern states from 1871-1884 and records of the Freedmen's Hospital and the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

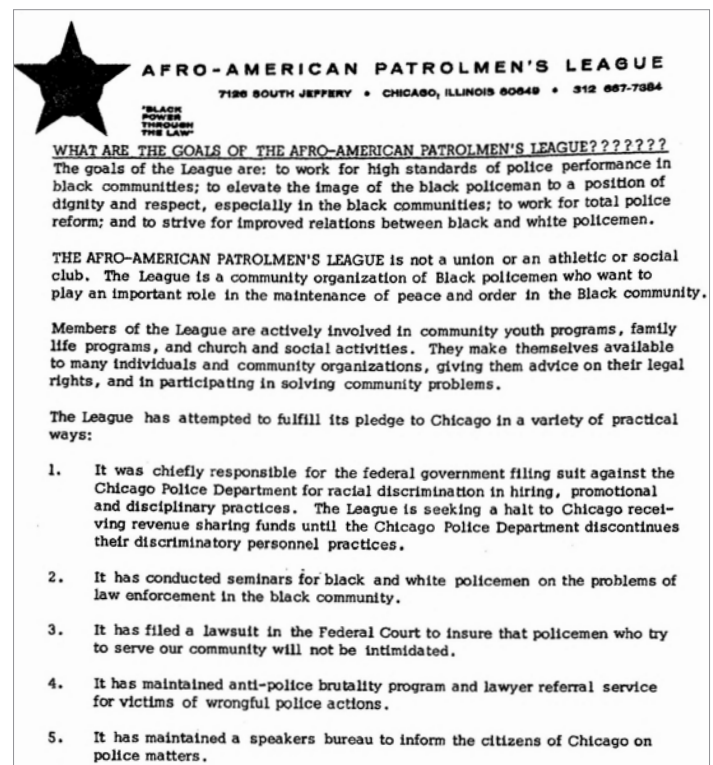
The Office of Civil Affairs records in this module were previously inaccessible to students and researchers and hold the prospect of allowing new research discoveries on a controversial era and important topics in American History.

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

This category consists of the NAACP Papers and Federal Government Records, Organizational Records and Personal Papers regarding the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century. Taken together, these twelve modules offer an extremely strong combination of resources on the civil rights movement with major collections of records from the NAACP, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and African American Police League. The Library Journal selected the NAACP Papers modules as a Best Reference Pick in March 2015.

### African American Police League Records

Recent cases such as the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri and the Black Lives Matter movement have brought the issue of police brutality onto the front page. However, police brutality has a long and troubled history. This module documents how African American policemen in Chicago, beginning in 1968, attempted to fight against discrimination and police brutality by the Chicago Police Department and to improve relations between African Americans and police. Researchers will find a wealth of resources from the African American Police League, including annual reports, court files, meeting minutes, correspondence, clippings, topical files, newsletters, police brutality files, and publications and flyers covering the work of the AAPL and its education and action arm, the League to Improve the Community. The collection also contains items on numerous law enforcement and civil rights organizations across the country; materials on the suspension of AAPL executive director Renault Robinson from the Chicago Police Department and related lawsuits; and materials pertaining to the National Black Police Association.



Goals of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, 1973. The organization later changed its name to the African American Police League.

## Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century

**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 on the 20th century fight for freedom.

- **Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records** 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 in this module include the FBI Files on Martin Luther King Jr.; Centers of the Southern Struggle; and civil rights records from the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.
- **Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records, Supplement** adds civil rights records from the Ford and Reagan presidencies. With the records in this module, the two Federal Government Records modules in History Vault contain presidential records on civil rights from the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration through the George H. W. Bush administration.
- **Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1**, is highlighted by records of three major civil rights organizations: the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Papers of civil rights leaders included in this module are those of labor leader A. Philip Randolph; the organizer of the March on Washington, Bayard Rustin; and of the pioneering educator Mary McLeod Bethune. Records of Claude A. Barnett's Associated Negro Press cover topics 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**, is highlighted by the 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. With the addition of SNCC and CORE records, History Vault includes SNCC, SCLC, CORE, and NAACP records, the four most important civil rights organizations of the 1950s and 1960s.

## NAACP Papers



The NAACP Papers collection consists of 6 modules, containing internal memos, legal briefings and detailed activity summaries from national, legal and branch offices throughout the country. 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. With these files, researchers can trace the major concerns of the NAACP from year to year; the major campaigns of the NAACP in areas like education, voting rights, anti-lynching legislation and criminal justice; and the amazing branch network of the organization. The Branch Department files contain detailed files on 34 states and 181 branches and branch activities reports from 571 branches in 48 states plus the District of Columbia.

# You Need the NAACP

**To secure and protect first class citizenship for all Americans**

**To eliminate the color line in employment**

**To defend your right to live in a home of your choice**

**To open up the best schools in your community to all children**

**To uphold your right to vote**

**To guarantee equal justice under the law**

**To expose and fight racial bigotry and discrimination wherever they occur**

**CLIP THE COUPON AND JOIN TODAY!**

Flyer from NAACP Papers, Part 27: Selected Branch Files, 1956-1965, Series A: The South.

*"One of [History Vault's] best features is the ability to search across the entire database. I would not have known to search for materials within the A. Philip Randolph Papers, for example, for Randolph was uninvolved in the VEP. And yet, through my keywords search, VEP-related materials popped up in his collection."*

— Evan Faulkenbury, Assistant Professor of History, SUNY Cortland

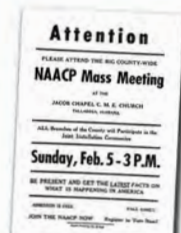
Module: NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns--Education, Voting, Housing, E  
Forces

Previous 5 of 15 collections Next

Papers of the NAACP, Part 04: Voting Rights Campaign, Supplement; Voting Rights, General Office Files, 1956-1965

Search Collection

DURABLE URL: <https://search.proquest.com/historyvault?q=1430909151&accountid=131239>  
SOURCE: Library of Congress. Copyright 2012. NAACP



The records in this supplement to Part 4 document the NAACP's efforts between 1956 and 1965 to guarantee African Americans the franchise. The franchise had been one of the NAACP's earliest major campaigns. As Papers of the NAACP, Part 4: Voting Rights, 1916-1956 shows, the NAACP fought relentlessly, from the very beginning of its existence, against the denial of voting rights to African Americans. It filed an amicus curiae brief in a case against the "grandfather" clause in 1915, and it took the lead in the struggle to render "white primary elections" unconstitutional before the U.S. Supreme Court. The result was landmark constitutional rulings against both of these practices.

Yet backsliding in the southern states was systematically thwarted for almost two decades after the last major case against the "white primary" in 1948. The use of other ostensibly race-neutral devices, such as literacy tests and poll taxes, were administered in a blatantly discriminatory manner. Violence and other forms of reprisals were also a pervasive form of discouragement. All of this was made possible by the fact that the federal government failed to protect the constitutional guarantee of the franchise--leaving enforcement of the right to vote in doggedly racist state officials.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the NAACP worked for a comprehensive "omnibus" civil rights bill that included the elimination of poll taxes and literacy tests and the guarantee of federal enforcement. In response to this NAACP-led campaign, Congress in 1957 passed the first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. It was a mild civil rights act providing for federal commissioners to document voting rights denials and devise civil remedies. While the 1957 act fell far short of the demands of the civil rights movement--and far short of the future 1965 federal voting rights act--it nonetheless provided encouragement for the extension of the franchise to African Americans in southern states. Much of the material in this supplement documents NAACP efforts to capitalize on the 1957 act. The records reveal the association's frustration with the less than adequate implementation of the act and its persisting struggle to guarantee black voting rights in the late 1950s and early 1960s. However, by 1965, the chronological terminus of this part, a new sense of optimism and dedication emerged with the more comprehensive federal Voting Rights Act. These files provide ample documentation on NAACP plans to capitalize on the 1965 act, including the 1965 Summer Project to

History Vault collection page for Papers of the NAACP, Part 4: Voting Rights Campaign, Supplement, Voting Rights, General Office Files, 1956-1965.

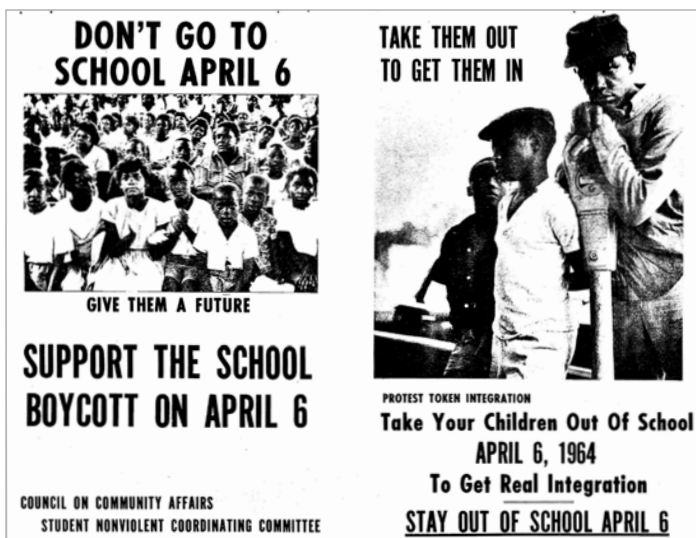


The six NAACP Papers modules are:

- **NAACP Papers – Board of Directors, Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and National Staff Files** (annual conference resolutions and speeches are excellent source for studying the major issues of importance to the NAACP from year to year)
- **NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Education, Voting, Housing, Employment, Armed Forces**
- **NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Scottsboro, Anti-Lynching, Criminal Justice, Peonage, Labor, and Segregation and Discrimination Complaints and Responses**
- **NAACP Papers – The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Legal Department Files** (featuring over 600 cases from 34 states)
- **NAACP Papers: Special Subjects**
- **NAACP Papers: Branch Department, Branch Files, and Youth Department Files** (offering excellent documentation on the local heroes of the civil rights movement throughout the United States)



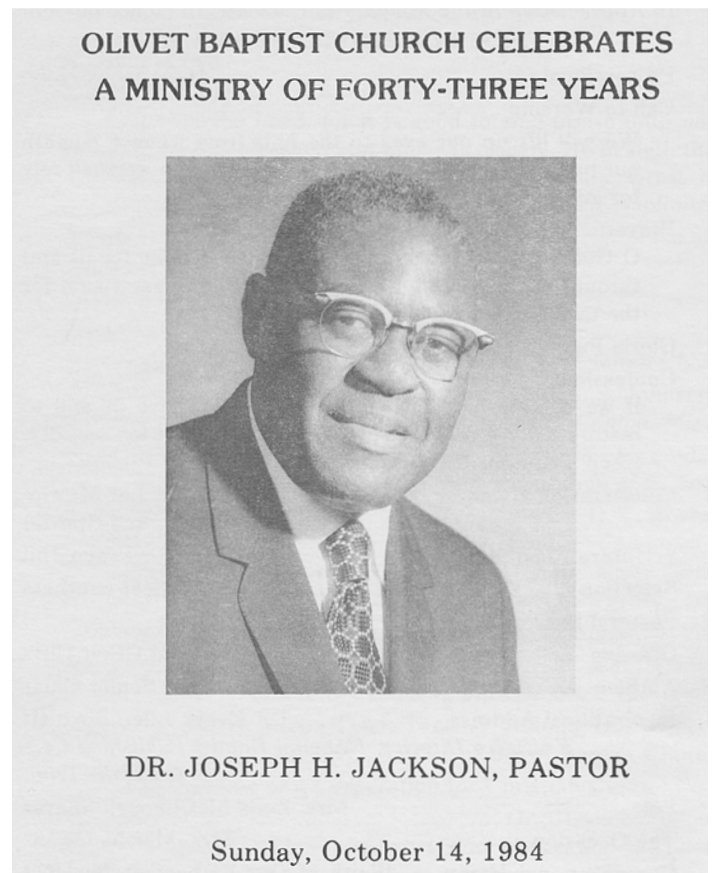
Cleveland, Ohio, NAACP branch newsletter, from NAACP Papers, Part 29: Branch Department, Series C: Branch Newsletters and Regional Field Office Files, 1966-1971



Flyer announcing a school boycott in Little Rock, Arkansas, April 6, 1964. From the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers, James Forman Executive Secretary Files.

## Reverend J. H. Jackson and the National Baptist Convention, 1900-1990

Reverend Joseph H. Jackson was the longest-serving president of the National Baptist Convention, serving in that role from 1953-1982, and pastor at Olivet Baptist Church on Chicago's South Side from 1941 until his death in 1990. During his presidency of the National Baptist Convention, at the height of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, Jackson spoke about the importance of loyalty to the federal government and emphasized the ballot as the strongest weapon in obtaining civil rights. Jackson's stance put him in conflict with other Baptist leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., who favored nonviolent civil disobedience to achieve civil rights reforms. The Jackson Papers span from 1889-2003 but focus on the period from 1950-1990. A major series of National Baptist Convention records includes Jackson's correspondence during his time as the organization's president, minutes of meetings, Jackson's annual addresses to the National Baptist Convention, and some of his writings on civil rights and civil disobedience. The collection also includes a major series of Jackson sermons from 1928-1988, and personal records focused on his years as a graduate student from 1925-1945.



Flyer from the Reverend J. H. Jackson Papers announcing a special event in honor of Jackson's service as pastor of Olivet Baptist Church on Chicago's South Side. Jackson began his tenure as pastor at Olivet Baptist Church in 1941. He continued in that role until his death in 1990.

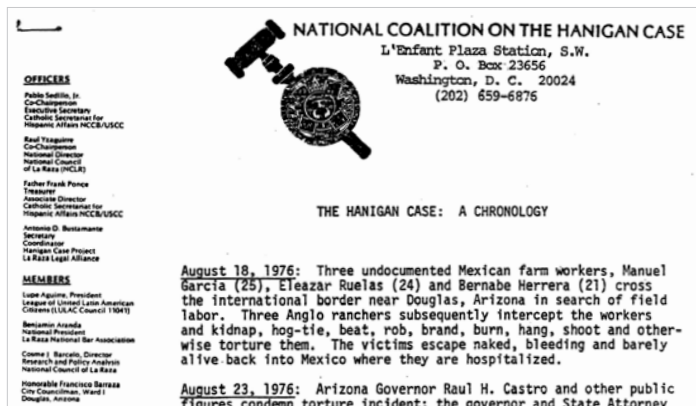
## LATINO HISTORY

### Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration

Latino Civil Rights During the Carter Administration gives rich insight into the efforts of the Executive Branch of U.S. government to reach out to the burgeoning Latino population during the last 2 years of the Carter Administration. In the summer of 1979, the Carter Administration created the White House Office of Hispanic Affairs in order to address issues of critical importance to the Latino community. The coming decade of the 1980s was being hailed as "the Decade of the Hispanic," and many were looking to the president and Congress to show more respect for Latinos and their manifold contributions to the United States. Major topics covered in this collection include inflation, bilingual education, police brutality, political unrest in Latin America, Haitian refugees, and immigration (legal and otherwise), Puerto Rican self-determination, and the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island. Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration also documents some of the most important Latino organizations of the time, including LULAC, TELACU, La Raza, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the American G.I. Forum.



White House Office of Hispanic Affairs Newsletter from Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration.



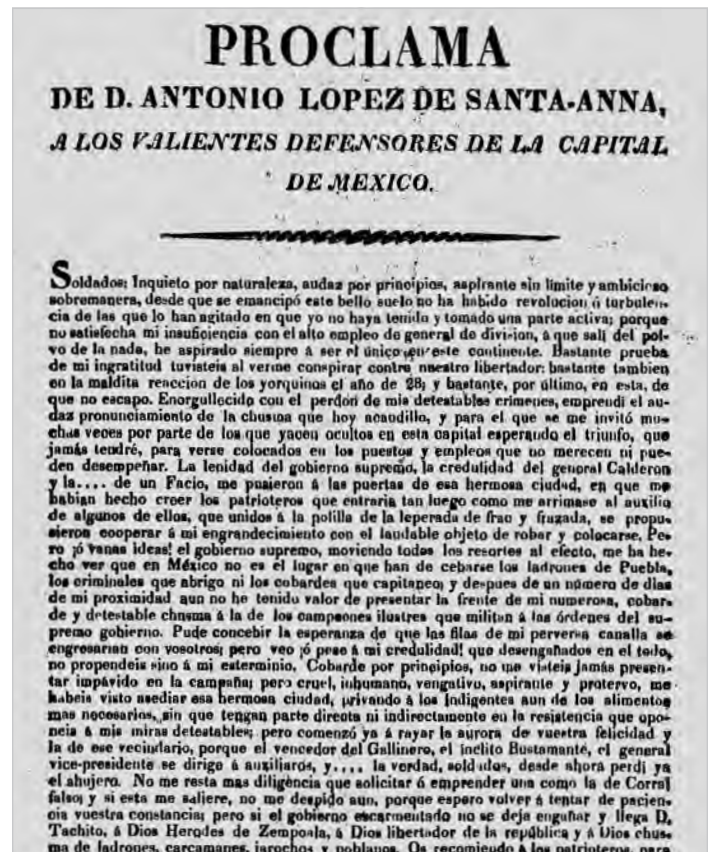
Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration includes documents on several heartrending cases. This document concerns the "Hanigan Torture Case" which involved the torture of three undocumented Mexican workers at the hands of a family of Arizona cattle ranchers.

### Bexar Archives: Colonial Archives of Texas during the Spanish and Mexican Periods, 1717-1836

This archive contains the official documents detailing the military, civilian, and political life of the Spanish province of Texas and the Mexican state of Coahuila y Texas. It is considered the most complete and detailed primary source in existence for the study of colonial Texas, documenting virtually all aspects of life in Spanish and Mexican Texas from 1717-1836. The scope of the documentation contained in the Bexar Archives is as vast as the territory whose affairs it recorded. This digital archive consists of 250,000 pages of manuscript documentation and more than 4,000 pages of printed material on colonial and regional history.

Documents cover rich Texas history, including:

- Early Settlement and Indigenous Relations: Covering Canary Island settlers, religious matters, and interactions with Native Americans.
- Border Disputes and Conflict: Including friction along the Texas-Louisiana border.
- Anglo-American Influence: Including Anglo-American incursions and the arrival of Moses Austin.
- Rebellions and Wars: Coverage of the Mexican revolution, Gutierrez-Magee invasion, Battle of Medina, and the Fredonian Rebellion.
- Road to Independence: Documentation of the Champ D'Asile incident, Dr. Long's expedition, the Mexican independent regime, and the declaration of Texas independence in 1836.



November 1832 proclamation of Mexican military leader Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico in 1833. From the Government Publications series of the Bexar Archives.



## WOMEN'S STUDIES

### Margaret Sanger Papers

Margaret Sanger (1879-1966) was the principal founder and lifelong leader of the American and the international birth control movements. The Margaret Sanger Papers covers every aspect of the birth control movement, including the movement's changing ideologies, its campaign for legitimacy and its internal conflicts and organizational growth. These papers also provide significant insight on the history of changing attitudes towards women's roles and sexuality, and have significant research value to the fields of women's history, social and intellectual history, medicine and public health, religion, and world economic development, among others.



Flyer announcing lecture by Margaret Sanger on birth control, from the Margaret Sanger Papers.

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

This module is comprised of records of three important women's rights organizations: the National Woman's Party (NWP), the League of Women Voters and the Women's Action Alliance. The importance of the NWP as a women's rights group fighting for the suffrage amendment and then supporting the ERA cannot be understated. The NWP's activist approach and aggressive campaign for the right to vote was unique among suffrage organizations – and its use of nonviolent protest methods arguably set important precedents for later social movements pressing for equal rights. The NWP collection contains detailed correspondence and documentation of its voting rights efforts from 1913-1920. The League of Women Voters grew out of a rival organization of the NWP. This collection documents almost every facet of women's involvement in U.S. politics from 1920-1974. The Women's Action Alliance, established in 1971 as a grass-roots organization, concerned itself with issues such as employment, childcare, healthcare and education.

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

Collections from the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College consist of materials documenting voting rights, national politics and reproductive rights from national, regional and local leaders. National leaders featured in this module include Carrie Chapman Catt, Matilda Joslyn Gage and many others. Regional and local leaders represented include Harriet Burton Laidlaw, Helen Barten Owens, Clementina Rhodes Hartshorne and many others. On the topic of national politics, major collections include papers 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.

### Women at Work during World War II: Rosie the Riveter and the Women's Army Corps

Women at Work during World War II consists of two major sets of records documenting the experience of American women during that era: Records of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor and Correspondence of the Director of the Women's Army Corps.

The first set documents the Women's Bureau as an investigative agency and a source of public information and education to promote the welfare of wage-earning women. It also includes a detailed study on the treatment of women by unions in several Midwestern industrial towns, with additional documents on women's work in war industries pertaining to issues like equal pay and child care.

Women in the U.S. Military, Correspondence of the Director of the Women's Army Corps, 1942–1946 documents the women who joined and served in the Women's Army Corps (WAC, known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps [WAAC] from May 1942 until July 1943) during World War II. These documents provide insight on issues such as recruiting, public support for the WAC, personnel matters like discipline and conduct, education, gender roles and race.

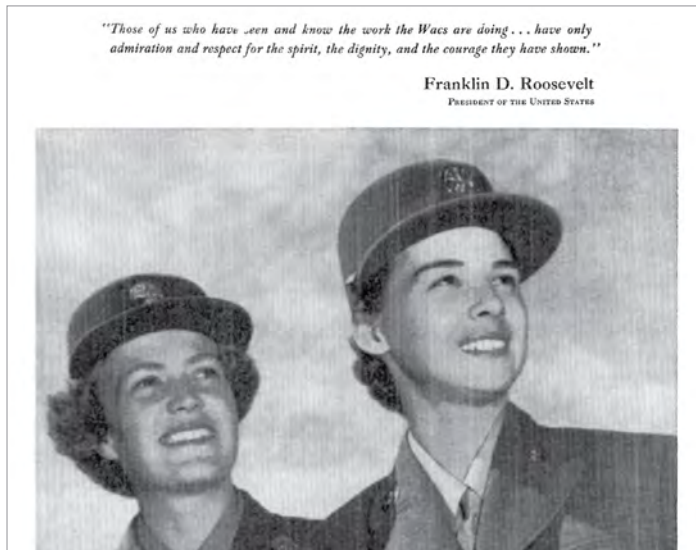


Cover page for the Woman's Suffrage Procession in March 1913, the first major demonstration organized by Alice Paul. Originally working as part of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), Alice Paul and Lucy Burns formed the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and officially cut ties to NAWSA in December 1913. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage changed its name to the National Woman's Party in 1917. The National Woman's Party collection contains detailed correspondence and documentation of its voting rights efforts from 1913-1920.



## Southern Women and their Families in the 19th and 20th Centuries, Holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1671-1979

Seen through women's eyes, studies of 19th century southern social history takes on new dimensions. Women's letters dwell heavily on illness, pregnancy, and childbirth. From them we can learn what it was like to live in a society in which very few diseases are well understood, in which death was common among all age groups, and infant mortality was an accepted fact of life. The years of the Civil War are particularly well documented since many women were convinced that they were living through momentous historical events of which they should make a record. These records add significantly to our understanding of the 19th century South and will be useful to the student of almost any aspect of southern culture and society.

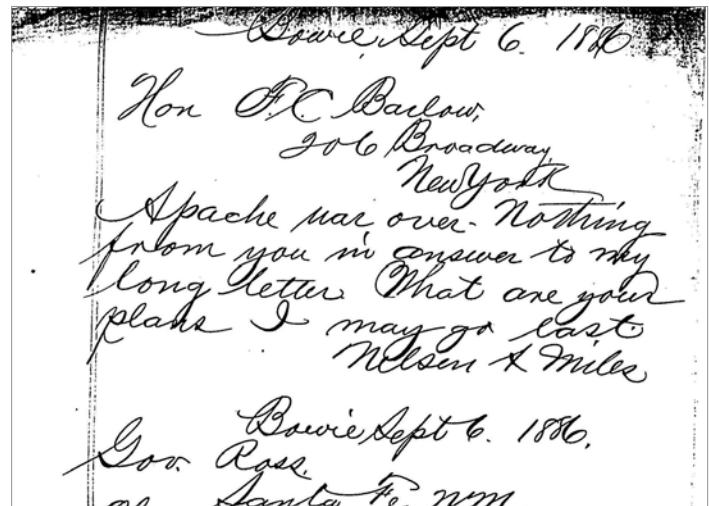


Recruiting poster for the Women's Army Corps, from *Women at Work* during World War II: Rosie the Riveter and the Women's Army Corps.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

### American Indians and the American West, 1809-1971

Collections from the U.S. National Archives and the Chicago History Museum join first-hand accounts on Indian Wars and westward migration. Coverage of American Indians in the first half of the 20th century includes Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Records from the Major Council Meetings of American Indian Tribes. Researchers will also find excellent collections, many previously unpublished, on American Indians in the 19th century, with a focus on the interaction among white settlers, the U.S. federal government and Indian tribes.



General Nelson A. Miles's letter of September 6, 1886 to F. C. Barlow, written from Fort Bowie, Arizona, begins "Apache war over." With these three words, Miles marked the end of an era. On September 4, 1886, the legendary Apache warrior, Geronimo, and his followers, surrendered to the U.S. Army, ending the last organized resistance to the U.S. government by Indians not already confined to a reservation. From the collection, *The Apache Campaign of 1886: Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands, Department of Arizona, in American Indians and the American West*.

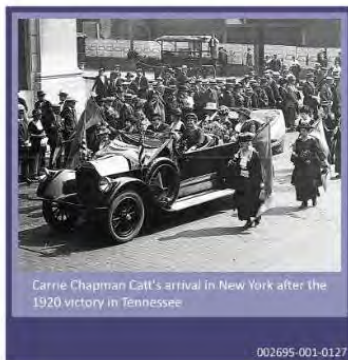
## Module: Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Series 1: Woman's Suffrage, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights

< Previous 1 of 11 collections Next >

Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from The Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Series 1: Woman's Suffrage, Part A: National Leaders

Search Collection

DURABLE URL: <http://search.proquest.com/histvault?q=46355:002695>  
SOURCE: Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College



The Schlesinger Library's Woman's Suffrage Collection contains documents from the library's extensive holdings on women's rights. Part A: *National Leaders* focuses on women who played a prominent role in national organizations such as the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which merged in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). While the collection contains some records of these and other organizations, the bulk of the collection is made up of personal correspondence, writings, speeches, and biographical material.

The women represented in the collection include Carrie Chapman Catt, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Helen Hamilton Gardener, Julia Ward Howe, Alma Lutz, Anna Howard Shaw, and Lucy Stone. Their papers (or in the case of Alma Lutz, material they collected about others) tell us a great deal about the evolution of the women's suffrage movement over time. With documents ranging from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, the collection also contains material on other reform movements—such as abolition, temperance, and peace—and on post-suffrage women's rights concerns. Personal correspondence provides insight into the family life and friendships of the women and the world in which they lived.

#### Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947)

The Carrie Chapman Catt papers include biographical material about Catt, her correspondence, and her writings. Catt was a leader in the women's suffrage and international peace movements. An Iowa native, Catt joined the Iowa Suffrage Association in 1887, and attended the first convention of the newly organized National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) in 1890 as an Iowa delegate. She became chairman

"No serious account of the cultural and political revolution that underlay the 19th amendment is complete without a reading of the *National Woman's Party Papers*."

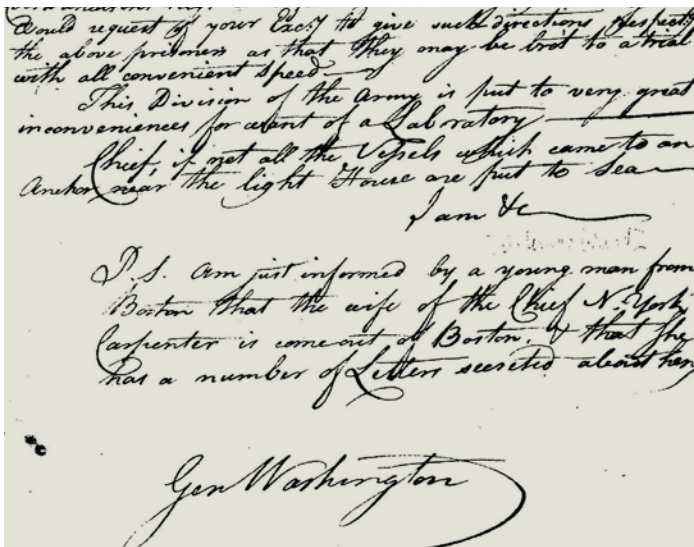
— Mary Walton, Author of *A Woman's Crusade: Alice Paul and the Battle for the Ballot*

Collection page for Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from The Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Series 1: Woman's Suffrage, Part A: National Leaders.

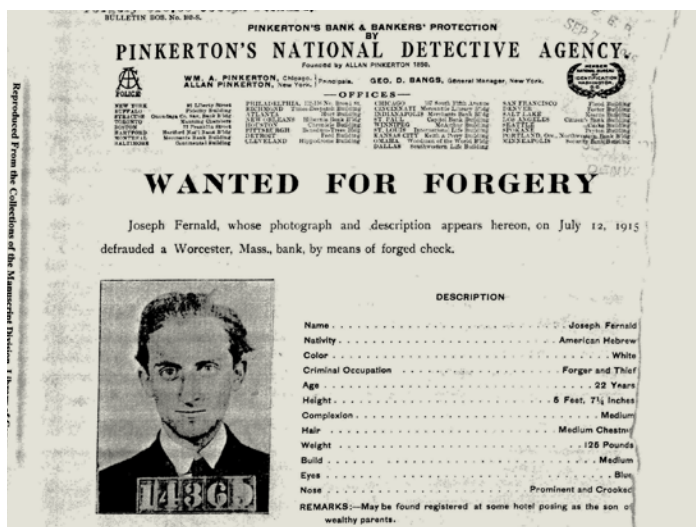
## REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND EARLY AMERICA

### Revolutionary War and Early America: Collections from Massachusetts Historical Society

This module consists of 26 collections from the holdings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the first North American historical society and the first library to devote its primary attention to collecting Americana. The collections digitized by ProQuest from the holdings of the Massachusetts Historical Society focus on the Colonial Era, the Revolutionary War, and the Early National Period, with some collections extending into the Civil War era. Among the collections on the Colonial Era, one notable collection is the Pre-Revolutionary Diaries, 1635-1774. Highlights of the Revolutionary War and Early National Period are the Benjamin Lincoln Papers, Revere Family Papers, Elbridge Gerry Papers, and Artemas Ward Papers.



Letter from George Washington, August 25, 1775, from the Artemas Ward Papers in Revolutionary War and Early America.



The Pinkerton's National Detective Agency records include a large series of reward notices. These notices cover criminals throughout the United States and show that Pinkerton operatives were on the trail of forgers, swindlers, murderers, bank robbers, and jewelry thieves.

## AMERICAN POLITICS AND SOCIETY

### Thomas A. Edison Papers

Perhaps more than anyone else in U.S. history, Thomas Edison integrated the worlds of science, technology, business and finance. Now Edison's life, work and vision are documented for scholars through rare laboratory notebooks, diaries, business records, correspondence and related materials.

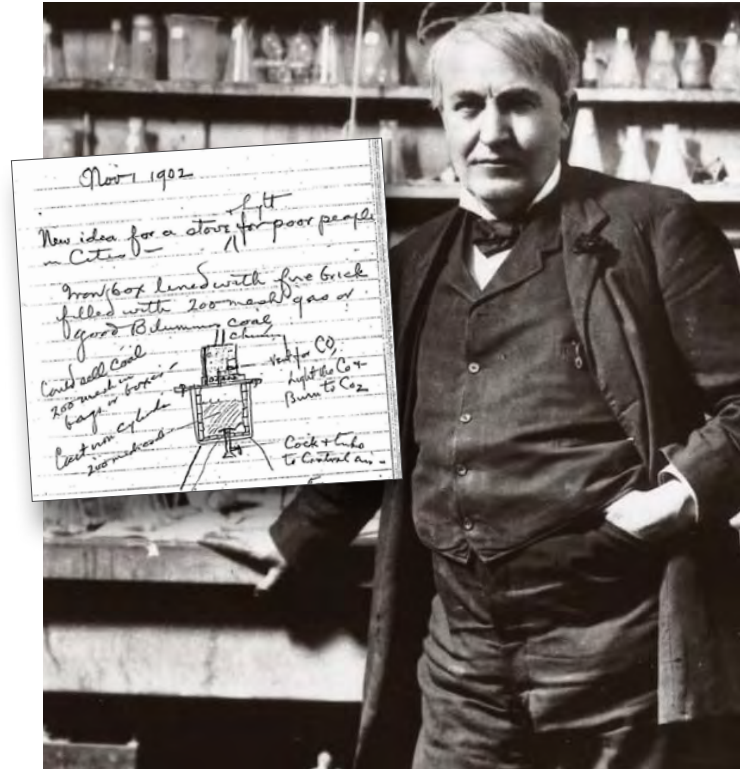


Photo of Thomas Edison and sketch of a "stove & light for poor people in cities" from Thomas A. Edison Papers.

### Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Records

During its colorful 150-year history, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, the oldest company of private investigators in the United States – founded by Allan Pinkerton in the 1850s – pursued some of the nation's most notorious criminals, like Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, Jesse James, Alfred Brady, John Dillinger and countless others. This fascinating collection, digitized in History Vault from the Library of Congress holdings, includes files on some of the Pinkerton's most well-known cases. It offers exciting research opportunities in criminology, sociology, the history of law enforcement and labor relations.

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

Eleven collections from the Harvard Law School Library highlight Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis D. Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter; the first Black federal judge, William H. Hastie; and the high-profile Sacco-Vanzetti murder case. The Frankfurter Papers are of special note because they reveal how the Court approached the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.



## Progressive Era: Robert M. La Follette Papers

Congressman, Governor, and United States Senator, Robert Marion La Follette is one of the crucial figures of the Progressive Movement of the early twentieth century. This collection documents his early career in the political reform movement from 1879 to 1910.

During these years, La Follette emerged as the powerful leader of the reform coalition which was struggling with the state's large economic interests for control of the government. In 1901 the reformers won control of the state Republican party, and La Follette began the first of his three terms as governor.

La Follette's papers focus on his fight to reform corruption and injustice in the political system of the state of Wisconsin. They include correspondence with Andrew Carnegie, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and other major figures.



*Photos of Robert M. La Follette courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society, La Follette on special campaign train, Image ID 2509 and La Follette speaking on wagon, Image ID 3562.*

## Progressive Era: Reform, Regulation, and Rights

The Progressive Era, dating roughly from 1890-1920, was a reaction to the rapid industrialization and social and economic changes of the "Gilded Age" in the last two decades of the 19th century and the turn of the 20th century. Progressive Era reformers, as the name implies, believed in progress and their ability to improve society through a broad range of reforms. The efforts of these reformers created one of the great movements in American history. This module on the Progressive Era consists of 11 collections and documents a variety of the ways that the Progressive Movement attempted to improve the lives of the American people. The collections cover women's right to vote, the Standard Oil monopoly case, the efforts of journalist Henry Demarest Lloyd, the University Settlement Society of New York City, prohibition, reform of law enforcement, the Teapot Dome bribery case regarding petroleum reserves on government lands and regulation of food and drugs.

The collections can be effectively paired with many other History Vault modules to offer a wide range of documentation on one of the most important reform movements in American History. Other modules that go well with this content include: Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930; Thomas A. Edison Papers; Struggle for Women's Rights, 1880-1990; Records of the Children's Bureau, 1912-1969; Progressive Era: Robert M. La Follette Papers; Labor Unions in the U.S., 1862-1974; Workers, Labor, and Radical Politics; and NAACP Papers.

## Progressive Era: Voices of Reform

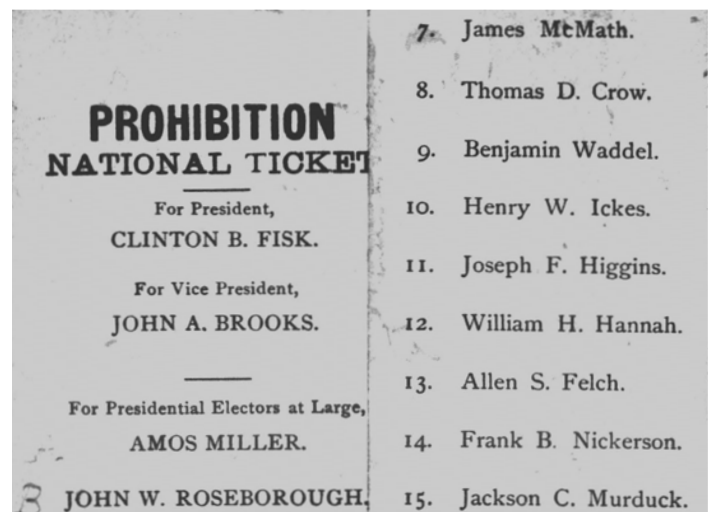
This module joins the growing sets of records in History Vault on the Progressive Era, one of the major reform eras in American History. The collections in this module consist of the correspondence, writings, speeches, diaries and photographs of five leading members of the Progressive movement: John R. Commons, Charles R. Van Hise, Richard T. Ely, Edward A. Ross and Charles McCarthy. Individually and collectively, these men proved they were more than idealists by devising and carrying out major reforms to solve the problems caused by the growth of industrialization following the Civil War. This module offers valuable insight into both the theorizing and practical legislation of the Progressive Era.



*Photograph of Richard T. Ely, in Progressive Era: Voices of Reform.*

## Temperance and Prohibition Movement, 1830-1933

The temperance and prohibition movement constituted an important element in American political life and its significance as a vital force in American social history during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This module contains records and publications of the principal organizations which sought to reduce and ultimately to eliminate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States. The two largest organizational collections in the module are the Anti-Saloon League of America (A.S.L.A.) and the records of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) The papers of individuals prominent in the movement are included as well.



*From the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Collection.*

## Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930

The massive immigration wave at the turn of the 20th century is investigated. Files cover Asian immigration, particularly Chinese and Japanese, to California and Hawaii; Mexican immigration 1906-1930; and European immigration. There are also extensive files on the regulation of prostitution and white slavery and on suppression of radical aliens.

## Records of the Children's Bureau, 1912-1969

Though it's one of the lesser-known federal agencies, the Children's Bureau is one of the richest sources for understanding American society and social welfare. The Bureau's correspondence, research reports, radio scripts, brochures, bills and laws, court hearings and speeches represent the largest collection of primary material for the study of the family and the health and well-being of children in the 20th century; as well, they throw a fascinating light on the way welfare policies affected women.

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

The centerpiece of this module is Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files, which highlight domestic and foreign concerns that were of special importance to the president. Additional collections include FBI Reports of the Roosevelt White House; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Releases; Records of the Committee on Economic Security; Department of Treasury records; and a set of documentary records on the Roosevelt presidency covering 50 important episodes and themes.

## Japanese American Incarceration: Records of the War Relocation Authority, 1942-1946

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entry into World War II in December 1941, the Roosevelt administration decided that for reasons of "military necessity," the government would evacuate all persons of Japanese heritage from the West Coast states. The Records of the War Relocation Authority document the day-to-day running of the 10 relocation camps from 1942-1946. The collection is organized by relocation center. Records include reports and correspondence on issues such as security, education, health, vocational training, agriculture, food, and family welfare.

## FBI Confidential Files and Radical Politics in the U.S., 1945-1972

Under the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI investigated and tracked the activities of Communist groups, Communist-front groups and other radical organizations in the United States. Module highlights include Hoover's office files; documentation on "black bag jobs," as they were called before being renamed "surreptitious entries"; and the "Do Not File" collection – numerous records that were supposed to be destroyed but survived. These documents provide insight into FBI policies and priorities, the scope of investigations of subversives, the purposes of investigations of liberal and conservative activists, and the bureau's relationships with other intelligence agencies.

## American Politics in the Early Cold War—Truman and Eisenhower Administrations, 1945-1961

The Cold War takes center stage in the Truman files on international relations, and the stalling of Truman's Fair Deal program are documented in the files that pertain to domestic concerns. The Eisenhower files focus on national defense, Cold War preparedness, the Soviet Union, economic issues, and tariff negotiations. With the publication of this module, History Vault will include, in different modules, White House files for the presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt through Richard M. Nixon.

*"This database was a powerful way for students to see early immigration history through the actual documents and to see how people resisted even when they didn't have equal rights or citizenship. .... One student commented, 'I thought that I hated history until I did this project and it's kind of cool. I really felt like a historian, which was a new experience for me as I'm in computer science.' A lot of students were excited to see these old documents firsthand and described how neat it was to see them digitized in a way that captured everything, even the handwritten notes. They were blown away that they had access to these hundred-year-old documents."*

— **Professor Susie Woo**, Associate Professor of American Studies at California State University, describing how her students reacted to using Immigration: Records of the INS in her American Immigrant Cultures class

### Module: Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930

< Previous 3 of 8 collections Next >

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Series A: Subject Correspondence Files, Part 2: Mexican Immigration

Search Collection

DURABLE URL: <https://search.proquest.com/histvault?q=48990:001733&accountid=131239>

SOURCE: National Archives, Washington, D.C.



This collection is comprised of approximately 17,000 pages of U.S. Bureau of Immigration case files that offer substantial information on Mexican immigration from 1900 to 1932, during a period when the Mexican-born population of the United States grew from 103,000 to over 1,400,000. The Mexican Revolution, job opportunities during World War I, and long-term transformations in U.S. industry and agriculture all contributed to Mexican immigration to the United States during this time period. Collection materials document the influx of Mexican immigrants across the borders of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, as well as immigrants from other countries who also entered the United States by way of Mexico.

#### Admissions, Boards of Inquiry, and Changing Rules

A large portion of the collection consists of documents presented at boards of inquiry regarding the admission of immigrant families at specific ports of entry. The documents include transcripts of board proceedings that inquire into immigrants' reasons for entering the United States and determine whether the requirements of immigration regulations have been met. Additionally, there is survey and statistical information, including family size, education, occupation, health, immigrants' origins and destinations, and public assistance requirements.

Also included in the collection are documents describing negotiations between the United States and Mexico on immigration policy and Congressional legislation. Often, proposed legislation supported increased restrictions on immigration, with some exceptions. For example, in order to meet agricultural labor demands during World War I, Congress temporarily suspended American laws forbidding the use of contract labor. This allowed the influx of Mexican immigrants who would not have otherwise been permitted into the country legally.

#### Border Conditions

Documents in this collection also report on the conditions along the U.S.-Mexico border at ports of entry, including Brownsville and Eagle Pass, Texas; Nogales and Naco, Arizona; and Tijuana and San Diego, California. These reports discuss health and sanitary conditions, the influx of

*Collection page from Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930.*



## Americans for Democratic Action Records, 1932-1999

At a conference of prominent American liberals and labor leaders held in New York City on May 9-10, 1941, the Union for Democratic Action (UDA) was formally organized, with James Loeb Jr. as executive secretary, Reinhold Niebuhr as national chairman, and Frank Kingdon as president. The purpose of the new organization was to initiate a two-front fight against fascism, both at home and abroad. After World War II and the November 1946 elections, James Loeb Jr., national director of UDA, joined by Leon Henderson, Wilson W. Wyatt, Hubert H. Humphrey, and others, called for a convention of democratic progressives to meet in Washington, D.C., on January 4, 1947. Two days later, they formed Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) with James Loeb Jr., as national executive secretary. Among the ADA founders were Wilson Wyatt, first national chairman, Leon Henderson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Eleanor Roosevelt, Joseph P. Lash, Will Rogers Jr., Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Walter Reuther, James B. Carey, David Dubinsky, Walter White, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Herbert H. Lehman. The ADA established itself as a strong national, independent, liberal organization based on American tradition. It proclaimed itself to be an organization for progressive individuals dedicated to the achievement of freedom and economic security for all people everywhere, through education and democratic action. The Americans for Democratic Action Records trace the evolution of the organization as it supported civil rights, the united international control of atomic energy, and global democracy. The collection contains records of campaigns on vital issues such as equal rights, disarmament, the Vietnam War, inflation, and unemployment.



The Americans for Democratic Action Records include issues of the organization's publication, *ADA World*.

*"ProQuest History Vault impressed me deeply. I use a lot of historical databases, but this one stands out as one of the best and most user-friendly I've encountered. Revisiting digitized VVAW documents, I saw much that was familiar, but I also encountered a lot of new sources that hadn't yet been made accessible to archivists when I was doing my research back in the 1990s. ... There are still so many hidden histories that await the light of day, and the curious eyes of young historians."*

— **Andrew E. Hunt**, Professor of History, University of Waterloo and author of *The Turning: A History of Vietnam Veterans Against the War* (NYU Press, 2001)

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

The strength of this module lies in documents from the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon presidencies as well as records from federal agencies. Issues 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.

## Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and the Anti-Vietnam War Movement

Key collections offer new opportunities for research on the 1960s through the lens of two influential anti-war organizations. In its heyday, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) emphasized participatory democracy, community building, and creating a political movement of impoverished people. As U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War escalated, SDS became involved in the anti-war movement, before splintering and disbanding by 1970. Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) organized major national protests, which catapulted VVAW to a position of leadership within the antiwar movement. The VVAW survived to the end of the Vietnam War by focusing on veterans' benefits and, after 1987, on the Agent Orange health issue. In addition to the SDS and VVAW collections, this module contains documents of 10 other anti-Vietnam War organizations.

## WORKERS, LABOR UNIONS, PROGRESSIVES, AND RADICALS

### Labor Unions in the U.S., 1862-1974: Knights of Labor, AFL, CIO, and AFL-CIO

Unique, important documentation on the growth and transformation of four major labor organizations takes history, business and other research topics in exciting new directions.

- In the 19th century, the Knights of Labor was the first national labor force to recruit women and African Americans as a matter of policy, to organize throughout the country, and to attempt to unify industrial and agrarian workers. This module presents the papers of executives Terence V. Powderly and John W. Hayes, which span the life of this powerful organization.
- In 1886, the founding convention of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) elected five men to lead an organization of fewer than 200,000 members. AFL records illuminate years of strikes and boycotts, competition with rival organizations, political developments, antitrust laws, pensions, and the direct election of U.S. senators; plus internal AFL matters such as membership, relations with international and local unions, and state labor federations.
- The CIO was at the center of labor activism from 1935 to 1955 – years characterized by mass organizing, nationwide strikes, and bitter ideological and political conflict. The records in this module consist of Minutes of the Executive Board of the CIO and the papers of Adolph Germer, a longtime member of the United Mine Workers and a leader in the formation of the CIO. Records that document the AFL-CIO in this module consist of State Labor Proceedings for 1885-1974 with the 1955-1974 portion of the records pertaining to the AFL-CIO.

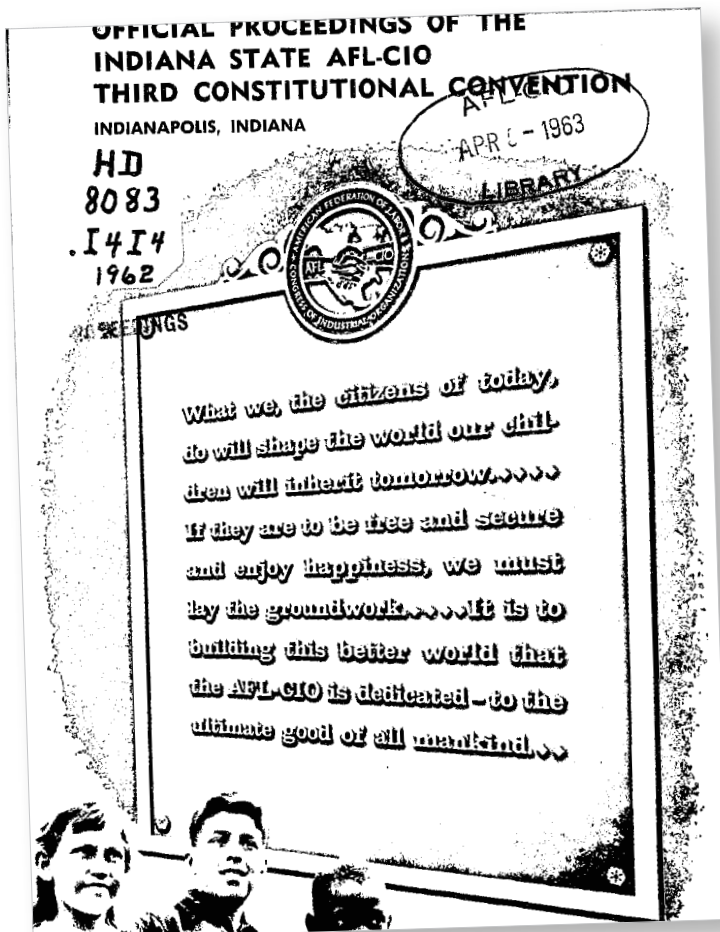
## Socialist Party of America Papers

Of the many socialist organizations born during the late 19th and 20th centuries, the Socialist Party of America was perhaps the most well-known. With the Socialist Party of America Papers, students will find valuable primary sources for the study of the labor movement, civil rights, anti-war activities and the history of the "American left."

The Socialist Party of America Papers provide an exceptional historical overview of the Socialist Party of America as it struggled to gain support and realize its goals. Documents in the collection include correspondence, position papers, memoranda, financial records, pamphlets and broadsides, and leaflets. This outstanding collection is a must for historical research into American Socialism, labor and leftist thought in the 20th Century.

## Workers, Labor Unions, and the American Left in the 20th Century: Federal Records

Key collections emphasize the interaction between workers and the federal government. The Wilson Administration Files consist of Papers of the National War Labor Board, Papers of the President's Mediation Commission, and Records of the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations. Government surveillance files consist of U.S. Military Intelligence Reports on radicals and Department of Justice investigations of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Communist Party and the use of military force by the federal government in domestic disturbances. Other collections cover unemployment relief, farm tenancy, labor strife during World War II, and records on migratory labor in the 1950s and 1960s.



Official Proceedings of the Indiana State AFL-CIO Third Constitutional Convention, in State Labor Proceedings: AFL, CIO, and AFL-CIO Conventions, 1885-1974.

## Why Should a poor man vote the rich man's ticket?

**Vote for NORMAN THOMAS and JAMES H. MAURER and the straight SOCIALIST ticket to help bring a new system in which all the people will collectively own the industries and operate them for use of the producers.**

*Flyer for the 1932 presidential campaign of Socialist Party candidate Norman Thomas, from the Socialist Party of America Papers*

## American Federation of Labor Records: The Samuel Gompers Era, 1877-1937

Samuel Gompers was the founder and long-serving president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). During Gompers tenure as president of the AFL, membership in the AFL grew from about 50,000 members in 1886 to close to 3 million members by the time of Gompers' death in 1924. Throughout his career, Gompers championed the craft or trade union approach in which workers were organized into unions based on the trade they worked in. Gompers lobbied for better working conditions and higher wages, worked to unify the labor movement in the United States and abroad, and he also opposed socialism and immigration, sometimes backing his opposition to immigration by invoking racist stereotypes.

In this collection, sourced by ProQuest from the holdings of the AFL-CIO Library now at the University of Maryland, College Park, and the Wisconsin Historical Society, the documents throw light on the momentous struggles within the American labor movement during and just after the Samuel Gompers era. The collection includes correspondence, executive council records, newspaper clippings, convention records, speeches, writings, and legal documents, including court records. Major topics covered in the collection include the 1906 Labor's Bill of Grievances; the AFL and World War I; union jurisdiction disputes; strikes and lockouts, including the Butte, Montana strikes; and the AFL's political and legislative interests such as labor and immigration law.

*"The Powderly papers are of particular value from the leadership point of view, especially during the height of the Knights' influence in the mid-1880s, while the Hayes papers are more useful revealing the Knights' activity on the local level. Hayes' files on Knights' local [branches] are an often-overlooked minor treasure. ... These are crucial collections for any understanding of American labor history, with major relevance in 2018."*

— William John Shepherd, Catholic University of America



## Stephen S. Wise Papers: Rabbi, Scholar, Activist, 1874–1949

**Coming in Q2 2024!** This collection documents Rabbi Stephen S. Wise's influential contributions to 20th-century American history. It chronicles his impact through biographical details, personal letters, activism records, and writings on religious and political matters. Wise's involvement in the push for an Israeli homeland for the Jewish people and the Versailles Peace Conference is highlighted, along with his involvement in organizations such as the New York Federation of Zionist Societies, leadership in national Zionist federations, chairmanship of the United Palestine Appeal, and his instrumental roles in establishing the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress.

With topics spanning religious issues, civil rights, international relations, and interactions with notable figures including David Ben-Gurion, Reinhold Niebuhr, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt, this collection aids researchers in understanding the complexities of 20th-century American history, Jewish identity, and the evolution of social activism.

## Labor Priests: Progressive Politics and the Catholic Church, John A. Ryan Papers, 1892-1945

John A. Ryan was the foremost social justice advocate and theoretician in the Catholic Church during the first half in the 20th century. Ryan was a Professor of Political Science and Professor of Moral Theology at the Catholic University of America from 1915 until 1939 and Director of the National Catholic Welfare Council's Social Action Department during its first 25 years, from 1920 until his death in 1945. Ryan's relationship with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal both personally and politically garnered him the nickname "Right Reverend New Dealer." The John A. Ryan Papers span from 1892 to 1945, with a heavy focus on the last twenty years of his life, 1925 to 1945. Most of the collection consists of Ryan's correspondence, focusing on the Catholic Church, politics, and Ryan's writings, speaking engagements, and personal matters. The Ryan Papers also include articles, sermons, reports, pamphlets, lecture notes, scrapbooks, and a personal journal.

## Labor Priests: Progressive Politics and the Catholic Church, Francis J. Haas Papers, 1904-1953

**Coming in Q4 2024!** This archive details Francis Joseph Haas's lifelong dedication to the Catholic Church and workers' welfare. Encompassing Haas's family, education, professional roles, and government engagements, the collection focuses most heavily on his role as a public servant in New Deal agencies and as a labor arbitrator in the 1930s and 1940s. The included materials offer profound insights into the areas of labor relations, governmental policies, and religious studies.

Haas's positions in New Deal agencies, as a labor arbitrator, his scope as chair of Fair Employment Practices Committee and his contributions to academia and religious spheres at The Catholic University of America demonstrate his impact on these fields. These firsthand accounts provide insights into Francis J. Haas's roles in pivotal historical eras, enriching interdisciplinary studies focused on societal, governmental, and religious dynamics.

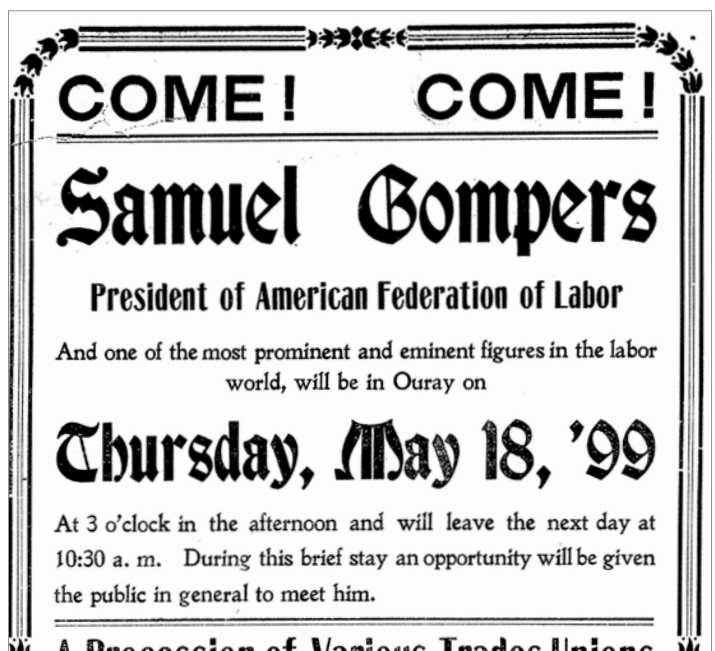
## American Jewish Congress Records: Administrative and Executive Committee, Governing Council, National Conventions, and Executive Director Files

The American Jewish Congress, founded in 1918 under the leadership of Louis Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, is one of the most important organizations dedicated to advocating for the interests of the American Jewish community and defending the civil rights of all Americans. The American Jewish Congress Records span from 1915-2009 and document the American Jewish Congress's impact on the United States legal system, civil rights and liberties, the fight against discrimination and antisemitism, and support for the State of Israel. The records of the American Jewish Congress are digitized by ProQuest from the holdings of the American Jewish Historical Society. This module represents the first seven series of the collection, covering the history of the American Jewish Congress, the proceedings of its governing committees, the files of the Executive Directors, and records of the organization's national conventions.

## Workers, Labor, and Race: Records of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, 1941-1946

**Coming in Q2 2024!** The records of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) is a valuable resource for exploring the history of civil rights in the workplace and the landscape of civil liberties in America during World War II. Established in 1941 with the purpose of ensuring equal employment opportunities for minorities in defense industries during the war, the FEPC held jurisdiction over complaints against the federal government, employers, and labor unions under contract with the federal government, as well as entities and unions engaged in war production.

Collection documents encompass thousands of complaints spanning race, national origin, and religion, resulting in a diverse set of documents such as central records, office correspondence, case documents, reports from FEPC regional offices, meeting minutes, internal studies, memoranda, analyses, transcripts, legal opinions, case files, and individual worker records.



Flyer advertising speaking appearance by Samuel Gompers, in *American Federation of Labor Records: The Samuel Gompers Era, 1877-1937*.

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND MILITARY CONFLICTS

## World War I: British Foreign Office Political Correspondence

Early records in the collection describe the political situation in European countries on the outbreak of the war, as reported by military attaches and diplomatic and consular personnel. These early records also cover the financial position of the warring countries and even anti-war sentiments in 1914.

The documents also examine the technological innovations of World War I, particularly in air and naval warfare. Additionally, this formerly confidential correspondence covers a wide range of other wartime issues, such as birth rates, the role of women in the war, food supply, Zionism, and the Vatican.

The files conclude with detailed coverage of various peace efforts and the armistice, as well as postwar issues such as redrawing the map of Europe, and the consequences of the war for Germany.

## 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 attachés 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 reports for China, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Mexico, Soviet Union, Biweekly Intelligence Summaries and Combat Estimates.

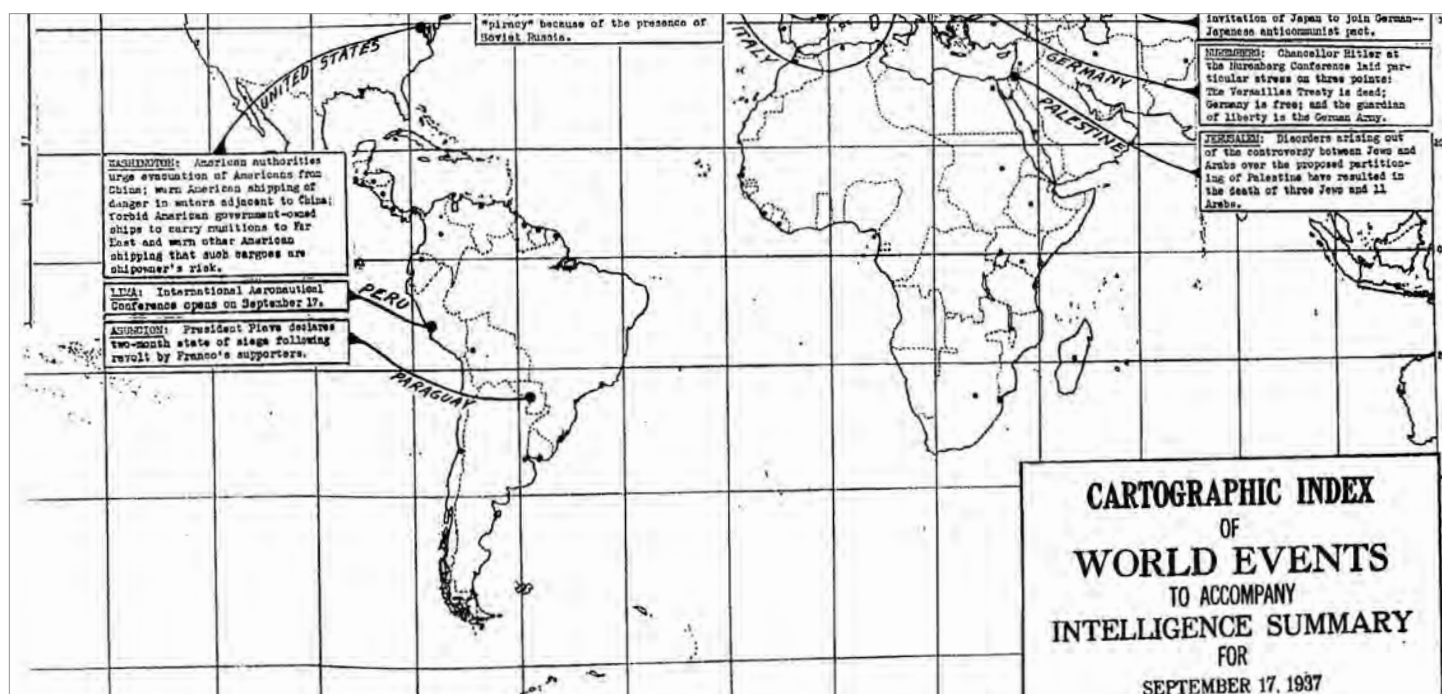
## U.S. Diplomatic Post Records, 1914-1945

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. These materials 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.

## World War I: Records of the American Expeditionary Forces, and Diplomacy in the World War I Era

This module offers extensive documentation on the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) during World War I as well as materials on U.S. intelligence operations and the post-war peace process. AEF documents consist of correspondence, cablegrams, operations reports, statistical strength reports and summaries of intelligence detailing troop movements and operations of Allied and enemy forces. The vast majority of the AEF documents date from April 26, 1917-July 2, 1919.

Other notable collections include *Select Reports of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and Reparations Papers of the Allied Powers Reparations Commission, and Records of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, 1921-1922*. Finally, this module includes an important collection on diplomacy and the intelligence work of the U.S. State Department during World War I and in the decade after: *State Department Collection of Intelligence, 1915-1927: Records of the Office of the Counselor, Undersecretary of State, and the Chief Special Agent*.



Cartographic indexes of world events were a regular feature of the Bi-Weekly Intelligence Summaries of the U.S. Military Intelligence Reports from 1928-1938.



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

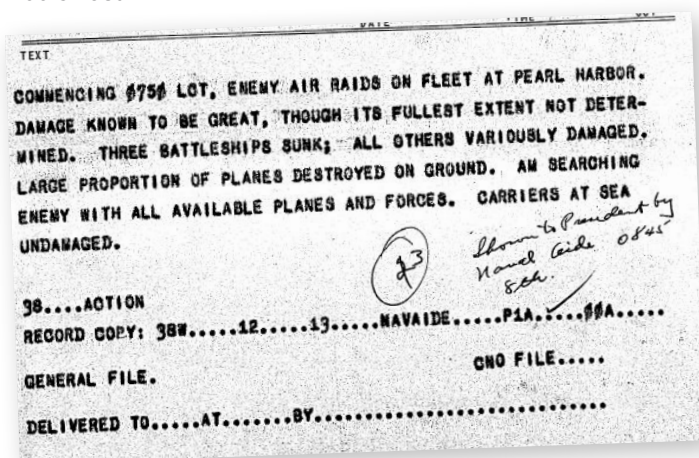
The collections in this module document the innermost workings of the top level of military planning during World War II in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Map Room Files and Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Office of War Information Papers contain information on the U.S. home front, as do 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.

## Planning for the Post-World War II World, State Department Records of Harley A. Notter, 1939-1945

**Coming in Q3 2024!** History Vault: Planning for the Post-World War II World encompasses Dr. Harley A. Notter's collection of State Department files. These mostly previously confidential materials provide critical insights into the post-WWII world. The materials delve into economic rebuilding of Europe, the reconstruction of Germany and Japan, the establishment of the UN, global trade and geopolitics, and the impact of Soviet influences across strategic areas.

As a significant figure within the State Department, Notter gathered documents that detail the operations of specialized U.S. government committees shaping post-1945 foreign policy. These files, consisting of research reports, policy papers, meeting minutes filled with verbatim committee discussions, memoranda, and internal State Department documents, chronicle the activities of dozens of special committees established by the U.S. government to formulate postwar foreign policy. They serve as the framework on which much of post-1945 U.S. foreign policy was built.

This archive is widely recognized as a cornerstone in understanding postwar planning and best serves researchers and scholars of U.S. diplomatic and military history, international relations, and the modern histories of Europe, Japan, and the Middle East.



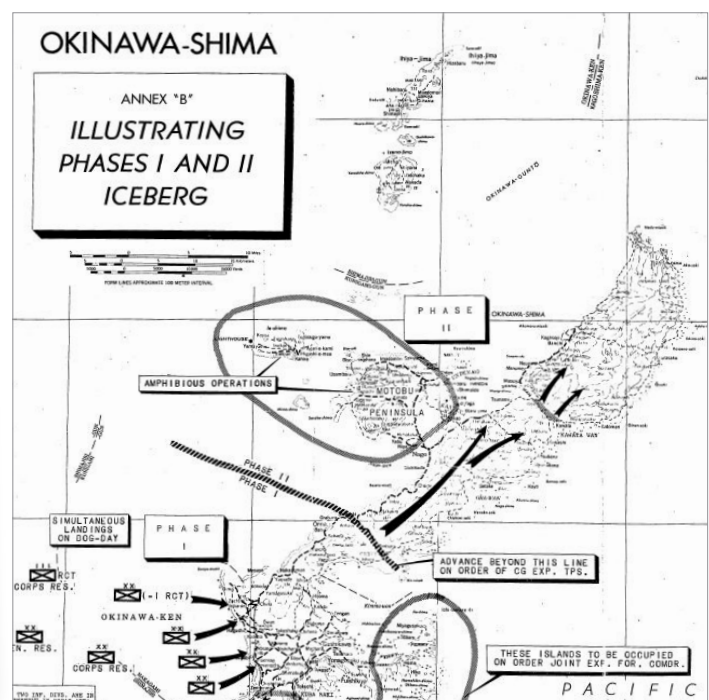
Naval Message, December 7, 1941, from the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announcing "enemy air raids on fleet at Pearl Harbor. Damage known to be great." Map Room Files of President Roosevelt, 1939-1945: Map Room Army and Navy Messages, December 1941-May 1942.

## Creation of Israel: British Foreign Office Correspondence on Palestine and Transjordan, 1940-1948

These files are essential for understanding the modern history of the Middle East, the establishment of Israel as a sovereign state and the wider web of postwar international world politics. Early records in the collection focus on events in Palestine, Britain's policy toward Palestine and how the situation in Palestine affected relations with other nations. The files also survey the contours of Arab politics in the wider Middle East. Since the interests, rivalries and designs of various Arab leaders were often played out with reference to Palestine, the documents provide insight into the complex and sometimes bloody Arab world. In the 1947-1948 period, this module explores the tensions within Anglo-American relations over the creation and recognition of Israel as a sovereign state. A large section of the material is devoted to United Nations deliberations on the Palestine question. The records also illuminate the political, philosophical and personal fractures within and between both the Jewish and Arab communities from 1940-1948.

## 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.



Map showing Operation ICEBERG during the Battle of Okinawa, from Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Part 1: 1942-1945, The Pacific Theater, in World War II: U.S. Documents on Planning, Operations, Intelligence, Axis War Crimes, and Refugees.

## Nazi Looted Art and Assets: Records on the Post-World War II Restitution Process

This module focuses on the diplomatic, legal and political maneuvering during and after World War II regarding German art looting in Europe, recovery of cultural objects dispersed during World War II, efforts by the U.S. and other Allied Powers to prevent the secreting of Axis assets, claims from victims for financial or property restitution from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), other claims cases, and meeting minutes and background materials regarding the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold.



*An American soldier inspecting German loot stored in a church at Elligen, Germany, April 1945. From the National Archives, College Park, Maryland.*

## Confidential U.S. State Department and Diplomatic Post Special Files, Asia, 1945–1966

The Confidential U.S. State Department “Special” or “Lot” Files represent a rich source for students of American foreign policy. Focusing on political affairs, economic conditions, and policy positions, these documents complement the State Department Central Files and form a foundation for in-depth study of international affairs. Maintained by various State Department offices, bureaus, committees, and individuals, the Special Files hold a vast amount of unique material not preserved in the Central Files. They provide an especially valuable source for working papers, annotated memoranda, verbatim transcripts, drafts, and other informal material. Further, the Special Files often contain documents State Department officials considered too sensitive or important to forward to the general Central Files. The set of State Department and Diplomatic Post records covers the U.S. occupation of Japan following World War II, development of postwar Japan, the San Francisco Peace Conference of 1951, and economic conditions in Japan; the Korean War, peace negotiations, U.S.-Korea relations, and the rebuilding of South Korea after the end of fighting in the Korean War; military and economic relations between Japan, Korea, and the U.S. in the 1950s; ANZUS treaty talks with Australia and New Zealand; Nationalist and anti-colonial resistance movements in Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaya; and efforts to establish a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

## Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Early Cold War, 1946-1960

As the principal group of military advisers to the president of the United States, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) is arguably the most important body of military leaders in the world. Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Early Cold War contains the formerly classified and secret proposals that, when approved by the president, became the military and foreign policies of the United States. These records offer a behind-the-scenes view of the highest levels of U.S. military decision-making. The reports in this module were written by hundreds of JCS staff members—experts in fields ranging from Chinese defense strategy to U.S. military counterintelligence.

The records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for 1946-1960 cover the early years of the Cold War, focusing on the threat of Soviet expansion, Europe and NATO, the Chinese Civil War, the Korean War, the beginnings of the nuclear arms race, and the Arab-Israeli conflict and other developments in the Middle East, especially regarding Middle East oil and Iran.

## Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, 1960-1969

Student demonstrations, political unrest, coups d'état, assassinations, political trials, meetings and visits of foreign leaders, economic and agricultural assistance, disputes over the use of international waters, international trade, military conflicts - these are just some of the subjects covered by Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files on the turbulent 1960s around the world.

Concentrating exclusively on those U.S. State Department Central Files that have not been microfilmed by the National Archives or distributed by other publishers, this collection contains a wide range of materials from U.S. diplomats in foreign countries: reports on political, military and socioeconomic matters; interviews and minutes of meetings with foreign government officials; important letters, instructions, and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomatic personnel; and reports and translations from foreign journals and newspapers.

History Vault's U.S. State Department Central Files on the 1960s are offered in three modules, organized by geographic region of the world: Europe and Latin America; Africa and the Middle East; and Asia.

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

Countries covered in the Europe and Latin America module are: Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany); Germany (focusing on Berlin); Soviet Union; Cuba; Mexico; Panama; and Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.

## Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, 1960-1969, Africa and Middle East

The countries covered in this module are: Biafra/Nigeria; Congo; Egypt; Ghana; South Africa; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Lebanon; Palestine; Saudi Arabia; and the Persian Gulf States (Aden, Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat & Oman, Qatar, Trucial Sheiks); Yemen.



## Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, 1960-1969, Asia

The countries covered in the Asia module are: China, Far East (general), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Philippine Republic and Vietnam. The files on China, Japan and Vietnam make up the largest portion of this module.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Control: 5698  
June 6, 1966, 2:01 PM

JUNE 6.

SUBJECT: STUDENTS RIOT IN COLON RESULT IN DEATHS  
REF: ENSTEL 902

1. STUDENT RIOTING IN COLON BEGAN AT 8:40 THIS MORNING OVER DEATH COMMUNIST STUDENT LEADER JUAN NAVAS. 300 STUDENTS STONED DENI HEADQUARTERS BREAKING WINDOWS, OVERTURNING CARS. NUMBER OF RIOTERS SOON INCREASED TO 1500 WITH REINFORCEMENTS FROM MOST SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

*Panama 905*

June 6, 1966, State Department telegram from the American Embassy in Panama reporting on rioting by students in Panama, from Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, Panama, 1963-1966

## 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.

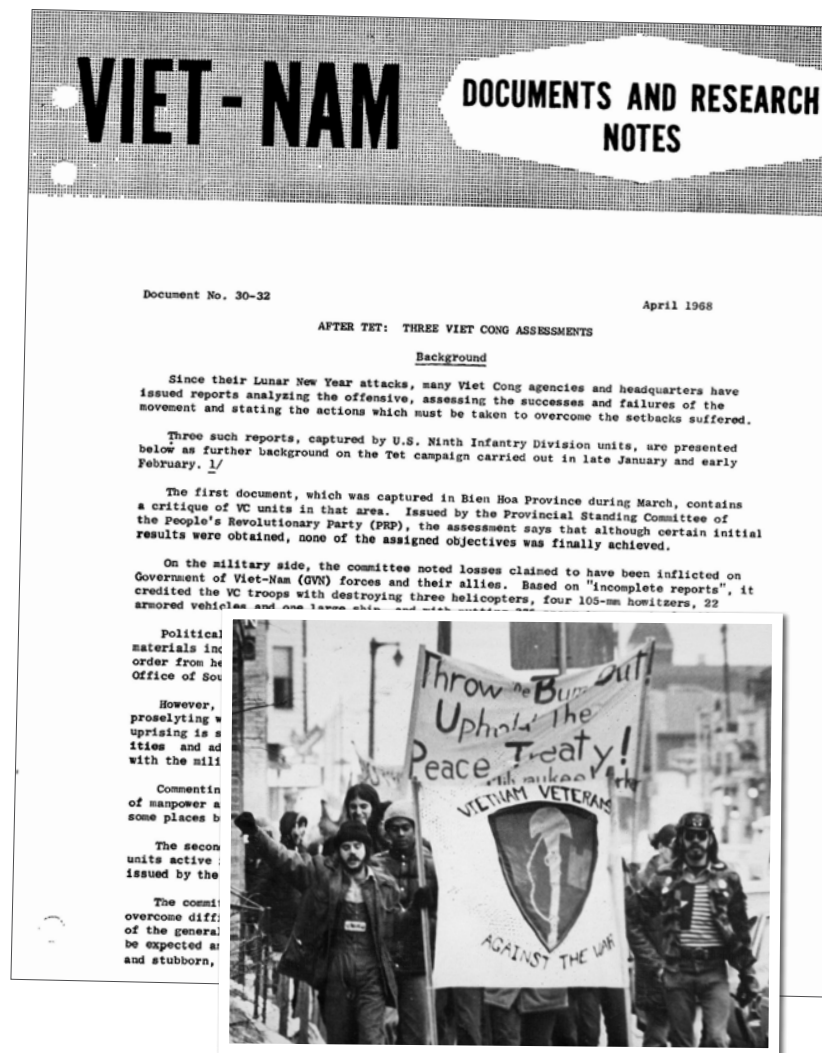
*"It's easy to forget facts but it's hard to forget an assignment or a moment where you really learn something. And I think a well-designed archival assignment can help a student really learn something. Because they weren't fed that information, they had to construct that information themselves."*

— **Dr. L. Maria Bo**, Assistant Professor in the Department of English, Comparative Literature, and Linguistics at California State University, commenting on the student reaction to an assignment in her Introduction to Asian Literature course using the History Vault module: Vietnam War and American Foreign Policy

## CIA Cold War Research Reports and Records on Communism in China and Eastern Europe, 1917-1976

This module consists of two major series of records: CIA Research Reports from 1946-1976 and records collected by Raymond Murphy on Communism in China and Eastern Europe from 1917-1958. Beginning in 1946 with reports of the CIA's predecessor, the Central Intelligence Group, CIA Research Reports reproduces over 1,500 reports on eight areas: Middle East; Soviet Union; Vietnam and Southeast Asia; China; Japan, Korea, and Asian security; Europe; Africa; and Latin America. This series deals with international questions and biographical reports, offering profiles of relatively unknown leaders.

The Murphy Collection provides information on war recovery efforts, international aid, and the formation of countries and substantial information on the Chinese Communist Party.



Demonstration by Vietnam Veterans Against the War, from Vietnam Veterans Against the War Records, 201748-033-0001.

*"Vietnam War and American Foreign Policy, 1960–1975" and "American Politics and Society from JFK to Watergate, 1960–1975" are sister modules revealing two faces of a tumultuous era: American foreign and domestic policy. Whether together or apart, these modules provide researchers with "a fascinating look into American government decision making and the reaction of the American people to those decisions. Highly recommended."*

— **J. Stoehr**, CHOICE

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– **Dr. Jessica Stern**, Professor of History and Associate Dean of Student Relations for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences

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*“Everyone has a voice, and with the right resources, we can amplify the words and experiences of those who weren’t considered important enough to be heard.”*

– **Prof. Marcia Chatelain**, African American Studies, Georgetown University

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