

Thirteenth
ANNUAL REPORT
of the ARCHIVIST
OF THE
UNITED STATES

1946-1947

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Thirteenth
ANNUAL REPORT
of the ARCHIVIST
OF THE
UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947



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(As of November 15, 1947)

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1947.

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with section 9 of the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934 (44 U. S. C. 300-300k), which requires the Archivist of the United States to make to Congress "at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year as to the National Archives, the said report including a detailed statement of all accessions and of all receipts and expenditures on account of the said establishment," I have the honor to submit herewith the thirteenth annual report of the Archivist of the United States, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

Respectfully,

SOLON J. BUCK, *Archivist.*

Thirteenth

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES



The records of World War II are now substantially under administrative control and the end of the war has not yet been officially declared. Never before have the records of our participation in a war been so managed that the worthless material could be promptly discarded and that of continuing value be assured of preservation. Never before, in fact, has a systematic effort toward this end been made. It might not have been made in World War II had not the National Archives at the beginning of the war inaugurated its records administration program.

A major wartime objective of that program was the preservation of a core of valuable records telling the story, the failures and the successes, of the mighty effort the United States made from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay, of the mobilization and demobilization of our economy and our manpower. The realization of that objective is in sight.

The liquidation of most of the emergency agencies is practically completed so far as planning the disposition of their records is concerned. Huge quantities of records of no enduring value have been discarded or have been scheduled for disposal. For example, only 1,000 cubic feet of the 35,000 cubic feet of records of the Office of Censorship have been kept; 5,000 cubic feet of the 15,000 cubic feet of records of the Petroleum Administration for War have been marked for retention; about 8,000 cubic feet of the 125,000 cubic feet of War Production Board—Civilian Production Administration records are scheduled for preservation in the National Archives and about 14,000 will probably be transferred to other agencies; and only 10,000 cubic feet of the 1,125,000 cubic feet of Office of Price Administration records are being retained. Thus the essential part of these 1,300,000 cubic feet of records amounts to 38,000 cubic feet at most, or, to put it another way, about 175,000 filing cases of records are being reduced through planned disposal to 5,000.

It is not to be expected, of course, that the reduction of war records throughout the Government can be that large. Of the 12,000,000 cubic

feet of records accumulated by the Government during World War II, it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 cubic feet have long-term value. Many of these valuable records are a long way from being in the National Archives. It will probably be at least 5 years in the normal course of events before the wartime records of such permanent agencies as the War and Navy Departments are received, but their eventual disposition has to a large extent been determined. It can therefore be said that the World War II records of the Government are under administrative control.

Perhaps now is a good time to review the gains made in records management during the war years. What made it possible for the Government to handle the biggest records job it ever had? First of all there was a program and it was promoted. The National Archives did not perform the Government's records management work during the war, but it did conceive and foster a Federal records administration program. It provided information and guidance and encouragement. It made studies of the records problems of the emergency agencies, studies that not infrequently served as bases of the records programs of the agencies. It was even evangelical, preaching that modern office methods and streamlined files are the handmaidens of efficient administration. From a rather passive role as the recipient of records no longer wanted by other agencies, the National Archives emerged during the war years, to quote a Budget Bureau official, "as a constructive force in helping to improve the use and management of Government records."

As of course it should, the National Archives took the lead in obtaining desirable changes in records legislation. The Federal Records Disposal Act of 1943, which authorized scheduling, made it possible for the entire Government to shift from retail methods of handling records retirement, which were costly in time and effort, to wholesale methods more appropriate for dealing with masses of modern records. A 1945 amendment to the Disposal Act permitted the National Archives to prepare general schedules, which any or all agencies may apply to appropriate records. Recognition at the highest level of the efficacy of sound records management, however, came in the fiscal year 1947, when an Executive order requiring active records retirement programs in Federal agencies was issued.

Neither a program nor the legal machinery for records administration nor the influence of the Budget Bureau would have enabled the Government to cope with its wartime records problems, however, had not a small but ever-growing group of professional records administrators in many Federal agencies put their hearts as well as their brains into their work. They made such techniques as microfilming their tools and they devised many means, such as the agency intermediate records depository, of improving the mechanics of records

retirement. Although great strides have been made in the last 6 years, there is still much for them, the Budget Bureau, and the National Archives to do in the records administration field. So far major attention has been directed of necessity toward records retirement. There is urgent need to improve filing methods, however, and the quality of documentation, the kind of records created in the first place, should receive Government-wide attention.

It cannot be said that World War II records are under intellectual control, in the sense that the data they contain are known and usable. During the hectic days of the war it was not always possible for the emergency agencies even to maintain adequate files, much less to prepare aids to their use—that is something that has not been widely done by the permanent agencies in the comparatively leisurely days of peace. Yet the Government and the public should be enabled to find out what is in the estimated 1,000,000 cubic feet of permanently valuable records of the war.

These files, which would fill 150,000 cases, constitute the basic official record of what the Government did during the war and how it did it. They contain an untold wealth of economic, scientific, technical, and military information. The Government should be able to get at that information easily for use in the settlement of claims, in investigations, in the determination of service benefits, in the conduct of its regular business, and, most of all, in the planning of the future defense needs of the Nation. Business and science, if they had access to it, could utilize information on advances in chemistry, physics, and other fields. Scholars should study the impact of the war upon our economy and society and its influence on the course of history, and the best sources for such study are the records of the Government.

Some persons in the Government know what is in some of the files and their knowledge is available. Others who knew have left the Government and their experience with the records has been lost, as in time all knowledge that exists simply in the minds of individuals will be dissipated. That a comprehensive program to describe in a series of guides the records of the Government's experience in World War II is essential if the Nation is to benefit from that experience was recognized by President Truman, who late in the previous fiscal year asked the Archivist to plan such a program. The plan presented was approved by the President and, with financial support from interested agencies, a World War II Records Project was established in the National Archives in September 1946.

This project made a beginning in achieving intellectual mastery over the records of the war both in and outside the National Archives. Its major accomplishment was substantial completion of copy for a handbook of the records of World War II agencies. Unfortunately the purpose of the project was misunderstood. It was thought to

constitute a history-writing program overlapping similar work being done in other agencies, and, in spite of widespread approval on the part of Federal officials, who had been hampered by lack of information about World War I records, and from business associations and scholars, no funds were appropriated for its continuation in the fiscal year 1948. The knowledge contained in records is not of much use unless its existence is known by those who would use it and unless it is readily available on call. If these conditions are not met, more money may be spent in accumulating more knowledge of the same kind, and economy itself in the long run is defeated.

Nearly twice as many records were received by the National Archives during the year under review as in the previous year. As one might expect, World War II records predominated among them, and, in view of the continued unsettled state of the world, they will be given priority in descriptive work. Even though for the second consecutive year more records were listed, series by series, than were brought into the building, there is still a serious backlog of materials to be described. There is no hope, therefore, unless its meager resources are augmented, that the National Archives can in the coming year do any more than complete the handbook of World War II records and continue its long-range program for gradually bringing its entire holdings under preliminary control. During the year under review, however, it was possible to complete and send to press a much-needed comprehensive guide, by record groups, to the records in the custody of the Archivist. It will replace the one published in 1940, when the National Archives had less than a third as many records as it now has.

There were more demands for reference services on records in the National Archives during the year than ever before in the history of the agency. The sharp rise over the previous year of more than 30 percent placed a severe strain on the already overburdened staff of the agency. Since the records are preserved for the use that can be made of them, however, such service had to be rendered even though other essential work, such as sorely needed rehabilitation of records, had to be postponed. The first full year of reconstruction since the war saw not only a resurgence of official and scholarly use of records but increased interest on the part of business and industry in Government-collected information of possible utility to them.

Widespread publicity in regard to the records of top-level Federal administrators, such as Cabinet members, heightened the general awareness of the importance of Government records. The problem of where official records leave off and the private papers of such officials begin is a difficult one to resolve. It is complicated by politics and tradition. The laws in regard to the destruction, alienation, or other disposal of official records are definite enough, but there is no law that requires the making of adequate records at the top level.

The situation would undoubtedly be helped, perhaps the problem might even be solved, if major Federal officers could be induced to separate their private papers from official records at the time of filing. Once they have been interfiled, it is both time-consuming and expensive for officials to review each paper to determine whether it documents the transaction of official business. It is recognized, too, that those who participate in historic events may have a legitimate interest in the retention of copies of official records for their personal files. But the original official records belong to the Government and to the public, and if there is a question about what is "official," it can usually be decided readily enough if the decision is made before the paper is filed. On this decision archivists would be willing to rest their case, for they agree with the words of Senator Homer Ferguson, spoken on the floor of the Senate on February 11, 1947:

Good public men are aware of the significance of public records. Each one knows that his own life and times are but brief moments in the infinite span of historical time. Each one knows that the present is the inheritor of the rich accumulations of the past. Each one seeks his utmost to light his path with the lamp of experience, which is history. Countless hours are spent in threshing over materials of the past in hope of distilling a drop of wisdom useful in the present. Today's generation is enriched, strengthened, and guided by what it knows of countless generations before it, or impoverished by what has been forever lost because it had been improperly preserved.

Public records make up the backbone of history. All men with a deep sense of the historical know this to be so. Men of integrity are diligent in their efforts to see that the public records are as complete as possible, scrupulously safeguarded, and properly preserved where the people may have ready access to them. That is the real significance of public museums, libraries, and government archives.

RECORDS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Conceived as a cooperative venture with other Federal agencies in the field of efficient management, the records administration program of the National Archives has now been in existence for 6 years. In its initial stages it resembled a sales campaign. Members of the staff sought to "sell" the program, and they often had to combat not only inertia and disinterest but also devotion to time-honored ways and entrenched self-interest in the multiplication of files. Sound records management was not a gadget like a can opener that could be sold with a guaranty that if the customer did not like it on first use he could have his money back.

It took time and the cooperation of other agencies to demonstrate that records surveys, prompt disposition of materials no longer needed, and planning for the control of future accumulations of records result in savings in staff, equipment, and storage costs and in more efficient operation. Several revisions of the disposal law were also necessary in order to obtain sanction for more economical and effective records

retirement procedures than had been in force. With such leaders in good records management as the War and Navy Departments showing the way, however, and with the support of the Bureau of the Budget, the National Archives was able to win wide recognition of the virtues of a modern records administration program. During the year under review, in fact, the cardinal principles of such a program were established as Government policy by an Executive order.

Drafted by the Budget Bureau, in consultation with the National Archives, this order of September 25, 1946 (No. 9784), places primary responsibility for records administration in the individual Federal agencies and requires the conduct of an active, continuing records retirement program in each of them.¹ It directs further that agencies in the Executive branch of the Government retain only current records, that useless records be disposed of promptly, and that valuable ones be transferred to the National Archives so they may be made available to the whole Government.

The role of the Budget Bureau in the over-all management of Government records is much strengthened by the order. To carry it out, the Director of the Bureau is authorized "with the advice and assistance of the National Archives" to conduct inspections, require reports, and issue directives. With his approval, the Civil Service Commission may make regulations, provided they are not inconsistent with law and the regulations of the National Archives Council, governing the establishment, content, and disposition of personnel records. Without his approval, no other records may be transferred from one agency to another except as a temporary loan, by retirement to the National Archives, or as may be otherwise required by statute or Executive order. When such transfers are proposed, the National Archives may accession any of the records that have enduring value and then lend them to the agency that has need for them. Safeguards are included in the order against the unwarranted release of confidential material about Government employees and of records containing information the "disclosure of which would endanger the national interest or the lives of individuals."

The gap between policy and practice is a fact often remarked by political scientists, so it need amaze no one that the Executive order produced no startling effect on the records management situation throughout the Government. It gave official recognition and increased authority to the activities of the National Archives in this field, lent weight to the efforts of already existing records offices, and engendered a flurry of disposal jobs and offers of transfer to the National Archives. (This upswing in records retirement may have been due in part to the Public Buildings Administration's request

¹The text of this order comprises appendix II of this report.

late in the fiscal year 1946 that Federal agencies reduce by 50 percent the amount of rented space occupied by noncurrent records.) The order apparently had little effect on the establishment of records administration programs.

Failure to establish such programs was not willful, of course. Fiscal year 1947 was not a propitious year for new undertakings. Faced with drastic reductions in staff, agencies simply did not have the personnel with which to begin new programs, however beneficial they might be. The issuance of a directive by the Bureau of the Budget defining the scope of an "active continuing program for the effective management and disposition" of records will probably encourage additional agencies to inaugurate records programs. A draft of such a directive was submitted to the National Archives for comment during the year, but only that part of it that related to the interagency transfer of records was issued (Budget Circular A-23 of June 12, 1947).

Perhaps the feature of Executive Order No. 9784 that was of the most immediate importance was the procedure established for interagency transfers of records. Theretofore such transfers could take place without the knowledge or concurrence of the Budget Bureau or the National Archives. As the staff agency of the Government most concerned with records, the National Archives needs to be in a position to prevent transfers that would not be in the interest of the entire Government and to know of the necessary dispersal of files; otherwise it may lose sight of their identity and of their significance in the history of the agency that brought them into being. Lack of such knowledge complicates making them available for use if and when they are received. Thus the National Archives was glad to have the opportunity to advise the Budget Bureau regarding the 21 proposals for interagency transfers that were made during the year.

During the war, major attention in the National Archives records administration program was devoted to giving advice and assistance to the emergency war agencies on their immediate records problems and on plans for the final disposition of their records. This emphasis paid good dividends. The retirement of the records of such agencies has proceeded in orderly fashion. When the two emergency agencies with the largest accumulations of records—the Office of Price Administration and the Selective Service System—went out of existence during the year, the disposition of their files had already been decided. OPA had completed formal disposal and transfer arrangements and was busy boxing and labeling the records that were to come to the National Archives. The only Selective Service records whose final disposition cannot for some time be definitely determined, the voluminous files on individual registrants, were provided for when

an Office of Selective Service Records was established to care for them.

With assistance from the National Archives, many other war agencies or their liquidators or successors made excellent progress in records retirement. Among the emergency agencies whose useless records were scheduled for disposal and whose valuable records were transferred in their entirety or in regular installments to the National Archives were the War Manpower Commission, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Price Decontrol Board, the Smaller War Plants Corporation, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Office of Contract Settlement, the Office of Strategic Services, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, and the Office of War Information. The main body of valuable records of the War Production Board and its predecessor and successor agencies, part of which had been received, was ready for transfer at the end of the year, as were records of the Solid Fuels Administration for War. The Office of Defense Transportation and the Petroleum Administration for War completed plans for the retirement of their records but took no steps to put them into operation. The records-retirement work of the Office of the Housing Expediter was greatly complicated by the transfer to the agency of rent control and of the housing functions of the Civilian Production Administration, but the records officer, appointed during the year, made some progress in surveying and scheduling.

Such permanent or long-term war agencies as the War and Navy Departments, the Veterans' Administration, the Maritime Commission, which absorbed its wartime adjunct, the War Shipping Administration, the War Assets Administration, and the Alien Property Custodian, which became the Office of Alien Property in the Justice Department during the year, held about two-thirds of the Federal records in existence. Practically all these agencies, however, have active records administration programs and most of them are systematically reducing the bulk of their noncurrent records through the application of schedules. A Records Management Service was established during the year in the Veterans' Administration, and the War Assets Administration's program of surveying and scheduling was well under way by the end of the year. Most of the records of the Office of Alien Property are not susceptible of scheduling, consisting as they do of seized files of more than 200 enemy firms. These records, however, are being analyzed and systematically proposed for disposal or for transfer to the National Archives.

With the disposition of the records of war agencies on an orderly basis, the National Archives could give more time than was possible in recent years to the nonwar agencies. Several of them began or continued agency-wide surveys with the view to preparing comprehensive

retention and disposal schedules. Among them were the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Patent Office, and the Bureau of Standards. The Forest Service, the Public Roads Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and others submitted agency-wide schedules. The National Archives continued to prepare general schedules, which are applicable to records of specified character that are common to all or several agencies, and there is evidence that such schedules are being widely applied. A major advance in the program to retire Federal court records was made during the year when the Committee on the Disposition of Records of District Courts of the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges approved a general schedule covering bankruptcy records, which the National Archives had prepared on the basis of an analysis of the records of the District Court for the Southern District of New York in the custody of the Archivist, and recommended that it be put into effect promptly. This schedule, which will permit the disposal of 125,000 cubic feet of bankruptcy records, was awaiting approval by Congress when the fiscal year ended. Such agencies as the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency, the National Housing Agency, and the National Park Service appointed competent records officers and embarked upon organized records programs. Efforts of the National Archives aided in achieving the retirement of the records of the regional offices of the former Farm Security Administration; the scheduling of records of United States attorneys and marshals throughout the country; and the inauguration of a new filing system in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which will permit the segregation of valuable records and facilitate the disposal of those of only temporary usefulness.

Negotiations for the transfer of several bodies of older records were successful during the year. The statement of policy in Executive Order No. 9784 regarding the prompt transfer of valuable noncurrent records to the National Archives undoubtedly had some influence in these transactions. Arrangements for continuous transfers of records were completed with a number of agencies. The State Department, for instance, agreed to periodic transfers of records of foreign-service posts and of treaties and other international agreements.

At least one major records problem of the Government, however, remains unsolved. No planned program exists for the retirement of the voluminous records of the General Accounting Office. Besides their bulk, the chief difficulty is the fact that among very valuable files are masses of supporting papers that ought to be disposed of. The National Archives does not have enough space to take the files as they are and neither it nor the GAO has the personnel to weed them. During the year the Public Buildings Administration made space

available to the GAO at the Quartermaster Depot, Cameron, Va., so the files, which had been widely scattered, have at least been consolidated.

The Interagency Records Administration Conference, sponsored by the National Archives, continued to flourish as records management became an increasingly important branch of public administration. The adoption of a new constitution during the year was a forward step in formalizing the status of the Conference, to which more than 500 persons now belong. At the regular monthly meetings such topics as "The Evaluation of Microfilming Projects," "The Relationship of Forms Control to Records Management," and "Administrative Reference Service in Relation to Records Administration Programs" were discussed. Summaries of the proceedings were made available. Two series of round-table conferences were also held, one on correspondence management and the other consisting of case studies of records management in Federal agencies. The wide distribution of the National Archives' manual on *How To Dispose of Records* (revised 1946) and the publication of manuals by other agencies, such as the Treasury Department's *Retirement and Disposition of Records*, gave further guidance to an advancing profession of records administration.

DISPOSAL OF RECORDS

Planned records retirement programs are tending to make the disposal of records that have no further value and the accessioning by the National Archives of records of enduring value but routine follow-ups of efficient records management. That is as it should be. For a number of years the National Archives has made a consistent effort to obtain legislation and to establish procedures that if properly applied would make records retirement as nearly automatic as possible.

Lists proposing the disposal of records, the time-honored method of seeking authorization to destroy, although appropriate for nonrecurring items, required a wasteful amount of effort and paper work when, year after year, they had to be submitted for records of the same kinds. To remedy this situation, the National Archives in past years sought and obtained legislation authorizing scheduling. Schedules may propose the disposal, after a specified period of time, of records in existence or yet to accumulate that lack enduring value. An even more effective device for the long-range control of records is the comprehensive or disposal and retention schedule, which specifies for each series within an agency or major subdivision whether it is to be disposed of, placed temporarily in an agency depository, or transferred to the National Archives and when such action is to take place. Records of certain kinds, such as those relating to fiscal affairs,

that are common to all or many agencies could be more economically and effectively controlled if the same schedule applied to them in each agency, so the National Archives obtained authorization to prepare such general schedules, which, when approved by Congress, may be applied by any agency without further ado.

These improvements in the mechanics of records retirement have shifted the emphasis from disposal lists to schedules. During the year under review three-fourths of the 10,835 items appraised by the National Archives for disposal were on schedules, and the number of items appraised represented an increase of more than a thousand over the previous year. An "item" is not a very satisfactory statistical unit because it may cover only a single form or it may cover all the records of all field offices of a particular kind throughout the country. Certainly the amount of effort and the judgment required to appraise items on schedules, which have continuing effect, are greater than to appraise items on lists, which are applicable only once, and the responsibility of the National Archives is correspondingly greater.

Three general schedules were approved by Congress and promulgated by the Archivist during the year. One was a revision of a previously issued general schedule covering personnel records, which was made necessary by specification of the contents of the official personnel folder established during the year; the other two covered mail and postal records and fiscal and accounting records. Another one, dealing with bankruptcy records in district courts, was prepared but had not been acted on by Congress at the end of the fiscal year.² To what extent these general schedules, which are permissive rather than mandatory, are applied by Federal agencies cannot be determined. Many agencies report that they utilize them, some have included them in their records administration manuals, and certainly items describing records covered by such schedules appear with less and less frequency on lists and schedules submitted for appraisal.

Progress in scheduling their records made by the emergency war agencies as well as by the old-line agencies has already been discussed. Several lists that proposed the disposal of large bodies of records were received. They included lists that permit the destruction of all but a statistical sample of the voluminous income-tax returns made on form 1040 for 1936-40 and on form 1040A for 1940-43; a list submitted by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department covering well over 20,000 National War Labor Board and National Wage Stabilization Board voluntary and enforcement case files; and a list covering accounts of customs officers, 1837-1922, which involved

² It has since been approved.

the first segregation in the General Accounting Office of disbursing officers' basic accounting records from supporting documents. The National Archives itself, as a result of its continuing program to re-examine accessioned records with a view to disposing of those that have lost their value, sought and obtained authorization to dispose of nearly 17,000 cubic feet of records, about twice as many as in the previous year.

ACCESSIONING OF RECORDS

Although nearly twice as many records were transferred to the National Archives during the year under review as in the previous year—82,967 cubic feet as compared with 44,951 cubic feet—the process was an orderly one. Congress in terminating the emergency war agencies generally recognized the necessity for a period of liquidation, so there was no wholesale closing of agencies almost overnight, as there had been after World War I, with a consequent dumping of disarranged files. Also it was possible to contemplate with gratification the proverb to the effect that as you sow, so shall you reap: the efforts in the field of records administration, as already pointed out, helped to achieve a well-regulated flow of valuable records into the National Archives Building.

The World War II records received, together with similar records previously received, are beginning to round out the picture of the part the United States played in mobilizing her manpower and production resources and in employing them as the decisive force that they were in the recent world-wide conflict. Among such records received during the year are policy files of Edward R. Stettinius as Lend-Lease Administrator; the central files, including evacuee case files, and additional field records of the War Relocation Authority; records of several of the technical divisions of the National Defense Research Committee and other records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; Office of Price Administration research and information files on foreign rationing and price-control policies and practices; records of several German-owned companies operating in the United States, including those of such propaganda agencies as the German Railroads Information Office, seized by the Alien Property Custodian; all known records of the American War Production Mission in China; the files of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Cultural and Artistic Monuments in War Areas; additional Japanese surrender documents; and the records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality.

Regardless of whether the persuasive efforts of members of the

staff, the Public Buildings Administration's squeeze on rented space occupied by noncurrent records, the effects of Executive Order No. 9784, or a combination of all three should receive credit, the fact remains that several bodies of older records were received during the year. They include letterbooks, 1789–1902, and journals, 1835–37 and 1879–1940, of the Postmaster General; the records of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 1793–1899; and selected records from 52 customhouses in the United States and Alaska, which, although fragmentary in some instances, contain valuable material for the study of local history.

The most important transfer of older records, however, did not result from any of the above factors. In accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House of Representatives transferred to the National Archives its records of the First to the Seventy-sixth Congress, 1789–1940.³ These records include bills and resolutions and their accompanying papers, Presidential messages, reports and communications from executive agencies, and petitions and memorials. With the records of the Senate, previously received, they document the history of our national legislature from its earliest days. In addition to these significant files, records of 24 Senate committees and of 2 joint committees were also received. They include records of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program and of the Special Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack.

Many other important bodies of records were received. Among them are parts of the main files of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917–41; records of the Food and Drug Administration, 1906–42; and the files of the former Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department and its predecessor, the National Bituminous Coal Commission, 1937–43. These records relating to bituminous coal, together with records of other Federal agencies that have had special responsibilities in connection with the industry, also in the National Archives, constitute a large and significant body of materials on the efforts of the Government to investigate and to stabilize one of our vital industries.

The records received during the year brought the total in the National Archives on June 30, 1947, to 813,280 cubic feet of records. Brief descriptions of all records accessioned during the year are contained in appendix VIII of this report. The quantities of records

³ The pertinent terms of the Legislative Reorganization Act are contained in appendix I.

accessioned and the sources from which they were received are shown in the following table:

Statistical summary of accessions, fiscal year 1947

Sources ¹	Cubic feet ²
<i>Congress</i>	8, 234
Senate	734
House of Representatives	7, 500
<i>Judiciary</i>	115
Court of Claims	115
<i>Executive Office of the President</i>	2, 265
Budget Bureau	48
Emergency Management Office:	
Scientific Research and Development Office	2, 098
Temporary Controls Office	110
White House Office	9
<i>Executive departments</i>	61, 363
Department of State	3, 557
Department of the Treasury	7, 421
Department of War	6, 333
Department of Justice	10, 516
Post Office Department	850
Department of the Navy	14, 250
Department of the Interior	9, 015
Department of Agriculture	3, 211
Department of Commerce	4, 921
Department of Labor	1, 289
<i>Other agencies</i>	10, 917
American Battle Monuments Commission	15
Central Intelligence Group	443
Civil Aeronautics Board	6
Federal Communications Commission	1, 123
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	95
Federal Power Commission	3
Federal Security Agency	1, 572
Federal Works Agency	321
General Accounting Office	3, 087
Housing and Home Finance Agency	4
Interstate Commerce Commission	1, 014
Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board	125
Library of Congress	6
National Archives	1, 002
National Labor Relations Board	687
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	498
Selective Service Records Office	28
United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality	37
United States Strategic Bombing Survey	620
Veterans' Administration	1
War Mobilization and Reconversion Office	230

See footnotes at end of table.

Statistical summary of accessions, fiscal year 1947—Continued

Sources ¹	Cubic feet ²
<i>Records not in the custody of Federal agencies</i>	40
American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas	40
<i>Private gifts</i>	82, 934
Total	33
	82, 967

¹The agencies of the Federal Government listed are the agencies from which the records were received except in the case of records not in the custody of Federal agencies. The sources of private gifts of motion pictures and sound recordings during the year are given in appendix VIII.

²All types of material are covered, including maps and atlases, motion pictures, sound recordings, still pictures, and microfilms.

Maps and atlases.—The largest addition ever made in one year to the body of cartographic records in the National Archives was made during the fiscal year 1947. Nearly 175,000 items were received, bringing the total to nearly 540,000 maps and more than 850 atlases in the custody of the Archivist.⁴ About 65 percent of these maps are manuscript or annotated and they constitute the outstanding collection of maps of this character in the country.

Most of the maps received came from the Climatic and Physiographic Division of the Soil Conservation Service. They represent the fruits of the first organized investigation of the effects of intensive precipitation, such as cloudbursts and flash floods, on soil erosion. Another scientifically important body of maps received consists of some 22,000 daily synoptic weather charts prepared by a Weather Bureau World War II research project. The daily weather in the northern hemisphere for over 40 years (1899–1942) is charted and there are sets of charts for shorter periods for such areas as the Southwest Pacific. It was studies based on these charts, which cover about half the world, that made possible the long-range forecasts so essential in the planning of the large-scale bombing operations and coastal assaults of World War II. The State Department transferred maps bearing on the Normandy invasion and maps used in the deliberations of the peace conference of 1919; and among the records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas received during the year is a group of maps,

⁴Quantities of maps that proved to have no enduring value were disposed of during the year and a number of maps were returned to the Army Map Service so it could complete its record set of some 20,000 maps, which in time will be

mostly city plans, on which the locations of cultural institutions and monuments are marked.

Motion pictures.—The motion-picture collection was more than doubled in size during the year. The accessions, including the two largest bodies of motion-picture film ever received by the agency, amounted to some 16,300,000 running feet of film and brought the total quantity of such material in the custody of the Archivist at the end of the year to about 29,700,000 feet. The two large collections came from the Pictorial Service of the Signal Corps and the United Nations Central Training Film Committee, of which the National Archives was a member. Consisting of motion pictures made between 1939 and 1945, these collections importantly and extensively document World War II. Included are motion pictures taken in the field for study by the War Department General Staff, technical films showing the operation of equipment, incentive films to boost the morale of both soldier and civilian, propaganda films for use at home and abroad, and films made for intelligence purposes. Among other transfers relating to World War II are motion pictures used in the Nazi war-criminal trials at Nuremberg, received from the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, films showing episodes in the lives of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, received from the War Department, and motion pictures used by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Office of Strategic Services. Gifts of motion pictures received from private sources are described briefly at the end of appendix VIII of this report. Among them are Paramount news reels, March of Time productions, and a documentary film on the American Red Cross.

Sound recordings.—Substantial additions to the collection of sound recordings were made during the year. About 20,200 disks were received, bringing the total in the custody of the Archivist by June 30, 1947, to around 246,000 disks. The largest lot of sound recordings received during the year are recordings of Office of War Information broadcasts to foreign countries. Among the gifts received from private sources, described briefly at the end of appendix VIII, is a collection of recordings of more than 100 speeches made by Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1935 to 1945, which was presented by the president of the International Business Machines Corp.

Still pictures.—Some 146,000 items were added to the still-picture collection during the year under review. These additions brought the collection to well over a million items. The Office of Alien Property and the Bureau of Aeronautics transferred the two largest bodies of pictures; from the one came photographs of Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland and from the other pictures of high technical importance in the development of aviation. Dramatic evidence of

the destruction wrought in war areas is contained in photographs received as part of the records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Cultural and Artistic Monuments in War Areas. Other notable transfers include an excellent collection of studio portraits of naval officers and other Allied leaders made for the Navy Department by Lt. Comdr. Maurice Constant, USNR, and what has been described as the most complete collection of photographs in existence relating to the Philippine Islands since 1898, which was made by the former Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Microfilmed records.—Very few additions were made to the holdings of microfilmed records. Most of the 316 rolls received came from the War Relocation Authority, the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, and the Bureau of Ships. At the end of the year there were about 15,500 rolls of microfilmed records in the National Archives.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

The National Archives Building furnishes excellent storage conditions for records. Its windowless central area excludes the harmful heat and rays of the sun. Air conditioning and humidity control insure clean air of the proper temperature and moisture for records preservation. Burglar- and fire-alarm systems give further protection. To prevent contamination by mold and damage by insects or rodents, all records that are brought into the building are fumigated and those that need it—about 66 percent of the records received in the year under review—are cleaned with compressed air to remove loose dust.

Some records are dilapidated when they are received, however, and extensive use of old, brittle, folded records is injurious to them. Before the war many such records were repaired or strengthened by lamination before they were stored, but the great influx of records that accompanied the beginning of hostilities and a drastic cut in the staff of the National Archives forced abandonment of this practice. As a wartime expedient, only the worst of the damaged records and those likely to be needed immediately for reference use were repaired. Unfortunately the resources available are still not sufficient to permit resumption of the earlier practice of immediate repair of damaged incoming records, much less even to begin to eliminate the serious backlog of records in need of rehabilitation.

Although there was a substantial increase in the amount of rehabilitation work performed during the year, it was scarcely a drop in the bucket of what needs to be done. About 72,000 sheets were flattened, chiefly to facilitate repair, and about 65,000 sheets were laminated, an increase of about 65 percent in these kinds of rehabilita-

tion over the previous year. More than 2,700 passenger lists were laminated, assembled, and covered—all in one press operation—as compared with 2,100 in the previous year. About 1,350 volumes of records were sent to the Government Printing Office for rebinding; 1,150 of the volumes were records of the House of Representatives, which paid for their rebinding. In addition about 1,350 less seriously damaged volumes were repaired at the National Archives.

Proper packing, shelving, and labeling are also essential to the preservation and economical use of records. For the last few years, the National Archives has had not only the problem of thus processing all newly received records, but also, in order to reclaim every possible bit of storage space in the building, it has had to do much shifting, consolidating, repacking, and double-shelving of records. In the past year, more than 230,000 cubic feet of records were so handled, and about 224,000 of the more than 900,000 inexpensive cardboard boxes now in use as containers were filled. Largely because of the efforts of a special packing and shelving unit, which unfortunately had to be discontinued during the year because of budgetary limitations, the backlog of 114,000 cubic feet of unpacked records at the beginning of the year was cut to 80,000 cubic feet by June 30, 1947.

Special methods of storage and repair are of course necessary for photographic records and sound recordings. Motion-picture film with a cellulose nitrate base, which is highly unstable and inflammable, poses the main problem. During the war such film was stored in some excessively damp vaults at Fort Hunt, Va., but late in the fiscal year 1946 two temporary film-storage buildings at Suitland, Md., were made available to the National Archives by the Public Buildings Administration. During the year under review all the motion-picture film at Fort Hunt was moved to Suitland, and at that time a little over 500 reels were carefully examined and all film in damaged cans was cursorily inspected. During the year it was not possible, however, to give the motion-picture holdings the detailed inspection they need, nor could any film be duplicated for purposes of preservation.

Still-picture negatives are relatively easy to handle. Signs of deterioration can be detected quickly and the negatives can be duplicated. All nitrate still negatives, which were also stored during the war at Fort Hunt, were this year placed in vented vaults in the Archives Building. When they were moved, they were individually inspected and some 1,200 were found to be in need of duplication. It was not practical, however, to accomplish this reproduction during the year. A beginning was made in placing glass-plate negatives in envelopes that meet Bureau of Standards requirements for preservation. Practically no sound recordings were reproduced for purposes of preservation during the year.

ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS

During the year under review, the National Archives was able to make some progress toward bringing its records under control by systematically describing them. The immediate analysis and description program provides for the identification and description in one- or two-page registration sheets of the record groups in the National Archives and for the preliminary identification and listing of the thousands upon thousands of series in these groups. Later, definitive inventories will be prepared and, as they are needed, special finding aids, such as indexes and calendars. During the year 16 new record groups were established, bringing the number to 247.⁵ Registration sheets were prepared for most of the new groups and 124 previous registration sheets were revised to take into account changes resulting from accessioning and other activities.

These registrations provide general top-level control over the records in the Archivist's custody, but basic preliminary description on the series level is necessary in order that the staff may be able to provide prompt and economical reference service. For the second consecutive year more records were listed series by series—almost 136,000 cubic feet of them—than were brought into the building. Thus the backlog of records that have not been so listed was reduced from 590,000 cubic feet at the beginning of the fiscal year to about 527,000 cubic feet by the end of the year. This still leaves a sizable amount of listing to be done, and it must be admitted that there has undoubtedly been a tendency to list the most easily described records first.

A number of important bodies of records, however, were covered by the lists produced during the year. Among them were the records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1784-1947; the Marine Corps, 1798-1944; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1812-1943; the Headquarters of the Army, 1825-1903; the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-72; the Military Government of Cuba, 1899-1903; the Commission of Fine Arts, 1910-43; the Forest Service, 1882-1942; the Soil Conservation Service, 1928-43; and the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1941-46; as well as pension case files of the Veterans' Administration, 1861-1942. Many of the lists were only typed but some were processed and all are available for use in the National Archives.

Of particular significance was the completion of copy for a comprehensive guide now in press to replace the *Guide to the Material in the National Archives* published in 1940. This new guide, which describes more than three times the quantity of records covered by its predecessor, will, it is believed, be very useful to Government officials as well as

⁵ Appendix VII contains a list of record groups as of October 31, 1947.

to scholars and others wanting information available in Federal records. *Your Government's Records in the National Archives*, an 81-page booklet containing brief descriptions of the record groups in the Archivist's custody, came off the press early in the fiscal year and has been in much demand by officials, libraries, and scholars.

There was little time during the year for cross-sectional studies such as in past years have been published as *Reference Information Circulars*. A survey of records in the National Archives relating to the Negro was made by the several records offices, however, and a guide to this material was compiled by Paul Lewinson, Director of the Industrial Records Office, for publication by the American Council of Learned Societies. Another special finding aid, an "Outline of the Functions of the Offices of the Department of State, 1789-1943," compiled some time ago by Natalia Summers of the General Records Office, was processed by the State Department in order to make it generally available to members of its staff.

File microcopies.—One of the most popular and effective ways of making selected bodies of records in the National Archives available to a large number of scholars and institutions is through the sale of microfilm copies of them. For the most part, records are included in the file-microcopy program only after requests for microcopies have been received and it appears that the records are of such character that other requests for copies will be made in the future. In such cases master negative microcopies are made of the records and when orders are received positive prints are made and sold at cost. In the course of preparing records for microfilming, they are analyzed and arranged and title pages and short introductions are prepared.

More file microcopies, 530 rolls, were produced in the fiscal year under review than in any of the 6 preceding years the program has been in effect. Even so, the National Archives does not have the personnel to keep production abreast of orders. A 31-page list of the nearly 2,000 rolls of file microcopies that had been produced up to June 30, 1947, was ready for publication at the end of the year.

Outstanding among the file-microcopy projects of the year was the filming of State Department records pertaining to relations between the United States and China up to 1906. Financed in part by the State Department, which plans to send positive prints to China, some 325 volumes of documents are being reproduced. By the end of the year 298 rolls of microcopied records had been completed for this project. Other file microcopies completed during the year include instructions from the Department of State to its diplomatic representatives in all countries, 1823-1906 (47 rolls); despatches from United States Ministers to Mexico, 1826-29 (3 rolls), and to Turkey, 1881-85 (6 rolls); Territorial papers of the Department of State pertaining to Florida, 1777-1824 (11 rolls); project histories and reports of Reclamation

Bureau projects in the Pacific Northwest, 1910-25 (65 rolls); records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior relating to wagon roads, 1857-67 (1 roll); records relating to the United States Military Academy, 1814-67 (13 rolls); and population schedules of the census of 1830 for Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, and Missouri (17 rolls).

World War II Records Project.—Late in the fiscal year 1946, President Truman requested the Archivist to submit to him a plan for preparing guides to the record of the Government's experience in World War II in order that officials, scholars, and others might be assisted in utilizing the vast documentation of our war effort. Accordingly the Archivist proposed, as a 4-year program, the preparation of a handbook of the records of World War II agencies, inventories of significant records, bibliographies and lists of published and unpublished materials of special interest, and an over-all guide on a subject basis to the Government's war experience. He recommended that agencies having custody of pertinent materials participate in the work but that the National Archives direct and coordinate it. This plan was approved by the President and on September 20, 1946, the World War II Records Project was established in the National Archives, with the Records Control Officer as its Director.

Funds to start the project were made available to the National Archives by the State, War, and Navy Departments. A staff was assembled and it began work immediately on the handbook of the records of World War II agencies, the preparation of copy for which was the project's major objective for the year. An advisory committee of Government officials and scholars, under the chairmanship of the Acting Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, made many valuable suggestions about the project.

By the end of the year the first in the contemplated series of inventories had been published, an *Inventory of the Records of the Rubber Survey Committee, August-September 1942*, by Philip P. Brower, and a number of other inventories were in various stages of completion. Copy for a large part of the handbook had also been prepared and it was planned to issue volume one, dealing with the military agencies, early in the fiscal year 1948.⁶

REFERENCE SERVICE

There is almost an embarrassment of riches in the records of the Federal Government in the National Archives. Their potentialities for research use in many fields are practically unlimited. Their sheer bulk, however, is forbidding to the uninitiated, and in the last half

⁶ As the funds requested for the continuation of the project were not appropriated by Congress, it was discontinued soon after the end of the fiscal year under review. Funds were provided for the publication of the first volume of the handbook, however, and it is planned to issue it as soon as possible.

decade the National Archives has been so busy trying to assimilate more than twice as many records as it had in 1941, with about a third less employees than it had then, that it has not been able to take all the steps necessary to erect the guide posts—prepare the finding aids—that would make ventures into Federal archives less hazardous. These guide posts are gradually being erected and both the Government and the world of scholarship are making increased use of records in the custody of the Archivist.

During the fiscal year 1947, there was a sharp rise in the number of reference services performed. They amounted to nearly 314,000 as compared with 238,000 in the previous fiscal year. They were rendered by making records available in the search rooms, lending them to Government agencies, reproducing them photographically, and furnishing information from them by telephone, letter, and report and in personal conference. More than 60 percent of these services were for the Government. Fortunately, a number of them, such as furnishing large bodies of records to a Weather Bureau research project, required relatively little time.

As usual the Government's use of records was largely a reflection of the problems with which it currently had to deal. Peace, it seemed, brought a greater diversity of requests than had war. The establishment of an Indian Claims Commission resulted in extensive use of Indian Office records by both Government and tribal attorneys. Federal loyalty investigations required the utilization of records of all kinds relating to persons. Government officials in charge of sending relief supplies abroad encountered the western European reluctance to eat wheat flour with which corn meal had been mixed just as earlier relief administrators had, and they used Food Administration records of 1917-20 in reaching a decision as to how much corn meal should be included in the flour shipped. The Justice Department used National Recovery Administration records pertinent to portal-to-portal pay cases. Representatives of the Veterans' Administration selected scripts of royalty-free plays from the files of the Federal Theatre Project for use in amateur theatricals in veterans' hospitals. The two Antarctic expeditions of the year, those headed by Admiral Byrd and by Commander Finn Ronne, made extensive use of photographs and other records of the Antarctic Service in the National Archives.

The United States continued its prosecution of war criminals and of Americans charged with treason and the National Archives contributed evidence used in these trials. Duplicates of 25 sound recordings from records of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service; for instance, furnished almost all the evidence required to convict Douglas Chandler, the "Paul Revere" of Goebbels' propaganda radio, of treason. More than 150 transcriptions of Chandler broadcasts were

found among thousands of recordings and 25 of them were selected by the Criminal Division of the Justice Department for use in the trial. The National Archives' sound-recording studio made reproductions of them and special apparatus for playing them was set up in the courtroom in Boston, where the trial took place. Introduced on the air with the fife-and-drum playing of "Yankee Doodle," Chandler as "Paul Revere" railed against American leaders and warned of our illusions as to the possibility of victory over the German Reich. His voice was readily identified by the Director of the German short-wave radio and other Germans brought to the United States to testify. One recording was introduced as direct evidence, that in which "Paul Revere" announced himself as Douglas Chandler, and for that purpose the original disk was used. This trial, which established the principle that participation in psychological warfare against one's country is treason, is also important from an archival point of view because it was the first court trial in the United States based on evidence obtained from recordings of words spoken over short-wave radio. Thus the legal value of such records is enhanced.

One of the chief reasons for preserving large bodies of records in the National Archives is that they document the rights and privileges of the people of the United States. Information to protect those rights is furnished to thousands each year. Often citizenship itself is at stake. Recently, for instance, a Congressman learned about a man in his district who for years had been trying in vain to establish his citizenship. Although the man was 27 years old, he could not prove that he had been born. His parents said that his birth had taken place aboard the *Susquehanna*, an American ship that was bringing them to this country, but their word did not constitute legal proof. There was no record of his entry at Ellis Island. His Congressman thought, however, that the ship's captain must have recorded the birth, and his efforts to locate the ship's records led him to consult the National Archives. An archivist found the log of the *Susquehanna* and in it an entry telling of the birth. Since the young man's father had already been naturalized, a certified copy of the entry was all he needed to establish his long-sought citizenship.

The revival of interest in private research noted last year continued. Many research projects followed what might be termed the traditional pattern. They included studies of French agents in the United States, 1793-1800, northern economic interests in the South, 1861-65, the Army in reconstruction, logging in Oregon and Washington, China and the "Open Door" policy, and the reform movement in Peru in the twentieth century. Other projects utilized quite recent records and were in the fields of social history and public administration; among them were studies of the impact of World War II on the Hampton Roads area and of the administrative techniques

of representative advisory bodies engaged in social and economic activities in the Government, 1930-40.

A recent development in the research field is the interest American business is evidencing in its own history. Among the companies that are financing large-scale historical studies is the Standard Oil of New Jersey. Its investigator, a professional historian, spent some weeks in the National Archives during the past year gathering data on oil in the Southwest. Literary historians also found much information among the records about such writers as Herman Melville. One of those interested in him, for instance, compared the log of the vessel on which Melville worked on his first whaling voyage in 1841 with the voyages Melville described in his books.

Several books and many articles that utilized materials in the National Archives were published during the year. Among the biographical and historical books were *Old Rough and Ready, the Life and Times of Zachary Taylor*, by Silas B. McKinley and Silas Bent; *Robert E. Lee in Texas and Border Command, General Phil Sheridan in the West*, both by Carl C. Rister; *The Great National Project, a History of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, by Walter S. Sanderlin; and *Black Ships Off Japan, the Story of Commodore Perry's Expedition*, by Arthur C. Walworth. Of particular note in historical fiction was the publication of *Lydia Bailey*, in which Kenneth Roberts made very effective use of information in the correspondence of Tobias Lear, obtained from the National Archives in the form of a file microcopy.

The State Department's opening for research of an additional block of its records was gratifying, especially to scholars. Most of its files in the National Archives through 1921 are now available for use. The receipt of some Office of Price Administration records raised the question of the public's access to them. Trade associations and journals were concerned lest "business secrets" obtained by the Government in confidence be revealed. The National Archives, however, is governed by the same statutes forbidding release of such information as was the OPA, and steps were taken to prevent the unwarranted release of confidential data.⁷

Although not in the same category as facilitating research projects, the furnishing of information by mail to the public is an important service of the National Archives. The range of such requests is amazing and often taxes the ingenuity and historical knowledge of the staff. For someone who wanted to know about the sale of jewelry alleged to have belonged to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, in-

⁷ Shortly after the close of the fiscal year the Archivist issued regulations governing the response to subpoena duces tecum and other demands for material in his custody. They are printed in appendix III.

formation was found among admiralty records of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. A motion-picture company wanted the names of all United States marshals in Indian Territory in a certain year so it could avoid using any of the names for the marshal in a picture it was producing. Someone else asked what services Allan Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency had performed for the Government, and Justice and Treasury Department records told the story. And one woman wrote: "How can I repair a family tree?" This was not a moral question, nor a case for a tree surgeon, but a problem of rehabilitating a document.

Exhibits.—The National Archives was presented this year with a unique opportunity to serve the people of the United States, not just the few people who can come to Washington or whose interest in or need of Federal records can be satisfied by letter, but millions of people throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was asked to participate in an exhibit of historic documents to be taken to the people aboard the Freedom Train. Sponsored by the Attorney General of the United States and financed by a private, nonpartisan, nonprofit group incorporated as the American Heritage Foundation, this train is scheduled to visit more than 300 communities in the course of a year-long tour, which was to begin in Philadelphia soon after the close of the year under review.

The decision to permit some of the most priceless documents in the custody of the Archivist to go on the train was not lightly made. Only after foundation, railroad, and insurance officials had given their assurances, embodied in concrete plans, that every safety measure known would be taken to protect the documents while on tour and after the Marine Corps had undertaken to guard the exhibit did the Archivist agree to lend such documents as the Treaty of Paris of 1783, in which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States, the Bill of Rights—the greatest of all our charters of individual liberty—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and some of the World War II surrender documents. These documents and the rights and privileges they embody belong to the American people, who won them and who keep on fighting for them. It seems only just, therefore, that the documents should not be kept immured but should be permitted to play their part in the American Heritage Foundation's program of rededication to the American ideals they symbolize. The Archivist served as a member of the Documents Advisory Committee to select manuscripts from many sources, and, as the fiscal year closed, the documents were being assembled in the National Archives Building and prepared for exhibition under the direction of the Chief of the Division of Exhibits and Publications.

Two major exhibits and several smaller ones of timely interest were presented during the year in the Exhibition Hall. In continuation

of an effort to make outstanding current documents available to the public as soon as possible, the National Archives on the first anniversary of VJ-day placed on display a number of newly received subsidiary Japanese surrender documents and other materials relating to the war in the Pacific along with the main Japanese and German surrender documents, which have been on view in the Exhibition Hall ever since they were brought to this country soon after being signed. An exhibit, "Salute to the Army," was opened on Army Day, April 7, 1947. It illustrates the exploits and services of the Army from Revolutionary War days to the present. The smaller exhibits commemorated such events as the establishment of the Philippine Republic and the one hundredth anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution. Nearly 90,000 visitors to the Exhibition Hall viewed these exhibits during the year, far fewer than in the previous fiscal year when it was possible to carry on a more active exhibit program.

The National Archives continued to cooperate with the Library of Congress in the presentation of exhibits honoring important State anniversaries. Three such exhibits, on Tennessee, Iowa, and Utah, were on view at the Library during the year. Some small displays of non-archival materials were also prepared for showing outside the Archives Building. Among them were exhibits of facsimiles of documents, photographs, and publications for display in Latin America and an exhibit on the file-microcopy program presented at the Paris meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

OTHER SERVICES

To an increasing extent in recent years activities and programs of the United States Government, especially in the military and diplomatic fields, have been carried on through international agencies of bilateral or multilateral character. The United States as a member nation that has contributed substantially to the work and support of these organizations has an obvious interest in seeing that their records are properly preserved and made accessible. The responsibilities of the Archivist of the United States with respect to this matter are nowhere clearly defined. Theoretically he may have none, but practically he cannot escape many new and complex problems that call for decision. Some of them have been encountered in connection with the dissolution of the many "combined" boards, commissions, and command headquarters of World War II, for the Archivist has often been consulted concerning the appropriate provisions to be made for their records.

Problems with respect to the records of international organizations of multilateral nature are different in character and can only be solved by the appointment of archivists by these organizations. As early as

1945 the National Archives prepared a document entitled "Proposal for the Establishment of a United Nations Archives," which pointed out the need for such an agency for the UN and outlined suggested functions and responsibilities. In 1946 an Archives Section came into existence in the United Nations Secretariat, and the National Archives has since maintained close liaison with it. In October 1946 Robert Claus, a member of the staff of the National Archives, accepted a temporary appointment as Acting Archivist of the United Nations and later he became its Archivist.

As the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration drew to a close the National Archives was drawn into discussions of programs for the retirement of that agency's records. The picture is complicated because in some instances records created by United States agencies were inherited by UNRRA. Upon its dissolution certain of its records will be divided between successor United Nations organizations, while the residue will be transferred to the custody of the United Nations Archives. In May 1947 Arthur Leavitt, Assistant Director of the Industrial Records Office in the National Archives, was appointed Archivist of UNRRA to have responsibility for developing plans and procedures for the retirement of that organization's records. Another former Archives employee, Henry Edmonds, was appointed Chief of the Records Division of the International Monetary Fund. Thus archivists trained in the National Archives are being drawn into international agencies just as during the war and since such archivists have been selected for important records positions in the Federal Government.

There are other postwar archives problems, besides those of integrating national and international records and record-keeping, that concern the archivists of all countries and tend to draw them together for consultation. Some of these problems are the rehabilitation of war-damaged archives, the defense of archives against the destructive agents of modern warfare, methods of dealing with modern records in bulk, the preservation and handling of such records as motion pictures and sound recordings, and the appraisal of the contributions of modern technology, such as air conditioning, fumigation, lamination, and microfilming, to archives administration. The National Archives in the past year received and answered many letters from all parts of the world relating to these and other subjects. It felt the need of an international program and the desirability of an international forum where such subjects could be presented and discussed. Proceeding on a multilateral basis might be more economical and more effective for all concerned than continuing to emphasize bilateral exchanges.

With this in mind the National Archives in September 1946 prepared a document entitled "A Proposed Archives Program for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization," which

was presented to the United States National Commission for UNESCO at its first meeting. A modified version of this program, couched in less specific terms, was accepted by the Commission. At the first General Conference of UNESCO in Paris, the Program Commission included in its report the following paragraph:

UNESCO should encourage the creation of an international organization of professional archivists. It will deal, in collaboration with the organization, with questions of technique and administration, such as the exchange of personnel, the general accessibility of archives, the establishment and exchange of inventories, the reproduction of documents and the exchange of reproductions.

Certain other provisions of the program suggested by the National Archives were adequately covered by sections of this report that dealt with exchange of professional personnel, bibliographical services, reproduction and other techniques, and rehabilitation of collections. Other details were properly ignored as matters with which an international archives organization might deal after its establishment.

A smaller UNESCO budget than was contemplated originally and the competition of other programs for funds combined to make the fate of this archives program appear uncertain at times, but it has not been lost sight of. After discussions with the Counsellor for Libraries and Museums for UNESCO, the Archivist agreed to take the initiative in obtaining the opinions of leading archivists throughout the world with respect to the need for and the purposes of an international archives organization, the most desirable basis of membership and representation, and the steps to be taken in bringing it into existence. By the close of the fiscal year some 60 letters of inquiry had been sent. In this activity the National Archives had the cooperation of the Society of American Archivists, which, at its annual meeting in October 1946, passed a resolution strongly urging the creation of an international archives organization.

The concern of the National Archives with archives problems in former war areas lessened considerably during the year as reorganized national governments resumed control in most countries and officials of military government acquired experience in those enemy countries where military occupation was continued. Contacts were closest with Maj. Lester K. Born, Archives Officer of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section, United States Office of Military Government in Berlin, who continued to deal with problems of restitution, the exchange of archives between zones, the reestablishment of archival institutions and service in the United States Zone of Occupied Germany, and the release of materials in United States custody to the appropriate German institutions as they became ready to receive them. Major Born reported in detail on the progress of this work and occasionally requested information and suggestions as to specific problems, which were furnished whenever possible. Additional reports were received

as to the condition of archival repositories in Japan. Attention was given to the possibility of assisting the Philippine Government in caring for the surviving records of the Spanish period and of the period of American occupation, but no specific program had been worked out by the end of the year.

Throughout the year close relations were maintained with the archivists or other officials responsible for archives in many of the States of the Union. Some of them visited the National Archives. Others sought help on specific problems through correspondence. In October 1946 the National Archives was host to the Society of American Archivists, which held most of the sessions of its annual meeting in the National Archives Building. The Archivist of the United States served throughout the year as President of the Society. He also served, together with the Librarian of Congress and the Archivist of Illinois, as a member of the Advisory Committee on New York State's Records System, which was appointed in December 1946 "to review proposals and to make recommendations concerning the functions of a State records office." The report of this committee was in preparation at the close of the fiscal year.

The National Archives continued its membership on the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation of the State Department and also continued, in a modest way, to participate in the program of cultural cooperation with the other American republics. Through grants made possible by allocation of funds by this Committee, archivists from Cuba and Peru were brought to the National Archives for a 6 months' period of training in technical aspects of archives work and in archives administration. Shortly before the fiscal year closed, grants were made to archivists from Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela, who will arrive early in the fiscal year 1948. It is hoped that this program may be continued until each of the Latin American republics has some professional archivist familiar with our methods, techniques, and equipment who could, in turn, teach, demonstrate, and promote them to the extent that they are suitable for his country's needs.

Training of the same nature was also given to two foreign archivists under sponsorship other than that of the Interdepartmental Committee. One of them was a Chinese student, recent recipient of the Ph. D. degree in history from Columbia University, whose training was made possible by a grant from the American Library Association. The other was a staff member of the Imperial Record Department at New Delhi, India, whose expenses were paid entirely by his own Government. The latter student, possessed of an excellent scientific background, was given intensive training in the technical phases of archives work. It is believed that his country will benefit and also that he will be helped to contribute generally to a better understand-

ing of the neglected field of preserving records under tropical conditions. The National Archives has agreed to receive in the fall of 1947 the Assistant Director of the Imperial Record Department as a trainee in the more general aspects of archives administration. The National Archives itself benefits from an exchange of viewpoints and information with these trainees from other lands. There will be a long-term gain, too, in the more intimate professional contacts that are developed.

Roscoe R. Hill, the National Archives representative on the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation until his retirement in December 1946, attended the Third Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History in Caracas, Venezuela, in September 1946 as a representative of the National Archives and as an adviser to the United States delegation. At this meeting a Commission on History was established and plans were laid for special emphasis on an archives program as one of its major fields of activity. At the conclusion of the Assembly, Dr. Hill visited Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico, renewing acquaintances with archival institutions and archivists of those countries, meeting with scholars and others interested in the preservation and use of records, and discussing professional problems and activities. He gave a number of addresses on archives and on common cultural interests. It was expected that he would also attend the Second International Congress of Archivists, Librarians, and Museum Curators of the Caribbean Area in Guatemala in October, but this Congress was suddenly postponed while he was on his tour. The trip was made possible through the cooperation of the Division of International Exchange of Persons of the Department of State.

For the eighth consecutive year the National Archives cooperated with the American University in Washington in a program for the training of archivists. The two-semester course in "The History and Administration of Archives," conducted by Dr. Ernst Posner of the University staff with the assistance of members of the National Archives staff, was repeated. One-semester courses given were "Management of Special Types of Government Records" and "The Treatment of Subject Matter in Record Administration," both taught by Helen Chatfield, Record Officer of the Bureau of the Budget. Plans were made for a third intensive 4 weeks' summer training program, to be held in July and August 1947, chiefly for archivists and manuscript curators from outside the Washington area who cannot attend the regular courses.

Under the auspices of the Civil Service Commission a Joint Committee of Expert Examiners for Archivists was established late in

1946. It was composed of three members from the National Archives, two from the Navy Department, and one from the War Department, these being the agencies that presumably would make the most use of any registers of archivists that might be established. Oliver W. Holmes, Program Adviser in the National Archives, was designated as chairman. The Committee's first task was the preparation of an announcement for an unassembled examination for archivists, grades P-2 to P-6, inclusive. The examination was formally opened on April 29, 1947, and closed on May 20. Over 1,500 applications were received. Rating standards were prepared, and the process of rating was commenced in June. It is hoped that the work of this Committee will contribute to the setting of standards in a relatively new profession and will facilitate the recruitment by the Federal Government of persons with the desired special training and experience. An examination for junior professional assistant, grade P-1, which included provision for archivists of that grade, was also offered by the Civil Service Commission during the year and a register of eligibles was established.

In addition to cooperating with the several committees and organizations already mentioned in this report, representatives of the National Archives participated in the work of a number of others. Among them are the Advisory Committee of the Board on Geographical Names, the United States Advisory Committee on American Cartography, the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council, the American Documentation Institute, the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, the Security Advisory Board, the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council, the Federal Fire Council, the National Fire Protection Association, the Paper and Paper Products Committee of the Federal Specifications Board, and the Council of Personnel Administration. Participation by staff members in the work of professional associations increased; many of them served on committees, contributed papers, and attended meetings.

As in previous years the Archivist served as chairman of the National Archives Council and of the National Historical Publications Commission; the Director of Legislative Service served as secretary of the former body and the Director of Records Control as secretary of the latter. Reports of the secretaries on the activities of these agencies comprise appendixes IV and VI of this report. The Archivist is also charged with the administration of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; his annual report as to the Library is presented separately.

THE FEDERAL REGISTER

On September 11, 1946, appeared the largest issue of the *Federal Register* ever to be published—1,094 pages. This issue contained for each agency of the Government, with certain exceptions, descriptions of its organization and procedure, including delegations of final authority. Such material was published in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946. Never before had such comprehensive information of this kind about Federal agencies been brought together and published. Hailed as an invaluable reference book by lawyers, political scientists, librarians, and others, the September 11 issue had to be reprinted by the thousands so that the Government Printing Office could meet demands for copies of it.

The task of compiling this issue was an unprecedented one and required the temporary expansion of the staff of the Division of the Federal Register. The Division's regular work was also increased by the Administrative Procedure Act, because amended descriptions of organization and procedure must be published in the *Register* as changes take place in the Government. The act further provided that the public be furnished with notices of proposed rule making and of statements of general policy or interpretations through publication in the *Register*.

In addition to the types of documents mentioned above, rules and regulations of Federal agencies that have general applicability and legal effect have continued to be published in the *Federal Register* in accordance with an act passed in 1935. The Division of the Federal Register also examines and edits Presidential proclamations and Executive orders before they are sent to the President for signature; receives, files, and registers Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and rules, regulations, and other orders of Federal agencies; makes such documents available for public inspection; and codifies and publishes in the *Code of Federal Regulations* and its supplements those that remain effective.

Decreased activity on the part of the Office of Price Administration and other wartime and reconversion agencies was reflected in the decreased number of documents filed with the Division. Yet the documents numbered 22,000, more than twice as many as were filed in the fiscal year 1941, the last year before the entrance of the United States into the war. The Administrative Procedure Act, affecting as it does about twice as many agencies as does the Federal Register Act of 1935, was mainly responsible for the large volume of documents as compared with prewar years. As Government controls over business were relaxed, many subscribers failed to renew their subscriptions. The number of paid subscriptions consequently fell from 11,298 on June 30, 1946, to 8,059 one year later. Income from regular subscribers, covered

into the Treasury by the Superintendent of Documents, consequently fell from \$168,111 in the fiscal year 1946 to \$121,661 in the fiscal year 1947.

The annual supplements to the 1938 *Code of Federal Regulations* are an important device for making administrative law accessible to the public. During the fiscal year the two concluding volumes of the 1945 supplement and the first two volumes of the 1946 supplement were issued. Because of the additional material included as a result of the Administrative Procedure Act, the 1946 supplement will consist of six volumes. Editorial work on the remaining four volumes had progressed so far at the end of the fiscal year that they were scheduled for delivery before the end of the calendar year 1947. The preparation of the supplements has been expedited by the codification guides that appear in the daily issues of the *Federal Register* and by the careful review of documents before they are printed in the *Register*.

The Division of the Federal Register performed an important service for agencies that had revised their regulations extensively but had not reprinted them in their entirety since 1938. To obtain the complete text of these regulations one had to consult the original *Code*, the cumulative supplement covering the period from June 2, 1938, through June 1, 1943, and the annual supplements issued since then. As a service to the public and to the agencies themselves the Division assisted them in bringing their regulations up to date. The revised regulations were then published in the *Register* and the agencies obtained reprints for their own use at slight additional cost. Revisions of all or part of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, the Social Security Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of International Trade, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Treasury Department were thus prepared and published during the year. As usual the Division answered thousands of questions for the Government and the public about documents on file.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Organizational changes.—A major reorganization of the National Archives became effective January 1, 1947. The only change in organization that took place earlier in the fiscal year was the creation on September 20, 1946, of the World War II Records Project to prepare guides to the documentation of the Government's experience during World War II. This Project, with the Records Control Officer as Director, was placed under the line supervision of the Director of Operations. At the same time the positions of Assistant Director of the Project and of Assistant Records Control Officer were established.

For several years it has been the policy of the Archivist to devolve

upon the records divisions of the National Archives as much responsibility as possible for carrying out the program of the agency. The reorganization of January 1 was a further decisive step in that direction. All possible levels of supervision intervening between the Archivist and the immediate performance of operations were eliminated, and, in the interest of economy as well as of efficiency, the 13 records divisions were consolidated into 6 records offices having considerably broader fields of responsibility. This was done in order to reduce supervisory overhead as much as feasible and to use the resulting savings at the operating level, where they were sorely needed.

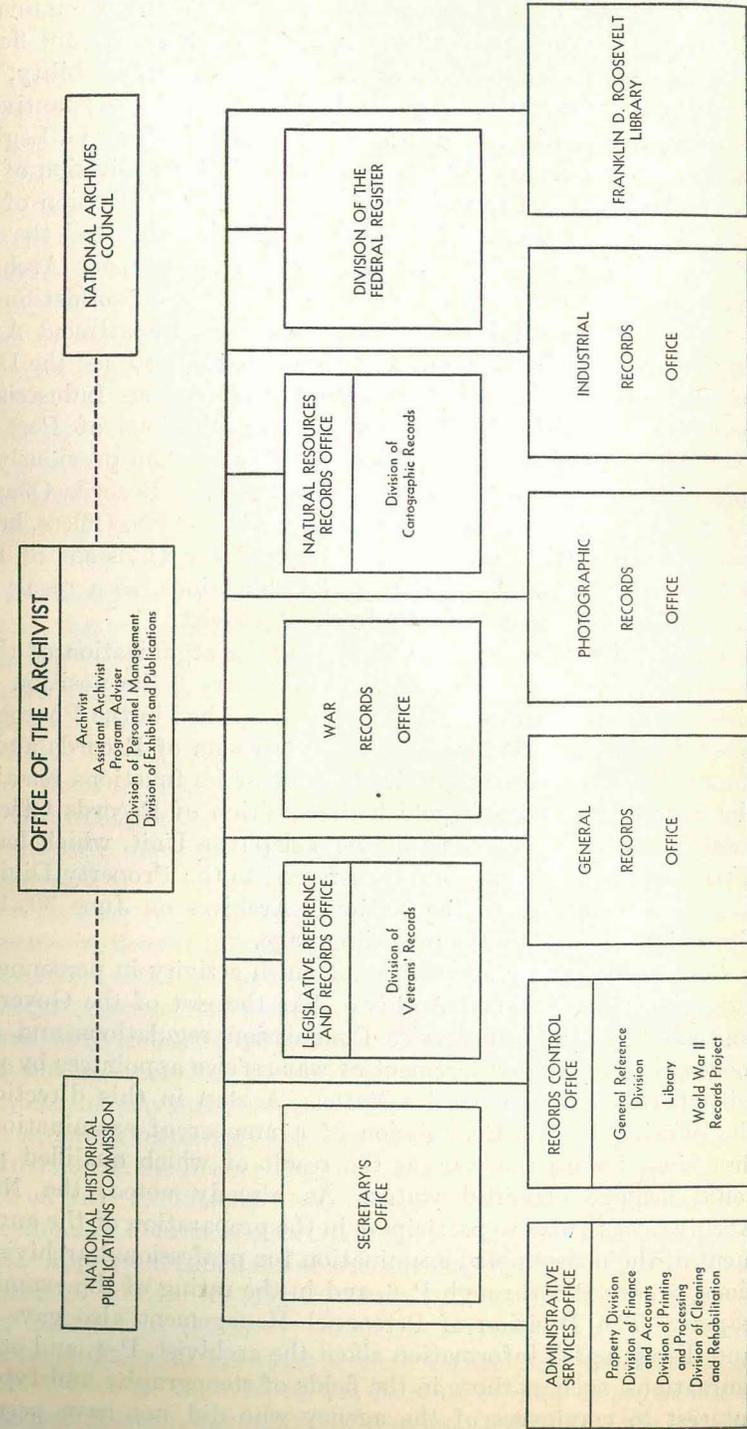
As reorganized, the National Archives Establishment consists of the Office of the Archivist and 11 major offices having wide administrative and professional responsibility. Two of these offices are the Division of the Federal Register and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y., which were unaffected by the changes effective on January 1. The Office of the Director of Operations and the positions in it of Director, Deputy Director, Records Appraisal Officer, and Records Control Officer were discontinued. Some of its functions were transferred to the Office of the Archivist, in which the position of Assistant Archivist was established and the position of Program Adviser was continued. The Division of Personnel Management was transferred from the Office of the Director of Operations to the Office of the Archivist and in it was also established a new Division of Exhibits and Publications, which inherited the public-relations, exhibits, and publications functions of the former Administrative Secretary and the Exhibits and Publications Unit.

The "housekeeping" functions of the agency were assigned to an Administrative Services Office, under a Director of Administrative Services, who inherited the functions of the Deputy Director of Operations and the Budget Officer; the Property Division and the Divisions of Printing and Processing, Cleaning and Rehabilitation, and Finance and Accounts became divisions of this Office. A Secretary's Office, under a Secretary of the National Archives, was created and it assumed the responsibilities of the former Management Officer for systematizing the agency's organization and procedures and the secretarial functions of the former Records Appraisal Officer and of the Administrative Secretary in regard to records retirement; the Division of Records and Communications became a division of this Office. To perform those over-all functions in the fields of records description and reference service that must be accomplished centrally and to exercise staff review of other work done under these functions, a Records Control Office, under a Director of Records Control, was established, and the General Reference Division and the Library became divisions of this Office. The World War II Records Project was also transferred to this Office.

JUNE 30, 1947

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

GENERAL ORGANIZATION CHART



With a great deal of centralized control and review eliminated by the reorganization, particularly in the records retirement field, the records offices assumed greater authority and responsibility, within broad policies established by the Archivist, for the substantive work of the agency. The new records offices established were a Legislative Reference and Records Office, which absorbed the Division of Legislative Archives and to which was transferred the Division of Veterans' Records; a General Records Office, which absorbed the former Divisions of State, Treasury, and Justice Department Archives; a Natural Resources Records Office, which was a consolidation of the former Divisions of Interior and Agriculture Department Archives and to which the Division of Maps and Charts, renamed the Division of Cartographic Records, was transferred; and an Industrial Records Office, which absorbed the former Divisions of Post Office, Commerce, and Labor Department Archives. The previously existing Photographic Records Office and the War Records Office were structurally unchanged. The Directors of these two Offices, however, like the other Directors and the Chiefs of the Divisions of Personnel Management and Exhibits and Publications, as a result of the reorganization, report directly to the Archivist.

During the balance of the fiscal year the organization of the staff remained virtually unchanged. On January 9 the position of Assistant Director of Photography was established in the Photographic Records Office. Effective May 9 the Division of Records and Communications was discontinued, but most of its functions remained in the Secretary's Office, in which the position of Records Officer was established. The functions of the Telephone Unit, which had been a part of the Division, were transferred to the Property Division.

The organization of the National Archives on June 30, 1947, is shown by the chart on the preceding page.

Personnel.—The year was one of much activity in personnel management. The National Archives, like the rest of the Government, was affected by Civil Service Commission regulations and actions looking toward the replacement of war-service appointees by persons with permanent civil-service status. A step in this direction was the offering by the Commission of a number of examinations, the first since before the war, as the result of which qualified persons could acquire classified status. As already noted, the National Archives was asked to participate in the preparation of the announcement of the unassembled examination for professional archivist positions, grades P-2 through P-6, and in the rating of the examination papers. The Division of Personnel Management also gave advice and disseminated information about the archivist, P-1, and other examinations, such as those in the fields of stenography and typing, of interest to employees of the agency who did not have permanent

status. During the year 15 such employees acquired this status by passing examinations and the appointments of 3 other employees were converted to permanent appointments on the basis of prior classified status.

A survey of all the positions in the National Archives, except those in the Division of the Federal Register, which were to be examined later, was made during the year by members of the staff of the Classification Division of the Civil Service Commission. The report on this survey recommended that 30 positions be up-graded and that 16 be down-graded.

It was not surprising that in a year of retrenchment throughout the Government the rate of turnover in the agency's personnel decreased. It dropped from the 36 percent of the previous year to 24 percent. One hundred and twelve persons were added to the staff and 91 left it. Most of the new employees were obtained for the World War II Records Project and to fill new positions allocated to the Division of the Federal Register to enable it to do work required by the Administrative Procedure Act. With few exceptions, reemployment rights in interagency transfers were abolished, and this obviously eliminated the tendency of some, often observed in the war years, to flit from job to job. Among veterans, however, there was a considerable turnover; 52 were added to the staff and 36 left it during the year. Except for 4 veterans, who held only temporary appointments to the World War II Records Project, all the veterans left voluntarily, many of them to continue their education under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. Of the 86 persons promoted to higher grades during the year, more than a third were veterans. Automatic salary advances were received by 260 employees and salary advances for superior accomplishment were awarded to 18 employees. Fifteen employees were demoted, largely as a result of the Civil Service classification survey, although some requested lower grades at which they could acquire permanent status. At the close of the year the staff numbered 384, including 10 persons at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library but not including persons on extended leave without pay.

A number of personnel changes resulted from transfers or alterations in organization during the year. John R. Kennedy, Chief Editor in the Division of the Federal Register, transferred to the Department of State on July 24, 1946, and was succeeded by David C. Eberhart, Jr. Seymour J. Pomrenze returned from military furlough on August 1 and was appointed Librarian of the National Archives Library. On September 20 Philip M. Hamer, Records Control Officer, was appointed Director of the newly established World War II Records Project in addition to his other duties; Christopher Crittenden, on leave of absence as Director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, was appointed Assistant Director of the Project.

and Guy A. Lee, Assistant to the Records Control Officer, was appointed Assistant Records Control Officer. Robert Claus, Assistant Chief of the Division of Interior Department Archives, transferred to the United Nations on October 5 to become Acting Archivist. When Seymour J. Pomrenze joined the staff of the World War II Records Project, Lester W. Smith, a member of the Records Control Unit of the Office of the Director of Operations, was appointed Librarian on October 7 to succeed him. After a long career in the public service, Roscoe R. Hill retired on December 27 from the position of Chief of the Division of State Department Archives and Almon R. Wright was designated to serve as Acting Chief.

As a result of the reorganization of January 1, 1947, the following changes were made: Dan Lacy, formerly Director of Operations, was designated Assistant Archivist of the United States; Elizabeth E. Hamer, formerly Assistant Administrative Secretary, was designated Chief of the Division of Exhibits and Publications in the Office of the Archivist; Stuart Portner, formerly Budget Officer, was designated Director of Administrative Services; Arthur E. Young, formerly Management Officer, was designated Secretary of the National Archives; John F. Simmons, formerly Assistant Management Officer, was designated Assistant Secretary of the National Archives; Philip M. Hamer, formerly Records Control Officer in the Office of the Director of Operations, was designated Director of Records Control; Thad Page, formerly Administrative Secretary and Chief of the Division of Legislative Archives, was designated Director of Legislative Service; Marcus W. Price, formerly Deputy Director of Operations, was designated Director of the General Records Office; Philip C. Brooks, formerly Records Appraisal Officer in the Office of the Director of Operations, was designated Assistant Director of the General Records Office; Herman Kahn, formerly Chief of the Division of Interior Department Archives and Acting Chief of the Division of Agriculture Department Archives, was designated Director of the Natural Resources Records Office; Paul Lewinson, formerly Chief of the Division of Labor Department Archives, was designated Director of the Industrial Records Office; and Arthur H. Leavitt, formerly Chief of the Division of Commerce Department Archives, was designated Assistant Director of the Industrial Records Office.

Several other personnel changes took place during the remainder of the fiscal year. Ralph W. Luten, formerly Assistant Chief of the Division of Personnel and Pay Roll, returned from military duty and on January 2 was appointed Chief of the Division of Personnel Management, and Ruth A. Henderson, who had served as Chief of the Division for over 3 years, was appointed Assistant Chief. On January 9 James W. Cummings, Jr., was designated Assistant Director of Photography. When Vernon D. Tate, Director of Photography,

resigned on January 10 to accept the position of Librarian-Designee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was succeeded on January 12 by Dallas D. Irvine, Assistant Director of the War Records Office. Arthur H. Leavitt, Assistant Director, Industrial Records Office, transferred to the Headquarters Office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on April 3 to serve as Archivist. On May 5 Virginia M. Wolfe, formerly Chief of the Division of Records and Communications, was designated Records Officer in the Secretary's Office. Christopher Crittenden resigned from the position of Assistant Director of the World War II Records Project on June 27 to resume his duties as Director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. On the same date Stuart Portner, Director of Administrative Services, resigned to accept a position as archivist and historian with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Very little in-service training could be done during the year because of the pressure of other work. The Open Conference on Administration was continued, however, but its name was changed to Seminar Conference on Archives Administration to reflect more nearly its nature as a forum where professional topics of timely interest to the staff are discussed. Among topics considered in the year's meetings were the use of Federal records in scholarly historical writing, restrictions on the use of records in the National Archives, the accessioning policy of the Library of the National Archives, and problems and practices in the shelving of records.

Library.—The highly specialized Library of the National Archives is maintained to assist members of the staff, searchers using records in the Archivist's custody, and interns and students who attend courses sponsored by the agency. It therefore concentrates on materials relating to United States history, especially the administrative history of Federal agencies, American biography, political science, and archives administration both here and abroad. During the year the Library acquired 2,379 books and 2,003 pamphlets and disposed of others no longer needed. At the end of the fiscal year its holdings totaled 56,178 books and 40,341 pamphlets.

Public relations.—As a service agency of the Government, the National Archives at all times stands ready to provide information within its field to the Government and the public insofar as limitations of staff will permit. It receives many telephone calls and letters of inquiry that do not require reference to records in the Archivist's custody, and many people come in person to ask questions. All these inquirers as well as reporters and other writers who seek information about activities, holdings, and policies of the National Archives are provided with it, but no effort is made to induce such inquiries for publicity purposes. Only two press releases were issued during the

year and they both announced exhibits of general interest, which are discussed elsewhere in this report. To keep scholars informed of important research materials received by the National Archives and of publications that may be of use to them, quarterly notices are sent to professional journals.

Information is furnished the Government and the public chiefly through publications. The most extensive publications are descriptions of records, because such publications help both the staff and searchers to find their way around among the records; the major finding aids produced during the year have already been mentioned. To assist Federal agencies with their records administration problems, the revised manual, *How To Dispose of Records*, was widely distributed and *The Appraisal of Current and Recent Records*, by G. Philip Bauer, with comments by Herman Kahn, was published. *Buildings and Equipment for Archives*, *National Archives Bulletin* No. 6, was in such demand by local and State authorities whose postwar building plans embraced records buildings and by European agencies bent on reconstruction that it was reprinted. *The Archivist's "One World,"* by Solon J. Buck, was reprinted from the January 1947 issue of the *American Archivist* to make it available to archivists abroad. A short, nontechnical account, *The National Archives—What It Is and What It Does*, was published to answer in economical fashion many of the questions asked about the agency.

Buildings and equipment.—Space for the storage of records in the National Archives Building is rapidly being exhausted. During the past few years various plans designed to increase the records-storage area have been worked out and a number have been put into effect. Corridors and unassigned offices have been converted into stack areas and other space-saving techniques, particularly the double shelving of records, have been employed. The proposal to construct two 2-tier stack areas in the moat on the north side of the building, which was the vital part of the plan reported last year that envisioned the expansion of the storage area to 1,100,000 cubic feet, could not be put into effect. An item to cover the cost of this construction was included in the Public Buildings Administration's request for a 1947 deficiency appropriation but it was later withdrawn.

One reason for the withdrawal of the item was that it would have taken considerable time to complete such construction and it was necessary to have additional space available by the fiscal year 1948. There are now more than 813,000 cubic feet of records in the National Archives Building and the present capacity of the building is something less than 1,000,000 cubic feet. Thus there is obviously unoccupied space in the building, but it is scattered. There is not a single completely empty stack area. Additions to bodies of records already accessioned can be fitted in but it would be impossible to find

room for a large accession. To provide space that will be needed to handle the records of discontinued war agencies, such as the Office of Price Administration, the Public Buildings Administration late in the fiscal year under review allocated to the National Archives space in Federal Office Building No. 4 at Suitland, Md. It is planned to transfer segments of the least active records in the National Archives Building to this space, which may accommodate as many as 50,000 cubic feet of records.

Late in the fiscal year 1946 the PBA made available to the National Archives two temporary film-storage buildings at Suitland for the housing of nitrate motion-picture film. Each of these buildings contains a work room and 27 vaults, each of which has a capacity of about 1,000,000 running feet of film. By June 30, 1947, all the vaults except one had been filled. In addition space in film vaults at the Army War College for about 8,000,000 running feet of motion-picture film had been borrowed. And the greater part of the huge accumulations of motion pictures made during World War II is yet to be received.

The need for space for the storage of film as well as paper records is therefore urgent. The omnibus public buildings bill that contained provision for a records building for the use of the Archives and other Federal agencies and for a film facility to be used by the Library of Congress and the Archives died with the Seventy-ninth Congress. Plans for such buildings have not been abandoned, however, and further effort will be made in the coming year to bring about the construction of stack sections in the moat of the National Archives Building.

Receipts and expenditures.—The National Archives Act, section 9, requires the Archivist to include in his report to Congress a "detailed statement . . . of all receipts and expenditures" on account of the National Archives. In accordance therewith the following statement is submitted.

Funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, approved March 28, 1946 (60 Stat. 60), provided for the National Archives \$1,047,935 for salaries and expenses and \$15,000 for printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, approved May 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 106), provided \$178,400 additional to cover the salaries for additional personnel required to carry out the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, and the increase in salaries provided by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, effective July 1, 1946. The funds for salaries and expenses were augmented by funds in the amount of \$45,809 transferred from other Government agencies as reimbursement for the costs of special services performed for them. Of the total of \$1,272,144 thus available for salaries and expenses, the sum of \$1,385 was transferred to the Department of the Interior to defray expenses incurred by that Department in collecting fees from

visitors to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946. There was thus available for obligation and expenditure by the National Archives \$1,270,759 for salaries and expenses and \$15,000 for printing and binding.

Obligations and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

Salaries and expenses:

Personal services	\$1, 209, 145
Travel	1, 537
Transportation of things	2, 389
Communication services	8, 899
Penalty mail	562
Rents and utility services	118
Other contractual services	2, 672
Supplies and materials	19, 170
Equipment	25, 356
Claims, awards, and indemnities	478

Total obligations and expenditures 1, 270, 326

Unobligated balance 433

\$1, 270, 759

Printing and binding:

Total obligations and expenditures 14, 962

Unobligated balance 38

15, 000

1, 285, 759

The total obligations, including \$45,809 of reimbursable services performed for other agencies, amounted to \$1,285,288, leaving unobligated balances totaling \$471.

Several Government agencies requested the National Archives to perform services for them for which they advanced funds to the National Archives, which were used to cover the costs of rendering such services. The amounts so advanced, including unexpended balances from funds advanced during the fiscal year 1946, the total obligations against each, and the unobligated balances were as follows:

Funds advanced to the National Archives and available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

Source	Amount available	Total obligations	Unobligated balance
Department of State	\$13, 000	\$8, 289	\$4, 711
Department of War	40, 000	40, 000	-----
Department of the Navy	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Civilian Production Administration	8, 211	8, 124	87
Office of Price Administration	5, 489	5, 489	-----
Total	91, 700	86, 902	4, 798

The sum of \$5,910 was received for reproductions of documents and for authentications and was covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The National Archives Trust Fund Board, which was established by an act approved July 9, 1941, received no additional funds and obligated no funds during the year. The Trust Fund balance therefore remained \$28,166 on June 30. The annual report of the Board comprises appendix V of this report.

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, carrying appropriations for the National Archives, had not been enacted at the end of the fiscal year 1947.⁸

⁸ It was approved July 30, 1947. It provides for the National Archives \$1,241,335 for salaries and expenses and \$20,000 for printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

RECENT LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES¹

EXTRACT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946, APPROVED
AUGUST 2, 1946

[60 Stat. 812]

RECORDS OF CONGRESS

SEC. 140. (a) The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed, acting jointly, to obtain at the close of each Congress all of the noncurrent records of the Congress and of each committee thereof and transfer them to the National Archives for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate or the House, respectively.

(b) The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to collect all of the noncurrent records of the House of Representatives from the First to the Seventy-sixth Congress, inclusive, and transfer such records to the National Archives for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate or the House, respectively.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947
APPROVED MAY 26, 1947

[61 Stat. 106]

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Archives," fiscal year 1947, \$29,800.

* * * * *

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582); and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

* * * * *

National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$148,600.

¹ Other legislation still in force concerning the National Archives, including the National Archives Act, as amended (44 U. S. C. 300-300k), the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 301-314), and the resolution establishing the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (53 Stat. 1062), is printed in the *Fifth Annual Report* of the Archivist of the United States, 55-66; the act providing for the distribution of Government publications to the National Archives (44 U. S. C. 215a) is printed in the *First Annual Report*, 46; the act establishing the National Archives Trust Fund Board (44 U. S. C. 300aa-300jj) is printed in the *Eighth Annual Report*, 51; and the act providing for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380), and extracts from the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001-1011) are printed in the *Twelfth Annual Report*, 53-57.

EXTRACT FROM THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948
APPROVED JULY 30, 1947

[61 Stat. 585]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel expenses; \$1,241,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve of the armed forces.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$20,000.

APPENDIX II

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROVIDING FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT USE AND FOR THE TRANSFER AND OTHER DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, ISSUED SEPTEMBER 25, 1946

[No. 9784]

By virtue of the authority conferred on me by the Constitution and statutes, in order to provide that Government records may be utilized to maximum advantage and disposed of expeditiously when no longer needed and in the interest of more efficient internal management of the Government, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The head of each agency shall establish and maintain an active continuing program for the effective management and disposition of its records. Agencies shall retain in their custody only those records that are needed in the conduct of their current business, and except as herein otherwise provided, shall promptly cause all other records to be offered for transfer to the National Archives or proposed for other disposition in accordance with law.

2. No records shall be transferred by one agency to the custody of another agency without the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget except for their retirement to the National Archives, as a temporary loan for official use, or as may be otherwise required by statute or Executive order. Any records in the custody of any agency which, in the judgment of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, are not needed in the conduct of its current business and are needed in the current business of another agency shall be transferred to the latter agency if, in the opinion of the Director, the public interest will be best served by such transfer, provided that any portion of such records deemed to have enduring value may be accessioned by the National Archives and placed on loan to the agency to which the records are physically transferred. In making determinations concerning the transfer of records the Director shall give due regard to the importance of having Government records which are not confidential made generally available to Government agencies and to the public.

3. The Civil Service Commission, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized to promulgate regulations, not inconsistent with law and regulations of the National Archives Council, requiring and governing the establishment, content, transfer among agencies, and other disposition of personnel records, provided that no agency shall be required to release or transfer confidential material affecting any of its employees.

4. Except as provided in the preceding paragraph 3, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with the advice and assistance of the National Archives shall conduct such inspections, require such reports, and issue such directives and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

5. No transfer of records (except in connection with a termination or transfer of functions) shall be made hereunder when the head of the agency having custody of the records shall certify that such records contain confidential information, a disclosure of which would endanger the national interest or the lives of individuals. Whenever any records are transferred which contain information

procured under conditions restricting its use, the use of such records shall continue to be limited by such conditions. The provisions of this order shall not be deemed to require the transfer or other disposition of records or authorize access to records in contravention of law or of regulations of the National Archives Council.

6. Definitions.

(a) The term "agency" as used herein shall be deemed to mean any executive department or independent establishment, including any government corporation that is operated as an instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(b) The term "records" as used herein shall apply to all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by any agency of the United States Government in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public or organizational business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency as evidence of or because of its informational value in relation to its organization, functions, policies, personnel, operations, decisions, procedures, financial transactions, and all other activities of an administrative, management, or program nature.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 25, 1946.

APPENDIX III

REGULATIONS OF THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNING THE RESPONSE TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM OR OTHER DEMAND AND THE AUTHENTICATION AND ATTESTATION OF COPIES OF ARCHIVES IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES, PUBLISHED IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER* ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1947, AS AMENDED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1947

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 44, PART 3

§ 3.1 *The Archivist of the United States.* Whenever a subpoena duces tecum or other demand is served upon the Archivist of the United States for the production of any record or historical material in his custody, the Archivist will comply with such subpoena duces tecum or demand by submitting authenticated copies (or the original thereof) of such records or historical material to the court or other body under whose authority the subpoena duces tecum or demand has been issued, unless he determines that the disclosure of the information is contrary to law or would prejudice the national interest or security of the United States. In the event that a subpoena duces tecum or other demand is served for historical material of the type referred to in § 31.4 of this chapter, the Archivist will produce or submit copies of such historical material only with the approval of the President of the United States.¹

§ 3.2 *Officers and employees.* Whenever a subpoena duces tecum or other demand is served upon any officer or employee of the National Archives Establishment for the production of any record or historical material in the custody of the Archivist of the United States, such officer or employee shall immediately transmit full information regarding such subpoena duces tecum or demand to the Archivist. The officer or employee upon whom the subpoena has been served shall respond to such subpoena duces tecum or demand, and unless otherwise expressly directed by the Archivist, shall respectfully decline to produce the record or historical material called for on the ground that he does not have custody of it and that he is prohibited from producing it by this regulation.

§ 3.3 *Designation of authorized official.* The Director or Acting Director of any Records Office or the Director or Acting Director of Records Control of the National Archives is authorized to authenticate and attest for and in the name of the Archivist of the United States copies or reproductions of archives or records in the official custody of the Archivist.²

¹ Section 31.4 reads as follows: "Historical material that contains information the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the national interest or security of the United States, or contrary to the conditions under which the historical material has been acquired by the [Franklin D. Roosevelt] Library, or contrary to standards of propriety (save in cases where the public interest nevertheless requires disclosure) will not be made available." Part 31 of title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations is printed in full as appendix II to the *Eighth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library*.

² As amended on November 4, 1947.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES COUNCIL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

The National Archives Council was created by an act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122). Under the provisions of that act and of an act approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 812) the Council is composed of the Secretaries of each of the executive departments of the Government (or an alternate from each department to be named by the Secretary thereof), the chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States. During the year there were three changes in the membership of the Council, as follows: (1) William Langer, chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, succeeded Alben W. Barkley; (2) Edward H. Rees, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, succeeded Donald L. O'Toole; and (3) G. Bernard Noble, Chief of the Division of Historical Policy Research, was designated by the Secretary of State as his alternate to succeed E. Wilder Spaulding.

At the close of the fiscal year the Council consisted of G. Bernard Noble, Chief of the Division of Historical Policy Research, alternate for the Secretary of State; Margaret B. Choppin, Records Administration Officer, alternate for the Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne C. Grover, Chief of the Records Management Section, Adjutant General's Office, alternate for the Secretary of War; W. O. Burtner, Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, alternate for the Attorney General; Roscoe E. Mague, General Superintendent, Bureau of the Chief Inspector, alternate for the Postmaster General; Herbert E. Angel, Director of Office Methods, alternate for the Secretary of the Navy; Floyd E. Dotson, Chief Clerk, alternate for the Secretary of the Interior; Linwood E. Donaldson, Division of Communications, Office of Plant and Operations, alternate for the Secretary of Agriculture; Gerald Ryan, Administrative Officer, alternate for the Secretary of Commerce; James E. Dodson, Chief Clerk and Budget Officer, alternate for the Secretary of Labor; William Langer, chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service; Edward H. Rees, chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress; Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, who serves as chairman.

No meetings of the Council were held during the fiscal year. The Council recommended to Congress, however, that the records described in three general schedules reported to Congress by the Archivist be authorized for disposal as proposed.

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APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

The National Archives Trust Fund Board was created by an act of July 9, 1941 (U. S. C. 300aa-300jj), which authorizes the Board "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property, for the benefit of or in connection with the National Archives, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board." The same act requires it to "submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys, securities, and other personal property received and held by it and of its operations."

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Board was composed of Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, as chairman, Representative Donald L. O'Toole, chairman of the House Committee on the Library, and Senator Alben W. Barkley, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library. In accordance with the terms of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, effective January 2, 1947, Representative Edward H. Rees, chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and Senator William Langer, chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, replaced Representative O'Toole and Senator Barkley, respectively, as members of the Board.

The National Archives Trust Fund contained at the beginning of the year the sum of \$28,166, the balance of a gift of \$30,000 received from Mr. and Mrs. Hall Clovis, of Greenwich, Conn., for the purpose of transferring the Smithsonian-Densmore Collection of Indian sound recordings to a permanent base. Lack of materials and personnel again prevented the work from being undertaken. The balance in the fund on June 30, 1947, therefore remained \$28,166.

SOLON J. BUCK, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

The National Historical Publications Commission was established by the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934, to "make plans, estimates and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as seem appropriate for publication and/or otherwise recording at the public expense." During the year under review there were two changes in the membership of the Commission. Brigadier General Harry J. Malony, by succeeding Major General E. F. Harding as Chief of the Historical Division, War Department Special Staff, and Captain John B. Heffernan, by succeeding Commodore Dudley W. Knox as Director of Naval Records and Library, Department of the Navy, became ex-officio members of the Commission. The other members at the end of the year were as follows: Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, chairman; E. Wilder Spaulding, Historical Adviser and Acting Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of State; St. George L. Sioussat, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress; Dumas Malone, professor of American history, Columbia University; and Guy Stanton Ford, Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association and Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*.

The Commission held no meetings during the year, nor did it receive for consideration any proposals for publications. The State Department representative and the secretary of the Commission conferred about the proposed publication by the National Archives of State Department diplomatic records for the period 1828-61, but the study of this proposal, requested by the Commission at its meeting in April 1946, was not completed. Consideration was given to the advisability of having introduced in the Eightieth Congress a bill to authorize the publication of documents pertaining to the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, a project that was first recommended by the Commission to Congress in 1936, but no action to this end was taken during the year.

PHILIP M. HAMER.

APPENDIX VII

LIST OF RECORD GROUPS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1947

All records in the National Archives are assigned to record groups, each of which consists as a rule of the records of a semiautonomous agency. These groups are numbered approximately in the order in which the first transfer of records in each group was received. Brief descriptions of the records in each group are contained in *Your Government's Records in the National Archives* (Washington, 1946), which includes an index by names of agencies; more detailed descriptions will appear in the 1948 edition of *Guide to the Materials in the National Archives*, which is now in press.

No.	Title
1	Records of the War Labor Policies Board.
2	Records of the National War Labor Board, 1918-19.
3	Records of the United States Housing Corporation.
4	Records of the United States Food Administration.
5	Records of the United States Grain Corporation.
6	Records of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc.
7	Records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.
8	Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.
9	Records of the National Recovery Administration.
10	Records of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.
11	General Records of the United States Government.
12	Records of the Office of Education.
13	Records of Railroad Labor Boards.
14	Records of the United States Railroad Administration.
15	Records of the Veterans' Administration.
16	General Records of the Department of Agriculture.
17	Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
18	Records of the Army Air Forces.
19	Records of the Bureau of Ships.
20	Records of the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.
21	Records of District Courts of the United States.
22	Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service.
23	Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
24	Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.
25	Records of the National Labor Relations Boards.
26	Records of the United States Coast Guard.
27	Records of the Weather Bureau.
28	Records of the Post Office Department.
29	Records of the Bureau of the Census.
30	Records of the Public Roads Administration.
31	Records of the Federal Housing Administration.
32	Records of the United States Shipping Board.
33	Records of the Extension Service.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
34	Records of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
35	Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps.
36	Records of the Bureau of Customs.
37	Records of the Hydrographic Office.
38	Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.
39	Records of the Bureau of Accounts (Treasury).
40	General Records of the Department of Commerce.
41	Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.
42	Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.
43	Records of United States Participation in International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions.
44	Records of the Office of Government Reports.
45	Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library.
46	Records of the United States Senate.
47	Records of the Social Security Administration.
48	General Records of the Department of the Interior.
49	Records of the General Land Office.
50	Records of the Treasurer of the United States.
51	Records of the Bureau of the Budget.
52	Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
53	Records of the Bureau of the Public Debt.
54	Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.
55	Records of the Danish Government of the Virgin Islands.
56	General Records of the Department of the Treasury.
57	Records of the Geological Survey.
58	Records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
59	General Records of the Department of State.
60	General Records of the Department of Justice.
61	Records of the War Industries Board.
62	Records of the Council of National Defense.
63	Records of the Committee on Public Information.
64	Records of the National Archives.
65	Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
66	Records of the Commission of Fine Arts.
67	Records of the United States Fuel Administration.
68	Records of the United States Coal Commission.
69	Records of the Work Projects Administration.
70	Records of the Bureau of Mines.
71	Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
72	Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
73	Records of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.
74	Records of the Bureau of Ordnance.
75	Records of the Office of Indian Affairs.
76	Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations.
77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers.
78	Records of the Naval Observatory.
79	Records of the National Park Service.
80	General Records of the Department of the Navy.
81	Records of the United States Tariff Commission.
82	Records of the Federal Reserve System.
83	Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
84	Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State.
85	Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
86	Records of the Women's Bureau.
87	Records of the United States Secret Service.
88	Records of the Food and Drug Administration.
89	Records of the Federal Fuel Distributor.
90	Records of the Public Health Service.
91	Records of the Inland Waterways Corporation.
92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General.
93	War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records.
94	Records of the Adjutant General's Office.
95	Records of the Forest Service.
96	Records of the Farm Security Administration.
97	Records of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.
98	Records of United States Army Commands.
99	Records of the Office of the Paymaster General.
100	Records of the Division of Labor Standards.
101	Records of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency.
102	Records of the Children's Bureau.
103	Records of the Farm Credit Administration.
104	Records of the Bureau of the Mint.
105	Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
106	Records of the Smithsonian Institution.
107	Records of the Office of the Secretary of War.
108	Records of the Headquarters of the Army.
109	War Department Collection of Confederate Records.
110	Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1863-66.
111	Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.
112	Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army).
113	Records of the Allied Purchasing Commission.
114	Records of the Soil Conservation Service.
115	Records of the Bureau of Reclamation.
116	Records of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.
117	Records of the American Battle Monuments Commission.
118	Records of United States Attorneys and Marshals.
119	Records of the National Youth Administration.
120	Records of the American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-21.
121	Records of the Public Buildings Administration.
122	Records of the Federal Trade Commission.
123	Records of the United States Court of Claims.
124	Records of the Surplus Marketing Administration.
125	Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy).
126	Records of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.
127	Records of the United States Marine Corps.
128	Records of Joint Committees of Congress.
129	Records of the Bureau of Prisons.
130	Records of the White House Office.
131	Records of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.
132	Records of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.
133	Records of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation.
134	Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
135	Records of the Public Works Administration.
136	Records of the Office of Marketing Services.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
137	Records of the Bureau of Federal Supply.
138	Records of the Federal Power Commission.
139	Records of the Dominican Customs Receivership.
140	Records of the Military Government of Cuba.
141	Records of the Military Government of Veracruz.
142	Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority.
143	Records of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy).
144	Records of the Temporary National Economic Committee.
145	Records of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
146	Records of the United States Civil Service Commission.
147	Records of the Selective Service System, 1940-47.
148	Records of Exposition, Anniversary, and Memorial Commissions of Congress.
149	Records of the Government Printing Office.
150	Records of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, 1935-36.
151	Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
152	Records of the Bureau of Dairy Industry.
153	Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army).
154	Records of the War Finance Corporation.
155	Records of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.
156	Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance.
157	Records of the Maritime Labor Board.
158	Records of the Capital Issues Committee.
159	Records of the Office of the Inspector General.
160	Records of the Headquarters, Army Service Forces.
161	Records of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
162	General Records of the Federal Works Agency.
163	Records of the Selective Service System, 1917-19.
164	Records of the Office of Experiment Stations.
165	Records of the War Department General Staff.
166	Records of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.
167	Records of the National Bureau of Standards.
168	Records of the National Guard Bureau.
169	Records of the Foreign Economic Administration.
170	Records of the Bureau of Narcotics.
171	Records of the Office of Civilian Defense.
172	Records of the United States Commerce Court.
173	Records of the Federal Communications Commission.
174	General Records of the Department of Labor.
175	Records of the Chemical Warfare Service.
176	Records of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.
177	Records of the Chiefs of Arms.
178	Records of the United States Maritime Commission.
179	Records of the War Production Board.
180	Records of the Commodity Exchange Administration.
181	Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments.
182	Records of the War Trade Board.
183	Records of the United States Employment Service.
184	Records of the Railroad Retirement Board [records withdrawn].
185	Records of the Panama Canal.
186	Records of the Spanish Governors of Puerto Rico.
187	Records of the National Resources Planning Board.
188	Records of the Office of Price Administration.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
189	Records of the National Academy of Sciences.
190	Records of the Bureau of War Risk Litigation.
191	Records of the War Department Claims Board.
192	Records of the Office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.
193	Records of the Commissioner of Railroads.
194	Records of the War Minerals Relief Commission.
195	Records of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
196	Records of the Public Housing Administration.
197	Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board.
198	Records of the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation.
199	Records of the Provisional Government of Cuba.
200	Gift Motion Pictures of the National Archives.
201	Gift Sound Recordings of the National Archives.
202	Records of the National War Labor Board, 1942-45.
203	Records of the Office of the Chief of Finance (Army).
204	Records of the Office of the Pardon Attorney.
205	Records of the Court of Claims Section (Justice).
206	Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury.
207	General Records of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
208	Records of the Office of War Information.
209	Records of the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.
210	Records of the War Relocation Authority.
211	Records of the War Manpower Commission.
212	Records of the Committee for Congested Production Areas.
213	Records of the Foreign Claims Section (Army).
214	Records of the Office for Emergency Management.
215	Records of the Office of Community War Services.
216	Records of the Office of Censorship.
217	Records of the General Accounting Office.
218	Records of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.
219	Records of the Office of Defense Transportation.
220	Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions, and Boards.
221	Records of the Rural Electrification Administration.
222	Records of the Bituminous Coal Division.
223	Records of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel.
224	Records of the Office of Labor (War Food Administration).
225	Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees.
226	Records of the Office of Strategic Services.
227	Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.
228	Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.
229	Records of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.
230	Records of the United States War Ballot Commission.
231	Records of the United States Soldiers' Home.
232	Records of the Petroleum Administrative Board.
233	Records of the United States House of Representatives.
234	Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
235	General Records of the Federal Security Agency.
236	Records of the Wage Adjustment Board.
237	Records of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
238	Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality.
239	Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
240	Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.
241	Records of the Patent Office.
242	World War II Collection of Seized Enemy Records.
243	Records of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey.
244	Records of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.
245	Records of the Solid Fuels Administration for War.
246	Records of the Office of Contract Settlement.
247	Records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains.
248	Records of the War Shipping Administration.
249	Records of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.
250	Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

APPENDIX VIII

ACCESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1947

Accessions of archival material are arranged first according to agency of transfer and thereunder by accession number except when accessions have been combined. Accessions of records not in the custody of Federal agencies at the time of transfer are listed in a separate section according to the name of the agency that created them. After each entry is entered the number of the record group, as listed in appendix VII, to which the records belong. Measurements are in terms of cubic feet. Accessions of private gifts of motion pictures and sound recordings are grouped separately at the end of the list by physical form and within each group are arranged chronologically according to the dates on which the films or recordings were made. Restrictions on the use of records vary as explained on page xv of the *Guide to the Material in the National Archives* (Washington, 1940).

CONGRESS

Senate

Additional general records of the Senate, 1912-44; additional records of the Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941-46; docket and minute books of the Senate Committee on Pensions, 1880-1932; charts and other records of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that conducted an investigation of civil liberties, 1936-41; and records of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, 1940-44. 360 feet. Acc. 2242, 2350, 2369, 2392, 2418, and 2439. RG 46.

Records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack, 1945-July 1946, including certain records of the Roberts, Hart, Clarke, Claussen, Hewitt, Army, Navy, and other investigations of earlier date; and records of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, consisting of correspondence, plans for reorganization, and committee work papers, 1945-46. 23 feet. Acc. 2271 and 2407. RG 128.

Records of the Senate Committees on Public Lands, 1897-1940; on Irrigation and Reclamation, 1904-44; on the Library, 1913-44; on Rules, 1916-44; on Finance, 1921-42; on Patents, 1923-46; on Privileges and Elections, 1928-44; on the Judiciary, 1929-42; on Immigration, 1929-44; on Territories and Insular Affairs, 1933-40; on Interoceanic Canals, 1934-44; to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, 1936-37; on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1937-44; on Commerce, 1937-46; on Interstate Commerce, 1939-46; to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1940-46; and on Military Affairs, 1945-46; and records of the Special Committee of the Senate on Atomic Energy, 1945-46. 351 feet. Acc. 2440-2442, 2449, 2450, 2484-2487, 2520, 2544, and 2567. RG 46.

House of Representatives

Records of the First to the Seventy-sixth Congresses, inclusive, consisting of bills and resolutions and accompanying papers, committee reports, records of standing and select committees, messages and communications from the President, communications from executive departments and agencies, contested-election case papers, petitions and memorials, bill books, journals, and other records, 1789-1940. 7,500 feet. Acc. 2404. RG 233.

JUDICIARY

Court of Claims

Additional closed case files for general-jurisdiction cases commenced between June 1938 and November 1939, with a few earlier general, congressional, and departmental cases. 115 feet. Acc. 2582. RG 123.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Budget Bureau

Review files of the Central Statistical Board, consisting of statistical forms and releases used by various Federal agencies and related correspondence, 1933-39. 48 feet. Acc. 2293. RG 51.

Emergency Management Office. Scientific Research and Development Office

Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1940-46, including records of the National Defense Research Committee, the Committee on Medical Research, and other committees and subdivisions of the Office. 2,098 feet. Acc. 2261, 2267, 2312, 2325, 2354, 2356, 2360, 2389, 2400, 2430, 2431, 2506-2508, and 2559-2561. RG 227.

Emergency Management Office Temporary Controls Office

Records of the Office of Price Administration pertaining to rationing and price-control programs in foreign countries, 1940-46. 88 feet. Acc. 2453. RG 188.

Records of the War Production Board, 1942-46, consisting of motion-picture film produced by the War Production Drive Division; recordings of radio broadcasts of addresses by the Chairman of the Board and of dramatizations designed to stimulate production; and lantern slides pertaining to the work of the Information Division, the Container Division, and the Division of Personnel Management. 22 feet. Acc. 2489 and 2490. RG 179.

White House Office

All known records of the American War Production Mission in China, including the record copy of the final report, August 1944-December 1945. 9 feet. Acc. 2269. RG 220.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Records, including maps and photographs, 1906-28, pertaining to the arbitration of claims and of boundary and other disputes under special agreements or conventions concluded between the United States and Great Britain on July 3 and 10, 1907, January 27, 1909, and August 18, 1910; between Costa Rica and Panama on March 17, 1910; between the United States and Norway on June 30, 1921; and between the United States and the Netherlands on January 23, 1925. 85 feet. Acc. 2309. RG 76.

Memovox disk recordings and scripts of broadcasts to foreign countries from New York, March-August 1946, and from San Francisco, December 1945-December 1946, by the Department of State. 233 feet. Acc. 2478. RG 208.

Original and exchange files for certain treaties numbered in the printed *Treaty Series* that were signed between 1933 and 1944; and files for unperfected treaties signed between 1933 and 1940, and for other international agreements, 1922-44. 90 feet. Acc. 2491. RG 11.

Records of the Chief Clerk's Office pertaining to the Department's activities in obtaining and allocating space, 1906-40; correspondence of the Secretaries of State on confidential matters, 1911-18; textual and cartographic records of The Inquiry (organized in 1917 to study peace problems), 1917-18; records of the representa-

tive of the Department of State on the Federal Traffic Board, 1921-26; and records of the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, consisting of the United States Agency files of disallowed claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, 1924-35, together with certain records of the Special Mexican Claims Commission and other supporting documents of earlier date. 604 feet. Acc. 2579. RG 59, 76, and 220.

Foreign Liquidation Commissioner's Office.

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration and its predecessors relating to petroleum, 1941-45, including petroleum facilities reports on far eastern countries, applications and correspondence concerning lend-lease petroleum programs, data pertaining to the United States-United Kingdom agreement and final agreement in settlement of lend-lease, and correspondence and minutes of the Petroleum Facilities Coordinating Committee. 75 feet. Acc. 2264. RG 169.

Records of the Turkish Division of the Foreign Economic Administration and its predecessors and of the Office of Foreign Liquidation pertaining to the economic-warfare program with respect to Turkey, 1940-46. 30 feet. Acc. 2288. RG 169.

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration and its predecessors, consisting of policy files of the Administrator of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, 1941-43, and records of the Director of the British Empire Branch of the Bureau of Areas, 1941-45. 45 feet. Acc. 2308. RG 169.

Narrative accounts prepared by the historical office of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and successor agencies, with supporting exhibits pertaining to lend-lease, 1939-47. 30 feet. Acc. 2531. RG 169.

Foreign Service

Records of the American Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, 1912-35; of the American Consulates General at Calcutta, India, 1858-1929, Aden, Arabia, 1887-1932, Caracas, Venezuela, 1913-19 and 1922-35, and Sofia, Bulgaria, 1914-40; of the Consular Agency at São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, 1885-1926; and of the Consulate at Kunming, China, 1922-36. 162 feet. Acc. 2292 and 2580. RG 84.

Foreign Service Personnel Division

Personnel files for Foreign Service personnel, 1906-24; records of the Board of Examiners relating to examinations for the consular or diplomatic service, 1908-24; register of applicants for and of results of consular examinations, 1907-24; specimen examination papers, examination questions, and related materials, 1855-1924; and a biographical register of consular agents, messengers, clerks, and other similar grade personnel of consular establishments, 1906-19. 100 feet. Acc. 2243. RG 59.

Personnel files for trade commissioners, commercial attachés, and other personnel of the former Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1914-39. 6 feet. Acc. 2244. RG 59.

Historical Policy Research Division

Sound recordings of broadcasts made by one of the political parties in Korea and rebroadcast by the Office of War Information, 1943-45. 110 disks. Acc. 2527. RG 208.

Intelligence Collection and Dissemination Office

Information file of the Office of Strategic Services, consisting of documents relating to political, economic, social, cultural, and military conditions in various countries, 1942-45. 110 feet. Acc. 2289. RG 226.

Records of the Europe-Africa Division, Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, consisting of "Civil Affairs Guides" for Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, 1944-45; classified outpost correspondence, 1941-44; and unclassified correspondence of the Africa Section, 1941-45. 15 feet. Acc. 2405. RG 226.

Records of the San Francisco office of the Overseas Operations Branch, Office of War Information, and of its predecessor, the Coordinator of Information, consisting of the master set of English translations of monitored Japanese propaganda broadcasts, related indexes, and other materials, 1941-45. 96 feet. Acc. 2444. RG 208.

Inter-American Affairs Institute

Records of the Institute of Inter-American Transportation, Office of Inter-American Affairs, consisting of records of the Mexico City field office of the United States Railroad Mission in Mexico, 1942-46. 50 feet. Acc. 2570. RG 229.

International Broadcasting Division

Photographic negatives and prints pertaining to combat subjects and high-ranking naval and military personnel, collected by the Radio Photographic Section of the Communication Facilities Bureau, Overseas Operations Branch, Office of War Information, 1942-45. 11,000 items. Acc. 2550. RG 208.

International Information and Cultural Affairs Office

Records of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and predecessor and successor agencies, 1941-46, consisting of correspondence, memoranda, cables, and reports of the Radio Division and of the San Francisco office. 80 feet. Acc. 2344 and 2370. RG 229.

Records of the Overseas Operations Branch of the Office of War Information and successor agencies, 1942-46, consisting of records of the New York offices of the Transportation Section of the Outpost Service Bureau, the Evaluations Division of the Policy and Control Office, and the News and Features Bureau; and records of the San Francisco offices of the Information and Operations Liaison Office, the Communications Facilities Bureau, the News and Features Bureau, and the Operations, Program, Research, and Master Radio Divisions. 135 feet. Acc. 2345, 2346, and 2371. RG 208.

Records of the New York office of the Overseas Operations Branch, Office of War Information, consisting of the record set of communications transmitted through the Office of Communications Control to and from the operating offices of OWI in the United States and outposts abroad, 1942-45. 70 feet. Acc. 2436. RG 208.

Intelligence and operational records of the Office of the Policy Coordinator, Overseas Operations Branch, Office of War Information, 1942-45. 16 feet. Acc. 2571. RG 208.

Passport Division

Basic files of the Division, 1906-25, including correspondence, passport applications, registrations of American citizens, and birth reports. 1,325 feet. Acc. 2569. RG 59.

Protocol Division

Records of the Presidential Appointments and Authentications Section, consisting of various appointment records, 1890-1944, and Presidential warrants for the use of the Great Seal of the United States, 1937-44. 9 feet. Acc. 2530. RG 59.

Research and Intelligence Office. Map Intelligence and Cartography Division

Records of the Office of Strategic Services, consisting of topographic maps of Europe with annotations showing plans for operations, particularly of a "commando" type, along beachheads and in association with underground movements, 1943-45. 1 foot. Acc. 2313. RG 226.

Visa Division

Files relating to immigration matters in general, Chinese immigration, and regulations governing the execution of visas on foreign passports and the residence, trade, and travel of aliens in the United States, 1914-45. 168 feet. Acc. 2367. RG 59.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Accounts Bureau

Fidelity bonds given by various officers and employees of the United States Government, together with correspondence and other related papers, 1916-25. 75 feet. Acc. 2246. RG 39.

Records of the United States Railroad Administration, 1918-45, consisting of legal files, tax-case materials, record copies of publications with related correspondence, organization charts, relinquishment orders, files of the General Comptroller, and accounting records. 178 feet. Acc. 2373. RG 14.

Records of the Office of Censorship, consisting of allotment and general ledgers and personnel files and other records of the Personnel Section, 1941-45. 308 feet. Acc. 2406 and 2492. RG 216.

Records of the Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, consisting of correspondence, memoranda, reports, transcripts of minutes, and other records, together with some papers pertaining to the liquidation of the Division by the Bureau of Accounts, 1940-46. 35 feet. Acc. 2421. RG 214.

Records of the Division of Central Administrative Services, consisting of personnel files for employees of the Division and of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and pay-roll and other records pertaining to the fiscal operations of constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management, 1940-44. 451 feet. Acc. 2434 and 2435. RG 214.

Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, consisting of general and allotment ledgers and personnel and pay-roll records for all headquarters and field employees, 1941-46. 10 feet. Acc. 2463. RG 228.

Records of the Office of Civilian Defense, consisting of personnel files for civilian employees, 1942-45. 58 feet. Acc. 2483. RG 171.

Register of deposits and classified receipts and repayment ledgers, fiscal years 1940-44; and certificates of deposit for funds deposited in the Treasury and in depositories by accountable officers of the United States Government, fiscal years 1942-44. 875 feet. Acc. 2549. RG 39.

Chief Clerk's Office

Records of the Division of Special Agents, Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of correspondence and related registers and indexes, 1861-1915, agents' reports, 1865-1915, and accounts of Special Agents, records of seizures, and other records, 1875-1915. 370 feet. Acc. 2424. RG 36.

Coast Guard

Records of Shipping Commissioners, consisting of shipping articles and official logbooks of merchant vessels for the port of Savannah, 1929-36, and for

the ports of Los Angeles (San Pedro), Mobile, Norfolk, and San Francisco, 1936. 33 feet. Acc. 2412. RG 41.

Records of the Steamboat-Inspection Service at Cleveland, consisting of records relating to the inspection of steam vessels, licenses for masters, mates, pilots, and engineers, and tests of boilers or boiler material, 1843-1911, letterpress copies of the correspondence of the Supervising Inspector, 1906-9, and affidavits to and permits issued by that official, 1882-1910. 30 feet. Acc. 2413. RG 41.

Journals of light stations and logs of vessels, stations, bases with operational responsibilities, beach patrol and coastal lookout units, and Captains of the Ports, 1944. 420 feet. Acc. 2558. RG 26.

Comptroller of the Currency Bureau

Records of the Detroit branch office of the Division of Insolvent National Banks produced in administering the receivership of the First National Bank-Detroit, 1933-44. 1,019 feet. Acc. 2238. RG 101.

Headquarters records relating to the administration of insolvent national banks, consisting mainly of miscellaneous personnel records, 1865-1946, correspondence relating to the sale of assets, 1932-46, and records relating to activities of the Special Liquidator of Securities, 1932-39. 50 feet. Acc. 2272. RG 101.

Reports on examinations of active national banks in the United States and its Territories and possessions and of nonnational banks, building and loan associations, and non-Federal credit unions in the District of Columbia and related correspondence, 1936-37. 297 feet. Acc. 2326 and 2452. RG 101.

Contract Settlement Office

Central files of the Office and records of the Director's office, the General Counsel, the Progress and Statistics Unit, and the Accounting Division, 1944-47. 80 feet. Acc. 2556. RG 246.

Customs Bureau

Records of collectors of customs at 52 ports, including in some instances records of subports and discontinued ports, 1789-1900, with a few of earlier and later dates. 1,850 feet. Acc. 2391. RG 36 and 41.

General Counsel's Office

Records of the former Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury and its predecessors, including opinions, 1820-1932 (with gaps); copies of general letters sent, 1821-1934; circulars and reports, 1830-1934 (with gaps); case files, about 1830-1935; and general and other letters received, 1839-42 and 1896-1910. 720 feet. Acc. 2583. RG 206.

Mint Bureau

Records of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, 1793-1899. 180 feet. Acc. 2516. RG 104.

Narcotics Bureau

Case files on violations of narcotics laws, 1919-25; export and import permits, 1937-40; and correspondence, 1937-40. 235 feet. Acc. 2509. RG 170.

Personnel Division

Additional personnel files as of May 1, 1944, for former employees of the Department born prior to 1875, deceased, or separated from the service prior to 1910; personnel files for former Treasury Department employees who were appointed by the President, 1899-1945. 115 feet. Acc. 2402 and 2548. RG 56.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

General Staff. Military Intelligence Division

Records captured by the United States Army, consisting of an engagement book of Adolf Hitler kept by his private secretary, August 14-December 24, 1943, and a "fanciful book" descriptive of the world situation 50 years from now. 2 documents. Acc. 2273. RG 165.

Records of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, consisting of daily reports on foreign radio broadcasts, January 3-June 28, 1946; related finding aids, news schedules, and program notes, November 1945-June 1946; and Special Report No. 1, Text of the New Company Law of China, May 29, 1946. 8 feet. Acc. 2286. RG 173.

Parts of the general files of the Division, 1917-41, including a few papers dated as early as 1906. 1,684 feet. Acc. 2287. RG 165.

Captured German documents from the Heeresarchiv at Potsdam, including correspondence and other papers of von Winterfeldt, Frederick the Great, von Boyen, Scharnhorst, von Moltke, von Roon, von Gneisenau, von Seckt, von Schlieffen, von Ludendorff, von Groener, and von Krosigk, and a small quantity of documents from various German collections and exhibits, 1679-1945. 75 feet. Acc. 2498. RG 242.

Adjutant General's Office

General correspondence files of the Coast Artillery Division of the General Staff, 1904-18, and of the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, 1918-42; and records of the Coast Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, 1904-38. 575 feet. Acc. 2317. RG 177.

Clinical records of the Letterman General Hospital, 1898-1905. 135 feet. Acc. 2409. RG 94.

File copies of General Orders, General Court Martial Orders, Special Orders, memoranda, circulars, bulletins, and similar materials submitted by Army commands, 1922-39. 259 feet. Acc. 2457. RG 94.

Records of Fort Bayard, N. Mex., including correspondence, post orders, and case histories of hospital patients, 1889-1903. 2 feet. Acc. 2459. RG 98.

Policy, procedure, and precedent files of the Office of the Secretary of War, 1885-1939; correspondence of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, 1920-24; records of the Office of the Director of Material, Army Service Forces, pertaining to the organization of various agencies of the War Department and the production and distribution of supplies, 1921-42; records of the Adjutant General's Office pertaining to the termination of the Student Army Training Corps and the resumption of the Reserve Officer Training Corps, 1916-20, to military awards and decorations, 1917-25, and to Reserve Officer Training Corps graduates, 1920-35; records of the Office of the Quartermaster General pertaining to the Gettysburg reunion, 1938; records of the Real Estate Division of the Office of the Chief of Engineers concerning the disposal of real estate, 1919-40; records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation, consisting of blueprints of World War I troop and cargo vessels and of alterations and repairs to Quartermaster Transport vessels, 1917-20; records of the Chief of Cavalry, 1920-42, and of the Chief of Coast Artillery, 1918-42, pertaining to training and equipment; records of the Field Artillery Branch and the Chief of Field Artillery, 1917-43; records of the Chief of Infantry pertaining to the procurement, development, and testing of infantry supplies and equipment, 1920-42; and records accumulated by the Historical Section of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, including reports on research and development of ammunition and small arms and blueprints and drawings of ordnance plants, 1917-22. 335 feet. Acc. 2584. RG 77, 92, 94, 107, 156, 160, 177, and 247.

Army Ground Forces

Fragmentary records of the following commands: the 21st Infantry, 1800-1900; the 19th Infantry, 1861-1919; Fort Niagara, N. Y., 1866-1911; Fort Missoula, Mont., 1878-1940; the Medical Department and Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, including reports on the San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1898-1914; the Medical Department at Fort Lawton, Wash., 1901-11; the 27th Infantry, including records relating to its station in Siberia, 1902-20; and the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Tex., 1923-34. 63 feet. Acc. 2318 and 2585-2588. RG 98.

Chief Signal Officer's Office

Sound motion pictures, consisting of training films, film bulletins, staff film reports, Army and Navy screen magazines, combat reports, orientation films, technical bulletins, and motion pictures of miscellaneous subjects used by the Signal Corps to illustrate the activities of the armed forces during World War II, 1939-45. 14,989 units. Acc. 2355. RG 111.

Parts of the central files containing information on policies, administration, and operations of the Signal Corps, 1917-39. 150 feet. Acc. 2408. RG 111.

Engineer Chief's Office

Records of the district engineer offices at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., 1831-1920, and at Jacksonville, Fla., 1906-20; fiscal papers of the office at Detroit, 1868-85; and press copy books from various United States district engineer offices, 1901-13. 81 feet. Acc. 2275, 2319, 2499, and 2589. RG 77.

Photographs of the construction of buildings, wharves, and harbor installations at the Presidio of San Francisco, at Fort Mason, and at Fort Winfield Scott, 1911-15. 289 items. Acc. 2295. RG 77.

Appropriation ledgers pertaining to the civil-works functions of the Corps of Engineers, 1915-35; and civil-works records of the North Atlantic Division, the New York and Puerto Rico Districts, and various engineering boards, 1840-1931. 237 feet. Acc. 2361 and 2410. RG 77.

Printed atlases and portfolios of maps (relating to the Civil War and previous wars and to certain rivers in Europe and the United States) used by the Corps of Engineers in the study of military works and campaigns; and printed maps embodying surveys made mainly in the western part of the United States, about 1850-1920. 60 feet. Acc. 2534. RG 77.

Ordnance Chief's Office

Correspondence files, 1911-39. 125 feet. Acc. 2276. RG 156.

Records of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, consisting of contracts for the improvement of the Armory building and grounds and for the purchase of machinery, equipment, and raw materials for fabrication, 1806-1918. 4 feet. Acc. 2458. RG 156.

Public Relations Division

Motion pictures of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, 1939-40. 2 units. Acc. 2512. RG 242.

Strategic Services Unit

Motion pictures produced by the Office of Strategic Services, consisting of films entitled "December 7th," "Japanese Geography," "Japanese Resources," and "Japanese Behavior," 1941-44. 82 units. Acc. 2397. RG 226.

Surgeon General's Office

Fragmentary records of the medical departments at Fort Vancouver and Van-

1869-99, hospital registers, 1858-63, records of deaths and interments, 1894-1909, and copies of letters and endorsements sent, 1896-1904. 4 feet. Acc. 2274. RG 98.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Personnel records pertaining to various headquarters and field units, 1875-1942; records pertaining to activities of the Bureau of Prisons, 1906-14; personnel and other administrative records of the Bureau of Prohibition and its predecessors, 1920-46; parts of the central files of the Department, 1937-41; and record cards of communications received and sent, 1941-42. 4,472 feet. Acc. 2233, 2403, 2429, 2445, 2469, 2521, and 2554. RG 60 and 129.

Administrative Division

Docket card reports of criminal cases in the Federal district courts for the fiscal year 1944. 12 feet. Acc. 2401. RG 60.

Alien Property Office

Correspondence, personnel records, press releases, photographs, exhibits, and other records of the German Railroads Information Office and its predecessors, 1926-41; records of M. Hensoldt & Son, Inc., a German-owned firm engaged in the distribution of optical instruments, 1936-45; records of Allied Linen Industries, Inc., a German-owned firm engaged in the importation and sale of linen and cotton goods, 1924-45; records of Amber Mines, Inc., a German-owned firm engaged in the importation, processing, and sale of amber and amber products, 1926-43; and records of B. Westermann Co., Inc., a primarily German-owned firm engaged in the importation of scientific and technical books and periodicals, 1924-42. 172 feet. Acc. 2334-2338. RG 131.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Alien registry case files, 1932-40, consisting of applications for registry and other papers concerning proof of the legality of residence of aliens under a law of March 2, 1929. 800 feet. Acc. 2323. RG 85.

Indexes prepared by headquarters of the predecessors of the Service, consisting of a reserve immigration index, 1900-1910, soldier naturalization index 1918, and fraudulent naturalization index, 1906-15. 5 feet. Acc. 2553. RG 85.

Central immigration files, 1929-32, and re-entry permit files, 1924-29. 2,140 feet. Acc. 2572. RG 85.

Records of the New York office, consisting of manifests of passengers arriving at some 70 Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, 1812-83, copies of outgoing letters concerning immigration matters, 1890-1912, and correspondence concerning citizenship-education programs sponsored by the Service, 1906-44. 550 feet. Acc. 2576. RG 85.

Pardon Attorney's Office

Pardon warrants, 1912-June 1936. 10 feet. Acc. 2232. RG 204.

Prisons Bureau

Jail record cards of commitments and discharges of Federal prisoners during the fiscal years 1942-44, and additional closed case files on the parole or conditional release of Federal prisoners who were committed to penal and correctional institutions from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1942. 1,740 feet. Acc. 2294. RG 129.

Monthly cost reports received from Federal penal and correctional institutions, 1928-41. 100 feet. Acc. 2466. RG 129.

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

Records of the Federal grand jury, consisting of docket books, 1916-38, and record books of polls taken on presentments, 1934-39; and stenographic transcripts of court proceedings, chiefly in criminal cases, 1919-42, correspondence pertaining to closed cases, 1921-42, and closed case files in criminal matters, 1921-42, and in civil matters, 1928-38. 290 feet. Acc. 2510. RG 118.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina

Closed case files in civil and criminal matters, 1919-35. 50 feet. Acc. 2231. RG 118.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Closed civil and criminal case files in matters to which the United States was a party or in which it was interested, and separately filed correspondence and related materials, 1911-34. 175 feet. Acc. 2465. RG 118.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Copies of letters sent by the Postmaster General, 1789-1902; 2 volumes containing information on post offices, routes, and contractors, 1814-17 and 1824; journals of the Postmaster General, 1835-37 and 1879-1940; postal conventions between the United States and foreign countries, 1847-1931; and personnel files for employees of the custodial service of various post offices who are no longer in Government service, 1933-40. 517 feet. Acc. 2253, 2343, 2398, and 2467. RG 28.

Records of the Office of the Postmaster General, consisting of general files of the Division of the Solicitor and predecessor offices, 1890-1917; records of the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General, consisting of correspondence of the headquarters office of the Division of Rural Mails, 1922-36; records of the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, consisting of air-mail-carrier performance reports and other records of the Division of Airmail Service, 1931-41; records of the Division of Post Office Quarters, Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, including records relating to cornerstone and dedication ceremonies at Federal buildings, 1933-42, correspondence and exhibits pertaining to an alleged combination among postal-equipment companies to control prices, 1916-21, and general correspondence of the Washington office of the Division, 1926-42. 328 feet. Acc. 2342. RG 28.

Records of the Topography Division of the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, consisting of file copies of maps showing routes of transportation of mail in each State, differentiated according to means of conveyance and frequency of service, 1938-46. 5 feet. Acc. 2524. RG 28.

Chief Post Office Inspector's Office

A sound projection print showing President Franklin D. Roosevelt off Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., 1940. 1 unit. Acc. 2428. RG 28.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Executive Office of the Secretary

"Crank file" of the Inventions Section of the Office of Research and Inventions, 1916-44. 215 feet. Acc. 2315. RG 80.

Records relating to the program for the elimination of unnecessary paperwork, 1942-43. 13 feet. Acc. 2383. RG 80.

General correspondence of the Office of Procurement and Material, 1943. 30 feet. Acc. 2472. RG 80.

Patent application case files and related photostats, blue prints, tracings, drawings, and other documents, 1943-45. 27 feet. Acc. 2494. RG 80.

Records of the Beneficial Suggestions Unit, consisting of suggestions upon most of which awards have been paid and which were forwarded to the Board on Awards to Civil Employees, 1943-45, and suggestions upon which no awards were paid, 1942-43. 103 feet. Acc. 2539. RG 80.

Aeronautics Bureau

Records of the Classification Section of the Bureau Civilians Branch, consisting of organization charts and other records resulting from a survey designed to improve the utilization of the employees of the Bureau, 1944. 2 feet. Acc. 2257. RG 72.

Additional parts of the general files, 1925-42, and a card index to the general files, 1925-40. 502 feet. Acc. 2374 and 2525. RG 72.

Reports of the Mason Board covering surveys of real properties at proposed sites for air stations and landing fields, 1940. 2 feet. Acc. 2376. RG 80.

Contractors' analytical and test reports on structural features of airplanes, 1925-44; records of the Engineering Data Branch of the Technical Data Division, consisting of contractors' descriptive specifications for aircraft equipment and test reports submitted by contractors for aircraft and aircraft equipment, 1925-42; and records of the Design Elements Division, consisting of aircraft weight and balance reports submitted by manufacturers, 1919-40. 126 feet. Acc. 2381 and 2563. RG 72.

Photographic prints of Navy planes showing completed and detailed views of individual planes constructed by various American manufacturers, 1928-46. 44,100 items. Acc. 2542. RG 72.

Marine Corps

Registers of commissioned officers, 1910-26, and monthly muster rolls, 1916-40. 94 feet. Acc. 2240 and 2384. RG 127.

General files of the Aviation Division relating to organization, planning, policies, and procedures, 1918-40; operational reports on air missions in Nicaragua, 1927-32; and photographs of landing fields in Santo Domingo and Haiti, 1923. 5 feet. Acc. 2378. RG 127.

Maps of Cuba, 1906-9; French and German topographic maps of areas in northwestern Europe, used by the United States Marine Corps in World War I and bearing annotations showing its activities; topographic and other maps of Europe showing the official tour of duty of the 4th Marine Brigade, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-19; and maps of Nicaragua, 1922-27. 7 feet. Acc. 2437. RG 127.

General files of the Quartermaster's Department, 1941. 40 feet. Acc. 2565. RG 127.

Medicine and Surgery Bureau

Annual sanitary reports from ships and stations, 1919-43. 62 feet. Acc. 2382. RG 52.

Case records and registers (some on microfilm) of patients at the Brooklyn, Chelsea (Mass.), and 10 other naval hospitals and on the hospital ship, U. S. S. *Relief*, 1918-39. 6,121 feet. Acc. 2395, 2497, and 2538. RG 52.

Records of the Personnel Division relating to the Nurse Corps, 1909-11, and to the Hospital Corps, 1858-1920; and records of the Physical Qualifications and Medical Records Division, consisting of medical journals of ships and shore stations, reports on dental and surgical operations and on physical examinations,

and hospital books, 1880-89, with a few of earlier and later date. 90 feet. Acc. 2471. RG 52.

Secret and confidential general correspondence, 1920-41; reports from the Bureau of Aeronautics on sound-control devices in aircraft and their effect on human efficiency, 1941; and a report on air conditioning in confined spaces aboard the U. S. S. *North Carolina*, October 1941. 6 feet. Acc. 2477. RG 52.

Records of the Medical Statistics Division, consisting of individual statistical reports of patients, 1928-40, and extra copies of the reports arranged to form an index of naval personnel invalidated from the service, 1918-38. 170 feet. Acc. 2493. RG 52.

Naval Operations Office

Correspondence of the Base Maintenance Division pertaining to the assignment of prisoners of war in various naval districts, 1944-46. 5 feet. Acc. 2239. RG 38.

Records of the Board of Inspection and Survey concerning stricken naval vessels, 1919-45; and correspondence regarding administration by the Navy of island governments and the establishment and administration of Navy training schools for military or civil government, 1941-43. 38 feet. Acc. 2256. RG 38.

Records of the Division of Naval Intelligence, consisting of cruising reports and reports relating to the movement of vessels, 1927-40; those parts of the general files that relate to administration, 1927-44; and copies of letters sent, 1943-45. 103 feet. Acc. 2259, 2396, and 2537. RG 38.

Records of the Washington Navy Yard and Naval Gun Factory, consisting of correspondence, 1851-1916, records of the General Storekeeper, 1862-1916, miscellaneous reports, 1856-1921, and correspondence of the Public Works Department, 1904-25. 128 feet. Acc. 2282 and 2306. RG 181.

Instruments of surrender of Japanese forces in Pacific areas and islands, 1945. 15 documents. Acc. 2283, RG 45.

Records assembled by the Office of Naval Records and Library from various files throughout the Naval Establishment, 1911-27. 850 feet. Acc. 2284. RG 45.

Approximately 4,500 negatives and 328 prints of photographs of Allied leaders during World War II, 1942-46. 16 feet. Acc. 2311. RG 38.

Records of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, consisting of material relating to Navy administration of Pacific island governments and military rule of occupied areas, 1944. 16 feet. Acc. 2316. RG 38.

General files of the Public Works Office of the Fourth Naval District and the Public Works Division of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1917-21. 90 feet. Acc. 2375. RG 181.

Records of the Postal Affairs Section of the Naval Communications Division, consisting of correspondence, mail logs, and records pertaining to V-mail, 1943-45. 120 feet. Acc. 2385 and 2564. RG 38.

Standard form reports listing naval personnel qualifying for awards of gunnery prize money, made to the Chief of Naval Operations by commanding officers of naval vessels, 1923-42; and records (some on microfilm) relating to naval mine warfare, 1942-43. 10 feet. Acc. 2562. RG 38.

Naval Personnel Bureau

Photographs of naval officers, 1898-1930 (3,300 items); posters used in and newspaper clippings concerning the Navy recruiting program, 1940-45; and records of the Navy Research Personnel Board, convened to facilitate the militarization of civilian specialists employed at naval laboratories, 1944-45. 13 feet. Acc. 2380, 2393, and 2411. RG 24.

Deck logs of patrol-type naval vessels, 1944-46, and deck logs of other naval vessels. 1944. 1,687 feet. Acc. 2394. RG 24.

Ordnance Bureau

Records of the Ordnance Equipment Section of the Design Division, Washington Naval Gun Factory, consisting of all gun records for 5-inch to 16-inch expended guns and one sample each for smaller caliber expended guns, 1895-1944. 90 feet. Acc. 2260. RG 74.

General correspondence, 1918-41 and 1944; and general correspondence exclusive of that pertaining to contracts, 1940-43. 2,961 feet. Acc. 2473, 2476, and 2495. RG 74.

Ships Bureau

Records of the Allowance Section, Shipbuilding and Ship Maintenance Division, 1935-45, consisting of machinery and hull-allowance lists for vessels larger than destroyers stricken since 1944 and samples of those for destroyers and smaller ships stricken since 1944. 215 feet. Acc. 2285 and 2496. RG 19.

"General information books" containing data on naval vessels, 1900-1945; additional hull plans and index of decommissioned United States naval vessels, 1907-39; microfilm copies of plans of naval vessels decommissioned subsequent to 1910 (82 rolls); and electrical installation books for submarines, 1918-39. 24 feet. Acc. 2307, 2377, 2474, and 2475. RG 19.

Records of the Bureau of Engineering, consisting of engineering performance records, 1890-1929, and steam and fuel test reports, 1914-30; records of the Shipbuilding Division and its predecessors, consisting of displacement curves for Panama Canal tolls and ship design, stability, and tonnage calculations, 1890-1942; and records of the Radio Division and its predecessors, consisting of records relating to research and the design of communications apparatus 1932-42. 115 feet. Acc. 2379. RG 19.

Supplies and Accounts Bureau

Correspondence of the Storage Division relating to the establishment and organization of storage facilities at naval stations and navy yards, 1939-43. 7 feet. Acc. 2258. RG 143.

Yards and Docks Bureau

Additional completed contract files, 1939-45. 37 feet. Acc. 2566. RG 71.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

Map editorial files, consisting of proof maps, drawings, letters, completed questionnaires, and other records containing data used in compiling published topographic map sheets, 1930-46; original drawings of "quadrangles" of the topographic map of the United States, with the related planetable control sheets and field material, 1945-46. 67 feet. Acc. 2353 and 2517. RG 57.

Land Management Bureau

"Land entry" files, 1908-17, consisting of documents filed in connection with the issuance of public land patents. 5,195 feet. Acc. 2364 and 2462. RG 49.

Reclamation Bureau

General administration and project correspondence files, 1919-29. 335 feet. Acc. 2503. RG 115.

Solid Fuels Administration for War

Records of the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior and its predecessor, the second National Bituminous Coal Commission, including

records of the Office of the General Counsel, the Administrative Division, and a number of field offices, 1937-43. 960 feet. Acc. 2297. RG 222.

Territories and Island Possessions Division

Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1898-1939, including correspondence and personnel files; photographs of people, scenes, and structures in China, the Philippine Islands and other Pacific islands, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and lantern slides of scenes and structures in the Philippine Islands. 301 feet, including 8,000 photographic items. Acc. 2359 and 2390. RG 126.

War Agency Liquidation Unit

Records of area offices of the War Relocation Authority, 1942-46, exclusive of basic fiscal, property, personnel, and evacuee records. 36 feet. Acc. 2235. RG 210.

Records of the headquarters office of the War Relocation Authority, 1942-46, including general files of various policy and administrative branches; sets of evacuee newspapers and special reports; case files on enemy aliens not of Japanese descent barred from strategic areas and coming under the care of the Authority; records of a survey of Japanese-American real estate holdings; and evacuee case files giving the life history of individual evacuated Japanese and Japanese-Americans. 2,101 feet. Acc. 2236, 2262, 2291, 2298, 2416, and 2419. RG 210.

Records of the War Refugee Board relating to proposals for the establishment of emergency refugee shelters in the United States and to policies of the Board governing the origin and development of the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter, 1944-45. 1 foot. Acc. 2237. RG 210.

Microfilm copies of general files of the Wartime Civil Control Administration of the War Department relating to the removal of persons of Japanese origin from the west coast, 1942. 138 rolls. Acc. 2352. RG 210.

Records of the War Relocation Authority, consisting of sound recordings of radio broadcasts dealing with activities of the Authority in relocating Japanese-American civilians, 1944-45. 26 disks. Acc. 2482. RG 210.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

Correspondence, reports, minutes, and other records of the Secretary's immediate office and the Offices of Budget and Finance and Plant and Operations, 1941. 140 feet. Acc. 2543. RG 16.

Agricultural Economics Bureau

Manuscript copies of published and unpublished studies and reports of employees of the Bureau, together with papers relating to Bureau action on them, 1933-40. 35 feet. Acc. 2252. RG 83.

Records of the Division of Agricultural Finance and its predecessors, consisting of records pertaining to studies of rural-credit facilities, 1910-25, of farm fire mutual insurance, 1916-33, of crop yields and insurance, 1930-40, and of rural tax delinquency, 1934-37. 90 feet. Acc. 2532. RG 83.

Animal Industry Bureau

Records, 1884-1939, consisting of personnel files; correspondence of the Field Inspection Division regarding inspection and quarantine activities; correspondence of the Animal Husbandry Division pertaining to its livestock raising, breed-

ing, and feeding activities; and correspondence of the Virus-Serum Control Division dealing with licensed establishments, the issuance of licenses, and the disposition of viruses. 140 feet. Acc. 2500. RG 17.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau

Records of the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigation, 1904-34, consisting of scientific and technical data on the appearance, distribution, physiology, and habits of insects injurious to cereal and forage crops and on methods of insect control. 130 feet. Acc. 2322. RG 7.

Experiment Stations Office

Central files, consisting of general administrative correspondence and records relating to the organization and activities of various committees coordinating the work of local experiment stations, 1932-37. 40 feet. Acc. 2249. RG 164.

Correspondence files and research records of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, 1901-35. 50 feet. Acc. 2386. RG 164.

Extension Service

General files for the fiscal years 1939-43. 155 feet. Acc. 2504. RG 33.

Farm Credit Administration

Records of the Land Bank Division, consisting of reports on examinations of national farm-loan associations, 1927-37. 150 feet. Acc. 2533. RG 103.

Farm Security Administration

Records of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration and its predecessor, the Resettlement Administration, consisting of the loan folders for all paid-in-full rural rehabilitation loans made in 134 selected counties, 1934-43. 500 feet. Acc. 2581. RG 96.

Foreign Agricultural Relations Office

Records accumulated in connection with the work of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and other international conferences on agriculture in which the Department of Agriculture was a participant, 1923-41. 4 feet. Acc. 2250. RG 166.

Reports of American consuls, agricultural trade commissioners, and special agents on agricultural production, markets, prices, and consumption in foreign lands, 1920-41. 100 feet. Acc. 2518. RG 166.

Forest Service

Records concerning wildlife management in national forests, 1937-39, and warranty deeds and transcripts of records concerning titles to land purchased by or transferred to the ownership of the Service, 1937-43. 10 feet. Acc. 2448. RG 95.

Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering Bureau

Records of the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, 1898-1941, consisting of general correspondence, a special file concerning scientific nomenclature, and selected records of the offices of Crop Physiology and Plant Pathology, Vegetable Pathology, and Cotton, Truck, and Forage Disease Investigations. 145 feet. Acc. 2447. RG 54.

Production and Marketing Administration

Central files of the Commodity Exchange Administration, 1942. 30 feet. Acc. 2251. RG 180.

General correspondence of the Office of Agricultural War Relations and its predecessor, the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, 1941-43. 130 feet. Acc. 2341. RG 16.

Volumes 1, 2, and 10 of the Hatchery Code of Fair Competition, established under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, 1933-36. 1 foot. Acc. 2423. RG 145.

Sound recordings made by the Marketing Reports Division of the War Food Administration of interviews providing information about the war food program, 1943-45; and sound recordings made by the Production and Marketing Administration and its predecessors for the purpose of disseminating information among farmers and consumers concerning food utilization and marketing problems, 1945-46. 22 disks. Acc. 2519. RG 16.

Rural Electrification Administration

Correspondence of the Administrator, 1935-36; and correspondence, memoranda, and reports concerning electrical power furnished by REA cooperatives to defense industries, 1941-43. 40 feet. Acc. 2501. RG 221.

Soil Conservation Service

Vendor case files of the Land Acquisition Division resulting from its negotiations with private individuals for the purchase of land located in designated project areas, 1935-39. 190 feet. Acc. 2303. RG 114.

Records of the Climatic and Physiographic Division, 1936-44, consisting of cartographic records; data on erosion control and erosion control history; data accumulated in making a number of climatological, physiographical, and population studies; and correspondence dealing with various aspects of study projects. 380 feet. Acc. 2304. RG 114.

Case files of expired cooperative agreements entered into by the Service with farmers in Regions 2 and 6 for the purpose of controlling soil erosion on the participants' farms. 1933-46. 140 feet. Acc. 2464. RG 114.

Solicitor's Office

Chronological files of letters sent, opinions, interpretations of acts of Congress, and other documents submitted to the various bureaus of the Department; minutes and other records of meetings and conferences; records reflecting the administrative organization of the Office; and records documenting the relation of the Office with the public, 1937-44. 580 feet. Acc. 2488. RG 16.

Records of the Sedimentation Section of the Water Conservation and Disposal Practices Division, consisting of field notebooks, planetable sheets, and related records, 1935-42. 30 feet. Acc. 2505. RG 114.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1942-46, consisting of office files of the Chairmen of the Board of Directors and of various officials of the Maritime Division, correspondence of Washington headquarters offices with regional offices, record copies of all outgoing telegrams from the Washington office, records relating to the procurement activities of the Corporation, and records of the Office of Planning and Statistics (later the Office of Reports). 186 feet. Acc. 2422 and 2432. RG 240.

Records of the Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees, 1946-47. 20 feet. Acc. 2573. RG 211.

Office of the Secretary

Correspondence of Henry A. Wallace, 1941-45. 36 feet. Acc. 2414.

Census Bureau

Administrative records of the Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations, 1937-38. 15 feet. Acc. 2254. RG 29.

Schedules of special censuses of population for 11 cities and towns, 1933-38; schedules of a census of population and a census of agriculture for Puerto Rico, 1935; and wholesale schedules of the census of business, 1935. 331 feet. Acc. 2299 and 2300. RG 29.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Records of the Airports Division relating to the Airports Program of the Work Projects Administration, 1935-43; and records of the War Training Service, 1942-43, consisting of photographic negatives of portraits of air cadets and photostatic copies of brief personal histories of these cadets. 93 feet. Acc. 2363. RG 237.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Records of tidal currents, 1844-1914; records of zenith telescope observations, 1899-1914; automatic tide-gage records (marigrams), 1941-44; seismograms from stations in the United States and Alaska, 1942-43; and seismological registers from stations in all parts of the world, 1942-43. 146 feet. Acc. 2266, 2349, 2415, and 2536. RG 23.

Correspondence and other records of the Hydrography and Topography Division, 1901-25. 45 feet. Acc. 2348. RG 23.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau

Parts of the general files, 1930-42; records relating to plans for international monetary payments and the use of the world's gold and silver, 1930-39; and records relating to the foreign investments of small businessmen, 1938-39. 277 feet. Acc. 2247 and 2248. RG 151.

Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, consisting of correspondence of the head of the Field Operations Office and copies of all instructions sent to field offices, 1943-46. 14 feet. Acc. 2535. RG 240.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. International Trade Office

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration, consisting of copies of applications for export licenses for materials other than arms, munitions, implements of war, tin-plate scrap, helium, gold, and narcotics, August-December 1944. 425 feet. Acc. 2241 and 2511. RG 169.

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration and its predecessors, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Economic Warfare, 1941-45, consisting chiefly of slips used as a filing and routing control for all incoming correspondence, 1941-44; correspondence, reports, blueprints, contracts, photographs, and other records concerning the trunk tanker Seamobile, the helicopter, and other projects of a similar nature, 1941-45; and records pertaining to or resulting from the control of exports, including technical data, 1941-45. 722 feet. Acc. 2265, 2372, 2454, 2456, and 2574. RG 169.

Newspaper clippings containing news and editorial comments on the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration, its predecessors, and its successor, the Office of International Trade, 1941-46. 40 feet. Acc. 2314. RG 169.

Records of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, 1942-43, with a few documents of later date. 25 feet. Acc. 2366. RG 169.

Records of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and its predecessors, the President's Liaison Committee and the Division of Defense Aid Reports, pertaining to lend-lease matters, 1939-43, with a few of later date. 175 feet. Acc. 2455. RG 169.

Materials Distribution Office

Records of the War Production Board and predecessor and successor agencies, 1941-47, consisting of personnel files for persons employed from 1941 to May 5, 1947, records of the Office of Procedures and the Office of the Recording Secretary, records pertaining to the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board, copies of reports to the President from the President's Soviet Protocol Committee and other records of the War Production Board concerning aid to Russia, central files of the Office of Industry Advisory Committees, records of the Appeals Board concerning the adjustment and reallocation of priorities, and central files of the Office of the General Counsel. 1,300 feet. Acc. 2575. RG 179.

National Bureau of Standards

All known records of the Office of Standard Weights and Measures, 1830-1901; "test folders" containing reports and related materials on tests made for the public on various materials, machines, and instruments, 1933-40; and general correspondence of the Bureau, 1901-30. 337 feet. Acc. 2347. RG 167.

Weather Bureau

Form reports of marine weather observations, 1890-1900 and 1911-13; and free-air data from kite flight and airplane tabulation sheets, pilot-balloon data sheets and graphs, adiabatic charts, and free-air data for significant levels, 1934-44. 302 feet. Acc. 2234 and 2387. RG 27.

Historical weather maps, compiled by the Weather Bureau and cooperating agencies, 1942-44, consisting of several series that present and analyze daily weather conditions, 1899-1942, in the Northern Hemisphere at sea level and at 3,000 dynamic meters, in North America at 13 kilometers, in the Southwest Pacific area at sea level, and in the East Asia area at sea level. 350 feet. Acc. 2388. RG 27.

Abstract of liabilities, abstract of indebtedness, cash books, and records of miscellaneous money received and disposition thereof, 1888-1926; general ledgers, 1927-36; and central files, 1931-35. 82 feet. Acc. 2551 and 2552. RG 27.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

National Wage Stabilization Board

All closed prime voluntary wage and salary adjustment case files of the regional offices of the National War Labor Board that involved incentives and job evaluations, 1942-45. 100 feet. Acc. 2270. RG 202.

National War Labor Board regional office dispute case files, 1943-45. 1,100 feet. Acc. 2281. RG 202.

Stenographic transcripts of proceedings of the executive sessions of the National Defense Mediation Board and the National War Labor Board, 1941-45. 65 feet. Acc. 2324. RG 202.

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

General files, 1944-45. 24 feet. Acc. 2522. RG 244.

OTHER AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission

Photographs of battlefields in Europe upon which various United States divisions were actively engaged during World War I. 1923-25. 1,369 items. Acc. 2296. RG 117.

Central Intelligence Group

Records of the Office of Strategic Services, consisting of property records of field installations, 1942-45. 443 feet. Acc. 2577. RG 226.

Civil Aeronautics Board

Minutes, 1945. 6 feet. Acc. 2470. RG 197.

Federal Communications Commission

Case files, consisting of records of cases heard and decided by the Commission, involving chiefly telephone, telegram, cable, and radio broadcasting companies and dealing with such matters as rates, facilities, quality of service, corporate organization, assignment of radio frequencies, and transfers of ownership, 1934-43. 600 feet. Acc. 2305. RG 173.

Records of the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department relating to experimental telegraph systems, 1837-46, and to agreements between telegraph and cable companies and the Government, 1866-1913; and records of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department relating to Government operation of telephone, telegraph, and cable lines, 1918-21. 91 feet. Acc. 2321. RG 28.

General files of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, 1910-34. 160 feet. Acc. 2328. RG 173.

Annual financial reports submitted to the Commission and its predecessors by communications common carriers, 1912-40. 170 feet. Acc. 2329. RG 173.

Records of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives resulting from an investigation of the communications industry, 1932-34. 25 feet. Acc. 2417. RG 233.

Personnel folders for separated employees of the Commission and its predecessors, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Radio Commission, 1911-46. 72 feet. Acc. 2557. RG 173.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Reports of examinations of State banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, 1940. 95 feet. Acc. 2327. RG 34.

Federal Power Commission

Documents filed pursuant to the Commission's order of January 6, 1936, in connection with an investigation of the Associated Gas and Electric Co., 1936-40. 3 feet. Acc. 2526. RG 138.

Federal Security Agency

Records of special studies and surveys dealing with personnel management, 1936-44; and copies of articles, addresses, and press releases prepared by officials of the Federal Security Agency or relating to its work, 1939-45. 11 feet. Acc. 2330 and 2331. RG 235.

Records of the Office of the General Counsel, consisting of case files on legislation proposed by the Social Security Board and the Federal Security Agency, 1936-42, and verbatim transcripts of regional attorneys' conferences, 1938-39. 4 feet. Acc. 2540. RG 235.

Records of the Office of War Property Distribution, consisting of subject files and reports from field agents, 1945-47. 2 feet. Acc. 2541. RG 235.

Federal Security Agency. Administration Office

General files, 1939-44, and personnel files for separated employees of the Office, 1939-45. 63 feet. Acc. 2332 and 2438. RG 235.

Federal Security Agency. Children's Bureau

General files of the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, including correspondence, special reports, minutes of meetings, and record copies of publications, 1935-41. 36 feet. Acc. 2290. RG 220.

Federal Security Agency. Education Office

Records of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program, including orders, instructions, manuals, and general and special reports, 1940-45. 6 feet. Acc. 2426. RG 12.

Correspondence with State officials, descriptive reports of State programs, reports of Vocational Education agents on their visits to the States, and general correspondence of chiefs and administrators of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1927-32; and correspondence of regional and special agents of Vocational Education, 1937-42. 120 feet. Acc. 2427. RG 12.

Federal Security Agency. Food and Drug Administration

Records of the Administration, 1906-42, including documents pertaining to the enforcement of the Food and Drug Act, personnel files for employees separated from the service and other personnel records, analyses of samples of food purchased by Federal agencies, lantern slides, correspondence, transcripts of hearings, records of war projects of the Bureau of Chemistry during World War I, and a collection of foreign food and drug laws. 950 feet. Acc. 2468. RG 88.

Federal Security Agency. Procurement and Assignment Service

Central files of the Service, 1941-46. 30 feet. Acc. 2278. RG 211.

Federal Security Agency. Public Health Service

General files and correspondence with marine hospitals, domestic stations, district directors, State boards of health, foreign governments, the Coast Guard, and other Government agencies, 1924-35, and correspondence with closed stations, 1924-39. 350 feet. Acc. 2425. RG 90.

Federal Works Agency. Administrator's Office

Records of the Public Works Administration, including general files, 1941-43; and records of the Research and Statistics Division and fragmentary files of the Division of Accounts and other administrative units, 1933-43. 160 feet. Acc. 2268 and 2365. RG 135.

Photographs of the Department of Agriculture Building and photographic copies of proposed designs for several joint courthouse and post office buildings, 1877-81. 25 items. Acc. 2368. RG 121.

Records of the Work Projects Administration, consisting of records relating to the Woodrum Committee's investigation of the WPA program, 1939-41; records of the Public Work Reserve project, 1941-42; and a series of final State narrative reports on the WPA program within each State, 1943. 60 feet. Acc. 2568. RG 69.

Federal Works Agency. Public Buildings Administration

Records of the Fine Arts Section of the Administration and its predecessors, consisting of a card inventory of paintings by the Public Works of Art Projects, 1933-34; correspondence concerning murals and sculpture for Federal Buildings, reports, and other records documenting the work of the Section, 1934-45; and photographic prints of painting and sculpture produced by the Treasury Relief Art Project, 1934-39. 100 feet. Acc. 2433. RG 121.

General Accounting Office

Accounts of pension agents, consisting of abstracts of payments together with

ers, 1818-64; and records showing payments on individual pensions, 1818-1912. 1,950 feet. Acc. 2302. RG 217.

Records of the settlement of pension claims of heirs of deceased pensioners, 1887-1908. 1,131 feet. Acc. 2362. RG 217.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Sound recordings that were made or acquired by the Information Library Section of the Federal Public Housing Authority concerning slum clearance, alley dwellings, former homes of famous Americans, dedications of housing projects, and addresses by housing officials, 1940-46. 80 disks. Acc. 2481. RG 196.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Annual reports filed by carriers, 1888-1914. 1,014 feet. Acc. 2502. RG 134.

Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board

Correspondence, 1922-43. 125 feet. Acc. 2480. RG 225.

Library of Congress

Records of the Post Office Department and of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, consisting of miscellaneous letter books, account books, ledgers, drafts of Postmaster General's letters, letters received, and applications for office, 1784-1874. 5 feet. Acc. 2301. RG 28.

Records of the United States Senate concerning the death of George Washington, 1799. 1 foot. Acc. 2446. RG 46.

National Archives

Originals of rules, regulations, notices, and similar documents issued, prescribed, or promulgated by Federal agencies and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 1, 1945-December 31, 1945. 40 feet. Acc. 2277. RG 11.

Records of the United Nations Central Training Film Committee, 1942-46, consisting of administrative files and motion pictures, film strips, and sound recordings relating to the construction and use of ordnance, aircraft, and ships, the training of enlisted personnel, the control of disease, and other World War II activities. 960 feet. Acc. 2351. RG 64.

Photographic negatives of various documents in the National Archives. 2 feet. Acc. 2420. RG 64.

National Labor Relations Board

Records of Region 8, consisting of 62 selected unfair-labor-practice case files, 1935-38. 7 feet. Acc. 2255. RG 25.

Headquarters case files closed during the years 1942 and 1943; transcripts of hearings held by trial examiners in the field, with related exhibits, and of oral arguments on cases heard by the Board in Washington between June 30, 1942, and December 31, 1943; headquarters and regional case files on strike-vote elections requested under the terms of the Smith-Connally Act, 1943-45; miscellaneous correspondence relating to the Smith Committee Investigation, 1940-41; and fragmentary records of the National Labor Board, 1933-34. 680 feet. Acc. 2263. RG 25.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Records created under the authority of Title I of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of July 21, 1932, empowering the Corporation to make available to the several States and Territories \$300,000,000 to be used in furnishing relief and work relief to needy and distressed people and in relieving the hardship

Records of the Corporation and subsidiary corporations pertaining to action on applications for loans that were not made, 1932-41. 450 feet. Acc. 2479. RG 234.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Rubber Development Corporation

Reports of field technicians on the procurement of wild rubber in Mexico and in Central and South America, 1942-45. 8 feet. Acc. 2399. RG 234.

Selective Service Records Office

Lists of occupationally deferred Federal employees, 1943-47. 28 feet. Acc. 2545. RG 147.

United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality

Records relating to the Nuremberg trial of Axis criminals, 1945-46, consisting of photostats of German documents with English translations and evidence-analysis sheets, transcripts of testimony for the defense of organizations accused of war crimes, photostats of documents used as exhibits by the Soviet Union, microfilm copies of the diary of Hans Frank and of other documents made for use in preparation for or in the conduct of the trial (12 rolls), and sound recordings of Justice Robert H. Jackson's opening address and of the defendants' last statements (46 disks). 37 feet. Acc. 2333. RG 238.

United States Strategic Bombing Survey

Reports, exhibits, work papers, and related materials accumulated or produced by the Survey in the course of investigating, evaluating, and reporting on strategic bombing of the enemy in the European and Pacific Theaters of Operation, 1944-46. 620 feet. Acc. 2578. RG 243.

Veterans' Administration

Additional records concerning the title of the Government to certain properties of 17 field stations under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, 1929-46. Less than 1 foot. Acc. 2443. RG 15.

Photographic negatives showing progress of construction work on Veterans' Administration buildings, 1932-39. 264 items. Acc. 2555. RG 15.

War Mobilization and Reconversion Office. Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees

Additional records, 1943-46, including a general file consisting of administrative and policy correspondence, personnel data, reports to congressional committees, periodic agency statistical reports on the deferment situation, and special reports; agency key position descriptions and justifications; and pre-audit, post-audit, and pre-Pearl Harbor father deferment case files. 230 feet. Acc. 2279. RG 211.

RECORDS NOT IN THE CUSTODY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. All records of the Commission, 1943-46, consisting of correspondence, monthly and final reports for the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operation, photographs, lecture slides, maps, handbooks, and related materials. 40 feet. Acc. 2280. RG 239.

PRIVATE GIFTS

MOTION PICTURES

Victory parade. May 16, 1919. A silent motion picture entitled "Air Memorial Day," showing the victory parade in Los Angeles and views of American, British, French, and captured enemy planes of World War I. Presented by L. F. Adams. 1 unit. Acc. 2320. RG 200.

The American National Red Cross. 1941-47. American Red Cross training and documentary films. Presented by the American National Red Cross. 29 reels. Acc. 2546. RG 200.

"The March of Time." February 1941, December 1942-November 1944, May 1946, and November 1946-January 1947. Sixty-one sound motion pictures produced by the donor. Presented by the March of Time. Acc. 2451 and 2515. RG 200.

Current events. July 1946-March 1947. A series of 80 news reels. Presented by Paramount News. Acc. 2339, 2461, and 2514. RG 200.

Washington travelog. 1947. Kodachrome sound motion picture entitled "Invitation to the Nation," showing places of historical interest in and near the city of Washington. Presented by Byron, Inc. 1 reel. Acc. 2547. RG 200.

SOUND RECORDINGS

Speeches by President Roosevelt. 1935-45. Sound recordings of 127 speeches made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Presented by the International Business Machines Corp. 73 disks. Acc. 2357. RG 201.

Campaigns against tuberculosis. 1939-42, 1944. Recordings used in the donor's annual campaigns against tuberculosis. Presented by the National Tuberculosis Association. 31 disks. Acc. 2529. RG 201.

Speech by Madam Chiang Kai-shek. February 18, 1943. Recording of a speech made before the Congress of the United States. Presented by the National Broadcasting Co. 2 disks. Acc. 2523. RG 201.

VJ-day programs. August 1945. Recordings of programs broadcast before and on VJ-day. Presented by the National Broadcasting Co. 144 disks. Acc. 2528. RG 201.

Speeches by President Roosevelt. 1946. An NBC documentary recording entitled "Rendezvous with Destiny," consisting of excerpts from addresses made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as broadcast over NBC in the years preceding and during World War II. Presented by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc. 12 disks. Acc. 2245. RG 201.

Speeches by President Truman. 1946-47. Sound recordings of speeches made by and ceremonies participated in by President Harry S. Truman. Presented by the National Broadcasting Co. 22 disks. Acc. 2340, 2460, and 2513. RG 201.

Nuremberg executions. October 16, 1946. Sound recordings of a broadcast report by Arthur Gaeth on the Nuremberg executions. Presented by the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. 8 disks. Acc. 2358. RG 201.

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