

**Monographs - Book # 8**  
**Civilian Conservations Corps Personnel Records**

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MONOGRAPH NO. 8

PERSONNEL RECORDS  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
OFFICE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

by:  
Research & Coordination Section  
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## INTRODUCTION

This monograph has been compiled primarily for the purpose of aiding the personnel of the Federal Records Center in accessioning, filing, and providing reference service on the personnel records of all Department of Defense activities other than the Department of the Navy.

The Personnel Records of the Department of the Navy are the subject of Federal Records Center Reference Service Branch Monograph No. 2, published in June 1953.

Since only the Navy has been excluded, the coverage of this monograph includes the former War Department, the present Departments of the Army and the Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Each of these activities which is now in existence is closely related to the other and had its basic origin in the War Department. Their personnel records for given periods are largely maintained within single records groups at the Center. Consequently, it is proper that information concerning the creation, usage and disposition of the personnel and related records of all these agencies be the subject of a single monograph.

The information in this study was taken largely from current and non-current Army and Air Force regulations and from informal notes and records developed by personnel engaged in servicing the records throughout the years. There is no separate portion of the monograph devoted to policy, procedures, or restrictions, as these matters are covered in the Center's Reference Service Training Guide.

sion established the standards for a uniform official personnel folder and prescribed Standard Form 50 as the instrument to be used to report and document individual personnel actions. The adoption of Standard Form 50 throughout the War Department (and later the Departments of the Army and Air Force) was effected gradually, as existing stocks of W. D. Form 50 were depleted.

Today, both the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force establish and maintain their Official Personnel Folders strictly in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, as delineated in Chapter R1 of the Federal Personnel Manual. Chapter R1 of the Federal Personnel Manual is supplemented by Department of the Army Civilian Personnel Regulation R1 and Department of the Air Force Manual 40-1, Chapter AFRI.

#### Establishment of a Central Depository for Official Personnel Folders

The Office of the Adjutant General, Central Records Section, CCC Branch, was activated at 911 Douglas St., Omaha, Nebraska on December 1, 1942. Its primary duty was to carry out the War Department's functions in the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. On March 1, 1945 this activity was redesignated as the Discontinued Projects Branch, AGO and was assigned duties and responsibilities, as follows:

- a. Carry out the War Department's functions in the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.
- b. Complete the liquidation of the Federal Security Agency CCC Central Motor Repair Shops.

3. Carry out the War Department's function in the liquidation of Army War Shows.

As a result of these assignments, all War Department-Civilian Conservation Corps records, involving shipments of over 100 railroad cars, were centralized in Omaha.

Concurrent with its planning for the establishment and maintenance of a single personnel folder for each employee, the War Department recognized the need for a central depository to house the personnel records of those employees whose employment with the Department had been terminated. These inactive folders were then stored at thousands of different War Department installations around the world and, with the heavy influx of civilian employment prompted by the Nation's entry into World War II, the problem of storing, locating, and servicing the records was rapidly becoming acute. The liquidation activities of the Discontinued Projects Branch had by this time reached the final stage and the space and personnel of that Branch were available for further assignments and duties. Consequently, by the same directive which prescribed the single, uniform personnel folder (CFC No. 3, July 6, 1943), the War Department designated the Discontinued Projects Branch as the central depository for all inactive civilian personnel folders of the Department, effective August 1, 1943. This directive stipulated that all folders for employees who had been separated before August 1, 1943 should be retired at the convenience of the Chief, Discontinued Projects Branch and that the folder for each employee separated on or after that date should be retired immediately after separation. During the first year, approximately 6,000,000 personnel folders were received.

The Discontinued Projects Branch was responsible for:

- (1) Receipt and review for completeness of inactive personnel files.
- (2) Consolidation and maintenance of inactive files.
- (3) Furnishing of information on inquiries.
- (4) Furnishing of personnel file upon reemployment or reinstatement in War Department.

The folders retired to the Discontinued Projects Branch were originally set up in a single alphabetic file.

During the period October 1945 to March 1946, the branch gradually converted its alphabetically-filed personnel folder holdings to the Soundex system of filing. Speed in filing and searching and error reduction were the prime factors in the decision to convert to Soundex.

OPP's, many individuals will be found in the main Army-Air Force group. This occurred in each instance where an oversea activity elected to apply to IER pay roll system (CPR 120) to the payment of alien and native personnel. Considering the practices followed in the past, the several series of alien and native records obviously cannot be considered to be complete and the regular Army-Air Force records (both before and after 1939) must be searched in those cases where no record or an incomplete record is found in the alien and native records series.

MICROFILMED WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS AT THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Records pertaining to former enrolled members of the CCC have been microfilmed (original paper records were destroyed) and are located in the Microfilm Unit, CAR Section III. These records consist of records of enrollment, medical and fiscal data. A brief description of such records is as follows:

CCC ENROLLEES' RECORDS - These are personnel records pertaining to former enrolled members of the Civilian Conservation Corps for the period 1933 to 1942, the entire life of the Corps, and are the only records now in existence from which information can be obtained regarding an individual's term or terms of enrollment. They consist of CCC Forms I and various other CCC Forms documenting periods of enrollment, types of discharges, allotments, deposits, physical condition at the time of enrollment and at the time of discharge, injury reports, record of hearings and other data pertaining to the individual's term of enrollment.

These records are filed alphabetically by surnames. In addition to the main series, there are two supplemental series.

CCC FORMS 52 MEDICAL CARDS (ENROLLEES') - These forms and unnumbered forms similar in format to Form 52 contain medical information regarding enrollees who were hospitalized or treated at camp dispensaries or Army hospitals for injuries or illnesses incurred during their period of enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The clinical records to which these microfilmed medical cards are related are in most cases found among the "Clinical and Medical Records CCC" which are further described below. These records are filed alphabetically by surnames and cover the period 1933-1942. In addition to the main series there is one supplemental series.

CLINICAL AND MEDICAL RECORDS (ENROLLEE'S) - These are clinical records which contain a record of treatment furnished enrollees for injuries or illnesses incurred which required hospitalization at Army hospitals. They show the dates of admission and discharge, diagnosis, laboratory findings, radiographic and other medical reports. These records are filed alphabetically by surnames and pertain to the period 1933-1942. In addition to the main series there are two supplemental series.

CLINICAL RECORDS, FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY - These are clinical records pertaining to enrollees who were hospitalized at the Station Hospital, Fort Thomas, Kentucky for injuries or illnesses incurred during the period of their enrollment. They are filed alphabetically by surnames and cover the period 1933 to 1942.

CCC HOSPITAL CARDS, SGO FORM 405 - SGO Forms 405 pertain to enrollees who were discharged from the CCC but remained in an Army hospital for further medical treatment. These cards show the enrollee's name, name and location of hospital, date of admission, diagnosis, date of discharge from the CCC, date of final discharge from Government hospital, etc. They are filed alphabetically by surnames and cover the period 1933-1942.

CCC RE-PAID DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES - These are CCC Forms 8 upon which is shown the certificate number, amount of deposit, depositor's (enrollee) name, month deposited, voucher number, name of the issuing Disbursing Officer and his symbol number. In the upper left hand corner of this certificate is recorded the date such certificate was repaid together with the name of the disbursing officer making payment, his symbol number, and the voucher number upon which paid. The certificates are filed numerically and cover the period 1937-1943. It is impossible to

search these records unless the certificate number is known. In making a search the first step to be taken is to check CCC Form 1 (CCC Enrollees' Records) of the enrollee concerned. In the majority of cases the certificate number is recorded on this form. If this search produces negative results the next step is to search CCC Forms 5 (see following paragraph). Once the certificate number is established, these records are very easily found.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF CCC ENROLLEES - These are CCC Forms 5 upon which is recorded the enrollee's name, his CCC Serial Number, date of deposit, Disbursing Officer's symbol number, month, Voucher number, certificate number, amount of deposit, repayment of deposit and the balance. These records are filed alphabetically by surname and cover the period 1937-1943.

CCC SPECIAL ORDERS - These records consist of papers normally found in a special orders file. These orders emanated from all issuing offices of the CCC and the basic file was received from AG Central Files. They were supplemented by the inclusion of orders found in Corps Area and District records received. They are filed by Corps Area, and by date within the organisational unit. The period covered by these records is from 1933 to 1942. Frequency of reference to these records is very slight. They occasionally may be of assistance in attempting to verify employment of former CCC administrative personnel, such as Company Commanders, Subalterns, Chaplains, Contract Surgeons and Physicians, Dentists, etc.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

#### INACTIVE PERSONNEL FILES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR -

These records pertain to both departmental and field employees

special orders, materials relating to conferences, and personnel records, including those of civilian personnel employed in France in the World War I period.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

### History

An act of Congress approved March 31, 1933, authorized the President to provide for the employment of unemployed citizens "in construction, maintenance, and carrying on the works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands .... the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and firelanes in the national parks and national forests, and other work in the public domain", in order to relieve the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment existing at that time and to provide for "the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works." This act was given effect by an Executive Order of April 5, 1933, which appointed a Director of Emergency Conservation Work and directed the establishment of an Advisory Council to be made up of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Labor and the Interior. Though there were many subsequent Executive orders and laws relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps (the official title given the agency in 1937), the objectives of the Corps and the means of

achieving them remained basically the same throughout its existence. By authority of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939, the Civilian Conservation Corps became a part of the Federal Security Agency. An appropriation act of July 2, 1942 provided for the termination of all major work of the Corps by June 30, 1943, and all subsequent activity was of a liquidating nature.

In accordance with the intent of the basic act, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps was carried on through the cooperation of existing agencies of the Federal Government. Conservation and public-works projects were planned and supervised by certain "technical" agencies, the chief of which were the Forest Service (Agriculture), the Soil Conservation Service (Agriculture), the National Park Service (Interior), the Bureau of Plant Industry (Agriculture), and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (Agriculture). The Departments of Agriculture and Interior had technical supervision of the work projects carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps camp personnel and were commonly referred to as using services. The selection of the majority of the men to work on the projects was delegated to the Department of Labor which, in turn, delegated the work to local welfare and relief agencies. Veterans were selected by the Veterans Administration, Indians by the Office of Indian Affairs, enrollees in Alaska and Puerto Rico by the Forest Service, and enrollees in Hawaii by the National Park Service.

The War Department was charged with the actual enrollment of the men (except Indians, Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans, and Alaskans) and it established camps adjacent to projects; provided transportation, housing, food, clothing, medical care, and entertainment; supervised and cared for almost all the needs of the camps and the enrollees, except those related directly to work on the projects; and performed the bookkeeping and accounting work for the entire Corps. The Chief of Finance, War Department, was by statute designated to act as the Fiscal Agent of the Director, CCC. The Office of Education acted in an advisory capacity to the War Department and, in effect, planned and unified educational programs.

The enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps was not allowed to exceed 300,000 men at any one time, of which not more than 30,000 could be war veterans. In addition, there could be enrolled Indian enrollees not to exceed 10,000 in number and territorial and insular possession enrollees not to exceed 5,000. Applicants for junior enrollment were required to be between the ages of 17 and 23, inclusive, and unmarried citizens. They were also required to be in need of employment, in good physical condition, and of good character. There were no age or marital restrictions for war veterans, Indians, or territorial enrollees. The term of each enrollment was 6 months and total service could exceed 2 years only in exceptional cases. The Corps operated a chain of approximately 1,500 barrack camps for young men and war veterans throughout the continental United States, and approximately 100 smaller camps on Indian

reservations and in Alaska, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

At each of the barrack camps a Camp Commander, assisted by a Subaltern, was in charge. These two camp officers, together with a Camp Medical Officer and a Camp Educational Adviser were employed under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Each camp had a Project Superintendent who directed the field work projects and a number of foremen and technical experts who supervised the activities of the men while they were at work. These personnel were employed under the jurisdiction of the technical Agency or the using service (normally Agriculture or Interior).

The camps on Indian Reservations and in Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico were administered entirely by the using services. The War Department took no part in the operation or administration of these camps.

The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps initiated or approved all major plans or policies and supervised, coordinated, and reviewed the activities of the various cooperating agencies. When the Corps continued beyond the original emergency period, the Office of Director expanded, but it remained small at all times. Its lines of organization were fluctuating and not clearly defined, and several functions of the nature usually performed in the office of the head of an agency were performed by cooperating agencies.

The War Department carried on its participation in the administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps through a separate command organization ranging downward from a CCC Branch in The Adjutant General's Office, to 9 CCC Corps Area (later Service Command) Headquarters, to several CCC District Headquarters within each Corps Area. The offices of the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Finance had special CCC Sections to carry out supply and fiscal operations incident to the administration of the Corps.

Personnel engaged in Civilian Conservation Corps activities under the jurisdiction of the War Department fell in three general categories, as follows:

(1) Officers

The Commanders of the Corps Area and District Headquarters normally were regular Army officers, the Commander of the Army Corps Area Headquarters serving in the dual capacity of CCC Corps Area Commander.

Other regular army personnel serving in a dual capacity in Corps Area Headquarters were the Chief of Staff and

the Corps Area Quartermaster. The officer who was directly responsible to the Corps Area Commander for CCC affairs was designated the Officer In Charge, CCC Affairs.

With the exception of the CCC Corps Area Commander, the Chief of Staff, the Officer in Charge, CCC Affairs, and the CCC District Commander, all regular army personnel were replaced with reserve army personnel on or about September 1, 1935.

Until September 1, 1939 virtually all Company (Camp) Commanders, Subalterns, Corps Area and District Headquarters officer personnel (Quartermasters, Adjutants, Transportation Officers, etc.) were reserve officers of the Army on "active CCC Duty". Camp and headquarters medical officers and physicians were also supplied from the reserve officer ranks to the extent that they were available. A few of these officer positions were filled by Naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard reserve officers. On September 1, 1939, all CCC officers, except Corps Area and District Headquarters Commanders, were converted to a civilian employee status, the incumbents to be given excepted appointments and paid under the Classification Act of 1923.

## (2) Civilian Employees

Civilian employees were engaged in CCC activities of the War Department at all levels, ranging from Departmental and Technical Service offices in Washington to the individual CCC Camps. Clerical personnel in the various headquarters, educational advisers at both the headquarters and the camps, and certain medical officers were employed in a civilian capacity. As noted under (1) above, virtually all officer personnel were converted to a civilian status on September 1, 1939. Most civilian employees were given excepted appointments with pay rates established by the Classification Act of 1923. However, certain camp medical officers were employed as Contract Physicians, usually under 1-year renewable contracts, with monthly pay rates consonant with the services performed.

War Department CCC civilian employees were not subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act until January 24, 1942. On that date they were blanketed under the provisions of the Act and retirement deductions were thereafter withheld from their pay.

### (3) Enrollees

The enrolled members of the Civilian Conservation Corps were the actual beneficiaries as well as the working force of the Corps.

There were approximately 200 enrollees in each of the camps. They received wholesome food, suitable clothing, adequate living quarters, medical and dental care, and educational and recreational opportunities. Each Enrollee was paid a basic cash allowance of \$30 a month of which he was required to allot a minimum of \$22 (\$25 during the early years of the Corps) to his dependents. If an enrollee had no dependents, this amount was kept on deposit and paid to him in a lump sum when he left the Corps. A certain number of enrollees in each camp were promoted to leaders and assistant leaders, receiving \$45 and \$36 a month, respectively. CCC Enrollees were not considered to be civilian employees of the Federal Government and service as such is not creditable for Civil Service retirement or retention purposes.

During the early years of the Corps, "local experienced men" often referred to as L. E. M. were utilized on projects of a specific nature where skilled labor was essential. In the Pacific Northwest many local experienced men were utilized on forestry projects. In a few isolated cases the entire CCC Company was composed of local experienced men.

## Records

### Officers

The personnel records of Regular Army Officers assigned to CCC duty and of Reserve Officers on active CCC duty are not on file at the Federal Records Center. This service is normally recorded in the officer's military record on file in the Personnel Information Branch, Office of the Adjutant General. For certain Reserve Officers who continued on duty and were converted to civilian employee status on September 1, 1939, papers incident to their tour of active CCC duty are included in the civilian employee OPF's on file at the Federal Records Center.

### Civilian Employees

The official personnel folders of those civilian employees of the War Department who were engaged in CCC activities are filed at FRC among the folders of other War Department,

Army, and Air Force employees. These will be found in the "Prior to 1939" or the "1939-1951" records series, dependent upon date of final separation.

While the Office of Education (Interior 1933 - 6/30/39) (Federal Security Agency 7/1/39 - 1942) played a major role in the selection and placement of Headquarters and Camp Educational Advisers, their personnel records were administered by the War Department. The personnel folders for these employees consequently are filed among the Army-Air Force records, rather than those of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (formerly FSA).

All extant War Department CCC certifying officers' pay roll records are in the custody of the Federal Records Center. All existing individual name records (leave records, earnings records, etc.) have been filed in the OPF's of the respective employees. Multiple name records, which consist almost entirely of memorandum copies of pay rolls are stored on shelving in C&R Section III. The finding aids in Accessioning Section should be consulted to determine the location of the pay rolls for any specific Corps Area or District Headquarters. In searching pay rolls for information on Camp civilian personnel, it should be understood that camp personnel were paid by the District Headquarters, no civilian employee pay rolls having been prepared by the camps themselves. The pay rolls for many of the CCC activities are incomplete or fragmentary. When no records are on file at the Center, pay roll information can be secured only from the original pay rolls in the custody of the General Accounting Office.

The official personnel folders for employees of the Office of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps were maintained by the Federal Security Agency. These folders are filed at the Federal Records Center in the Federal Security Agency records group in C&R Section I.

The official personnel folders of former employees of the CCC Technical Agencies or Using Services (Agriculture or Interior) are filed with the folders for other employees of those Agencies.

### Enrollees

The individual enrollment or personnel records for all CCC Enrollees (except Indian Enrollees and those enrolled in the Territories) were established and maintained by the War Department throughout the entire life of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Following the abolition of the Corps on June 30, 1942, the centralization of these individual enrollee records at the Discontinued Projects Branch, AGO,

Omaha, Nebraska began on December 1, 1942.

After receipt of these records from the nine Service Command Headquarters, they were interfiled into a single alphabetic series, consisting of approximately 3,500,000 individual records occupying 2,760 4-drawer file cabinets. Early in September 1943, the microfilming of these individual enrollee records was undertaken by the Discontinued Projects Branch. This microfilming project was completed in December 1945 and following its completion, the original paper records were destroyed under Congressional authority. The microfilmed enrollee records are now in the custody of the Federal Records Center. They consist of 13,336 microfilm reels, bearing approximately 38,000,000 images, and are stored in 20 film cabinets in the microfilm Unit, C&R Section III.

In addition to the individual enrollment records, the microfilm in FRC custody also includes a separate series of each of the following types of records, relating to enrolled members of the CCC:

- (1) Medical Cards, CCC Form 52
- (2) CCC Hospital Cards
- (3) Enrollee Deposit Accounts
- (4) Repaid CCC Deposit Certificates
- (5) Enrollee Clinical and Medical Records

For a more detailed description of the above records see Page II - 35.

The memorandum copies of the CCC Enrollee pay rolls have been destroyed. Consequently any case requiring information from an enrollee pay roll can be resolved only by reference to the original pay rolls in General Accounting Office custody.

CCC Enrollees who were employed in the Hawaiian Islands were under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Paper records pertaining to these enrollees have been retired to the Federal Records Center and for convenience are located in the Microfilm Unit, C&R Section III.

CCC Enrollees who were employed in Alaska and Puerto Rico were under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Indian Enrollees were under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.

Finding Aids unit of Accessioning Section and Department of Agriculture Monograph and Department of Interior Monograph

will furnish information regarding the type of records in the custody of FRC together with their physical location for former enrollees who served in Alaska and Puerto Rico and for former Indian enrollees respectively.

### General Records

Since the Discontinued Projects Branch was charged with responsibility for liquidation of all War Department CCC affairs, all existing records relating to the War Department's administration of the Corps were centralized at the Discontinued Projects Branch in Omaha. These, of course, included a multitude of types of records covering every phase of the CCC operation. At this writing, virtually all of these general and administrative records have been destroyed under Congressional authority or have been re-tired to the National Archives. A few categories of these records are at FRC, having been transferred from the Civilian Personnel Records Branch. These latter records are now under consideration for destruction.

In view of the very infrequent reference to those general records which still exist and the rarity of the need to verify that certain records have been destroyed, no attempt will be made here to itemize either the records now in FRC or National Archives custody or those that have been destroyed. Should the occasion arise, the status of any given category of CCC records can normally be determined by reference to the Center finding aids (Accessioning Section) and the correspondence files of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch and its predecessors (Center Library).

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

### CENTRAL MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS

#### History

The CCC Central Motor Repair Shops were established, beginning January 1, 1940, under the direct control of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Security Agency. These shops were established to provide the various echelons of motor maintenance and repair to CCC automotive equipment, irrespective of the Agency to which the equipment was assigned. The shops were also utilized to provide training for CCC enrollees in motor mechanics, motor maintenance, and motor vehicle operation. By the end of 1941 there were 63

CCC Central Motor Repair Shops located in every part of the country. To some extent, shops which had been previously operated by either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Interior in connection with the repair of CCC automotive equipment were taken over as Central Motor Repair Shops. In other cases, new shops were established by the Director, CCC.

Under the provisions of Executive Order 9133, all CCC Motor Repair Shops ceased to exist, as such, on April 14, 1942 and their facilities, equipment, and personnel were transferred to the War Department for the use of the Army.

#### Records

Following the discontinuance of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the establishment of the Discontinued Projects Branch, AGO to complete the liquidation of War Department CCC affairs, responsibility for liquidation of CCC Motor Repair Shop activities was also delegated to the Discontinued Projects Branch. This was arranged through joint agreement of the War Department and the Federal Security Agency and it created a rather peculiar situation in that the War Department was charged with responsibility for liquidating an activity which had operated solely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Security Agency.

In conjunction with the liquidation activities, all CCC Motor Repair Shop records which were not required by the Army in its later operation of the shops were transferred to the Discontinued Projects Branch. These included the official personnel folders for separated employees and such pay roll records as could be found at the time the transfer was accomplished.

While the employees of the CCC Motor Repair Shops were actually employed by the Federal Security Agency, their personnel folders were ultimately interfiled with the folders of War Department employees which were then in the custody of the Discontinued Projects Branch. They remain among the records in the "1939-1951" Army-Air Force group now in the custody of the Federal Records Center. The folders for a few employees who were actually on the staff of the CCC Director will be found in the Federal Security Agency records group in C&R Section I.

All Motor Repair Shop pay rolls (certifying officers' copies) which were retired to the Discontinued Projects Br. were interfiled with pay rolls for War Department CCC employees. These are now in the custody of the Federal Records Center and are stored on shelving in C&R Section III. The rolls for a given shop are filed with the War Department rolls of the Corps Area (Service Command) in which the shop was physically located. The pay rolls originally retired from the Repair Shops were very incomplete, presumably because of faulty records keeping practices and the loss or destruction of records brought about by the rapid transition from FSA to War Department control and the consequent loss of

responsible Federal Security Agency administrative personnel. The original pay rolls in the custody of the General Accounting Office are the only source of information on pay roll matters which cannot be resolved from pay records available at the Federal Records Center.

## FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

### History

The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service was established within the Federal Communications Commission on February 26, 1941, at the suggestion of the State Department, to record, translate, and analyze foreign broadcast programs and to report on them to other interested Government agencies. On July 28, 1942, it was renamed the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. The Service set up monitoring