

Abridged Guide to Archival Holdings at the National Archives at Atlanta: Selected Based on Curriculum Connections

Record Group 4 Records of the U.S. Food Administration

Administrative History

The U.S. Food Administration was created by an Executive Order of August 10, 1917, to assure the supply, distribution, and conservation of food during World War I; facilitate the movement of foods and prevent monopolies and hoarding; and maintain governmental control over foods chiefly by means of voluntary agreements and a licensing system. Federal food administrators were appointed for each State to implement the Administration's programs. After November 11, 1918, the Administration was gradually dismantled and its rules and regulations revoked. An Executive order of August 21, 1920, terminated all branches of the Food Administration still in existence, and the majority of its records were placed in the custody of the U.S. Grain Corporation.

Records Description

Dates: 1917-1919 **Volume:** 127 cubic feet

Records of the following:

- Food administrators for Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee;
- Sugar Divisions for Georgia and Mississippi;
- Enforcement Division for Georgia and Kentucky.

The records include complaints against local merchants, restaurants, and individuals for violations of rationing, and often provide information about public attitudes toward U.S. participation in World War I and governmental control of the economy. The records are primarily letters.

Record Group 9 Records of the National Recovery Administration

Administrative History

The National Recovery Administration (NRA) was created by an Executive order of June 16, 1933, to rehabilitate industry and trade in the United States, expand employment, and improve labor conditions. The NRA drafted codes of fair competition to govern industries and trades.

The Administration created district recovery and local compliance boards. In January 1934, a system of State compliance offices reporting directly to the Compliance Division in Washington, DC, superseded the district offices. Many of the State offices set up branches with a resident field adjuster in charge. A regional office system was established on December 28, 1934, by authority of Field Letter #190.

The 1935 Supreme Court decision in *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.* declared many provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. After this decision NRA activities were confined to promoting industrial cooperation and preparing a series of economic studies. On January 1, 1936, the NRA was terminated, with most of its divisions transferred to the Department of Commerce for liquidation by April 1, 1936. The field offices were terminated on January 31, 1936.

Records Description

Dates: 1933-1936 **Volume:** 13 cubic feet

Records of region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, & Tennessee). The records document enforcement policy and procedures, personnel administration, and complaints against state offices. They include administrative & general correspondence files, reports, & legal files.

Record Group 12 Records of the Office of Education

Administrative History

A department of education, headed by a commissioner, was established by an act of March 2, 1867. It was abolished as an independent agency on July 20, 1868, and reestablished as the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior. The original statutory function of both the Department and the Office was to collect and disseminate information on education in the United States and abroad and to promote better education throughout the country. Subsequent legislation and Executive orders have added functions, including responsibility for Federal financial assistance to education and special studies and programs. In 1939, the Office of Education was transferred to the Federal Security Agency, which became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1953. The Office was abolished in 1980 and its functions transferred to the Department of Education.

Records Description

Dates: 1967-1975 **Volume:** 4 cubic feet

Records of the regional office, Atlanta. The records document educational research projects and grants in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Included are case files and final reports.

Record Group 14

Records of the U.S. Railroad Administration

Administrative History

Established as an independent agency by Presidential Proclamation 1419, December 26, 1917, under authority of the Army Appropriation Act (39 Stat. 645), August 29, 1916, the USRA operated railroads, coastwise steamship lines, inland waterways, and telephone and telegraph companies seized by the Government in the interest of national defense. It also entered into compensatory agreements with the seized carriers pursuant to the Federal Control Act (40 Stat. 451) of March 21, 1918. The seized railroads and other carriers were returned to private control on March 1, 1920, under terms of the Transportation Act (41 Stat. 470). After that, the USRA was concerned with liquidation and final settlement of accounts.

A regional structure established in 1918 included a Southern District headquartered in Atlanta to oversee the network of railroads in the South. The agency was abolished by Reorganization Plan No II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Records Description

Dates: 1918-1921 **Volume:** 8 cubic feet

Records of the regional director of railroads, Southern District, Division of Law, 1918-1920. The records relate to legal activities of carriers under Federal control, preparation of contracts with the carriers, and settlement of claims. The records are primarily correspondence.

Records of the regional counsel, Southeastern Region, Division of Law, 1920-1921. The records relate to claims, contracts, and litigation, and include primarily correspondence.

Record Group 21

Records of the District Courts of the United States

Administrative History

U.S. district and circuit courts were created by the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789. The jurisdiction and powers of these Federal courts have varied with subsequent legislation, but district courts generally have had original jurisdiction in admiralty and bankruptcy cases, suits for penalties or seizures under Federal laws, noncapital criminal proceedings, and suits exceeding \$100 in value in which the United States was the plaintiff. The circuit courts heard appeals from the district courts and had original jurisdiction over actions involving aliens or citizens of different States and law and equity suits where the matter in dispute exceeded \$500. In 1891, the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts was transferred to the newly created circuit courts of appeals (see RG 276). The Judiciary Act of 1911 abolished the circuit courts and provided for the transfer of their records and remaining jurisdiction to the district courts.

Most States initially had one district and one circuit court with additional districts created as the business of the courts increased. Many of the districts were divided into divisions with the court holding session in various cities within the district. In 1812, circuit courts were authorized to appoint U.S. commissioners to assist in taking of bail and affidavits. The Commissioners' functions were expanded by subsequent legislation and court rules, and their powers have included authority to issue arrest warrants, examine persons charged with offenses against Federal laws, initiate actions in admiralty matters, and institute proceedings for violation of civil rights legislation.

Territorial district courts generally were established by the organic act that created the territory and had jurisdiction over Federal civil, criminal, and bankruptcy actions as well as civil and criminal jurisdiction similar to that of State courts. Records created by a territorial court acting in its capacity as a Federal court often became the property of the Federal district court upon statehood.

Records Description

Dates: 1716-1988 **Volume:** 35,295 cubic feet

Records of the following district and circuit courts:

Alabama, Northern District, 1824-1970, divisions at Anniston, Birmingham, Florence, Gadsden, Huntsville, Jasper, and Tuscaloosa. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- cases involving the Enforcement Act of 1870 against members of the Ku Klux Klan; election law violation cases from the 1870's;
- cases involving safety in the coal mining industry and on the railroads;
- land condemnation suits for land flooded by TVA dams or condemned for World War II military installations;
- civil rights cases including *Reverends Fred Shuttlesworth and Charles Billups v. Eugene Conner* (Sheriff of Birmingham), *et al.*, in which African Americans sued the Birmingham police department for infringing upon their rights of free speech and assembly when they held protest meetings in front of the county courthouse;
- the naturalization of Wernher von Braun and other German scientists who were quietly brought into the U.S. through Mexico near the end of World War II to work at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville.

Alabama, Middle District, 1839-1969, divisions at Dothan, Montgomery, and Opelika. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- civil rights cases, including the Montgomery bus boycott case (*Browder v. Gayle*) which involved Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rosa Parks; the Selma march case (*Hosea Williams, John Lewis, et al. v. George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, et al.*); and a suit involving attacks on the Freedom Riders, who tested bus segregation practices by participating in an integrated bus ride through Alabama and Mississippi (*United States v. U.S. Klans, Inc.*);
- *Gomillion v. Lightfoot* involving gerrymandering the city limit lines for Tuskegee, Alabama, so that most African Americans were not eligible to vote in city elections;
- 1930's criminal cases involving efforts to keep eligible African Americans from receiving Federal farm loans.

Alabama, Southern District, 1813-1969, divisions at Mobile and Selma. Included are records of:

- Mississippi and Alabama territorial courts, 1813-1819;
- the Confederate court at Mobile;
- a 1920's case involving many prominent Mobile citizens, a large illegal liquor ring, bribery money funneled to the National Republican Party, and Presidential pardons from Calvin Coolidge;

Florida, Northern District, 1837-1964, divisions at Gainesville, Marianna, Panama City, Pensacola, and Tallahassee. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;

- peonage cases involving workers in the turpentine industry, including *United States v. W. S. Harlan, et al.*;

Florida, Middle District, 1879-1966, divisions at Ft. Myers, Jacksonville, Ocala, Orlando, Tampa, and, for a short time, Fernandina. Included are records of:

- a case involving Annie Oakley (Mrs. Frank Butler), who sued a Jacksonville newspaper for libel for accusing her of being a cocaine addict and engaging in "scandalous pursuits;"

Florida, Southern District, 1828-1982, divisions at Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Key West Miami, and West Palm Beach. Included are records of:

- the territorial court period;
- a World War II era case concerning a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses who unsuccessfully claimed exemption from the draft by stating that he was a minister (every member is considered a minister);
- cases involving smuggling illegal drugs into the U.S. from Latin and South America and related "money laundering" cases.

Georgia, Northern District, 1847-1978, divisions at Atlanta, Gainesville, Newnan, and Rome. Included are records of :

- Confederate courts;
- *habeas corpus* cases involving alleged murderer, Leo Frank, and gangster, Al Capone;
- civil rights cases involving the desegregation of the Atlanta public schools and the Pickwick Restaurant, owned by future governor, Lester Maddox;

Georgia, Middle District, 1879-1968, divisions at Albany, Americus, Athens, Columbus, Macon, Thomasville, and Valdosta. Included are records of:

- a 1951-1952 lawsuit filed by Horace Ward, an African American seeking admission to the University of Georgia Law School, and a subsequent case in which Ward provided legal assistance to Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, who were admitted to the University;
- a lawsuit between Hillerich & Bradley and the Hanna Manufacturing Co., 1926-1932, concerning the trademark of the Louisville Slugger Bat.

Georgia, Southern District, 1789-1979, divisions at Augusta, Brunswick, Dublin, Savannah, Swainsboro, and Waycross. Included are records of:

- numerous cases involving illegal slave importation;
- Confederate court cases, including the sequestration of the estate of John Butler, brother-in-law of Fanny Kemble Butler, the actress who aroused British public opinion against the Southern cause through her journal about her time spent on a Georgia rice plantation;
- lawsuits concerning peonage heard by the controversial Federal Judge Emory Speer;
- a World War I period equity suit, *Jeffersonian v. West*, in which Tom Watson's newspaper was denied second class mailing privileges under the Espionage Act because he used the paper to encourage draft evasion and oppose U.S. entrance into the war.

Kentucky, Eastern District, 1791-1979, divisions at Catlettsburg (later Ashland), Covington, Frankfort, Jackson, Lexington, London, Pikesville, and Richmond. Included are records of :

- patents dated 1785 signed by Patrick Henry, the governor of Virginia;
- a criminal case involving Dr. W. L. Stumbo and 26 other defendants charged with fraud and the misuse of emergency relief funds during the Depression;
- numerous cases involving the coal and tobacco industries;
- *United States v. John S. Steers, et al.*, in which the defendants, eventually pardoned by President William Howard Taft, were accused of restraining trade under the Sherman Antitrust Act because they tried to stop fellow tobacco growers from selling their crops before a certain date.

Kentucky, Western District, 1860-1973, divisions at Bowling Green, Louisville, Owensboro, and Paducah. Included are records of:

- cases involving intervention by the Freedmen's Bureau on behalf of African Americans threatened by "night riders;"

- a *habeas corpus* case related to the Hatfield-McCoy feud.

Mississippi, Northern District, 1838-1964, divisions at Aberdeen, Clarksdale, Greenville, and Oxford. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- a case involving the estate of President James K. Polk;
- cases involving the Enforcement Act of 1870 and the Ku Klux Klan in northern Mississippi.

Mississippi, Southern District, 1819-1966, divisions at Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meridian, and Vicksburg. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- civil rights cases, including some against members of the Ku Klux Klan.

North Carolina, Eastern District, 1789-1973, divisions at Elizabeth City (first held at Edenton), Fayetteville, New Bern, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington, and Wilson. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- admiralty cases including "Mediterranean passports," documents with curved top borders and engravings carried by ships in the Mediterranean Sea so that illiterate Barbary pirates would recognize their identification and allow the ships to sail through unharmed;
- cases involving the Enforcement Act of 1870 and members of the Ku Klux Klan.

North Carolina, Middle District, 1872-1970, divisions at Durham, Greensboro, Rockingham, Salisbury, Wilkesboro, and Winston-Salem. Included are records of:

- civil rights cases;
- disputes between textile workers and textile mills over labor practices, and alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act by tobacco companies;

North Carolina, Western District, 1870-1976, divisions at Asheville, Bryson City, Charlotte, Shelby, and Statesville. Included are records of:

- cases involving the Enforcement Act of 1870 and the World War I Espionage Act;
- civil rights cases involving desegregation of schools;

South Carolina, Eastern District, 1716-1966, divisions at Aiken, Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Orangeburg. Included are records of:

- a British vice-admiralty court trial of the pirate Stede Bonnet;
- 1940's lawsuits in which African American teachers sued for equal pay;
- *Briggs v. Elliott*, consolidated with other cases before the Supreme Court as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*;

South Carolina, Western District, 1867-1980, divisions at Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Rock Hill, and Spartanburg. Included are records of:

- cases involving the Enforcement Act of 1870;
- pardons granted by Presidents Grant and Hayes in the 1870's.

Tennessee, Eastern District, 1852-1988, divisions at Chattanooga, Greenville, Knoxville, and Winchester. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- land condemnation cases for TVA projects, the Oak Ridge plant of the Manhattan Engineering District, and the Smoky Mountain National Park;

Tennessee, Middle District, 1797-1968, divisions at Columbia, Cookeville, and Nashville. Included are records of:

- Confederate courts;
- cases involving Samuel F.B. Morse's patent for the telegraph;
- *United States v. Jellico Mountain Coal and Coke Company*, the first successful prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Tennessee, Western District, 1864-1975, divisions at Jackson and Memphis. Included are records of:

- 1867 bankruptcy cases including one filed by Confederate officer Nathan Bedford Forrest;
- the U.S. Civil Commission, which operated the first government in Memphis after the occupation of U.S. troops during the Civil War and has preserved the Federal court records from that period;
- an 1880 case, *Richard Robinson v. Memphis & Charleston Railroad*, involving an African-American woman seeking to ride in a first class car on the railroad;
- a civil rights case involving a strike by garbage workers in Memphis which attracted Martin Luther King, Jr. and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference workers.

Record Group 25

Records of the National Labor Relations Board

Administrative History

The present National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) was created by the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) of July 5, 1935. It was preceded by two earlier boards: the National Labor Board (NLB), established August 5, 1933, and a first NLRB, established on June 19, 1934. As the functions of the NLB and the first NLRB were closely tied to the mission of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), when the NRA was declared unconstitutional on May 27, 1935, the first NLRB virtually ceased to function.

The Wagner Act created the second (present) NLRB, which was to determine the unit of employees appropriate for collective bargaining, conduct elections for employee representatives, and force employers to end specified unfair labor practices in industries other than the railroads and, after 1936, the airlines. The functions of the NLRB have subsequently been modified by the War Labor Disputes Act of June 25, 1943, the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act), and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (the Landrum-Griffin Act).

All three boards utilized a system of regional boards to deal with labor controversies in the field.

Records Description

Dates: 1933-1937 **Volume:** 3 cubic feet

Records of the Atlanta Regional Labor Board. The records relate to operation of the board and cases before it, especially concerning violation of National Recovery Administration industry codes by A & J Manufacturing Company, Gadsden, Alabama, and the Aricola Furnace Company, Atlanta, Georgia. They consist of correspondence, reports, newspaper clippings, and transcripts of board hearings.

Records of the Sixth District (Atlanta) Office. The records relate to cases before the board dealing with possible violation of National Recovery Administration industry codes, and consist of correspondence and reports.

Record Group 27

Records of the Weather Bureau

Administrative History

The Weather Bureau was established by an act of Congress of October 1, 1890, in the Department of Agriculture. It took over the Weather Service that had been established in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department in 1870. The Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1940. In 1965, the Bureau was consolidated with the Coast and Geodetic Survey to form the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA). When ESSA was abolished in 1970, the Weather Bureau, now renamed the National Weather Service, was incorporated into the newly formed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Records Description

Dates: 1878-1950 **Volume:** 5 cubic feet

Records of the U.S. Army Signal Service weather station, Macon, Georgia, 1873-1882. The records document daily meteorological conditions and consist of a single volume of observations.

Records of the U.S. Army Signal Service weather station, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, 1879-1890 (with gaps), and the Weather Bureau station, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, 1890-1904. The records document meteorological observation activities and operations. The records are a volume of forms providing dates and times of storm signals hoisted, letters received from Signal Service headquarters in Washington, D.C., and from local suppliers and the public, meteorological observations and monthly reports.

Records of the weather station, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and headquarters, Washington, D.C., 1899-1901, 1908, 1927-1940, 1950. The records document early experiments with a gasoline engine powered aircraft by Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk and the subsequent memorial at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina. These records are correspondence, press communications, and press clippings.

Records of the U.S. Army Signal Service weather station, Fort Macon, North Carolina, 1878-1987. The records document meteorological observation activities and consist of correspondence and a register.

Record Group 36 Records of the U.S. Customs Service

Administrative History

The Customs Service, created by an act of July 31, 1789, became part of the Department of the Treasury when that Department was established in September 1789. The Service has been responsible for the enforcement of numerous laws and regulations pertaining to the import and export of merchandise, collection of tonnage taxes, control of the entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft, regulation of vessels involved in the coastwise and fishing trades, the protection of passengers. A Bureau of Customs was established on March 3, 1927, to supervise these activities, and in 1942, it assumed the responsibilities of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (RG 41) relating to the registering, enrolling, licensing, and admeasurement of merchant vessels. This responsibility was assigned to the Coast Guard in 1967 (see RG 26).

The act that established the Customs Service in 1789 also provided for the creation of collection districts in various coastal, river, Great Lakes, and inland ports. A collector of customs in each district was responsible for the enforcement of all rules and regulations, including the protection of American seamen and passengers and the forwarding of basic data on immigration, imports, and exports. Occasionally the collector acted as the depository for Federal funds and collected taxes for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A naval officer in each district, coordinate in rank with the collector, was required to keep separate accounts and copies of all manifests and entries and to countersign certain of the collector's accounts. A surveyor, under the collector's supervision, kept a daily record of all vessel arrivals and clearances and was assisted by inspectors, weighers, and gaugers in the collection and payment of bounty allowances and fees and the admeasurement of foreign vessels for tonnage duties.

Records Description

Dates: 1754-1968 **Volume:** 187 cubic feet

Records of the Collector/Deputy Collector of Customs for the following ports:

- Charleston, South Carolina, 1857-1963;
- Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 1945-1960;
- Fernandina Beach, Florida, 1942-67;
- Georgetown, South Carolina, 1876-1961;
- Jacksonville, Florida, 1942-63;
- Key West, Florida, 1860-1944;
- Memphis, Tennessee, 1966;
- Miami, Florida, 1918-1965;
- Mobile, Alabama, 1910-1968;
- Nashville, Tennessee, 1875-1900;
- Pensacola, Florida, 1878-1949;
- Savannah, Georgia, 1898-1968

- Tampa, Florida, 1880-1965;
- Wilmington, North Carolina, 1867-1967.

The records relate to aggrieved shippers, contracts, crews, foreign consuls, inbound and outbound cargo for both coastal and foreign shipping, masters' oaths, navigational improvements, operation of Federal revenue cutters and lighthouses, and vessel inspections. The records for Savannah also relate to British merchants during the Civil War. The records are abstracts of titles, bills of sale, case files, certificates of inspection, correspondence, manifests, oaths, reports, steamboat licenses, and vessel documentation files. Nontextual records include architectural and engineering plans.

Record Group 53

Records of the Bureau of the Public Debt

Administrative History

The Bureau of the Public Debt was established in the Department of the Treasury, as a successor to a long line of loan-and-debt-related organizations extending back to State Loan Offices of the Second Continental Congress and the Second Bank of the United States.

During World War I the Secretary of the Treasury directed five campaigns for selling Liberty Bonds. Advertising, sale, and distribution of bonds was the responsibility of the War Loan Organization from April 1917 to August 1919. A separate National War Savings Committee was established by the Secretary in November 1917, to sell war savings certificates until October 1918. It was superseded by the Savings Division of the War Loan Organization, which became part of the Public Debt Service until it was terminated November 15, 1924.

Records Description

Date: 1917 **Volume:** 4 cubic feet

Records of the 6th Federal Reserve District. The records relate to promoting the Second Liberty Loan and include scrapbooks from throughout the District containing advertisements, cartoons, correspondence, form letters, newspaper clippings, and posters

Record Group 75

Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Administrative History

An Office of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 within the War Department, which had exercised jurisdiction over relations with Indian tribes since the formation of the Federal Government. The Office operated informally within the War Department until Congress authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1832. The Office was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. Although commonly called the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), it was not officially designated that until 1947.

The Bureau is responsible for most of the Federal Government's relations with the tribes of Indians that it recognizes. Some groups of Indians, particularly in the Eastern States, have never received official recognition, and other groups ceased to function as cohesive tribes before the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789. The Bureau has only exercised responsibility for Indians living on a recognized reservation or who maintained an affiliation with a recognized tribe. Many persons of Indian descent are not mentioned in any of the Bureau's records because they severed all connection with any tribe.

The Bureau's programs have had an impact on virtually every phase of tribal development and individual Indian life including education, health, land ownership, financial affairs, employment, and legal rights. In 1931, the Bureau assumed jurisdiction over the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska from the Alaska Division of the Office of Education, which had been established in 1885 to administer education and health programs for the natives of Alaska. In 1955, most of the Bureau's health activities, including the operation of Indian Hospitals, were transferred to the Public Health Service.

When it was created in 1824, the Bureau inherited a well-established system of agencies, each of which was responsible for all relations with one or more tribes. Many of these agencies were subordinate to a superintendency which had general responsibility for Indian affairs in a territory or other geographical area.

Although there were numerous changes in agency designations and jurisdictions, this basic organizational structure remained unchanged until superintendencies were abolished in the 1870's and all agents began reporting directly to the Bureau headquarters in Washington, DC. In 1947, area offices were established to exercise supervisory control over agencies and other administrative units (such as schools or irrigation districts) within specific geographic regions.

In addition to the agents who were responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Indian policy, the Bureau often sent officials into the field for special purposes. These included treaty commissioners, inspectors, purchasing and disbursing agents, enrolling and allotting agents, and education specialists. Many of the schools that operated on Indian reservations were under the control of a superintendent who was often independent of the agent and sometimes exercised the functions of an agent. There were also a number of non-reservation schools, such as the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma, which accepted students from all over the country and were not under the control of any local agent.

Records Description

Dates: 1886-1952 **Volume:** 194 cubic feet

Records of the following agencies:

- Cherokee Agency, Cherokee, North Carolina, 1886-1952. The records include general correspondence of the superintendent and of the Education Branch, 1889-1925; the superintendents' letterbooks, 1892-1914; agency censuses, 1898-1920; annuity payment records, 1886-1948; agency circulars and orders; census books, 1897-1902; tribal financial records, 1920-1952; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) project files, 1933-1952; school program files, 1889-1952; and school reports, 1902-1952.
- Seminole Agency, Dania, Florida, 1892-1952. The records include the superintendents' correspondence, 1936-1952; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) project files, 1934-1943; cashbook, 1892-1899; and general information on agency activities and operations, 1941-1948.

Records submitted by the agent and other field employees document tribal economic, political, and social life; the daily relations between the BIA and the Indians, an agent and his superiors, and officials of other Federal and local government agencies; and the agent's perceptions about the Indians and his duties.

The records document Indians' financial affairs such as annuity payments and disbursements of other funds to tribal members as a result of treaties or congressional legislation. They contain the Indian's name and the amount of money or type of goods received. With tribal censuses and other enrollment records, they document genealogy and tribal demographics. Included are cash reports, ledgers of receipts and disbursements, property returns, and vouchers.

The records document the financial affairs of *restricted Indians*, considered incompetent because of their age, degree of Indian blood, or other factors. They concern the collection and disbursement of funds; requests by Indians for money to buy automobiles, clothing, farming equipment, furniture, groceries, livestock, pianos, and many other items; and the determination of heirs and distribution of the estates. Included are probate files, application forms, and related correspondence.

The records document land allotment to individual tribal members, names of eligible tribe members, contested allotments, the dispersal of the tribal domain, protests against the allotment process, sale or leasing of land, and use of tribal resources. Included are lists of eligible members, applications for specific tracts of land, plat maps, hearings, and letters (many in the native language) from Indians to their agents.

Records document the operation of schools on reservations that Indians attended; school enrollments; and planning and implementation of educational programs. Included are correspondence, narrative and statistical reports, and individual student files that contain applications for admission, correspondence, and grades.

The records document the impact of changing social and economic conditions as reflected in activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps-Indian Division and other emergency relief programs conducted in the 1930's; agricultural extension projects; health care programs; construction of homes and roads; home demonstration programs; housing; income; irrigation and land management activities; liquor control, suppression of peyote, and other law enforcement activities on reservations; living conditions; and recreation. Included are project files and reports.

The records document tribal governments and provide insight into tribal politics and Indian reaction to various Federal programs and policies. Included are agendas, minutes, and resolutions of tribal business committees or other elected groups.

Restrictions

Access to case files on individual Indians is restricted because of privacy considerations.

Record Group 92

Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

Administrative History

In 1818, Congress created a Quartermaster's Department under a single Quartermaster General to ensure an efficient system of supply and accountability of Army officers who were responsible for monies or supplies. At various times, the Quartermasters had authority over procurement and distribution of supplies, pay, transportation, and construction. After a number of changes in functions and command relationships, Congress authorized a Quartermaster Corps in 1912 and designated its chief the Quartermaster General in 1914. The Corps was responsible for the operation of a number of general supply depots and subdepots throughout the United States. The Office of the Quartermaster General was abolished in 1962.

Records Description

Dates: 1898-1957 **Volume:** 74 cubic feet

Records of the following units:

- 449th Quartermaster Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, 1965;
- General and Army Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940-1966;
- General Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, 1940-1954;
- Quartermaster Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, 1918-1922;
- Quartermaster Depot, Camp Shelby, Mississippi, 1917-1920;
- Quartermaster Depot, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1940-1955;
- Quartermaster Depot, Montgomery, Alabama, 1946-1957;
- Quartermaster Depot, Port Tampa, Florida, 1898-1899;
- Quartermaster Depot, Savannah, Georgia, 1898-1899, 1940-1951.

The records relate to supplies received and shipped. Included are correspondence, financial records, memorandums, news clippings, orders, publications, reports, standard operating procedures, supply records, unit histories, and (for the Port Tampa Quartermaster Depot only) lists of deaths and burials. Nontextual records include photographs.

Records of the post quartermaster, Chattanooga, 1864-1874. The records relate to cemeteries, burials in the Chattanooga National Military Cemetery, and deaths and interments at Nelson General Hospital, Kentucky. Included are correspondence, memorandums, and reports of burials.

Record Group 95

Records of the Forest Service

Administrative History

In 1881, a Division of Forestry was established in the Department of Agriculture. It became the Forest Service in 1905 when it assumed responsibility for the administration of forest reserves from the

Department of the Interior. From 1933 to 1942, the Service supervised a large part of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work program.

The Service is responsible for promoting the conservation and best use of national forests and grasslands through development of the National Forest System, cooperating with administrators of State and private forests, and conducting forest and range research programs.

In 1934 the Southern Regional Office, Region 8, was established from Region 7 with headquarters in Atlanta, and jurisdiction over the Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The Region acquired Puerto Rico from Region 7 in 1935; and Kentucky and Virginia from the abolished Region 7 in 1965. Puerto Rico was separated from Region 8 and separately administered by a series of tropical forestry units until 1974 when it was restored to Region 8. The current jurisdiction of the Southern Region is Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and eastern Oklahoma.

Records Description

Dates: 1922-1975 **Volume:** 234 cubic feet

Records of the Southern Regional Office, Annual Inspection Reports. The records document the annual inspections by the Washington, D.C., office for the following divisions and offices:

- Maintenance ("Sec. 2"), fiscal years (FY)1938-1939;
- Fire Protection Division, FY 1930-1937;
- Naval Stores, FY 1937-1947;
- Planting Division, all Region 8, FY 1936-1948;

Also included are the general inspection files, FY 1922-1947 and files of Washington, D.C., office reports on inspection issues, FY 1927-1947. The records include correspondence and reports.

Records of the Southern Regional Office, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 1937-1942. The records relate to the administration of the CCC in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, including the planning, creation, supervision, inspection, and closing of camps, and to concerns about staffing, enrollment, and training. Included are correspondence and subject files.

Records of the Southern Regional Office, General Correspondence, 1922-1948. The records relate to general administrative matters, the supervision of the CCC program, and preparation for inspections by the Washington, D.C., office, ca.1938-1947, regarding the CCC, maintenance, farm forestry, fire protection, land use areas, naval stores, planting, private forest management, and general inspection issues. The records are correspondence.

Nontextual Records of the Southern Regional Office, CCC Occupancy Cards, 1937-1942. The records document the dates of operation, types of work performed, and other summary information about camps in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Records of the Gainesville, Georgia, area office, 1942-1970. The records document programs, activities, and the history of the office and the ranger districts it supervised, including land condemnation, and timber sales. There is a reproduction of the famous Woodrow Wilson-Gifford Pinchot letter which summarizes the philosophy of the Forest Service. Included are directives, employee diaries, history files, press releases, publications, ranger district plans, reports, and special use permits. Nontextual records include primary base series maps, 1966.

Records of the Montgomery, Alabama, area office, 1944-1945, 1955-1967. The records document CCC accomplishments in some Alabama national forests, 1933-1942, timber production during World War II, 1944-1945, the use of POW's in timber harvesting, and other programs and activities of the area office. (The Washington, D.C., office established a Forest Service "history activity" in August, 1970, with instructions to prepare histories of various Forest Service accomplishments for the 1976 bicentennial. The Montgomery office prepared a report in response to this initiative.) The records include correspondence, directives, and reports.

Record Group 119

Records of the National Youth Administration

Administrative History

The National Youth Administration (NYA) was established within the Works Progress (later Work Projects) Administration by an Executive order of June 26, 1935. In 1939, it was transferred to the new Federal Security Agency, and in 1942 was moved to the War Manpower Administration. By the end of 1944, it had been liquidated under authority of an act of July 12, 1943.

The NYA conducted two major employment-training programs for needy young people between the ages of 16 and 24. The agency was headed by an administrator, who determined basic policies with the assistance of an advisory committee appointed by the President. Operations in the field were directed by a network of regional, State, and area offices, assisted at each level by advisory committees.

Records Description

Dates: 1936-1942 **Volume:** 11 cubic feet

Records of the regional director and the regional office, Region III, Memphis. Region III included Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The records relate to most aspects of the administration's regional activities, particularly youth engaged in defense production. Records consist of correspondence, data files, and subject files.

Record Group 142

Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Administrative History

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a corporation created by Congress in May 1933, to conduct a unified program of resource conservation, development, and use; speed the economic development of the Tennessee Valley; and advance its national defense capabilities. All functions of the Authority are vested in its three-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President. The General Manager, TVA's principal administrative officer, reports to the Board of Directors.

TVA operates the Tennessee River control system, investigates the need for (and the feasibility of) additional river control projects, assists State and local governments in reducing local flood problems, and (with cooperating agencies) encourages use of navigable waterways. At a national laboratory at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, TVA develops new and improved fertilizers. With other agencies, it conducts research and development programs in forestry, fish and game conservation, watershed protection, health services, and economic development of the Tennessee Valley tributary areas.

Records Description

Dates: 1933-1990 **Volume:** 4,837 cubic feet

General Records

Records of the Board of Directors and Chairmen of the Board, A. E. Morgan, 1933-1938, and David E. Lilienthal, 1941-1946. The records document the establishment of TVA and its budget, development, functions, investigations, organizational structure, and policies; Board of Directors activities; Chairman Morgan's speeches; and the controversy that resulted from President Franklin Roosevelt's dismissal of Morgan. Included are correspondence, reports, and an index to the speeches. Nontextual records include photographs of TVA activities, dams, floods, the 1936 Roosevelt visit, and political cartoons concerning Morgan and TVA.

The records concern the establishment, development, and activities of TVA, relationships with other governmental and nongovernmental organizations and the public. Included are charts, correspondence, financial information, and reports. Nontextual records include maps and photographs.

Records of the Office of the General Manager, 1933-1957. The records document the office's activities in short- and middle-term planning and in managing the agency's current operations. They include budget plans, correspondence, memorandums, and volume files (bulky reports and studies too large to remain with normal correspondence files).

Records of the Office of General Manager, Investigation File, 1932-1938. The records relate to a House-Senate Joint Committee investigation of abuse of authority, corruption, and unfair competition with private utilities. Included are charts, reports, statements, summaries, tables, and transcripts of testimony.

Records of the Office of General Manager, Response to the 1942 Tydings Committee. The records document the agency's response to Senator Tydings's inquiries on releasing TVA employees for the war effort. The records include correspondence, questionnaires, and supporting documentation.

Administrative Records

Records of the Washington, D.C., Office, 1933-1978. The records relate to TVA's legislative program and budget material sent to the Office of Management and Budget, the President, and Congress for approval. The records include amendments to the TVA Act, appropriation bills, correspondence, House and Senate hearings, and legislative histories.

Records Related to Agriculture

Records of the Agricultural Industries Division, 1933-1952. The records document the study, testing, and practical demonstration of new agricultural equipment and rural electrification. The records include administrative, budget, and financial reports, memorandums, questionnaires, promotional literature, speeches, statistical profiles, and technical reports.

Records of the Agricultural Relations Division, 1935-1976. The records document the development and management of agricultural resources, farming methods, fertilizer, and soil conservation. The records are correspondence.

Records of the Office of Agriculture and Chemical Development, Technical Reports Relating to Chemical Activities, 1933-1975. The records concern the production of improved chemical fertilizers, as well as research on mineralogy, agricultural products, and other aspects of Southern industry and farming. The records consist of internal and public reports.

Records Related to Engineering

Records of the Office of Engineering, Design, and Construction, Reports and Histories of Engineering Projects, 1934-1975. The records document the design and construction of buildings, dams, locks, and powerhouses, including those for the following projects: Alabama (Gilbertsville, Guntersville, Wilson, and Wheeler Dams); North Carolina (Hiwassee Dam); and Tennessee (Chickamauga, Fort Loudon, Norris, Pickwick Landing, and Watts Bar Dams). The records include engineering data, narrative statements, progress reports, and statistics. Nontextual records include charts, drawings, and photographs.

Records of the Office of Engineering, Design, and Construction, 1933-1940s. The records provide construction information on all structures built in connection with each TVA dam or facility including the number and type of electrical appliances installed. There is also information on structures removed or sold. The records are construction project reports.

Records of the Engineering Design Division. The records relate to the Lend-Lease program to the Soviet Union, 1942-1945, specifically the design and procurement of equipment to replace war-destroyed dams in the Ural Mountains. The records are correspondence and design computation notebooks. Nontextual records include blueprints.

Records of the Tellico Dam Industrial Staff, 1965-1984. The records justify construction of the dam and include reports of opposition to the project. The records are reports, files and data compiled as part of TVA's campaign to convince local governments of the need for the Tellico Dam.

Records of the Wilson Dam, 1922-1951. The records are the central files and relate to the construction and operation of the dam by the Army Corps of Engineers, the transfer of the dam to TVA, TVA operation of the dam; commercial power companies; and the power division in the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, area. The records consist of correspondence.

Records Related to Health, Safety, and Environmental Issues

Records of the Environmental Quality and Research Unit, 1979-1985. The records relate to two alternative energy generation experiments, coal gasification (deriving methanol from coal) and solar pond (utilizing sunlight on treated water for institutional and industrial heating). The records consist of the project task force report and the final project report for the coal gasification project. Nontextual records include photographs of the progress of the solar pond project.

Records of the Office of the Chief Conservation Engineer, 1937-1951. The records concern water control programs on agricultural and forest lands, and fertilizer research, production, and distribution. They include correspondence and memorandums.

Records of the Division of Environmental Planning, Malaria Control Program, 1933-1968. The records document TVA's effort to control and prevent endemic malaria through biological, medical, and engineering operations. The records consist of correspondence, interviews, notebooks, project files, reports, results of experiments, studies, and surveys. Nontextual records include geological survey and land acquisition maps, and photographs.

Records of the Health and Safety Air Resources Quality Division, 1941-1978. The records concern monitoring atmospheric conditions and air pollution control. The records are correspondence.

Records Related to Personnel

Records of the Division of Personnel, 1933-1963. The records relate to job training programs, salary policies, employee-manager relationships, contracts, wage rates and job descriptions. Personnel records also document the activities of E.B. Schultz, Personnel Relations Branch Chief. The records are correspondence and memorandums.

Records Related to Property

Records of the Division of Property and Services, Civil Works Project Files, 1934-1935. The records consist of marketing surveys, conducted with the help of the Civil Works Administration, on electrical household equipment and appliances in use in the Tennessee Valley.

Records Related to Public Relations

Records of the Information Office, 1933-1976. The records document public relations activities and the agency's image. The records consist of circulars, correspondence, magazine articles, and newspaper clippings. Nontextual records include photographs.

Records of the Information Office, Oral History Program, 1976-1983. The records document oral history interviews with Tennessee Valley residents, and former and current TVA employees. The records include an abstract of each interview; biographical sketches of interviewees; a copy of the release agreement; and either an index to information mentioned in the tape, or a transcript of each tape. Nontextual records consist of recordings of each interview.

Records of the Land Planning and Housing Division, 1934-1936. The records include a cross-section survey of the Great Valley of East Tennessee and explanatory notes. Nontextual records consist of aerial photographs and reservoir map surveys.

Records of the Division of Reservoir Properties Relating to Family and Institutional Readjustment, 1933-1953. The records contain comprehensive social and economic information on residents losing their homes or places of employment because of dam and reservoir projects. They consist of interview forms and the final surveys based on the interview data.

Records of the Resource Group, Chief Operating Officer, 1933-1980. The records document the relocation of individual graves and entire cemeteries in areas to be flooded by rising reservoir waters. The records consist of correspondence, final report notebooks, grave removal cards, and surveys. Nontextual records consist of maps of cemeteries.

Records of the Social and Economic Division, 1933-1936. The records concern agriculture, economics, education, health, lifestyle, local government and taxation. They were created in cooperation with the Civil Works Administration and state, county, and municipal governments. Much of the information dates back to 1920 and 1921. The records are studies and surveys.

Records of the Communications Division, 1933-1984. The records document the Authority's programs and policies as they were presented to the Tennessee Valley region and the country at large. They are press releases.

Records of the Office of the Chief Administrator. The records document events, schedules of meetings, educational and training opportunities at various locations, 1934-1941. They are newsletters.

Records Related to Water Resources and Use

Records of the Commerce Department, 1934-1948. The records document the development of water transportation and increasing commerce in the Tennessee River Valley. Also included are records from the Agricultural Industries Division and the Correlating Committee, which document development and

expansion of agricultural production, especially of industries such as food processing; and development of cooperative ventures in agriculture and crafts. The records consist of correspondence from the ceramics research lab, A.D. Spottwood and J. Haden Alldridge (Directors of the Commerce Department), and John P. Ferris (Director of Agricultural Industries, 1935-1948); freight rate studies; material relating to the book, *History of Navigation on the Tennessee River* (including correspondence, newspaper clippings and pamphlets); and memorandums.

Records of the Division of Reservoir Properties, 1937-1979. The records relate to TVA's interests in recreational resource development, the administration of TVA properties, operation and upkeep of dam reservations, provision of employee housing and related facilities. The records are correspondence and reports. Nontextual records include photographs of various TVA recreational parks, lakes, cabins, and homes.

Records of the Office of Tributary Area Development, 1950-1979. The records concern tributary area programs and projects related to TVA's interest in comprehensive unified resource development throughout the Valley. They are correspondence.

Records of the Water Management Division, 1933-1992. The records document budget, planning, and design information, analytical capabilities in environmental chemistry, activities of the Water Quality and Aquatic Biology Departments, and regional surface water, ground water, and aquatic biology conditions. The records are technical reports.

Nontextual Records

Nontextual records of the Architectural Support Branch, 1934-1949. The records document projects such as dams, reservoirs, office buildings, power facilities, visitors centers. They are original presentation drawings.

Nontextual records of Office of Agriculture and Chemical Development, 1920-1960, [Still Picture File]. The records document agricultural activities in the Tennessee Valley region, including agricultural workers and factories, erosion problems, family farms and families, farm livestock, farm tours, and test-demonstration farms. Also included is construction of the Wilson Nitrate Plant #2 between 1917 and 1920. The records are prints, negatives, lantern slides, and transparencies.

Nontextual records of Office of Engineering Design and Construction, 1922-1925. The records, created by the Army Corps of Engineers, document stages of construction on Wilson Dam near Florence, Alabama. The records are photographic negatives.

Nontextual records of Office of Engineering Design and Construction, 1933-1976, [Construction Progress Negatives]. The records document construction progress on buildings, dams, and nuclear and other power plants. They are photographic negatives.

Nontextual records of Office of Engineering Design and Construction, 1937-1948. The records document all phases of construction at the following dam-building projects: Chickamauga, Gilbertsville, Guntersville, Kentucky, Pickwick, Wheeler, and Wilson. The records are panoramic negatives.

Nontextual records of Natural Resources and Economic Development, 1933-1963. The records were used by staff to make public presentations about construction sites, flood control, geological formations, experiments, and other TVA programs. They are glass lantern slides.

Nontextual records of the Office of Engineering, Design, and Construction. The records document TVA projects, such as power facilities, visitor centers, housing, work camps, and dams. They were presented to Congress to secure approval for projects. The records are drawings, 1934-1950.

Nontextual records of Resource Group, Chief Operating Officer, 1933-1981, [Kodak Negative Series]. The records document agricultural projects; dedications; families (identified), homes, and farms; TVA events; power facilities; and water races. The records are negatives.

Nontextual records of Resource Group, River Basin Operations, 1930-1970, [River Basin Operations, Forestry Photograph File and Index]. The records document forestry activities, such as tree planting, seed collection, and erosion control and include photographs and an index.

Nontextual records of Division of Reservoir Properties, 1933-1974. The records document recreational facilities and are site plan maps.

Nontextual records of River Basin Operations. The record documents TVA's origin and mission and includes a list of concurrent world, national, and regional events which formed the setting for TVA's establishment. The record is a chart covering the period 1933-1989.

Record Group 156

Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance

Administrative History

The Ordnance Department was established as an independent bureau of the War Department by an act of May 14, 1812. It was responsible for the procurement and distribution of ordnance and equipment, the maintenance and repair of equipment, and the development and testing of new types of ordnance. The Department was abolished in 1962, and its functions were transferred to the U.S. Army Materiel Command. Among the field establishments maintained by the Ordnance Department within the United States have been armories, arsenals, and ordnance depots, district offices, and plants.

Records Description

Dates: 1825-1966 **Volume:** 132 cubic feet

Records of the following installations:

- Anniston Ordnance Depot, Alabama, 1944-1966;
- Atlanta Ordnance Depot, Georgia, 1942-1950;
- Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, 1825-1840, 1865-1955;
- Birmingham Ordnance Depot, Alabama, 1945-1950;
- Blue Grass Ordnance Depot/Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Richmond/Lexington, Kentucky, 1943-1964;
- Charleston General Ordnance Depot, South Carolina, 1919;
- Charleston Ordnance Works, South Carolina, 1942-1953;
- Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, 1889-1905;
- East Tennessee Ordnance Works, 1934-1945;
- Gadsden Ordnance Plant, Alabama, 1940-1942;
- Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, 1942-1950;
- Louisville Ordnance Depot, Kentucky, 1861-1863;
- Milan Arsenal, Tennessee, 1941-1950;
- Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Mississippi, 1942-1945;
- Nashville Ordnance Depot, Tennessee, 1862-1864;
- Ohio River Ordnance Works, Henderson, Kentucky, 1941-1950;
- Ordnance Training Center, Camp Hancock, Georgia, 1918-1919;
- Tampa Ordnance Depot, Florida, 1898;
- Volunteer Ordnance Works, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1942-1945;
- Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, Milan, Tennessee, 1940-1946.

The records document administration and operations, including the activation and deactivation of some facilities. Included are correspondence, financial records, memorandums, morning reports, monthly returns, muster rolls, orders, post returns, regulations, and telegrams. Nontextual records include architectural and engineering plans, and photographs.

Record Group 163

Records of the Selective Service System (World War I)

Administrative History

The Selective Service System, under the direction of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, was authorized by an act of May 18, 1917, to register and induct men into military service. Much of the management of the draft was left to the States, where local draft boards were established on the basis of 1 for every 30,000 people. These boards, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the State Governor, registered, classified, inducted, and delivered to mobilization camps men who were eligible for the draft. Legal and medical advisory boards assisted the local boards and registrants, and district boards were established to pass on occupational exemption claims and to hear appeals. The Provost Marshal General's Office worked with local and district boards through Selective Service State Headquarters. Classification ceased shortly after the Armistice on November 11, 1918, and by May 31, 1919, all Selective Service organizations were closed except the Office of the Provost Marshal General, which was abolished July 15, 1919.

Records Description

Dates: 1917-1918 **Volume:** 7,484 cubic feet

Records of district boards in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records document the process of presidential appeals, which involved two steps. A prospective inductee could appeal first to district boards within each state, and second, to the President. An exemption was based on employment in agricultural or industrial work, both considered crucial to the war effort. Three judge advocates ruled for the President on whether or not to affirm the district board's decision. Only those cases where the decision was affirmed have been retained.

Records of local boards of all states, and of Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The records document the three draft registrations during World War I, declared for the U.S. in April 1917:

- June 5, 1917: for all men ages 21-31;
- June 5, 1918: for all men who had reached age 21 since June 1917;
- September 1, 1918: for all men between 18 and 45.

Men who enlisted to serve at that time, or who had been previously serving in armies of Britain, Canada, and other countries, would not have a U.S. draft registration record. Generally draft boards were established by a county and were composed of the sheriff, county clerk, and county health officer. For cities over 30,000, a board was created for each multiple of 30,000. These records consist of the 24 million draft cards for the U.S. and its major territories, arranged by draft board and thereunder alphabetically by surname and thereunder by first name of draft registrant. The draft cards contain the following information: name; home address; age at registration; date of birth; place of birth (not on September 1918 cards); race; if naturalized, the country of birth; the present occupation; name of employer; marital status (not on all registrations); prior military service; basis for draft exemption, if claimed; height; type of build; color of eyes; color of hair; physical disabilities, if any; scars, if any; date of registration; signature of registrar; and number/name of the draft board. Also shown are the order number and serial (or "red ink") number assigned to each registrant, the coded index key number assigned to each draft board, and the address of the board.

Records of local boards for all states, and for Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the first registration, June 5, 1917. The records document the movement of an individual through the induction process, including the Army mobilization camp each inductee was sent to, the date sent, and whether the inductee was accepted by the Army at the camp. Classification lists include the draft classification assigned to each inductee (such as 1- A, 1-F). The records are docket books (Provost Marshal General's Office Form 178) and classification lists (PMGO Form 1000), arranged by state, then by local board coded index key number, then by order number for each registrant. The order number can be obtained from the draft registration card. Some boards copied the information from the docket books into the classification lists which were used for the second and third registrations. About 800 local boards destroyed their docket books.

Records of local draft boards in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records document men ordered to report for induction and those who were actually inducted, the name of the mobilization camp each was sent to, dates men were ordered to report, dates they actually reported and were accepted at a camp, and information on any

who failed to report or were rejected. Some records also give the occupation of each registrant, his classification rating, and an indication of those who failed to report. These records consist of two forms: PMGO 164A, *List of Men Ordered to Report for Induction*, for 1917, and PMGO 1029, *All Men from a Local Board Actually Inducted*, for 1918. Records are arranged by state, thereunder by local board coded index key number, thereunder chronologically by reporting date.

Records of state and local boards in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records document delinquents (men who did not appear to be registered and/or drafted), and deserters (men who were inducted and then went AWOL), and include remarks by local boards and actions taken by state Selective Service headquarters and usually the type of offense (whether draftee failed to return questionnaire, or failed to report for induction.) The records include the following: Form 4003, *Final Lists of Delinquents and Deserters*; PMGO Form 146A, *Lists of Those Who Failed to Report*; PMGO Form 1013, *Lists of Those Who Failed to Report for Physical or to Submit Questionnaires*; and an index to delinquents and deserters for Alabama and Kentucky.

Records of district boards for Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records document appeals for exemptions from the draft heard by the board. They are dockets of cases heard.

Records of the local exemption board, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, February 17, 1919 The records document the challenge issued by J. S. Kuykendall, secretary of the local draft board, to all other draft boards in the country to try to get all men registered for the September 12, 1918 draft within one day's time To do this, local banks declared a holiday and offered volunteers from among their employees to help with the registration process. Along with other volunteers, they accomplished the task and Winston-Salem was the first board in the country to complete the process, with 4,761 men registered. Philadelphia finished about 30 minutes later. The record is a scrapbook, prepared by Kuykendall, including photographs of all volunteers, news-clippings about the board's work, and a list of all men registered and a record of all the delinquents and deserters from the local board.

Record Group 181

Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments

Administrative History

Soon after its establishment in 1798, the Department of the Navy created navy yards and other fleet service shore establishments. A system of naval districts for the United States, its territories, and possessions was not formally established, however, until 1903. This system was supervised by the Bureau of Navigation until 1915, when it became the responsibility of the Chief of Naval Operations. By the end of World War II, the districts exercised almost complete military and administrative control over naval operations within their limits, including naval shipyards, stations, training stations, air installations, and advance bases.

Records Description

Dates: 1845-1855, 1903-1972 **Volume:** 2,463 cubic feet

Records of the following commands, stations, training facilities, and units:

- Charleston Navy Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, 1902-1961
- Fighter Squadron 104, Jacksonville, Florida, 1952-1959
- Florida Group, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, Green Cove Springs, Florida, 1957-1961
- Ingalls Shipyard, Pascagoula, Mississippi, 1957-1963
- Memphis Navy Yard, Memphis, Tennessee, 1845-1855
- Military Sealift Command, Gulf Subarea, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1965-1967
- Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, 1944-1963
- Naval Air Station, Glynco, Georgia, 1952-1959
- Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, 1944-1957
- Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida, 1918

- Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, 1947-1969
- Naval Air Station, Sanford, Florida, 1951-57
- Naval Air Station, Naval Operating Base and Naval Station, Key West, Florida, 1927-1957
- Naval Air Technical Training Center, Jacksonville, Florida, 1960-1961
- Naval Air Technical Training Center, Memphis, Tennessee, 1945-1955
- Naval Air Training Command, Memphis, Tennessee, 1945-1955
- Naval Ammunition Dump, Charleston, South Carolina, 1959-1962
- Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cabaniss Field, Corpus Christi, Texas, 1946-1947
- Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Florida, 1942-1969
- Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina, 1949-1960
- Naval Base, Key West, Florida, 1933-1957
- Naval Station, Green Cove Springs, Florida, 1948-1957
- Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina, 1907-1908
- Seventh Naval District Headquarters, Jacksonville, Florida, 1921-1961
- Sixth Naval District Headquarters, Charleston, South Carolina, 1903-1963
- Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, South Carolina, 1962-1972

The records document administration and general operation of shipyards, including construction, repair and overhaul of ships, naval districts, stations, and bases in peacetime and war, including operations in New Orleans during Hurricane Betsy (September 1965). Included are correspondence, daily logs, and files. Nontextual records include maps and photographs.

Restrictions

Access to some files or portions of documents may be restricted because of national security classification.

Record Group 188

Records of the Office of Price Administration

Administrative History

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) originated in the Price Stabilization and Consumer Protection Divisions of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense on May 29, 1940, and in their successor, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, created in April 1941 and redesignated the Office of Price Administration by an Executive order of August 28, 1941. The OPA was given statutory recognition as an independent agency by the Emergency Price Control Act of January 30, 1942. Under this legislation the OPA attempted to stabilize prices and rents by establishing maximum prices for commodities (other than agricultural products, which were under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture) and rents in defense areas. It also rationed scarce essential commodities and authorized subsidies for the production of some goods. Most of the price and rationing controls were lifted between August 1945 and November 1946.

Records Description

Dates: 1942-1947 **Volume:** 390 cubic feet

Records of the Region 4 office, Atlanta, representing Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The records document the work of the regional executive offices, management field offices, and regional and local district offices of OPA's Accounting, Enforcement, Information, Price, and Rationing Departments as they administered price and rent stabilization and control programs throughout the Southeast. The records include case files, correspondence, instructions, price surveys, publicity kits, reports, and transcripts of speeches.

Records of War Price and Rationing Boards, Charleston. The records document the operation of the rationing programs at the local level. They consist of correspondence, financial records, memorandums, and minutes.

Record Group 202
Records of the National War Labor Board (World War II)

Administrative History

The National War Labor Board (NWLB) was established in the Office for Emergency Management (OEM) by an Executive order of January 12, 1942. It was to act as final arbiter of wartime labor disputes and to pass on adjustments in certain wages and salaries. An Executive order of September 19, 1945, transferred the NWLB to the Department of Labor. The NWLB was terminated by the Executive order of December 31, 1945, that established the National Wage Stabilization Board (NWSB) with all powers, functions, and responsibilities of the NWLB relating to stabilization of wages and salaries as well as limited functions relating to the settlement of disputes. The NWSB was terminated by an Executive order of December 12, 1946.

While the initial functioning of the NWLB was solely in Washington, DC, the NWLB announced establishment of 10 regional advisory offices on October 29, 1942. The authority of these first regional offices was quite limited, but on January 12, 1943, the NLRB created two new regions and converted the (now 12) regional advisory offices to regional war labor boards with considerable independent authority in resolving disputes. The NWLB also created several special tripartite industry commissions and panels to deal with particular industries nationally.

Records Description

Dates: 1942-1947 **Volume:** 458 cubic feet

Records of NWLB and NWSB Region IV, Atlanta, representing Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and NWLB and NWSB Region V, Cleveland, representing Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. The records relate to alleged violations of wage stabilization regulations, as well as the administration, operation, organization, and activities of the regional office. Included are case files, central files, minutes, and press releases.

Record Group 211
Records of the War Manpower Commission

Administrative History

The War Manpower Commission (WMC) was established within the Office for Emergency Management by an Executive order of April 18, 1942. Operating through regional and State WMC offices and local offices of the U.S. Employment Service, it recruited labor for the war effort and essential civilian industries, trained labor for essential jobs, analyzed manpower utilization practices to increase labor efficiency, and accumulated national labor market information. It was terminated by an Executive order of September 19, 1945, and its functions were transferred to the U.S. Employment Service.

Records Description

Dates: 1942-1945 **Volume:** 79 cubic feet

Records of the Region VII office, Atlanta, representing Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records relate to the employment stabilization program and discriminatory hiring, the economic condition of the area and its response to wartime programs and controls. Included are appeals case files, correspondence, minutes, and narrative and statistical reports.

Record Group 219
Records of the Office of Defense Transportation

Administrative History

The Office of Defense Transportation (ODT) was established in the Office for Emergency Management

on December 18, 1941, to promote the maximum utilization of domestic transportation facilities to support the war effort. It was authorized to coordinate activities of Federal agencies and private transportation groups to prevent congestion and make maximum use of available resources.

The ODT employed a network of regional offices to facilitate the implementation of its activities, including regional administrative offices, which oversaw Regional Operating Managers in significant transportation hubs. There were also District and Federal Managers responsible for specific firms and field representatives.

Records Description

Dates: 1942-1946 **Volume:** 38 cubic feet

Records of the Office of the Southern Regional Director, Railway Transport Department. The records relate to railway transportation including bridges, cars, freight, locomotives, shippers, storage permits, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are primarily correspondence.

Records of the Office of the Director and Office of the General Counsel, Region IV. The records document the Southern region's oversight of highway, rail, and water transportation and include correspondence, general orders, memorandums, minutes, and reports.

Record Group 228

Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice

The first Committee on Fair Employment Practice was established in the Office of Production Management (OPM) by Executive Order 8802 of June 25, 1941, and then assigned to the War Manpower Commission in 1942. That committee was abolished by Executive Order 9346 of May 27, 1943, which created a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the Office for Emergency Management. The new Committee formulated and interpreted policies to combat racial and religious discrimination in employment; received, investigated, and adjusted complaints of such discrimination; and assisted Government agencies, employers, and labor unions with problems of discrimination. The Committee terminated its activities on June 28, 1946.

The first FEPC utilized six field investigators and a few field clerical employees and held public hearings in several major cities across the country. The second FEPC initially established nine regional offices and two suboffices, continuing and expanding the network of the first FEPC's field investigators. Additional offices and suboffices were added later.

Records Description

Dates: 1941-1946 **Volume:** 8 cubic feet

Records of the Region 7 office, Atlanta, representing Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The records document complaints about discrimination by Federal agencies, labor unions, and private employers. Included are administrative and case files.

Record Group 255

Records of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Administrative History

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was preceded by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), created by an act of March 3, 1915. The principal activities of the Committee were the scientific study of flight and aeronautical research and experiment. The Committee was terminated by an act of July 29, 1958, that created NASA and transferred to it committee functions and records.

Records Description

Dates: 1936-1993 **Volume:** 1,631 cubic feet

Records of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, 1954-1998. The records relate to research and development of various NASA projects, including Apollo 13, NOVA, NERVA, Saturn Rocket, and SKYLAB; the work of NASA boards; the work of Wernher Von Braun; public affairs; and upper level management activities. Included are briefs, management issuance files, news

releases, newspapers (the *Marshall Star*), program reviews, project files, publications, reassessment files, speech files, and technical reports. Nontextual records include charts, diagrams, and photographs.

Records of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida, 1959-1997. The records document the organizational development of the facility from its beginning as a launch operations center under the Marshall Space Flight Center to the independent NASA Center; KSC's subsequent programs including Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, the space shuttle, and Skylab; public affairs, including *Spaceport News*; and personnel assignments. Included are astronaut medical records, correspondence, management issuances files, news releases, personnel authorization vouchers, project files, publications, real property management files, special project files, training plans, and transcripts of speeches. Nontextual records include photographs.

Records of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) Subcommittee on Lightning Hazards to Aircraft, 1936-1964. The records relate to research into effects of lightning on metal and pilots' vision, the potential of non-metallic aircraft, and other activities. The records consist of correspondence, minutes, published and technical reports, and questionnaires.

Restrictions

Access to some files or portions of documents may be restricted because of national security classification.

Record Group 326 Records of the Atomic Energy Commission

Administrative History

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established in 1946 to control the development and use of atomic energy, including the encouragement of private participation in research and practical uses of atomic energy. The AEC had responsibility to regulate the use of nuclear materials in order to protect the health and safety of the public. It was concerned with fissionable material supply, development of reactors, development and testing of nuclear weapons, basic and applied research, dissemination of information relating to atomic energy, and development and administration of international cooperation for peaceful uses of atomic energy. The AEC was discontinued on October 11, 1974, and was replaced by two new agencies: the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA, see RG 430) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, see RG 431). The functions of ERDA were later incorporated into the Department of Energy when that Department was created in 1977.

Records Description

Dates: 1942-1973 **Volume:** 3,260 cubic feet

Records of the following divisions and sections of the Oak Ridge Operations Office, Tennessee:

- Assistant Manager for Public Education, 1944-1968;
- Assistant Manager for Public Education, Oak Ridge Journal, 1944-1948;
- Community Affairs Division, 1943-1960;
- Contracts Division, 1963-1969;
- Engineering and Construction Division, 1947-1966;
- Organization and Personnel Division, 1946-1966;
- Production/Energy Construction Branch, 1947-1949;
- Production Plant Construction Branch, 1947-1950;
- Reactor Division, 1955-1967;
- Research Division, 1944-1966;
- Research and Development Division, 1947-1968, and the successor organization, Research and Technical Support Division, 1969-1973;
- Research and Medicine Division, 1944-1950;
- Security Division, 1950-1962.

The records document the atomic bomb program, the development of civilian uses of nuclear energy, and the construction and management of Oak Ridge. The records are correspondence, journals, news releases, and the newspaper *Oak Ridge Journal*. Nontextual records include architectural drawings, blueprints, and maps.

Records of the following contractors:

- Columbia University, 1942-1947;
- General Electric Company, 1955-1962;
- Linde Air Products, 1942-1947;
- Tennessee Eastman Corporation, 1942-1947;
- Union Carbide Corporation, Experimental Gas Cooled Reactor Project, 1962-1966.

The records relate to the development and testing of nuclear energy. The records include correspondence, contract reports, financial records, manuals, plant schedules, and progress and technical reports.

Records of the Manhattan Engineer District (MED), Central Files, 1942-1950. The records relate to all aspects of activities coordinated by the office, including contract work and MED area offices throughout the country. The records consist of correspondence, some headquarters files, and reports.

Records of the New York Operations Office, 1943-1949. The records relate to the atomic bomb program and the development of civilian uses of nuclear energy. The records are correspondence, news releases, and technical reports.

Records of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina, 1950-1972. The records relate to the Technical Production Division, the Dana Plant (a prototype plant in Indiana), and E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and include budget records, correspondence, minutes of meetings, press releases, project history files, technical reports, and work orders and requests. Nontextual records include drawings, plans, and specifications.

Restrictions

Access to some files or portions of documents may be restricted because of national security.

Record Group 442

Records of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Administrative History

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the Federal agency charged with protecting the public health of the nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and by responding to public health emergencies.

The agency began in the World War II era as Malaria Control in War Areas. It has since undergone numerous reorganizations as part of the Public Health Service. The present name was assigned by the Preventive Health Amendments of 1992.

Records Description

Dates: 1887-1983 **Volume:** 600 cubic feet

Records of the Center for Disease Control Office, Atlanta, 1939-1973

The records document organization, administration, and operation of CDC, and studies of disease control and prevention throughout the United States and other parts of the world, including the work of predecessor agencies, among them the Office of Malaria Control in War Areas, the Office of Typhus Control, the Communicable Disease Center, and all units of the Public Health Service. Included are correspondence, directives, film scripts, forms, holographs, issuances, memorandums, public relations files, publications, reports, and transcripts of speeches.

Records of the following branches, divisions, offices, and centers:

- Epidemiology Branch, 1927-1973, concerning the study of polio, influenza, salmonella, and other diseases, bacteria, and viruses;

- Family Planning Evaluation Division, 1970-1974, relating to research in the field of family planning;
- Immunization Branch, 1967-1972, relating to health studies on various diseases, such as rubella, mumps, hepatitis, and cholera;
- Infectious Diseases, National Center for, 1951-1983, documenting biological warfare, the study of infectious diseases, vector control, and initial tracking of non-risk group HIV infection resulting from contaminated blood transfusions;
- Nutrition Program, 1955-1968, relating to surveying the nutrition needs of the United States and foreign countries.
- State and Community Services Division, 1955-1971, relating to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis;
- Venereal Disease Branch, 1929-1972, relating to the Tuskegee syphilis study, as well as to venereal disease seminars, workshops, and conferences;

The records consist of abstracts, briefs, case files, charts, correspondence, film scripts, hearings, issuances, manuscripts, memorandums, patients' records, publications, regulations, reports, studies, and transcripts of speeches. Nontextual records include photographs.

Restrictions

Access to some files or portions of documents may be restricted because of privacy concerns.
