Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
(Record Group 38)

Compiled by
Harry Schwartz, Kenneth F. Bartlett, and Lyman Hinckley

1966

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INTRODUCTION

Until the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was created in 1915, there was no effective and coordinated direction of the military affairs of the Navy. The elements of a naval general staff developed slowly in the Navy Department after its establishment by the act of April 30, 1798. Emphasis for the first hundred years of the Department was focused mainly on the administration of its civil affairs—building, equipping, manning, and maintaining the ships of the Navy—but no separate agency existed in the Navy Department for the preparation of plans and the direction of these ships in time of war. Plans for the strategic use of ships and means for the execution of these plans had to be improvised when wars came. Naval affairs were managed almost exclusively by the Secretary of the Navy until 1815. The officers of the Navy had little part in naval administration and in the determination of policy. The experience of the War of 1812 clearly indicated the Secretary's need for professional assistance and, by an act approved February 7, 1815, a Board of Navy Commissioners was created. Although the Board, consisting of three post captains, was assigned responsibilities for civil rather than military affairs, it at least provided the Secretary with professional advice. Beginning in 1842, when the bureau system was instituted by an act of August 31, the same responsibilities were carried out by the chiefs of the bureaus.

During the Civil War the operations of the Navy Department were carried on by two branches, one relating to the military or professional matters, and the other to the civil transactions. Gustavus V. Fox, an ex-naval officer, was placed in charge of the former and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy on August 1, 1861. As a chief of staff he directed the conduct of the naval war. Planning for naval operations was also performed by a commission convened in June 1861. The commission served as a temporary board of strategy and prepared a number of plans for operations along the coasts of the South. In addition there was a confidential advisory council composed of the chiefs of the bureaus.

Towards the close of the Civil War and for some years thereafter, various proposals were made for the establishment of boards of naval officers which would have had directive powers. All such efforts failed, however, until 1881. Beginning in that year, the Secretary of the Navy appointed several naval advisory boards to assist him in preparing plans for rebuilding the Navy and in determining the classes and number of vessels to be constructed.
The gradual and steady growth of the Navy led to other changes in naval administration and the addition of offices and agencies designed to improve the management of military affairs. Among these were the establishment of the Office of Naval Intelligence in the Bureau of Navigation in 1882; the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., in 1889; the Naval Strategy Board in 1891; the Naval War Board during the War With Spain; and the General Board in 1900. In 1909 the Navy Department was reorganized on a divisional basis known as the "Aid System" because the heads of the four divisions were called "aids" instead of "chiefs." The aids advised the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the duties of their respective divisions and constituted a temporary general staff. The appointment of the Aid for Operations in charge of the Division of Operations of the Fleet was a major advancement in the achievement of the goal of a full-fledged naval general staff. Rear Adm. Richard Wainwright, who headed the Division, was given responsibility for the planning and coordinating functions then exercised by a number of scattered offices in the Department. The new Division acquired from the Bureau of Navigation jurisdiction over the Naval War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Inspector of Target Practice, and ship movements.

The accumulative efforts for a naval general staff culminated on March 3, 1915, when the President approved an act of Congress establishing the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Naval Communication Service, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Board of Inspection and Survey were placed under it at that time. The Office of Naval Records and Library, successor to the Naval War Record Office of 1889, became a part of the Office of Naval Intelligence in the same year.

The general organization structure of the Office from its inception through 1945 was primarily that of divisions and their subordinate sections. In 1937 the Office comprised 10 divisions; by 1945 it had 19 divisions. The authority and functions of the Office as originally established remained almost unchanged until World War II.

During World War II new situations arose constantly requiring further subdivision and expansion of the Office. On March 12, 1942, in accordance with Executive Order 9096, Adm. Ernest J. King was appointed Chief of Naval Operations in addition to his office of Commander in Chief of the operating forces. The Executive order defined the duties and responsibilities of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and of the Chief of Naval Operations, respectively, in this dual combination, in the following terms.

As Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, the officer holding the combined offices as herein provided shall have supreme command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets,
seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy and shall be directly responsible, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the President therefor.

As Chief of Naval Operation, the Officer holding the combined offices as herein provided shall be charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with the preparation, readiness and logistic support of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy, and with the coordination and direction of effort to this end of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department except such offices (other than bureaus) as the Secretary of the Navy may specifically exempt. Duties as Chief of Naval Operations shall be contributory to the discharge of the paramount duties of Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

This dual arrangement was a temporary one and the two organizations were kept entirely separate during the war, with the Vice Chief of Naval Operations as the operating head of the Office. This combined command was disestablished on October 10, 1945. The National Archives has presently not accessioned any of the records of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, for World War II.

Some of the divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations before and during World War II had duties that were purely or largely administrative, such as the Central Division (Op 13), the Naval Reserve Policy Division (Op 15), and the Fleet Training Division (Op 22); others performed duties traditionally classed as general staff duties, such as the War Plans Division (Op 12) and the Naval Intelligence Division (Op 16); others had operating duties, such as the Communications Division (Op 20) and the Ship Movements Division (Op 38). Still others had inspection functions, such as the Inspection Division (Op 21). This did not necessarily mean that any division functioned exclusively in the operational, administrative, or planning area.

In 1946 the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as organized under the provisions of Executive Order 9635 of September 29, 1945, included the Chief of Naval Operations, a Vice Chief of Naval Operations, a Naval Inspector General, and Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations for Personnel, Administration, Operations, Logistics, Air, and Special Weapons. (The Deputy Chief for Air was established in 1943 in recognition of the importance of naval aviation operations; the other Deputy Chiefs were established October 10, 1945.) The constituent divisions of the Office were at that time under these officers and their staffs. More detailed information as to the duties and responsibilities of these
officers and the histories and functions of the divisions or units 
operating under them is given in the body of this inventory, preceding 
the description of the subordinate units.

The Chief of Naval Operations is the principal naval adviser to the 
President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Navy on 
the conduct of war and the principal naval adviser and naval executive 
to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Naval 
Establishment. He is in command of the naval operating forces and is 
responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for their use, as well as for 
the coordination and direction of the activities of the bureaus and offices 
of the Department of the Navy in meeting the personnel and material 
requirements of the operating forces. He is also a member of the Joint 
Chiefs of Staff and, as such, participates in the strategic direction 
of the armed forces.

An Executive order of April 8, 1942, placed the Hydrographic Office 
(renamed the Naval Oceanographic Office on July 10, 1962) and the Naval 
Observatory, both of them field activities, under the administrative 
control of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The records of 
the Hydrographic Office and of the Naval Observatory in the National 
Archives are kept separately as Record Groups 37 and 78, respectively; 
the former are described in Preliminary Inventory No. 39 and the latter 
in Preliminary Checklist 42 (supplemented by NA-47).

This preliminary inventory describes the textual and audio-visual 
records in Record Group 38, Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval 
Operations, that had been transferred to the National Archives from the 
Navy Department by October 1965. They amount to 3,094 cubic feet and 
cover mainly the period 1915-46, with a few records dating as early as 
1882 and as late as 1953. Cartographic records in the same record group 
are described in Preliminary Inventory No. 85 and account for another 
6 cubic feet. The records covered herein are described as those of the 
Chief of Naval Operations and of the Deputy Chiefs for Administration, 
Operations, Logistics, and Air. No records of the Deputy Chiefs for 
Personnel or Special Weapons are in the National Archives, nor are any 
records, as such, of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations or of the Naval 
Inspector General. The general correspondence of the Vice Chief of 
Naval Operations or of other officers for the fiscal years 1943-46 may 
be found in the general correspondence of the Chief of Naval Operations 
for that period (see entry 2).

Information in regard to the audio-visual records described in 
this inventory was provided by the Audio-Visual Branch.

The inventory is arranged in its broad outlines according to the 
 hierarchical structure of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
as it existed in 1946. Within these outlines the records are described as records of the office that created them originally, as records of the office that inherited and administered them, or as records of the office that would have inherited them by reason of being successor to the creating office.

Other record groups that contain records originally created by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations are Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy (described in Preliminary Checklist 31), which includes the general correspondence of the Office, 1913-42; Record Group 72, Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics (described in Preliminary Inventory No. 26), which includes records pertaining to naval aviation, 1914-21; and Record Group 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library (described in Preliminary Checklist 30), which includes some miscellaneous records. Record Group 45 also contains some records of the Office of Naval Intelligence and some pertaining to naval operating forces for the period before the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was established. Records pertaining to the Dominican Republic are also in Record Group 139, Records of the Dominican Customs Receivership (described in Preliminary Inventory No. 148 and listed in Special List No. 5); and in Record Group 350, Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs (described in Preliminary Inventory No. 130). Still other related records are in Record Group 481, Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments; and in Record Group 313, Records of Naval Operating Forces.

Additional records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations dating mainly from 1946 to 1963 are in the Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Va.

For background information the reader is referred to Henry P. Beers, "The Development of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations" (parts I-IV), in Military Affairs, volume 10, Nos. 1 and 3 (spring and fall, 1946), and volume 11, Nos. 2 and 4 (summer and winter, 1947); Julius Augustus Furer, Administration of the Navy Department in World War II (Washington, 1959); Albert P. Niblack, The History and Aims of the Office of Naval Intelligence (Washington, 1920); and Lt. William L. Sachse, "Our Naval Attaché System: Its Origin and Development to 1917," in U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, volume 72 (May 1946).

Some of the records in this inventory are restricted for reasons other than national security. The following records of the Office of Naval Intelligence may be examined only by personnel of that office: (1) reports on camouflaged ships, photographs of ships, and painted camouflage outline sketches of ships, 1917-19; and (2) reports on suspected subversive activities of persons and organizations during and following World War I.
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<td>Capt. Hayne Ellis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Lawrence H. Frost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. V. L. Lowrance</td>
<td>1961-63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Rufus L. Taylor</td>
<td>1963-</td>
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Directors of Naval Communications

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<tr>
<td>Capt. William H. G. Bullard</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. David W. Todd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. William H. G. Bullard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Marbury Johnston</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Samuel W. Bryant (Acting)</td>
<td>1921-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Henry J. Ziegemeier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comdr. Donald C. Bingham (Acting)</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Orton P. Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Ridley McLean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Stanford C. Hooper</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney</td>
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<td>Capt. Carl F. Holden</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. William B. Ammon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Jack S. Dorsey (Acting)</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Frank Virden</td>
<td>1958-61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Adm. Bernard F. Roeder</td>
<td>1961-</td>
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I N V E N T O R Y

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

I. Chief of Naval Operations, 1916-46

From May 1915, when the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was established, until June 30, 1942, the general correspondence of the Office was added to the general correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy and the Office of the Judge Advocate General in the Secretary's file room; however, no group of new numbers set up at that time relates particularly or exclusively to the functions of the new Office. Though the general correspondence file was theoretically a combined file of three offices, various series of correspondence were maintained separately in each, including not only copies of letters sent but original letters received, sometimes bearing numbers belonging to the general correspondence file and sometimes not. The main series of correspondence of certain units within the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, including the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Office of the Director of Naval Communications, and the Aviation Division, were kept apart from the general files; and apparently a part of the central correspondence of the Chief of Naval Operations, as distinguished from that of units within his Office, was also filed separately. This correspondence is in Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy. On July 1, 1942, this departmental central file was decentralized, and a separate file was established for each of the offices.

A. General Records, 1918-46

NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 2. 21 ft.

Consists of copies of letters sent and "correspondence reference forms" covering letters received, arranged to furnish index information. They are separate for each fiscal year and precede the general correspondence, which is also maintained separately for each fiscal year. They are arranged in the following subseries: Miscellaneous (alphabetically by name or subject); naval activities (alphabetically by location); naval districts (numerically by district); bureaus and offices of the Navy Department (alphabetically); and copies of letters, circulars, and bulletins addressed to "more than one" addressee (chronologically).

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. July 1, 1942-June 30, 1946. 463 ft.

Letters, orders, and endorsements sent and received by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Arranged by fiscal year and thereunder according to the Navy Filing Manual. Indexed in series 1.
SECURITY-CLASSIFIED HISTORY CARDS AND INDEXES TO CORRESPONDENCE IN SERIES 4. 1918-42. 42 rolls of microfilm. 3 ft.

Consists of 16-mm. microfilm copies of the following subseries: Incoming correspondence cards, 1918-41, arranged alphabetically by bureau, naval district, or activity; general index cards, 1919-34, arranged alphabetically; outgoing correspondence cards, 1919-34, arranged alphabetically; outgoing correspondence cards, 1934-39, arranged alphabetically by bureau or activity; subject correspondence cards, 1918-27, arranged numerically; subject correspondence cards, 1928-40, arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual; subject correspondence cards, 1941, arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual; subject correspondence cards, January-April 1942, arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1918-43. 375 rolls of microfilm. 31 ft.

Microfilm copies, on 16-mm. microfilm, of secret and confidential correspondence. Arranged in eight subseries as follows: Secret and confidential correspondence, 1918-July 1927; secret correspondence, 1927-40; confidential correspondence, 1927-39; confidential correspondence, 1940-41; secret correspondence, 1941; secret correspondence, 1942; confidential correspondence, January-April 1942; secret and confidential correspondence (including correspondence of Vice Chief of Naval Operations), May 1942-April 1943. Except for the first subseries, which is arranged according to a numeric classification system, and the last, which is arranged chronologically, all subseries are arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual. See series 3 for microfilm copies of history cards and indexes to the correspondence.

B. Policy and Liaison Section, Office of Island Governments, 1915-30

When the outlying possessions in the West Indies and the Pacific area were acquired by the United States either directly or indirectly through the Spanish-American War, insular affairs were first handled by the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, and then, after February 2, 1900, by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When a military occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo was effected by the landing of U.S. Marines in July 1915 and June 1916, respectively, a military government was inaugurated on November 29, 1916, under a succession of high-ranking naval officers. This lasted until 1924 in Santo Domingo and 1930 in Haiti. The records of the Military Government of Santo Domingo, 1916-24, were received by the National Archives from the Office of Naval Records and Library in 1937. The islands under naval governors--Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa--and the naval stations at San Juan, P.R., and Guantánamo, Cuba, were placed in 1919 directly under the Chief of Naval Operations for all military matters.
After some years of uncoordinated handling of the affairs pertaining to our island possessions, the Navy Department Reorganization Board on July 30, 1921, recommended to the Secretary of the Navy a centralized agency in the Department to effect a more efficient administration of its insular affairs. An insular desk was then established by order of the Secretary on February 28, 1922, and placed under the Policy and Liaison Section of the Planning Division. In 1923 the Section was placed under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations.

In June 1926 the Policy and Liaison Section (Op-13) was in the immediate office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and was responsible for handling special work assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations. Its duties included assistance in matters of executive and administrative policy; liaison with bureaus of the Navy Department and other departments of the Government and with Congress; and administration of island governments and of places occupied by naval forces. The work of the Section was divided between an Officer in Charge of the Policy and Liaison Section (Op-13A) and an Officer in Charge of the Office of Island Governments (Op-13B). The duties of the Office of Island Governments included the handling of administrative correspondence and problems concerned with island governments; the preparation of budgetary estimates and expenditures for Congress on island governments; and liaison with other departments of the Government and outside agencies. General correspondence of the Office of Island Governments is in Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy.

The status of the Policy and Liaison Section was changed to that of a division, known as the Central Division, on December 15, 1930.


United States intervention in the Dominican Republic originated in 1905 when, by agreement between the two governments, the Dominican Customs Receivership was established under the supervision of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This Receivership, continuing with various modifications until 1941, provided the means whereby the financial obligations of the Republic to American and European creditors were met through United States supervision of the collection and allocation of the customs revenue. The Dominican Government itself, however, which was partly supported by a portion of this revenue, experienced numerous financial troubles in the years following 1905; and to these were added, by the Dominican election of 1914, political ones. President Jimenez resigned in April 1916. United States Marines then occupied the capital and during the course of the summer extended occupation to several other places.
The Dominicans in July elected a provisional president for a period of 6 months. The United States proposed a new agreement, the chief features of which were the appointment of a United States financial adviser and the organization of a constabulary officered by Americans. The refusal of the Dominicans to accept these terms, and the consequent refusal of the Receivership to relinquish funds to the provisional regime, produced a complete deadlock. On November 29, after the United States Department of State had obtained the approval of President Wilson, Capt. (later Rear Admiral) Harry S. Knapp, USN, proclaimed the military occupation of the Republic. Shortly afterwards the Dominican Congress was suspended and United States naval officers were placed in charge of the executive departments. The Dominican army was abolished and a Guardia Nacional, later the Policía Nacional Dominicana, was established. The Military Government and Marine Corps occupying forces devoted themselves to the establishment of law and order throughout the 12 provinces, financial recovery, public works (particularly highways), the promotion of education and sanitation, and the stimulation of agriculture.

Rear Admiral Knapp was succeeded as Military Governor in 1919 by Rear Adm. Thomas Snowden. Beginning in 1920 several attempts were made by the Americans to obtain the reestablishment of a Dominican Government. A Consultative Commission, composed of five leading Dominicans, was established in May 1921. In June Rear Adm. Samuel S. Robison succeeded Governor Snowden. In 1922 progress towards a settlement was made as a result of proposals by the leaders of the three major parties in Santo Domingo and interviews between other Dominicans and representatives of the Department of State. Sumner Welles, former chief of the Latin American Division of the Department of State, was sent by President Harding to Santo Domingo as American Commissioner; he acted in a liaison capacity and to some extent as an arbitrator between the Military Government and the Consultative Commission and, later, the Provisional Government. The final draft of a convention providing for the reestablishment of government by the Dominicans and for American evacuation was signed by this Commission in September 1922.

A provisional government began to function in October. Rear Admiral Robison was at the same time succeeded by Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, USMC, who had for some time been commanding officer of the occupying forces. The election of a Dominican Congress took place in the fall of 1923 and of a President in March 1924; and a constitutional government was inaugurated in July. The Military Government was thereupon terminated (July 12, 1924). The remaining naval detachment, commanded by Lt. F. J. Huber, and the remaining Marines were evacuated by the middle of September.
As in the case of other American naval governments at the time, the Military Governors of Santo Domingo were appointed by the President of the United States. They reported directly to the Secretary of the Navy through the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations except for necessary correspondence with bureaus or offices of the Navy Department or the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

The Military Governor of Santo Domingo was also American Military Representative in Haiti; this fact explains the presence of numerous items concerning Haiti in the records described below.

At some time after the arrival of the records of the Military Government in Washington, they were culled by the Office of Naval Records and Library, which removed a total of about 5 linear feet of materials from various places in the files, combined them with items from numerous other sources, and placed them in a voluminous collection of other records accumulated in similar fashion. A list of these withdrawn files is in appendix II; the places from which they were withdrawn are not marked. There are indications of other subtractions or losses from the records of the Military Government, such as gaps in indexes. Some of the documents are in Spanish only; many are in both Spanish and English.

SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 6. 1 ft.

Cards bearing subject and subject classification number headings and showing date, source, contents, and file number of each communication. The same subject classification numbers appear in this file as in the correspondence files themselves but have a different function. For instance, file 9 of the records for 1918 is "Brigade Commander"; but the index cards under "9-Brigade Commander" list not only items in file 9 but also any other letters addressed to that officer that were filed elsewhere according to subject. All of the cards for 1917 and most of those for 1919 are missing. Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder numerically by subject classification number, the references of many of the numbers varying from year to year.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-24. 33 ft.

Correspondence between the Military Governor and the Secretary of the Navy, other officials of the Navy Department, military and civilian personnel of the occupation forces, Dominican officials, American and other diplomatic officials, and other persons. Included are numerous copies of official issuances of the Military Government and of the Navy Department.

Arranged in folders by calendar year and thereunder numerically according to a subject classification plan in the style 1-1, the references of many of the numbers varying from year to year. These
numbers refer to subjects and to correspondents. Subject headings appear on the folders except for 1918. At the end of the series are communications pertaining to the transportation of personnel to the United States, arranged alphabetically by name of ship, and thereunder monthly from January to June 1924. Indexed in series 5. A list of the subjects for each year is at the beginning of the series.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE. 1916-20. 1 in.
A fragmentary file of miscellaneous letters classified secret and confidential. Arranged chronologically.

REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER. 1922-23. 1/4 in.
A card register of correspondence in series 9, showing date, subject, and file number of each letter. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER. 1922-23. 5 in.
Principally correspondence of the Military Governor with Sumner Welles, American High Commissioner. Probably incomplete, for Welles' assignment extended to 1925. Reflects the role of Welles in the termination of occupation. Arranged chronologically and numbered. Registered in series 8.

REGISTER FOR MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1916-22. 1/2 in.
A card register for part of the records in series 11. Shows dates, subjects, and file numbers. These cards record only the general subject covered by each file (M1 to M202) and some of the unnumbered folders. Arranged numerically by file number.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1914-24. 4 ft.
Correspondence, memoranda, reports, publications, and blueprints relating to the Marine occupying forces; the Dominican-Haitian boundary controversy; the election laws; the P.N.D. (Polícia Nacional Dominicana); the land law; lottery regulations; grounding and sale of the U.S.S. Memphis; the Universal Negro Improvement Association; and other subjects. Among the records are orders to supply officers; Bureau of Navigation circular letters; reports on tugboats and other craft; and annual reports of the various departments in Santo Domingo, 1917-23. Arranged in two subseries: (1) numerically, M1 to M202 and (2) by subject. Some unarranged papers are filed at the end of the series. Registered for the years 1916-22 in series 10.

SUBJECT INDEX TO PART OF SERIES 14. 2 in.
Subject index, on 4" x 6" cards, to radio messages sent and received in 1922, showing months and days, subjects, and file numbers. Arranged numerically by subject numbers 1 to 6 and thereunder chronologically.
REGISTERS OF RADIO MESSAGES. Dec. 31, 1921-Sept. 13, 1924. 9 vols. 6 in.

Daily registers of radio messages sent and received showing sender, receiver, radio number, subject, and file number of each message. Included is a register of radio messages forwarded January 30, 1923, to August 20, 1924, copies of which were apparently not filed. Accompanying these volumes are two notebooks constituting a key to the subjects that the 1922 file symbols represent. No such key has been found for the 1923 or 1924 symbols. Arranged chronologically. Register for series 14.

RADIO MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED. 1922-24. 10 ft.

These are principally messages exchanged by the Military Governor and Commanding Officer of the Second Marine Brigade with the Navy Department in Washington and with outlying posts on the island. Many of the messages are in code. Arranged by year and thereunder by subject number. Although all three yearly groups are arranged similarly, the files for 1922 are marked in the style 1-1 and those for 1923 and 1924 in the style A1, A2, B1, B2. Those for 1922 are indexed in series 12. A subject list for the 1923-24 messages precedes the 1923 messages. Registered in series 13.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR. July 1, 1917-June 30, 1923. 5 in.

Reports prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Navy. The reports contain data submitted by the various departments and offices. There is a guide to contents in each report. Arranged chronologically.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS TO THE GOVERNOR. 1922-24. 5 in.

 Principally quarterly reports of the departments of the Dominican Government. Most of the reports are in both Spanish and English. Reports of the Commanding Officer of the Marine forces are also included. Arranged chronologically.

WEEKLY REPORTS OF OPERATIONS IN HAITIAN AND DOMINICAN WATERS.

June 23-Oct. 6, 1917; Sept. 1, 1918-Jan. 25, 1919. 1 in.

Reports addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy (Operations)" from the Military Governor of Santo Domingo reporting on naval operations in Haitian and Dominican waters. The reports contain copies of communications received from and sent to the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Bureau of Navigation, and naval vessels. Arranged chronologically by date of report.

SUBJECT INDEX TO PARTS OF SERIES 19 AND 20. 5 in.

Card index to executive orders 1-116 (1916-17), showing issue
number of Gaceta Oficial (series 20) in which each order was printed, subject, number of the order, and number of the page ("folio" number) in the first volume of the official Colección (series 19) where the order is also printed. The orders covered by this index are those in the first volume of the Colección.

COLECCION DE ORDENES EJECUTIVAS Y REGLAMENTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS.
1916-21. 5 vols. 1 ft. 19

Annual publication of executive orders and administrative regulations issued by the Military Government. The more important orders are printed in both Spanish and English. The volumes include executive orders Nos. 1-703 and regulations Nos. 1-13, issued during the period 1916-21. Arranged numerically. Partially indexed by subject in series 18.

GACETA OFICIAL. 1904-24. 4 ft. 20

An official publication of the Dominican Republic that was continued by the Military Government. Nearly complete for the period January 1916-August 1924. Early issues are in newspaper form; those for December 1916 and later are in booklet form. Executive orders and other official issuances appeared in this publication, which was issued irregularly, usually several times a week. Arranged chronologically. Partially indexed by subject in series 18.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR. 1916-24. 4 ft. 21

Typed or mimeographed copies, including some annotated drafts, of executive orders Nos. 1-821, with many gaps. There are English and Spanish copies of many of the orders. Arranged numerically. There are some copies out of order at the end of the series, which may fill in some of the gaps.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ISSUANCES OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. 1916-23. 5 in. 22

Mimeographed, printed, or typewritten copies. Arranged in roughly chronological order.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER. 1920-22. 2 ft. 23

Correspondence with numerous governing bodies and individuals on the legal aspects of their respective fields, drafts of executive orders, notes and memoranda on amendments thereto, and interpretations of orders and statutes. Partly arranged by alphabetical symbols arbitrarily assigned to subjects, and partly unarranged. For example, file "M" is on mines; the file on appointments bears simply that word; the file on the Civil Service Commission is unlabeled.
CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE. 1917-24. 3 in.
Correspondence mainly on the distribution and destruction of confidential publications. Included are memoranda on the payment of charges for sending personal radio messages and instructions concerning the transmission of radio messages for other government agencies. Arranged roughly chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NAVAL DETACHMENT. July-Sept. 1924. 2 in.
Correspondence of Lt. F. J. Nube, the commanding officer of the naval detachment at Santo Domingo, covering the period from the termination of the military government to the final withdrawal of all naval property and personnel. Arranged chronologically by date of letter or final endorsement.

FINANCIAL RECORDS. 1917-23. 5 in.
Reports on budgets and bond issues; statements of accounts with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York (fiscal agent of the Dominican Republic); drafts of loan contracts; statements of revenue receipts; correspondence on salaries and other expenditures; and a report of an audit of depository and agency accounts, 1908-22 (made by lieutenant commander Rose, USN). Unarranged.

NAVAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS ("REPORTS OF VACANCIES"). Sept. 1922-Sept. 1924. 2 in.
Retained copies of form reports (N. Nav. 25) sent semimonthly to the Bureau of Navigation showing, by ratings, the complement, number "on board," vacancies, and related data on naval personnel in the Office of the Military Governor and on ships under his command. Arranged chronologically.

SCHEDULES OF SAILINGS OF NAVAL VESSELS. Oct. 1922-Mar. 1923. 1/2 in.
A fragmentary series of mimeographed 1-sheet schedules, apparently issued more or less daily at Washington. They show names of vessels, ports of departure, ports of destination, and anticipated or actual dates of arrival. Arranged chronologically.

NAME INDEX TO RADIO MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED ABOUT 1921. 2 in.
A card index (4" x 6") that shows month and day (but not year), sender or receiver, subject, and file number of each message. The card entries give abstracts of the messages and show substantive information concerning the assignment, detachment, transportation, or death of personnel at the time. The index is apparently only for the year 1921 as some card entries refer to previous messages sent or received for that year. Arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname, and thereunder chronologically. The messages
cited in this index have not been accessioned as yet but may be accessioned in the future together with other documents relating to the Military Government of Santo Domingo that have been retained by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

2. Officer in Charge of the Office of Island Governments Relating to the Virgin Islands, 1922-30

GENERAL INFORMATION FILE OF CAPT. WILLIAM R. FURLONG, IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE OF ISLAND GOVERNMENTS. 1922-30. 1 binder. 3 in.

Correspondence, memoranda, and reports pertaining mainly to the Virgin Islands. The file is "Vol. II" of reference material apparently compiled by Captain Furlong while he was in the Policy and Liaison Section to assist him in furnishing budgetary estimates for appropriations for the naval administration of the Virgin Islands. A printed copy of The Virgin Islands of the United States--A General Report by the Governor, May 1, 1928, is at the beginning of the file. There are also copies of two letters from President Warren G. Harding dated October 12, 1922, relating to the kind of reports to be submitted by the Governor of the Virgin Islands. Arranged for the most part chronologically.

VIRGIN ISLANDS SEMIOFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF CAPT. WILLIAM R. FURLONG. Nov. 1928-June 1930. 1 binder. 2 in.

Letters received, letters sent, memoranda, newspaper clippings, and a magazine relating to Negro life. This personal file labeled "Vol. IV" was maintained by Captain Furlong while he was on duty in the Central Division, Office of Island Governments. Most of the correspondence, designated "personal" and "confidential," is with Waldo Evans, Governor of the Virgin Islands at the time, and relates mostly to administrative matters. Arranged chronologically.

VIRGIN ISLANDS NEWSPAPERS. 1929-30. 1 binder. 2 in.

Newspapers published in the Virgin Islands that were apparently collected by Capt. William R. Furlong and placed in "Vol. VI" as part of his personal files. Newspapers represented are: The Virgin Islands Broadcaster, issued by the Government of the Virgin Islands; The Emancipator; Saint Thomas Mail Notes; St. Croix Tribune; and the St. Croix News. The issue of April 1, 1930, of The Virgin Islands Broadcaster contains an informative historical sketch of the Virgin Islands. Arranged by name of newspaper.
II. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration), 1885-1963

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration), under the authority and direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, was responsible for the general internal administration of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Holding the rank of vice admiral, he was responsible for the activities of the Division of Naval District Affairs; maintained liaison with other Government departments in administrative matters; and supervised the Division of Naval Communications, the Division of Pan American Affairs and U.S. Naval Missions, and the Island Governments Division. The Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office, both of which are field activities, were under his management control.

A. Division of Naval Communications, 1911-63

When radio work was first taken up by the Navy Department, it was handled by the Bureau of Equipment. Installation of radio sets on naval vessels and on shore stations began in 1903. In 1910 responsibility for wireless telegraphy was transferred from the Bureau of Equipment to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. After the passage of the act of August 13, 1912, entitled "An act to regulate radio communication," the office of the Superintendent of Naval Radio Service was established by Navy Department General Order No. 240, of November 9, 1912, with headquarters at the radio station, Arlington, Va. Responsibilities of this office included the operation of naval radio stations, the transmission and receipt of commercial radiograms under certain circumstances, and the daily transmission of time signals from the Naval Observatory. The Superintendent was under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation and handled administrative matters, while the Bureau of Steam Engineering continued to handle technical matters. In 1914 the Service was transferred to the Division of Operations of the Fleet in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, and on May 11, 1915, it was attached to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Its name was changed to the Naval Communication Service in 1916, and the Superintendent of Radio Service became the Director of Naval Communications. In addition to radio, the Service was responsible for the efficient handling of all telegraph, telephone, cable, and generally all naval communications between the Navy Department and the fleet and throughout the naval establishment.

From 1916 and for a period thereafter the work of the Service was twofold: Government work and commercial work. The former included all official business of the Navy Department and other departments of the Government where radio was concerned. This work was under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Radio Service, who also was Atlantic Coast Superintendent and directly responsible to
the Director for operation of the Service on the Atlantic coast. The Pacific Coast Superintendent had similar duties and responsibilities for the operation of radio stations on that coast. The commercial work, which involved the use of naval radio facilities by commercial telegraph and telephone companies, was under an assistant for commercial traffic.

In 1919 the Service became known as the Naval Communications Division. The Director of Naval Communications became responsible for the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the naval operating forces in the sphere of communications, and the administration of such activities as the operation of the naval shore communication systems, naval postal affairs, the procurement, assignment, and protection of naval radio frequencies, and liaison with other Government agencies and with civilian enterprises on communication matters.

The Director of Naval Communications has continued to plan and administer all elements of the Naval Communication Service, wherever located, and exercise technical control thereof for the Chief of Naval Operations.

1. **Director of Naval Communications, 1911-63**

**SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 34 AND 35. 61 ft.**

Index cards (6 1/2" x 8 1/2") showing file number, date, subject, and whether correspondence was received or sent. For the period 1912-21 the cards for each year are separate. Thereafter they are arranged in two groups: 1922-23 and 1924-28. Within each year of the 1912-21 period they are arranged alphabetically by name of firm, department or bureau, subject, station, or ship. Entries on cards are chronological. In 1922 subject numbers were assigned and cards are arranged by these numbers. See appendix I for a partial list of subject numbers for the period 1922-26.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1911-26. 305 ft.**

The correspondence dated before July 28, 1916, is that of the Office of the Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service; that dated later is the correspondence of the Office of the Director of Naval Communications. Arranged chronologically by year for the most part, and thereunder by subject numbers for each year to 1918, then by periods 1919-21 and 1922-26. The last period includes some correspondence from previous years that has been interfiled and that shows both original and new file numbers. Correspondence for some subjects is dated as late as 1928. Considerably disarranged before 1916, and partly thereafter. Indexed by subject in series 33. See appendix I for a partial list of subject numbers for the years 1922-26.
SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-26. 6 ft.
Correspondence similar to that in series 34. Arranged in two
subseries for the periods 1917-21 and 1922-26 and thereunder
numerically. Some unarranged correspondence, communications, and
pamphlets are at the end of the series. Indexed by subject in
series 33. See appendix I for a partial list of subject numbers
for the years 1922-26.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED MESSAGES AND DISPATCHES. 1941-63. 23,061 rolls.
2,000 ft.
Microfilm copies, on 16-mm. microfilm, of secret, confidential,
and unclassified messages and dispatches received and sent. Some
items are dated as early as 1927. For various periods Air Force,
State Department, Army, and Admiralty messages are included. Ar-
ranged chronologically. A few rolls are duplicates.

OFFICE FILES OF CAPT. DAVID W. TODD. 1916-19. 2 ft.
Captain Todd served as the second Director of Naval Commu-
nications from 1916 to 1919. His files include letters, memoranda,
telegrams, newspaper clippings, and pamphlets and relate to the
construction and operation of radio stations, licensing, personnel,
and technical radio problems. Some of the correspondence is with
Members of Congress, district communication superintendents, other
Government offices and bureaus, and commercial firms. At the end
of the series is a special file of copies of cablegrams, radio
messages, and letters pertaining to Captain Todd's visit to the
International Radio Conference held at Paris during January 1919.
Arranged by period (1916-17, 1918, and 1919) and thereunder alpha-
betically by initial letter of the correspondent's surname.

OFFICE FILES OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM H. G. BULLARD. 1919-21. 5 in.
Rear Admiral Bullard served as the first Director of Naval Com-
munications from 1912 to 1916 and again from 1919 to 1921. His
files include correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, and pamphlets.
The records relate mainly to the transmitting of radio messages
and include correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, naval
attachés abroad, other agencies of the Government, and telephone,
telegraph, cable, and electric companies. Arranged alphabetically
in folders by initial letter of name of correspondent or organiza-
tion, and thereunder chronologically.

"WEEKLY COMMERICAL BULLETINS." June 14, 1919-Mar. 6, 1922. 2 in.
A weekly series of commercial bulletins issued by the Office of
the Director, Naval Communications Service, containing résumés of
letters, instructions, and announcements concerning wireless tele-
graphic communications in the United States and foreign countries.
They give information on the ownership or control of vessels and
their radio call signs, lists of commercial radio stations, and
rates of transmission of radio messages. Arranged chronologically and numbered (19-141, with gaps).

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND PUBLICATIONS. 1911-23. 5 in.

Apparently a special file of newspaper clippings and abstracts of magazine articles maintained in the Office of the Director of Naval Communications, who received them from field offices, mostly from the District Communications Superintendent, Third Naval District, New York City; and some miscellaneous publications. They relate to the growth of wireless telegraphy. Some clippings (1919-22) are in a looseleaf binder, and some dated as early as 1911, are pasted on 11" x 15" sheets or are loose in an envelope. Some of the newspaper clippings had their source in New York City; Washington, D. C.; Syracuse, N. Y.; London; and Japan. Some of the publications are a 1918 instruction book for the teaching of radio operating used at the Naval Radio School, Cambridge, Mass.; a 1915 pamphlet containing an address by Capt. W. H. G. Bullard on the Naval Radio Services; several 1920 confidential monthly radio reports compiled by the Bureau of Steam Engineering; and a publication of the Naval Radio Service on commercial regulations in 1915. At the end of the series is an unsigned copy of a typed 108-page "Report of Board of Organization, U.S. Naval Communication Service, December 10, 1917." Unarranged except for the clippings, which are arranged chronologically.

PLANS AND BLUEPRINTS OF COMMUNICATION INSTALLATIONS AT NAVAL STATIONS. 1917-25. 10 in.

Plans and blueprints of various naval stations showing the installation of radio stations and telephone and signal lines. Included are plans showing telegraph circuits connecting compass stations at Mississippi River passes. Most of the plans have file numbers, such as "DCM-700," on the back indicating that they have been indexed. The plans and blueprints were prepared by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and engineering officers at navy yards. At the beginning of the series is a four-page chart listing the names of the naval radio stations and showing for each the type of station, by whom controlled, its transmitting wave lengths, and other information. Unarranged.

CIRCULARS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE TELEGRAPHIC UNION.

1913-16. 4 in.

Printed numbered circulars issued in French by the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union--International Radiotelegraphic Convention (Berne), mostly concerned with the nomenclature of radiotelegraphic stations. There are also some English translations of the circulars. The circulars were received by the Superintendent of Radio Service. Arranged chronologically.
DAILY RECORDS OF "RADIO CENTRAL," ca. Dec. 1932-May 1939. 24 ft. 43

Consist of communication log sheets, casualty reports, and schedule summaries. The log sheets were maintained on a 24-hour basis and show transmissions of weather and traffic data, mostly in code; also names of operators, types of circuits, and frequencies used. Supervisors' remarks appear after the entries for each 8-hour tour of duty. Beginning in 1937 printed forms were used in place of the plain bond paper previously used. The casualty reports indicate any equipment failures or interruptions to service. The summary schedules show the time certain radio stations went on the air to exchange traffic information. Arranged chronologically for the most part, but there is much disarrangement.

2. Office of the Atlantic Coast Communications Superintendent, 1917-25

GENERAL RECORDS. 1917-25. 2 ft. 44

Correspondence, circulars, reports, and other records on a wide variety of subjects. Much of the correspondence is with the Navy Department, radio officers in naval districts and on ships at sea, naval attachés abroad, and the Chief of Naval Operations. The records are filed under such subjects as "Ships," "Navy Department," "Guantánamo," "Naval Districts," "Enlisted Personnel," "Organization of U.S. Fleet," "Radio School," "History and Organization of Naval Communication Service" (dated March 6, 1917), "Canal Zone Radio Station," "Notes on Various Radio Stations," and "Foreign Countries." Also among the records are U.S. Fleet circular letters, 1922-25; Navy Department budget reports, 1921-23; and a series of monthly (Aug. 1920-Dec. 1921) and quarterly (Jan.-Mar. 1922) activity reports of the office.

PERSONAL FILE OF COMDR. LEIGH NOYES. 1917-22. 10 in. 45

Personal and official correspondence of Commander Noyes accumulated while he was serving on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania as Flag Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, 1917-19, and as Atlantic Coast Communications Superintendent, Office of the Director-of Naval Communications, 1920-22. Arranged in two subseries: (1) chronologically by year for the period 1917-22, and (2) numerically by naval district (Nos. 1-16) for the period 1920-22, and thereunder chronologically. Some unarranged correspondence is at the end of the series.

3. Postal Affairs Section, 1942-45

NAME INDEX TO PART (APR.-DEC. 1943) OF SERIES 47. 3 ft. 46

Copies of letters sent, showing file symbols, and cross-reference
sheets for letters received. Arranged alphabetically by name of person or naval vessel.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1942-45. 75 ft. 47
Correspondence concerning miscellaneous matters involved in the handling of mail during wartime. Most of these records are arranged by year and thereunder according to the Navy Filing Manual. Some documents, however, are arranged primarily by subject. See series 46 for an index to part of the series.

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1942-44. 45 ft. 48
Correspondence concerning the handling of mail. Arranged in two chronological subsseries (1942-43 and 1944) and thereunder according to the Navy Filing Manual. Some of the 1942-43 correspondence is not security classified.

B. Division of Pan American Affairs and United States Naval Missions, 1940-42

It was not until after World War I that the United States had formally accredited military missions to foreign countries, although naval officers had, from time to time in the past, served in foreign countries as advisers on naval matters. In 1922 the United States entered this field of foreign relations by sending a naval mission to Brazil, and later to other Latin American republics. The policy of the United States with respect to military missions did not receive statutory sanction until the passage of an act of May 19, 1926, authorizing the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the governments of the Latin American Republics in military and naval matters. The request for a naval mission was usually handled between the foreign office of the country desiring a mission and the American ambassador to that country, assisted by the American naval attaché. In the Navy Department such matters were at first handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence working closely with the State Department. Details such as the scope of the mission's duties and responsibilities, the preparation of contracts between the two countries, and the assignment of personnel were worked out by the Navy Department. With the outbreak of World War II the increased importance and complexity of problems with respect to Latin American relations resulted in the establishment of a Pan American Division set up directly under the Chief of Naval Operations in January 1942. Rear Admiral W. O. Spears, who had been named Director of the new division, had been previously assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in June 1940 to exercise overall supervision of naval missions. After World War II the division became the Division of Pan American Affairs and United States Naval Missions, responsible for the administration of United States naval
missions and advisory groups; for assistance in plans for effective naval cooperation with the American republics; and for the arrangement of training in the United States of armed forces personnel of these and other countries.

SECRET REPORTS OF BILATERAL STAFF CONVERSATIONS. 1940-42. 10 in. 49
Secret reports relating to conversations between naval representatives of the United States and those of other American republics. Arranged alphabetically by name of participating country. A summary of the conversations held from August to October 1940 is filed before the reports.

C. Central Division, Military Government Section, 1943-44

When the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was reorganized in December 1930, the Central Division (Op-13) was established, and it inherited most of the duties of the Policy and Liaison Section, which had functioned previously in the immediate office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The first separate office for insular administration was established in 1935 within the Central Division as "Island Governments"; in 1941 it became "Island Bases-Island Governments." After the outbreak of war in December of that year the office had little to do except to assist the civil governments of islands not lost to the enemy in many matters extraneous to their customary professional duties: government, law, welfare, economics, health, and education.

During World War II the Director of the Central Division had duties which included liaison with the State Department in matters in which the Navy was involved abroad. The Division was responsible also for matters relating to legislation, regulations, reports of courts and boards that had to be referred to the Chief of Naval Operations, organization of the Navy Department and of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and other similar matters. The Central Division had a hand in supervising the government of the dependencies of the United States administered by the Navy Department. It was in effect a catch-all for the solution and handling of any Navy Department administrative matter involving the CNO that could not logically or immediately be assigned to some other division.

As World War II progressed, both the Army and the Navy had established offices to prepare for the administration of the anticipated liberation of territories from the enemy. On January 1, 1943, a separate office, known simply as Op-11x, was set up with responsibility to handle military government matters and civil affairs under the supervision of the Sub Chief of Naval Operations. In April 1943 the War and Navy Departments, by agreement between them, determined that the Navy should have the Marshalls, Carolines, Marianas, Bonins, Kuriles, and Formosa, including the Pescadores Islands, as areas of responsibility. (In May 1944, responsibility for Formosa was transferred to the Army and the Amoy area was assigned to the Navy.) On August 16, 1943, Op-11x was designated the
Occupied Areas Section, in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, but supervision of the section was continued by the Sub Chief of Naval Operations. On August 2, 1944, the Chief of Naval Operations redesignated and constituted the Occupied Areas Section as the Military Government Section of the Central Division. The section issued policies, directives, and guidance for military government for liberated areas, but the responsibility for the final preparation and execution of them belonged to the Commander in Chief, Pacific and Pacific Ocean Areas (CinCPac/CinCPOA).

During the reorganization of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in 1945, the Military Government Section was abolished in November of that year and reconstituted as the Office of Island Governments. The office, which was later designated a division, was placed under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Island Governments (Administration).

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 51.  8 ft.  
Consists of pink carbons of letters sent and white cross-reference sheets for letters received. Arranged alphabetically by addressee, sender, or subject, thereunder chronologically, in the following sub-series for calendar years: (1) 1943 index to unclassified and confidential correspondence; (2) 1943 index to secret correspondence; (3) 1944 index to unclassified correspondence; (4) 1944 index to confidential and secret correspondence; and (5) 1944 index to top secret correspondence.

17 ft.  
Consists of classified and unclassified letters and memoranda relating to naval administration of island governments and military rule of occupied island areas, including the establishment and administration of naval training schools for military and civil government. Arranged by Navy Filing Manual designations, in the following sub-series for calendar years: (1) 1943 unclassified correspondence; (2) 1943 confidential correspondence; (3) 1943 secret correspondence; (4) 1944 unclassified correspondence; (5) 1944 confidential and secret correspondence; and (6) 1944 top secret correspondence. Indexed in series 50.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED PLANS AND REPORTS RELATING TO PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.  1944.  3 ft.  
Top secret, secret, and confidential plans and reports, chiefly processed, relating to the projected organization of financial and health systems in occupied areas. In three subseries: (1) Public finance plans, arranged by subject; (2) public health plan; and (3) field reports and supplements, arranged numerically (1-50).
D. Naval District Affairs Division, 1943-46

On October 13, 1945, the Office of Naval District Affairs was organized as a division under the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration) and was charged with carrying out the policies of the Chief of Naval Operations with respect to the administration and organization of the shore establishment, including the standardization of official nomenclature for shore activities. The Activities Control Section, which maintained records of all shore activities, was transferred to the new division at this time. The section was assigned the task of publishing a catalog of activities of the Navy and the standard Navy distribution lists, a function performed previously by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED RECORDS RELATING TO THE STANDARDIZATION OF TERMINOLOGY, 1943-46. 13 ft.

Secret, confidential, and unclassified records, including correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes, lists, circulars, organization charts, manuals, and working papers. A Committee on the Standardization of Terminology for Activities of the Navy began these records, turning them over to the Naval District Affairs and Activities Control Section when it was organized for the purpose, in part, of continuing the work of the Committee. The Section was later designated the Naval District Affairs Division.

Among the records are subject files on nomenclature relating to naval bases, the Coast Guard, and Marine Corps shore establishments; terminology work sheets (arranged numerically, 001-654); dictionaries of naval activities carried out under the several bureaus (arranged by bureau); "echelon sheets" (arranged by naval district); and memoranda, charts, and other papers relating to the organization and functions of naval shore and fleet activities (arranged numerically, A1-A13, the numbers corresponding to designated naval districts or activities).

E. Office of Naval Records and Library, 1885-1945

The Director of Naval Records and Library, working under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration), was responsible for furnishing general library services to the Navy Department and for the collection, arrangement, and preservation of naval records, manuscripts, and museum materials. The Office was also in charge of the publication of manuscript naval records, historical monographs, and narratives relating to various wars.

The Office of Naval Records and Library originated as the Library of the Navy Department. On March 23, 1882, upon the
establishment of the Office of Naval Intelligence in the Bureau of Navigation, the Library became a part of the new Office. James Russell Soley, Professor of Mathematics, USN, was attached to the Library as officer in charge on June 15, 1882, and began preparing for the publication of manuscript naval records relating to the Civil War. The staff for compiling war records constituted the Naval War Record Office, with an officer in charge who in 1889 was designated Superintendent. The Office and the Library were administered from the beginning under one head and as a single organization, and the whole unit was usually referred to as the Office of Library and Naval War Records until 1915, after which it was regularly known as the Office of Naval Records and Library. It was attached to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy from October 19, 1889, until July 1, 1919, when the Secretary restored it to the Office of Naval Intelligence, which in May 1915 had become part of the newly established Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

A Historical Section had been created in 1918 under the Chief of Naval Operations, and in 1919 Capt. Charles C. Marsh was named officer in charge of this Section and the Office of Naval Records and Library. In 1921 the work of the two units was merged.

Under the reorganization of September 29, 1945, the Office of Naval Intelligence, to which the Office of Naval Records and Library was still attached, came under the supervision of the newly established Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration) and remained under his jurisdiction upon the transfer of the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations) in July 1946. Effective August 2, 1946, the Office of Naval Records and Library was combined with the Office of Naval History, which had been established in 1944 under the supervision of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy to prepare histories and narratives of naval activities during World War II.

1. General Records, 1885-1945

NAME INDEX TO SERIES 55 AND PART (JAN. 1885-JAN. 1891) OF SERIES 56. 1 vol. 3 in.

The index uses the original numbers only (3459-3973) for the letters dating from July 1890 to January 1891, which were re-numbered after the closing of this index, starting over again with "2." Arranged alphabetically by the first two letters of the surname of correspondent.

LETTERS SENT. Jan. 2, 1885-June 28, 1889. 1 vol. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically and numbered consecutively, 1 to 2802, as cross-references to the correspondence in series 56. Press
copies in series 56 duplicate many of the letters in this series. Indexed in series 54.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. Jan. 1885-Dec. 1912. 76 ft. 56
Consists mainly of reference correspondence, letters received being filed with press copies of letters sent. Arranged numerically in folded docketts (3 1/2" x 8 1/2") in the following three subseries: 1-3458 (January 1885-June 1890); 1-14842 (July 1890-December 1898); and 1-6247 (January 1899-December 1912). In the last two subseries, the earlier numbers are not the original ones but were assigned after it was decided to break the files; for example, No. 1 of the subseries beginning in January 1899 was originally No. 14843 of the subseries ending in December 1898. An index to letters sent for the period January 1885-January 1891 is in series 54.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1913-25. 13 ft. 57
A general file established by the Superintendent of Naval War Records and continued by the Office of Naval Records and Library, relating mainly to the substantive activities of the Office. Arranged alphabetically by the first two or three letters of the surname of correspondent, with a few subject headings.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. 1918-25. 9 ft. 58
This file was begun by the Historical Section upon its establish-
ment and was continued after the Historical Section and the Office of Naval Records and Library were merged administratively. As opposed to the file in series 57, the major part of this file re-
tains the name of administrative concern. Arranged in subject files numbered C-1 to C-517, with 10 inches of miscellany at the end.

REGISTERS OF OFFICIAL RECORDS RECEIVED FROM SHIPS AND STATIONS. 59
1920-37. 2 vols. 2 in.
Registers maintained by the Historical Section and the Office of Naval Records and Library of official records forwarded by ships and stations, giving dates of receipt and brief descriptions of the records received. Included in the volumes are some loose copies of bills of lading and memoranda describing boxes of records received. Arranged chronologically, except for the loose papers.

SOUND RECORDINGS. Dec. 1942-July 1945. 5 1/4 disks. 2 ft. 60
This collection of sound recordings was assembled by a naval officer who was killed in an airplane crash while on his way from New Caledonia to Washington, D.C., and was forwarded to the Office of Naval Records and Library, which held the collection in its custody until it was transferred to the National Archives.
The collection consists largely of electrical transcriptions made in the South Pacific area. The 5½ disks are 16-in. 33 1/3 r.p.m. and are transcriptions of radio broadcasts made by naval and Marine Corps officers and news correspondents, as well as recordings that were made of the first landing on Palau, of a Saipan tank battle, in an Okinawa cave, at an Iwo Jima cemetery, at a Guam school, and at other places.

2. Historical Section, 1917-19

In a circular of July 19, 1918, the Secretary of the Navy announced that a "History Section" had been established under the Chief of Naval Operations, with Rear Adm. William W. Kimball in charge. This placed into effect the recommendation previously made by Adm. William S. Sims, Force Commander, United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, that a unit similar to the Historical Section of the British War Cabinet be established in the Navy Department. Its mission was to collect all material of historical value, and a departmental order was issued stating that copies of material considered of any historical value were to be forwarded to it. The principal task of the Historical Section was to compile the naval history of World War I, and the collection of contemporary records was undertaken on a large scale. A Pictorial Branch was added to the Section to collect and file naval photographs of the war.

By an order of July 1, 1919, the Secretary of the Navy restored the Office of Naval Records and Library to the Office of Naval Intelligence (which in May 1915 had become part of the newly established Office of the Chief of Naval Operations), and assigned Capt. Charles C. Marsh (who had relieved Admiral Kimball in the Historical Section on May 31, 1919) to the Office of Naval Records and Library as officer in charge of both the Office and the Historical Section. The work of the two units was merged from the beginning of this reorganization, and all official distinction ceased in 1927 when their previous separate appropriations were merged into a single appropriation for the Office of Naval Records and Library.

As of October 15, 1919, "Section D, Historical" was one of four sections created upon the reorganization of the Office after World War I. The new Section under Captain Marsh was responsible for (1) the naval library; (2) the dead files, which included war diaries of all ships and stations and their correspondence during the war; (3) statistics; and (4) international law questions and cases that arose during the war.
CARD CALENDAR OF MATERIALS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD 1886-1919
BY THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY. 3 ft.
Typed and handwritten 3" x 5" cards giving titles or topics of material received mainly during the period 1886-1919 relating to maritime and certain other aspects of international law and diplomacy, date of each item (some as early as 1547), source, and frequently the register number and file reference for documents in series 98. The cards were used to compile the calendar in series 62 but contain more items. Arranged chronologically for each year from 1914 to 1919 and thereafter by subject. Unarranged for the period before 1914.

"CALENDAR OF MATERIALS IN THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY." 1919. 2 binders. 3 in.
Typed copies (an original and "copy 3") of a calendar giving descriptions or titles of economic, political, diplomatic, and international law materials received in the Office of Naval Intelligence during the period 1886-1919, date of each item (beginning as early as 1778), its source (country or authorship), and from 1899 to 1918, the ONI register numbers to documents in series 98. The calendar was prepared by Thomas P. Martin, who was at the time in charge of Section K, International Law Section, and it was intended to be used as a corrected copy of a card calendar kept in the Section. The original calendar is annotated and has with it a Library of Congress pamphlet, Notes on the Care, Cataloguing, Calendaring and Arranging of Manuscripts, by J. C. Fitzpatrick, published in 1913. At the back of this calendar there is a 31-page typed copy of a libel case filed against the S.S. Carol Pomo dated March 5, 1920, with the name "J. Whitla Stinson" typed at the end. The document bears the title "Carlo Pomo" and "The Facts of the Case." This document has not been further identified. See series 61 for a card calendar.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF FORCE COMMANDER (LONDON) AND SUBORDINATE UNITS OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES OPERATING IN EUROPEAN WATERS. 1917-18. 3 ft.
Some of the correspondence, memoranda, endorsements, telegrams, and cablegrams that were turned over to the Historical Section for "archiving" after the war. The documents actually "archived" are now in "subject" and "area" files that are a part of the Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library (Record Group 45). The documents in this series are mainly some of those that were rejected as being of insufficient value. The greater portion of the rejected documents were disposed of in 1931. Included is a small amount of correspondence of the section base commanders of several navy yards, and of the Cruiser and Transport Force, Newport News, Va. Unarranged.
III. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations), 1882-1954

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations), holding the rank of Vice Admiral, under the authority and direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, prepared strategic plans and policies and was responsible for the organization, operational development, readiness, administration, and operations of seagoing forces, sea frontiers, and overseas naval command areas. He had the overall direction of the Intelligence Service, evaluated and disseminated operational information, and had representation on joint operational agencies.

A. Office of Naval Intelligence, 1882-1954

On March 23, 1882, the Office of Intelligence was established in the Bureau of Navigation by General Order No. 292 "for the purpose of collecting and recording such naval information as may be useful to the Department in time of war, as well as in peace." It was headed by Lt. Theodorus B. M. Mason, who was given the title of Chief Intelligence Officer. In 1911 the title was changed to Director of Naval Intelligence.

Before 1882 there existed no central office in the Navy Department to serve as a clearing house for naval intelligence. Such bureaus of the Department as Ordnance, Steam Engineering, and Navigation employed techniques for acquiring specialized information, but there was little continuity of policy and no correlation of activities relating to general naval intelligence.

In 1890 the Office of Naval Intelligence, as it came to be called, was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy but was returned by order of the Secretary on April 26, 1898, to the Bureau of Navigation. The first legislative recognition of the Office by Congress was in the appropriation act of February 24, 1899. The Bureau retained responsibility for the direction of the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1909, when the Office came under the jurisdiction of the Aid for Naval Operations, an office under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Navy.
Soon after the establishment of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations on March 3, 1915, the Office of Naval Intelligence was transferred to its jurisdiction, where it has since remained. The latter Office was designated in 1922 the Intelligence Division, but it has continued to be called the Office of Naval Intelligence as well.

With the appointment of Lieutenant Mason on June 15, 1882, as its first Chief, the Office of Naval Intelligence began to collect and issue publications pertaining to ships, armament, naval operations, organization, and other data useful in the rebuilding of the Navy, and later, information needed in case of war. In order to facilitate its work, the Navy Department Library was attached to it that same year.

From its creation, the Office of Naval Intelligence has relied principally upon the efforts of naval attachés abroad to collect information of a technical and scientific character on foreign navies. Legislative recognition for naval attachés was obtained in 1888. Before World War I it was the practice to accredit naval attachés to more than one power. Of the six great European powers in 1892, only England had the undivided attention of an American naval attaché. From 1885 to 1892 one officer served Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg; thereafter until 1914 the French and Russians continued to share the same naval attaché. During World War I the work of naval attachés was enlarged to obtain not only naval but also military, economic, and political information, and professional and civilian assistants were added to aid them. A list of first attachés, 1882-1919, is in appendix III.

With the advent of World War I the Office of Naval Intelligence greatly increased the scope of its activities, expanding its headquarters in Washington and abroad. In October 1915 a War Information Service embracing several Government agencies was inaugurated at home and overseas to better develop and channel sources of information. In each of the 15 naval districts into which the United States, including Hawaii and the Canal Zone, had been divided, "Aids for Information" were assigned to supervise intelligence work pertaining to shipping, espionage and sabotage, surveillance of the coast, enemy submarine bases, and illegal radio stations. The Aids for Information reported at first directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence, but by the end of 1918 they came under the jurisdiction of the commandants of the naval districts in which they were located. In the fall of 1916 a branch intelligence office was established in New York, and others were established later in different cities. Their primary work was to investigate and guard manufacturing plants having naval contracts.
At the peak of wartime activities during 1917 and 1918, the Office of Naval Intelligence collaborated closely with other organizations of the Government having intelligence functions. These included the State, Post Office, War, Justice, Treasury, and Labor Departments, in addition to such wartime agencies as the Alien Property Custodian, the U.S. Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board. Close surveillance was maintained over the activities of possible suspects, enemy aliens and agents among ships' crews, and passengers on ships entering and leaving U.S. ports. ONI representatives were stationed at eight censorship stations located in New York, Key West, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, New Orleans, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

By July 1918 the Office of Naval Intelligence had expanded to 10 sections, A-K (no J), the principal ones being (A) Collecting, (B) Transmitting, (C) Collating, (D) Archives and Dissemination, (E) Translating, and (G) Files and Indexing. By October 1919 it was reduced to the following four sections: (A) Administrative, (B) Intelligence, (C) Compiling, and (D) Historical. Subsequent reorganizations of the Office were based chiefly on modifying or expanding these sections as the need arose.

After World War I the Office of Naval Intelligence closed its branch offices and discontinued the intelligence offices located at naval district headquarters.

Because of restrictions on their use and the unique method of filing them, the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence have not been merged with the records of offices under whose jurisdiction it previously functioned. When the Office was transferred in 1915 to the newly established Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (where it was designated in 1922 the Intelligence Division), its records continued to be kept apart from the general files of the Chief of Naval Operations. A contributing factor, no doubt, was the employment by ONI of a filing scheme utilizing distinctive registry numbers and a separate filing scheme for its naval attachés' reports. With the adoption of the Navy Filing Manual system for its main body of correspondence about 1925, its records began to achieve some homogeneity with those of other Navy bureaus.

During World War II the Naval Intelligence Division was part of the "Services" group directly under the Sub Chief of Naval Operations. Since Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet (CominCh), and ONI both carried on intelligence activities, a more clear-cut distinction was made between them when CominCh established the Combat Intelligence Division on July 1, 1943. The new division was headed by Rear Adm. R. E. Schurmann, who in September 1943
was ordered to additional duty as Director of Naval Intelligence.

The general line of demarcation between their duties was that the Naval Intelligence Division was responsible for strategic intelligence and the Combat Intelligence Division was responsible for operational intelligence, both maintaining separate staffs.

The postwar reorganization of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations effective on November 10, 1945, resulted in the Office of Naval Intelligence being temporarily placed under the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. A subsequent reorganization in 1946 transferred the Office of Naval Intelligence to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations) but left the Office of Naval Records and Library under the direction of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration).


   a. General Correspondence, 1882-1945

NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO PARTS OF SERIES 68 AND 90 ("LETTER INDEX").

1 vol. 3 in.

An index of letters received from Government and private sources for the period 1885-89, indicating for each letter the subject, correspondent, date, file number, brief or remarks on nature of letter, and action taken shown by symbols such as "F" for filed and "R" for registered. Arranged alphabetically by the first two letters of the name or subject. At the front of the volume is an index to the headings under which bureaus, boards, and officials are entered in the volume.

REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED ("LETTER INDEX"). 1885-89. 1 vol. 65

1 in.

A partial register of letters and reports received in series 68 and 90. Shows for each the file number assigned, the name of correspondent, the subject, occasional dates, and the action taken. References to file numbers assigned to naval attaché's reports are given in red. Arranged chronologically and numbered from 101 to 2654.

REGISTER AND INDEX TO LETTERS RECEIVED ("INDEX TO LETTERS RECEIVED"). 1890-95; 1899. 7 vols. 66

Each volume covers one year and contains a register listing numerically in its first section letters by order of receipt and giving the name of the correspondent and a brief of each letter; and in the second section an index to correspondents and sometimes to subjects giving a brief of each letter, the register number assigned, the date of the letter, and the date received. The letters are in series 68.
LETTERS RECEIVED. 1882-83; 1886-99. 8 vols. 3 ft.

Letters, memoranda, and telegrams received from departments, bureaus, and officials of the Government and from private individuals. The backstrips of the volumes are labeled "General Correspondence," but only letters received are filed therein. They are mostly of a routine administrative nature, consisting of requests for various ONI publications; letters transmitting reports by naval attachés and intelligence officers on naval ships; and general inquiries about ships, inventions, foreign navies, docking facilities in various ports, and other matters. The enclosures are filed separately from the transmittal letters, which frequently indicate date of acknowledgment or where a report is filed. The reverse side of each letter contains a brief of the subject with notes concerning action taken and the file number. Arranged chronologically. Partially indexed in series 65 and 67; partially registered in series 66.

LETTERS SENT. May 4, 1899-Nov. 25, 1911. 39 vols. 4 ft.

Press copies of letters sent, endorsements, memoranda, and reports of the Chief Intelligence Officer to bureaus and departments of the Federal Government, resident foreign naval attachés, U.S. naval attachés (after November 1905), Navy officers on ships and at navy yards, shipbuilding firms, and private citizens. Included are copies of annual reports made to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation while ONI was under its jurisdiction. Arranged chronologically in volumes numbered 19 to 57. Indexed by name for the periods 1899 and 1908-10. For earlier letters sent to naval attachés see series 101.

LETTERS SENT. Apr. 10, 1900-July 3, 1905. 2 vols. 2 in.

Press copies of letters sent by the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the Chief Intelligence Officer of ONI to United States and foreign naval attachés, various Government officials, commanding officers of U.S. naval ships at sea, and to private citizens. The correspondence relates chiefly to authorizations for foreign naval attachés to visit U.S. naval installations to observe methods of ship construction and repair, intelligence matters pertaining to reports and publications, and designations of officers to serve as naval attachés at U.S. embassies in Europe. Arranged chronologically in volumes marked "4" and "5."

GENERAL SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 76. 12 ft.

An index on 3" x 5" cards giving for each "case" an abstract of letters received and sent and the assigned "case" or register number. The index is in two subseries for the periods 1899-1909 and 1910-18; each is arranged alphabetically by subject, country, or name of correspondent. Correspondence after 1912 to which the index refers has not been accessioned.
SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 76. 10 ft.
Card index (3" x 5") to general correspondence. Each card gives for a letter, memorandum, or report its "case" number, subject or title, date, and a brief summary of contents. Arranged alphabetically by subject from "aircraft" to "torpedoes" in two subseries for the periods 1899-1909 and 1910-18. Main subject headings are followed by subject subdivisions. Correspondence after 1912 to which the index refers has not been accessioned.

DEPARTMENTAL INDEX TO SERIES 76. 8 ft.
Card index (3" x 5") to general correspondence. Arranged by name of executive department (Agriculture to War) or bureau of the Navy Department, with separate groupings for fleets, ships, and navy yards. Each card gives for a letter, memorandum, or report its "case" number, name of department or bureau, subject or correspondent, and a brief. Cards for the Office of Naval Intelligence show a detailed breakdown by subject of its internal administration, include a list of instructions to U.S. naval attachés stationed abroad, and note receipt of intelligence reports from intelligence officers of ships, fleets, and stations. Each major grouping is followed by subject subheadings and arranged thereunder by "case" number assigned chronologically. Arranged in two subseries for the periods 1899-1909 and 1910-18. Correspondence after 1912 to which the index refers has not been accessioned.

PLACE INDEX TO PARTS OF SERIES 76 AND 78. 5 ft.
Card index (3" x 5") to letters and cablegrams sent, 1906-18, to U.S. naval attachés stationed at foreign posts. A card entry gives post by letter designation (see appendix V, "Key to Posts of Naval Attachés"), date and title of correspondence, "case" or register number, and brief summary of subject. Arranged for the most part alphabetically by post (Berlin to Vienna), and thereunder chronologically, with some disarrangement.

RECORD CARDS FOR GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1906-12; 1915-17. 6 ft.
Cards (3" x 5") containing digests of part of the correspondence in series 76 and showing the "case" number, name of correspondent, and the person or subject concerned. The cards are incomplete and are arranged numerically from 7701 to 11240 and from 13416 to 14324. Correspondence after 1912 to which the index refers has not been accessioned.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE ("CASES"). 1899-1912. 80 vols. 31 ft.
Correspondence, memoranda, and reports relating to all aspects of the business of the Office. Included is correspondence with the State Department, other Government agencies, and private persons.
reports received from naval attachés stationed abroad after 1900 (see series 90 for prior correspondence); correspondence concerning ONI and other publications; and routine administrative requests. The correspondence is arranged by case and thereunder chronologically, each case beginning with date of receipt of the first letter or report (June 17, 1899-July 13, 1912). In some cases there is correspondence as late as 1914. Each item (letter, report, enclosure, or "file check" slip) is numbered by the case number in the style 4A, 4B, 4C, and so on. The cases are numbered from 1 through 11775. Letters from naval attachés for 1901-12 are registered in series 95. Indexes are in series 71-74. Record cards are in series 75.

INDEX TO "SUSPECT" CASES (1917-18) IN SERIES 78 AND 84. 1 ft. 77

Index on 3" x 5" cards showing names of suspects, with notes giving biographical data, aliases, source of information, and file reference numbers. Some cards are on general subjects for investigation such as "radio," "advertisement in Washington Star," "Army Car Service," and "Navy General Board Employees." The index refers mainly to investigations of Navy Department employees and suspects in the Washington, D.C., area.

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1913-24. 45 ft. 78

Correspondence, reports, memoranda, and information copies of persons and organizations during World War I and later. Also in the series are reports of naval attachés from diplomatic posts abroad; correspondence with the War Trade Board, the U.S. postal censorship offices, the State Department, and other governmental agencies; correspondence relating to the visit of Japanese naval officers (1921); and administrative correspondence with field intelligence offices. Arranged numerically by case number in two groups, the smaller group of 7 feet (20945-23 to 21108-3A) not having been integrated with the main group of this series (20940-5 to 21500-635). Indexed in series 74 and 77. A segregated series of related correspondence is described in series 79. A list of suspected agents is in series 107.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED SUBJECT ("CAP") CORRESPONDENCE. ca. 1916-27. 79

Correspondence and reports separated from the main correspondence in series 78 and set aside in numbered envelopes marked "Cap" on the basis of some apparent subject significance. The records relate to a variety of subjects but mainly to investigations of individuals and firms and censorship matters. Included are records concerning German propaganda (1918), a Bureau of Ordnance investigation of the material "Flogiston" (1916), and a "Contract with Brazilian Mission" (1927). Arranged numerically from 1 to 367 with gaps, and showing cross-references to the general correspondence in series 78.
PARTIAL SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 81. 1 ft.
A card index (3" x 5") apparently maintained by ONI as a special
index to correspondence in series 81 relating to foreign countries.
In addition to the Navy Filing Manual designations, the cards give
brief statements of related subjects, which include such matters as
visits to navy yards and stations, exchange of publications, and in-
telligence data on ships and armaments. Arranged alphabetically by
country and thereunder according to the Navy Filing Manual.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1929-43. 141 ft.
Consists of both security-classified and unclassified corre-
spondence, reports, memoranda, and related documents pertaining
to such diversified subjects as data for annual reports, visits of
foreigners to manufacturing plants, articles submitted for pub-
lication on naval affairs, bomb displacers, communism, general in-
quiries from the public on ships of the Navy, international trade
and patent agreements, activities of the U.S. Naval Mission to
Brazil, and conditions in China, Cuba, and other countries. Some
correspondence as early as 1919 has been filed with later related
correspondence. Arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual.
Some correspondence (2 ft.) pertaining to ships' plans and other
subjects is arranged topically at the end of the series. Partial
subject index in series 80.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED SUBJECT CASE FILES. ca. 1913-35. 3 ft.
Correspondence, reports, maps, and photographs of segregated
material mainly of large bulk. Such diverse subjects are included
as investigation of sites for radio stations on the Pacific Coast,
visits by foreign naval personnel, and activities of aliens and
suspected persons. Arranged for the most part by subject, but
there is some miscellaneous unarranged correspondence.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING PLANS FOR INTEL-
LIGENCE SERVICE THROUGH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL FIRMS. 1915-31.
1/2 in.
A special file of secret and confidential correspondence,
mainly for the first World War, concerning the use of branches of
American firms doing business in foreign countries for gathering
information. Included is a list prepared in 1919 of leading firms
engaged in foreign trade, and a diagram dated March 1915 prepared
by ONI "illustrating the method of obtaining information from
commercial sources regarding the movements of enemy naval vessels."
Arranged chronologically.

CONFIDENTIAL "SUSPECT" CASE FILES RECEIVED FROM FIELD OFFICES.
1917-18. 3 ft.
Chiefly closed case files of reports and related correspondence
pertaining to suspected persons or organizations, and some administrative files. Included are "letters censored" files containing pink information copies forwarded by the U.S. Postal and Cable Censorship Offices in New York City and Seattle, Wash., for the information of the Branch Naval Intelligence Office in New York. Other field files in addition to those from New York include some from Branch Naval Intelligence and Aid for Information Offices located in New London, Conn.; Newport, R.I.; New Brunswick, N.J.; and Philadelphia, Pa. The case files are fastened in standard blue folders with a printed heading indicating they are "confidential files" of the "Office of Naval Intelligence Washington," with the exception of three folders labeled "Branch Naval Intelligence Office, Philadelphia." Except for a few unnumbered files at the beginning of the series, all of the files have subject number designations on the front and back and also subject titles on the front. Many files have digest or cross-reference sheets referring to related correspondence. These files were forwarded to the Washington office by the field offices in compliance with a letter of January 25, 1918, from the Director on ONI directing that "copies of the entailed correspondence should always be forwarded to the Office of Naval Intelligence for its files, with the report of the case when completed or closed." Arranged numerically by primary numbers from 1 to 3 and from 15 to 2426, with gaps. A considerable portion is disarranged. For index see series 77.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE CORRESPONDENCE. 1927-44. 64 ft. Correspondence relating to matters under "A" (administration) and maintained separately from the main series of correspondence because of its activity. Some of it is not security classified. Arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual except for a file at the end of the series that relates to the exchange of technical information between the United States and Great Britain, 1904-43.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND NAVAL ATTACHES. 1916-33. 4 in. Letters, circulars, and general instructions sent to naval districts, aids for information, and naval attaches relating to the duties and functions of the field representatives of ONI. Included are instructions dated March 12, 1930, for central office personnel concerning the internal organization of the office, and some material on general subjects, such as "officers of the United States Navy" and "military intelligence." Arranged in roughly chronological order.
A daily register of incoming mail, showing the file number assigned to each letter, the name of the correspondent, the date, a résumé of the letter, and the desk symbol indicating to whom the letter was routed for action. At the end of the series there is a "Log of Director's Mail" for the period December 20, 1941-January 14, 1942, which contains entries copied from the register that relate to the Director's mail. The log is indexed by an accompanying card index (5" x 8") to subjects or names of Government agencies. Register entries are arranged chronologically by date of receipt of letter.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED LETTERS SENT ("DAY FILE"). July 1, 1929-June 30, 1945. 90 ft.
Initially the "day file" copies were filed in folders for each month, but as the volume increased after 1941, they were bound together for each week and then for each day. Beginning May 29, 1942, the daily "day files" were divided into two sections by blue sheets, with one section containing unclassified copies, and the other confidential and secret copies. After December 2, 1942, a "form file" was added as a third section, which contained standard form replies regarding personnel, leave, and budget allocations. Yellow "day file" copies begin the series and end on December 31, 1941; pink "day file" copies begin with January 1, 1942, and continue to the end of the series. Arranged chronologically. Many of the letters are stamped "carded" followed by a letter of the alphabet, indicating that the correspondence was indexed.

b. Communications With Naval Attachés, 1882-1943

SUBJECT INDEX TO PART OF SERIES 90. 3 vols. 3 in.
Index to letters received, 1891-98, from U.S. naval attachés with subject entries indicating by letter code the post of the naval attaché (see appendix V), and the letter number. The index refers chiefly to letters from attachés at London, Paris, Berlin, and Tokyo. The first two volumes (1891-95) have separate sections in the back listing chronologically telegrams received from the posts, giving their dates and nature of subject.

25 vols. 8 ft.
Letters, reports, account statements, requisitions, cablegrams, and "file check" slips used in place of correspondence and enclosures that were charged out. The letters for the most part transmit reports, clippings, publications, drawings, and photographs concerning
technical data on foreign navies, and include information of a
general nature and on administrative matters as well. The letters
were numbered consecutively by the attachés from the beginning of
each calendar year. The reverse side of each letter shows who
forwarded it to ONI, the date the letter was received, a brief
summary of its subject, the file reference assigned to the letter
and to the enclosures removed, and acknowledgment of the letter,
if any. Arranged by foreign posts of attachés named and thereunder
chronologically in the following subseries: (1) London: Oct. 28,
1882-Mar. 31, 1900 (9 vols.); (2) Berlin, Rome and Vienna: Jan. 10,
1889-Sept. 29, 1900 (6 vols.); (3) Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg:
Dec. 17, 1885-Oct. 19, 1892 (3 vols.); (4) Paris and St. Petersburg:
Sept. 6, 1892-May 30, 1900 (6 vols.); (5) Tokyo, Madrid, London,
Paris and St. Petersburg: Jan. 5, 1895-Dec. 29, 1900 (1 vol.).
Partially indexed by subject in series 65 and 89. Partially reg-
istered in series 66. The 6th volume of subseries (2) is mis-
takenly labeled "Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg." For later corre-
spondence see series 76.

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND OTHER RECORDS RECEIVED.
1882-83. 1 vol. 3 in.

Probably one of the first registers showing the receipt by ONI
of intelligence reports, publications, photographs, and the like.
The register gives the date received, the source, and an abstract
of the contents of each item. Arranged in general alphabetically
by subject and thereunder chronologically by approximate date of
receipt. Most of it is illegible.

INDEX TO REGISTER OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. 1886.
1 vol. 1/2 in.

Copy No. 2 of a printed subject index to publications, reports,
drawings, correspondence, patent specifications, and other material
received by ONI from July 1882 to December 1885. Arranged alpha-
betically by subject. Covers registry numbers 1 to 4,399. Partially
indexes series 93.

REGISTERS OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND OTHER RECORDS RECEIVED.
2 vols. 6 in.

Registers of incoming intelligence material such as books,
drawings, maps, and intelligence reports from naval attachés and
intelligence officers of naval ships, other ONI personnel, Govern-
ment agencies, commanding officers of naval squadrons, and private
concerns and individuals. Each entry shows the register number,
subject file number, date received, source, date of item, subject
headings under which the items were indexed, and subject. Most of
the entries have been stamped "Destroyed," "Destroyed as obsolete,"
or indicate transfer to the Library of Congress, the Navy Library, the War Library, or the Superintendent of Documents. The earlier volume registers material numbered 1-8378½; the second, marked "Vol. III," is numbered 1-779 and shows new file numbers in red for material that was retained. Arranged in each volume by registry number. Some of the entries are indexed in series 92. Partially registers series 98.

REGISTER OF PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, AND OTHER RECORDS RECEIVED. 1902-9, ½ ft. A card file (3" x 5") registering by date of receipt such records as domestic and foreign publications, maps, photographs, articles and translations, pamphlets, intelligence reports, blueprints, clippings, and some letters and memoranda considered suitable for cataloging for the ONI archives. Each card shows, besides the register number, the nature or type of material registered, its source, the date of the item, the date received, where filed, and its subject or title. The reverse sides of the cards show the assigned subject headings for further classification of the material. Some of the cards are stamped "Confidential," "Transferred National Archives," "Transferred to Navy Library," or "Destroyed." Arranged chronologically and numbered in a separate sequence for each year. Partially registers series 98.

REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM NAVAL ATTACHES. 1901-29. 25 vols. 5 ft. Register of letters received from U. S. naval attachés serving at foreign stations. The registers indicate for each letter the date of writing, date received, and date acknowledged; "case" and register number assigned; character or type of communication; and subject. The letters are numbered consecutively for each attaché with the beginning of each calendar year. Arranged in roughly chronological order by volume, thereunder by foreign post of attaché, and thereunder chronologically. Alphabetical letter symbols assigned to individual posts are listed in appendix V. Partially registers series 76 and 98.

SUBJECT AND PLACE INDEX TO SERIES 98. 7 ft. Index on 3" x 5" cards giving descriptions or titles of material received in the Office of Naval Intelligence during the period 1886-1922, with date of item, authorship, published source, and file reference. Some entries for publications do not have file references.

LIST OF REPORTS OF NAVAL ATTACHES IN SERIES 98. 5 ft. List on 3" x 5" cards of the reports of naval attachés received from 1886-1922. Each card shows the register number and file number of a report, its subject, and the date covered by the subject.
Arranged according to the subject guide in appendix IV, and hereunder numerically by register number.

REPORTS ("REGISTERS") OF NAVAL ATTACHES. 1866-1922. 101 ft. 98

Intelligence reports, some of which are confidential, submitted by naval attaches in accordance with general instructions to collect and forward data from their observations abroad relating to foreign navies, ships, organization, personnel, docking facilities, and other technical matters, with substantiating material. Some of the reports contain military, economic, and political information about a country. The reports were transmitted on standard form reports, by transmittal letter, or on an "Attaches' Report Blank" (form N.N.I.96). With the reports are photographs, newspaper clippings, blueprints and drawings, treatises on naval subjects, maps and charts (some of which are oversize and separately filed), pamphlets, and publications. Arranged according to a subject guide (partly reproduced in appendix IV), and hereunder numerically by register number. Other reports of this period, as well as some later ones, are in Record Group 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library. Indexed in series 96: Partially registered in series 93, 94, and 95. Listed in series 97. For a calendar of materials received by ONI relating to international law and diplomacy, see series 62.

SECRET NAVAL ATTACHES' REPORTS. 1936-43. 24 vols. 2 ft. 99

Reports received from naval attaches on duty in foreign capitals, giving information, observations, and estimates of technical matters relating to military strength and preparedness and of political and diplomatic affairs for evaluation as to the probability of war for the period before World War II or its spread during the early stages of the conflict. Arranged in the following subseries, thereunder by post of attaché, and then chronologically and numbered consecutively:

(1) Berlin--War Diary. September 1, 1939-March 24, 1941. 2 vols.

CABLE CORRESPONDENCE WITH U.S. NAVAL ATTACHES DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Jan. 20, 1898-Nov. 1, 1900. 2 vols. 4 in. 100

Cables sent to and received from U.S. naval attaches stationed abroad during and after the Spanish-American War. The cables were sent chiefly by the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to naval attaches stationed at London, Rome,
Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Tokyo, and Madrid, and a few to South American posts. The cables relate chiefly to the movements of foreign naval vessels, particularly Spanish; personnel changes; and authorizations for the purchase of naval vessels, fuel, and other supplies. Arranged by station of naval attaché and thereunder chronologically.

**LETTERS SENT TO U.S. NAVAL ATTACHÉS.** Mar. 29, 1899-Nov. 23, 1905.
6 vols. 8 in.
Press copies of letters sent to naval attachés in London, Paris, Berlin, and Tokyo by the Chief Intelligence Officer, Office of Naval Intelligence. Arranged by post and thereunder chronologically in volumes numbered 8 to 10; arranged chronologically in volumes 11 to 13. The first seven volumes are not in the National Archives. Indexed by subject in first volume through June 30, 1899, when card index in series 72 eliminated need for further subject indexing in volumes.

**MEMORANDA OF INFORMATION.** Jan. 10, 1899-July 17, 1900; May 1, 1901-
Mar. 31, 1903. 3 vols. 3 in.
Press copies headed "Memorandum of Information" containing extracts from reports of U.S. naval attachés. The memoranda were forwarded by the Chief Intelligence Officer, ONI, to the Secretary of the Navy, to bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, to the Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station; and to Members of Congress. The volumes are numbered 7, 8, and 10; volume 7 only is indexed, and by subject. Arranged chronologically.

**CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCHES RECEIVED FROM NAVAL ATTACHÉS AND OTHERS.** 1918. 3 in.
"Paraphrases" of telegrams that were decoded and routed by the Code Room (ONI) either as action, advance, or reference copies to the officer or section concerned. These communications were received from naval attachés serving at various posts abroad, from intelligence officers and commandants of naval districts, and from other private and official sources. The subjects are varied and relate to wartime activities of the period. Arranged in folders by name of post of naval attaché, except for five labeled "McCormick-Holland," "Miscellaneous," "Naval Stations," "San Francisco," and "Runnels," the last being the name of the intelligence officer stationed in Chicago.

**CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM LT. N. A. McCULLY REGARDING MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.** Feb. 22, 1904-Sept. 9, 1905.
1 vol. 2 in.
Letters, photographs, and sketches received from Lieutenant McCully, who was the U.S. naval attaché assigned to accompany the Russian forces in Manchuria during the hostilities there against Japan.
The letters reporting his observations were sent from St. Petersburg, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, and Port Said. At the back of the volume is a large envelope containing photographic enclosures to the reports and some earlier letters preparatory to his assignment. The letter-reports are arranged chronologically, June 18, 1904, to September 9, 1905. The volume shows the register number "4-350" on the cover.

DIARY AND RELATED RECORDS OF LT. N. A. McCULLY. Apr. 1, 1904-Mar. 31, 1905. 2 vols. and loose papers. 4 in.

Diary, with notes, sketches, diagrams, maps, and photographic negatives, of Lieutenant McCully while covering the Russo-Japanese War. The diary, which is in two volumes written mostly in pencil, records his daily observations of events occurring during the hostilities and includes numerous sketches of battle scenes. With the diary are drawings and notes on the "Battle of Japan Sea" and the "Battle of the Yellow Sea" and photographic negatives pertaining to Woosung forts.

c. Records Relating to Investigations, 1917-30

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RECORDS PERTAINING TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. 1917-27. 5 in.

An assortment of correspondence, reports, publications, photographs, and other records from several sources, all relating to investigations of aliens, other suspected persons, and commercial firms. This material was apparently brought together because of the similarity of the subject matter and set aside for future classification and filing. Sometimes the correspondence on a particular suspect is fastened together to form a case file and is marked "subversive." In some files the date stamp of the ONI mail room is shown. Included in the series are letters from the Aid for Information and correspondence of the Branch Naval Intelligence Office in the Third Naval District; a publication War--What For?, by George R. Kirkpatrick (11th ed., 1914); several issues (June-September 1918) of The Spy Glass, a bulletin printed by the American Protective League; and some unrelated correspondence of the Director of ONI concerning the resignation in 1918 of James L. Johnson, Special Agent. Arranged in roughly chronological order.

LIST OF PERSONS SUSPECTED CA. 1917-15 OF BEING FOREIGN AGENTS.

4 in.

A partial list (A-H), on 5" x 8" cards, of suspected foreign agents in the United States and abroad compiled from many sources, including naval attachés' reports, newspapers, postal and cable censors, Aids for Information of various naval districts, and State Department consular reports. Each card contains a biographical
sketch of the suspect, including his nationality and alleged suspected affiliations, and gives the source of the report and frequently the case file number for correspondence in series 78. Arranged alphabetically by name of agent.

SUMMARIES OF ACTIVITIES OF CABLE AND POSTAL CENSORS. 1917-18.

1 binder. 2 in.

Histories prepared by the chief cable censors in charge of cable censorship stations established during World War I, including those located at Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, Paris, New York, Key West, New Orleans, Seattle, Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Manila. This binder contains typed reports appearing in the U.S. Cable Censorship Digest and is labeled "Old Digest Papers Volume II." On October 12, 1917, the President had issued an Executive order for establishing a Censorship Board charged "with the duty of establishing rules and regulations for the censorship of communications by mail, cable, radio, telephone, press, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country which it may in its discretion determine." The history for each station gives details of office organization, censorship methods, and procedures and cites regulations and orders. Representatives of the various intelligence agencies helped to staff the stations. Arranged by censorship stations. Pages 1070-1429 are missing.

LIST OF REPORTS ON GERMAN ACTIVITY CA. 1917-18 IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. 1/2 in.

A 3" x 5" card file listing subject reports on German activities pertaining to propaganda and the subversive conduct of suspects in Central and South America. No dates or file numbers are given for the reports mentioned. Arranged alphabetically by country or area (Argentina to Yucatan).

INDEX TO PRESS CLIPPINGS (CA. 1917-18) REGARDING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. 6 in.

A numerical index on 3" x 5" cards to newspaper clippings received from branch offices of naval intelligence and the Aids for Information throughout the United States and from the naval attachés at foreign posts. The abstracts on the cards relate mainly to enemy activity, security violations, and similar matters. This index was apparently maintained in ONI by "H" Section--Clipping Bureau, which had charge of the work of receiving such newspaper clippings and mounting, classifying, and routing them to the officers and sections concerned. Important clippings were kept on file in this section and cross-indexed with the regular files in the File Room; others were sent to Section C--Collating, where they remained for filing. The clippings have not been found. Arranged numerically from 20945 to 21156.
LIST OF SUSPECTS INVESTIGATED DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18 BY THE
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. 6 ft.
Card file (3" x 5") of names of suspected persons or organiza-
tions. Most of the investigations concerned foreign-born or native-
born citizens of foreign parentage, aliens, pacifists, draft dodgers,
and persons or organizations suspected of pro-enemy leanings or
subversive activities. Most of the names are those of persons or
organizations in Philadelphia and surrounding areas. Arranged
alphabetically by name.

LIST OF SUSPECTS INVESTIGATED BY ONI DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18 IN
REGARD TO PRO-GERMAN OR ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS. 3 ft.
Card file (3" x 5") of names of persons believed to hold either
pro-German or anti-American views. Arranged alphabetically by
name.

INDEX TO SEIZED PASSPORTS FOR THE PERIOD 1917-18. 4 in.
A typed card index (3" x 5") to names of foreigners, aliens,
and suspected pro-Germans whose passports were seized. The cards
list only the name and subnumber of the subject file number 21091
under which each passport was filed. The related correspondence
and passports have not been found. Arranged alphabetically by
name.

LIST OF CARRIERS OF ILLICIT MATERIAL DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18.
1 ft.
A typed list, on 3" x 5" cards, of illegal carriers of goods
smuggled in and out of ports in the United States. The cards
usually give only the names of the carrier and the recipient. The
nature of the smuggled material is not indicated. Many of the cards
give the rating of crew members and ranks of officers who often
acted as a "carrier" on a ship. Arranged alphabetically by name
of carrier (A-Z).

LIST OF CARRIERS OF ENEMY CORRESPONDENCE DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18.
2 ft.
A mimeographed card list (3" x 5") of names of illegal carriers
of enemy correspondence who were searched by naval port guards on
board ships entering and leaving ports in the United States. Information
shown on cards varies with amount available, but usually
includes name of ship traveled on, destination, business status
if known (passenger or officer), source of report (such as Navy List),
and occasionally ONI investigative file number. Arranged alpha-
betically by name.

LIST OF MAIL INTERCEPTED CA. 1917-18. 2 ft.
A typed list on 3" x 5" cards in two subseries apparently com-
piled from information furnished by postal censors in this country

48
and abroad during the first World War. The subseries are similar in content, but the first frequently shows the name and address of both the correspondent and the addressee and occasionally notes a family relationship, while the second shows only the names under "from" and "to." Each subseries is arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent.

LIST OF FOREIGN BUSINESS FIRMS SUSPECTED DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18 OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITY. 2 ft. 117

A typed list on 4" x 6" cards principally of South American and European business firms suspected of engaging in illegal correspondence and trade activities with the enemy. Cards indicate names of firms, business and personal aliases, types of suspected activity (such as smuggling or suspicious messages), and sometimes sources of information. The list is arranged alphabetically by name of firm but covers A through K only.

CONFIDENTIAL LIST OF ALIENS AND SUSPECTS ("LIST A"). 1918. 1 vol. 5 in. 118

Printed alphabetical list, compiled by ONI, of persons and firms in the United States and abroad suspected of pro-German sympathy and activity. Most of the names have an address alongside them while many do not, or show only a street address or the city or town of residence. In some instances only the surname and address are given.

SEIZED RECORDS OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. 1927-30. 1 ft. 119

General correspondence, speeches of party members, newspaper clippings, issues of the Daily Worker and other newspapers, financial statements, telegrams, pamphlets, propaganda material, and reports. Included are separate files for correspondence with individual districts and subdivisions of the Communist Party in America, circulars and directives, and May Day leaflets. Arranged by subjects in folders numbered 106 to 327, with gaps. Some loose correspondence and newspaper clippings are at the end of the series.

d. Records Relating to Personnel, 1882-1925

REGISTER OF PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. 1882-1918. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 120

A register of commissioned officers, showing when they were ordered to report to ONI, when they reported, when their orders expired, and when they were detached; and frequently additional information concerning their assignments, publications, rank, and language proficiency, and the date their fitness reports were submitted to the Bureau of Navigation. At the back of the volume.
are a typed list and penciled notes about officers and naval attachés who spoke or read French, German, or Spanish. Arranged chronologically by date of order and indexed alphabetically by name.

NUMERICAL IDENTIFICATION LIST OF PERSONNEL CA. 1917-18 OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. 2 in. An identification list on typed 3" x 5" cards giving the identification number and name of naval attachés, agents, and other personnel of ONI for the World War I period. Arranged numerically (17-238), with gaps. There is also a sheet listing personnel identified by numbers 239-272.

SECRET LISTS OF AGENTS. 1917-20. 1/2 in. Various compiled lists of paid and voluntary agents in this country and abroad. Included are a general list of agents indicating their identification numbers and a list of holders of ONI identification cards. Entries are arranged alphabetically by name of agent or by country in which employed. Lists are arranged chronologically with undated lists at the end.

LISTS OF ONI AGENTS AND INFORMANTS RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE PERIOD 1917-25. 1 ft. Name lists (on typed and printed 4" x 6" and 5" x 8" cards) of prospective and hired agents and informants residing in foreign lands. Most of the agents employed were Americans residing abroad as business men, missionaries, and teachers who reported on enemy or potential enemy activity, economic conditions, and military preparations. The cards contain some biographical data for each person, including an evaluation of his reliability and background, his occupation, his file number in the home office, salary and expenses paid, and whether he was a volunteer agent. Attached to many cards is a photograph of the person. Arranged by name of country and thereunder alphabetically by name of agent, except for a separate list of active and prospective agents arranged alphabetically only. A few cards for agents in the United States are included.

LIST OF ONI PERSONNEL OF NAVAL DISTRICTS DURING THE PERIOD 1917-20. 1 ft. Typed card list (3" x 5") of names of intelligence officers, aids for information, investigators, inspectors, and other employees. The entries also show the person's rank, and frequently his home address, date of appointment and of reporting for duty, nature of duties, and present status if known. Arranged in two subseries: (1) alphabetically by name of person, and (2) by naval district and thereunder alphabetically by name.
LIST OF NAVY DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL INVESTIGATED DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18. 8 in.
Card file (3" x 5") of names of Navy Department personnel living in the District of Columbia and the adjacent metropolitan area. Information includes date and place of birth, local address, office in which employed, results of investigations, and recommendations. Arranged alphabetically.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE (CA.1917-18). 8 in.
An index on 3" x 5" cards apparently maintained by a section or division of the Washington office of ONI during World War I. The entries relate to individuals, general subjects, and administrative matters concerning intelligence activities referred to in letters and reports designated by numbered file references. The related correspondence has not been accessioned. Arranged alphabetically.

NAME LIST OF PERSONS CONSIDERED CA.1914-18 AS POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION. 10 in.
Consists of five subseries of names on 3" x 5" cards: (1) consultants, arranged alphabetically by geographic location; (2) "war agents," arranged alphabetically by name of person; (3) "paid agents," arranged alphabetically by name of person; (4) "volunteer agents," arranged alphabetically by name of person; (5) "representatives in countries, towns, etc.," arranged alphabetically by geographic location. The cards generally show the names of Government officials or private individuals residing in foreign countries who were possible sources of intelligence information. Some of the cards merely show the locations of officials residing abroad but do not name them.

LIST OF PERSONS APPOINTED CA.1918. 1/2 in.
A list of miscellaneous handwritten and typed 3" x 5" cards showing the names and in most instances the addresses and telephone numbers of persons residing in the United States and abroad. Not identified, but probably pertains to agents employed by ONI during World War I. Arranged alphabetically for the most part.

e. Photographic Records, 1891-1945

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARMOR TRIALS HELD AT INDIAN HEAD, MD. 1891-92. 1 vol. 4 in.
An album of photographs illustrating the results of tests conducted by the Bureau of Ordnance at Indian Head, Md., on October 31, and November 14, 1891, and January 13, 1892. The photographs illustrate the results of the firing of shells upon various thicknesses of armor. The photographs were received by ONI from the
Bureau of Ordnance on April 8, 1892. Arranged by date of firing, and consecutively numbered thereunder, although there is some disarrangement.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DEFENSES OF VALPARAISO, CHILE. 1897. 1/4 in. 130
Photographic prints made for the Office of Naval Intelligence. Arranged geographically.

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS. 1914-23. 2 ft. 131
These consist mainly of a number of mounted aerial photographic prints and some negatives of U. S. fortifications, along with a section of motion-picture film of an unidentified fortified coastal area, 1920-23; a volume of prints of scenes at Veracruz and Tampico, Mexico, 1914; prints of exhibition drill and bag inspection at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., 1918; undated prints of British, Chinese, and other foreign medals, ribbons, and insignia; undated prints of buildings, possibly in Haiti; undated prints of unidentified aeroplanes (a few showing German names), aeroplane engines, dirigibles, hangars, buildings, and interiors of factories; and undated prints and glass negatives of the ship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

IDENTIFICATION PHOTOGRAPHS OF U.S. NAVY OFFICERS AND OTHERS OF THE WORLD WAR I PERIOD. n.d. 2 in. 132
A group of identification half-length photographs of naval officers and civilians, probably naval attachés and agents of ONI. Each photograph has the signature of the person whose name appears on the envelope container. Some assigned identification numbers. Arranged alphabetically (A-V), by name of person.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILITARY AIRCRAFT. 1917-40. 1 ft. 133
Approximately 50 albums of photographic prints showing European army and U.S. Army airplanes and airplane parts. The prints are arranged alphabetically by subject.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GERMAN SUBMARINES. 1918. 1 in. 134
One album of approximately 50 photographic prints showing interior compartments of four surrendered submarines. Arranged by vessel.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF "CONTRACT" AIRPLANES. 1918-40. 20 ft. 135
Approximately 500 albums of photographic prints showing construction by American companies of aircraft parts and details of airplanes. Arranged alphabetically by name of company.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MAP. 1929. 1 item. 136
A 9' x 7' serial mosaic of Nanking, China.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF ITALIAN FORT AND NAVAL SITES. ca. 1920. 30 items.
Photographs produced by the Photographic Section of the Italian naval aviation service. They were sent to the Office of Naval Intelligence by the naval attaché, Rome, on August 6, 1920. The covering letter is affixed to the portfolio in which the photographs are contained.

PHOTOGRAPHS PERTAINING TO NAVAL SUPPLY. 1941-45. 3 in. 138
Album of approximately 200 photographic prints showing methods of storing and transporting equipment preparatory to shipment overseas. Arranged by subject.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL TRAINING. 1942-45. 5 in. 139
Two albums of approximately 500 photographic prints showing training and practice drills of officers and enlisted men. Arranged chronologically.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. n.d. 2 in. 140
Half-tone photographic reproductions showing coastal formations of the Marshall, Caroline, and Marians Islands. Arranged geographically.


Publications prepared by ONI containing military, economic, and political information collected from all sources, including naval attachés. The publications include reports, pamphlets, compilations, monographs, and papers on such subjects as foreign naval construction programs, naval ordnance, duties of naval attachés, torpedo boats, submarines, and telegraph cables of the world. There are also a few publications received from other divisions or units of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. See appendix VI for a partial listing. See appendix VII for a list of the volumes in the "General Information Series." Arranged in roughly chronological order.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS. 1901-42. 98 vols. 142
9 ft.
Largely security-classified publications of other governments relating to such subjects as ships, naval operations, flags, and naval regulations. These publications were received by ONI from U.S. naval attachés and others. Most of the volumes bear registry numbers but not the file numbers used in series 98. Unarranged.
REGISTER OF PUBLICATIONS. ca. 1893-1903. 1 vol. 1 in. 143

Lists various publications by country and subject, with year of publication. Originally served as a record of a collection of publications kept in "Room 499." A separate section relates to publications of the Military Information Division. Many of the entries show transfers to the Navy Department Library. An index follows the entries.

g. Other Records, 1883-1935

LEDGER OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES. 1883-96. 1 vol. 1 in. 144

A ledger of expenditures out of the annual allotments for contingent expenses of the Office of Naval Intelligence for publications and office supplies. Arranged chronologically.

REQUISITION BOOK. July 20, 1885-Jan. 14, 1901. 1 vol. 2 in. 145

Press copy book of requisitions for purchases made by ONI for office supplies, printing, publications, and other material. Arranged chronologically. A partial index is at the beginning of the volume.

LIST OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (1901-23) TRANSFERRED OR DESTROYED. 2 ft. 146

Card list (3" x 5") of reports of naval attachés, indicating to which agency or office, including the National Archives, the reports were transferred, or whether they were destroyed. Arranged chiefly by military subject. See series 98 for reports of naval attachés, 1886-1922.

LIST OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (1904-40) TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY LIBRARY. 2 ft. 147

Card list (3" x 5") of reports of naval attachés, arranged partly by subject and partly by register number. See series 98 for reports of naval attachés, 1886-1922.

LIST OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (1908-22) TRANSFERRED OR DESTROYED. 4 ft. 148

Card list (3" x 5") of reports of naval attachés, indicating to which agency or office, including the National Archives, the reports were transferred, or whether they were destroyed. Arranged alphabetically by country (Abyssinia to Venezuela). See series 98 for reports of naval attachés, 1886-1922.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1907-21. 4 ft. 149

An assortment of loose and disarranged correspondence, reports, and other records dated mainly during the World War I period. Several types of intelligence reports are included, both those
compiled by ONI and some received from other sources. A great variety of subjects is covered, including information about naval and merchant vessels, foreign port facilities, and political and military conditions in various European countries.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1912-26. 4 in.
Include confidential reports and related material compiled in 1912, pertaining to Argentina and Brazil; a scrapbook, ca. 1925-26, of unknown origin pertaining to aviation matters, containing hearings, investigations, speeches, and bills introduced on the subject; photographs of unidentified medals and awards; a file copy of the investigation of "The United States Aeroplane & Motor Company" at the City Attorney's Office, New Haven, February 13, 1918; and some miscellaneous correspondence for 1918. Arranged in roughly chronological order.

GUIDE TO FILING SYSTEM USED BY THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. CA. 1914-18. 8 in.
A card guide (3" x 5") apparently begun as a guide to the ONI organization and filing system, but later expanded to include some partial subject indexes to ONI correspondence. Arranged by subject guide or index headings. Subject guide headings include "Offices and Districts," "Agents," and "Organization File." The indexes are of the following types: name, subject, and geographical (country and area).

DIARY OF ELSE FINSTERBUSCH ("TAGEBUCH ELSE FINSTERBUSCH").
Personal diary in German of a young girl (age 15) describing family life and events and including correspondence with a soldier from the Eastern front. Handwritten with sporadic entries. It is not known how this diary came into the possession of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Daily radio reports forwarded by the Atlantic Coast Communication Superintendent in the Communication Office, Radio Station (Arlington, Va.), U. S. Naval Radio Service, to ONI for informational purposes. They pertain chiefly to general traffic conditions and results of testing transmission to and reception by other naval radio stations; others pertain to personnel changes, re-enlistments, and transfers of personnel at naval radio stations. There are a few reports for the period from September 1919 to November 1921.

INDEX PERTAINING TO BLUEPRINTS AND PLANS USED BY VARIOUS FIRMS AND SHIPYARDS DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18. 7 in.
A card index (4"x 6") pertaining to property plans, storehouse
plans, piling plans, machine shop plans, and other types of plans for use by commercial firms and shipyards that apparently were under Navy contract during the World War I period. Arranged by name of firm and thereunder by type of plan and by serial number. The blueprints and plans have not been found.

REPORTS ON SHIP MOVEMENTS. 1917-19. 1 ft. Reports of ship movements (sailings, arrivals, loadings, and sinkings) received by ONI from American consular agents of the Department of State at various foreign ports, the Treasury Department (Coast Guard and Customs Service), and Aids for Information located in the several naval districts. Included are copies of ONI notifications to the Treasury Department and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance concerning ship sinkings and identification of personnel lost. Arranged numerically in folders numbered 70051-1 to 70051-870, except for three folders with subject headings at the beginning of the series.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND SKETCHES OF CAMOUFLAGED SHIPS. 1917-19. 36 ft. Signed reports, photographs, and painted outline sketches of individual camouflaged ships. The reports relate to "camouflaged warships, armed merchant vessels, and all other vessels of whatever nationality," and include such basic data on the ship observed as nationality and type, distance and circumstances of observation, and special characteristics, such as masts, smokestacks, guns, and flags. Sometimes a small sketch of the ship is pasted on a report, and sometimes there is a larger separate drawing. The reports were forwarded by commanders of naval and U. S. merchant vessels either directly to ONI in Washington or through the Aids for Information located in various naval districts. For each ship there is an envelope (8½"x15"), which may contain only a report folder, a folder for photographs, or a separate sketch, or all three. The two types of folders (one for reports and one for photographs) show on their covers separate registry numbers, and each also shows a subject or title and the source and date of the information. The envelopes are arranged alphabetically by name of ship.

SHIP SILHOUETTE CHARTS. ca. 1913. 2 in. Silhouette charts, apparently compiled by ONI, of foreign vessels of France, England, Germany, Japan, Austria, and Italy. The charts include descriptions of technical features such as ship's armament, motive power, general ordnance, and results of trial tests. There are also similar silhouette charts received from other sources for French, German, and Japanese ships; they have registry numbers 6700A, 1228H, and 7689, respectively, but the correspondence pertaining to them has not been found.
CONFIDENTIAL "CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES." 1929. 9 ft.

These are standard forms of the "Census of Manufactures, 1929, Supplemental Schedule for Use of War and Navy Departments." They were collected by the Bureau of the Census and forwarded to ONI. Each report shows the name of a manufacturer, whether he is owner or operator, his location, the post office address of the general office, and the number of persons employed in specific trades or occupations. Arranged by type of goods manufactured and thereunder by States and naval districts.

LETTERS PROTESTING PROPOSED U.S. FLEET MANEUVERS IN THE PACIFIC.
Feb-May 1935. 1 ft.

A special file of letters protesting U.S. Navy fleet maneuvers that were scheduled to be held in the North Pacific-Alaska-Hawaiian area from May 3 to June 10, 1935. Some letters of reply by ONI and other divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations are included. Most of the letters were addressed to the President and the Secretary of the Navy and bear Navy Filing Manual designations and the stamp of the Secretary's file room. They were apparently forwarded to ONI, which appended notations on memoranda attached to some of the letters concerning the possible subversive influences of some of the correspondents. Arranged in envelopes under the following classes of correspondents: (1) churches, (2) pacifist organizations, (3) schools, (4) societies, and (5) individuals.

TRANSLATION OF GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT ON "THE LIMAN SANDERS AFFAIR, JANUARY 1913-JUNE 1914." 1935. 1 binder. 1 in.

A translation of chapter 289, volume 38, of the published diplomatic files of the German Foreign Office, 1871-1914. Gen. Liman von Sanders headed a secret military mission sent to Turkey in 1913 to help reorganize the Turkish army.

2. "A" Section, Division 6 (Naval Contract and Plant Division), 1918

The Naval Contract and Plant Division was organized in November 1917 by order of the Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence and came under Section A, Collecting, where it operated as Division 6. In July 1918 it was one of 11 divisions of Section A and had responsibility for matters pertaining to Navy contracts, factories, sabotage, and shipyards. The Division was organized as a war emergency undertaking with the task of protecting plants engaged in Navy work against acts of alien enemies and other disloyal persons who might attempt to obstruct or impede the progress of the work. All Navy contracts, therefore, had specific clauses requiring the contractor to provide minimum plant protection and, when ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to refuse employment to or, if necessary, discharge.
any person or persons designated by the Secretary as undesirable for employment on work for the Navy Department. During World War I about 5,000 questionnaires pertaining to plant protection were circulated to and received from original contractors and their subsidiary and subcontractor plants. The duplicates of these questionnaires were forwarded to officials of branch naval intelligence and Aid for Information offices in various parts of the country, who analyzed the questionnaires and then proceeded to inspect local plants in the order of their importance. Reports forwarded to ONI in Washington contained pertinent data about plants concerning their official personnel, contracts, employees, precautionary measures taken, and fire protection. The field offices employed a large number of volunteer aides, such as reputable professional men or businessman, as well as confidential informants in plants to assist in the collection of information.

GENERAL RECORDS OF THE NAVAL CONTRACT AND PLANT DIVISION. 1918.

Consist of résumés of daily reports; detailed reports from field offices at branch naval intelligence and Aid for Information offices in various naval districts; instructions and circulars issued by the Division; and a report compiled by the Division of its activities, including the scope of its work, policies, and recommendations. A few of the records are security classified. Arranged topically in folders, A-G, and thereunder chronologically.

3. "C" Section (Collating), 1916-19

Under the impetus of World War I activities, this Section had supervision of the collating functions of three subordinate divisions. Division I was assigned the following principal subjects on which to collate, disseminate, and file information: (1) Ports of the world; (2) war resources of the various countries and their naval and military activities; (3) international affairs; (4) communications; (5) commerce and trade; and (6) general progress of the European war. Division II collated and recorded information concerning the navies of all countries, naval operations, strategy, and records of foreign officers; it then disseminated to the other bureaus and offices the collated information and transmitted to "D" Section, Archives, all such information considered to be of permanent or historical value. Division III collated and disseminated various information relating to the mercantile marine of the world.

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL RECORDS OF "C" SECTION. 1917-19. 2 ft.

Administrative and other records consisting of memoranda, telegrams and cablegrams, collated intelligence data reports, newspaper
clippings, and photographs. Arranged in folders in two subseries: the first with designations in the style of 1A, 1B, and 1C; and the second numerically from 71000-101 to 71000-268, with some folders bearing subject headings.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING. 1917-19. 10 in.
Correspondence, memoranda, translations, newspaper clippings, and abstracts of intelligence data assembled from various sources. Some of the documents are confidential. Arranged numerically (300-2050). No index or list.

STATISTICAL REPORTS ON THE SUITABILITY OF MERCHANT SHIPS FOR USE BY THE U.S. NAVY. 1916-19. 2 in.
Two sets of blueprint tables. One set of 18 blueprints dated October 1916 is concerned with data pertaining to "United States merchant vessels suitable for use as colliers--Atlantic." The columnar data consists of the name of vessel, its ownership, gross tons, capacity, speed knots, radius miles, bunker capacity, year built, type of service, terminal ports, date inspected, suitability, and remarks. A second and larger set of blueprints is similar in content, but covers the period 1917-18 and shows such additional data as the dates a ship was taken over, delivered, and commissioned as an auxiliary ship in the Navy. Each ship has an identification ("I.D.") number, assigned in consecutive order from 1 to 3800.

4. "G" Section (Central Files and Indexing), 1917-18

This Section was responsible for the central files and indexing and for maintaining a central registry of information cards on suspects. Section "G" collected and edited information for the suspect cards and sorted the cards into sets for distribution to branch naval intelligence offices and aids, to the Military Intelligence Branch (Army), and to cable and postal censors. A printed index to the cards and supplements was compiled. Information placed on the cards was obtained from the War Trade Board, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, the Department of Justice, the State Department, police departments, and other sources. The use of the central index helped to determine whether a man or firm had been investigated and by whom.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SECURITY SUSPECTS COMPILED DURING WORLD WAR I.
41 ft.
A partial file on typed 3" x 5" cards compiled as a central registry of security suspects during the World War I period by Section G at ONI Headquarters in Washington and filed in that Section. There
are several hundred thousands of these cards compiled from various intelligence sources. Each card shows the name of a suspect, his address if known, his alias if any, the source of information, any subsequent correspondence, and cross-references to communications, cables, and letters. The cards from Gru to K and Roc to Z are missing. Arranged alphabetically by name.

5. Intelligence Branch, 1926-43

During World War I intelligence functions were carried on by several sections and consolidated in 1920 in Section B, Intelligence (incoming information). The new section, which became under subsequent reorganizations the Intelligence Branch, was the center to which information was channeled from all the other branches, the naval districts, the fleet, and naval attachés abroad. In peacetime its function included the preparation and distribution to the service of naval information in the form of publications such as the ONI bimonthly bulletin and the printed comparative strength tables of the five leading navies, or in the form of special pamphlets, estimates, and studies with a more limited distribution. It also prepared data sheets making comparisons of budgets, personnel, building programs, alterations, naval bases, trade routes, merchant marines, and other studies that might be required by the President, the Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, the General Board, and other high authorities. In time of war its primary duty was to evaluate the information received and to provide at all times information for the operating forces and the shore establishments as to the enemy strength, disposition, probable intentions, orders, and shipments of munitions of war. In 1933 the Intelligence Branch (Op16-B) included the Disseminating Section, the Domestic Intelligence Section, the Security Section, and several sections covering foreign intelligence organized geographically. With the advent of World War II, it was necessary to concentrate foreign intelligence activities in a separate branch, which became Op16-F, the Foreign Intelligence Branch.

a. General Records, 1926-40

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED LETTERS SENT BY THE SECURITY SECTION. June 1929-Dec. 1940. 3 ft.

Record copies of letters, memoranda, and reports sent by the Security Section (Op16-B). This section was known as the Special Censorship Section (Op16-D) until it was renamed the Security Section on November 16, 1932, when it began functioning as one of the desks or units of the Intelligence Branch (Op16-B). The Security Section had responsibility for all matters relating to censorship, the maintenance of secrecy in regard to confidential or secret matter, changes in the Navy Regulations and General Orders, visits of foreigners in their official or private capacity to commercial plants
in which work for the Navy was under way, and activities adminis-
tered by the Navy. It also reviewed all articles published by
naval personnel. Arranged chronologically.

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO THE INVESTI-
GATION OF THE NAVAL ARSENAL EXPLOSION AT LAKE DENMARK, N. J.
June 18, 1926-May 3, 1927. 1 in.
Correspondence and dispatches pertaining to the investigation of
an explosion at the Naval Ammunition Depot at Lake Denmark on July 10,
1926. The correspondence is with the Department of Justice, the
State Department, and the naval attaché and the American consul in
Mexico City. There are also photographs of the principal suspects
in the case. Arranged chronologically.

CONFIDENTIAL MILITARY ATTACHES' REPORTS RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND ROME.
July 1937-Jan. 1938. 2 binders. 1 in.
Typed carbon copies of reports from the military attachés sta-
tioned in Paris and Rome during the period. The copies were for-
warded by the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, to
the Office of Naval Intelligence. The reports from Paris were sent
by Lt. Col. H. H. Fuller, and those from Rome by Col. G. H. Paine,
Arranged by post of attaché and thereunder chronologically and
numbered consecutively.

CONFIDENTIAL STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS. July 1937-Feb. 1938.
1 binder. 1/2 in.
Typed copies of reports made by United States consuls to the
Secretary of State covering a wide range of subjects. They appar-
ently were sent to ONI by the State Department as information
copies. Arranged chronologically.

b. Coastal Information Section, 1939-43

On October 16, 1939, the Coastal Information Section (Op16-B-8)
was activated as a unit of the Domestic and Special Intelligence
Branch (Op16-B). Its mission involved the collection, evaluation, and
dissemination of information concerning "the presence and movements
of enemy and suspicious vessels and submarines, attacks, sinkings,
scuttlings, diversion of cargo on the high seas, loitering, and sab-
otage in the coastal waters" of the United States. Coastal infor-
mation sections of district intelligence offices in the naval dis-
tricts were established to help to carry out this function. The
responsibility of the Section was to relate intelligence concerning
coastal activities to reports of an operational nature and, when a
relationship was established, to transmit the information to the
action agency concerned. In 1940 the Section comprised the Receiving
and Collating Unit and the Evaluating and Disseminating Unit. The
Section was discontinued in July of 1943 and its functions were absorbed by the North American Theater Section (Op16-FN) in the Intelligence Branch of ONI.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED PARTIAL SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 171. 6 in.

A card index (5½" x 9½") to all records in the series except the administrative correspondence. Arranged alphabetically by primary subject and thereunder by secondary subject or name.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1939-43. 13 ft.

Correspondence, reports, manuals, dispatches, memoranda, and such miscellaneous records as logbooks for receipt of secret and confidential correspondence and a logbook of watch officers on duty. Arranged in four subseries as follows: (1) Intelligence reports from 10 geographical regions (Atlantic to Western Pacific); (2) correspondence with and progress reports of sea frontiers and naval districts; (3) administrative correspondence of the Section; and (4) "select subjects" of material pertaining to miscellaneous activities of the Section. Subseries 1, 2, and 4 are arranged by a decimal classification scheme and thereunder chronologically; subseries 3 is arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. Partially indexed in series 170.

CONFIDENTIAL READING FILE OF LETTERS SENT. Apr. 1, 1941-Sept. 2, 1943. 1 ft.

Letters sent; also office memoranda concerning personnel, reports, and instructions. Navy Filing Manual references are shown on most of the documents. Arranged chronologically.

6. Foreign Intelligence Branch, 1936-45

The Foreign Intelligence Branch was responsible for obtaining, evaluating and disseminating information concerning foreign countries, especially that affecting naval and maritime matters. In addition it directed the activities of U.S. naval attachés and maintained liaison with foreign naval attachés accredited to the United States, with the various bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, with other Government departments, and particularly with the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. The Branch and its sections, including the Far Eastern Theater and the Foreign Trade Sections, received from naval attachés, intelligence officers afloat, and other sources reports on subjects pertaining to foreign countries, which were then evaluated and routed to the bureau, office, or commanding officer concerned. Many of these reports had only a special or technical interest and were filed in ONI for future reference. An important aspect of the Branch's task was the preparation of so-called naval monographs, which were

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compiled for all countries with sea power. The monographs, which were indexed and kept up to date, supplied essential naval, political, and economic information in regard to possible enemies or allies.

a. Far Eastern Theater Section, 1936-41

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS RELATING TO THE SIAN REVOLT, DECEMBER 1936, AND THE PEIPING "WAR" OF JULY 1937. 1936-37. 1 in.

A special file accumulated by the Far East Section (Op16.B-11), consisting of correspondence; memoranda; copies of embassy, consul-
air, naval, and military attaches' reports; maps; and press clippings. Most of the records relate to the revolt by Communist rebels on December 12, 1936, at Sian, capital of Shensi Province in China. The only document in the file concerning the Peiping War, July 7-30, 1937, is a report addressed to the State Department dated August 6, 1937, from the American Ambassador at Tokyo on the subject "North China Situation." Arranged chronologically.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 4th MARINES, SHANGHAI, CHINA. July 1, 1937-Apr. 13, 1940. 9 in.

 Mimeographed copies of weekly intelligence summaries compiled by the intelligence officer attached to Headquarters, U.S. 4th Marines, stationed in Shanghai. The reports contain an evaluation of political and military events occurring in the Far East. Special intermittent reports were issued on significant incidents, such as the Japanese ship attack of August 23, 1937, on Chinese batteries in Chapei and Pooyung, and the airplane bombing of the International Settlement in Shanghai the same day. Most of the reports have copies of letters of transmittal from the intelligence officer to his commanding officer stating the sources of information. Arranged chronologically.

CONFIDENTIAL WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARIES OF CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

Jan. 1, 1938-Sept. 20, 1941. 1 in.

Weekly summaries of general political and military conditions in the Far East. Many of the reports give the sources of the information cited, such as various press services. Arranged chronologically.

b. Foreign Trade Section, 1941-45

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REPORTS AND DISPATCHES RECEIVED RELATING TO ENEMY SHIPPING. 1941-45. 1 ft.

Intelligence reports and dispatches received from Europe and the Far East relating to enemy shipping, axis blockade runners, and raiders. There are also booklets and pamphlets and other material. Arranged topically, sometimes by name of ship.
B. Operational Readiness Division, 1908-45

One of the subdivisions created with the establishment of the new Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations) effective October 10, 1925, was the Operational Readiness Section (Op-34), later made a Division, whose head held the rank of rear admiral. Its mission was to carry out commands to the operating forces pertaining to operational readiness, training, development, doctrine, and tactics. The records described below were either inherited by or transferred to the Operational Readiness Section upon its establishment, when the functions of the Division of Fleet Training (Op-22) and the Mine Warfare Section were transferred to it. The Mine Warfare Section had previously been a part of the Base Maintenance Division, whose records are described elsewhere in this inventory.

1. Division of Fleet Training, 1908-41

Upon the establishment of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in March 1915, functions relating to gunnery practice and marksman ship were transferred to it with the Office of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, which was then a part of the Division of Operations of the Fleet in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. After World War I the Gunning Exercises and Engineering Performance Division resumed the practice of competition among vessels of the Navy for gunnery and engineering trophies. On February 18, 1919, the Secretary of the Navy directed it also to supervise gunnery and bombing practice by aircraft. This Division was discontinued and its functions were transferred to the new Division of Fleet Training, established June 6, 1923, under Navy Department General Order No. 108. Its broader duties embraced all phases of fleet training and fleet exercises as well as gunnery and engineering competitions. On January 20, 1942, the entire Fleet Training Division (Op-22) was transferred from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations to Headquarters, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet (CominCh), where it became one of the three major sections of the Readiness Division (F). Upon the disestablishment of CominCh headquarters in Washington in October 1945, the functions of the Division were transferred to the Operational Readiness Section of the newly established Office of the Deputy Chief for Operations.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1914-26. 63 ft.

Letters, reports, directives, circulars, and office memoranda. Much of the correspondence relates to fleet training practice exercises, general tactical instructions, results of practice, gunnery exercises, firing regulations, and engineering performances. Arranged by subject number. The index to the series has not been found. Circulars that are interfiled in this series according to subject number are in a chronological set in series 183.
CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1914-26. 15 ft.

Similar in content to that in series 177, Some oversized material is filed at the end of the series. Arranged by subject number. The index to the series has not been found. Circulars that are interfiled in this series according to subject number are in a chronological set in series 184.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1927-41. 180 ft.

Letters, memoranda, reports, endorsements, and circulars relating to subjects similar to those in series 177. Included are some letters for 1926 and for 1942. Arranged by year (with some overlapping) and thereunder by Navy Filing Manual designations.

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1927-41. 150 ft.

Similar in content to that in series 177. Arranged by year (with some overlapping) and thereunder by Navy Filing Manual designations. Included are about 46 feet of enclosures and reports, which apparently because of their frequency and number were filed at the end of the series by such subject headings as the following: fleet problems and tactical exercises, damage control practice reports, zigzag base course sheets, performance data gunnery sheets, synopses of engineering performances, quarterly reports of battery tests, and gunnery school reports. Circulars for each year for the period 1927-33 are filed separately at the end of the correspondence for that year.

SUBJECT FILES. 1908-26. 6 ft.

Subject files containing correspondence, reports, memoranda, circulars, directives, drawings, manuals, and photographs. Correspondence and related papers until 1915 are those of the Office of Target Practice and Engineering Competition, which previously was a part of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. The records relate to such subjects as torpedo data; cameras for plotting fall of shot; ammunition allowance; mine sweeping; naval gunnery; target, gunnery, and engineering competition; small arms medals; gunnery reports; and "relative plot game board" and "course angle cards" relating to maneuvers. Included are some confidential instructions for ship towing of targets, 1913-18, and some confidential reports of gunnery exercises, 1931-32. Arranged by subject.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS. 1917-41. 54 binders. 15 ft.

Consist mainly of reports, but include some letters, circulars, and instructions, pertaining to fleet training and related matters. The reports are mainly from naval vessels and commands and relate to such subjects as fleet problems and tactics; readiness-for-war trial; machinery derangement; battery discharge; and fuel allowance and performance. Included also are reports of registered publications;
battle force tactical instructions; and engineering performance records of naval vessels. There are also some pamphlets on fleet problems and tactical exercises. Arranged by subject.

CIRCULARS. 1919-26. 6 ft.
Issued successively by the Division of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances and the Division of Fleet Training. The circulars were sent to commanding officers of fleets, squadrons, and divisions of the naval operating forces. Copies of these circulars are also in series 177, filed by subject number. Arranged chronologically.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULARS. 1921-26. 2 ft.
Circulars similar to those in series 183. Arranged chronologically. Copies of these circulars are also in series 178, filed by subject number.

REPORTS OF EFFICIENCY INSPECTIONS OF NAVAL VESSELS. 1923-30.
32 ft.
Quarterly and annual inspection form reports forwarded to the Chief of Naval Operations by commanders in chief of fleet forces concerning vessels under their command that had been inspected for general military efficiency. The quarterly reports briefly summarized the results of inspections of all departments of a ship and its personnel. Ratings were assigned for material cleanliness, material upkeep, and general efficiency. The annual reports, submitted at the end of the calendar year, covered in greater detail all departments and operating activities of a ship and comprised a list of 524 questions to which replies were furnished by the ship's inspecting officers. The reports from 1923 to 1925 are numerically arranged; those from 1926 to 1930 are arranged alphabetically by name of vessel. Additional reports of efficiency inspections (1928-31) are in series 251.

2. Mine Warfare Section, 1941-45

The Mine Warfare Section was established during 1942 in the Base Maintenance Division as a coordinating agency for directing the mine warfare activities of all agencies of this character in the Navy Department. It served as a link between operating forces and material bureaus to determine from operational experience the type of equipment required, while at the same time it conducted operational studies to determine the limitations, capabilities, and new uses of material already designed and produced. It carried out mine warfare activities in minelaying, minesweeping, degaussing, and mine and bomb disposal. On March 7 and March 11, 1946, the Mine Warfare Section and Mine Warfare Subsection, respectively, were
transferred from the Base Maintenance Section (Op-415) in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) to the Operational Readiness Section (Op-34) in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations).

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1942-45. 21 ft. 186

Mainly correspondence and reports concerning locations of mines, minesweeping and demolition operations, and the degaussing of ships. Arranged in two subseries: (1) for the years 1942-43 and (2) for the years 1944-45. The earlier subseries is arranged by subject. Included in it are eight rolls of 35-mm. microfilm copies of reports concerning mine warfare prepared in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, and the Office of Naval Intelligence, and similar places. The second subseries is arranged mainly by year and thereunder by subject.

PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO MINE WARFARE. 1942-43. 1 in. 187

Photographic negatives of naval procedures followed in mine and antime operations. Arranged numerically.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARINE PROTECTION NETS. 1941-45. 6 in. 188

About 300 photographic prints of netting devices designed to protect ships and harbors from enemy torpedoes, mines, and submarines. Unarranged.

C. Field Records, 1885-1935

1. U.S. Naval Attachés, 1885-1905; 1917-35

The Office of Naval Intelligence from its inception on March 23, 1882, has relied on having naval attachés abroad to collect information. The first naval attaché was appointed July 12, 1882, to serve in London. A list, 1882-1919, of the first naval attachés to serve at various world capitals is in appendix III of this inventory. Instructions issued by ONI in 1933 state that although the naval attaché is not recognized under the law as a diplomatic officer, "he forms a part of the official staff of the diplomatic mission of the United States to the country to which he is accredited and is the direct representative of the Navy Department in that mission. His paramount duty is that of naval intelligence, in the performance of which he is a part of the Division of Naval Intelligence and is under the Director of Naval Intelligence."

LETTERS SENT BY NAVAL ATTACHES. Dec. 2, 1885-April 29, 1905. 189

32 vols. 3 ft.

Press copies of letters, telegrams, and cablegrams sent by U.S. naval attachés from the following posts: (1) Paris, Berlin,
and St. Petersburg by Lt. B. H. Buckingham, December 2, 1885-
June 4, 1899 (8 volumes); (2) Paris and St. Petersburg by Lt. Comdr.
R. P. Rodgers, October 1, 1892-April 30, 1897 (17 volumes, volume
17 not indexed); (3) Paris and St. Petersburg by Comdr. Giles B.
Harber, May 5, 1900-April 29, 1905 (4 volumes); (4) Berlin, Rome,
and Vienna by Lt. C. E. Vreeland, July 21, 1893-April 28, 1896
(2 volumes); and (5) Berlin by Comdr. F. M. Barber, May 5, 1898-
February 19, 1899 (1 volume). Arranged chronologically. The
volumes are indexed by name and subject.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.
1919-29. 2 ft.
Correspondence, reports, memoranda, cables sent and received, a
log, and scrap book. A few of the records are secret or confidential.
During the period 1923-28 the naval attaché was also
assigned to the U.S. Naval Mission to Brazil, and the series in-
cludes correspondence with the Chief of the Mission and also a
list of members of the U.S. Naval Mission from its inception in
March 1918 until April 1928. The log of the office of the naval
attaché was initiated in October 1925 and contains a list of U.S.
naval attachés accredited to Rio de Janeiro showing their periods
of service. Arranged by subject for the most part, and thereunder
chronologically.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE,
Havana, Cuba. 1917-19. 1 ft.
Correspondence, memoranda, reports, photographs, telegrams, and
cables. Some of the records are not security classified. The series
pertains mainly to intelligence reports and investigations of
aliens, deserters from the U.S. Navy, and pro-German suspects. Among
the records are reports of postal censorship; and correspondence
with the American Legation in Havana, the British naval attaché in
Havana, the ONI in Washington, and intelligence officers at the
Guantánamo Naval Station and in various cities where branch naval
intelligence offices were established. Arranged alphabetically
and in two subseries: the first, by name of correspondent or sub-
ject, AA-WH; and the second, by case file for individual person or
subject. Some miscellaneous correspondence and some monthly re-
ports of the naval attaché at Havana, the Intelligence Officer, and
the Captain of the Marine Corps at Santiago, Cuba, are at the end
of the series. The office was closed on April 1, 1919.

1 ft.
Include correspondence, attachés' reports, translations, invoices,
monographs, newspapers and clippings, and maps. A few of the rec-
ords are confidential. The translations include many items
of interest appearing in the local press. A general information file contains a few State Department directives and a list of American residents in Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela (1930-32). There are some miscellaneous intelligence files containing data on Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador, which are arranged according to the numbering of the related naval attaché's reports. There is also a special "Red File" pertaining to Communist activities. The early part of the series is arranged by Navy Filing Manual designations, and the rest by subjects numbered 100-909.

Include correspondence, memoranda, reports, monographs, telegrams received, and newspaper clippings. A few of the records are security classified. Arranged by Navy Filing Manual symbols except for a small part arranged by subject, and naval attachés' reports arranged chronologically. The Office of the Naval Attaché at The Hague was closed on June 30, 1933.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO PERU.  1929-33.  1/4 in.
Correspondence, cables, reports, and other records concerning the activities of the Naval Mission to Peru in Lima. A small amount is confidential. The purpose of the Mission was to advise the Peruvian Minister of Marine in technical affairs. The Mission established the Naval War College in Peru, and the head of the U.S. Naval Mission was detailed as its Director. The heads of the U.S. Naval Mission were Capt. W. S. Pye (1929-31) and Capt. W. O. Spears (1932-33), both of whom served under contract with the rank of El Contralmirante in the Peruvian Navy. Most of the correspondence was carried on in Spanish with officials of the Peruvian Government. Other officers of the Mission also made contracts with the Peruvian Government, serving under the orders of the chief of mission. A history of "U.S. Naval Missions to South America" is among the records and contains information about earlier naval missions to Peru, the first being in 1920. Arranged topically.

Some confidential but largely unclassified general records, consisting of correspondence with the American Embassy in Moscow; intelligence and administrative reports and dispatches sent to and letters received from the Director of Naval Intelligence in Washington; correspondence with the Russian Chief of the Foreign Liaison Section; observation reports made by staff enlisted personnel attached to the naval attaché's office on trips made in various parts of Russia; and memoranda, circulars, instructions, and lists of
addresses of American and foreign military and naval attachés assigned to Moscow. Capt. D. R. Nimmer, U.S. Marine Corps, was acting naval attaché for the period. The naval attaché’s office was assigned the duty of assisting the American Diplomatic Mission, headed by Ambassador William C. Bullitt, that was sent in 1934 to establish diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Arranged by a decimal filing scheme and thereunder chronologically.


The U.S. Naval Representative at Halifax, Capt. H. K. Hines, USN (Ret.) as the Senior Officer Present for the Eastern District of Canada, had several responsibilities during the period, including the following: Commander of Base 23, Commander of the U.S. Receiving Ship on Shore, Intelligence Officer, Communication Officer, Routing Officer, Liaison Officer, Supervisor of Overseas Transports, American Convoy Officer, and Distributing Officer for Confidential Publications. He also served as Associate Member with the staff of the Canadian admiral in command at Halifax, and was charged with issuing important Hydrographic Office publications to masters of vessels and the forwarding of important information to the Hydrographer of the Navy Department. In addition he was in close communication with his aide and representative at Sidney, Nova Scotia, Ens. L. B. Sands, USNR.

REGISTER OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS SENT. June 1, 1917- Oct; 5, 1918. 2 vols. 1 in.

The register shows the date a letter or telegram was sent, to whom, its subject, file number, and where filed, either by subject or by name of the office to which sent. Arranged chronologically. The register covers part of the letters and telegrams sent in series 198 and 199.

REGISTER OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS RECEIVED. June 5, 1917- Nov. 29, 1918. 2 vols. 1 in.

The register gives the date of a letter or telegram, the name of the correspondant, the nature of the correspondence, and the subject under which it was filed. The inside cover of volume 1 shows a list of 11 subjects with their filing abbreviations. In some instances the routing of a letter to the supply officer or executive officer is indicated. Arranged chronologically by date of receipt. The register covers part of the letters and telegrams received in series 198 and 199.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-19. 1 ft.

Consists of letters and telegrams sent and received, endorsements, memoranda, invoices, reports, orders, and other documents. A few of the records are security classified. A major portion of the correspondence relates to the reporting on movements of ships at Halifax and ship repairs. Arranged according to an alpha-numeric classification scheme beginning with "American, U.S.S. A-8/1" and ending with "Tallapoosa, U.S.S. T-8/1," except for the last file, which is simply "U.S.S. Montana." Partially registered in series 196 and 197.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AND SENT. 1917-19. 5 ft.

Telegrams received from and sent to the First and Third Naval Districts, the U.S. Naval Representative at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the Chief of Naval Operations. The telegrams are mostly in code, but the texts of uncoded messages relate principally to ship movements, personnel, and matériel requirements. Arranged mainly by name of correspondent or addressee. Partially registered in series 196 and 197.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE U.S.S. SAN DIEGO.

Jan.19-Apr.9, 1918. 1/4 in.

Correspondence relating to the U.S.S. San Diego, which was on convoy duty during the period at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and came under the direction of the U.S. Naval Representative at Halifax, who was also the Convoy Officer. Arranged chronologically.


During the first World War, because of the rapid technological and scientific advances being made that had application to warfare, the staffs of naval and military attachés at American embassies in Europe were supplemented by scientific attachés at posts in Paris, London, and Rome. These attachés investigated, gathered, and compiled numerous kinds of technical information pertaining to the war effort and disseminated it to the military and scientific agencies of the United States and Allied Governments and, after the war, to private concerns in the United States.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-19. 2 ft.

Consists mainly of reports and correspondence pertaining for the most part to chemical experiments conducted in connection with gas warfare. Arranged according to a patented numeric classification scheme. Apparently these records were originally those of the military attaché concerning scientific matters.
SECURITY-CLASSIFIED MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1917-19. 4 ft.

Consist of a variety of technical and progress reports, with enclosures, from both American and British scientific agencies. Also included are copies of numbered reports sent to the Research Information Service of the National Research Council and minutes of the meetings of the Council. These reports cover a wide range of investigations relating to explosives, sound detection, medical research, acoustics, and related subjects. Unarranged.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF LETTERS SENT. Feb. 27, 1918-June 26, 1919. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

Register of letters sent, indicating date sent, file number, person addressed, and brief of subject. Arranged chronologically and numbered L-1 to L-2400. The letters to which this register refers have not been found.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF "DR. DURAND'S REPORTS."

Mar. 13, 1918-June 27, 1919. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

A register of reports received from Dr. Durand, who was apparently a member of the staff of the Office of the Scientific Attaché, indicating date of receipt and nature of report. Arranged chronologically and numbered 1 to 243.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF TECHNICAL REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS FROM UNITED STATES AND BRITISH SOURCES RELATING TO AERONAUTICS. 1918-19. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A register showing various types of reports and publications received, on file, or sent out. Arranged separately for United States and British issuances, thereunder by type of report or publication, and thereunder chronologically.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS LOANED.

June 27, 1918-June 24, 1919. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A register showing when reports and documents were loaned out to members of the staff and others, the assigned reference numbers, to whom loaned, their subjects or titles, and dates of return. Arranged chronologically by date of loan.


1 vol. 1/2 in.

The register shows the dates of the reports, their subjects, and their file reference numbers. Arranged chronologically by date of report and numbered R-0 to R-388.
4. Aid for Information, Third Naval District, New York, N. Y., 1917-19

Aids for Information were assigned in the early years of the first World War to naval district headquarters to organize, administer, and supervise intelligence work within the limits of the district. At that time they communicated directly with the Office of Naval Intelligence. On May 2, 1918, commandants of naval districts in which branch offices of naval intelligence had been located were sent instructions from the Chief of Naval Operations in regard to specific directives to be followed by Aids for Information in investigating Navy personnel, navy yard employees, and other persons. On September 5, 1918, the status of an Aid for Information was changed to that of Aid to the Commandant of the District, and communications from the Office of Naval Intelligence were directed to the "Commandant (Aid for Information)."

The office of the Aid for Information in the Third Naval District was headed by Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse and was in charge of a Bureau of Investigation, which included Shipyard Investigations, a Ship Inspection Department, a Ship Search Department, a Moving Picture Censorship Department, a "Placing of Informants on Board Ship" Department, a Translation and Clipping Bureau, a Marine Information Department, a Camouflage Department, a Special Investigation Department, a Cutter Operations Department, and a File and Statistical Department. The Aid for Information also had supervision of nine section aids for information within his district whose headquarters were located as follows: Section 1, New Haven, Conn.; Section 2, Bridgeport, Conn.; Section 3, Port Jefferson, L.I.; Section 4, Montauk, L.I.; Section 5, West Sayville, L.I.; Section 6, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Section 7, Whitestone, L.I.; Section 8, Tompkinsville, N.Y.; and Section 9, Newark, N.J.

Correspondence with most of these section aids is in the general correspondence of the Aid for Information described below and in series 254.

a. General Records, 1917-19

INDEX TO MERCHANT SEAMEN SUSPECTS WHOSE CASES ARE DOCUMENTED IN SERIES 210. 2 in.

A partial index on 3" x 5" cards to case files of the Aid for Information in New York pertaining to merchant seamen who were investigated. Each card shows the name of the suspect, the ship on which he arrived or departed from the United States, his case file number, personal data and description, whether a deserter, the nature of the suspected activity, and the disposition of the case. Arranged alphabetically by name of ship, S.S. Somerset to S.S. Yellowstone.
INDEX TO SUSPECTS ARRIVING BY SHIP WHOSE CASES ARE DOCUMENTED IN
SERIES 210. 3 in.

Printed index on cards (3" x 5") to names of suspects arriving on
ships at the Port of New York, showing for each suspect the name of
ship, date of arrival, file number, whether crew member (C) or pas-
senger (P), suspected type of activity, and source of information
about suspect. Arranged alphabetically by name of suspect, Jam to
Zutter.

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-19. 236 ft.

These are the main records of the Aid for Information in New York
and consist of general correspondence, memoranda, "closed" case
files on individual security suspects, and maps and other material
relating to the investigation of suspects. The case files, which
comprise the largest quantity of the records, are confidential and
contain reports of operatives and summaries of the cases. Among
the other records, most of which are not confidential, are communi-
cations with the officers in charge of information section bases in
the district, expense statements submitted by agents, "night logs,"
and ship inspection detail reports. Arranged according to a decimal
file system, with a portion disarranged at the end of the series.
Partially indexed in series 208 and 209.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND LISTS RELATING TO PERSONNEL MATTERS,
1918. 1 in.

A list of commissioned personnel under the jurisdiction of the Aid
for Information; a list of men connected with the Ship Inspection
Department; a list of men detached from and attached to the office
after February 1918; requests for release from active duty; semi-
-monthly subsistence and pay lists; and some miscellaneous correspon-
dence. Arranged chronologically.

b. Moving Picture Censorship Department, 1918-19

Under the direction of the Aid for Information, this Department,
headed by Ens. G. J. S. White, furnished Navy personnel to collabo-
rate with the Military Intelligence (Army), the Customs Inteligence,
and the Bureau of Public Information in the censoring of all motion
picture films offered for export. The representatives of these
agencies functioned together as a board to determine that nothing
was concealed among the films in the nature of communications, and
that the pictures contained nothing that could be used as enemy prop-
aganda or could be in any way derogatory to the United States Govern-
ment, its Allies, or neutral countries. Twenty-three enlisted men
and one officer were assigned to this Department.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO FILM CENSORSHIP AND SEIZURE.
Jan. 1918-Feb. 1919. 5 in.

Correspondence, reports, bulletins, and memoranda relating to the activities of a subordinate unit of the Moving Picture Censorship Department, that was called at times the Film Censorship Detail, the Film Censorship Bureau, or Motion Picture Censorship. A few of the records are security classified. The actual censoring was done at the Customs House or more often at the Government projection room in New York City before export of the film. The bulletins of the Department are numbered 1 to 12 and give information on films reviewed for the current week as well as general instructions. The correspondence for the most part is arranged numerically, 6-1 to 6-126, and includes reports of the number of films censored and deleted for certain periods.

REPORTS OF FILMS CENSORED. Aug. 6-Nov. 15, 1918. 5 in.

Standard form reports of films censored before export, giving the titles of the films; the number of reels, prints, and footage deleted, if any; the names and addresses of the exporters and of the persons or firms for whom the film is intended; and the names and agencies of the censors, with indications of their approval or rejection of the films. Supplementary statements are attached to the reports to explain reasons for rejections. The reports are stamped "indexed." Arranged chronologically and numbered 601 to 1671.

c. "Placing of Informants on Board Ship" Department, 1918-19

This Department was concerned with the placing of informants on board vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of New York. The informants were to keep the Aid for Information in New York advised of everything taking place on board their vessels that might be of interest to his office and to make memoranda of anything noticed anywhere that might be of interest as intelligence matter. On March 12, 1918, Ens. George K. Beers was detailed to the Aid for Information, Third Naval District, to be in charge of the work of placing agents on ships.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING INFORMANTS ON SHIPS. 1918-19. 3 in.

Correspondence and memoranda pertaining to appointments of informants as agents aboard ships; copies of reports from such agents; and a list dated October 28, 1918, of informants enrolled, giving their positions and names of vessels on which employed. Included is a letter dated May 31, 1919, from Ens. George K. Beers to the Director of Naval Intelligence enclosing a final statement of the confidential fund set up to meet the payroll of informants on merchant ships. Arranged in roughly chronological order.
d. **Ship Inspection Investigating Bureau, 1917-18**

This Bureau was one of the units comprising the Ship Inspection Department, which was responsible for the investigation of persons on board vessels arriving and departing in the Port of New York and the Third Naval District. The Department maintained complete files of all suspected persons and daily referred cases of suspects to the Aid for Information and to other intelligence agencies of the Government.

The Ship Inspection Investigating Bureau was responsible for compiling all information on passengers and crew members about to arrive or about to depart, for placing this information into the hands of ship inspectors, and for reporting the outcome of their inspections to the agencies concerned.

**CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO MAIL CENSORSHIP. Nov. 1, 1917- Dec. 31, 1918. 4 in.**

Correspondence relating mainly to mail seized from passengers and members of the crews of vessels entering or leaving the Port of New York. A small amount is security classified. Representatives in New York of the Postal Censorship Committee, the Navy Export Office, and the United States Customs Service cooperated with the Ship Inspection Department in the interception of suspicious material, including mail, publications, and film. Some of the correspondence relates to these offices. The further investigation and disposition of seized mail was referred to the Censor Bureau, Office of the District Communication Superintendent, U.S. Naval Communication Service, or to the Bureau of Investigation of the Aid for Information's office. Arranged numerically, 2-1 to 2-315, except for some separate correspondence at the end of the series pertaining to the Ship Inspection Detail and correspondence of the ONI postal censorship officer in New York.

**INDEX TO LOCATION OF SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES. ca.1917-18. 3 in.**

An index on 3" x 5" cards to locations of suspected illegal activities of persons within the Third Naval District. The cards give the addresses and nature of illegal activities, the dates, and file reference numbers. Arranged alphabetically by name of city, town, or post office. The records referred to have not been found.

**LIST OF OPERATIVES RESIDING IN 1918 IN THE AREA OF THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT. 4 in.**

A list on 3" x 5" cards showing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and usually the occupations of operatives who were mostly businessmen or local officials in areas of the Third Naval District, including Staten Island, N.Y., New Haven, Conn., and portions of Rhode Island. Arranged by locality and thereunder alphabetically by name.
NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE (1917-18) OF THE BUREAU.

3 ft.
An index on 3" x 5" cards apparently relating to the activities of the Ship Inspection Investigating Bureau showing the file reference numbers of memoranda and reports, with a brief statement of the subject and to whom sent. A small subseries apparently relating to agents on board merchant ships is filed within this series. Partly arranged by subject or name of ship or person, but partly disarranged. The correspondence to which this index refers has not been found.

LIST OF ALIEN SUSPECTS INVESTIGATED DURING THE PERIOD 1917-18.

3 in.
A fragmentary card list (3" x 5") concerning alien suspects, giving source and date of information, summary of case, agency to which referred for action, date the case was closed, and date it was included in the weekly report. Arranged alphabetically by name (A-T) or subject. A separate card list of alien names is at the beginning.

e. Ship Search Department, 1917-18

This Department was one of the units of the Ship Inspection Department, the responsibilities of which are described under the preceding heading.

The Ship Search Department was responsible, together with the Customs Office, for the actual search of vessels, the supervision of cargo loadings, and the examination of all material placed aboard and taken from vessels arriving in the Third Naval District. Ens. G. J. S. White served as the officer in charge of this Department as well as of the Moving Picture Censorship Department. The searching squads seized from passengers any material of a suspicious nature, including letters, books, and passports.

REPORTS OF THE "SHIP SEARCH DETAIL." 1917-18. 9 in.

Mainly reports by the enlisted men in charge of a "Ship Search Detail" to Ens. J. F. Gilmanson, officer in charge, located at the Custom House, New York City. The standard form reports list essential data about the ship searched and include such information as the name and nationality of the ship and its captain, the date and time of search, and the names of the Customs and Navy inspectors. A memorandum from a Navy inspector usually accompanied a report and listed all articles seized for censorship and the names of the passengers or crew members involved. A few administrative records precede the main series. The reports are arranged alphabetically by name of vessel.
Mainly reports from the officer in charge, Ship Search Detail, giving the results of searches of various steamers and ships by members of the searching squads. The information was submitted for compilation of a suspect list and included the names of the ships and passengers and descriptions of letters, magazines, or other material seized. The reports show a penciled file reference number, "550-6," at the top and the letter "G" at the bottom, apparently the initial letter of the surname of the officer, Lt. C. J. Gass, to whom all the reports were directed. There is also a separate file of memoranda for the Ship Inspection Detail, giving results of ships' inspections by individual squad members of the Ship Search Detail. Arranged chronologically.

5. Branch Naval Intelligence Office, New York, N.Y.; 1917-18

To help carry on its expanded intelligence activities during World War I, a small branch naval intelligence office was established secretly in the fall of 1916 in New York. This office was used as a model when it became necessary to establish other branch naval intelligence offices in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. These branch offices worked directly under the control of ONI in Washington, performing work that could not properly be handled by the Aids for Information. The task of inspecting and guarding plants having Navy contracts was of paramount importance, and it became the principal activity of the branch naval intelligence offices. The officer in charge of the Branch Naval Intelligence Office in New York City during the war period, Lt. Comdr. Spencer Eddy, USNR, was responsible for investigations in connection with plant protection of firms and individuals having contracts with the Navy Department; investigations of firms and individuals as requested by the Cable Censor; investigations of all suspects not specifically covered by the Aid for Information; and investigations pertaining to corporations, banks, and partnerships. In addition, when agreed to by the Aid for Information and the Branch Office, investigations were made of the source of shipments and also in regard to enemy goods in storage. The organization of the Branch Office consisted of sections whose work pertained to cable investigations, plant protection, espionage, and general investigations. Both officers and civilians were employed. Included were a number of voluntary aids both in New York and at points within the Third Naval District in the vicinity of Rochester, Albany, and Buffalo.
On November 19, 1918, all branch offices were instructed by the Director of Naval Intelligence to close their pending business by December 1, if practicable, and to recommend what portion of their files should be turned over to an Aid for Information and what should be forwarded to the ONI.

a. General Records, 1917-18

INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE (1917-18) OF THE OFFICE ("NEW YORK FILE").

2 ft.

An index on typed 3" x 5" cards. The cards are headed "New York File" and index correspondence relating to personnel and investigative matters and include some with the ONI regarding orders, fitness reports, applications for employment, and plant investigations. File reference numbers are to correspondence of the Office that is not known to be extant except for a small amount in the central files of ONI. Arranged alphabetically by name or subject within groupings headed as follows: Miscellaneous (names), Foreign, Firms, Miscellaneous Subjects, and Suspects.

CONFIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. 1917-18. 2 in.

Instructions, orders, and correspondence relating to administrative procedures and duties of personnel. There are instructions and orders received from the Director of Naval Intelligence concerning procedures for investigators; and general administrative instructions and orders relating to the handling of confidential correspondence and reports, procedures in cases of internment of alien enemies, coordination between the intelligence services of the Government, investigation of cables, cooperation in the prompt handling of communications between offices of Aids for Information and branch offices of naval intelligence, and the use of identification badges by ONI personnel. There are also separate correspondence relating to duties under the Aid for Information and a complete list of personnel. Most of the correspondence, orders, and instructions are fastened together and arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED LABOR AGITATORS. 1918. 1 in.

Correspondence with private concerns and other branch naval intelligence offices concerning the investigation of persons suspected of fomenting labor troubles, including members of the Industrial Workers of the World and other alleged subversive groups. Arranged chronologically.

NAME INDEX LIST TO SERIES 226. 1/4 in.

An index to the names of firms, organizations, and persons mentioned in The Daily Bulletin, with references to paragraphs in which name is mentioned.

A publication pertaining to cable censorship during the first World War that was compiled and edited in the Censorship Intelligence Office of the Cable Censor's Office in New York. The Daily Bulletin was intended to increase the efficiency of the censorship by getting information of importance to the heads of the various departments concerned. Consecutively numbered paragraphs in each issue give pertinent information on orders received from the Chief Cable Censor and abstracts of the contents of cables sent by suspected firms and individuals. General information on administrative matters is also included. These are apparently issues received by the Branch Office of Naval Intelligence, whose duties included the investigation of firms and individuals requested by the Cable Censor, Naval Communication Service, Office of District Communication Superintendent. Arranged chronologically and numbered from 1 to 27, with paragraphs therein numbered consecutively from 1 to 533. Indexed in series 225.

b. Plant Protection Section, 1918

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL RECORDS. 1918. 4 in.
Correspondence, memoranda, questionnaires, Presidential proclamations, reports from special agents; publications, and newspaper clippings pertaining to the work of the Plant Protection Section. The questionnaires were forwarded by ONI from private plants for use in investigations of strikes, fires, and espionage involving the Industrial Workers of the World and other organizations. Arranged in roughly chronological order.

6. Aid for Information, New London, Conn., 1918-19

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING INFORMANTS AND SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Feb. 5, 1918-March 21, 1919. 2 in.
Correspondence with the Aid for Information, Second Naval District, Newport, R.I. (who supervised the Aid for Information in New London), and related reports and memoranda relating chiefly to interviews with informants about espionage in areas of their concern. Arranged chronologically, with some undated records at the end of the series.

7. Branch Naval Intelligence Office, Plant Protection Section, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1918

NAME INDEX TO SERIES 230. 7 in.
An index on typed 3" x 5" cards to the names of plants, showing their locations, code numbers that indicate the types of reports,
and the dates of letters received. A guide to the code numbers and a list of firms to whom posters were sent precedes the series.

REPORTS OF PLANT INSPECTIONS AND RELATED RECORDS. 1918. 2 ft. 230

Case files, chiefly of completed cases, containing correspondence, questionnaires, and form reports in connection with the investigation of manufacturing plants in the Pittsburgh area. The reports list plant ownership, personnel, aliens, and plant security measures; the correspondence is concerned with improvements in security made upon the recommendation of naval inspecting offices. Other records include lists of coal companies; lists of completed and uncompleted plant inspections; sample types of passes issued for inspection purposes; and two copies of ONI Register 9722 containing data on coal beds, manufacturers, and plants in Pennsylvania. There is also a letter dated November 18, 1918, from Lt. W. L. Todd in charge of the Plant Division of ONI in Washington to Mr. George E. Rowe, Officer in Charge, Branch Naval Intelligence Office in Pittsburgh, enclosing a report concerning the work of the Division. Arranged alphabetically by name of plant except for the miscellaneous records filed before and after the reports. For index, see series 229.

IV. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), 1882-1946

Logistic tasks, whether concerned with men, materials, or services, have certain elements that are common to all. These are the planning and determining of requirements, procurement of matériel, and finally the distribution of men and things to the combat areas and operating forces. The word "logistics," however, did not come into common usage until comparatively recent times.

In the beginning the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Navy Commissioners had responsibility for the logistic functions of the Navy Department. With the development of the bureau system in the Department after 1842, the bureaus became responsible for planning and determining requirements for matériel as well as for procurement. For important programs this was done in consultation with the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When in 1915 a Chief of Naval Operations was added to the administrative machinery of the Navy Department, he was given responsibility for the operations of the Fleet and for the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war. The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations became the instrument for planning and determining logistic requirements and, before and during World War II, a number of organizational and procedural changes were made which culminated in October 1945 in the creation of a Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.
The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), under the authority and direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, initiated, developed, and executed logistic plans and policies and determined materiel requirements of the naval establishment. He controlled the distribution and disposal of all materials for logistic support, including petroleum, throughout the naval establishment, coordinated and directed the construction and maintenance of naval vessels and bases, and coordinated and directed logistics efforts of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department. A vice admiral, the Deputy Chief for Logistics had additional responsibilities, including supervision of the Board of Inspection and Survey, the coordination of naval logistics efforts with the Army and other Government agencies, and representation on joint logistic agencies. Soon after March 1942, when Adm. Ernest J. King was assigned the dual role of Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, logistic functions were divided between the two organizations headed by him, which maintained separate staffs. An additional post of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), created by the Secretary of the Navy on August 18, 1943, was made responsible for the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the naval aeronautic operating forces.

A. Ships' Movements Division, Naval Transportation Service Section, 1917-20

The Naval Overseas Transportation Service, created on January 9, 1918, as a branch in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations to manage the transportation of cargo and troops to Europe, was renamed in July 1920 the Naval Transportation Service and became a section of the newly established Ships' Movements Division. During World War II it became an independent division and had supervision of merchant-type dry cargo and passenger vessels in logistic support of the fleet and its advance bases.

LIST OF PRIVATE VESSELS TAKEN OVER FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE. Apr. 1917-Feb. 1920. 1 binder. 1 in. 231
Shows names of vessels; types (troop transport, animal transport, cargo, tanker, or collier); dates of taking over; dates of commissioning and decommissioning; and periods of service with the Navy, Army, and Shipping Board. Arranged alphabetically by name of vessel.

B. Board of Inspection and Survey and Related Boards, 1882-1945

The President of the Board of Inspection and Survey has been responsible for ascertaining and reporting upon the condition of naval
vessels and for recommending acceptance of new vessels and disposition of worn or damaged ones. In the discharge of these responsibilities, the Board, working through sub-boards of inspection and survey, has conducted periodic material inspections of naval vessels, inspections and trials of new vessels and aircraft, and surveys of combatant and other vessels.

The Board of Inspection and Survey has existed as such since 1882, when, in compliance with an Act of Congress of August 5, 1882, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Commodore A. A. Semmes to serve as president of a Board of Inspection and Survey, which was to report to the Admiral of the Navy. It was placed under the Bureau of Navigation in 1889 but was transferred in 1909 to the Office of the Secretary, where, with the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations, it formed a Division of Inspections. At this time the former board was known as the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships to distinguish it from the latter board, which first met in 1910 and ceased to exist in 1914.

In 1915 the Board was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, where an Inspection Division comprising it and the Joint Merchant Vessel Board was organized. The Joint Merchant Vessel Board, which had been first established in 1916 as the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey of Merchant Vessels, later became a part of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Other boards closely associated with the Board of Inspection and Survey were the Board of Appraisal and the Board of Review. The Board of Appraisal, formally designated as the U.S. Naval Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels, existed from 1917 to 1919. The Board of Review, dating from 1919 to 1922, originated in a board established in 1918 as the Board to Determine Methods of Disposal of Certain Vessels of the Navy and Negotiate Proceedings for Such Disposal. The Board of Review inherited most of the records of the Board of Appraisal and incorporated them in its files.

1. Board of Inspection and Survey, 1882-1946

   a. General Records, 1882-1937

INDEX TO PART OF SERIES 233. Jan. 7, 1902-Aug. 9, 1905. 3 vols. 2 in.
Arranged alphabetically by initial letter of name or subject.

83

Press copies of letters sent, November 1882-December 1911 (with a volume lacking for the period July 1888-February 1889); and carbon copies and some processed copies of letters sent, January 1912-February 1937. Indexed by name and subject from 1882 to 1911 at the beginning of volumes or in separate volumes in series 232. Arranged chronologically. The letters from 1912 to 1937 are numbered in a separate sequence for each year.


In two subseries: (1) Press copies of reports and endorsements sent to the Secretary of the Navy, March 22, 1904-February 28, 1905, in compliance with orders of the Secretary to conduct various tests aboard naval vessels. The reports include appended copies of tables and correspondence relating to the preliminary and final trials of vessels, battery tests, inspection of machinery, and the inspection of submarine signaling devices. (2) Press copies of letters, memoranda, and endorsements sent by Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, Senior Member of the Board, mainly to naval constructors at navy yards. The communications give information relating to weights and dimensions of vessels and the forwarding of information pertaining to trials of vessels. Each subseries is arranged chronologically.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Oct. 3, 1882-Oct. 14, 1884; Dec. 6, 1886-Dec. 27, 1887; July 1, 1891-Nov. 4, 1901. 3 vols. 9 in.

Communications received from the Secretary of the Navy, Navy bureaus and other naval activities, members of the Board, and shipbuilding firms. Most of the letters relate to orders to the Board and individual members pertaining to inspections of vessels for trial, acceptance, or survey. Chronologically arranged. The first two volumes are indexed by name and subject.

REGISTERS OF LETTERS RECEIVED. Nov. 19, 1907-Feb. 17, 1912. 2 vols. 2 in.

A daily record of letters received by the Board of Inspection and Survey indicating the ship or office from which received, the subject, and the office to which the letter was sent for action. Arranged chronologically.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. 1917-35. 2 ft.

Circular letters, bulletins, and instructions from, and a small amount of correspondence with, the Director of Naval Communications, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Bureaus of Engineering and Navigation. There are also memoranda and statistics pertaining to budget estimates for the period 1928-31. The correspondence
relates to the appraisal of vessels for 1922. At the end of the series are some dispatches relating to the accident and salvage of the submarine S-4 sunk at Provincetown, Mass., on December 17, 1928. Arranged partly by bureau or office and partly by subject.

HISTORY OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY. Apr. 15, 1921.

2 in.

A partial typescript history compiled by Edward W. Collamore, clerk of the Board, who was assigned this task in 1920 by the recorder of the Board, Comdr. Merlyn G. Cook. The typescript contains only 5 chapters of the 10 listed in the table of contents for the history. A note among the papers indicates that the "original" was circulated in the office of the Board, but it has not been found among the papers in this series or in other related records. The series includes various notes and papers collected in compiling the history.

b. Reports and Other Records on the Inspection of Specific Naval Vessels, 1882-1946

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, WITH LISTS OF VESSELS INSPECTED.

Sept. 29, 1882-June 18, 1885. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

With the minutes are copies of orders received from the Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral of the Navy, under whose supervision the Board was ordered to make reports. Also included is an alphabetical list of the vessels examined by the Board, showing for each vessel the date of examination, whether fit or unfit for further service, and remarks, such as if sold, to whom, and for what amount. An additional list of vessels inspected gives the dates and places of inspection. The minutes are unsigned and are arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

SURVEY RECORD BOOK ON APPRAISALS OF NAVAL VESSELS. June 11, 1883-Jan. 7, 1885. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

Contains data on naval ships surveyed, giving such details as tonnage, displacement, place of construction, engines, boilers, weights of materials, and valuation of metal parts, including wrought iron, cast iron, lead, and copper. Also shown for each are date of appraisal, amount bid by purchaser, and name of purchaser. Arranged chronologically by date of appraisal.

REPORTS ON MONITORS. Mar. 23, 1889. 1/4 in.

An unsigned copy of a report covering 12 monitors, giving information on their locations, condition of hulls, miscellaneous work or repairs needed, and equipment.

85

60 ft.
Reports of material inspections made in most instances by subboards of inspection and survey. Some of the reports relate to preliminary trials, general surveys, alteration trials, final acceptance trials, military inspections, and special examinations. Blueprints, tracings, photographs, and correspondence are with the reports. Arranged alphabetically by name or other designation of vessel in binders numbered 1 to 249. Volumes 247-249 contain reports of special trials (1909-12) and contracts for the construction of vessels (1893-1919). Contracts after 1919 are with their related reports. An unlabeled binder at the end of the series contains some reports on special trials and inspections (1901-11 and 1922). Similar reports are in series 244, 247, 248, 250, and 251.

REPORTS ON APPRAISALS OF NAVAL VESSELS. July 21, 1899-May 24, 1900.
1 vol. 2 in.
Standard form reports entitled "Appraisals of Vessels of U.S. Navy" showing information concerning the valuation of all naval vessels as required by Navy regulations of 1896. Each report includes, in addition to the name of the vessel, the date and place of the report; basic data about the vessel, such as the year built, when commissioned in the Navy, displacement, gross tonnage, indicated horsepower, and purchase price or appraisement made in 1889 or on date of purchase; and information on its present valuation, hull, fittings, and propelling machinery. Arranged chronologically. The reports are all signed by members of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF NAVAL VESSELS. 1911-40. 250 ft.
Similar to reports in series 242. Arranged alphabetically by name or other designation of ship. Included are a few fragments dated as early as 1886. At the end of this series there are 7 feet of unarranged reports, blueprints, and correspondence.

TACTICAL DATA REPORTS RECEIVED FROM NAVAL VESSELS. ca. 1918-34
2 ft.
Letters transmitting standard form reports to the Board by ships of all classes, including newly commissioned ships during their shakedown cruises. The reports relate to maneuvering and steaming data and include some special reports on turning trials. At the end of the series is a folder of "Tactical Data Instructions," 1922-23 and 1936, containing letters, memoranda, circulars, and a pamphlet entitled "Directions for Obtaining Tactical Data for Vessels of the United States Navy, 1920." Arranged in folders mainly alphabetically by name of vessel.
REPORTS OF ACCEPTANCE TRIALS OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT. 1919-32. 24 ft.
Reports of preliminary and final acceptance trials, with some material inspection reports, correspondence, and other related records. The reports concern both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air naval aircraft and contain the data on trial flights prerequisite to their acceptance. Arranged by code designations of aircraft.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF NAVAL VESSELS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY REGISTER. 1919-45. 54 ft.
Similar to reports in series 242. Arranged alphabetically according to the Navy Filing Manual vessel designations.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF SUBMARINES. 1920-44. 52 ft.
Similar to reports in series 242, except that they relate only to submarines. Arranged roughly either by name or by Navy Filing Manual designation.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE INSPECTION OF CERTAIN DECOMMISSIONED DESTROYERS HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 1922-1929-32. 8 in.
Reports pertaining to the material inspection of certain destroyers that were selected to be decommissioned at regular specified intervals. The reports contain statements as to the material condition of the vessels and recommendations for their preservation and the conservation of their equipment and appurtenances, as well as general remarks on the performance of duty by the personnel in supervising the decommissioning. Arranged by place of inspection and thereunder chronologically and numbered consecutively, with gaps.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF NAVAL VESSELS. 1925-44. 95 ft.
Similar to reports in series 242. Arranged alphabetically by name or other designation of vessel. Included are a few reports dating from 1907 to 1919.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY AND MATERIAL INSPECTION REPORTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. 1928-34. 8 ft.
This series consists of annual military efficiency reports (1928-31) that are filed in envelopes together with quarterly material inspection reports (1932-34) of certain naval vessels. Some material inspection reports include related correspondence of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The two types of reports are similar in content to those described in series 185 and 242, respectively. Arranged alphabetically by name of vessel, Alden through Heron.
MOTION PICTURE SHOWING TESTING OF HIGGINS BOATS. 1941. 1 reel.
A silent motion picture on 16-mm. acetate film. Running time is 9 minutes.

2. Board of Inspection for Shore Stations, 1910-14

At the time the Aid system was established in 1909 in the Navy Department, the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations was authorized in the Division of Inspections separately from the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, which had previously been transferred to the Division. The function of the Board was to inspect at least annually the condition and efficiency of all shore stations. To it was attached an inspector of public works, an inspector of engineering, and inspectors of the pay corps, who under a general inspector inspected accounts of pay officers at shore stations and on ships on special service. The Board ceased to exist on August 31, 1914.

SUBJECT INDEX TO SERIES 254, 255, and 256. 1 ft.
Index on 3" x 5" cards. Arranged alphabetically in two parts: the first by subject, and the second by name of shore station and thereunder alphabetically by subject. Each card shows, in addition to the subject, the date of the communication sent or received and a file reference.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. Mar. 1910-Dec. 1914. 5 binders. 1 ft.
Correspondence and reports relating to the inspection of shore stations with respect to their condition and efficiency, and to the investigation of subjects of interest to the shore establishment, including organization and management, fuel oil, central power plants, and central foundries. Arranged by subject, with subjects numbered 1 to 52. There is a table of contents in each binder. Indexed by subject in series 253.

2 binders. 6 in.
Carbon copies of letters and endorsements sent by the Board. Arranged chronologically. Indexed in series 253.

37 binders. 10 ft.
Reports of inspections and correspondence of the Board pertaining to the inspection of all departments and facilities at various shore establishments. The reports include recommendations for the development of navy yards, naval hospitals, marine barracks, radio stations, and other types of naval installations. The reports cover
such subjects as expansion of facilities, recreation, drainage, progress of work, and fiscal estimates. Arranged alphabetically by name or location of station, thereunder numerically. There is a table of contents in each binder. Indexed in series 253.

Consists chiefly of the ribbon copies of the tables of contents found in each volume of the records in series 254 and 256, but includes also a brief narrative account of the Board and other documents bearing on its organization and responsibilities. Arranged by number of related binder, with the narrative at the end.

3. Joint Merchant Vessel Board, 1915-20

In January 1914, the Secretary of the Navy directed the commandants of certain navy yards to conduct inspections of merchant vessels in order to determine their suitability and availability for use as naval auxiliaries in time of war. Similar inspections of merchant ships were begun in April 1914 by members of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships. The specific purpose for which each vessel would be utilized was decided according to characteristics determined by the General Board. Plans of the vessels were acquired, and other plans were prepared for use in making alterations. The bureaus concerned received these plans for filing, and copies were sent to the navy yards selected to do the work. Steps were also taken to equip and arm the vessels, and contracts were prepared for signature.

A Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey for Merchant Vessels was formed in the summer of 1916 for the joint conduct of the inspections so as to avoid conflicts. All inspections thereafter were made under the direction of this Board. Capt. William A. Gill, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, became its senior member. The administrative work of the new Board was handled by its Headquarters Section established in the Navy Department, while its field work was carried on by district sections organized in the naval districts composed of Navy and Army officers who were to inspect such vessels as were designated by the Headquarters Section. The Office of Naval Intelligence was charged with the responsibility of keeping records pertaining to the vessels inspected. In May 1917 the shorter designation of Joint Merchant Vessel Board was approved by the Secretary of the Navy. This Board remained a part of the Board of Inspection and Survey until 1938, when it became a part of the Naval Districts Division.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1915-19. 2 ft.

Correspondence and occasional related records, such as blueprints, pertaining to the inspection of merchant vessels to determine their suitability for naval or military use and to the allocation of them. The records dating before 1917 were created by the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey of Merchant Vessels, the predecessor of the Joint Merchant Vessel Board. Included is correspondence (1917) with the Special Board for Patrol Vessels, which had been established by the Navy Department on April 19, 1917, with headquarters in New York City, and which conducted inspections and purchased private vessels such as yachts, schooners, steamers, and tugs for use as patrol vessels by the Navy. Arranged alphabetically by subject or organization.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF MERCHANT VESSELS AND MOTORBOATS. 1917-20.
61 binders. 15 ft.

Standard form inspection reports, with enclosures (photographs, blueprints, or tracings) and related correspondence. The inspections were conducted by the Joint Merchant Vessel Board and its predecessor, the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey of Merchant Vessels. A listing of contents is in each binder. The series is arranged alphabetically by name or designation of vessel, but the alphabetical arrangement covers only "A" through "E."

4. Board of Review, 1917-22

The power to commandeer vessels needed by the Navy during World War I was authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1917. Later the Navy Department, by order of April 2, 1917, created the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels under Capt. Alexander S. Halstead, with headquarters at New York. Sub-boards reported to it from other naval districts. The Board's function was to appraise and set values upon vessels that the Department considered acquiring by purchase or by charter in order to safeguard the interests of the Government. The Department used the values determined by the Board in negotiations with the owners.

The power of the Board of Appraisal, as it was usually called, was increased by an act of Congress of June 15, 1917, which authorized the Navy Department to commandeer property subject to the payment of just compensation, the compensation to be fixed by the President. The President thereupon appointed the members of the Board also as a Board to Determine Price or Just Compensation for Vessels Purchased or Taken Over. The new authority granted it a quasi-judicial status under which it held hearings to determine the price to be paid for vessels. The number of vessels taken over
toted 320 by charter and 1,375 by purchase. Captain Halstead remained at the head of the two boards until Oct. 29, 1918, when he was replaced by Capt. Robert L. Russell.

On December 16, 1918, Captain Russell was designated senior member of a board established to determine the methods of disposal of vessels that had been purchased or leased for the use of the Navy during World War I. This board was also authorized in a separate order of the same date to determine sums to be paid to owners upon return of leased vessels. Local inspections of these vessels were made by the district sections of the Joint Merchant Vessel Board, which then submitted detailed descriptions of changes made in the vessels. On January 17, 1919, the Secretary of the Navy designated the board, handling the disposal of purchased vessels, the Board of Review. It continued to function until March 15, 1922.

Among the records of the Board of Review are records inherited from its predecessors.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-21. 10 in.
Administrative and policy correspondence of the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels and its successor, the Board of Review. The records relate to general procedures, office administration, personnel, office space, supplies, and relations with the Navy Department, the United States Shipping Board, and the Joint Merchant Vessel Board. At the end of the series are lists dated December 13, 1918, of vessels taken over and purchased by naval districts, and a list of section patrol vessels, with their assigned identification numbers. Arranged by subject numbers, 10-25, except for the lists at the end of the series.

LETTERS SENT. Aug. 8, 1918-Mar. 13, 1922. 9 in.
Letters from the Board, which was located at the time in New York City, to the Secretary of the Navy and to private individuals concerning its appraisals of sums determined for the disposal by sale, repurchase, or return to former owners of vessels chartered, purchased, or leased by the Navy during World War I. Arranged numerically, 5000-7481.

APPRAISAL CASE FILES. 1917-20. 1 ft.
An incomplete series of case files of the Board of Review containing recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy of sums to be paid to owners upon the return of vessels leased or chartered, or to former owners desirous of repurchasing vessels appropriated, by the Navy during World War I. The Board determined the allowances for reconditioning and depreciation of such vessels. In the files also
are reports of the stores, inventories, fittings, and articles; some vessel plans; and appraisal reports inherited from the Board's predecessors. The files are arranged alphabetically, Falcon to Superior and Winona to Zumbrota.

**APPRAISAL REPORTS OF PRIVATE VESSELS. July 17, 1917-Jan. 31, 1918.** 1/2 in.

Reports sent by the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels to the Chief of Naval Operations or to the Secretary of the Navy giving appraisal determinations on various private vessels for charter, lease, or purchase by the Navy. The appraisals cover the hull, machinery, and articles of equipment and outfit necessary for operation. Most of the reports have noted in pencil at the bottom a reference to the appraisal report number. Arranged chronologically.

**LETTERS SENT LISTING APPRAISAL REPORTS FORWARDED. Apr. 2- Dec. 27, 1917. 5 in.** 263

Letters sent by the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels to the Secretary of the Navy listing the reports forwarded pertaining to the appraisal of certain private vessels. The letters show for each vessel the appraisal number assigned; the name, type, and appraised value of the vessel; and the naval districts to which copies of the letters were sent. Arranged chronologically.

**LISTS SHOWING RETURN OR OTHER DISPOSAL OF FORMER NAVAL VESSELS. ca. 1917-21. 1 in.** 264

Five copies, with varying annotations, of a list of vessels showing that they were either returned to the owner or disposed of otherwise. The lists were the annotated working copies kept by officers detailed to the Board of Review. Each list has stamped on every page the name of the individual officer who worked on it. The list is divided into two sections, "Return" and "Disposal," and shows for each listed vessel its assigned number, the district to which it was assigned, the vessel type, its owner or former owner, its length and beam, the year it was built, and its appraised value. There is no other apparent arrangement.

**C. Base Maintenance Division, 1916-46**

The Chief of Base Maintenance under the command of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) and under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Material), was responsible for coordinating and directing the establishment, development, maintenance, and defense of home and overseas bases and for the coordination of matters relating to harbor and coastal defense, internal security, and passive defense in the naval shore establishment.
The Base Maintenance Division was the successor in February 1942 to the Naval Districts Division, which had its origin in 1912 when the Bureau of Navigation established the Office of Naval Mili-
tia Affairs and Naval Districts. On May 3, 1916, the Office was
transferred to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and was
designated the Naval Districts Division. Although conceived at
first as a means of providing naval defense of the coasts, the
naval district system gradually developed into an organization for
the regional administration of the shore establishments of the Navy.
This change was hastened during and after World Wars I and II by
the building of advanced bases outside the United States. Postwar
demobilization activities in the various naval districts were di-
rected to returning and disposing of the hundreds of vessels that
had been leased and chartered or purchased and to selling obsolete
naval vessels.

1. General Records, 1941-46

CONFIDENTIAL GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BASE DEFENSE SECTION.

1941-45. 54 ft.

Both confidential and unclassified correspondence, reports, and
memoranda. The first part of the series relates to guards and fire-
fighters (naval, marine, Coast Guard, and civilian), sentry dogs,
naval district security offices, passive defense, the training of
Coast Guard police, waterfront security, and other matters, and is
arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. The rest of
the series, which is more extensive, consists of reports of inspec-
tions of internal security and passive defense conditions at naval
establishments, and is arranged in numbered folders from N1 to
N460. Each folder relates to a particular naval activity or group
of activities under a single command, but no index or list giving
the signification of the individual numbers has been found.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING PRISONERS
OF WAR. 1944-46. 1 ft.

Correspondence, directives, and reports concerning the handling
of prisoners of war. Arranged alphabetically by subject, with a
small amount arranged by name of Navy Department bureau.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR. 1944-45. 3 ft.

Requests for prisoner-of-war labor assignments and related
correspondence. Arranged by naval district and thereunder by
activity. Some miscellaneous documents, including photographs,
are at the end of the series.
CONFIDENTIAL MINUTES OF THE HOME BASE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.
Nov. 1944-Oct. 1945. 3 ft.
Minutes of meetings of the Council, which was composed of representatives of various bureaus and which evaluated proposed construction at naval bases in the United States. Arranged chronologically and numbered consecutively according to number of meetings held (160-327).

DRAFTS OF THE MANUAL OF ADVANCED BASE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.
1943-45. 1 ft.
Drafts, photographs (some confidential), correspondence, and working papers relating to the preparation of the training manual. A copy of the revised edition of April 1945 is included. The drafts are arranged numerically by chapter number, and the other material is arranged by subject. Oversize photographs are at the end of the series.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING. 1941-45. 1 in.
One album of photographic prints showing personnel being trained for duty at advanced naval bases. Arranged by subject.

SECURITY-CLASSIFIED CHARTS AND GRAPHS. 1944-45. 1 ft.
Charts showing deployment of naval aircraft and of aviation personnel and matériel; and charts and graphs showing personnel strength and progress of projects at advanced bases. A small number are not security classified. Arranged by subject.

2. Naval Districts Division, 1916-21

SPECIAL FILE DOCUMENTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NAVAL DISTRICTS DIVISION. 1916-18. 4 in.
A special file prepared by Lt. Henry B. Anderson, USNRF, to document the activities of the Division of Naval Districts (Op-14) from 1916 to about October 31, 1918. The file includes letters received, copies of letters sent, orders of the Division, proclamations and Executive orders, reports, diagrams, and memoranda. The records are arranged and numbered consecutively, 620 to 998. Indexed by correspondent, subject, organization, or type of activity.

LISTS OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT-OWNED VESSELS INSPECTED FOR POSSIBLE USE. 1917-21. 8 ft.
Lists on 3" x 5" cards utilized by the Naval Districts Division to record data mainly on private vessels that were inspected for possible use by the Navy during World War I. The cards show for each vessel the naval district by which it was inspected, date of inspection, name of vessel, type, identification number, owner,
builder, year built, and other ships' data. The cards are not all uniform but frequently include such information as appraisal value, date appraised, agreement form, and the Navy Department's action. Arranged in the following subseries according to class or type of vessel; and thereunder, except for the first subseries, by name of vessel: (1) Owners or operators: Private, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Shipping Board; (2) vessels taken over and disposed of; (3) tugs, yachts, and miscellaneous vessels; (4) troop transports, cargo ships, and tankers; (5) barges, fishing vessels, motorboats; (6) miscellaneous Government-owned vessels; (7) unsuitable vessels.

3. Shore Station Development Board, 1920-42

The Shore Station Development Board was established by an order of the Secretary of the Navy, June 5, 1934, appointing the Director of Navy Yards as senior member of a board for the development of plans for naval shore establishments. The Board was in existence until June 10, 1942, when the Secretary suspended the functions of all shore station development boards, departmental and local, for the duration of the war, and transferred their activities to normal administrative channels. This Board, which superseded the board formerly known as the Board for Development of Navy Yard Plans, was composed of 13 additional officers. The duties of the new Board included the annual compilation of a master priority list showing the relative order in which the various shore station development projects should be undertaken.

The records of the Shore Station Development Board include records, evidently inherited, of three other boards incorporated to some extent with its own. These other boards were the Board To Consider and Make Recommendations Concerning the Shore Establishment of the Navy, established in 1922 and dissolved in 1923; the Board for the Development of Navy Yard Plans, created in 1923 and in existence as late as 1937; and the Board to Survey and Report on the Adequacy and Future Development of the Naval Shore Establishment, appointed in 1940 and dissolved in 1941.

The general records of the Shore Station Development Board were maintained in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations initially with the files of the Fleet Maintenance Division (Op-23), and later in the Naval Districts Division (Op-30). In 1942 they were inherited by the Board's successor, the Base Maintenance Division (Op-415).
V. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), 1941-46

Aviation activities were first concentrated in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations when the Office of Naval Aviation was established on March 7, 1918, and its head, Capt. Noble E. Irwin, was made directly responsible to the Chief of Naval Operations. Naval aviation was considerably expanded thereafter, but it was not until near the end of World War I that it began to be effective in Europe. The Aviation Division, which succeeded the Office of Naval Aviation, handled all aviation matters until August 1, 1919, when the Director of Naval Aviation was transferred to the Planning Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Aviation Section of that Division became concerned primarily with war plans. After Congress established the Bureau of Aeronautics on July 12, 1921, aviation duties that had been carried on by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations were transferred to it.

During World War II the increasing importance and growth of naval aviation and the pressure to give naval aviators more direct responsibility in aviation matters resulted in the establishment on August 18, 1943, of the new post of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air). During the early years of the war, aviation matters had been merely one of the concerns of the then Sub Chief of Naval Operations. The new Deputy Chief was given some of the responsibilities formerly held by the Bureau of Aeronautics by enlarging the role of naval aviation in surface and subsurface warfare, integrating Marine Corps aviation with naval aviation, and formulating policies for the recruitment and training of aviation personnel. The Deputy Chief for Air made recommendations to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for the assignment to duty of aviation personnel.

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) was the principal adviser to the Chief of Naval Operations on aviation matters. He correlated and coordinated policy, plans, and logistics of all
aspects of naval aviation. A vice admiral, he was responsible also for policies and programs affecting the Naval Air Transport Service and had representation on joint air agencies and civil air agencies.


6 ft.

Cards (5" x 8") referring to correspondence in series 277. Entries on the cards are arranged chronologically and show for each letter an abstract, the date, and the name or office of the correspondent. About half relate to aviation personnel. Arranged according to Navy Filing Manual designations.


General correspondence of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) for the earliest period of its existence, during which the correspondence was maintained in a separate file in the Bureau of Aeronautics. Later correspondence through June 30, 1945, was filed with that of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, but after that date the office decentralized its general files and the Deputy Chief's maintained their own files.

This correspondence is stapled to cover sheets imprinted "Bureau of Aeronautics General Files" and stamped "Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air." It relates to such matters as plans, personnel, training, flight, and Marine Corps Aviation. Arranged according to Navy Filing Manual designations. Indexed in series 276.

INDEX TO SERIES 279. 5 ft.

Consists of copies of letters sent and of cross-reference sheets for letters received. Arranged alphabetically, thereunder chronologically.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE. 1941-43. 21 ft.

Correspondence and memoranda relating to the administration of the Service. Arranged by Navy Filing Manual designations. Indexed in series 278.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO AIRPLANE CONTRACTS. Aug. 20-Oct. 30, 1943. 2 ft.

Correspondence chiefly of the Aviation Planning (Op-31) and Aviation Training (Op-33) Divisions with inspectors of naval aircraft, contractors, the Bureau of Aeronautics, and others pertaining to the specifications, procurement, allocation, delivery, maintenance, and operation of airplanes and their equipment. The contracts themselves are not included. Arranged according to Navy Filing Manual designations except for some correspondence at the end of the series arranged by Navy bureau or activity.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF ALLIED LEADERS AND U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS.
1942-46. 4 ft.
Approximately 700 studio portraits, mounted and captioned, of Allied leaders and also high-ranking officers of the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Marine Corps. These photographs were made by Comdr. Maurice Constant, USNR, at the Photographic Science Laboratory (Anacostia, D.C.) of the Naval Photographic Service. Negatives of most of these photographs are among those described in entry 282. Unarranged.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF ALLIED LEADERS AND U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS.
1942-46. 6 ft.
Photographic negatives of about 600 Allied leaders and U.S. naval officers during World War II, including most of the negatives for the portraits described in entry 281. There are about 4,500 negatives, and in some instances there are as many as 30 different negatives for one person. All of these were made by Comdr. Maurice Constant, USNR. Arranged alphabetically by name.
APPENDIX I

Partial List of Subject Numbers for the General Correspondence of the Office of the Director of Naval Communications, 1922-26

(See Entries 33-35)

The number under which correspondence was filed consists of the number for the subject, followed by a serial number for an individual letter.

100 Policies
101 Private U.S. companies
102 Foreign governments
110 Legislation
111 House committees
112 Senate committees
113 Senate naval affairs committee
114 House M.M. & F. Committee
120 International conferences
130 War college
131 Communication plans
140 Organization
145 Lectures
150 State Department
160 Interdepartmental conferences
161 Boards
170 Executive orders
180 Private U.S. stations
181 Censorship

200 Traffic
201 Traffic, Navy
202 Traffic, other Government
203 Traffic, commercial
204 Traffic, commercial press
205 Traffic, graphs
206 Traffic, special
207 Traffic, submarines
209 Routing
210 Reports, traffic
211 Reports, SOS (distress calls)
212 Reports, POM (personnel, operations, and material)
213 Reports, ships
220 Circuits
221 Special circuits
222 Commercial circuits
225 Schedules
230 Complaints
231 Crank letters
232 Circular letters, ALNAV, AIAAL, ALPAC, etc.
233 Expeditions
240 Inspections
250 Navy press
260 Fleets, special interests
270 Postal service
271 Airmail service
280 Office Administration
281 Office memoranda
282 List of important correspondence
283 Commercial bulletin
284 News bulletins
285 Personnel (Memo)
290 Operations, Atlantic Division

[Radio communication]

Instructions
Radio laws
Discrepancies
Conventions
Violations
Literature
Textbooks

[Radio transmission]
590 Pigeons--policy
591 Organization--plan
592 Pedigrees--statistics
593 Maintenance
594 Training
595 Shipping
600 Complements
601 Officers
602 Men
610 Nominations
611 Officers
612 Men
620 Training
621 Officers
622 Men
623 Officers' exams
624 Enlisted personnel exams
630 Operators' licenses
640 Passes (visiting)
650 Marine guard
660 Personnel
661 Officers
662 Men
663 Administration of
700 Signals
701 Distress
702 Equipment
703 International code of
704 Procedure and instructions
705 Publications
706 Recognition
707 Visual call, Navy
708 Visual signal stations (USN)
709 Visual signal stations (foreign)
710 Radio calls.
711 Radio calls, Navy
712 Radio calls, commercial
713 Radio calls, publication
718 Signal equipment
719 Code--aircraft
720 Codes and ciphers
721 Codes, departmental
722 Codes, foreign
723 Codes, interdepartmental
724 Codes, machines
725 Codes, Navy
726 Codes, translation
727 Codes, vocabulary
    compilation
728 Codes, recommendations and
    suggestions
729 Misuse of codes
730 Publications
731 Publications, compilation
    and printing
732 Publications, corrections
733 Publications, distribution
    and allowance
734 Publications, issuing
    officers
735 Publications, reports and
    returns
736 Publications, safeguarding of
737 Publications, status of
738 Publications, loss of
740 Courier service
800 Policy, commercial
810 Receiving money (except
    international)
811 Disbursing money (except
    international)
812 Office Disbursing Clerk
815 Accounts (charges), domestic
    (Naval Communication Serv-
    ice)
816 Accounts (charges), domestic
    (private)
819 Stopping service
820 Requisitions: telephone, tele-
    graph, and cable
821 Requisitions, leased lines
822 Cable addresses
824 Contracts and agreements
825 Leases
826 Bonds
827 Appropriations
828 Navy accounts
829 Count, question of
830 Commercial traffic instructions
835 Abstracts, shore station

101
Abstracts, Navy ship
Control of ship and stations
Rates
International accounts
Berne Bureau
Shipping bulletin
"TR" (ship position) reports
Reports commercial: monthly, quarterly, annually
Disbursing officer's returns
Commercial bulletin
Civil personnel
Estimates and appropriations
Pay
Appointment and removal
Complements
Printing
Blank forms
Supplies
Allotments for
Requisitions
Mimeograph and mail
Navy mailing list
Distribution of non-confidential publications
Office equipment
Office repairs and alterations
APPENDIX II

Records of the Military Government of Santo Domingo
Among the Records of the
Office of Naval Records and Library in Record Group 45

Some of the records of the Military Government of Santo Domingo were removed by the Office of Naval Records and Library and were interfiled with items drawn from many other sources. They are among the "Records of the Period of the First World War" in File WA-7 of the subject file under the heading "Allied Countries Not Otherwise Specified: Santo Domingo." In the following list of folder headings for this group of records, those folders that contain both records of the Military Government and records relating to it assembled from other sources are indicated by one asterisk; those that appear to contain no records of the Military Government itself are indicated by two asterisks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Dominican Republic - History **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Santo Domingo - Catalina Island **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>No date to July 1914 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>July to December 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>1915-16 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>1917-18 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>1919-20 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>1921-22 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>American Intervention **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Military, Political, Financial, and Economic Situation, 1914-16 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Military, Political, and Financial Situation, 1917-18 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Military, Political, and Financial Situation, 1919-20 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Annual Report of Military Governor, July 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Santo Domingo and Haiti, Map of Island of (6' x 8') **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Santo Domingo, Boundary Between, and Haiti **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Santo Domingo - Daily Reports [of officers of occupying forces]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Executive Orders of Military Government [a scattering from No. 152 to No. 563]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Military, Political, and Financial Situation, 1921-23 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Operations of U.S. Marines in, 1916-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Operations of U.S. Marines in, 1919-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Folder

(21) Santo Domingo - Petroleum Development in
(22) " - Past and Present [printed pamphlet]
(23) " - Proclamations, Orders, and Instructions
(24) " - Quarterly Reports of Military Governor of
[1917-19]
(25) " - San Pedro de Macoris *
(26) " - Quarterly Reports of Military Governor of
[1920-21]
(27) " - Quarterly Reports of Military Governor of
[1922-24]
(28) Haitian and Dominican Waters - Weekly Reports, 1917
(29) " " - Weekly Reports, 1918
## APPENDIX III

### List of First Naval Attachés, 1882-1919

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Lt. Benjamin H. Buckingham</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1885</td>
<td>Mar. 30, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrograd (St. Petersburg)</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Feb. 8, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Lt. Nathan Sargent</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1888</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Comdr. Francis M. Barber</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1895</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Lt. William S. Sims</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1897</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracas</td>
<td>Lt. Marbury Johnston</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1903</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>July 1, 1910</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>Lt. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut</td>
<td>May 31, 1911</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>Lt. Col. John C. Breckenridge, USMC</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1917</td>
<td>Apr. 8, 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiania</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Reginald F. Nicholson (retired)</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1917</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quito</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>Lt. Comdr. Carlos V. Cusachs (Math.)</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1918</td>
<td>Apr. 15, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montevideo</td>
<td>Lt. Charles B. Dana (USNRF)</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1918</td>
<td>July 30, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>Capt. David C. Hanrahan</td>
<td>Apr. 25, 1919</td>
<td>July 7, 1919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX IV

Partial Subject Guide to Naval Attachés' Reports
(See Entries 97 and 98)

A-1
A-1-a to A-1-g
A-1-h
A-1-i
A-1-j
A-1-k
A-1-l
A-1-m
A-1-n
A-1-o
A-1-p
A-1-q
A-1-r
A-1-s
A-1-t
A-1-u
A-1-v
A-1-w
A-1-x
A-1-y
A-1-z

Aeronautics
Miscellaneous Information
Accidents and Casualties
Aeroplanes, General data. (Types)
Factories
Armor and armament
Balloons; kites; flares
Bases—location and equipment
Bomb dropping and bombs
Communications
Defenses, ashore; naval
Dirigibles
General information (by country); helicopters; instruments
Motors
Organization (air strength by countries)
Personnel
Aerial photography
Rules and Regulations
Scientific investigation
Seaplanes; carriers
War operations

A-2-a to A-2-g
A-3-a
A-4-a to A-6-c
A-7-a to A-7-c
A-8-a to A-8-e
A-9-a
A-10-c
A-11-a
A-11-c
A-12-a to A-12-g
B-2-a to B-2-e
B-4-a to B-4-e
B-4-h
B-4-k
F-1-g
B-5-a to B-7-c

Ammunition and equipment
National flags
Armies
Armor
Arts and sciences—Engineering, marine
Chemistry
Electricity
Engineering, civil and military
Explorations
Manufacturing
Navigation; naval construction
Ordnance
Scientific investigation

106
Communications--by nation
" Air routes
" Cables
" Canals and inland waterways
" Radio
" Railroads (by continents)
" Roads and trails
" Steamship lines
" Telephone and telegraph
Depots and bases (Army and Navy; arsenals, etc.)
(Diplomacy and societies changed to Relations and policies; Societies)

Finances
Fueling and Fuel
Guide books
Guns
Gun carriages
Machinery
Meteorology
Names and addresses

Operations, Army
Campaigns
Maneuvers
Movements
Plans of campaigns

Peace operations, naval
Personnel

Plans--Maps and charts
Ordinance
Ships and boats
Structures
Submarines
Torpedo boats

Population--movements; numbers
Ports (by countries) (Information re various cities, etc.)

Provisions and clothing
Radio sets
Resources

Relations and policies
All nations.
Countries A to Z (Foreign and domestic)

Ships (by nations)
Ships, auxiliary
Signals and signaling

107
Smoke screens
Societies
Submarines
Strategy and tactics (now under Peace operations)
Supplies
Target practice
Torpedoes
Torpedo craft
War operations

Secret and confidential information—Various subjects
APPENDIX V

Key to Posts of U.S. Naval Attachés
(See Entries 74, 89, and 95)

A  Buenos Aires, Argentina
B  Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
C  Santiago, Chile
D  Copenhagen, Denmark
E  Constantinople, Turkey
H  The Hague, The Netherlands
K  Peking, China
L  Lima, Peru
M  Mexico City, Mexico; Montevideo, Uruguay
N  Christiania, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden
P  Lisbon, Portugal
Q  Havana, Cuba
R  St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia
S  Madrid, Spain
T  Rome, Italy
V  Vienna, Austria
W  Tokyo, Japan
X  London, England
Y  Paris, France
Z  Berlin, Germany
APPENDIX VI

Partial List of Publications Prepared by the
Office of Naval Intelligence, 1883-1954
(See Entry 141)

General Information Series. 1883-1902. 21 vols.

Notes on the English Navy. 1885. 1 vol.

Notes on the French, Italian, German, and Russian Navies. 1886. 1 vol.

Diagrams of Typical War-Ships. 1888. 1 vol.

Naval Marksmanship and the Training of Gun Pointers in Foreign Navies. 1899. 1 vol.

Notes on the Torpedo Boats of All Nations. 1891. 1 vol.

Notes on the Defenses and Military Resources of the Republic of Chile. 1892. 1 vol.

Data of Foreign Vessels - Germany. 1900. 1 vol.

Telegraph Cables of the World. 1908, 1913. 3 vols.


Anti-Submarine Information Bulletins. 1918. 14 vols.


Publications of "A" Section, Division 1, Regarding Subversive Individuals and Firms. 1918. 10 vols.


The ONI Review. 1945-54. 9 vols.

Combat Narratives. 1943-45. 30 vols.
APPENDIX VII

List of Publications Comprising the "General Information Series," 1883-1902
(See Entry 141)

Volumes

I. Observations Upon the Korean Coast, Japanese-Korean Ports, and Siberia. (1883)
II. Report on the Exhibits at the Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition, 1882. (1883)
III. Examples, Conclusions, and Maxims of Modern Naval Tactics. (1884)
IV. Papers on Naval Operations During the Year Ending July 1885. (1885)
V. Papers on Squadrons of Evolutions and the Recent Development of Naval Materiel. (1886)
VI. Recent Naval Progress. (1887)
VII. Naval Reserves, Training and Materiel. (1888)
VIII. Naval Mobilization and Improvement in Materiel. (1889)
IX. A Year's Naval Progress. (1890)
X. The Year's Naval Progress. (1891)
XI. Notes on the Year's Naval Progress. (1892)
XII. The International Columbian Naval Rendezvous and Review of 1893, and Naval Maneuvers of 1892. (1893)
XIII. Notes on the Year's Naval Progress. (1894)
XIV. Notes on the Year's Naval Progress. (1895)
XV. Notes on the Year's Naval Progress. (July 1896)
XVI. Notes on Naval Progress. (October 1896)
XVII. Part I. Notes on Naval Progress. (January 1898)
Part II. Discussion of Questions in Naval Tactics by Vice Admiral S. J. Makaroff, I.R.N. (April 1898)
XVIII. Notes on Naval Progress. (1899)
XIX. Notes on Naval Progress. (1900)
XX. Notes on Naval Progress. (1901)
XXI. Notes on Naval Progress. (1902)